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SENIOR FOUR NOTES (HOLIDAY BREAK)**

**BOER STATES FORMATION AND OTHER NOTES**

**Why did the Boers establish or set up the republic of Natal?**

The Boers established the Republic of Natal due to political, social and economic factors as discussed below;

- The Boers wanted to be independent and hated being under British administration.
- The great trek influenced the Boers to move to the interior where they eventually formed the Republic of Natal.
- The Boers were searching for freedom where they considered the British rule as bad and unfair and they needed to establish their own administration and policies.
- The presence of courageous leaders starting with Piet Retief and later Pretorius led to the formation of Natal.
- The presence of fertile soils in Natal attracted the Boers to create their new settlements.
- The presence of unoccupied land in Natal attracted the Boers to establish their new settlement.
- Boers were militarily superior over the Zulu and this enabled them to set up their state of Natal.
- The area had a conducive climate which gave Boers courage to set up their republic.
- The Boers were determined never to go back to the Cape and had to set up their republic at all costs.
- The Boers were proud and with a strong sense of nationalism and never wanted to mix up with others hence establishment of Natal republic.
- The unpopularity of Dingane and the disunity caused by him among the Zulu encouraged the Boers to occupy the Zulu land and with minimum resistance
- The collaboration of Mpande and the Boers against the Dingane encouraged the Boers to settle in Natal.

All in all the Boers established the republic of Natal due to immediate and long term factors.

**Reasons for the British annexation/ takeover of Natal Republic in 1843**

## **Why did the British Annex Natal in 1843?**

The British annexed Natal due to social, political and economic reasons.

- The British never wanted the Boers to live as an independent community.
- The British considered the Boers as their subject and were under them.
- It was the British policy to follow up the Boers wherever they want.
  
- The British wanted to create peace in the Eastern boundary which had endless wars.
- The British had received reports that the Boers were mistreating and enslaving Africans and so wanted to stop it.
- The British imperialism i.e. the desire to extend their rule into the interior led to the annexation of Natal.
- The British had a desire to unite all the White republics into one republic of South Africa.
- There were rumours that Natal had rich minerals which attracted the British for their benefit.
- The fertile soils found in Natal also attracted the British to annex the republic.
- The British wanted to stop racial segregation practiced by the Boers against the Africans.
- The British claimed that the Boers were too weak to defend themselves against the hostile Africans hence the annexation.
- The British also claimed that Boers were too poor to sustain the government.
- The British never wanted the Boers to have any sea contact with other Europeans through Natal.
- The British wanted to protect their English farmers and traders in Natal.
- Natal was becoming an important Centre of trade and therefore, the British annexed it for benefit.
- The British feared that the Boers would befriend the powerful African rulers to fight them.

In conclusion, the British annexation of Natal was greatly influenced by political, economic and social factors.

## **Results of the British annexation of Natal to the Blacks and Whites in South Africa.**

The British annexation of Natal affected the Whites and Blacks positively and negatively as seen below;

- The Boers and Africans lost valuable property e.g. cattle.
- The annexation led to loss of independence to the British by the Boers.
- The Boers and Africans lived a miserable life i.e. they became poor.
- Natal was incorporated in the British Cape colony (British crown colony) and the Boer Republic of Natal.
- It became hard for the British and the Boers to live together in peace.
- The annexation intensified the enmity between the two White communities due to future wars.
- Some Boers who left Natal later joined Transvaal and Orange Free State.
- The British annexation of Natal led to the establishment of Natal sugarcane plantation and invited workers to work on the sugarcane plantations.
- Because Transvaal and Orange Free State were not profitable later the British gave them independence and abandoned the annexation.
- The annexation led to the signing of the Sand River Convention (1852) and the Bloemfontein convention (1854) treaties.
- The Boer segregation spread into Orange Free State and Transvaal which led to the weakening of some African societies e.g. Basuto state.
- It led to introduction of the British culture and language in the interior.
- There was further trekking of the Boers who did not want to be ruled by the British.
- The Boers were forced to accept British rule as they had no alternative but to follow British instructions.
- The annexation of Natal by the British increased Boer nationalism.
- It led to the depopulation of Boers and Africans as a result of the annexation.
- As a result of the British annexation of Natal the Boers and Africans lost their land.
- It increased insecurity and led to conflicts among the Africans and the Whites.
- The British now had more and great responsibilities over the affairs of South Africa and started interfering the African politics.
- The Africans lost their independence to the Whites.

- Many Africans were forced to live in reserves due to the loss of their land.
- It resulted in wars between Africans and Whites over land.
- The Whites exploited the Africans in form of labour and slavery.

Conclusively, the British annexation of Natal affected both the Whites and Africans politically, socially and economically.

**\*Why did the Boers move/ move away from Natal after British annexation.**

- The British declared Natal as their colony and so Boers felt out of place and some decided to leave.
- The Boers wanted to be independent and were tired of being under the British rule.
- British had allowed the Africans to return and own some of their land, something which was not pleasing to the Boers.
- The Boers considered themselves as a superior race and so did not want to contaminate their race with that of the Africans.
- The Boers were looking for more land in the interior and so they had to leave Natal which had been taken over by the British.
- The death of Piet Retief created disunity among the Boers forcing some of them to leave Natal.
- The desire by the British to control the wealth of Natal made the Boers to leave the area.
- The Boers hated the British humanitarian attitudes and laws that favoured the Africans.
- Some of the Boers left because of the spirit of adventure i.e. to explore other areas of the interior.
- The Boers feared to be mistreated by the British who were their new rulers.

**The Republic of Transvaal**

**\*Describe the formation of the Republic of Transvaal.**

- Transvaal was formed by the trekking Boers who were from different groups under different leaders.
- The major Boer leaders in its formation included; Reinsburg, Maritz, Trigardt Cilliers among others.
- Transvaal was formed in the area North of River Vaal and the first Boers to settle in the area were the Boers the 1<sup>st</sup> group led by Jan Van Reinsburg and Louis Trigardt.

- However the first Boers to settle in the area were killed by the inhabitants and the inhabitants almost wiped out all of them.
- The republic was formed by brilliant Boers after a long period of fighting.
- Later other Boers under Cilliers acquired more land in the area that had been stolen from Ndebele.
- The Boers in Transvaal were joined by othertrekkers from Orange Free State and Natal.
- The Boer trekkers like Maritz, Portigieter and Cilliers made the constitution for the republic.
- The parliament was established to make and pass laws for the state and also to practice justice.
- The political conflicts in Transvaal among Boer leaders like Maritz, Pretorious and Cilliers attracted the British to annex (1877) it but later experiencing conflicts with the Boers, in 1852 the British signed the Sand River treaty which allowed the Boers to remain independent.

### **Causes of the British annexation of Transvaal**

The long held hatred and suspicion between the Boers and the British, since the days of the British occupation of the cape easily led to the British annexation

- There was rise of the British imperialism championed by Lord Carnavan and the state had to be annexed
- The peak of federation attempts by the British was seen as achance to annex Transvaal in order to realize the federation.
- The weakness of the Boer leaders like Pretorious and Burghers whereby they had failed to establish a stronger government to fight against annexation, made the British to annex Transvaal.
- The British were alarmed that Transvaal was seeking assistance from other European powers especially when he attempted to raise a loan for a railway to Portuguese Delgoa in Mozambique
- The British annexed Transvaal to kill off the rising trend of Boer nationalism. There was a Boer section that wanted to defend any

interference by the British into their independent existence, increasing the British annexation attempts.

- The British desire to exploit the minerals in Transvaal and take full monopoly over them caused the annexation.
- The British also hoped that the annexation would stop Boer mistreatment of the Uitlanders like denying them their political and civil rights.
- The British wanted to bring Boers under their control and thus annexed Transvaal.
- The British feared that strong African states would take over Transvaal and hence annexed it.
- The British wanted to create order and stability in Transvaal after years of endless wars.
- The British thought that Transvaal had been weakened by the Bapedi people under chief Sekukuni.
- Some Boer traders and citizens had requested the British to protect Transvaal hence annexation.
- The British wanted to stop the Boer acts of mistreating Africans who were living in Transvaal, hence annexation.
- It was also believed that the Boers were very poor and this encouraged the British to occupy their republic.
- The British occupation of Basuto land which was neighboring Transvaal encouraged them to annex the republic.
- The good reports and recommendations made by the British officers like Shapstone led to its annexation.
- The successful annexation of Natal by the British in 1843 inspired them to annex Transvaal.
- It was also the British policy to follow up the Boers wherever they went.

All in all, the British annexed Transvaal to promote political imperialism and economic exploitation of Transvaal resources.

#### **\*What were the effects of British annexation of Transvaal?**

- The effects of the British annexation of Transvaal were both positive and negative as discussed below;
- The Boers in Transvaal were defeated and lost their republic.
- The Boers also lost their independence and were put under the British Cape colony.
- It also increased hatred between the Boers and British in South Africa.

- It later influenced the outbreak of Anglo-Boer wars i.e. the first Anglo-Boer (1880-1881), the second Anglo-Boer war (1889-1892) and Jameson's raid of 1895.
- It increased the spirit of Boer nationalism as the Boers started demanding for their independence.
- It also increased British imperialism as the British controlled and occupied the largest part of South Africa.
- It also gave rise to strong Boer leaders such as Paul Kruger who hated the British and their policies.
- It increased the friendship and cooperation between Transvaal Boers and those of Orange Free State.
- The British started fighting African societies like the Zulu as they saw them as a big threat.
- The Boers were annoyed and even stopped paying tax and buying British goods.
- The British started interfering with the politics of African societies especially the Zulu.
- The Africans who fought the British were defeated and even lost their independence. eg the Zulu.
- Both Africans and the Boer lost a lot of their property to the British.
- The annexation hardened Boers and they became more rebellious against the British.

All in all the British annexation of Transvaal promoted Boer unity against the British and Africans.

## **THE BOER REPUBLIC OF ORANGE FREE STATE**

### **Describe the foundation of the Boer republic of Orange Free State.**

- It was founded by the Boer trekkers of the second group led by Hendrick Portgieter and Cilliers.
- It was located in the area previously occupied by the Ndebele between the orange and Vaal rivers.
- At first it was called Orange River colony but it was later renamed orange free state after the Bloemfontein convention of 1854.
- It was formed after the battle of Vegkop in which the Boers defeated the Ndebele.
- After the battle the Boers drove Mzlikanzi and his group across river Limpopo where they established themselves.

- After forcing the Ndebele northwards, the Boers occupied the territory and formed the republic of Orange River colony.
- A capital was created for the new republic called Winburg.
- The Boers of Orange Free State were joined by other trekkers from Natal.
- In 1843 the Napier treaty was signed between Napier and Moshesh of the Basuto defining the boundary of the state.
- In 1844 the constitution of the state was drawn and a parliament was formed.
- Unfortunately in 1848, the Orange River state was annexed by the British. The Boers tried to resist the annexation by the British but they were finally defeated.
- In 1852 the Boers approached the British governor Carthcart and requested for independence
- The British realized that they needed a lot of money to finance Boer affairs and they decided to set the Boers free.
- In 1854 the Bloemfontein treaty was signed granting the Boers their independence.
- After gaining independence, the Orange River colony now became Orange Free State.
- Hoffman became the first president of this state. The treaty also allowed Boers to purchase firearms from the British but not to sell them to Africans.

### **Reasons for the British occupation of Orange Free State.**

The Orange Free State was the Boer republic that was created after the defeat of the Ndebele at the battle of Vegkop.

- The British considered the Boers as their subjects and wanted to extend their rule over them.
- The British had a desire to destroy the growing spirit of Boer nationalism in South Africa.
- The annexation was encouraged by Sir Harry Smith one of the British commissioners.
- The long term hatred between the British and the Boers led to the annexation of Orange Free State as a way of punishing the Boers.
- The British imperialism i.e. the need to control the whole of South Africa led to the annexation.
- The British had the desire to discourage more Boers from moving further north and into the interior.

- The British wanted to stop the endless conflicts and war between the Boers of Orange Free state and the Basuto.
- The British wanted to stop enslavements of Africans by the Boers so as to stop their mistreatment.
- The British expected to find minerals I Orange Free State therefore they annexed the republic.
- The disunity among the Boers of Orange Free State encouraged the British to annex Orange Free State because they expected little resistance.
- The British also wanted to use Orange Free State to extend their influence into the interior of South Africa.
- The failure of Boers to put up a strong resistance against the British made it easy for annexation of Orange Free State.
- The boundary conflicts between the Boers and Basuto led to the British annexation of Orange Free State so as to create demarcation.
- The British led a desire to protect to protect the Boers from the strong African leaders like Moshesh of the Basuto.

All in all, the British military superiority over the weak Boers inspired them to annex Orange Free State in order to control the Boers.

### **Effects of the British occupation of Orange Free State**

- How did the British occupation of Orange Free State affect the people of South Africa?
- The effects of British Orange Free State occupation were political, social and economic.
- The effects of British occupation of OFS lost her sovereignty (independence) and became a British sphere of influence.
- The annexation increased the hatred between the British and the Boers because the Boers were not happy with the occupation.
- It sparked off resistance of the Boers against the British led by Pretorius.
- The Boers lost their land to the British settlers.
- The annexation increased the spirit of Boer nationalism and their determination for self-rule (independence).
- The occupation laid the foundation of the Anglo-Boer wars i.e. the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Boer war (1880-1881) the 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Boer war (1889-1902) and the Jameson's raid (1895).

- The Orange River colony was later renamed Orange Free State after signing the Bloemfontein treaty of 185. After the Bloemfontein convention, the Boers were granted independence.
- The warden line was drawn by Major HD warden dividing Boers with the Basuto.
- There was increase in the white population I the interior of South Africa.
- The Basuto (Africans) lost land which was given to the Boers.
- There were endless conflicts between the Boers and the British and even the British failed to solve the conflicts.
- There were increased hatred between the whites and the Africans because Africans lost a lot of land.
- The Africans lost their property through destruction. For example houses, crops among others.
- The occupation created a period of insecurity and instability because of the wars fought between Africans and the whites.
- Africans were displaced and many became refuges because of the numerous wars.
- Many Africans were killed when they tried to resist the whites leading to depopulation.
- There was Misery and untold suffering due to the mistreatment of Africans by the whites.

### **AFRIKANER NATIONALISM**

**\*Why was there a rise in Afrikaner nationalism?**

**\*Why did the Boers of Orange Free State and Transvaal unite?**

The word “Afrikaner nationalism” meant the desire/ feeling of togetherness, preserving the pride and nationality among the native Boers (Afrikaners) of S.A.

Nationalism may also mean strong love for one’s country.

It was a cultural movement that emerged in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century against the British influence in S.A.

It originated among the teachers and ministers of the Dutch religion and it continued up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Among the leading promoters of Afrikaner nationalism were Du’ioit and Hofmyer.

**Factors that led to the growth of Afrikaner nationalism**

- The rise and influence of African language made Afrikaners feel a sense of a united group.
- The Afrikaners wanted to protect their pride and independence.
- The threats of the African chiefs and kings against Boers raised their sense of nationalism.
- The British granting of equality between the Whites and Blacks annoyed the Afrikaners.
- The British policy of undermining the Boers as their subjects also led to Afrikaner nationalism.
- The influence of other nationalists and religious movements in German and Netherlands inspired Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa.
- The emergence of strong men like Paul Kruger and Joubert promoted the spirit of Afrikaner nationalism.
- The unity of Transvaal and Orange Free State Boers also promoted the spirit of Boer nationalism.
- The influence of the Sand river and Bloemfontein conventions which granted Afrikaner independence promoted a sense of nationalism.
- The role of the Dutch reformed church i.e. it preached and promoted superiority to the Boers.
- The outbreak of the Anglo-Boer wars i.e. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and the Jameson's raid also influenced the Boers to come together hence the spirit of nationalism.
- The Boer fears about the war-like Africans in the interior e.g. the Zulu and the Pedi made them united.
- The mineral revolution made the Boers get jealous and determined to protect their new wealth.
- The Boers had fought many wars which made them to think that they were hated hence the growth of Boer nationalism.
- British annexation of Griqualand West to steal Orange Free State diamonds brought the Boers closer.

### **Steps taken by the Afrikaners to promote Boer Nationalism**

#### **How did the Boers promote their nationalism?**

- The Boer church ministers and teachers started cultural movements promoting the Afrikaans language and religion.
- In 1880, a political party the Afrikaner bond was formed at the Cape by Rev. S.J. Dutoit who was an intellectual and a church minister with the Dutch reformed church.

- The Afrikaner bond aimed at uniting all Africans in S.A. and strengthening their nationalism.
- The Afrikaner bond was later to be headed by Jan H. Hofmyer.
- Hofmyer developed the Afrikaner bond into a powerful Cape parliamentary group.
- The founding of an Afrikaner Newspaper “De Zuid Afrikaans” edited by Jan F. Hofmyer promoted Boer Nationalism.
- Rev. Dutoit and others in 1875 formed the “De-geenootskap Van Reite” i.e. the Association of True Afrikaners.
- The association was to promote one language, one nation and Boer community.
- The association later published a newspaper “De Afrikaner Patriot” in 1876 which strongly condemned Griqualand annexation.
- The association further published Dutoit books like The History of Our Country in the Language of Our People which was bought like a hot cake.

### **The Mfecane and nation building**

#### **What was the Mfecane?**

- Mfecane is an Nguni word meaning a period of trouble. It also meant warfare, crisis and forced migrations.
- It took place in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in South Eastern Africa (Natal).
- It took place among the eastern Bantu tribes e.g. the Ndebele, Mthethwa, Ndwandwe, Zulu etc.
- The Mfecane involved the collapse of the old empires and creation of new ones.
- The Sotho called it Defecane also meaning a period of trouble i.e. suffering, scattering and killing people.
- The Mfecane was mainly caused by malicious leaders like Shaka (Zulu), Zwide (Ndwandwe), and Dingiswayo (Mthethwa). It reached its worst during the period of Shaka.

### **Causes of the Mfecane**

- a) **Why were their 1800-1830 wars among the Eastern Bantu tribes in South Africa?**
- b) **Why did the eastern Bantu tribes fight each other between 1800 and 1830s?**

**c) What were the causes of the great Mfecane?**

**d) Why did the bantu tribes conflict among themselves in 1800 and 1830s**

- The increased population that caused land pressure in South Africa resulted into the Mfecane.
- The Mfecane was caused due to competition of good pasture and water for animals.
- Land had become infertile therefore the need to acquire new fertile land for cultivation hence the Mfecane.
- The raiding and counter raiding for cattle resulted into the Mfecane.
- The rise ambitious leaders e.g. Shaka, Zwibe and Dingiswayo contributed to the Mfecane.
- The desire to control the trade that passed through the Delagoa Bay resulted into the Mfecane.
- The meeting between Dingiswayo and Robert Cowen which exposed Dingiswayo to the use of the gun, horse and umbrella resulted into the Mfecane.
- The expansion of Whites into Zulu land caused more land pressure hence the Mfecane.
- The desire by Bantu leaders to strengthen and improve their military organization during the Mfecane.
- The dictatorship of Shaka and his desire to loot caused untold suffering to others.
- The rise of Shaka and his cruel character due to the need to expand Zulu kingdom into an empire resulted into the Mfecane.
- The death of his mother angered him to the extent of killing innocent people.
- Shaka's own death increased conflicts among the Zulu hence the Mfecane.
- The use of new military tactics such as surprise attacks, fighting bare footed by soldiers, the cow horn formation accelerated wars causing misery and suffering to the people.
- The natural calamities such as famine, drought added more misery to the already suffering people.
- The existence of strong communities alongside weak ones caused trouble because the strong ones wanted to dominate over the weak ones.

**DINGISWAYO OF THE MTHETHWA**

**a) Describe the career and achievements of the Mthethwa**

**b) Describe the achievements of Dingiswayo of the Mthethwa before 1817**

**c) How did Dingiswayo expand and build the Mthethwa state by 1817**

- The Mthethwa lived along R. Tugera in Natal and led all the nation builders in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century i.e. they pioneered nation building among the Bantu of S.A
- Dingiswayo the wonderer, was a son of job, chief of the Mthethwa
- He grew up at his father's palace as Mthethwa
- He later planned to kill his father so as to gain early leadership of the Mthethwa
- After the failure of the plot he fled into the Hlubi territory where he spent much of his youthful life.
- While in exile, he gained a lot of military experience from a European called Robert Cohen.
- He was taught to use a gun, horse and an umbrella by Robert Cohen
- However, his friend with whom they were wandering, cowen (the suspected mulungu) was killed by the Qwabe chief Pakatwayo and his horse, umbrella and the gun taken by Dingiswayo which he used to acquire power once back among his Mthethwa people
- Around 1797, he returned and deposed his brother and declared himself the king of the Mthethwa.
- Mawewe fled but he was tricked to return and later put to death by Dingiswayo
- As king of the Mthethwa, he concentrated on protecting his people against Zwide of the Ndandwe. He did this through building a strong army divided into regiments called Ntanga.
- Each regiment had its own different spears and shields provided by Dingiswayo
- Initially the army was not permanent but could easily be mobilized for war later however, the army was made permanent.
- He made alliances with the conquered tribes absorbing them into his army.
- Defeated tribes paid tribute but remained with their chiefs increasing their loyalty to him e.g. Senzangakona remained chief of the Zulu.
- He gave cattle and other forms of wealth to the conquered people to increase their loyalty to him.
- He expanded the Mthethwa state to over 200 miles
- He created social unity by marrying from different clans.
- He created friendly ties with the whites at the Cape Delagoa

- He encouraged trade with the European. He developed a skin and hides industry and wood carvers were trained to make European goods
- He promoted people on merit e.g. Shaka of the Zulu became a regimental commander.
- He laid the foundation for the Zulu nation by preparing Shaka
- He mainly relied on the advice both traditional leaders and the military Indunas to build the Mthethwa nation.
- He absorbed all conquered tribes into his army, swelling the fighting regiments
- He abolished initiation ceremonies and instead recruited the youth into his regiments ready for military action.
- Dingiswayo was killed by chief Zwide of the Ndwandwe in 1818 and his skull was taken to decorate the hut of Zwide's mother.
- In conclusion, Dingiswayo's rule greatly transformed Mthethwa state into a powerful kingdom through promoting political, social and economic reforms.
- **Challenges of Dingiswayo**
- Most of the problems faced by Dingiswayo came from himself i.e. his rebellious character which made him conflict with the royal family members who later hated him.
- He killed his brother Mawewe, the true heir, and the royal family members opposed him and if it were not for his horse, gun and umbrella he may not have survived the palace coup.
- He was lucky to have survived death when he attempted to kill his father and escaped with minor injuries.
- He also survived death when the Qwabe nearly killed him together with Robert Cowen.
- His life was dominated by wars against his father's enemies and his relatives
- He helped a wrong person Shaka to take over the Zulu throne. This was because Shaka never cooperated with him.
- When Zwide attacked Dingiswayo, Shaka refused to take part in the war in defense of the Mthethwa nation.
- His refusal to come to the aid of Sobhuza left him to face Zwide alone leading to his death.
- Initially he lacked a standing army and took long to adopt permanent regiments encouraging more Ndwandwe raids.
- He did not instill strict discipline into his soldiers e.g. Shaka refused to come to his aid when he needed it most.

- His method of allowing conquered people to keep their chiefs weakened loyalty to the Centre e.g. the Zulu remained uncooperative something which forced him to support Shaka to solve the problem.
- The heterogeneous nature of his kingdom made it hard to enforce genuine tribal unity.
- His spears with long handlers were a liability since they were donated to the Mthethwa enemies and it made it hard for his soldiers to move with many of them, something which was inconveniencing.
- The big shields made the mobility of his soldiers difficult.
- Other problems however were external i.e. not from his own nationality
- The increase in population among the Nguni increased the land tension
- His enemies Zwile and Sobhuza kept pressure on him by carrying out similar reforms in their areas like those of Dingiswayo.
- Zwile constant attacks led to loss of cows and lives and also disrupted agriculture.
- He faced conflicts between the youth warriors and the elderly ones over fighting techniques especially when the youth were demanding for a military revolution.

## **Shaka and the creation of the Zulu state**

### **Who was Shaka?**

- The name Shaka comes from the word tshaka meaning loose intestines a disease that could cause swelling of the stomach. Nandi who was Shaka's mother had his disease before producing Shaka.
- Shaka was a son of Sezangakona and his mother was Nandi who was not of a true Zulu descent.
- Shaka was born as a bastard around 1788.
- He grew up among his maternal uncles because he was rejected by his father.
- He had a very miserable childhood always under looked by all his peers.
- He later grew up with a fierce determination, courage and intelligence together with strong ambition to become a leader.
- He started his military career when he joined Dingiswayo's army.
- Shaka worked hard and he was promoted to the rank of a regimental commander.
- When his father died, Shaka killed his half-brother Segujana.
- After the death of Dingiswayo, Shaka conquered the Mthethwa state and declared himself king of the Zulu state.

- As king of the Zulu, Shaka carried out a number of reforms in Zulu land to maintain the Zulu state.

### **Reforms made by Shaka or How Shaka managed to build and rule the Zulu**

- He introduced the short stabbing spear (assegai) instead of the long one.
- Traditional leaders were abolished and military leaders appointed on merit
- His soldiers were constantly trained to have discipline
- He created permanent regiments instead of mobilizing warriors to go for his soldiers were not to marry until the age of 40 years.
- Conquered youth were absorbed into this army for effectiveness
- He introduced the idea of total war scorched earth policy i.e. burning everything down that belonged to the enemy.
- Regiments were fed by him i.e. he gave them cows which were slaughtered after his permission
- Shaka also gave big shields to his warriors for protection during war.
- Conquered old people were always killed in order not to cause a burden to Shaka.
- He introduced the bull-horn formation of attack.
- He created women regiments to provide labour in the garden to feed the soldiers.
- His female relatives were married to big offices to spy on them.
- Shaka controlled the economic activities in the Zulu state
- He abolished useless ceremonies e.g. circumcision
- No Induna was to hold any meeting without his permission
- Boys had to carry shields and spears for the fighting men
- Retired soldiers formed a reserve army based at Ndikuzi – Bulawayo, Nabanda, Mbelembele, Isikebele.
- He befriended the British who supplied him with guns
- He emphasized a fighting tectonic of surprise attack
- He encouraged an expansionist policy e.g. defeated the Ngwane, Ndwandwe and Tlokwa.
- The Zulu language was forced on all people in the kingdom.
- Shaka killed those who opposed him and even those who were suspected.

## **Describe the way of life of the Zulu before 1860**

### **Politically**

- The nation was a military one headed by a despotic king
- The army was the source of power and the Indunas very powerful people
- The traditional council of chiefs was replaced by the military Indunas
- The king was always helped by the chief Induna who was the second most feared man in the land.
- The king was absolutely feared and respected.
- The king was not to be questioned nor looked in the eyes
- The indunas were not to hold meetings without the king's confirmation
- The king was the chief priest and chief judge
- Conquered people were incorporated or absorbed into the Zulu culture
- Conquered kings remained rulers of their people as long as they pleased Shaka
- Conquered leaders had Shaka's representatives to spy and check on them
- Indunas were appointed and dismissed by the king
- Indunas were always appointed from the commoners and on merit
- Succession to the throne was hereditary and matrilineal. The eldest son of the king would inherit the father's throne.
- The king was the highest social figure and presided over all the traditional ceremonies e.g. the first fruit ceremony.
- The Zulu king had a strong standing army known as impi
- The army was used for defense and expansion of the kingdom
- The age regiments were converted into military regiments, each with its own colours of the shield.
- The retired soldiers formed a reserve force which also provided food for the active army.
- Each military settlement contained a section of royal women under a senior woman.
- Age regiments formed the basis of socialization
- Initiation ceremonies marked entry into age regiments though Shaka abolished circumcision
- Marriage was after 40 years and the female groups dissolved, where free to marry freed warriors.

## **Socially,**

- The king was a religious leader who presided over all traditional and religious ceremonies in Zulu land.
- The conquered tribes could be forced to adopt Zulu language and culture
- The Zulu society was divided into three social classes i.e. the royal (clan) family which could provide the king, the warriors and the commoners.
- Each social class had its own privileges
- The old and disabled were always put to death because Shaka looked at them as a burden and not productive.

## **Economically,**

- The king controlled all major economic activities and all the wealth belonged to him.
- The Zulu practiced mixed farming. They cultivated crops such as millet, beans, peas, pumpkins etc
- Each regiment had a cattle kraal for providing the warriors with milk, meat and hides for the shields.
- Raiding was a major source of wealth to the kingdom. The Zulu raided the neighboring chiefdoms for cattle, food stuffs, women and territorial expansion.
- The looted property was shared among the regiments but ivory went straight to the king.
- Each regiments had to be self-sufficient by keeping cattle, which belonged to the king to feed the royal family paying bride wealth and giving as gifts to courage's warriors.
- The Zulu exchanged ivory, hides and skins for European goods e.g. glass mirrors, clothes etc.
- The Zulu also carried out iron works and made spears and other utensils
- The Zulu traded internally with the neighboring societies and externally with the Europeans and Asians in the Lebowa bay- later they traded through Laurence Marques.
- The arrival of the whites distorted the political, social and economic structure of the Zulu.

## **Effects of the Mfecane**

The Mfecane resulted into both negative and positive effects as explained below:

- Several people migrated to other areas for their safety e.g. the Ngoni who ended up moving to central and East Africa.
- It also led to loss of lives i.e. people died due to warfare, torture etc
- There was destruction of a lot of property such as people's houses etc.
- It destroyed trade activities in several areas e.g. among the Shona
- It destroyed agriculture as many people abandoned agriculture.
- There was an outbreak of famine because of the outbreak of agriculture.
- Some people turned to cannibalism because they lacked what to eat e.g. the Fingo other people become beggars because of increased poverty.
- Many people were displaced from their areas as a result of the Mfecane
- There was loss of tribal identity due to displacement
- The period created a state of insecurity due to endless wars.
- It led to expansion of the Zulu state as it dominated the region
- It led to the spread of the Zulu type of fighting
- Slave raiding increased and many Africans were sold into slavery
- It increased insecurity and conflicts, splitting the tribes further
- There was collapse of the weaker states e.g. the Ndwandwe
- People were forced to live in special areas e.g. mountain slopes for survival.
- Mass migrations occurred e.g. the Ngoni under Zwangendaba and the Ndebele under Mzinkazi left South Africa.
- The Mfecane led to misery, suffering and anarchy
- **Questions**
- How did Shaka create and expand the Zulu nation
- What were the causes of the Mfecane
- What factors were responsible for the rise of the Zulu nation
- What were the achievements of Shaka

## **The Zulu after Shaka**

### **DINGANE:**

Dingane was a son of Senzangankona and a brother to Shaka.

He collaborated with his brother Mhlangane together with Shaka's chief Induna Mbahopa to kill Shaka.

- Dingane temporarily shared power with Mhlangane after Shaka's murder
- Dingane later killed his brother and assumed full power of the kingship
- When the Zulu army returned from the Gaza raids, tired and weak he bribed them by promising them peace, which helped him to prevent a palace coup
- Dingane was later to suspend all military expeditions making the army very idle.
- He also abolished the regular military disbanded the regiments and allowed them to marry before 40 years.
- He created lack of adventure and the regiments soon started escaping to natal to work on the beer farms.
- Dingane was later forced to remilitarize Zulu land because he feared to be overthrown.
- He ordered raw raids against the Ndebele, Pondo, Ngwane and the Swazi
- He also allowed the regiments to mass cattle and other forms of wealth
- He also tried to acquire fire arms from the whites based at Natal.
- However Dingane had friendly but unhappy friendship with the whites
- The whites at Natal refused to repatriate the Zulu regiments creating fear on Dingane's part.
- He later signed an agreement with Captain Allen Gardiner
- Later, the British returned some of the Zulu regiments after getting part of Natal from Dingane.
- After 1835, Dingane encountered the Boertrekers. After letting relief return his cows from the Tlokwa, Dingane killed him and his party on a beer party.
- Dingane later faced Pretorius and was defeated at the battle of blood river.
- Dingane was later to abdicate (forced to leave the throne) and was replaced by his brother Mpande.
- He fled into Swaziland where he was killed for his earlier crimes on the Swazi.
- He failed to unite his people into purposeful militarism.

### **Dingane's problems**

- His major problem was himself through some from the Zulu, his African neighbors and the Europeans.
- As a ruler he was so brutal i.e. he killed his brother Mhlangane, Chief Induna Mbahopa which earned him hatred of the royal house

- His extra peaceful ways got him the hatred from the soldiers who stopped supporting him.
- The soldiers fed up to being inactive, started deserting to Natal plantations presenting military problems.
- Personally, he loved feasting and women more than attending to government duties using administrative weakness.
- Because of his character, traditional rulers started encouraging soldiers to defect to Mpande's side.
- The period of peace during his rule led to an increase in people among the Zulu yet land was scarce.
- Members of the royal family also stopped supporting him in 1840 leading to his downfall.
- Mpande his brother kept on encouraging soldiers and other royal members to leave his side and join him in overthrowing Dingane.
- He was hated by his neighbours the Swazi because of his earlier attacks on them. Actually the Swazi aided the Boer attack on him and killed him in 1840 when he fled into Swazi land.
- His greatest problem however came from the Boers who started putting pressure on him in 1838
- The Boer trekkers led by Piet Retief asked for more land from Dingane and when he tried to send them away it created war with the Boers.
- Dingane was defeated at the battle of Blood River by the Boers who took away a lot of land thereafter.
- The Boers also started interfering into the internal politics of the Zulu by supporting Mpande against Dingane.
- In 1840, the Zulu royal house overthrew Dingane and imposed his brother Mpande from the throne.
- Earlier on, the British officer Gardiner refused to send back all the Zulu soldiers who were hiding in Natal.
- Gardiner also fooled him into giving the British land in exchange for the soldiers in Natal, yet he did not release the soldiers back into Zulu land.

### **Why was Dingane defeated by his brother Mpande**

- Mpande had support of the Boers who were militarily stronger and more organized than Dingane.
- Mpande had the support of the Zulu warriors who were not happy with Dingane's peaceful rule
- Dingane had lost support of the traditional rulers and instead supported and even encouraged Zulu warriors to join Mpande's side.

- Dingane had lost support from the royal family who later overthrew him and they imposed his blood brother.
- Dingane was unpopular because he had abandoned the military training yet the Zulu were a military state.
- There was a lot of disunity in its kingdom during his rule that undermined and even weakened him.
- His preference for testing and dancing with women made him unpopular
- He was defeated by the Boers at the battle of Blood River and he was later overthrown.
- His brother Mpande collaborated with the Boers to overthrow him and take power.

### **The rule of Mpande (1840-1872)**

#### **Describe the contribution of Mpande in the history of S.Africa**

- Mpande was the leader of the Zulu kingdom after Dingane
- He was the son of Sazangankona and brother to Shaka and Dingane
- He was unpopular in the early years, but gained fame when Dingane started messing the Zulu kingdom.
- He collaborated with the Boers after the defeat of Dingane and carried out civil wars against his brother.
- In 1840, with the help of the Boers he overthrew his brother and was crowned as the Zulu king by the Zulu royal family.
- During his rule, the Zulu kingdom enjoyed some stability and peace with the neighbors
- Mpande created strong friendship with the British who were leaving at Natal and those at the Cape.
- During his rule, the peaceful situation in his kingdom increased the population because many refugees had returned.
- He failed to build on the strong military foundation of the Zulu.
- Mpande was worse than Dingane and hated wars
- The regiments which existed for the purpose of fighting hated his rule
- He avoided sending his army into war but he organized one attack on the Swazi to loot cattle where many people were killed.
- He was compromised by the Boers and their influence on Zulu land increased.
- He gave the Boers the Blood River territory after helping him to overthrow Dingane.

- His weak character and age made his son impatient and thus started fighting for succession even before the death of his father.
- Mpande died in 1872 and was succeeded his son Cetewayo.

### **Problems faced by Mpande**

#### **What problems did Mpande face as the ruler of Zulu state?**

- There was increase in population and yet there was no room for expansion
- There was increase in the number of Boers into Zulu land who kept on demanding for more land from Mpande.
- He lost a lot of land due to the increased demand for land by the whites therefore making his people landless.
- He created division in the kingdom because of his over socialization with the Boers.
- He was not a serious leader and always preferred being entertained by women and over feasting in preference to state duties (administration)
- The rising influence of the Boers in Zulu politics divided up the state and the royal family.
- There was a serious conflict between his sons who were fighting for the crown even when he was still alive.
- He neglected the military regiments that were left by Shaka and this annoyed the warriors.
- He failed to arm the Zulu warriors i.e. to provide enough and strong weapons during his rule. There was increase in British imperialism that threatened the collapse of the Zulu kingdom.
- **Cetewayo**
- What were the contributions of Cetewayo for the Zulu state between 1876 to 1879?
- Cetewayo was the son of Mpande who succeeded his father in 1873.
- He ruled the Zulu state until 1879 when he was deposed by the British
- He was intelligent ambitious like his uncle Shaka.
- Cetewayo started gaining fame in 1855 when he defeated his brother Mbulazi with the help of the British at the battle of Magongo.
- He started participating in politics from 1856 until his father's death in 1872.
- In 1873, Cetewayo was crowned the king of the Zulu by sir, Theophilus Shepstone the secretary of native affairs in Natal.

- His first priority was to revive Zulu militarism on which the Zulu nation was founded by Shaka.
- Cetewayo revived the formation of age regiments which awakened the Zulu feeling of nationalism.
- He made diplomatic contacts with the Portuguese at the Lagos bay and acquired guns and ammunitions.
- He initially avoided wars between the Boers and the British and his fair leadership created peace.
- He managed to keep the independence of Zulu land between 1872 to 1879
- However, his revival of Zulu militarism convinced him to encourage raids against his neighbours to activate Zulu warriors.
- Cetewayo refused to disband his army when he was told to do so by the British within 30 days when he was given an ultimatum.
- He brought back Shaka's military tactics and created a very large and efficient army i.e. of 30,000 warriors.
- He was a fair ruler who tried to create peace in Zulu kingdom
- Cetewayo defeated the British in 1879 at the battle of Isandhawana. The British later in 1879 defeated Cetewayo at the battle of Ulundi and he was exiled to London in 1882.
- Later, the British were forced to bring him back as a ruler, but he was unhappy with the limited powers that he was given.
- Cetewayo later sought refuge in a reserve where he died in 1884.
- He was succeeded by his son Dinizulu.

### **Cetewayo's problems**

**What problems did Cetewayo face as leader of the Zulu between 1873 to 1884?**

- He ruled at the time when Europeans were struggling or scrambling for Africa hence causing political instabilities.
- The civil war between him and his brother Mbulazi troubled him made him to dig deep into his resources to contain his brother.
- The British forced him into a reserve where he died a very miserable man.
- He faced attacks from the British especially in 1879 at the battle of Isandhalwana and Ulundi.
- The British forced him into exile after the defeat at Ulundi and it was only the Zulu demand that made him return. After the British had

returned him into power, they reduced his powers and put him in a position he hated.

- The Boer expansion from the North and south threatened him politically
- He had a very unhappy relationship with the British officers Sir Buller and Sir Bartolomeo Deneys who were determined to destroy his state so as to accomplish Carnarvon's federation plans.
- His defeat at Ulundi marked the end of his short careers as a king and later his kingdom was divided up.
- He failed to contain the two youths who chased the two adulterous women into British Natal and killed them there.
- The Zulu population had increased to the over highest proportions yet the land problem persisted.
- His people were killed in two great battles and a lot of property was destroyed i.e. the battle of Isandhalwana and Ulundi
- Many Zulu youth had migrated in the mines which left the nation with no young blood to cultivate and even to defend the state.
- He ruled at a time his nation had many enemies like the neighbouring Swazi.
- He found it hard to contain the Zulu youths and warriors who were not happy with Mzandeniwe's peaceful ways and unity with the whites.
- His white enemies i.e. the British and Boers had superior guns e.g. canons rifles making it hard to defeat them.
- He was not trusted and looked at with suspicion by the whites.

### **How did he overcome the above problems?**

- He reformed the age regiments and created a standing army where he was able to raise a big force for defensive purposes.
- He revived Zulu militarism and imparted courage and discipline among the warriors as it had been during Shaka's time.
- He brought back the Zulu military tactics e.g. the cow horn method, surprise attacks.
- He brought back Zulu people to self-confidence and built the spirit of nationalism.
- He made the Zulu more aggressive in order to threaten the Boers and the British in Natal.
- He held two coronation ceremonies, i.e. one traditional to please the Zulu and another to please the British.
- He befriended the British in order to defeat the Boers and it worked up to 1887.

- He reversed Mpande's peaceful policy who had given Zulu land to the Boers.
- At first he tried to avoid the wars i.e. both the Boers and the British.
- He acquired guns from the Portuguese of Mozambique.
- He always encouraged his people to trade with the Portuguese in Mozambique
- He frustrated missionary activities in Zulu land because he knew they would disorganise his people.
- By refusing to accept the disarmament order that had been ordered by Sir Bartle Frere.
- At first he defeated the British forces at Isandhalwana in January 1887 and captured all their guns.
- He delayed the British federation plans after the battle of Isandhalwana .Hence the British took a little longer to overthrow him.
- He lived as a refugee in a reserve after losing loyalty and support of his people in 1877.

### **The decline of the Zulu state**

#### **What factors led to the collapse of the Zulu during the 18<sup>th</sup> century?**

- The kingdom collapsed after it had been defeated in the Anglo-Zulu war in 1879 (Battle of Ulundi)
- During Shaka's rule many of the commanders run away from the kingdom because of his brutality e.g. Mzinkazi and Zwangendaba
- The state lacked unity because it was made of many people of different communities.
- The political mistakes of Shaka by forcing people to mourn for a year women not to get pregnant or not even cultivate which weakened the state.
- The death of Shaka was a big shock to the Zulu. He was a determined leader as well as strong.
- The kings who took over after Shaka e.g. Dingane were very weak and neglected the Zulu military regiments.
- There were many succession disputes that weakened the kingdom e.g. Dingane versus Mpande, Cetewayo Vs Mbulanzi
- After the death of Shaka, the conquered people started rebelling and demanding for their independence.
- The enemies of Zulu land had copied and adopted Shaka's military tactics and later used them against them.

- The endless wars between Zulu and their neighbors weakened the nation
- The support that was given by the Zulu neighbors to the whites weakened the nation e.g. the Swazi.
- Mpande and Dingane neglected military regiments that had been the source of Zulu strength.
- The period of the Mfecane created a vacuum in Zulu land that later attracted the whites
- The friendship of some Zulu leaders with the whites e.g. Mpande and the Boers weakened the nation
- Also the British penetration into Zulu land weakened the nation and later colonized it.
- The failure of some of the Zulu leaders to acquire guns for the warriors also weakened the state.
- The defeat of the Zulu by the Boers at the battle of Blood River in 1838 also weakened the state further.
- The kingdom had lost a lot of its land to the increasing number of Boers who also weakened it.
- Missionary activities in Zulu land divided up people and reduced loyalty to Zulu leaders.
- The defeat of Cetewayo by the British in 1879 in the battle of Ulundi led to the breaking up of the nation.
- The years of 1870's and 1880' were the years of scramble and partition of Africa and therefore the Zulu would not survive.
- Discovery of minerals in the Transvaal attracted many Zulu youth to go and work in the mines which weakened the kingdom.

### **ANGLO ZULU WARS (Isandhalwana or Ulundi wars of 1879)**

**Explain the causes of Isandhalwana war on January 1879**

**Why were there battles or conflicts between Bartle frère and Cetewayo**

**What were the causes of the battle of Ulundi?**

**What were the reasons for the battle of Ulundi?**

**Why were there disagreements between the Zulu and British between 1822-1879?**

The first Zulu response to British imperialism was the Isandhalwana wars

This is also known as the battle of the Ulundi/Anglo Zulu war of 1879

These were fought in phases. The first phase was Isandhalwana war and second phase was the Ulundi war of July.

The Zulu were led by the strong leader Cetewayo and the British by Sir Bartle Frere.

- There was long term enmity/hatred between the Zulu and the British which led to the fighting.
- The rise of British imperialism and their desire to dominate the Africans led to the war
- The Zulu wanted protect their independence which threatened the British
- The British never respected the African culture which annoyed the Zulu
- The Zulu also hated the increasing number of whites into their land
- The Zulu wanted to gain their land that they had lost to the whites as of result of shifting the blood river territory
- There was mistreatment over taxation and bad administration of the Zulu living in the annexed area of blood river territory
- The war-like nature of Cetewayo who also failed to solve his problem with sir Bartle frère peacefully therefore resorted to war.
- The determination of Cetewayo to revive the Zulu military culture annoyed the British
- The revival of Shaka's military tactics and age regiments increased Zulu nationalism and made them stubborn.
- Cetewayo had built a strong large army of about 40,000 troops which encouraged them to fight the British.
- The increased anti-European war songs also worried the British
- The serious drought and famine among the Africans made the British fear that the Zulu would attack them for food.
- The British had the desire to disarm his soldiers and disband his regiments which annoyed him.
- When diplomacy failed war became inevitable leading to the first phase of the war in January 1879 (Isandhalwana war) which the Zulu won.
- In July, 1879, the British fought a revenge battle against the Zulu (Battle of Ulundi) which the Zulu lost.
- The British wanted to use a harsh policy to take over the nation and destroy its organization making war inevitable.

- Rumours that the Zulu had murdered white missionaries increased war fare.
- They had a desire to unite all the whites' republics in S.A after the defeat of the Zulu.
- The British feared that the Zulu would attack and weaken Transvaal and Natal.
- Sir, Battle frère had promised to help the Zulu over blood river territory and later sided with the Boers which annoyed the Zulu hence Anglo Zulu wars

### **Effects of the war**

#### **What were the effects of the war on the people of S.A?**

- At first the British were defeated at the battle of Isandhalwana which ashamed them.
- Later the Zulu were defeated and lost their independence and the Zulu military strength was destroyed.
- Cetewayo and other traditional leaders lost their powers and became answerable to the whites
- Cetewayo was captured and exiled in disgrace first at Cape Town and later to London.
- He was replaced by his 15 year old son Dinizulu who was made a village head.
- Cetewayo was later brought back from exile but with limited powers and finally died in 1884.
- There was large loss of lives that led to depopulation in Zulu land.
- A lot of property was destroyed and 2000 Zulu troops were killed.
- There was a decline in Zulu economy during the wars especially land and agriculture.
- The decline in agriculture led to famine and starvation as garden were turned into battle fields.
- There was misery and suffering due to poverty and starvation.
- The Zulu lost most of their land to the whites after being defeated.
- There was displacement of people from their homelands during the long period of fighting.
- Many people were sent to reserves where their living conditions were poor and miserable.
- The Zulu kingdom was divided into thirteen units each under a puppet king appointed by the British.

- Earlier defeat of the British by the Zulu encouraged the Boers of Transvaal to also fight the British.
- There was increased Zulu nationalism that prepared ground for future wars between the British and the Zulu e.g. Bambata.
- Weaker states were absorbed by the Zulu.

### **The Bambata Rebellion (1906)**

#### **What were the causes of the Anglo-Zulu war in 1906?**

#### **Why did the Zulu conflict with the British in 1906?**

#### **Why did the Zulu fail to live in peace with the British?**

The Anglo-Zulu war of 1906 was the Bambata rebellion fought by them

The Zulu were led by their leader chief Bambata of the Zondi people.

The people were annoyed of Cetewayo's exile and the division of the kingdom into 13 units.

The war took place during the regimes of chief Dinizulu of the Zulu

- The Zulu were not happy due to the demotion of their chief to the level of a mere village head i.e. Dinizulu
- The British never respected the Zulu leaders and ordered the chiefs to pay tax to the British
- The long term enmity between the British and the Zulu also led to the conflicts of 1906.
- The Zulu were annoyed by the dismissal of Bambata for his failure to pay tax to the British
- There was a rise of African nationalism that led to the spirit of Nationalism i.e. Africa for Africans.
- The Zulu wanted to gain the independence which had been taken by the British
- The desire to regain the lost land that had been taken by the British also led to the war.
- The Zulu were made tenants in their homelands and were forced to pay rent in their own land.
- The Zulu were annoyed by paying one pound tax per person that had been imposed on them by the British.

- The Zulu were forced to provide labour on public projects e.g. road construction etc.
- African workers were given low wages yet they worked for long hours under bad working conditions
- The Zulu hated the activities of the missionaries who never respected their culture and had divided them up.
- The British discriminated the Zulu and denied them the freedom of movement and this annoyed the Zulu.
- There was drought and famine that created war since the Africans wanted to loot food from the British
- The outbreak of animal diseases e.g. rinderpest that was blamed on the whites.
- To make it worse, the British were killing the infested animals instead of allowing the Zulu to eat them which also annoyed them.
- The rise of British imperialism and their desire to control the whole of South Africa also led to the conflicts with the Zulu.
- Africans who lived in towns lived a very poor social and under developed conditions e.g. poverty, insecurity which was also blamed on the whites.
- The killing of the Zulu leaders because of taxation also annoyed the Zulu leading to the war.
- In early 1906, twelve key leaders in the uprising were killed by the British.
- In 1906, Bambata who had been dismissed for failure of paying taxes appeared among the Zulu and this gave them morale to fight the British.
- The earlier Zulu success in the Battle of Isandhalwana in 1879 gave them morale and courage to fight the British.

### **Effects of the Bambata rebellion**

#### **What were the effects of Bambata rebellion?**

- The Zulu were defeated and Bambata who had been the leader was captured and killed
- The Zulu lost independence and their nation was completely taken over by the British
- There was too much loss of lives as many people were killed
- The wars led to spread of famine as the Zulu concentrated on fighting and neglected farming.
- There was decline in agriculture which led to outbreak of famine.
- Many people became poor because they had lost a lot of cattle.

- Africans lost most of their land after being defeated by the British.
- Many Africans were forced to live in camps and reserves under poor living conditions.
- There was large scale loss of property by the Zulu during fighting
- The Zulu were made permanent servants and provided cheap labour to the British.
- Africans were discriminated the more and made were made second class citizens in their own country.
- The Zulu started respecting the whites and came up with new ways of demanding for independence instead of war.
- The war caused the Zulu unity and nationalism and later led to the formation of ANC (African National Congress)
- Africans lost confidence and trust in their African belief and many adopted Christianity.
- The war strengthened the spirit of Nationalism among Africans hence the formation of independent churches.
- The British learnt a lesson and made some changes in their administration to avoid future rebellions e.g. allowed some whites to represent African interests in parliament.
- The Zulu military glory was given a death blow by the defeat of the rebellion.
- The failure of the rebellion forced Africans to make changes in their strategy of resisting hence resorted to other forms like the constitution.
- The war sow the seeds for the growth of Africa Nationalism that resulted into formation of political parties e.g. ANC, PAC etc.
- Dinizulu and other political leaders were arrested on allegation that they were behind the uprising.
- The rebellion resulted into depopulation as African and European troops were killed during the war.
- The rebellion demonstrated the unity and military strength among the people.
- The rebellion was very costly to the British as they lost a lot of funds to suppress it.
- Africans learnt a lesson that armed confrontation against the British was unnecessary
- They turned to education and political mobilization so as away to achieve independence.

## **DEFENSIVE STATES**

Focus - Basuto state (Moshesh)  
Swazi state (Mswati)  
Pedi state (Sekukuni)

### **THE BASUTO NATION OF MOSHESH**

- Moshesh was born in 1786 and belonged to the Makoteli clan of Kwena tribe.
- His father was Mokachane who was a minor chief among the Kwena people.
- Moshesh became popular during the Mfecane as a cattle raider.
- His name meant the shaver because he used to shave around the necks of the captured cattle for easy identification.
- He was a man of rare qualities, intelligent and greater ambitions.
- He was a great military leader who gave protection to several refugees who ran to his chiefdom for protection.
- He therefore acquired a lot of experience about empire building and management from the father Mokachane.
- By 1815 Moshesh had started building the Basuto nation after he had escaped from the Mfecane crisis.
- He moved further into the interior and during this journey his father was eaten by cannibals.
- He eventually established himself on a flat topped mountain ThabaBosiu which meant mountain of the night.
- The mountain was secure and that's why many people fled to it for protection by Moshesh.

### **The foundation of the Basuto nation.**

#### **1. What were the origins of the Basuto nation?**

#### **2. How did Moshesh create the Basuto nation?**

- The Basuto nation was a defensive state during the Mfecane uprising.
- The nation was started by Moshesh who was a wise and great leader.
- Basuto land is presently known as Lesotho and this area was first home to the San and Nguni speakers like Kwena.
- Moshesh the founder of the nation was born among the Makoteli clan.
- His father was Mokachane who was a minor chief of the Kwena.

- Moshesh become very popular during the Mfecane as a great cattle raider.
- His name meant shaver because he used to shave the stolen cattle for easy identification.
- He was brought up by the chief of Kwena who taught him to be a peaceful and fair leader.
- He grew up as a patient and a wise ruler with great organization skills which helped him to start the Basuto nation.
- By 1815 he had started building the Basuto nation by uniting the many refugee groups into one state/ nation.
- The nation was created on topped hills in order to offer protection to his people who were being constantly attacked by his enemies.
- He first established the nation on the hills of Butha – Buthe in the Northeast of Lesotho (first capital)
- He was nurtured by Mtoloni.
- He first gathered men of his own age group and formed a military base on the top of the hills.
- After constant attacks from his enemies like the Tlokwa he transferred the nation from Butha-Buthe to the mountain of the night Thaba-Bosiu.
- While at Thaba - Bosiu he expanded the nation through the policy of patience and peace.

***Methods used by Moshesh to build the Basuto nation.***

- 1. How did Moshesh build the Basuto Nation?**
- 2. What factors were responsible for the growth and development of Basuto Nation?**
- 3. Describe the methods /techniques that were used by Moshesh to create and build the nation.**

Moshesh was born in 1786 among the Makoteli clan. His father was Mochachane a minor chief among the Kwena.

By 1815, he had started building the Basuto Nation using the following tactics:

- He was intelligent with good leadership skills that attracted people to him.
- His exceptional qualities were very important in the building of the nation.

- He welcomed all the refugees who were running away from Mfecane and allowed them to join his nation e.g. the Rolong, Thembus, Korona etc.
- He gave the refugees land and cattle and allowed them in the Basuto Nation.
- He allowed large groups of the conquered people to retain their leaders provided they remained obedient to him.
- The small groups were put under the control of his family members.
- All the conquered chiefs had to pay tribute to him as a sign of loyalty.
- He provided security and fed the hungry people and this encouraged more refugees to join his army.
- He used polygamy/marriage alliances to promote nationalism and unity in the nation i.e he married from almost all tribes and clans.
- He acquired guns/gun powder from the Europeans at the Cape in order to protect his nation.
- He defeated some of his neighbours and their chiefs and added them into the Basuto nation e.g the Tlokwa under Sekonyera in 1883.
- Through his peaceful policy, he restored law and order among the uncontrollable refugees that were running away from the Mfecane crisis.
- In order to protect the nation, he gave gifts of cattle and virgin girls as tributes to powerful rulers like Shaka of the Zulu, Mzilinkazi of the Ndebele.
- He allied with Shaka to defend himself from some of his neighbours.
- In 1821 when the Tlokwa attacked him with the support of Matiwane, he tricked Shaka who destroyed them together with Ngwane.
- He created friendship and peace with some of his immediate neighbours like chief Moroosi who later accepted to be under the rule.
- He encouraged many exiles to return from the Cape Colony who included the Rolong, Thembus, Korona etc.
- He invited and received missionaries like the Parish Evangelical Missionaries (PEM) from France whom he used as his advisers.
- He traded with them and he gave them land on the borders with the nations to check on the Boer threats.
- He protected the nation from the Boers and on several occasions, he repulsed them like in 1836 and hence able to keep the independence of his nation.
- He maintained the Pitso Council (General Assembly) through which democracy was practiced.
- This general meeting enabled people to discuss all the important matters affecting the society.

- He took advantage of hilltops e.g when Butha-Buthe was attacked he relocated to the mountain of the night Thaba-Bosiu which was more hilly.
- He encouraged the Basuto Central culture not only on the Basuto but also on the conquered people in an effort of forging unity.
- He used tributes as a tool of democracy e.g he gave cattle to Shaka and Mzilinkazi as a way of avoiding attacks on the Basuto nation.
- He used the policy of peace, unity and understanding to unite with people.
- He tried as much as possible to avoid confrontation with other states.
- He was helped by chiefs and administrators of the nation. He wrote to the Governor of the Cape Colony asking for forgiveness after his warriors had forced the British forces out of Basuto land.
- By 1840, he had created a strong and big nation out of the various refugee groups.
- After creating the nation he signed many peace treaties which the British aimed at solving the problems between the Basuto and the Boers.
- In 1848 he signed a peace treaty which British Governor or called Napier.
- He also signed the Thaba -Bosiu treaty in 1860 with the British despite its hard terms on the Basuto.
- He died in 1870 after him celebrating the independence of his nation.
- He allowed the Hilubi to settle in the territories as refugees after some time during the fire of trouble.

## **CONTRIBUTIONS OR ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSHESH FOR THE BASUTO**

### ***What were the achievements of Moshesh?***

- He was able to expand the Basuto nation and also protected the independence of the nation.
- He was also able to bring the different origins and backgrounds together into one nation.
- He laid the foundation for the new powerful Basuto nation.
- He effectively headed the Basuto nation during difficult times with the Mfecane.
- He also gave effective leadership to the Basuto during the period of imperialism.
- He promoted a nation with one language and culture.
- The unity created through marriage alliances persisted even after his death.
- He built a strong army well equipped with guns for defense of the Basuto.
- He successfully defended the nation against hostile neighbours like the Ndebele and Zulu.
- He also promoted trade with the British at the Cape.
- He protected and defended the land of his people.
- He skillfully avoided direct confrontation with the British until his country was declared a protectorate by the British.
- He allowed refugees into his Kingdom and also gave them land especially those who had been displaced by the Mfecane.
- He allowed missionaries to settle in his Kingdom, and also offered them advice.
- He established his capital at Thaba -Bosiu that could easily be protected and defended.
- He encouraged Western Civilization and education that had been brought by the missionaries.
- He strengthened the Basuto economy through giving land and cattle to his people.

## **POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF THE BASUTO**

Basuto Nation was organized politically, socially and economically as described below:-

- Politically, the kingdom Basuto was headed by the king.

- It was made up of Semi- independent Chiefdoms each under its own local chief.
- The position of the King and chieftainship was hereditary which reduced succession disputes.
- The local chiefs were allowed by the king to retain autonomy and authority over their people.
- They were supposed to maintain peace, law and order and recruit warriors to defend the nation.
- In case of war, the king commanded his local chiefs to mobilize age-groups to defend the nation because the sotho never had a national standing army.
- The king gave gifts like cattle and tributes to the neighbouring kings e.g. Moshesh gave cattle and tributes to king Shaka of the Zulu to ensure peace and good relationship.
- The king presided over tribal councils known as Pitsos.
- The chiefs paid tributes in form of cattle to the king as a sign of loyalty to his government.
- The king organized a general assembly for the whole tribe known as Pitsos in which all adult males were free to attend and discuss important issues.
- The Pitsos checked on the powers of the king to avoid dictatorship.

Socially, a family was a basic social unit. Many related families constituted a clan and several clans formed a tribe.

- They practiced ancestral worship and elders were accorded great respect.
  - They practiced polygamous marriages for strengthening unity in the kingdom.
  - The Sotho had initiation ceremonies such as circumcision and marriage ceremonies which cemented the social relationships.
  - Age regiments were formed by the people of the same age groups which created social unity.
  - The regiments mobilized themselves to defend the kingdom in case of war.
- 
- Economically, Basotho practiced mixed farming. They grew sorghum, millet, pumpkins and maize.
  - They kept domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and dogs.
  - They also kept horses for carrying warriors to battle fields.
  - The Sotho practiced Iron working. Their blacksmiths could make implements and local weapons such as spears, arrows, beads and axes.

- They carried out internal and external trade with the neighbouring societies and Europeans.
- They exchanged iron implements, cattle, hides e.t.c for European goods like guns and cloths.
- Land was communally owned.
- However, the chiefs distributed land to their subjects on the behalf of the king.
- They also practiced hunting which provided them with meat, hides, ivory and honey.

**In conclusion, the coming of the Europeans in Basutoland disrupted the traditional way of life of the Basuto.**

*N.B: You can also use the methods used by Moshesh to build the Basuto nation as his achievements.*

### **Problems that were faced by Moshesh /Basuto nation**

#### **What challenges did Moshesh face as the ruler of the Basuto nation of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

- His nation suffered from constant raids and attacks from the neighbouring Tlokwa, Ndebele, Ndebele, Ngwane.
- The desperate groups of refugees and the cannibals created instability in his Kingdom.
- The increased attacks and insecurity in his Kingdom forced him to transfer his capital to the mountain of the night at Thaba-Bosiu.
- Many of his people were eaten by the cannibals when he was transferring his capital from Butha-Buthe to the mountain of the night at ThabaBosiu.
- There were an increasing number of refugees who flooded his nation and created pressure on his land.
- Most of his enemies were well equipped with guns and horses and disrupted peace in his nation.
- The economy of his nation was weakened by the constant raiding that led to loss of cattle.

- Villages were destroyed during these raids. He also suffered devastating attacks from the Griqua and Korana.
- The conquered people and their chiefs kept on demanding for their rights and freedom.
- He also faced constant attacks from the Boers who were interested in taking over hill land.
- Later the Boers confiscated much of his fertile land. They also refused to acknowledge Moshesh's authority and power.
- Boers who lived in the neighborhood of the Nation refused to adopt the Basuto culture and get absorbed into the nation.
- He was fooled by the missionaries when he gave a lot of land to them and their African allies like the Rolong.
- He also feared pressure from some missionaries and the people they had educated who wanted to become chiefs.
- The creation of the Boer republic of OFS next to the Basuto nation left the nation defenseless.
- The Boers who attacked his nation always burnt Basuto plantations and food stores hence starving his people.
- By 1870 he had grown old and weak even his sons started fighting for the throne.
- Some Africans supported British imperialism as the British struggled to destroy Basuto nation so as to colonize S. Africa.
- His nation was later taken over by the British and it became the British protectorate in 1878.
- Natural disasters like drought and famine also hit his nation.

### **Steps taken by Moshesh to solve the problems.**

#### **How did Moshesh solve the problems that faced his nation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

- In order to create unity Moshesh married from almost all the clans and tribes in his nation.
- He always played his enemies against one another e.g when the Tlokwa attacked him; he used Shaka to destroy them.
- To solve the problems of refugees he gave them land and cattle which made them silent.
- To check on the problems of population increase he expanded the nation by acquiring more land.
- He always gave gifts of virgin girls and cattle to strong leaders like Shaka.
- He signed many peace treaties with Europeans in order to protect the independence of his nation.
- He welcomed all people who were willing to settle in the Basuto culture and this reduced on the attacks from his neighbours.
- In order to create security and defense for his nation he transferred his capital to a safer hill called Thaba- Bosiu.
- He later acquired guns and horses to complete with enemies.
- He later formed a very strong army that protected the nation.
- He convinced his people to forgive the cannibals and even gave them cattle and land that humbled them.
- He invited missionaries to act as his advisors and also develop the nation.

- He put his headquarters in different parts of the nation for easy administration.
- He always gave land on the boundaries of the nation to refugees to ensure protection of the nation
- He formed a spy network of his family members and this helped him to know the enemies of his nation.
- He used diplomacy and wrote an apology letter to the British government after chasing the British forces from Basuto land.
- He asked for protection from the British in order to protect his nation from Boer attacks.

### **The relationship between Moshesh and Europeans.**

#### **Describe the relationship between Moshesh and the whites between 1824 to 1868.**

- Moshesh encountered many problems from the Boers compared to the British.
- His relationship with them was at first peaceful and he offered them a warm welcome, but he remained suspicious of their intentions.
- By 1832 many Boer farmers had settled in Basuto land.
- As a result of Moshesh inviting missionaries from the Paris evangelical mission (PEM) to come and offer him advice on how to deal with the Boers.
- He temporarily gave the Boers land to graze their animals on, but he soon realized that they were not in a hurry to leave. This led to armed confrontation (war) between the Basuto and the Boers.
- To do away with further Boer threat Moshesh sought British protection without giving up of his authority.

- In 1848 he signed Napier treaty with the British. The treaty recognized the independence of the Basuto.
- Unfortunately the Boers did not recognize the independence of Moshesh and the cape government which was not militarily strong enough to effect the terms of the treaty.
- In 1844, Sir Harry Smith became governor of the cape colony and this brought change in Moshesh's relationship with the British. This was because the new governor wasn't friendly to Moshesh and planned to give more Basuto land to the Boers.
- He also encouraged small chiefdoms under Moshesh to break away.
- Moshesh responded to this by attacking Sir Harry Smith's soldiers who were stationed in O.F.S.

**WHY MOSHESH REQUESTED FOR BRITISH PROTECTION IN 1868  
WHY DID MOSHESH COLLABORATE WITH THE BRITISH FROM 1868?**

**Moshesh requested for British protection due to a combination of internal and external factors.**

- Moshesh requested for British protection due to the desire for independence of the Basuto.
- His polygamous nature caused problems as his sons fought for succession to the throne.
- The confederate chiefs started demanding for independence which caused civil wars.
- The creation of Orange Free State in 18564 in his neighbourhood posed a threat to him.
- The Boers blockaded the Basuto from 1860s nearly starving them
- The Boers started demanding and raiding Basuto's cattle which threatened Moshesh.
- The Boers were not willing to get absorbed into the Sotho culture.
- The Boers possessed strong weapons like the guns which scared Moshesh.
- The endless Basuto-Boer wars threatened Moshesh warriors.

- The Basuto state was a confederate state which lacked full control and unity.
- The unfair Warden line which led to the loss of Basuto land annoyed Moshesh.
- The Warden linesided with the Boers leading to Anglo-Basuto wars.
- The presence of the British in Orange Free State became a threat to the independence of Basuto.
- In 1858, the Boers under **President Boshoff** attacked **Thaba –Bosiu**.
- The attacks led to constant loss of land to the Boers by the Basuto.
- Moshesh's old age forced him to seek for British protection.
- The determination of **George Cathcart** to crush the Basuto militarily weakened Moshesh.
- The Boers has also rejected Moshesh's authority over them.
- The **Bloemfontein Treaty** had unfavourable terms which weakened the Basuto.

**In conclusion, Moshesh requested for the British protection of his kingdom in 1868 due to political, social and economic factors.**

## **THE BASUTO WAR OF GUNS**

### **The causes of the Basuto war of guns**

**The Basuto war of guns was fought between the Basuto under Chief Moroosi against the British Cape Government.**

- The British were led by **Sir Gordon Spriggs**- the **Cape Prime Minister**
- The Basuto were led by different chiefs like **Moroosi, Lerothodi** and **Letsie**.
- It was fought in **2 phases** – i.e. the first phase was between **1878 – 1879** under Chief **Moroosi of the Puthi**.
- The second phase between **1880- 1888** under **Lerothodi**.

- The causes were **long term** and **short term** or **political, social and economic**.
- The **earlier military victories by Moshesh** against the Boers inspired the Basuto to declare war hoping for an assured victory.
- The rise of **British imperialism** and their need **to federate the area** under them annoyed the Basuto.
- The 1871 **British declaration of** placing the Basuto under the Cape Colony caused stiff opposition hence annoyed the Sotho.
- The Basuto fought against the British in order to **preserve their political independence** which was being threatened by numerous wars by the whites.
- The mistreatment of the Basuto by the British provoked them to react with hostility against them.
- The hated **hut tax which was** imposed on the Sotho by the British and made worse by **harsh methods of collection** led to the war in 1879.
- Probably the success of the Zulu in war against the British at the battle of **Isandhlwana** inspired the Basuto to fight against the British colonialists.
- The British also **forced the Basuto** to work in their plantations, mines and were **paid little wages** which caused discontent among the Basuto.
- The Basuto also hated whites because they **out competed** the Sotho in **trade** leading to the collapse of their economy.
- The British administration **never respected the traditional leaders** of the **Basuto e.g. King Moroosi** was never accorded any respect by the British.
- The **Basuto culture** was threatened by the increased missionary activities and British influence.
- The nature of the **Basuto terrain** encouraged them to rebel against the British since they were in a mountainous place called **Thaba Bosiu**.
- The most immediate factor was the declaration of the “**Peace Preservation Act**” in 1878 which gave the British powers to disarm Basuto prepared the ground for war.

- The arrest of Moroosi's son **Letsie**, charging him of stealing a horse and his sentence to **four years jail** term increased people's anger.
- The rescue of Moroosi's son by his father and efforts to hide him in the mountain where he would be captured by colonial forces.
- Moroosi's refusal to accept surrender terms which included life imprisonment caused the war.
- The **brutal killing of** Moroosi together with his son **Letsie** while opposing the **disarmament policy** forced the Basuto to fight against the British.
- **King Moroosi's son** was falsely accused of stealing a **horse** which led to the war.
- The long held suspicions between Africans and whites led to war.
- The British wanted to convince the Transvaal Boers that a federation under them was safe through disarming the Basuto which made war inevitable.
- Death of Moshesh, the diplomat, and the man who knew how to deal with the whites peacefully.
- The role played by Moroosi and Lerothodi inspired many Basuto to join the rebellion.
- The desire for the Basuto to protect their land which was targeted by the British.
- The appointment of the white magistrate among the Puthi was hated by Africans.
- Mr. Hope, the new Magistrate, never recognized customary procedures, hurting the Basuto pride.
- The ruthless crashing of the Puthi rebellion in 1878 made the Basuto worried.
- The 1878, peace preservation treaty, which gave the British powers to disarm the Basuto, prepared the grounds for war.
- In 1880, when the Basuto refused to hand over their guns, the war got started.

**All in all, the need by the British Cape Government to crush the military strength of the Basuto was the major cause of the Basuto war of guns.**

### **EFFECTS OF THE BASUTO WAR OF GUNS**

**The effects of Basuto war of guns were political, social and economic as explained below.**

- The Basuto won the war and they were allowed to retain their guns for self-defense.
- The war ended with the signing of a peace agreement.
- By the terms of this agreement, the Basuto were allowed to keep their guns.
- However, required to pay gun tax and to register them with the British Cape government.
- The war spared the Basuto nation from disintegrating.
- The Basuto war of guns led to death of many people both the British troops and Basuto warriors.
- The Basuto war of guns led to depopulation as many people died on both sides.
- It also led to the outbreak of famine which caused suffering and misery to the Basuto.
- African leaders were killed such as Moroosi and his son Letsie.
- The Basuto lost a lot of cattle to the British.
- Trade was disrupted which weakened the economy of the Basuto.
- Agriculture was disrupted since most people were always on the run to save their lives.
- Valuable property was destroyed by the fighters such as homesteads, food stores, cattle farms, etc.
- The Basuto resorted to skillful guerrilla warfare against the Griqua and Boer commanders.
- The Basuto lost their culture, religion and traditional values.
- Led to the increased of Western culture like Christianity, and Western education among the Basuto.
- The war increased enmity between Basuto and British.
- The war encouraged the outbreak of future rebellions like Bambatha and Nama – Herero.
- It caused insecurity, fear and tension in Basutoland.
- The Basuto were displaced from their land by the British.

- They were forced to live in reserves under poor living conditions.
- The war made the Basuto more united and it stimulated Basuto nationalism against the foreign rule.
- The war was very expensive on both sides since it involved a lot of funds and material resources to suppress it.
- The British settlers flocked into Lesotho and started to establish large farms of crops and livestock.
- The British learnt a lesson and changed their methods of administration.
- Taxes were reduced and methods of collection improved.
- The war weakened the military strength of the Basuto.
- The British were humiliated and by 1882, the British Cape Government was forced to sue for peace to avert the war.
- The British government in London promised full British protectorate.
- By 1884, Basuto land protectorate in 1884, Basuto land changed its name to Lesotho.
- This was because the crown government resumed its direct responsibility over the state.
- All in all, the Basuto war of guns affected the local people positively and negatively.

## **THE SWAZI NATION OF SOBHUZA AND MSWATI**

### **The origin/ creation of the Swazi nation**

#### **Describe the origin of the Swazi nation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

1. The Nation was an outcome of the Mfecane. i.e built during Mfecane as a defensive state.
2. The Swazi nation is presently called Swaziland and was founded by King Sobhuza I.
3. The people who formed the nation were originally known as the Ngwane who belonged to the Nkosi-Dlamani clan.
4. Nkosi was one of the Nguni clans of South Africa.
5. Sobhuza started the nation with only ten subordinate clans.
6. When Zwide of the Ndwandwe defeated Sobhuza he led his people across river Pongola into modern Swaziland.
7. In their new home, Sobhuza conquered many tribes and expanded his control.
8. He took over the small communities of the Nguni and Sotho speakers in the areas.
9. Later eight more clans joined Sobhuza as they ran away from Shaka's brutal rule.
10. The nation got more people from Nguni and Shagane who were migrating northwards, away from Shaka's rule.
11. Sobhuza welcomed the refugees and gave them land and food.
12. He united all the people and organized them into a new and large state.
13. He was lenient to the conquered people and allowed them to retain their chiefs.
14. He organized his people into age regiments to create unity and ensure law and order.
15. The new strength enabled him to conquer all the weak tribes hence expanding the nation.
16. The conquered youth were incorporated into the age regiments

17. He treated the conquered tribes kindly and treated all warriors even the Non Ngwane as one family.
18. Sobhuza forced the Nguni culture and language on the conquered people to create unity.
19. The new state was protected by mountains of Swazi land.
20. The LebomboMountians gave him safety from his enemies.
21. Sobhuza avoided unnecessary wars with the powerful neighbours and emphasized diplomacy.
22. He established good terms with Shaka and gave him fat cows.
23. He also gave beautiful virgin girls to Shaka to avoid conflicts.
24. He was generally a good king to the conquered people.
25. He treated all people equally including the non-Ngwane
26. Sobhuza even married one of Zwide's daughters for friendship with the Ndwandwe.
27. By1814 the Swazi nation had grown into a very strong state.
28. Sobhuza died in 1840 after creating the nation and was succeeded by his son Mswati.

### **FACTORS/TECHNIQUES USED TO BUILD THE SWAZI NATION.**

**What factors led to the growth of the Swazi Nation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**What techniques were used by Sobhuza to build the Swazi nation?**

**Why did the Swazi nation manage to grow and expand during the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**How did Sobhuza maintain the independence of the Swazi nation?**

1. Apply the introduction above
2. Sohuza welcomed all the refugees and gave them land and food
3. He was lenient to the conquered people and allowed them to retain their own chiefs.

4. He organized his men into temporary regiments to ensure law and order in the nation.
5. The conquered youth were recruited into his army.
6. He treated the conquered tribes kindly
7. He also promoted the non –Swazi warriors into high ranks in the army.
8. The conquered tribes had to adopt the Swazi culture and language to ensure unity.
9. The nation was located in the mountains of Swaziland (Lebombo Mountains) for easy protection.
10. Sobhuza avoided unnecessary wars and ensured diplomacy with neighbours.
11. He gave gifts of fat cows to Shaka to create friendship and even gave presents of virgin girls to shaka .Although Shaka killed some of them after impregnating them, he sent more.
12. Sobhuza married Zwide’s daughter to strengthen his relationship with Zwide.
13. He struggled to create peace and unity in the kingdom hence promoting stability.
14. His wise leadership and later that Mswati lead to the growth of the nation.
15. The Mfecane had weakened the original inhabitants the Nguni and the Sotho. But the Ngwane entered Swazland in big numbers than the original people.
16. The centralized administration of Sobhuza and later Mswati ensured peace.
17. The efficient hereditary system of succession kept civil wars away in the nation.
18. The presence of the council of elders that advised the king led to the growth of the kingdom.
19. The queen mother also provided good advice to the king.

20. Mswati ensured peaceful relationship with the Boers (Swazi friendship with Boers).
21. The Swazi traded with Europeans and acquired guns for protection and expansion.
22. The good environment and fertile soils that favored farming and cattle keeping.
23. The iron ore deposits led to the production of farming and fighting tools.

### **What were the achievements of Sobhuza for the Swazi Nation?**

### **Describe the achievements of Sobhuza for the Swazi nation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

Refer to the above factors for growth and expansion.

### **ORGANIZATION OF THE SWAZI STATE**

#### **How was the Swazi Nation organized by the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

The Swazi Nation was politically, socially and economically organized as follows:

- Politically, the Swazi nation was headed by the **king** whose position was **hereditary**.
- The King ruled with the assistance and advice of two **Councils** i.e. **Council of elders** and the **larger assembly**.
- The King appointed the **chiefs** to administer various administrative divisions on his behalf and most of them came from the **Ngwane Central clans (Dlamini clan)**.
- The chiefs formed the council of elders which discussed important administrative and judicial affairs of the nation.

- The **Larger Assembly** was composed of all **adult men** and its work was to check on the powers of the king and the chiefs to avoid misuse of power.
- The Swazi formed **age-regiments** to protect their nation in the period of crisis but they did not possess a strong standing army.
- The Swazi attached great importance to the **Queen Mother**.
- She offered advice to her son (king) in case he abused power in form of **dictatorship**.
- **The Queen Mother** acted as a **regent** to the king's **young successor** in case the king died.
- The Queen Mother's homestead was an **official capital of the kingdom**.
- Regimental commanders were appointed from the commoners in order to please them.
- The king maintained good relationship with his neighbors. For instance, **Sobhuza** gave cattle and girls to **Shaka** to maintain peaceful relations.
- Sobhuza also used **marriage alliances** to keep peace e.g he married **king Zwide's daughter** who produced King Mswati.
- **Socially**, the family was a smallest social unit. Several related families formed a clan and many clans formed a tribe.
- The Swazi were bound together by forming **age-regiments** and they adopted the **Swazi cultures**.
- Marriage was mainly **polygamous** for promoting social unity and cooperation in the kingdom.
- **Economically**, the Swazi had a **mixed economy**.
- They grew crops such as cassava, beans, yams, millet and pumpkins.
- They also kept domestic animals such as cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and dogs.
- However, they were later discouraged by **Dingane's raid** for cattle.
- During the period of peace, the Swazi **traded** with the neighbouring societies exchanging iron implements, cattle products, etc for other black

smiths made implements like spears, arrow heads, knives, hoes, axes etc.

- They practiced some **hunting** and food gathering for wild game, food, medicine, honey, ivory etc.

**All in all, the way of the Swazi was later disrupted by the arrival of the Europeans in Swaziland.**

### **MSWATI AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE SWAZI**

What was the importance of King Mswati in the history of the Swazi nation?

Explain the achievements of King Mswati to the Swazi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Explain the contribution of the King Mswati to the history of the Swazi nation?

1. Mswati was the son of Sobhuza and Zwide's daughter.
2. He grew up during the Mfecane and got interested in military affairs
3. Mswati succeed his father in 1840 and ruled until 1868.
4. Mswati was the greatest all the Ngunwane kings of the Swazi kingdom.
5. It was from Mswati that the kingdom got the name Swazi.
6. Mswati transformed the kingdom but was more aggressive than his father.
7. He **transformed** the political and military organization of the Swazi kingdom
8. During his rule he established contacts with the Boers and the British
9. Mswati improved on the age regiments though not organized as a standard army.
10. Built military settlements in the different parts of the nation for the warriors.
11. His warriors fought in the Zulu fashion and used the Zulu short stabbing spears.
12. He recruited the conquered youth into the Swazi army.
13. Encouraged unity through the age regiments.
14. He pleased commoners by appointing them as commanders of the regiments.
15. He assimilated the conquered people who became part of the large state.
16. The Swazi organized a highly centralized administration in the kingdom.
17. All the chiefs were under the direct control of Mswati who appointed and tried them.

18. Maintained the council of elders and larger assembly for easy administration.
19. He organized regular meetings of the chiefs to discuss important issues of the state.
20. Allowed all adult males to attend meetings where they were free to speak out.
21. During Mswati's rule much importance was attached to the queen mother
22. She was highly respected and her home was the capital of the nation.
23. Mswati was polygamous and encouraged polygamy among his followers.
24. His polygamous policy created unity among the many absorbed groups and captives.
25. He protected the Swazi Nation from the Boers and the British.
26. Mswati welcomed the Boers and gave them some land for settlement and grazing.

### **WHY WAS THE SWAZI NATION ABLE TO SURVIVE UP TO 1870.**

**The Swazi Nation was able to survive for long due to a combination of political, social and economic factors as explained below:**

- The Swazi nation had **good capable leaders** like **Sobhuza** and **Mswati**.
- The Swazi king kept the chiefs as long as they were loyal to the central government.
- The Swazi leaders encouraged diplomacy over war.
- For example, **marriage alliances** kept the nation together and reduced rebellions.
- Sobhuza married **Zwide's daughter** for peaceful relationship with the Ndwandwe.
- Sobhuza discouraged his people from practicing pastoralism to avoid the **Zulu cattle raids**.
- He used the trick to **giving gifts** to powerful leaders promoted peace.
- King Sobhuza gave **beautiful virgin girls** and **cattle to king Shaka** to avoid wars.
- He settled the Swazi people in strategic areas like **hills** and **mountains** which gave natural protection to the nation.
- The Swazi kings settled the refugees on the **margins (boarders)** of the nation which reduced external attacks and internal rebellions.

- All well behaved refugees were welcomed and helped to settle down.
- King Mswati developed a **good hereditary system** of succession which reduced civil wars.
- Mswati promoted his chiefs and army on ` which ensured military and administrative efficiency.
- *The democracy promoted by the two parliaments reduced the administrative conflicts.*
- *The Queen mother always provided wise counsel to the king and parliament.*
- *The Swazi treated the conquered people kindly.*
- *They acquired guns from the Europeans for defense*

## **SEKUKUNI AND THE PEDI STATE**

### **Origin**

- The Pedi nation is one of the nations which struggled for survival against the African Empire builders during the Mfecane, the Boer and the British imperialism.
- The state was established in the mountainous areas of East of the Transvaal. The most popular leader of this state was Sekukuni.
- Sekukuni claimed the chieftainship in 1861, after the death of his father Sekwati. This was after a civil war in which Mwampuru, the then contender was thrown out into Swaziland.
- Initially, Sekukuni welcomed many refugees who were running away from the trouble of the mfecane and the Boer trekkers.
- Sekukuni used the trick to resist heroically any further attempt of displacing them.
- Sekukuni pushed away the Ndebele, Gaza and Ndwandwe raids on many occasion but the whites (Boers and British) kept on coming from 1861-1879.

## **WHY THE PEDI CLASHED WITH THE WHITES FROM 1861-1879**

1. The Pedi resistance was against the Boers and British, as we have already
2. seen, was led by Sekukuni, son of Sekwati.
3. The Kingdom was situated in the safe areas East of Transvaal in the hills of Mosego and Dsjaste. The security they had made the Pedi big headed.
4. The Kingdom was further made stronger and thus determined to resist any European threat by Sekukuni's brother, Johannes Dinkoanyene who led another Pedi branch in the Spekboom hills north of Lydenburg.
5. Sekukuni was unfortunate that as soon as he replaced his dead father Sekwati in 1861, the whites started attacks on his state.
6. The first to attack the Pedi were the Boers who wanted to expand their Transvaal state eastwards so as to get a foothold to the Indian Ocean.
7. The major cause of the Pedi resistance was Sekukuni refusal to accept Transvaal domination and his determination to protect Pedi independence just as his father had wished.
8. Sekukuni's rival brother Mwampuru, who had fled into Swaziland, also always incited the Swazi to join with the Boers to attack the Pedi. This combined force always gave the Boers a psychological boost to invade the Pedi.
9. The Boers also hated the Pedi state because it was a home of all the enemy groups running away from the Boers' advance into their territories. The Boers also hated the Pedi state, to ensure that no further danger would come from such disgruntled refugees.
10. Sekukuni also hated Christian missionaries that his father had allowed into the Kingdom, mainly because he suspected them of spying for the Boers.
11. The Missionaries were also hated because they were agents of division Within the Kingdom through their attacks on the Pedi traditional customs.
12. In 1864 the missionary Merensky was thrown out of his mission at Maandagshoek, and the Boers got the chance of labeling the Pedi as anti-European and anti-development leading to their future conflicts.
13. The hostility burst out into full scale war when false rumours started Circulating that the Pedi had burnt up a German mission.
14. Then, the unpopular Transvaal President then, Burgers felt that by Mobilizing his commandos on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1879 against the Pedi, he would be gaining a popularity.
15. The Pedi left angry when the Boers and Swazi attacked and destroyed their settlement in Spekboom under Dinkoanyane in July 1876 and thus

had to revenge.

16. The Pedi also had no option but to defend themselves when on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1876 the Boers attacked them and started harassing their farmers.

## **CAUSES OF THE 1861 – 1879 PEDI RESISTANCE**

**Pedi resistance was organized by Chief Sekukuni of the Bapedi from 1861 against the Boers and the British of Transvaal.**

- The Boers accused Chief Sekukuni and Bapedi of hiding African refugee groups escaping from the Boer invasion.
- The Pedi resisted against the Boers in order to **protect their independence.**
- Chief Sekukuni hated the European missionaries who had become a threat to the traditional customs of his people.
- He also accused the missionaries for acting as spies for the Boers in his chieftdom.
- This suspicion resulted into the disposal of a missionary called **Merensky** by Sekukuni without warning him. This created more conflicts between the Pedi and the Whites.
- The rebellion was also caused by a false report that the Bapedi had burnt a **German mission.**
- The **strategic location** of the kingdom in the Transvaal Mountains (Djsate) encouraged the Pedi resist against the whites.
- There was need by the Bapedi to protect their land which was being grabbed by the whites especially after the death of Sekwati
- The Boer desire for land to expand Transvaal state eastwards in order to have access to the Indian Ocean caused the Pedi resistance.
- The rebellion was also caused by Sekukuni's brother – **Mwampuru** who had fled into Swaziland and invited the Swazi to join the Boers against the Pedi.
- The Transvaal Boer **President Burgher** fought against the Pedi in order to gain popularity.
- The Bapedi revenged the Swazi-Boer attack on their settlement called Spekboom which was under his brother Johannes Dinkonyene.
- The British wished to **protect Transvaal state** from the Pedi raids since its annexation in 1877.

- The **long held enmity** between the Bapedi and the whites caused suspicion and wars.
- The **murder of Bapedi leaders** by the Anglo-Boer forces such as Sekukuni's son **MoroamotsheUmusutu** annoyed the Pedi and caused the rebellion.
- The Pedi resistance was also caused by the **British Imperialism** and their **federation plans** to dominate the whole of South Africa.
- The resistance was also caused by the support given to Sekukuni by the **Royal family** especially his brother **Johannes Dinkonyene** who encouraged him to fight against the whites.
- The **disrespect of the African leaders** by the Europeans also caused the Pedi resistance.
- The role of the British leaders like **Major Clarke** and **Garnet Wolsley** who inspired the British and Boers to fight the Bapedi caused the Pedi resistance.

**In a nutshell, the causes of Pedi resistance were political, social and economic.**

### **EFFECTS OF THE PEDI REBELLION**

The Pedi resistance affected the Pedi people politically, socially and economically.

- The Pedi rebellion led to the loss of power by Chief Sekukuni who was overthrown by the British under Sir Garnet Wolseley.
- Sekukuni's brother Mwampuru became a ruler with the support of the whites.
- A combined force of the Transvaal Boers, British troops and Swazi warriors attacked the Bapedi settlement in November 1879 and caused heavy losses.
- Pedi resistance led to the **loss of lives** as many Africans were killed by the British troops.
- The Bapedi and chief Sekukuni were **defeated by the Anglo-Boer forces.**
- Sekukuni was forced to sign a **Treaty of Peace** with the Boers.
- The Bapedi **lost their independence** to the whites.
- Sekukuni's son **MoroamotsheUmusutu** was killed in the battle.
- Sekukuni was forced to surrender by **Major Clarke.**
- He was released later in 1881 after **the first Anglo-Boer** war of 1880/81
- Sekukuni's camp was surrounded by **Mwampuru** and he was **assassinated** in August 1882.
- The rebellion led to the **outbreak of famine** due to the **decline in agriculture.** The Boers had prevented the Bapedi from sowing and harvesting crops in 1879.

- It led to depopulation as many people lost their lives including the Africans and Whites.
- The war disrupted the economic activity such as trade in Transvaal.
- The Bapedi **lost their land** to the Boers.
- The rebellion caused **suffering** and **misery** among the Bapedi.
- It led to the **destruction of property** such as houses, cattle, business centres, crops etc.
- The Pedi resistance led to the **displacement** of many people.
- The **British Imperialism** in South Africa increased using Transvaal as a base.
- The Boer-Pedi conflict increased the **British interference** in the political affairs of Transvaal.
- The Bapedi rebellion prepared ground for the outbreak of 1879 **Anglo-Zulu wars** since the British failed to achieve their aims.

**HIST DEPT. ISS**