

## **MFECANE AND THE GROWTH OF NEW STATES**

### ***What Is Mfecane?***

- This can also be called an upheaval that took place to south Africa
- Mfecane were conflicts between the eastern bantu tribes of south Africa
- The word mfecane was an Nguni word meaning a period of trouble that existed between 1800 and 1850
- It was characterized by untold suffering, destruction of property and loss of human lives
- The Sotho tribe called it Defcane
- It was a period of forced migration in south Africa
- It can also be described as the period of terror starvations and crushing of people
- It was a period of crisis among the zulu, Mthetwa, Ndwande , Ndebele , Sotho and other tribes
- Mfecane came up during the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century in Natal region
- It was a period when new powerful states emerged like Zulu empire
- This is the period when stronger powerful men like Shaka came into the existence
- Mthetwa of Dingiswayo , Zwide of Ndwandwe and Sobhuza of Ngwane started it
- It was capitalized and reached to its worst state during the period of shaka

## **POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN BEFORE MFECANE**

### ***Describe the organization of South Africa before Mfecan.***

- Mfecan took place on the eastern side of south Africa. The present day of natal region and zulu land
- The natal people were organized on clan basis
- The population was too small much land was not occupied
- By 1760, over 200 chiefdoms existed
- Because of the much chiefdom, internal instabilities, fraction and disagreements existed among them
- Most of the societies were cattle keepers and cattle were as important for dowry, food, clothes and ceremonies
- Marriage from the same clan was a taboo but they encouraged intermarriages amongst the clans

## **CAUSES OF MFECANE**

### ***Why did the great upheaval take place?***

The people began with dingiswayo , sobhuza and zwide and accelerated by shaka

- The increased population around natal areas made them to fight for land
- The rise of how political chief dom like Mthetwa, Ndwandwe and Ngwane
- The increase in animal population made them to scramble for pasture
- The conflicts that had long existed between nzwide and dingiswayo
- They needed to create large political power unit
- The need to control trade activities that existed at the delagoa bay
- The boer activities that blocked the nguni line expansion
- Dingiswayo's was encouraged to attack his neighbor by the use of guns that he had learnt from Roben Cowern
- The attack made on Tlokwa, Ngeto and Ndwandwe that made them to be defeated and shifted to other places where they caused problems
- The emergence of shaka of the Zulu state caused mfecane because of his policies
- The training of strong army by shaka led to the fighting of his neighbors societies
- The introduction of cow horned type of fighting
- The introduction of assegai that was the weapon of mass destruction

- Shaka's policy of destroying of living and non- living thing while fighting worsened the mfecane people
- The death of shaka's mother Nandi intensified the situation in 1827
- Many people were killed for having mourning in adequately at the death of Nandi
- The killing of over 3000 old women being accused for Nandi's death
- The making of cultivation ,drinking of milk illegal and not to play sex for over 3 months after Nandi's death made mfecane

### **EFFECTS OF MFECANE**

#### ***Explain the impacts of Mfecane in South Africa***

- Loss of property like cattle
- Increased insecurity and fear among people
- There were famine because people were denied agricultural the death of Nandi
- Many people were forced to migrate from Natal region
- Zulu state expanded
- New states were formed eg Swazi , Basuto etc
- Small states like Ndwandwe were defeated
- Shaka became the fierce man in South Africa
- Poverty became a slogan of a day
- Shaka's policy of fighting was acquired that is to say assengai by other states
- Many tribes were dissolved especially to Zulu people
- It gave new people on the international scene like Mosheshe, Sobhuza etc
- Many people like Dingiswayo died
- People suffered from misery, starvation etc
- It made the interior vacant which attracted the Boers hence Great Trek
- Families disintegrated

### **THE COURSE OF MFECANE**

#### ***Explain the course of mfecane.***

- Mfecane took place in phases
- It started in 18<sup>th</sup> century for the control of resources
- The major societies were Mthetwa Ndwandwe and Ngwane
- Between 1800-1888 Mthetwa fought with other kingdoms
- Later Zwide with Sobhuza also fought were Sobhuza was defeated
- The defeated Sobhuza decided to move northwards and settled in the present day of Swaziland
- Here he started a new nation that came to be called Swaziland nation
- Another conflict rose up between Dingiswayo and Zwide
- Dingiswayo was defeated and killed at the hiitop by the Zwide's men
- The courageous trained man Shaka picked the defeated disappointed Dingiswayo army and took them
- Shaka united the Dingiswayo's army with his father's army of Zulu
- He trained the united army and used it to defeat the Zwide
- This brought the end of mfecane because the people who had started it had been finished

### **SHAKA AND THE ZULU KINGDOM**

#### **POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF ZULU KINGDOM BEFORE 1860.**

- Zulu nation was located in southeast Africa, east of Drakensberg Mountains

- Today it is the modern natal province of south African republic
- The ngoni migrants started it as small chiefdom
- By the 18<sup>th</sup> century Senzakona led it
- In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the place had bared so many chiefdoms and clans
- In the same century a military leader shaka united them and became a Zulu nation
- The king became the head of all aspects of life that was even despotic
- The army was the source of power under Ndunas
- The ndunas helped the king
- The king had the power of appointing and dismissing ndunas
- The title of kingship was hereditary from father to son or brother
- The kingdom was characterized by civil wars between the loyalists
- In the kingdom, the army were placed in various places and kept in different colors of cattle for east identification
- Women acted as spies to the king
- The Zulu were divided into true Zulu and amazulu
- The king was not to be questioned or looked in eyes
- The ndunas were not to hold meeting without the king's permission
- The king was a chief priest and chief judge
- The conquered people were absorbed into the Zulu culture
- The captured kings were to remain leaders of their people as long as they respected the zulu king
- Ndunas were always appointed from the commoners but on merit
- The Zulu king had representatives in areas where conquered people settled
- The Zulu grew pumpkin, calabash, maize and peas got from whites
- Cattle , sheep were also reared
- They carried out hunting
- It had numerous clans
- Routed wealth was shared among the regiments
- The Zulu people were organized in age regiments
- The carried out black smithing [smelting] and made spears, knives
- They raided their neighbors like Xhosa for cattle
- The king was the owner of the land
- They carried out trade in order to get guns from guns from whites
- They had a common language and cultures which they copied from the san
- They believed in Mwali as their mighty God
- The old and disabled people were always put to death
- The initiation ceremony marked the entry into a new age set [regiment]
- Marriage was after retirement at the age of 40 years

### **SHAKA'S ACHIEVEMENT FOR ZULU STATE.**

***How did Shaka create and expand the Zulu nation?***

***What were the causes of Mfecane?***

***What factors were responsible for the growth and expansion of Zulu kingdom***

- Shaka was a son of Senzagakona and mothered by Nandi
- He was born as a bastard around 1783
- He grew up under his maternal uncle because his father's family had rejected him
- During his childhood, he had a miserable life and being looked at always by his peers
- That made him grow up with a fierce determination, carriage, intelligence and strong vision
- He started his youthful stage as intelligent soldier of Dingiswayo's army

- While in Dingiswayo's army his father died
- He was later promoted as a commander in the Dingiswayo's army
- He went and killed the successor of his father Segujane and became the chief of the Zulu
- Later Dingiswayo's enemies killed him during mfecane period
- His army was collected by Shaka and incorporated in Zulu nation
- Trained the two armies together
- Introduced short stabbing spear called assegai
- Traditional leaders were dismissed and Ndunas were appointed on merit to replace them
- Soldiers received constant highly disciplined trainings
- He created permanent age regiments
- Soldiers were not allowed to marry up to the age of 40 years
- Soldiers were not trained bare footed
- The army stayed in permanent settlement like Bukuza , Berebere
- Introduced cow horned type of fighting
- He introduced scouts and spies to report their enemies
- He recruited the conquered youth into the army
- He made the old people and their wives be killed and the children be put in the army
- He employed medical workers and assistants to help the seriously wounded and take away the dead bodies during the battle
- He gave soldiers very big shields for protections
- He created women army
- He abolished all unnecessary ceremonies like circumcision
- He benefited the British who supplied him with guns
- He introduced surprise attack of fighting
- He attacked and defeated the neighbors eg Ngwane, Zwide Tlokwa etc
- He forced the Zulu language to be spoken by all people in the Zulu land
- He ensured food security in the kingdom

### **EFFECTS OF HIS REFORMS.**

#### ***What were the impacts of Shaka's reforms in South Africa?***

- He made the Zulu kingdom to be feared and most respected
- He united the Zulu people against the neighbors
- He imparted loyalty among the Zulu people
- A common language was introduced (Ngoni)
- Many people lost their lives
- He led and intensified Mfecane period
- Many people became refugees during his regime
- His policies led to the collapse of the kingdom
- He introduced tax payments
- There was destruction of cattle and other properties
- He contributed to massive migration of people e.g. the Nguni up to East Africa
- There was famine because food that was grown was not enough to feed the population
- Cow horned type of fighting was taken to other societies
- Suffering , anarchy , misery was spread to so many peoples due to force migration
- Many strong states like Basuto, Swazi came into existence in an attempt to defend them against Shaka

### **THE DOWN FALL OF ZULU STATE**

***Explain the factors for the decline of Zulu kingdom.***

- The great man of Zulu was killed on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1827
- It was in abroad day light
- His aunt Mkabayi (Senzakona's sister)plotted his death
- The aunt had suspected Shaka to have killed his mother Nandi and therefore wanted to make revenge
- Dingane and Muhalangane who were soldiers in shaka's army supported Mkabayi and they were brothers to shaka
- On 24<sup>th</sup> December shaka sent the amry to go and stop Soshagane who were running away from shaka's policies
- The two brothers stopped in the way and return to shaka's palace where he was shoot defenseless
- This was because he had sent all the soldiers to for Soshangane
- Dingane returned to his brother Muhalagane and killed him
- From there, dingane became the king and promised the soldiers to have a period of rest after the so many years of fighting
- Therefore the kingdom which had grown bigger and powerful came to a stand still because shaka who had kept the army active had died
- The mfecane period made many people to migrate from Zulu land hence decrease in population
- Mpand's peaceful policy that had not trained as a soldier couldn't defend the society from intruders
- The succession wars made the state defenseless because the royal kraal was divided
- Out break of diseases and pests attacked the citizens and made them defenseless
- The prolonged drought brought in famine and made the Zulu people to ask assistance from whites
- The discovery of minerals in south Africa made the whites to ensure all resentful states in south are defeated first
- Disunity amongst African societies who couldn't defend the Zulu against the whites eg basuto , sotho
- The military weaknesses of Zulu people against white man's gun
- The great trek made the Zulu to fight with the Boer trekkers e.g. at blood river led the Zulus to be defeated
- Zulu's collaboration with the whites made the later to defeat the Zulu
- The 19<sup>th</sup> century was a period of scramble and partition that had to leave the Zulu down
- The dictatorship of shaka made the Zulu state unpopular hence its collapse
- The death of shaka's mother and the childish way of reaction by shaka
- The migration of able generals like Zwangendaba, Mzilikazi from Zulu
- The expansion and vastness of Zulu kingdom made it difficult to control
- The British annexation of Natal in 1843 made her to loose control to the British
- The defeat of Centeswayo and the battle of Ulundi in 1879 covered the Zulu in the basket
- Centeswayo's killing of the white missionaries alarmed the British over Zulu's stubbornness's
- Dingane 's failure to acquire guns from the Boer trekkers weakened the state
- The denial of people to take milk, play sex and have a period of unhappiness plus the killing of 700 people by shaka led to collapse of Zulu kingdom

**DINGISWAYO OF MTHETWA STATE.**

***Explain the career and achievement of Dingiswayo of Mthetwa***

- Dingiswayo was a son of Jobe of Mthetwa chiefdom
- Dingiswayo grew up with his father in the royal kraal of Mthetwa
- At his youthful stage, he planned to kill his father so that can take over leadership

- The plot failed and was forced to flee in Hlubi where he spent most of his youthful time
- He was trained in military technique by Robert Cowen while in exile
- When he was in exile his father died and was succeeded by Mawawe
- Around 1797 Dingiswayo returned to Mthetwa land and displaced Mawawe
- Mawawe was forced to flee into Mthetwa
- While he was in exile he was tricked and returned to Mthetwa where he was put to death
- Dingiswayo now became a full leader of Mthetwa
- As a leader he protected his people against enemies like Zwede of Ndwandwe
- He set up a strong army and divided it into Ntanga
- Each Ntanga was to have different spear and shield color and shape
- At the beginning the soldiers increased he set up a standing army
- He created friendly relationships with conquered people and employed them in the army
- He forced the defeated tribes to pay him tributes
- He allowed the conquered people to remain with their leaders e.g. the Zulu remained with Senzangakona
- In order to increase loyalty in his kingdom he gave cattle, land to conquered people
- He encouraged marriage or intermarriages amongst clans
- He made his people trade with Europeans
- He set up a skin and hide industry where they tried to make goods like those from Europe
- He promoted people on merit e.g. Shaka even though he was not from Mthetwa land
- He relied more on ideas from traditional elders and Ndunas
- He expanded the Mthetwa to around 200 miles in diameter
- In 1818 Zwede of Ndwandwe killed him during the mfecane period.

### **DINGANE OF ZULU PEOPLE**

#### **Qn Explain the career and achievements of Dingane between 1828-1840**

- Dingane was a son of Senzangakona
- He took over power of the Zulu people from his brother Shaka in 1828
- He ruled Zulu nation between 1828-1840
- To take over power he collaborated with Mhlangane whom they are associated with Shaka
- Then the Zulu army came back while tired from Mhlangane's war he promised them a rest
- Therefore unlike Shaka's regime Dingane's regime had many weaknesses
- Dingane at 1<sup>st</sup> abolished hard military training
- He abolished age regiments
- He allowed soldiers to marry even if they are not yet 40 years
- He stopped adventures and raids in the army
- Because of such idleness many soldiers started going to Natal to work in white farms
- Dingane forced to remilitarize the Zulu to prevent his overthrow
- During his regime Mhlangane under the chief Ngeto broke away from the Zulu people
- Dingane was forced to flee to Swaziland where he was murdered
- He attacked the Portuguese and killed some
- He solicited support of guns from whites at Natal
- He fought with the Boer Trekker, Dingane signed an agreement with Captain Allen Gardner
- Later Dingane was attacked by Pretorius (a new Boer Trekker leader) with assistance of his brother Mpande where he was defeated
- His brother Mpande now took over the leadership.

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY DINGANE.**

***What were the problems faced by Dingane 1830-1840.***

- He failed to unite people into a purposeful militarism
- He was naturally a weak leader
- He trained a weak army
- He signed a bogus/ silly treaty with the boers that gave boers some of his land
- He lost his cattle during his regime to Tolkwa
- The boers took his land
- He lacked support from the royal family
- The Portuguese threatened his leadership because they wanted to occupy his land
- The boers took his land
- He lacked support from the royal family
- Many tribes/ clan broke away from the zulu
- Idleness of the army, which made it to look for other alternative jobs
- He faced taxation wars
- The growth of Mpande and his collaboration with the boers
- He relaxed discipline in the army
- He was a brutal ruler eg he killed his brother
- Population increased to peaceful situation
- Soldiers hated his extra peaceful ways
- He was hated by his neighbors eg swazi
- Faced attacks from Boers eg battle of blood river

**MPANDE OF THE ZULU (1840-1872)**

***Show the importance Mpande in the Zulu kingdom***

***Explain the career and achievements of Mpande of the Zulu people.***

- Mpande was a son of senzagakona
- He was a brother of Shaka and Dingane
- In 1838, Dingane was fought by the Boer trekkers and defeated by them at the battle of Blood River
- Mpande had assisted the Boers to defeat his brother Dingane
- Because of his assistance in 1840 Pretorius proclaimed/ crowned him the Zulu king
- He ruled the zulu kingdom from 1840-1872
- He became Dingane's successor
- During his leadership, the Zulu enjoyed prosperity and peace
- He received a lot of support from the Boers
- He avoided wars with the other people
- He made the people who were refugees to return in their homesteads
- He forgot that the Zulu state had been set up out of war
- He didn't aim at expanding the Zulu kingdom like his brothers
- He had a dull youthful time
- He hated wars like Dingane and his sons longed for his death
- He allowed whites to come and settle in the Zulu land
- He made the army to be idle which they hated
- After the discovery of diamond in 1867, he allowed the whites to exploit it
- Mpande was a puppet of the Boers
- He made all that in order to recover the nation from the wounds of Mfecane and blood river
- Because of that boring reign/ regime and his old age he made his sons Cetshwayo and Mbulazi succession war
- This weakened his powers and that of a state

- In 1872 Mpande died
- Cetshwayo had defeated Mbulazi and became a successor of his brother
- Mpande had left little and remarkable history compared to his brother Shaka.

### **CETSHWAYO OF THE ZULU (1872-1884)**

**Qn Describe the achievements of Cetshwayo of the Zulu people**

Cetshwayo was a son of Mpande

- He was a nephew of Shaka
- He took over the Zulu leadership in 1856 after defeating his brother Mbulazi
- He was crowned in 1873, as the Zulu king by sir Theophilus Shepstone [ a british secretary] for nation affairs
- Cetshwayo as a winner was assumed a responsibility of leadership before the death of his father in 1872
- He began political activities in 1856 until the death of his father in 1872
- As a leader, he first remilitarized the zulu people
- He revived the age regiments
- He made diplomatic contacts with the Portuguese with the aim of acquiring guns
- He encouraged peace by being a fair leader
- Later he encouraged trade with Portuguese at Mozambique
- He preserved the zulu independence for seven years ie between 1872-79
- In January 1879 was attacked by the british
- He fought them at the battle of Isandlwana and defeated them
- In 1879 july the british retreated for Cetshwayo and the later was defeated at the battle of Ulundi
- He was exiled to London in 1882
- Later was brought back and restored as a ruler with little privileges
- Cetshwayo was also put in a reserve were he died in 1884
- His son Dinizulu succeeded him.

### **THE ANGLO ZULU WAR IN 1879**

**Qn Why did the Zulu fight with the Boers in 1879?**

- This can also be called the battle of Isandlwana / Battle of Ulundi
- It took place between the Zulu and the British
- Cetshwayo led the Zulu and lord Chelmsford led the British
- It was fought on two battles ie Isandlwana and at Ulundi
- 13,000 british soldiers attacked the zulu impi
- Cetshwayo's determination to revive the zulu military culture annoyed the British hence a war
- Cetshwayo's age regiments up lifted the zulu's nationalism which caused the war
- The increase in Zulu's soldiers up to 30,000 alarmed the British hence war
- The Zulu were defending themselves from foreign invaders who were coming in their land eg the British
- The Zulu and the British were fighting for the area around the blood river as a way of defending the Boers interest
- The rumors that the Zulus had murdered white missionaries increased the war fever
- The British occupation of Natal in 1840s made the war an avoidable because of their aggressiveness
- It was periods of imperialism therefore the Zulu were to fight the war or to collaborate
- The decline of Transvaal and Natal, which the British feared that the Zulus were to attack them, therefore Zulu had to be attacked before
- The landless youth Zulu people wanted to shift the Zulu boundary beyond fish river hence the war



- The disrespect of African leaders by the whites
- The Zulu's refusal to disarm the age regiments as it had been requested by Lord Chelmsford
- The murdering of the two adulterous women by the British in Natal caused the war
- The uncompromising nature of Cetshwayo and Chelmsford
- Famine and drought that affected the British made them to raid the Zulu in order to get what to eat
- The need to federate South Africa by the British caused the war
- The discovery of minerals in 1867 created the need to defeat the Africans so that they can fully be exploited

### **EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO ZULU WAR.**

#### ***What were the effects of 1879 war between the Zulu and British?***

- The effects of the war were political, social and economic
- Cetshwayo was defeated and exiled to London where he was later picked and put to death in 1884
- It exposed Dinizulu in the politics of South Africa
- Zulu's military might was defeated and since then had never resurrected
- Zulu's nation was disintegrated and divided into 13 white districts
- Zulu's loyal clan members lost their respect to levels of commoners
- There was distraction of property like cattle
- Poverty emerged
- The Zulu lost their land to the whites
- Famine set in due to stand still in agriculture.
- Dinizulu became a mere chief of Usutu village
- Many people were displaced
- Due to loss of lives, there was depopulation
- It increased African nationalism
- It formulated a background for Bambatha rebellion of 1906
- The Zulu nation was finely colonized
- Africans were forced to provide forced labour to the whites
- Suffering and misery set in among the Zulu people because they fought during drought period.

### **BAMBATHA REBELLION.**

#### **Qn Why did the Bambatha conflict with the British in 1906?**

- Bambatha rebellion was a conflict which took place between the Zulu of Zondi reserve and British
- The Zulu were under the leadership of Bambatha chief
- The rebellion took place during the regime of King Dinizulu
- It took place after the discovery of minerals in South Africa that made many Africans to be put in reserves get land for exploitation
- Mineral discovery changed the economic social life of Africans e.g. youth Africans took up temporary settlements in urban centres
- Bambatha was dismissed for having failed to pay / raise the whites tax
- This made him to re-organise the Zulu people against the whites
- The Africans used the Bambatha opportunity to raise the anger/ annoyance about Cetshwayo's exile
- This portrayed long term hatred, suspicion and mistrust between the whites and the Zulu hence the war
- In addition to the above they said that they want their independence
- The heavy taxes imposed from the Zulu people of about 1 pound per head caused the war
- The making of the Zulu people landless and putting them in infertile reserves caused the rebellion
- The making of the Zulu people tenants on their motherland and increase of land rent

- The disrespect of Dinizulu since they treated him as mere headsman but not as a king
- The granting of Zulu land to the hands of British administrators at natal caused the rebellion
- Forced labor and low payment to the Zulu people in urban centers led to the war
- The brutal and unfair methods of collecting tax caused the war
- The descending of British troops in Zulu land that led to cattle grabbling angered the zulu the more
- The rise of Africa nationalism due to the coming up of independent churches
- The success of Anglo-Zulu war at the battle of Isandlwana inspired the bambatha war
- The wide spread of famine caused need to route each other's property [food] for survival hence the conflict
- The outbreak of floods, earth quakes, diseases etc were interpreted as misfortunes that the whites come wit therefore a need to be chased a way
- The deculturalisation of the zulu especially by British missionaries annoyed the zulu so much
- The role of African traditional religion increased the war stigma
- The Anglo boer wars that the British lost inspired the Africans hoping to defeat them also

### **THE COURSE OF THE REBELLION.**

- The war started in 1906 in Grey town
- Bambatha chief of the zondi people led ti
- It started when bambatha was told to appear personally at Grey town to pay pole tax together with the people
- He failed to comply to majestic order with his men
- He was told the second time to appear before court but his headman Nhlorihlo refused him
- Since then became a hunted man
- During his hunting process reached Usutu the palace of king Dinizulu and got around 303 guns and ammunitions
- During these ambushes of bambatha many policemen were killed and others were wounded but none of bambatha was killed
- He used them in ambushes and managed to kill over 36 people who were sent to collect him
- This gave confidence confidence to zulu people
- It made many to join the war in order to fulfil the property that can not be killed by the bullet of whites man
- Bambatha proceeded with his move up to zulu while being hunted by the natal police
- On 10<sup>th</sup> of june 1906 was trapped with his followers at mengo George
- They were not given chance to surrender and no prisoner of war was held
- Over 600 bambatha people were put to death
- However other zulu people proceeded with the struggle
- Those who continued with the struggle were over 40,000 pf which 2000 were killed
- Bambatha was also put to death that ended the war
- It marked the major event against colonial rule before the act of union

### **EFFECTS OF THE WAR.**

- It led to the appointing of 4 white people to represent the interest of Africans in LEGCO
- Many Africans became refugees in unfavorable places, which brought to human suffering
- British took over full control of zulu land and colonise it
- Properties were destroyed and others looted like cattle in order to weaken the zulu
- It led to the increased spread of independent churches all over south Africa
- It led to the signing of 1910 act of union for proper discrimination of Africans

- Since the British were forced to make some changes in their administration e.g. through the passing of the 1908 bill
- It made Africans to get deeply involved in the politics of south Africa
- Many Africans became refugees
- African cattle were lost
- It gave rise to the growth of African nationalism eg led to the formation of African national congress
- African lost trust in their traditional leaders
- Traditional leaders lost the authority
- Dinizulu and other political leaders were arrested as suspects for Bambatha supporter
- The British became stricter over the political freedom of the Africans
- The African people were put into reserve camps
- The Africans people lost their independence
- The land of the African people was taken
- Europeans discrimination of the Africans increased/ Intensified
- Famines lost the war therefore they didn't achieve their aim or goal
- There was depopulation because of the killing of many people
- Bambatha was put to death also at Memo Gorge

#### **WHY THE WAR UNSUCCESSFUL TO THE AFRICANS**

- The Africans were not united e.g. only one Zondi of zulu fought
- Africans had poor methods of fighting
- Africans had inferior and outdated weapons
- Africans did not have battle leaders eg Bambatha was not a professional soldier
- Africans were poor therefore they couldn't facilitate the war
- Many Africans had been hit with drought and diseases therefore they were unfit for the war
- The Africans didn't plan the rebellion very well, therefore they didn't participate in the war fully
- The British were ready and determined to colonize south Africa therefore they were supposed to defeat the Africans
- Dinizulu's failure to support the Bambatha brought the war failure
- Over dependency on traditional powers brought the war failure

#### **MOSHESHE AND THE BUILDING OF A BASUTU NATION**

##### **THE RISE OF BASUTU NATION.**

- He gave gifts to his strong and powerful neighbors like Shaka who could fight him
- He obtained advise from evangelical mission
- He acquired guns and horses to strengthen his military power
- He avoided attacks from British e.g. one day wrote a letter and sent it to the British governor apologizing for defeat the British
- He maintained pitso council where discussions were held openly about the state
- He sent away Boer trekkers
- He signed treaties with British eg in 1848 and in 1860
- He encouraged the Basuto culture and made all the cattle to belong to him
- He promoted marriage alliance for unit purpose
- He grew up with special qualities hence qualifying him to be a candidate for future leadership
- The name Mosheshe meant a shaver
- He was a man who used to shave captured cows hence his name
- He grew up under the guidance of Motlani
- He used the guidance patience and peace to unite the various tribes within the nation

- He gave land and cattle to his people
- He obtained ideas from evangelical missions
- He united the people who had been dispersed by the Mfecane period
- He restored freedom peace and order in the kingdom
- He used diplomacy in dealing with his neighbors
- He used hilltops for security interests
- He was born around 1786 to Makachane
- Mokachane was a minor chief of Kwena
- Mosheshe ruled basutu nation between 1815-1870
- He became popular during the period of Mfecane
- He cooperate all refugees and gave them land and cattle

**Explain the factors for the growth and expansion of Basutu nation between 185-1870.**

- Presence of able leaders like mosheshe
- Strong and good personalities who were foresighted and intelligent
- Existence of flat topped hills which were for security purposes
- Well protected fortresses eg Butha mountains and Thaba Bosiu
- Strong and good personalities who were foresighted and intelligent
- Existence of flat –topped hills which were for security purposes
- Well protected fortresses eg Burtha mountains and Thaba bosiu
- Strong defensive programe of nation building and after mfecane
- Assimilation of various fleeing groups in sotho culture
- Peace, patience and understanding of mosheshe
- Good relationship with the neighbors
- Presence of mounted horse soldiers who strengthened the military movement of the state the opponents
- Military advise provided by Europeans
- The state was small and easy to control from internal and external aggression
- Marriage alliances were encouraged to build strong nationalism and unite
- Local affairs were left in the hands of provincial leaders that brought effieciency
- Using internal treats people were united they realized that they had a common problems and interests
- Mosheshe avoided conflicts with the whites that promoted the relation between them and basuto
- There was plenty of food which protected people from famine and external raids for food
- Mosheshe’s policy of giving gifts to neighbors like cattle which kept them in good relationship like the zulu

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSHESHE.**

- He created unity amongst the basuto
- He encouraged marriage from each community
- He allowed refugees to come back
- He promoted trade between basuto and Europeans
- He trained a very strong army equipped with guns and horses
- He created one language within the basuto
- He prevented the Boers and the british from taking away the basutu nation
- He maintained peace and stability within the nation
- He created unit amongst the basuto despite the fact that they were many tribes within the area
- He gave land and cattle to his people

- He allowed missionaries to settle in his area and civilize his people
- He avoided wars with others tribes
- Mosheshe was noted to be one of the greatest leaders in the history of south Africa
- He constructed a new and safe capital and Thaba-Busiu
- By the time he died he had protected the basuto community from white imperialism
- He protected the independence of the Basuto
- He led the state through a trouble some period Mfecane
- He led a foundation for the present day Lesotho nation
- He transferred his capital to Thaba busiu
- He encouraged civilization in his nation by the missionaries

### **POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF BASUTO [ BTN 1810-1890]**

- The king headed the state
- The post of kingship was hereditary
- Mosheshe provided the strongest personality of leadership within the state
- It was made up of small independent chiefdoms
- He placed each small ethnic group (Chiefdoms) under the contract of his family member
- The bigger unit was given their own leaders who were too royal to the king
- He got tributes from conquered states
- He used some of his family members as spies to the conquered chiefs
- The basuto had not centralized standing army
- The general assembly called Pitso was to discuss the major issues within the state
- Pitso discussed the powers of chiefs to avoid dictatorship
- Pitso was made out of adult male
- The king sent gifts to the neighboring powerful states
- The king was the religious , judiciary and civil prefects
- They grew crops for food staffs and reared animals
- The land belonged to the whole community and the chief was custodian of it
- Basutu state had clans organized under clan leaders
- Marriage alliance was encouraged to strengthen until in the kingdom
- The Sotho had initiation ceremonies etc

### **Qn Why Mosheshe requested for British protection in 183-1860.**

- Increased white famers in basuto land made him to look for experienced advisors who were the British
- The increased number of refugee groups had complicated the basuto
- The unwillingness of the white farmers to be part of the basuto nation
- The white farmers were not satisfied with the land which mosheshe had given them therefore they were to interfere his leadership
- Wardens attempts to break mosheshe's power of basuto land
- The defeat of wardern by mosheshe made the later to request protection to avoid retaliation
- The fine of 10,000 cattle imposed from mosheshe by governor George Cathcart for having defeated wardern
- The capture of 4,000 cattle from basuto by cartcart was a sign of defeat to mosheshe therefor had to request protection
- The quarrel between the organge free state and mosheshe forced the basuto to seek for british protection

- He wanted to unite the different groups of basuto land into one nation
- He wanted to protect his land
- He wanted to prevent more of the boers from coming into basuto territory
- Mosheshe wanted to protect his people from further humiliation and starvation
- He wanted to protect the independence of basuto

## **REASONSHIP BETWEEN MOSHESHE AND THE EUROPEANS**

### **Qn How the European cooperated with mosheshe?**

- The white missionaries were the first people to deal with mosheshe
- Their relationship was both bad and good
- He gave the French missionaries land where to set mission station
- They became the advisers of him over European matters
- Later the Boers arrived in the state who were in need of land and gave them that land for temporary
- They settled there, used it for grazing and considered it theirs
- They also refused to recognize his presence as the authority
- Because of that act he had to sign a treaty in 1843 that came to be known as Napier treaty
- It gave a warning to the Boers that they shouldn't steal basuto's land
- The Boer remained deaf and continued to threatened basuto
- In 1846 mosheshe requested the British to intervene and stop the Boers threats
- A British representative was appointed and based in Bloemfountein to solve the problem
- He found it difficult to chase away the Boers because they had set up farms
- In the same year the British gave more land to Boers from the Basuto but the problem persisted
- In 1884 British governor Sir Harley Smith decided to annex orange river territory in order to stop the basuto Boer conflict or threats
- Later major Wardern (the british officer in charge of basuto Boer conflict) drew a line to separate the Boers from the basuto
- During that scandal/ process that basuto ended up losing 32km of land to the boers and british
- Many British were encouraged to come and settle in that land but they refused because they couldn't leave their farms that they had set aside
- The Boers were now encouraged to fight an attack from the basuto where the later own
- The British now became annoyed and sent George Carth cart to destroy the basuto once and for all
- He first paid 3500 and asked more time to pay for the other
- Carth cart refused to prolong the deadline and decides to attack the basuto forcefully but he was defeated
- However the basuto managed to loose some cattle to carth cart
- Mosheshe now wrote a letter to carthcart begging not to be attacked again and that didn't intend win them
- Still mosheshe requested for British protection and was granted to him by carth cart in 1868
- In 1870 mosheshe died a happy man for having protected his people from Boer imperialism

## **THE WAR OF GUNS 1880-1881 / THE BASUTO WAR OF GUNS**

### **CAUSES OF THE WAR.**

- This was a war between the British at the cape and the basuto
- It was also called the Anglo –Basuto war
- It was a war where the Africans fought the whites
- Chief Moroosi led the Africans
- It was caused by long held suspicious between the Africans and the whites
- The British under mining of Africans leaders eg imprisoning them annoyed the basuto

- The need by the British to colonise the Basuto land created war
- Heavy taxes imposed from Africans annoyed them hence a war
- The taxes had poor methods of collection employed by British
- The outbreak of famine amongst the Basuto caused the war
- Africans wanted to protect their independence
- Forced labour the Basuto were forced to work in British farms while they were under paid
- Presence of strong leaders like chief Letsie and his son who had ambitious characters like Mosheshe
- The death of Mosheshe who was a diplomatic man
- The earlier success of the Basuto against the British gave them courage to fight them
- The role played by the chief Moroosi and Lerothodi who inspired many people to join the war
- The need to protect the Basuto land, which was being targeted by the whites
- The Africans also hated the newly appointed white magistrate amongst the Puthi
- The magistrate Mr. Hope never recognized the Basuto culture e.g. paying bride price
- The 1878 peace preservation treaty which was signed by the British caused the war
- The need to disarm the Basuto prepared ground for the war
- The killing of Moroosi when he was trying to resist the imprisonment of his son and daughter
- The Basuto refusal to hand in guns to the British sparked off the war

### **COURSE OF THE BASUTO WAR OF GUNS**

- The war was fought in only seven months
- It started in 1880 when the paramount chief Letsie made formal protest
- Nevertheless, before that chief Moroosi in the early 1880 had mobilized Africans to resist the British
- Chief Moroosi was a leader of Puthi tribe in Lesotho
- The real fighting broke out in September in 1880 led by Letsie's son his uncle Masupha, Lerothodi
- The leaders looked for flat topped mountains e.g. Maseru, Morijja, Thaba Busiu etc which they used easily to defend themselves
- Letsie's son made people to join the war because his characters were like those of Mosheshe
- The whites that invaded the Basuto on the hills were seriously defeated
- In January 1881 the Cape forces tried to attack Thaba Busiu but they were defeated
- The war finally ended in April 1881 when the Cape government asked for peace
- The war proved to be very expensive in terms of money for the British and the treaty was signed in April that finally ended the war
- It gave a guarantee that the Basuto were to remain with their guns
- Therefore the Africans had won the war by 1881.

### **REASONS WHY THE BASUTO WAR OF GUNS WAS SUCCESSFUL (1881)**

- The origin of Basuto as a defensive nation without question had to defeat the British
- The Basuto were determined to preserve their independence
- The British planned for Basuto attack e.g. in 1878 preservation treaty which met the Basuto also get prepared for the war
- The Basuto were very many in number compared to the British troops, therefore they outweighed them
- The British were not used to climbing hilly areas where the Basuto hid themselves that is why they were defeated
- Many of the British were from the Cape therefore they were not used to Basuto climate
- The Basuto fought on their motherland therefore they had their home advantage

- They were tactical in war ie they avoided direct low land and they hid themselves in mountainous areas
- The basuto were annex with guns and horses
- Good leaders of Letsie's son , Lerothoid etc

### **EFFECTS OF THE BASUTU WAR OF GUNS**

- The Africans won the war and the cape colony lost the war
- Many cape troops were killed that is why they requested for a peace treaty in April 1881
- The basuto were to retain registered and licensed guns
- The British failed to enforce the Africans to hand in the guns
- It led the basuto land to receive British protectorate in 1884
- It increased African nationalism to fight for more wars
- It made the cape government to request for British invasion in Basuto land
- Many agricultural plantations were put don/ destroyed during fighting
- Famine grew up
- The British suffered great humiliation
- It led Lesotho to be left out in the federation of south Africa
- The basuto were isolated in less mineralized palce and as a result many people started seeking for jobs in other parts
- It led the British intervention in cape affairs because the cape had run bankrupt during fighting s

### **THE SWAZI NATION (PRESENT DAY SWAZILAND)**

- The swazi were bantu speaking people found in north of Natal province
- They formed the nation during and because of Mfecane
- The Ngwane belonged to Nkosi Dlamini clan of the Nguni speaking people
- Sobhuza founded the swaziland
- He led his group of people northwards in the present day swaziland
- He moved because Zwide had defeated him
- During his movement he crossed river Pongola and annexed Nguni and Sotho
- Later more eight clans joined him when they were running away from Shaka's indunas/ policy
- He welcomed them and gave them food and land
- He assimilated them into his people and ensured that his old chiefs supervised them
- He treated all soldiers fairly
- He organized all men into age regiments
- Such organization enabled him to conquer all disorganized clans and people of Zwide and Shaka
- The mountaneous areas were he settled gave him safety against his enemies
- At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century he avoided wars with his neighbours
- He created friendship which neighbours like Shaka through giving him cows
- To strengthen ties which his neighbours he married Zwide's daughter
- By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century swazi had grown bigger and stronger

### **POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF THE SWAZI NATION.**

- It was a centralized nation under leaders like Sobhuza I, Mswati etc
- Leaders were despotic over their people
- The nation was divided into a number of Chieftainships [provinces]
- The chief kept peace with three neighbors especially which Zwide and Shake
- They gave their neighbors gifts in form of cows and guns to maintain proper leaderships



- The leadership of swazi was hereditary eg after the death of Sobhuza his son Mswati took over power
- All chiefs were answerable to the top most leaders eg the king
- The nation had two councils that were to assist the king in administration ie the council of elders and the larger assembly
- The council of elders discussed national matters
- While the council of larger assembly was made up of all adult men and was to check on king's arrogance and chiefs
- The society was also under age regiments for easy protection of swazi
- The queen mother was also given position and highly respected
- She had influenced over the king and the kingdom
- The king had a palace in each of the towns in the kingdom
- The kingdom recruited young men for loyal regiments but it was not permanent
- It could just be called in ease of a trouble
- The king married from different sections of the kingdom to ensure alliance
- Young people catered for king's cow in days of peace
- The king pleased commoners by appointing them as commanders of age regiments
- The swazi practiced rituals [initiation ceremonies]
- They also believed so much in africanreligion forexample mwari as their God approached through their ancestors
- The swazi were farmers who grew crops like pumpkins, yams, cassava, and beans
- They were pastoralists that are why Dingane raided them so much
- In hours of peace , they practiced trade with their neighbours especially whites
- They practiced iron smelting which they copied from Sotho and made equipments like hoes, knives etc
- The king people progress controlled all economic activities
- They raided their friends for example Soshangani for activities
- Polygamous marriages were practiced.

#### **THE CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOBHUZA I (1814-1840).**

- Sobhuza is regarded as the founder of Swazi nation
- He belonged to the royal Ngwane ethnic group
- He migrated and settled in the present day Swaziland because of Zwide's policies
- More clans joined him and he accepted them
- Like Mosheshe he established Swazi nation as a defensive state on the mountains of Swaziland
- He accepted refugees and gave them land, caves, food among others
- He accepted loose political control in his nation were different groups were allowed to own their chiefs
- He lived in peace with other powerful neighbors eg he married Zwide's daughter in order to have a relationship
- He gave out young princesses to shake in order to maintain peace since they were gifts for him
- Shaka murdered them when they became pregnant to avoid succession wars
- Sobhuza maintained a period of peace and prosperity because didn't even revenge to such bad acts above
- Sobhuza received more attacks from Dingane compared to those received from Shaka
- Sobhuza had maintained peace until the battle of Blood River when he fought Dingane and the later was forced out of Swaziland and killed by Ngwane in 1839
- Sobhuza I also in 1840 died and in the same year his son Mswati took over the leadership.

### **Qn Explain the career and achievements of Mswati I between 1840-1868.**

- Mswati was a son of Shobhuza he ruled Swazi nation for 28 years and his period was of a blessing and don't
- Mswati had foreign policies that are more aggressive
- The Swazi received more strength and dev't during his reign than his father
- He had successful aggressive foreign policy
- He had gained control over his neighbor either through collaboration or military adventures
- He controlled the Boers and collaborated with them through giving them land that belonged to the Basuto people
- He called the Boers to give him assistance against the strongest neighbors and travelers
- Between 1840-1850 different clans in Swaziland developed into small kingdoms with clear national elements and accepted them
- He copied unique policies and ideas from the Sotho and Zulu
- In 1862 he drew boundaries to separate Swazi kingdom and Shagane kingdom of Mozambique
- He went ahead with his father's programs of national building based on diplomacy
- By 1868 the Swazi nation had grown bigger requested and recognized as the strong defensive state of southern African Bantu
- However in the same year he died
- Wars of succession were fought where the Boers were even involved
- They ended when Mbandzenio was the leader after being supported by the Boers
- He controlled the Swazi nation from 1868 until he died
- Now the Swazi queen regent seriously requested for British protection and became under Europeans control

### **SWAZILAND RELATIONSHIP WITH EUROPEANS**

#### **(Relationship between Mswati and Europeans)**

- Mswati was one of the influential leaders of Swaziland
- He is known as one of the people who gave the kingdom a name [to be known so much]
- He succeeded his father in 1840 and ruled until 1868
- He was a son of Sobhuza and Zwide's daughter
- He transferred Swazi state into a powerful one through introducing political and administrative reforms
- It was during such reform that he got contacts with Europeans e.g. Boers and British
- The Boers were interested in taking the fertile Swaziland that they received from Mswati
- Mswati gave the Boers land and even appointed a white chief for them
- However much he did that the Boers refused to be assimilated by Mswati and failed to recognize his presence
- Mbandzeni signed the mining right trading right and the internal affair of Swaziland to the Boers
- Mswati convinced his people to allow the Boers to graze their animals in the country
- In 1864 the Swazi and the Boers allied or combined and defeated Poko who were disturbing them
- The population of the Boers increased due to birth rate that worried Mswati and his people
- Because of increased population, the Boers attacked the Swazi in order to get more land
- Shepstone led the committee to solve the Swazi Boer problem but the Boer became more stubborn
- The Boer demanded the taking of Swaziland to Transvaal that the British refused
- By 1868 Mswati had died and had managed to maintain a peaceful environment with the Boers
- The Boers remained very much interested in annexing Swaziland because it could provide a sea route to Indian ocean

- Finally the Boers annexed Swazi because they supported Mbandzeni in successions wars that he won
- When Mbandzeni died in 1889 the queen regents requested for London protection
- In 1892, the British started taking influence in Swazi affairs and finally in 1902 they declared protectorate.

### **WHY DID THE BRITISH ANNEX SWAZILAND (1895-1906)**

- Swaziland was first annexed by Transvaal in 1894
- In 1899-1902 a war was fought between the boers and the british which mad the british to take over Swaziland because:-
- The increased number of boers in Swaziland was threatening the british interests
- The annexing of Swaziland and increasingly becoming stubborn [boers] made the british to take over swaziland
- The british feared the boers expansions policy in Swaziland
- It was just a fortune to the british because of the committee set up to handle white and other provisional government
- The boer farmers had began encroaching the high yield pasture after the death of Mswati
- The british were just asked by the Swazi because so they laer feared boer attack
- The arresting of Mbanzeni by the boers attracted british occupation of Swaziland
- The long negotiation involved into between Swaziland and the british made them to annex her
- The outbreak of the Anglo boer was in 1899-1902 formulated the final rule of the boers in Swaziland hence being taken up by the british
- The death of Mbandseni who had given boers influence in Swaziland made their rule to decline
- The role of queen regents who requested London protection.

### **CHIEF KHAMA III OF BOTSWANA**

- Little is known about the history of Bostwana
- It is known to have been a place of swand people
- Others say the three sons of Masilo ie Kwena, Ngwato and Ngwaketse named places in Botswana according to their names
- Masilo was a greatly king of Sotho in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century
- The 3 brothers were giving names according to the main tribes that settled in Bechuanaland [Botswana ]
- The first tribe was Bangwaketse and settled in Kanye of modern Botswana
- Bamangwato settled around Shosongo also in modern Botswana
- Bakwena they settled around the neighborhood of Molepolole

### **CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENT OF KHAMA III.**

#### ***How did chief Khama respond to the European in Bechuanaland?***

- Khama III was a leader of Bamagwato in Botswana
- He dominated the politics of Botswana in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century after coming to power in 1875
- He grew up in a normal environment and being brought up in a true Africa setting and norms
- He was a son of the chief and respected his father so much
- Later he was taken to attend Lutherana mission school in Bamagwato
- This provided insight to him and recognizes the growing white interests in the areas
- In his early 20s he was baptized in the Christian faith
- Here, he learnt western values like religion, culture which created confusion to both missionaries and non converts
- Because of his convert, he conflicted with his family for having been westernized so much in a black skin

- He disobeyed his father's command of having the second wife
- He refused to take alcohol that made him popular among the whites
- Because of his popularity his father and the family felt jealous and made attempts to kill him
- Khama reacted with charity and never lost his respect over such issues
- The family and his father later loved him and changed their negative attitudes
- In 1875 he succeeded his father and became the chief of Bamagwato
- As a chief he made reforms in the society immediately
- Alcoholic drinks were abolished, bride price was forbidden
- The killing of one of the twin children was stopped
- Witchcraft was banned
- He invited London missionary society to establish a school at the royal kraal
- As a clever and fore sighted man he incorporated western cultures and values into his society
- He set up a telegraph office
- He recognized the threat of Boer greed for Swaziland
- He requested for British protection of Botswana in 1876
- NB The British at first refused to respond to his request
- Later with the chiefs of Botswana like Sebele I of Bakwena and Bathoen of Bangwaketse lobbied the British parliament and gave Botswana protection
- He prevented Cecil Rhodes to take over Botswana under the guys co rule
- After lobbying the British parliament Cecil Rhodes was allowed to take a strip of land where he constructed the railway line
- At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Khama had succeeded in preventing the Boers from taking Botswana land
- Khama finally his characters were compared to those of Mosheshe
- Generally he was a leading collaborator
- They fought against racial segregation in 1934 they advocated for emancipation of slaves

#### **What were the causes of British annexation of Bechuanaland in 1865?**

- At first Britain was not interested in the occupation of Bechuanaland
- However, in 1855 she changed her attitude to annex it
- The age of scramble and partition of Africa was of the apex
- Bechuanaland is a former name of Botswana today
- The strategic location of Botswana encouraged Britain
- The German imperialism in the near by Namibia made the Britain more nervous German interest
- The British feared of a possibility of German/ Boer cooperation to engulf Botswana
- British fear of Boer expansion and imperialism in South Africa made them to act very fast in 1855
- Need for an inland route between Transvaal and Kalahari by the British
- British occupation of Transvaal
- British program of a northward passage from cape –Botswana to northern British colonies
- The rise of an outstanding British imperialist's and millionaire Cecil Rhodes
- Pressurized for the annexation of the "Second rand"
- He pressurized the British to annex Bechuanaland
- He hoped to get minerals on Botswana
- The role of chief Khama III of the small Bamangwato clan
- Requested the British to take over Bechuanaland in 1875
- He even went a head to lobby the British parliament and queen of England over the same
- His Christian attitude and values encouraged the British

- Even then the British south African company has realized that Botswana had some minerals like Uranium
- The British also wished to consolidate her position in south Africa
- The British wanted to protect her settlers and traders in Botswana
- In 1885 British declared a protectorate over Bechuanaland
- Later it extended to where modern Botswana is
- Then by 1895 it had been incorporated in the cape colony

#### **Why were the British not interested in Botswana up to 1885?**

- Portuguese occupied Botswana at first
- German was also interested in Botswana
- German traders and missionaries were in Botswana
- British had little funds
- Botswana was not rich country
- German threatened Britain in Botswana
- The Boers were interested in Botswana
- Britain was more occupied with south Africa and Rhodesia
- Transvaal attracted British interests the more
- Boer settlement in Stelland and Goshen threatened British to occupy Botswana
- Botswana chiefs resisted British
- British lacked missionaries in Botswana
- Communication was difficult

#### **ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONARIES IN SOUTHAFRICA**

- Missionaries were christen Europeans who came to Africa with the main purpose of spreading Christianity
- They either worked as individuals or groups
- The most common groups were Dutch reformed church, London missionary society, free church of Scotland, British bible society , Wesleyans,Presbyterians, Methodists, Anglicans, Paris evangelical Roma catholic society etc
- The main individuals who worked in south Africa were Robert Moffat, Dr Van Der Kemp,Dr John Philip etc
- He was a Moravian missionary
- The London missionary society also worked amongst the Xhosa and Khoi-khoi
- The free church of Scotland worked in natal , the Dutch reformed church operated with in the Dutch settlers
- The Paris evangelist missionaries operated among the basuto
- The missionaries advocated for circuit court that led to the passing of 1828 50 the ordinance
- They fought against racial segregation in 1834
- They advocated for emancipation of slaves
- They preached Christianity to Africans
- They constructed mission stations and churches of Christians
- They put up many African languages into writing
- They translated the bible into local languages
- They acted as advisers to African leaders like Moshesh
- They supplied arms to Africans in order to fight against suppression
- They constructed health centers to improve on the conditions of Africans
- They taught Africans skills like carpentry, brick laying, shoe making & repairing
- They traded with Africans in commodities like milk meat in exchange for clothes etc

- They taught against African cultures like sacrificing ,polygamy and witchcraft etc
- They taught Africans western cultures like dressing, eating etc
- They integrated the different racial groups in south Africa setting up mixed schools
- They taught Africans western languages like English French Dutch
- They ignited colonialism of Europeans in south Africa
- They built technical schools and provided education to Africans
- They settled slaves and gave them help like clothing, eating , housing etc

### **HOW MISSIONARIES ACTIVITIES AFFECTED THE AFRICANS**

Qn *Show the importance /effects of missionaries in the history of South Africa*

- Many Africans became literate
- Africans culture becomes inferior in favour of western cultures
- Africans were christianised
- Africans were divided into groups ie Christians and non- Christians
- African languages were put into writing
- Some Africans intermarried with Africans in order to encourage mixed marriages
- Africans acquired skills like carpentry, shoe making etc
- Africans transport and communication were improved and more were constructed
- African standards of living were improved through construction of health centres
- Many Africans acquired professional jobs like doctors, chief justice, pastors and teachers etc
- Christians abolished slavery and slave trade of Africans
- Missionary work disunited the Africans eg Basuto, Ghana, Korana declared themselves independent from the Sotho
- Africans gained liberty, equality and fraternity
- Many Africans turned disloyal to their traditional leaders
- Many Africans started going abroad to missionary countries for education
- Africans lost their independence because missionaries facilitated colonialism
- Africans lost their land in an attempt to provide some to missionaries for their activities

### **REASONS FOR THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

- Need to spread Christianity to Africans
- Need to stop slavery and slave trade
- Need to civilize Africans by promoting formal education
- Need to spread their home governments to facilitate colonialism
- Some occupied south Africa to improve on the health of earlier white settlers and Africans through establishing health centres
- They wanted to settle the freed slaves in south Africa
- Like any other Europeans they also wanted to adventure [ know more about other places]
- They wanted to stop African separation from the boers
- Some came to teach the converts skills like shoe making, carpentry

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA**

- They were hated by Africans societies because they gave them inferior education compared to their
- Inadequate manpower to fulfill their objectives and aims
- Language barrier affected to widen their work
- High costs incurred in hiring interpreters
- Inadequate essential commodities like food especially in the interior of south Africa

- Poor developed roads and accommodation facilities harden their work
- Opposition from the Boers because they were preaching human equality which the Boers never wanted
- Harsh climate conditions like Kalahari and Namibia desert like conditions touched them
- They were attacked with diseases like malaria, small pox that costed their life
- Natural geographical barriers like rivers, mountains limited their work
- Resistance from African leaders for example from Zulu state, Soga etc
- Sometimes they were denied chances of completing their work by their home governments with animals like lions
- Conflicts amongst the European missionary groups

### **THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH**

**Qn Explain the role played by the Dutch reformed church in performing missionary activities in South Africa with in the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

- This was the official church which worked with in the Dutch
- It was also the earliest church in south Africa
- It was the only church society in south Africa which never supported the Africans
- It took the Dutch race as superior and the Africans races doomed
- It converted and baptized members
- It built schools where the Dutch received their education
- The church preached basing on the old testament which stated that God cursed the Africans
- The church saw killing of Africans by the whites as no sin
- They preserved the cultures of white man
- They gave holly communion to Dutch people around Swelledam and Great Reinet
- It encouraged trade among the Dutch people dealing in
- It greatly isolated the Dutch from Africans
- They took Transvaal of south Africa as their promised land [Canaan of the bible]
- They promoted unity between the Boers
- The Dutch church worked hand in hand with the East Indian Company
- Around 1857 the church introduced a policy of separate racial segregation that gave waya in a famous great trek

### **THE ROLE PLAYED BY INDEPENDENT CHURCHES**

- These are churches which separated from the European on going churches
- Three different independent churches were formed eg Ethiopiansim, Zionism, and Messianic
- Messianic church was led by Isaiah Shembe the Zulu Messiah
- Nathaniel Tile led the Natal Church
- Forming independent churches formed the earliest negative reaction over whites man's domination
- They criticized the white man's exploitation
- They fought against racial discrimination in South Africa
- They encouraged Africans to put up African societies without foreign pollution
- They formed Africans that the white man doesn't have care and charity towards Africans
- They built schools for Africans and managed by Africans
- They fueled African resistances towards the white man like Namaherero
- They fought against apartheid in South Africa
- They informed people that Africa is for Africans
- They formed Africans to start managing their own affairs

- They led to growth of African nationalism
- They encouraged protest against colonialism in form of religion
- They informed Africans that they were undergoing racial discrimination under the whites

### **WHY INDEPENDENT CHURCHES WERE FORMED**

- The conflict between Africans and missionaries over leadership
- Lack of consideration of Africans by whites
- Converting of Africans into Christianity was a long process
- The white churches undermined African cultures
- Africans wanted to fight against colonialism using churches
- The Africans formed churches in order to prepare for the coming of black Jesus
- Presence of good leaders like Nathaniel Tile who mobilized Africans
- The gospel of Ethiopianism led to the formation of independent churches
- The Italian defeat of Ethiopianism led to the formation of independent churches
- The Italian defeat of Ethiopians at the battle of Adowa made south Africans to think about the bible as the way of defeating Europeans
- The need to react about political segregation in south Africa
- The conversion of Africans took so long
- Disrespect of Africans cultures
- The rise of African nationalism
- The role of Africans in Diaspora

### **THE ROLE PLAYED BY VANDER KEMP AND JOHN PHILIP DURING MISSIONARY WORK.**

#### **J.T VAN DER KEMP.**

- He came to South Africa in 1779.
- He was a member of London Missionary Society
- He worked between the Khoi-khoi and Xhosa on the eastern frontier
- He believed in equality of all races
- He married a coloured who had been produced by a slave
- He was blame for having encouraged laziness and idleness amongst Africans
- Later he encouraged hard working amongst the Africans
- He headed the fight to improve African standard of living
- He taught people the skills of carpentry, brick making and building etc
- He spread Christianity amongst the south Africans
- He established a mission station at Bethelsdorp
- He built schools for Africans
- He taught the Xhosa and the Khoi-khoi how to read and write
- He condemned the African traditional cultures
- He encouraged equality to all mankind
- He set up a health centre in the area he worked
- He requested the black circuit courts where the Africans were to report their masters
- With him they translated the bible in vernacular languages
- He also introduced printing presses in south Africa

#### **DR. JOHN PHILIP.**

- He was one of the understanding missionaries in south Africa
- He belonged to the London Missionary society of Scotland
- He operated within the Griqua, Khoi-khoi and Banntu



- Boers were condemned for having mistreated Africans
- He encouraged Africans to look for better employments
- He fought for the return of African land of Kei and Keiskama from Boers and British
- He discouraged slave trade
- He urged Africans to acquire education
- He condemned African traditional ceremonies
- He also added effort on establishing circuit courts
- He condemned whites over grabbing African land like Xhosa
- He requested other missionaries from U.K to assist Africans
- He fought for African rights.

### **MINERAL DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA (MINERAL REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA) SOUTH AFRICA BEFORE MINERAL DISCOVERY**

**Qn Explain the situation in South Africa before the discovery of minerals.**

- Before the discovery of minerals in South Africa, different groups of people live independently i.e. the Boers, Africans, and British
- Africans practiced subsistence agriculture
- Africans produced commodities for export, e.g. hides, skins, ivory, & slaves etc
- African tribes and societies were united
- They owned their land communally
- They lived in families
- Africans were better than the whites in the interior
- The Boers greatly depended on primitive pastoral
- Boers used rudimentary tools of farming hoes, axe, Ox-Ploughs
- The best manufacturing industries were iron smelting and craft making
- Ox-Ploughs were used as transport vehicles
- Education provided to people was elementary in nature
- Boers were not secure financially and politically
- The Boers had no financial institutions
- The British depended more on wool and wine for export
- They were the richest financially in South Africa
- They were limited and communication networks in South Africa
- The British had little labour to facilitate their activities like sugar plantations
- The African nations like Zulu, Ndebele were stronger politically, military & socially
- The British were advocating for racial equality and taking Africans equal to them
- Africans had strong bonds with their leaders and respected them so much
- The economy was greatly influenced by the Boers

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

**Qn Explain the economic activities in South Africa between 1867-1920**

**Explain the changes in South Africa between 1862-1890.**

- In 1867 diamond was discovered along the banks of river Val (Kimberly)
- In 1885 Gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand in Transvaal
- Copper was also discovered in Witwatersrand
- Other minerals like coal were discovered in Natal and Springbok Fontein in the Cape Colony

- Manganese was also discovered in various parts of south Africa
- Over 4 million pounds were being collected from diamond exports by 1892
- Many cash crops started being grown around the mines to supplement mineral exports
- later plantation agriculture was introduced which boosted on local market
- many Europeans from Britain , Netherlands and other parts of Europe flocked into south Africa
- these came to be called Uitlanders and they did activities of mining , engineering etc
- railways and roads were quickly built e.g. Natal railway and Transvaal railways were constructed in 1891 and 1887 respectively
- telephone and telegram lines were put in place
- mineral discoveries acted as a solution to bear poverty and therefore their economy was boosted
- companies to deal in mining like De-Beer and the British African company were established
- many areas like Transvaal Johannesburg grew up as cities
- finance institutions were set up like the standard orient bank
- the prices of land rose up
- modern services steamers were put on major water bodies like rivers val and orange
- African also started searching for cash jobs and working in urban centres
- Agricututal processing industries were established around the mines
- Good heath facilities were established to help the workers in mines
- Heavy taxes started to be collected from mining companies like De boers

## **EFFECTS OF MINEARAL DISCOVERY**

### **1. ON AFRICANS**

- Africans agricultural products got market from white mines
- Many Africans got employed in the mines
- Africans turned to be migrants to urban centres in search for money jobs
- Africans lost their land especially where minerals existed
- Many families disintergrated because husbands left them and went to search jobs
- Africans were put into camps and reserves especially those who migrated to towns and cities
- Many Africans lost their lives due to diseases they acquired from camps and reserves
- Many Africans norm and cultures were destroyed because many Africans became money oriented
- Africans acquired bad habits from cities eg prostitution, smoking etc
- Africans suffered from famine because energetic people went to mines living agriculture for young ,old and women
- Age marriage was prolonged because many people became busy with minerals
- Some Africans got educated like Albert Luthuli, Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela because their parents got money from mines
- Africans changes their economy into money economy
- African nationalism increased because of elites who emerged
- African minds were changed for example they valued so much now cattle and acres of land
- Many people people became orphans,widows, because their husbands lost their lives in accidents during mining
- Many Africans got guns because they were paid to them as a reward for their labour in mines
- Many Africans fought with the whites in an attempt to with draw guns from them eg the Basuto
- Africans provided unskilled labour in mines hence employment discrimination
- Africans lost their independence to the whites because of political power changes to whites.

### **2.ON BOERS**

- Boers became recognized internationally because they were seeking minera; abroad
- Boer's prostitution,theft plus other crimes increased

- Many boers became rich due to income earned from mines
- Boers started buying guns because they now had money
- Boers acquired high standards of education because now strong schools were set up
- Boers healthy increased because their labour shifted to mines
- Boers republics like Transvaal became powerful because they had now threatened due to the increased number of Uitlands who flocked into mines
- Boers started conflicting with british for example during the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo boer war , Jameson raid
- Boer's pastoral economy declined.

### **3. BRITISH**

- British got interested into the interior of south Africa after mineral discovery
- They felt a heart of humanity to protect the Uitlands against kruger's harassment
- The boers humiliated the british when they interfered in their policies
- British abandoned the poicy of supporting the Africans because now became the poorer
- The british started associating with the boers because now were powerful ones
- British attitude to control south Africa increased
- British capitalists started flocking into the interior of south Africa for minerals
- British now encircled boer states
- British acquired wealth and set up schools, hospitals and banks in south african

### **HOW THE DISCOVERY OF MINERALS AFFECTED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.**

- British and Boers became bitter enemies
- Boer's hatred towards British increased Paul Kruger started mistreating the Uitlands
- The Uitlands were denied their political rights
- The british federation proposal now started growing
- The british and the boers startd going into wars eg anglo boer wars
- Boers and british later united in 1910 during the act of union
- Britian now acquired bostwana, Malawi and Zimbabwe
- In 1899 boer republics allied against the british
- The british at the cape became jealousy to boer republics
- The british annexed Transvaal in 1877.

### **REASPNs FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TRANSVAAL IN 1877**

- Transvaal was a Boer republic
- The Boer trekker in the interior of south Africa ha established it
- It is where Gold fields were discovered
- Then the British took it over in 1877
- Britain intended to expand her influence in to the region
- Britain hoped to discover more minerals in the region
- The defeat of the Boers in the Bapedi war of 1876 which the British used as an opportunity because Boers were exhausted
- The republic was so bankrupt by then therefore wanted to boost her economy
- The Boers refused to pay taxes which the British used as an opportunity for compensation
- Boer mistreatment of the Africans which the British wanted to rescue
- British taking of Transvaal increased hatred between the two parties which resulted into the 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo Boer war