

INSTRUCTIONS:

-write these notes in the special book or behind the history four book

-members of F.3 east start from GREAT MFECANE

-members of F.3 central start from Dingiswayo because you covered GREAT MFECAME.

-Don't number your points just paragraph them as usual.

-Do assignments in this package.

-Don't skip any subtitle

GREAT MFECANE AND NATION BUILDING

(ZULU KINGDOM) 1800 – 1830s

Mfecane is a Zulu /Nguni word meaning a period of trouble, war fare, plunder/looting, anarchy/chaos and forced migration among the Ngun speakers
OR

.To the Sotho, it was described as defacane meaning a period of forced migration, suffering and crashing of people.

To others, it was a period of bloodshed, starvation, death, fear, unrests, war, anarchy and destruction.

This period of crisis took place among the Bantu speakers of Ngunwane,zulu, mthethwa, Ndwandweamong others

It was a period of total warfare and disturbances that took place in the 1st half of the 19th century.

The dangerous period started with Dingiswayo of Mthethwa, Zwide of Ndwandwe and Sobhuza of Ngunwane and implemented by Shaka of Zulu.

CAUSES OF MFECANE

- 1. The desire for land among the nguni speakers which led to scarcity and land pressure led to the wars.*
- 2. Shaka wanted to dominate other minor chiefdoms likethe Ndebele and the Mthetwa which led to wars.*
- 3. The rise strog ambitious leaders like Dingiswayo of Mthethwa, Sobhuza 1 of Nwane and Zwide of Ndwandwe led to the wars.*
- 4. The desire for the large empires/kingdom(expansionist policy) i.e shaka wanted to dominate and swalop up the minor chiefdoms hence the wars.*
- 5. The increasing population among the eastern Nguni speakers which created scarcity of land and many forced many to migrate.*
- 6. The fertile soils of natal which fovoured agriculture attracted many bantu to occupy it hence the war.*
- 7. Shaka's illegitimate/poor background forced him sek recognition by revenging against the royal family and the neighbours.*
- 8. Shaka's ruteless policy as he was not not ready to listen and be advised by any person.*
- 9. Shaka's adption of cow-horn formation as a method of fighting brought many societies into contact with shaka which led to misery hence Mfecane.*
- 10. Shaka's introduction of age regiment made his military very strong and ready to fight which led to the wars.*

11. *Shaka's military innovation by introducing Assegai/short stubbing spear to replace the old fashioned spear led to the wars*
12. *The desire to raid the cattle among the Bantu tribes ended up misery and suffering which led to Mfecane.*
13. *The desire to control trade at Delagoa bay where every society wanted to control the trade led to conflicts hence the wars.*
14. *The death of Nandi shaka's mother in 1827 increased the period of suffering as shak launched national mourning which led to mfecane.*
15. *The outbreak of drought which caused famine resulted into starvation, misery and suffering which led to Mfeacne.*
16. *The increased slave raids among the Bantu brought a lot of misery hence leading to Mfecane.*
17. *Dingiswayo's meeting with a white man Robert cohen who taught him how to use a gun ride a horse brought in trouble.*
18. *Presence of desparete groups of Fingo and Hlubi, Tloqua and matantes who were cannibals also brought in trouble hence Mfecane.*
19. *The killing of Dindiswayo by Zwide in 1816 led to the rise of shaka who speaded up the the rate of Mfecane.*
20. *Shaka's policy of absorption of young boys and girls of defeated groups ito his army which strengthened it and made itready to fight hence the wars.*
21. *The death of shaka exposide the peak of mfecane when his brother Dingane started killing others.The need to loot by shaka's warriors who had developed the habit of attacking their neighbours to loot their property.*
22. *The character of Shaka he was a cruel man who also influenced his soldiers to be cruel to the conquered people e.g. to those of Ndwandwe and Ndebele*
23. *The absence of deadly diseases to check on the increased population led to Mfecane*

EFFECTS of MFECCANE

1. *There was depopulation in South Africa as thousands of people lost their lives.*
2. *There was concentration of people in small and more easily dependable units/regions e.g. the Basuto in Busuto land, Swaziland e.t.c*
3. *Some areas were almost left empty e.g. Natal, Orange free state and Transvaal that's why the Boers occupied them.*
4. *Much property including cattle and sheep were destroyed*
5. *Decline in agriculture as many had no time to concentrate on it.*
6. *There was a lot of famine and over population. This forced many to resort to cannibalism and raiding for survival e.g. the Fingo people.*
7. *It disrupted trade at the delgoa bay as much insecurity was caused to the traders.*
8. *It led to the collapse of old states like Mthethwa and Ndwandwe.*
9. *It led to gathering of the refugees and formed new states strong enough to stand against the Zulu e.g. Mswati formed the kingdom of Swaziland.*
10. *Many conquered people were absorbed into Zulu culture.*
11. *Many became refugees, others migratedto distant lands e.g. the Khololo of Sebitwane crossed to Zambezi and the Ngoni to East Africa.*

12. *Local wars became deadly especially those who had copied Shaka's military tactics like cow horn method, use of short stabbing spears were copied by many different people.*
13. *Large decentralized defensive political units were created e.g. Sotho under Moshoeshoe.*
14. *It led to emergency of new types of leadership in South Africa i.e. those with ability to build well equipped efficient armies and efficient governments.*
15. *Standing armies were also created as a result of Mfecane eg that basuto of mosheshe.*
16. *Intermarriages. Many different tribes intermarried. This created unity.*
17. *The wars brought Africans into direct contact with Europeans in the cape colony.*
18. *It paved way for sparsely populated territories as the local inhabitants had been weakened by endless warfare*

DINGISWAYO THE "WANDERER" AND MTHETHWA STATES

1. *Dingiswayo was an adventurer/ wanderer and he was the son of Jobe a chief of Mthethwa.*
2. *He grew up at his father's palace which was a dominant chiefdom by then.*
3. *He was born in the 2nd half of the 18th century.*
4. *He wanted always to gain early leadership of Mthethwa and in this he played to kill his father.*
5. *After failing to do so, he fled to Hlubi where he spent much of his youthful time.*
6. *While in exile, he gained a lot in military experience from a white man called Robert Cohen.*
7. *Cohen taught Dingiswayo how to use a gun and horse riding.*
8. *Around 1797, he returned from exile and over threw his brother who had taken over Mthethwa.*
9. *After over throwing his brother (Mawewe), he declared himself the chief of Mthethwa.*
10. *Mawewe fled out of Mthethwa but he was tricked to return and was killed by Dingswayo.*
11. *As a chief of Mthetwa, Dingiswayo concentrated on building and protecting the kingdom.*

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DINGSWAYO

1. *He did a lot to protect his people against hostile neighbours like the Zwide and Ndwandwe.*
2. *He created a strong army through dividing soldiers into regiments called the Ntanga.*
3. *He absorbed the conquered people in his society. He reduced on the conflicts.*
4. *He first formed a temporary army force which later turned into a permanent force.*
5. *He made alliances with conquered tribes and sometime he gave them property.*
6. *Defeated tribes paid tribute but they remained with their chiefs. This increased loyalty to him.*
7. *He opened Mthethwa state with over 200 miles.*

8. He created social unity by marrying from different clans.
9. He created friendly ties with whites through trade at Delagoa.
10. He promoted people on merit/ ability e.g. Shaka became a regimental commander.
11. He laid the foundation for the creation of Zulu nation by preparing Shaka as the leader.
12. He mainly relied on the advice of both traditional leaders and military indunas.
13. He abolished initiation ceremonies and instead militarily ready youth were directly recruited into his regiment.
14. He abolished the practice of traditional leaders commanding armies and instead appointed able men only loyal to him to lead the regiments.
15. He increased on regimental loyalty towards him by donating to them oxen captured from raids.

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY DINGISWAYO DURING HIS TIME

QN: What led to the decline of Mthethwa state by 1818?

Most of the problems faced by Dingiswayo came from him.

1. He helped a wrong person (Shaka) who took over the Zulu throne and from they never cooperated.
2. When Zwide attacked him, Shaka refused to take part in defending the Mthethwa nation.
3. His method of allowing conquered people to keep their chiefs like Zulu weakened loyalty to him.
4. There was population increase/pressure and its negative effects led to the spread of diseases and land shortage.
5. They faced a problem of cattle raids due to constant attacks from neighbours especially the ndwandwe..
6. There was a problem of hostile neighbours who always wanted to attack M'thethwa like Zwide
7. Destruction of property and loss of lives was a big problem to Dingswayo and M'thwtwa.
8. There were internal conflicts. This weakened the chiefdom a lot.
9. There was military decline because hostile neighbours proved to be stronger than M'thethwa.
10. The chiefdom had few modern fighting weapons. This always exposed them to the defeats.
11. The rise of Zwide and the continuous attacks on the M'thethwa kingdom. This weakened Dingswayo's kingdom a lot.
12. The breaking off conquered states from Dingswayo's kingdom this resulted into the fall of the empire.
13. The mixing of different cultures between the chiefdom. This proved to be a problem as each culture wanted independence.
14. The size of the kingdom/empire by 1818, M'thethwa was too big to be managed by one man however strong he was. This resulted into breaking off of some states.
15. The emergence of Shaka with a powerful chiefdom. This ended the existence of M'thethwa.

16. *The Mfecane and its negative effects was another problem as many lost lives, property and land.*
17. *The capturing of Dingswayo in 1818 by Zwide's soldiers. This scared many followers and led to the end of Mthethwa existence.*

HOW DID DINGSWAYO CREATE THE MTHETHWA STATE

QN: What methods did Dingswayo use to create Mthethwa

1. *Through regiments, Dingswayo managed to divide different categories into regiments.*
2. *By putting up a strong army. He managed to defend M'thethwa state from enemies.*
3. *The military experience. Dingswayo got from an European called Robert Cohen who taught him to use a gun and a horse.*
4. *He recruited military ready youth into his army who formed military regiments.*
5. *He abolished initiation ceremonies for unity.*
6. *Through age regiments, Dingswayo strengthened tribal loyalty to the centre and military efficiency.*
7. *He appointed indunas to command different regiments.*
8. *Defeated neighbours and subordinates were allowed to retain their chiefs in throne e.g. Senzangakona remained chief of Zulu.*
9. *He brought conflicting tribes under a single paramount ruler e.g. Ngwane and Ndwande.*
10. *He was lenient (soft) to his enemies to the extent of giving back their cattle.*
11. *Dingswayo absorbed conquered people into his army through alliances.*
12. *He married from different clans with created social unity.*
13. *Through trade, he created friendly ties with whites at the cape Delgoa thus security.*
14. *He developed a skin and hides industry which strengthened the economy of M'thethwa.*
15. *He promoted people on merit i.e. Shaka became a regimental commander at the early age.*

ORIGINS OF THE ZULU KINGDOM

1. *Very little is known about the early history of the Zulu kingdom.*
2. *Up to now, there is no formal agreement about the subject/origins.*
3. *However, recent studies provide two conflicting stories about the subject.*
4. *The first story is given by the Zulu traditional elders.*
5. *To them, the original Zulu belonged to the Bantu farmers*
6. *These farmers were part of the Nguni – Bantu speaking people of South Africa.*
7. *They seem to have reached their present settlement – Natal way back in the fourth and fifth centuries.*
8. *This account maintains that by 17th Century, an organized community began by Malendela who moved to the origin.*
9. *This became the original Zulu polity or Zulu clan*
10. *To them Malendela was the founding father of this polity clan.*
11. *It was his son, Zulu who gave his name to the clan.*

12. *The word Zulu means “heaven” and they became known as Amazulu – the people of heaven.*
13. *The amazulu gave birth to a strongly patriarchal society led by a series of powerful chiefs and kings.*
14. *From this tale, there was no Kingdom called Zulu before mfecane.*
15. *Zulu existed as a collection of people of different clans led by different chiefs.*
16. *These clans lived independently of the other.*
17. *One of the clans was led by Senzangakona, the father.*
18. *He ruled the Zulu minor clan until his death in 1816.*
19. *This story however, is inadequate without considering the career and the political abilities of Shaka in Mfecane wars.*
20. *Shaka, born in 1783, out of royal scandal, clever and with a strong will of power.*
21. *Shaka turned mfecane conflicts into an advantage to transform the small zulu clan from the small chiefdom into a kingdom.*

THE RISE OF THE ZULU STATE UNDER SHAKA

1. *Zulu nation was created around 1818*
2. *It was Shaka who forced many of the south easterners. Nguni clans enter into the empire in the areas today called Natal and Kuazulu*
3. *At first, they were spread into many clan chiefdoms with Senzangakona’s plan which was more powerful and important.*
4. *After the death of Dingswayo, Shaka who was a former regimental commander declared Zulu independent.*
5. *From then Shaka attacked the neighbours and defeated them i.e. Tlokwa, Ndwande and Ngware.*
6. *Shaka used his military experience and techniques like Assegai bull horns or buffalo horns to over throw and control the rivalry neighbours.*
7. *By the time Shaka died, the Zulu nation covered about 300,000 sq miles.*
8. *In the north, it stretched from Mozambique, Durban, South Drankensburg in the West and to the east Indian ocean*

WHO WAS SHAKA/BARSTUDY?

1. *Its said that Nandi conceived shaka’s pregnancy during the act of foreplay (ukuhlobonga) that Sezangakona never penetrated Nandi*
2. *The name Shaka comes from a word Itshaka meaning loose intestines a disease that would cause swelling of the stomach.*
3. *Nandi who was Shaka’s mother had this disease before giving birth to Shaka.*
4. *Shaka was the son of Senzangakona of Zulu tribe.*
5. *He was born around 1783 as a bastard.*
6. *He grew up among his maternal uncles/Elangin because he was rejected by his father.*
7. *He had a very miserable childhood, always under looked by all the peers.*
8. *He later grew up with a fierce determination, courage intelligence and ambition.*
9. *He started his career in Dingswayo’s force and later he was promoted as a regimental commander.*
10. *From this, the shaka got military experience and prominence for political and military skills for survival.*

11. When his father died, Shaka went back to Zululand and killed his brother Segujana and became chief of Zulu.
12. When Ndwandwe of Zwide killed Dingswayo, Shaka occupied Mthethwa and became part of Zulu.
13. Shaka then remained only with Zwide and fought till he defeated him at the battle of Mlhatluzi and became the most powerful leader in the region.
14. He made the whole region be under his control, that's why from this story, Shaka was founder of Zulu kingdom.
15. In conclusion by 1828, Zulu was a very large and powerful kingdom.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF ZULU

1. Strategic location of the kingdom. It was located in Natal province which had access to the Indian Ocean coast thus security was assured.
2. The kingdom had strong leaders like Shaka who was determined to expand it in all directions at all costs.
3. Trade that was carried out by the Zulu with other people at Delagoa Bay made the Zulu accumulate a lot of wealth including guns for security.
4. The kingdom participated in agriculture i.e. crops like maize, pumpkins etc. were grown hence food security.
5. Strong army, Zulu had a standing army which helped the kingdom in both defence and in the wars conquest.
6. The outbreak of Mfecane. This made many societies to move away which gave a chance to Zulu warriors to expand.
7. The kingdom was highly centralized i.e. all powers were centred on one king hence effective control.
8. Social unity in the kingdom especially during Shaka's days, to maintain this all people had to use one language.
9. The existence of weak neighbours. When Dingswayo was defeated, strong Mthethwa state became weak which gave Shaka a chance to expand Zulu.
10. Shaka divided his population into age regiments which gave him easy control.
11. The personality of Shaka. He was ambitious, intelligent with a developmental mind.
12. The death of Dingswayo. This led to the decline of Mthethwa thus paving a way for the rise of Shaka and the Zulu kingdom.

THE ORGANISATION OF ZULU KINGDOM

Political

1. The kingdom was centralized with a king at the top.
2. The Zulu had a strong standing army ready to fight and protect the kingdom at all times.
3. Zulu was a military state that depended on expeditions and raids for survival.
4. The army was kept and maintained in the military settlements.
5. In each military settlement, he appointed a military chief called an Induna.
6. Military Indunas were not allowed to have a meeting without Shaka's confirmation.

7. In each settlement, there were loyal women who acted as spies on the indunas.
 8. The indunas could over see the activities of the traditional chiefs.
 9. The traditional chiefs regularly visited the king's palace as a sign of respect.
 10. The youth played an active role in the Zulu army by the fighting on front against the enemies.
 11. The societies were organized basing on age regiments where members of the same age group worked and stayed together.
 12. Shaka never allowed his soldiers to marry until 40 years of age this maintained them being active at work.
- Nb. By 1814, the zulu political set up had been changed by the British

Economic

1. The Zulu economy was centralized to the king as the controller.
2. Each age regiment kept cattle which belonged to the king. The king always used this cattle to reward his soldiers.
3. The age - regiments produced their own food and some of it was exchanged.
4. The main economic activity especially during Shaka's time was raiding. i.e. they raided cattle, women and goats.
5. They looted items and were shared among regiments.
6. The Zulu received tributes from the conquered areas.
7. They carried out trade with foreigners i.e. the Portuguese e.t.c
8. They supplied ivory, hides and skins for the exchange of manufacture goods like clothes, mirrors, guns e.t.c
9. The Zulu carried out iron working producing items like spears, arrows, heads, knives e.t.c
10. They practiced mixed farming where they cultivated beans, maize pumpkins e.t.c they kept animals like cattle, goats, sheep, dogs e.t.c
11. They carried out hunting and fishing to supplement on their diet
12. The retired soldiers who were above 40 years of age produced food for the active soldiers.

Social

1. The kingdom especially during Shaka's time made Shaka the chief priest and all other religious leaders were persecuted.
2. The king was a spiritual leader who presided over traditional ceremonies.
3. The religious ceremonies helped to create unity and maintain loyalty to the king.
4. People at the same age group socialized together. (age regiments)
5. Initiation ceremonies like circumcision were abolished to the youth males active
6. Female age groups were dissolved and members were given a chance to marry after 40 years.
7. The Zulu society was divided into classes i.e. royal class, warrior, commoners and the local people.
8. The conquered people had to adopt the Zulu customs, languages and religious practices.
9. During Shaka's time disabled and all old people were killed because they were regarded as a burden in the society.

10. Zulu worshipped small gods and most important of all was god of war.
11. There were social ceremonies like feast of the new fruits of the year and during this time, Shaka smelt out his enemies and they were killed.

**SHAKA’S REFORMS/CHANGES IN ZULU KINGDOM
(ACHIEVEMENTS)**

QN1. How was Shaka able to build and maintain a strong Zulu state from 1818 up to 1828?

How did shaka maintain and protect the independence of zulu kingdom.

Why is Shaka still remembered in the history of Zulu kingdom?

First introduce please

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. He introduced new methods of fighting e.g cow horn tactic that defeated most of his enemies.
6. He set up a strong army which helped the kingdom to invade and defend the kingdom.
7. He rewarded with gifts like cattle and wives for their good performance. This promoted hard work.
8. He abolished the use of sandal and he encouraged his soldiers to fight bare footed. This eased their movement.
9. Shaka maintained a high level of discipline in the army.
10. Shaka replaced the traditional long throwing spears with short stabbing spears.
11. He created regiments at places like Burawayo, Makanda, Mbelembele e.t.c
12. He appointed military commanders to lead different regiments
13. Shaka introduced the idea of burning everything that belonged to the enemy.
14. Shaka employed royal women (relatives) to spy on the military indunas i.e. he made sure that his relatives should marry the indunas.
15. Shaka also strengthened his army by absorbing young men of conquered areas into his army.
16. Shaka made himself a priest and all other religious leaders were persecuted.
17. He allowed no soldier to marry until 40 years of age.
18. He employed scouts and spying missions to report the strength of the enemy.
19. He fashioned how hide shields which were strong and hard to penetrate and painted them with different colours.
20. Shaka encouraged stannous trainings and drills to master new methods of fighting.
21. The retired soldiers formed a reserved army which also supplemented on the strength of the kingdom.

22. Shaka abolished useless ceremonies like circumcision which affected the warriors ability to fight.
23. The military indunas were not allowed to hold meetings without Shaka's permission.
24. Shaka imposed the zulu language to all people. This minimized tribal conflicts.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF SHAKA'S ACHIEVEMENTS ON ZULU AND THE NEIGHBOURS

QNS. How did the achievements of shaka affect the zulu and the neighbours?

1. Shaka united the Zulu nation under one leader and maintained independence.
2. He changed age groups into military regiments.
3. He encouraged conquered people to adopt Zulu language culture and customs.
4. Shaka contributed to the depopulation due to many wars he fought.
5. There was loss of life among the zulu and the neighbours
6. Misery and blood-shed witnessed at Shaka's time in both Zulu and the neighbours i.e. the general mourning for his mother's death and about 1000 people were killed.
7. He implemented mfecane and his negative effects like loss of life.
8. He led to the rise of defensive states like Swazi and Basuto which were formed after shaka's ways in mfecane.
9. Many people suffered from famine because Shaka suspended cultivation for 6 months.
10. He abolished useless ceremonies like circumcision thus distorting the zulu culture.
11. He made traditional chiefs to lose their powers and replaced them with indunas.
12. He forced conquered people to pay tributes in form of cattle and women.
13. Shaka led to the rise of new leaders like Mzilikazi and Mosheshe who broke away from him.
14. He forced many military generals to leave Zulu kingdom i.e. Ngoni under Zwangendebwe went to East Africa.
15. Loyalty was shifted from clans to the king.
16. The wars resulted into refugee problem like the Nguni were forced to settle in the Lebombo mountains.
17. He forced many people speak one language and it was zulu language
18. Captured states lost independence like the Mthethwa.
19. Militarism increased in the region as many were protecting/ attacking each other.
20. There was creation of dangerous groups of people like the Matantes and the Fingo who created insecurity in the region

ZULU KINGDOM AFTER SHAKA 1828-1879

There were three main kings after shaka:

Dingane (1828-1840)

Mpande (1840_1872)

Cetshwayo (1872_1879)

DINGANE 1828 -1840

He was also a son of Senzangakona and a half brother to Shaka.

He came to power in 1828 after he had collaborated with his brother Mhlangan to kill Shaka.

After Shaka's death, Dingane temporarily shared power with Mhlangan but he later killed him also and took over full powers of zulu kingdom

ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1. Dingane immediately suspended all military expeditions among the Zulu making the army idle.*
- 2. He abolished military trainings that had been introduced by Shaka.*
- 3. Dingane dissolved and disbanded the military regiments and allowed them to marry before 40 years of age.*
- 4. He also allowed regiments to own wealth like cattle.*
- 5. Later however, he was forced to re-militarize the kingdom because he feared to be over thrown.*
- 6. He ordered new raids against neighbours like Pondo, Ndebele, Ngwane and Swazi.*
- 7. He tried to get fire arms from the whites who were in Natal.*
- 8. The whites in Natal sometimes refused to handover the Zulu refugees to Dingane.*
- 9. He signed an agreement with captain Allen Gardenar in order to be given the Zulu refugees.*
- 10. In 1838, he failed to defeat the Boer trekers which resulted into the a bitter relationship owith Piet Reitef.*
- 11. He was attacked by Protorous in a war of revenge after killing Piet Reitef.*
- 12. Dingane was forced to leave the throne and was replaced by a brother Mpande.*
- 13. He failed to unite his people into a purpose unity.*
- 14. He was forced to leave Zulu to Swaziland where he was killed by his earlier armies of Swazi people.*

WHY DINGANE WAS DEFEATED BY MPANDE

(Problems faced by Dingane.)

- 1. Dingane failed to maintain unity in the kingdom.*
- 2. Dingane exercised a lot of cruelty even to the people who were not his. i.e. Mhlangan, chief indunas, this promoted a lot of hatred against him.*
- 3. Soldiers were fed up of being inactive. This led to desertion of soldiers to Natal plantations presenting military problems.*
- 4. Members of the royal family stopped supporting him in 1840 leading to his downfall.*
- 5. The period of peace during his reign led to an increase in population among the Zulu yet land was scarce.*
- 6. Mpande (his brother) kept on encouraging soldiers and other royal members to leave Dingane and join him.*
- 7. He was hated by his neighbours especially the Swazi whom he once attacked.*

8. *The Boer attack of Zulu during the time of the Great Trek especially in 1838 (Blood river war).*
9. *The Boer demands especially that of Piet Reitef who asked more land from him.*
10. *The Boers collaboration with some of the Zulu people i.e. Boers supported Mpande against Dingane.*
11. *Dingane failed to rescue Zulu refugees from Natal.*
12. *He failed to convince a British officer in Natal (Allen Gardiner) to release the Zulu soldiers who were in Natal.*
13. *Dingane relaxed with military discipline i.e. he disbanded the regiments making soldiers un governable.*
14. *Dingane hated the wars that made him un popular among*

MPANDE(1840–1872)

1. He was also a son of Sezengakona and a half brother to Shaka and Dingane.
2. He had a dull youthful time until Dingane started messing up with the Zulu politics.
3. The Zulu royal family supported him to succeed Dingane.
4. He conspired/collaborated with Boers overthrow Dingane and he was crowned in 1840 as a ruler of Zulu.

ACHIVEMENTS

5. He achieved for the kingdom in both positive and negative ways
6. He improved on the relationship between the Boers and the Zulu.
7. He failed to build a strong Zulu military because he was weak by nature.
8. He was worse than Dingane and hated wars.
9. His peaceful ways boosted the Zulu population which increased beyond the land capacity available.
10. He gave way to the occurrence of blood river battle against Dingane when he supported Dingane
11. He kept friendly ties with the British at the cape and Natal.
12. He groomed his sons Cetswayo and Mbulazi who started fighting for the throne even before his death.
13. He died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son Cetswayo.

PROBLEMS FACED BY MPANDE DURING HIS REIGN

1. He failed to control his sons; Cetswayo and Mbulazi who fought for power before the death of their father, this caused insecurity in the country.
2. He served more of Boer interests than those of Zulu who later turned against him.
3. Zulu hated him because he had made them landless hence opposing his reign.
4. His peaceful policies led to the biggest population increase in Zulu land yet land was scarce.
5. He encouraged Boer interference in the politics of Zulu which resulted into dividing up the state.
6. He was not a serious leader and preferred, dancing, women and feasting than state duties.

7. He led British citizens like Theophilus Shepstone who started taking deep interests in the affairs of the Zulu kingdom.
8. The Boers forced him to give them Blood river territory hence making zulu lose land
9. Many zulu hated him because of his collaboration with Boers
10. He neglected military regiment and military might of zulu ended at the time of shaka and Denge
11. He failed to arm zulu with strong military weapons
12. There was rise british imperialism and his reign british imperialism was much

CETSWAYO KING OF ZULU 1872 --1879

1. *He was a son of Mpande and a nephew to Shaka*
2. *He was intelligent, forceful and ambitious like Shaka his uncle.*
3. *He started gaining fame and independence in 1856 after defeating his brother Mbulazi at the battle of Masogo.*
4. *Before the death of his father, he fought a civil war with his brother Mbulazi for the throne.*
5. *In 1856, Ceteswayo and his group Usutu defeated Mbulazi's group of Usibebu and mbulazi's family was defeated.*
6. *Ceteswayo tookover the responsility of kingship before the death of his father in 1872*
7. *He was officially crowned by a British officer sir Shepstone Thephilus in 1872 as a full king of zulu*

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. *His first priority was to remilitarize Zulu to the class of shaka*
2. *He concentrated on reforming the age regiments and increasing the spirit of nationalism.*
3. *He made diplomatic/peaceful contacts with the Portuguese and acquired arms from them.*
4. *He tried to avoid wars with Boers and the British during his rule in order to maintain peace*
5. *He created peace in Zulu kingdom because of the fair rule.*
6. *He encouraged raids against his weak neighbours in order to activate the Zulu warriors.*
7. *Encouraged trade with outsiders e.g. Portuguese in Mozambique other foreigners at Delagoa bay*
8. *He managed to keep the independence of Zulu between 1872 and 1879*
9. *In January 1879, Ceteswayo defeated the British at the battle of Isandhlwana.*
10. *He contributed to the formation of Pretoria convention of 1881 which created peace between the Zulu and the British.*
11. *He prevented the Zulu attack on Natal(British) which would have been very disastrous.*
12. *His strength/activities postponed the occupation of Zulu by the British.*
13. *He established the Zulu monarchy through protecting the kingdom.*
14. *He allowed missionaries to settle in his kingdom but they were never allowed to preach Christianity.*

15. He advocated for the restoration of Zulu land given to the Boers by Mpande/
he recovered bloodriver territory
16. Later, he kept quiet when Boers were encroaching on Zulu land.
17. In July 1879, Zulu was defeated by British at the battle of Ulundi.
18. He allowed Shepstone to attend his ceremonies which exposed military organizations.
19. He was forced to take on exile in London in 1882, but later in 1883, British were forced to bring him back.
20. He died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son Dinizulu whom the British demoted to a mere village head man

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE CETESWAYO BETWEEN 1872-1879

Qn: 1. why was ceteswayo defeated in 1879?

2. What problems did the Ceteswayo face as a king in zulu between 1872-1879.

1. Ceteswayo faced political, economic and social problems during his reign as a king.
2. He inherited zulu military regiments which were no longer working I. e zulu army was weak.
3. By 1872 zulu had many enemies especially from the neighbourhood like the Swazi
4. British and Boer interests in Zulu threatened the independence of Zulu because it was a period of scramble and partition of Africa
5. British imperialism and their desire to destroy Zululand in order to aid federation plan
6. In 1877 British had forcefully annexed Zululand which also threatened the independence of zulu
7. The white enemies had superior weapon like the British had canon guns.
8. The existence of Boer republic Transvaal at the neighbourhood of Zulu proved to be a problem.
9. The annexation of Transvaal by the British in 1877 brought British into direct contact with zulu.
10. His nation constantly lost land to Transvaal Boers claiming to be extending the Bloodriver territory.
11. The existing land conflicts between British and Zulu
12. The desire by the Zulu to revenge against the battle of bloodriver territory in 1838
13. He failed to handle the increasing population of whites in Zululand
14. The whites/Boer's interference in Zulu politics was also a big problem.

PROBLEMS FACED BY ZULU BETWEEN 1818-1879

QN.why did the zulu kingdom collapse by 1879?

1. Shaka's brutality forced many able leaders to fly away weakening the state military e.g. Mzilikazi.
2. The death of Nandi which caused a lot of misery and suffering. Many people were killed because of violating the mourning rules.
3. The struggle for power e.g. Dingane and Mpande, Shaka and Segujana etc.

4. The acquisition of guns from whites exposed the nation to Europe imperialism.
5. Zulu neighbours attacked Zulu after copying the Zulu tactics of fighting like the use of short stabbing spears to soshangane and Swazi.
6. The conquered started demanding for their independence and others became rebellious to Zulu hence its collapse
7. Some leaders ignored military regiments which weakened the security of the nation.
8. Zulu lacked cultural unity since most of the annexed tribes were only forced to be under Zulu tyranny.
9. The alliance of some Zulu leaders with foreigners (Boers who started undermining the Zulu politics during the reign of Dingane from Mpande)
10. The coming of missionaries this worsened the unity in Zulu because they divided them into two like
11. The defeat of Zulu by the Boers (Blood river in 1836) led to the loss of land and cattle.
12. The discovery of minerals from 1867 led to many Zulu youth to leave Zulu and go to the mines decline in agriculture which led to famine
13. The European coming or entry in Zulu created land problems yet also Zulu population was rapidly increasing.
14. The British imperialism threatened the independence of Zulu.
15. The neighbours hated them to an extent of aiding the Zulu enemies like the Boers and the Swazi
16. The Anglo – Zulu wars at 1879 at Isandhlwana and Ulundi marked the end of Zulu state.
17. The loss of their independence even their leader Cetswayo was exiled to London by the British
18. Whites divided Zulu state into 13 principalities/units and 2 of which were ruled by whites.

ANGLO – ZULU WARS OF 1879/ ISANDHLWANA- ULUNDI WARS

They were the wars between the Zulu and the British in Zulu land.

Zulu were led by their king Cetswayo while the British were led by Sir G. Bartle Frere.

These wars were fought in two phases i.e. first battle was in January at Isandhlwana (Zulu won) and the second battle in July at Ulundi in 1879. (British won)

CAUSES OF THE WARS

1. Cetswayo's determination to revive Zulu's military this scared and annoyed the British, hence the war
2. Cetswayo reformed the age regiments which increased the Zulu nationalism that threatened the British.
3. The increased military drills and anti – European war songs. This worried the British.
4. The serious drought and famine among Africans (Zulu) made the whites be in fear because they expected them to search for food.

5. Cetswayo's determination to protect Zulu independence as other leaders like Shaka and Dingane did.
6. Rumours that Zulu had murdered five missionaries, this created war fever hence the war
7. Many Zulu had been rendered landless as a result of shifting the boundaries of the Blood river declared war on Zulu.
8. Sir Bartle Frere ordered Cetswayo to disarm, disband and dissolve the age regiments and when he refused, Frere declared a war on Zulu.
9. The blood river territory question Cetswayo raised the question and claimed that the territory given to the Boers should be under to the Zulu.
10. Transvaal was weak and British feared that Zulu might attack and annex it so they declared a war on Zulu.
11. Cetswayo's character, he was determined and a war-like person. He wanted to revive Zulu military glory to the class of his uncle shaka
12. Sir Bartle Frere desired to destroy Zulu military systems and bring it under British control which Cetswayo was not ready to do.
13. British imperialism, they wanted to dominate the Zulu due to scramble and partition time.
14. British had a belief that if they destroy Zulu's military, it would be very easy to federate South Africa. (White federation)
15. Long term suspicion and mistrust both Africans and whites.
16. Cetswayo's pride and his refusal to disarm the Zulu military led to January 1879 Isandhlwana battle.
17. The defeat of the British at the battle of Isandhlwana led to revenge by the British against the Zulu. (Battle of Ulundi)
18. Failure of diplomacy meant that only war was the best alternative to solve the problem.
19. Zulu had been annexed in the blood river territory had been highly taxed.
20. The running of two Zulu adulterous women into British Natal and their murder, this worsened the relationship between British and the Zulu

EFFECTS OF THE WARS

1. Many people lost their lives on both sides, British and Zulu.
2. The Zulu glory came to an end and youth turned to farming instead of the war.
3. Cetswayo was exiled in London in 1882 and later was exiled as a king in 1883 but reduced responsibility.
4. Zulu lost their land to the whites and they were pushed into reserves.
5. Zulu lost their independence to the British and a British president was appointed to judge disputes between chiefs.
6. There was destruction of property i.e. farms, houses e.t.c
7. During the war, agriculture was brought on a stand still which resulted into famine.
8. The kingdom was divided into 13 administrative districts.
9. The traditional chiefs lost their powers because they were answerable to European magistrate and commissioners.
10. The war laid foundation for future rebellions that is the Bambatha rebellion of 1902.
11. Diwizuliu who succeeded Cetswayo was demoted to a position of headman.

12. *The victory at Isandhlwana destroyed the commissioners plans to absorb the kingdom into proposed political union.*
13. *The Zulu victory checked the prestige of the British troops which led to the British re – armament.*
14. *There was suffering and misery among the Zulu.*
15. *Many people were displaced the war led to increased African nationalism. After installing Dinizulu, Boer soldiers under Luka’s mayor took half of the remaining Zulu land.*

WHY AFRICANS WERE DEFEATED IN THESE WARS
assignment

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

THE BAMBATHA REBELLION 1906

This was an uprising/rebellion organized by Zulu against mul-British administrative policies in zulu kingdom. The rebellion was led by chief of zondi reserve called Bambatha against the British.

In 1906 the chief Bamabatha decided to incite Zulu not pay tax to the British government;

CAUSES

- 1. The need to regain political independence of Zulu, the Anglo – Zulu wars of 1879 had divided Zulu into 13 units*
- 2. Zulu were not happy with the way British deposed king Cetshwayo, Dinizulu who succeeded him was demoted to a position of headman.*
- 3. The loss of land, British had taken almost all the Zulu land and they had encouraged white immigration and by 1900 Zulu had no land.*
- 4. Forced labour. Zulu were tired of working on European owned farms with poor payments.*
- 5. Heavy taxation. Many types of taxes and the brutal methods of collecting them annoyed the Zulu. i.e. poll tax of 1 pound per male adult.*
- 6. The rumours about impending uprising at the end of 1905 British heard it that Bambatha's tribe had surrounded the grey town.*
- 7. British estimation of a great massacre the Africans had begun killing white pigs, white goats, white chicken so they expected them to be next.*
- 8. Forced regulation from Europeans who imposed European characters and civilization on native races e.g. European wears.*
- 9. The oppressive British administration i.e. the officials and the policy exercised their cruelty.*
- 10. The long held mistrust and suspicion between whites and the Zulu.*
- 11. The disrespect of African leaders by the British i.e. the killing of the ring leaders of the rebellion because of taxation.*
- 12. The British attitude towards the Zulu by their leaders (Dinizulu) turning into a mere head man annoyed many Zulu.*
- 13. The increment of the land rents and turning of the Zulu into tenants in their mother country annoyed them.*
- 14. In 1879 Britain allowed Natal to administer Zulu land which Zulu rejected.*
- 15. The sending of British troops into Zulu land. They grabbed land and cattle which made the Zulu angrier.*
- 16. The rise of African nationalism with the spirit of rebellion led by Ethiopian church.*
- 17. The racial discrimination practiced by British against the Zulu who treated them like the second class people.*
- 18. The wide spread of famine created a need for a war in order to route food from the British.*
- 19. The success of the Zulu at Isandhlwana. Zulu though they were strong enough to rebel against the British.*
- 20. The outbreak of diseases like rinder pest which killed many animals made Zulu to believe that British were the ones who brought it.*
- 21. The disculturalization of Zulu culture by missionaries*

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION

- 1. There was loss of lives i.e. over 32 whites and 3000 Africans died including chief Bambatha.*
- 2. There was a great depopulation after loss of lives.*
- 3. Destruction of property and agriculture in Zulu land i.e most crops were burnt and animals captured.*

4. *Famine resulted after destruction of Agriculture.*
5. *Africans were defeated and Dini – Zulu was exiled*
6. *Africans lost their independence*
7. *The revolt was ruthlessly suppressed. Chief Dini – Zulu was arrested. This weakened the Zulu pride.*
8. *It gave a lesson to the Zulu of being organized and united.*
9. *Racial segregation against Africans increased.*
10. *Africans lost more land and were pushed in the reserves.*
11. *Dini – Zulu and other political leaders were arrested because they were suspected of being the instigators of the rebellion.*
12. *Africans lost trust in traditional beliefs and some changed to Christianity.*
13. *It gave a chance to the growth of African nationalism*
14. *It paved way for formation of African political parties e.g. ANC*
15. *The mine owners profited from this disturbance and long run Africans were forced into labour market of the mines.*
16. *Natal government reforms made in their administration i.e. they appointed whites to represent Africans on a legislative council.*

1. FACTORS THAT LED TO THE DECLINE OF ZULU

2. *Death of strong leaders e.g. Shaka Zulu and Dingane*
3. *Hatred from their neighbours*
4. *The occurrence of the Anglo – Zulu war (Ulundi battle)*
5. *Drought which resulted to famine*
6. *Some leaders abandoned military regiments e.g. Mpande*
7. *The deportation of Cetshwayo in London.*
8. *The Boers entry in Zulu land*
9. *The copying of Zulu military tactics by the neighbours*
10. *The coming of Missionaries into Zulu land.*
11. *The rise of anti – Zulu kingdom e.g. Tirokwa of Sekonyera*
12. *The discovery of minerals in Zulu*
13. *The loss of Zulu land to the British.*
14. *The collaboration of some Zulu leaders with the whites e.g. Mpande*
15. *Demotion of Dini – Zulu to a mere headman.*
16. *The struggle for power in Zulu.*
17. *Zulu army experienced disintegration*
18. *The occurrence of Mfecane.*
19. *The period of scramble and partition for African colonies.*

THE DEFENSIVE NATIONS/STATES FROM MFECANE: **(BASUTO, SWAZI AND PEDI NATIONS)**

QN who was Mosheshe?

Basuto nation was established by Mosheshe.

- 1. Basuto Nation came into existence out of mfecane wars, for instance:*
- 2. At the peak of Mfecane, some few tribes with ingenuity decided to look for safer areas.*
- 3. They started defending themselves from the strong kingdoms like Zulu under Shaka*
- 4. The basuto nation was established by Mosheshe who ruled the nation from 1815 – 1670.*
- 5. Mosheshe was born around 1786 to a minor chief of Kwena called **Mokachane** west of Drakensburg mountains*
- 6. He grew up under the wise guidance of a famous chief of **Mtolomi** who prophesied that one day mosheshe would become a great chief.*
- 7. He came to power/prominence during the period of Mfecane after gaining fame as notorious cattle raider.*
- 8. His name meant “The Shaver” because he was a notorious cattle raider and used to shave the captured/ raided cows*
- 9. In the course of moving into the interior, his father (peete) was eaten by cannibals.*
- 10. He created the nation at the hills of Butha Buthe because he feared raids from Tlokwa and zulu*
- 11. Later, he moved the capital of the nation from Butha-buthe to the hill-tops of Thaba – Bosiu*
- 12. In 1824, he had founded the Basuto nation after absorbing different groups of people (the refugees).*
- 13. Many people fled to Basuto because of the security the nation had.*

THE ORIGINS/FOUNDATION OF THE BASUTO NATION

Describe the origins of Sotho nation.

Qn Describe the foundation of Sotho nation

- 1. The origin of sotho nation Is not clear.*
- 2. It was formed by a group of bantu who were under the Nguni speakers.*
- 3. It was after the outbreak of Mfecane wars that sotho nation was formed.*
- 4. These people who lived in small clans under different leaders.*
- 5. This nation was founded by an outstanding leader called mosheshe also known as the shaver*
- 6. He gave direction to his people and located them on Butha-buthe hills but later relocated them on hills of Thaba-Bosiu.*
- 7. Mosheshe organized and united different refugees who had affected by mfecane/ shaka wars.*
- 8. He welcomed all the refugees and gave them land and food.*
- 9. He made himself an overall leader but left the old chiefs to retain their position under his supervision.*
- 10. He organized age regiments and treated all soldier and people fairly.*
- 11. He avoided wars with strong neighbours like shaka, mzilikazi and zwide in order not to be attacked.*

12. Gave strong leaders gift like Shaka, mzilikazi and zwide gifts like cows and vigins girls
13. Stationed refugees on the bounderies of a young Nation of Basuto
14. He encouraged agriculture in order to produced food for his people.
15. He encouraged trade with the neighbours and Europeans.
16. Gave his people cattle and encouraged pastoralism
17. To day the BASuto nation can be called traced as Lesotho Nation

METHODS MOSHEHSE USED TO EXPAND THE BASUTO NATION

Qn:What factors led to the rise of BASUTO Nation?

Qn:How did Mosheshe protect and defend the independence of Basuto Nation

1. He used social, political and economic methods to rule and expand Basuto Nation
2. Mosheshe had a **good personality** i.e. he had a considerable intelligence which made him popular.
3. He used a policy of **peace, patience and understanding** to unite his people under one nation
4. He **united small different groups** which had been scattered by mfecane into one united state.
5. He welcomed refuges of different back grounds and he gave them land and cattle.
6. Mosheshe employed diplomacy to save his people because the nation was still weak to fight i.e he gave tribute to Shaka and Mzilikazi.
7. He strategically located his nation i.e. first located in on the hill-tops of Butha Buthe then to Thaba-bosiu.
8. Left local affairs in hands of provisional leaders. This brought about efficiency in administration.
9. He gave missionaries land on which he built mission stations e.g. the evangelical missionary society which became a political advisory council.
10. He also acquired horses in order to strengthen his military army.
11. He acquired guns from the British at the cape. This saved the nation from being attacked by stronger neighbors.
12. He used and encouraged marriage alliances to build a strong social nationalism.
13. He used Pitso (council) where open democracy was exercised.
14. He signed a peace treaty with the British governor Napier in 1848 to reduce on the misunderstandings between Sotho and other people.
15. He also signed the Thaba-bosu treaty in 1868 with the British for protection of the city.
16. He encouraged the Basuto culture to all people who were living in Basuto nation.
17. He allowed the conquered people to retain their chiefs and authority which in turn reduced on conflicts.
18. He made the conquered states to pay tributes to him as a sign of loyalty.
19. He used members of his family to spy and administer the conquered states on his behalf
20. He tricked his enemies to fight i.e. in 1821 when Tlokwa attacked him and Matiwane, he tricked Shakato destroy them.

21. *He convinced powerful Puthi leader Muroosi to become vassal to the Sotho under Mosheshe.*
22. *He placed Semi head quarters in different parts of the kingdom and each was ruled by one of his family members.*
23. *Mosheshe died in 1870 after struggling to maintain the dignity and independence of Basuto.*
24. *Mosheshe invited Missionaries of Paris Evangelical mission like Thomas Arbousset and and Eugene Cassalis who acted as his advisers*

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSHESHE

1. *The achievements were political, social and economic in nature:*
2. *He laid a good foundation of powerful Basuto nation present day Lesotho.*
3. *He effectively headed the Basuto nation during the difficult time of Mfecane.*
4. *He gave a proper leadership to Basuto nation during the period of colonialism in South Africa.*
5. *He was able to expand the nation and protected her independence.*
6. *He managed to rule the nation for forty years without major wars.*
7. *He was able to bring people of different origins and background together.*
8. *He united and promoted the nation with one language and culture.*
9. *He created unity through marriage alliance which remained even after his death.*
10. *He built a strong army, well equipped with weapons for defence of the nation.*
11. *He skillfully avoided direct confrontation/conflicts with the British not until his nation was declared a protectorate.*
12. *He participated and promoted trade with the British at the cape.*
13. *He restored law and order in areas that had been greatly disturbed by Mfecane.*
14. *He established his capital at Thaba-bosiu where it wasn't easy to be attacked.*
15. *He allowed missionaries to settle in his nation and they built mission stations.*
16. *He strengthened the Basuto's economy by giving land and cattle to his people.*
17. *He regularly held huge councils (Pitso) in which important matters were discussed.*
18. *He encouraged the entry of European colonialists in Basuto land.*
19. *He was one of the greatest African leaders of the 19th century.*

PROBLEMS FACED BY MOSHESHE DURING HIS RULE

1. *External attacks from some strong African tribes like the Ndebele and Tlokwa.*
2. *Destruction of property: many villages were destroyed and crops, cattle e.t.c were destroyed.*
3. *The refugees kept on flooding into the Basuto land looking for settlement and cattle e.g. hluhi and Natal*
4. *The cannibals made the lives of the Basotho to be a painful one. They ate the old people including Peete Mosheshe's grandfather.*

5. *The state lost many animals to Shaka, Mzilikazi and Matiwane as tributes in order to maintain peace.*
6. *The acquisitions of guns and horses by Bandits, Korosa and Griqua to attack Basuto yet Mosheshe had local weapons.*
7. *Presence of missionaries who fooled him to be given land and their allies Rolong under Morokar. This made the Basuto to lose their land of Thaba Nchu.*
8. *The confederation state was never totally under his control. i.e. the Tlokwa chief who had married one of Mosheshe's daughter continued to be a problem.*
9. *Delay in the political decisions because they involved a lot of diplomatic consultations from different people.*
10. *The increase of Boer population in the area of Orange river from there some claimed for Basuto land.*
11. *The bleomfontein convention of 1854. It gave Boers the Orange Free State and allowed them to sell their guns to everyone.*
12. *In 1865, the Boers under a new strong president J.H Brand attacked the Basuto again.*
13. *Mosheshe had grown old and his sons quarreled over succession which created divisions in the kingdom.*
14. *In the napeir treaty of 1848, British confirmed the Boers to take the Basuto's land if they could pay for it.*
15. *The cape government forcefully took the Basuto land claiming to be the protector of the Basuto.*
16. *The cape prime ministers advanced an act/note requiring all the Bantu to surrender their guns.*
17. *Some tribes broke away from Mosheshe and they became rebellious.*
18. *The Boers refused to acknowledge Mosheshe with his authority over the Basuto nation.*

HOW MOSHESHE SOLVED HIS PROBLEMS

1. *Mosheshe used political, economic and social ways to solve the problems he faced*
2. *He adopted a very generous policy of giving land and cattle to many refugees and Bandits.*
3. *He signed peace treaties with Europeans who wanted to destroy his state e.g. Napier treaty to avoid attack.*
4. *To avoid attacks, he relocated his capital from Botha Bothe to Thababosiu hill tops.*
5. *He acquired guns in order to contain the strength of his enemies who also possessed similar weapons.*
6. *He settled the refugees on the margins of his kingdom to ensure security.*
7. *He wrote many apologetic and diplomatic letters to the British and Mzilikazi to avoid further attacks against him.*
8. *He asked for protection from the British and in 1868, he was assisted to prevent the nation from the Boers.*
9. *He expanded the kingdom by annexing some of the Tlokwa land in order to reduce on population pressure.*
10. *He placed many semi – headquarters part of the kingdom to ensure security.*

11. He convinced and persuaded his people to forgive the cannibals and Bandits who had tortured the Basotho.
12. To reduce on administration problems, he left various conquered ethnic groups to remain with their chiefs
13. He encouraged unity. He married from different clans and also gave out his daughters.
14. He employed his female relatives to spy in many areas especially where he married from.
15. To avoid redundancy in the army, he embarked on conquering and raiding the neighbours.
16. He employed diplomacy under hostile members and tribes.
17. Mosheshe played his enemies against one another.

ORGANISATION OF THE SOTHO/BASUTO NATION

Politically

1. The kingdom was headed by a king and during the 19th Century it was hereditary.
2. It was made up of a loose confederation of semi – independent chiefdoms.
3. Each chiefdom retained its own local leader and Mosheshe was their overall.
4. Local chiefs and heads remained with the same freedom and authority over their respective people.
5. Different chiefs paid Mosheshe some tribute to exercise their political allegiance and loyalty to him.
6. Smaller conquered/vassal groups in this kingdom were controlled by Mosheshe's family members.
7. Important meetings were held, councils and general assemblies (Pitso) where important issues were discussed.
8. All adult males in Sotho kingdom were entitled to attend the Pitso.
9. The Pitso provided the check on the powers of the chiefs and prevented despotism of the King.
10. The nation had no centralized army so whenever there was a need age regiments were called/summoned
11. Decision making delayed because of many ethnic groups to be consulted.
12. Military measures came as the last resort thus the nation had peaceful policies.
13. The chief was recognized as the head of all civil, judicial and religious matters.

Economically

14. Basuto practiced mixed farming i.e. they grew crops and kept animals.
15. The king was the chief custodian of the land
16. Basuto carried out trade with the Europeans at the cape.
17. When minerals were discovered, Sotho youth migrated to mine areas to work on European farm and industries.
18. Cutting was another secondary activity of the Sotho.
19. Black smithing was carried out.
20. Iron smelting was also practiced and implements like spears, knives, arrows e.t.c were produced.

Socially

21. *The Sotho people were heterogenous (it was a multi – tribal society)*
22. *The clan was the basic unity of the society.*
23. *Each clan was headed by a clan chief.*
24. *The king was the chief priest and religious head*
25. *Every family was protected by spirits of the male ancestors.*
26. *They believed that there was a high supreme god called Modimo who creates the world and determined its destiny.*
27. *Marriage was very important among the Sotho. People were encouraged to marry out their clans in order to create unity.*
28. *Social activities like burial, marriage and wedding ceremonies were respected.*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOSHESHE AND THE WHITES

Qn: Describe the relationship between Mosheshe and Whites (British and Boers)

1. *The way Mosheshe reacted with the Whites at first was peaceful but later they conflicted/bitter*
2. *He received them with a lot of hospitality but he remained suspicious of their intentions or motives.*
3. *By 1832, he had allowed many Boer farmers to settle in Basuto land and they started cultivation.*
4. *He invited the missionaries of Paris evangelism society to assist him.*
5. *He gave temporary grazing rights to the Boer trekkers but later realized that they were permanent which resulted into a fight.*
6. *He sought for British protection but without giving her authority over Basuto Kingdom.*
7. *In 1843, he signed a Napier treaty with the British at the Cape which instead of punishing the Boer of their theft of Thaba nchu rather confirmed it.*
8. *Having failed to get protection from Napier treaty, tensions and hatred resulted between Boers and Thaba-nchu.*
9. *Mosheshe was forced to ask the British colonial governor Maitland for a full protection and permanent state.*
10. *British promised to preserve and map Mosheshe's areas of power or governance.*
11. *Boers protested the land that Mosheshe had given them that it was small and they refused to abandon their precious settlement.*
12. *British ruler supplied Ssekonyela with arms and encouraged him to attack Mosheshe but Ssekonyela had just survived the Basuto.*
13. *In 1848, a new Cape governor Sir Harry Smith appreciated the Basuto concern and annexed the area between river Vaal and Orange.*
14. *They posted Major Warden Bleomfontein as a new residential officer in charge of Orange Secerinity but took the Boer side which disappointed Mosheshe.*
15. *In 1849, the Basuto raided the Boers at the battle of Berea but Boers were totally defeated.*
16. *Mosheshe failed to control his people when the British had attacked their allies i.e the Thembu and Phuthi.*
17. *The Major Warden convinced Mosheshe's brother Poshui to support the British so the Basuto encouraged the Phuthi and failed the British plan.*

18. Cathcart (warden) sensed that the stability of the area would depend on total defeat of the Basuto so he prepared to do so against the Basuto.
19. In 1856, Mosheshe began to face boundary problems with the Boers in Orange Free states after granting them with independence.

RESULTS OF THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE BASUTO AND WHITES

1. The contact between the two was both in negative and positive ways.
2. There was a wide spread of depopulation as a result of mass migration and killing of people.
3. Both sides lost many people including other African tribes like Tlokwa and Rolong.
4. There was a wide spread of famine among Africans and this in 1865 resulted into raids.
5. The economy declined due to the destruction of property and mass raiding of animals and even the war took much time of the people.
6. There was misery and suffering of both whites and the blacks.
7. The tribes that tempted to collaborate with whites were destroyed by Mosheshe like Tlokwa and Rolong.
8. Modern armies were created to deal with pressure i.e. Mosheshe bought guns and bred his own horses in preparation for any conflict.
9. The kingdom lost a lot of animals due to the raiding its animals
10. It increased the hatred between the whites and Africans
11. The Basuto and some Africans eventually lost their independence to the whites by 1868.
12. It increased the British influence in the interior politics over the excuse of creating peace.
13. The Boers living across the Orange River were annexed as the colony of Orange River sovereignty by the British.
14. British administrators lost their offices. E.g. Sir Harry Smith a cape governor was replaced by Cathcart.
15. The relationship increased the fame of Mosheshe and the Basuto nation in the history of South Africa.
16. The relationship prepared the Basuto for the future conflicts i.e. it resulted into a war of guns in 1880 – 1881
17. The dashes boosted African nationalism e.g. the Basuto forms a permanent link with the puthi.
18. The conflicts created divisions within the Basuto royal house i.e. Mosheshe brother Poshui was forced to fight against Basuto.⁴
19. The contacts displayed the liberal attitude of the British as they collaborated with Boers against Africans.

THE WAR OF GUNS/ ANGLO-BASUTO WAR (1880 – 1881) **WAR OF DISARMAMENT** **PUTHI WAR OF RESISTENCE**

1. This was the conflict between the Basotho against the British cape government in basutoland
2. The most popular war started in 1880 but Moroosi had already started fighting by 1878 but was killed.
3. The second phase of the war was led by Lerothodi the son of mosheshe who had succeeded him.
4. The British were led by Sir Gordon spriggs the cape prime minister
5. Basuto were led different chiefs by Muroosi from puthi tribe,lerothodi and letsie
6. The paramount chief of Basuto Letsie then resisted the orders of the British. i.e. the disarmament act of 21st/May/ 1880. which immediately sparked off the war.

CAUSES OF THE WAR

7. The causes were social, political and economic or long and short term in nature.
8. The peace preservation bill of 1878 which called for disarmament of ever sotho angered them hence fighting.
9. The total refusal of Basuto surrender guns to the whites the peace preservation bill had instructed led to the war.
10. The earlier resistances like the pedi war of resistance in 1861, and anglo-n zulu war of 1879 encouraged the basuto to fight
11. Basuto's determination to defend their independence, this annoyed much the British.
12. The 1871 annexation of the Basuto land to the cape, this created division which further resulted into a resistance.
13. The British wanted to convince the Transvaal Boers that federation under them will be safe if the Basuto were disarmed.
14. The death of Mosheshe who was a diplomat, who knew how to deal with whites and control them peacefully.
15. British administration in basuto nation was so brutal and harsh
16. The long and successful resistance of Basuto against the British, this also led to the war.
17. The role played by Moroosi and Lerothodi inspired many other Basuto to join the war against the British.
18. The killing of Moroosi by the British after resisting imprisonment of his his son Lehana.
19. The puthi customary laws were violated by the British i.e laws over the ownership of land
20. The appointment of white magistrate Mr. Hamilton Hope among the Puthi who was hated by many Africans because he was even young
21. The new magistrate (Mr. Hope) never recognized customary procedures and cultures of the Basuto. This reduced the Basuto pride.
22. The increment of hut tax after defeating the Puthi. This annoyed many Basuto.
23. The 1878 peace preservation bill which gave the British the rights to disarm the Basuto and when the Basuto opposed it a war resulted in 1880.
24. The Basuto resented the British interference in the social and the political set up of the Sotho.

25. *Forced labour, British forced the Basuto to offer labour sometimes with a little pay and in other cases without any.*
26. *The British demoted African leaders and lost authority to an extent of imprisoning them which annoyed the Sotho.*
27. *The long held suspicions and hatred between the Africans and the whites easily led to the war.*
28. *The increased number of the whites in Basutoland frustrated Basuto more hence resisting them.*
29. *The rise British imperialism because they wanted to bring the whole south Africa into their control*
30. *The strong Basotho nationalism and pride inspired the to go in for the war..*
31. *The wide spread poverty among the Basotho, the blamed the whites hence the war.*
32. *The arrest of muroosi's son Lehana and sentenced to the four years' prison sentence for stealing a horse increased anger against the British*
33. *The ruthless crushing of the first puth resistance worried the Basotho*

EFFECTS OF THE WAR

1. *The effects were social political and economic and affected the the British negatively*
2. *Africans defeated the British*
3. *The Basuto preserved their independence after the war.*
4. *There British were forced to sign an agreement with the Basuto in order to end the war.*
5. *Som basuto were displaced*
6. *Sotho leaders were to be forgiven a*
7. *The British promised to directly take over Basutoland after failing to use the war.*
8. *The Basuto who were to retain the guns had to register and license them but this worked for only one year.*
9. *British declared full protection over Basuto land./ Basuto nation became a british protectorate*
10. *The war encouraged future rebellions/resistances in South Africa against the whites e.g the Bambatha of 1906 in zululand*
11. *Basuto were greatly weakened by the war but they were lucky that London government came in and saved it from the total collapse.*
12. *There was misery and suffering on both sides British and Boers*
13. *Trade and agriculture were disrupted which led to the decline of Sotho's economy.*
14. *Loss of lives on both sides resulted to life depopulation including mr Hope*
15. *In 1884, Basutoland received British protection and it became a British protectorate.*
16. *After the war, vast herds of cattle were taken by the British leading to poverty among the basuto*
17. *There was a wide spread of famine which disorganized the Sotho's social settling because agriculture had been destroyed.*
18. *Basuto lost land land to the whites.*

19. The cape government felt incapable of governing the cape and at the same time the Basutoland, therefore they called for British direct control of the Basuto land.
20. There was increased spread of western culture like Christianity, education other values loss of culture
21. There was increased enmity between Basuto and British
22. It encouraged future war rebellion like Bambatha rebellion of 1906
23. It led to Basuto Nationalism to challenge the British interests.

WHY BASOTHO WERE ABLE TO WIN THE WAR

1. The reasons for the defeat of the British were social, political and economic in nature.
2. Good leadership of chief Muroosi from Puthi tribe gave the a strong resistance.
3. The advantage of mountainous terrain and forests gave the good hideouts for a while.
4. Basotho Nationalism and solidarity built by Mosheshe was still strong to defeat the Basotho.
5. Basotho employed the a skillful war against the British
6. The increasing number of guns among the the Basotho gave the courage for the resistance hence defeating the British
7. The The early basotho contact with french missionaries gave a wide experience of handling the whites hence defeating them
8. The early first victory over the British in 1878 gave them a chance to defeat the British
9. The British brutality on Basotho especially when killing Muroosi and his son increased Basotho determination to fight the British
10. Presence of the common culture and language united the Basotho which led to the defeat of the British
11. Basotho's early trade contact with whites enabled them to acquire guns and horses basotho's determination to protect their independence.

BRITISH'S ADMINISTRATION IN LESOTHO

1. In 1885, the British granted the Basuto the protectorate they had asked for since the days of Mosheshe.
2. The protectorate saved the Basuto from being swallowed up by the Boers.
3. The main system of administration used by the British was primarily indirect rule.
4. The local chiefs were given judicial powers and they had to implement Basuto traditional laws.
5. The resident commissioner was the top executive officer being assisted by a number of assistants.
6. Later, in 1903, national council was created which became the country's parliament.
7. The traditional pitso of Basuto was incorporated into the national council in 1903.
8. The national council had resident commissioner, paramount chief and 99 Lesotho nominated members.

9. *The national council was responsible for making laws in the country.*
10. *By 1987, the national council had 22 nominated members who criticized the council of catering for chiefly interests.*
11. *By 1945, 9 district councils were set up to start proposing the motions to the national council.*
12. *By 1950, the elections of the national council were put in place and 42 members were elected to it.*
13. *By 1949, courts numbered to 107 were introduced, fines had to be paid and this money went to the national treasury.*
14. *The Basuto affairs were left in the hands of the paramount chief.*
15. *The Basuto chiefs collected taxes and allocated land*

PEDI STATE UNDER SEKUKUNI

- *Pedi state was a defensive state which came into existence out of Mfecane*
- *It was established by Sekwati but his son Sekukuni made it more popular.*
- *However in 1861 whites the Boers first, and then British picked interest in occupying and controlling the pedi state.*
- *Sekukuni then the chief with Jonnes Dinkonyen united against their fellow brother Mwampuru.*
- *Mwampuru therefore collaborated with whites (Boers and British) who had picked interest in pedi state also to oppose chief Sekukuni.*
- *However Sekukuni got determined to resist whites of Boers and the British plus his brother Mwampuru*

THE PEDI WAR OF RESISTANCE 1861-1879.

Why did the Bapedi clash with the whites between 1861-1879

Explain the causes of Bapedi war of Resistance of 1861-1879

Why did the Boers and British fight against the Bapedi?

1. *It was the resistance between the Bapedi and the whites in pediland*
2. *The resistance occurred at the time of chief Sekukuni's leadership of pediland.*
3. *However when the whites picked an interest in controlling the pedi state chief Sekukuni was determined to oppose and resist them which led to the war.*

CAUSES OF THE WAR

4. *The British plan for a federation of South Africa to appease the Boer because they were to donate pedi to the Boer led to war.*
5. *The support chief Sekukuni got from his brother Jonnes Dinkonyen who led another pedi group from north empowered him to resist the British.*
6. *The location of the pedi state made stubborn to resist whites because it was a mountainous area which gave whites hard time to enter pediland*
7. *The Boers of Transvaal wanted to expand their republic toward pediland which led to resistance.*
8. *Sekukuni's refusal to accept Transvaal administration in the pediland resulted into conflicts*
9. *The imprisonment of Sekukuni by the whites annoyed the Bapedi which led to the war.*
10. *Sekukuni's hatred against Christian missionaries and suspected that they may attack the Bapedi resulted into conflicts.*

11. *Sekukuni's rival brother Jannes Mwampuru's collaboration with Boers and his efforts to support whites encouraged boers to attack the Bapedi.*
12. *The circulating rumour that the Bapedi had burnt a mission station forced the whites to attack the Bapedi.*
13. *The 1877 British annexation of Transvaal forced the Boers to rush for pedi state which resulted into the war.*
14. *The Transvaal president Burghers wanted to gain popularity from the fellow Boers by attacking the Bapedi*
15. *Boers blamed the Bapedi for hiding the refugees who were running away from Transvaal also led to conflicts.*
16. *The first Boer destruction at of pedi settlement at spekboom which was under Dinkonyeni's control annoyed Bapedi which resulted into the war.*
17. *The determination of British leaders like sir Garnet Wosley and major clerk led to war by encouraging the British to against the bapedi.*
18. *The killing of Sekukuni's son moramotse by Anglo-boer forces led to the resistance.*
19. *Disrepect of Bapedi leaders by the whites, for instance they only respected Mwampuru more than sekukukuni which annoyed the bapedi hence resistance.*
20. *The attempts by Major Clerk to force chief Sekukuni to surrender powers annoyed the Bapedi hence the war.*
21. *The longheld suspicion, mistrust and hatred between the Bapedi and the bapedi i.e since the days of great trek.*
22. *Forced labour and enslavement of Africans by theboth Boers and british led to the war.*

EFFECTS OF THE WAR OR RESISTANCE.

Qn: How did the pedi war of resistance affect the Bapedi and the Blacks

1. *The effects were both positive and negative*
2. *Sekukuni was defeated and lost his powers to his brother Mwampuru whom the whites supported.*
3. *Bapedi lost their independence to whites.*
4. *Sekukuni was arrested and imprisoned for a time and later was released after Anglo- boer war one in 1881*
5. *Sekukuni was forced to sign a treaty of peace with Boers*
6. *The war created enmity Boers and British which resulted into Anglo-Boer wars.*
7. *Poverty increased among Bapedi due to destruction of the economy pediland.*
8. *Bapedi lost their land which resulted into land pressure in pediland.*
9. *The war was costly to Transvaal Boers which led to Bankruptcy of Tranvaal.*
10. *A lot of property was destroyed in pediland like gardens and shelter which led to misery and suffering.*
11. *Many Bapedi were displaced which led detribalization*
12. *The resistance set in a stage in for Anglo-zulu-war (isandilwana war of 1879)*
13. *Boer- pedi enmity/hatred increased which later led to the wars*
14. *British imperialism in pediland increased as they wanted to use Transvaal as a base to control other areas*

15. *President of Transvaal Burghers lost his popularity/credibility among the Boers.*
16. *Even Pretorius' influence in the region also lost*
17. *Famine broke out due to destruction of agricultural fields and many concentrated on the war not agriculture.*
18. *Depopulation resulted due to massive loss of lives during the war.*
19. *Trade was disrupted which led to the economic decline of the land.*
20. *Boer nationalism also decreased because after war the British turned against Boers.*
21. *In conclusion the effects of the war were social political and economic explained above.*