

1. The War of Liberation in Zimbabwe: views of the warring parties 1972-1980

(a) Study Source A

What does the source reveal about Whites' ambitions in Rhodesia during the liberation war?

(4)

(b) Read Source B.

Why do you think the Rhodesian Minister of Defence spoke in this manner? (5)

(c) Read source C.

Does this source adequately explain the reason why blacks joined the liberation struggle?

Explain your answer.

(5)

(d) Read source B and Source C

Which two sources is more reliable as evidence on the causes of the liberation war in

Rhodesia? Explain your answer.

(5)

(e) Study source A

What were the reactions of the different groups of people in Rhodesia to the

Rhodesia Front election poster at that time? Explain your answer.

(6)

2(a) Identify any three minerals mined and any three animals kept by the Early Iron Age people of Southern Africa [6]

(b) Describe the economic changes in the methods of production of food from the Late Stone Age to the Early Iron Age in Southern Africa. [12].

(c) To what extent did these changes benefit the people of Southern Africa? [8].

3(a) Identify any six reasons why Great Zimbabwe was built. [6]

(b) Describe the economic and social activities of the people of Great Zimbabwe. [11]

(c) To what extent did economic problems lead to the decline of the state? (8)

4 (a) Name any six rulers of the Mutapa State up to the 18th century. [6]

(b) Describe the political and religious organization of the Mutapa State. [11]

(c) To what extent did political problems lead to the fall of the Mutapa? [8]

5 (a) Identify any six methods used by Sebetwane to unite his people in Buluzi (6)

(b). Describe the problems faced by the Kololo on their way to Buluzi. (11)

(c) To what extent did these problems unite the Kololo? Explain your answer. (8)

6 (a) List any six military reforms introduced by Tshaka. [6]

(b). Outline the problems faced by Tshaka as king of the Zulu state. [11]

(c). Is it true that Tshaka was responsible for his own downfall? Explain your answer. [8]

7(a) Give six aims of the Portuguese in the Mutapa State. [6]

(b) Describe the economic and social activities of the Portuguese in the Mutapa State during this period. (11)

(c) To what extent did the people of Mutapa benefit from these Portuguese activities during this period?

8(a) State six reasons why the local people resisted missionary influence in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. (6)

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INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

This marking guide was drafted with the hope that it would be useful to candidates preparing for their ordinary **level** examinations. The questions are actual questions that were asked on specified years and sessions and expected responses will guide candidates on how to answer them. Some are similar to some seemingly different questions. This was deliberately done for the candidates to realise that different wording of questions is sometimes used to confuse unsuspecting candidates. Candidates are therefore made aware that at times examiners use different words with the same meaning.

Questions are divided into **THREE[3]** categories so that candidates get used to questioning techniques and know what is expected of them in each category. Candidates need to realise the commonly used terms so as not to misfire in the exams.

Let us briefly look at words commonly used per category and an explanation would be done as to what is expected from the candidates. The commonly used terms in **category 1** are:

List, Identify, state and name.

Candidates need not write essays on such questions but must directly answer them and are best advised to number their responses. These questions require straight forward responses/answers without elaboration. Responses to these questions must be short

Late Stone Age to Early Iron Age

[Specimen]

1 [a]. List any six types of foods for the Late Stone Age people [6]

- Fish, Meat, insects
- Fruits, Roots, Grass
- Tubers

(b). Describe the economic changes in methods of production of food from the Late Stone Age to the Early Iron Age in Southern Africa. (12).

- Farming-Crop growing and livestock keeping; Settled existence
- Mining: mining of iron and copper; smelting to produce iron tools e.g axes, hoes, knives, arrows and spear-heads
- Hunting: became more organised and efficient
- Trade: (Both internal and external) items were crops, animals, tools, craftwork etc. Control of trade in the hands of the rich and powerful e.g rulers.
- Craftwork; pottery, basketry and weaving.
- Raiding: a result of better and stronger weapons
- Division of labour : Iron led to specialisation e.g there emerged specialised metal workers and specialised craftsmen
- Tribute system: basis of exploitation. Agricultural production, distribution and trade controlled by senior and ruling class. Tribute fines, taxes and judicial fees paid in form of cattle, sheep, ivory, gold, cloth, skins, beads, iron tools and grain.

(c). To what extent did these changes benefit the people in this region at that time? (8)

Iron age brought specialisation in tasks performed by people e.g in mining, tool making, trading and hunting, as well as crop growing by women.

- Women became regarded as commodities indicating wealth in marriage, i.e the more wives one had the wealthier one was considered/regarded.
- There was settled existence, better food security; and security against enemies.

- Development of basic structures of government system
- Specialisation brought greater production and prosperity.
- Tribute system led to exploitation of man by man
- The resulting development of states led to socio-economic inequalities
- Raiding system increased warfare
- Destruction of the vanquished and enhancement of the victors' status

(Nov 2009)

2[a]. Identify any three minerals mined and any three domestic animals kept by the Early Iron Age people of Southern Africa [6].

Minerals: iron, gold, tin, silver, copper

Animals: Cattle, sheep, goats, dogs

[b]. Describe the economic and social changes from the late Stone Age to the Early Iron Age in the Southern Africa. [11].

i.

- Early Iron Age people began to make iron tools such as hoes, arrow heads, spearheads, which were more efficient than stone tools
- Iron tools enable people to cut trees and clear more land for agriculture
- Production of food resulted in surplus
- There was also livestock rearing along river valleys
- Early iron age people mined iron, gold, copper and iron ore
- Smelted iron fashioned implements
- Early iron age people made clay pots for containing water, grain and milk
- Hunting improved
- Gathering improved
- Iron age people began to trade surplus products
- Fishing improved
- Vassals paid tribute
- Raiding of weaker groups

- Division of labour based on skill, gender and age
- ii. Availability of food precipitated population growth
 - Built more permanent shelters of pole and daagga
 - Classes began to appear as a result of different skills such as blacksmithing, fishing, trade and mining
 - Polygamy was practiced
 - Cattle used to pay lobola
 - There was also the emergence of religious ceremonies and rituals
 - Settlements according to clans and lineages
 - Division of labor based on skill, gender and age
 - Exploitation of women
- c. **To what extent did these changes benefit the people of Southern Africa?**
 - i. **BENEFITS**
 - iron age people made more food and a balanced diet
 - were able to clear more land for agriculture
 - were more sedentary
 - were able to kill larger animals
 - trading developed – as a source of foreign goods
 - storage facilities improved
 - employment creation
 - life expectancy improved
 - security found in larger groups
 - ii. **NON BENEFITS**
 - there was competition for hunting, pasturing and cultivation of land
 - classes began to emerge – lower classes were exploited
 - women were exploited e.g. They did more arduous tasks like crop cultivation
 - manufacture of iron weapons promoted warfare and increased killing rate
 - displacement of stone age people
 - raiding brought strife

- land degradation

(June 2006)

3.(a.) Identify any three Iron Age sites in Southern Africa and three minerals

Extracted by the Early Iron Age people in Southern Africa.

[6]

- (i.) Gokomere, Ziwa, abveni, Zhizo, Great Zimbabwe, Pelindaba, Lydenberg, Mapungubwe, Chinhoyi, Malipati, Hwange Game Reserves
- (ii.) Gold, iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, tin and salt

(b.) Describe the economic activities of the Early Iron Age people in Southern Africa . [11]

- Agriculture:- crops grown – millet, sorghum, calabashes
- Domestication of animals – cattle, goats and sheep
- Mining – gold, copper – open shafts, smelting and blacksmithing
- Hunting an important source of meat, elephants for ivory
- Gathering of wild fruits – berries, tubers, source of supplementary food
- Gathering done by women whilst men hunted
- Trade – exported gold dust, ivory, feathers to foreigners.
Divided into two parts (local and external)
 - Imported cloth, beads, sea shells
- Craft work – pottery, basketry, smelting and blacksmithing
- Raiding
- Payment of tribute
- Fishing

(c.) To what extent did the people of Southern Africa benefit from the use of iron? [8]

i. BENEFITS

- More permanent homes of pole and dagga
- Clearing of fields – more food, better nutrition
- More balanced diet
- Hunting made more efficient and mining became easier

- Better weaponry for defence
- Population growth
- Polygamy
- State formation
- Tools more durable
- Trade developed

ii. DISADVANTAGES

- Exploitation of poor by the rich as cattle headers, labour in fields
- Conflicts over control of resources such as minerals, pastures and land became common
- Formation of classes
- Loss of lives due to increased warfare

(Nov 2008)

4. (a.) Name any six tools used by the Early Iron Age people of Southern Africa. [6]

- Bows and arrows, fishing hooks, hammers, razors, knobkerries, scrapers, grinding stones, iron axes, knives, hoes, spearheads, swords, mattocks and wooden clubs.

(b.) Describe the economic activities of the Early Iron Age people of Southern Africa. [11]

- Agriculture – growing traditional Bantu crops – sorghum, millet, beans.
- Rearing of animals like goats, sheep, cattle
- Mining – gold, copper, iron
- Blacksmithing – making of iron implements such as axes, hoes, spears
- Trade – exchanging gold, ivory, livestock for grain, cloth beads. Locally and international level.
- Craft work – such as pottery, weaving and basket making
- Hunting for meat and hides
- Gathering wild fruits and berries
- Levying of tribute from subjects
- Division of labor – women were gatherers whilst men went hunting

- Raiding for cattle – grain
- Fishing

(c) To what extent did iron technology contribute to the rise of classes within the societies in Southern Africa?

[8]

(i.) CONTRIBUTION

- Iron technology - engendered surplus production and emergence of haves and have not
- Iron technology led to emergence of miners, blacksmiths and traders as separate classes
- Surplus production begot polygamy, a source of labour

(ii.) OTHER FACTORS

- Pastoral economy before iron technology
- Lineage and clan leaders developed into ruling classes
- Defeat in wars resulted in vassalage
- trade before iron technology
- charisma of people – made them candidates for leadership

[June 2011]

5[a].State any six iron tools produced during the Early Iron Age in Southern Africa.

[6]

- axes, hoes, spearheads
- swords, arrowheads, fishing hooks
- razors, hammers, scrappers

[b].Describe the social organisation of the Early Iron Age societies in Southern Africa.

[11]

Social organisation

- polygamy practised, payment of lobola
- cattle used as a symbol of status/ wealth
- patrilineal society ,held rainmaking ceremonies
- division of labour by sex, practised kuronzera system or mafias
- lived in round shaped huts

- believed in God-Mwari
- believed in spirit mediums and ancestral spirits
- lived in river valleys according to their lineages
- had permanent settlements
- consulted spiritual mediums in times of crisis
- Delegated duties.

[c].How important was religion to Early Iron Age societies in Southern Africa? [8]

Importance of religion

- It united people /peace creation
- The chief was chosen by spirit mediums
- King was respected as God's chosen leader
- In rainmaking[religion important in rainmaking ceremonies]
- In succession disputes

Other factors

- Marriage, trading brought foreign goods.
- Farming was the backbone of their economy
- Produced baskets for storing and carrying food
- Mining produced items for trade

GREAT ZIMBABWE

(June 2004)

6. (a) Identify any six reasons why Great Zimbabwe was built. (6)

- for environmental factors –e.g. good pastures, perennial rivers – gold deposits
- As the chief or Mambos court
- As an administrative centre
- As a symbol of power
- As a trading centre
- As a fortress in times of war
- As a religious centre

- As a dwelling place for nobles

(b) Describe the economic and social activities of the people of Great Zimbabwe. (11)

(i) Economic activities of Great Zimbabwe

Pastoralism

- Kept herds of cattle for food –milk-also for lobola, slaughtering at ritual ceremonies
- Goats also reared for meat

Crop cultivation

- They also grew crops such as sorghum and millet for food and brewing beer. Cultivation of crops was women's work.
- Hunting and gathering were also important sources of food. Trade goods such as ivory and gold formed part of economic activities in the dry seasons.
- Mining of minerals such as iron copper, gold, lead and tin.
- Iron was mainly used for making tools and weapons whilst copper and gold were used for ornaments like bangles and necklaces.
- Hence iron smelting and blacksmithing were important activities.
- Trade was practiced locally / regionally.
- Exchanging iron implements for grain and long distance trade with foreigners such as the Swahili and Persians exchanging gold and ivory for cloth, glass beads, seashells etc.
- Pottery was also practiced-clay pots served as storage for grain and featured in trade.
- Payment of tribute

(ii) Social Activities

- Great Zimbabwe, a religious centre
- People of Great Zimbabwe believed in creator God-called *Mwari*
- National spirits-*Mhondoro*, and in ancestral spirits- *Vadzimu*. These were worshiped through spirit mediums.
- Soapstone Zimbabwe birds made as symbols of *Shiri yaMwari*
- *Mhondoros* and *Mwari* were consulted in times of crisis such as war, droughts etc through the spirit mediums- *maswikiro*

- Spirit mediums-important at installation of new chiefs
- Beer brewed cattle slaughtered at traditional ceremonies

(c) To what extent did economic problems lead to the decline of the state? (8)

(i) Economic factors

- Shortage of resources such as salt and pastures
- Exhaustion of soil
- Successive droughts- poor harvests
- Decline in trade through depletion of resources

(ii) Socio political factors

- Succession disputes in royal family leading to migrations
- Over population
- Attacks from neighbours

(Nov 2004)

7. (a) List any six trade items exchanged for foreign goods by the people of Great Zimbabwe during the late iron age.

(6)

- (i) Gold / copper
- (ii) Ivory
- (iii) Soapstone / bowls
- (iv) Ostrich feathers, iron tools, grains
- (v) Beads from seeds/ jewellery, craft ware
- (vi) Skins of animals
- (vii) Livestock

(b) Describe the economic activities of the Great Zimbabwe state during the late iron age. (11)

- Pastoralism – kept cattle and goats
- Cultivation of crops- millet and sorghum
- Division of labour
- Mining gold

- ;payment of tribute
- Fishing
- Craftwork- pottery basketry, weaving
- Hunting –for meat and skins
- Tool making-hoes, knives, arrows, spears
- Trade- local and long distance
- Gathering of fruits/berries
- Raiding

(c) To what extent did the economic activities contribute to the decline of the Great Zimbabwe State? (8)

(i) Economic Activities

- Shortage of salt (led to northward migration of *Nyatsimba Mutota*)
- Shortage of food(due to droughts and soil exhaustion)
- Pastures for cattle (overgrazing)
- Fuel and other resources depleted (environmental degeneration)
- Decline in trade
- Refusal to pay tribute

(ii) Other reasons

- Succession disputes
- Rise of ambitious leaders
- Overpopulation
- Attacks from neighbours

(Nov 2005)

8. (a) State any three commodities imported and any three commodities exported by the Great Zimbabwe State. (6)

(a) (i) Glass beads, cloth, seashells, brassware, ironware, axes and hoe heads, chisels, chinaware

(ii) Ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, animal skins, soapstone/ bowls, livestock / cattle

(b) Describe the economic and social activities of the people of Great Zimbabwe (11)

(i) Economic activities

- Agriculture – grew sorghum , millet, calabashes, gourds
- Domestication of cattle , goats and sheep for meat, milk, traditional ceremonies and lobola
- Mining-iron , copper, gold dust
- Smelting and blacksmithing-manufacture of hoes , spearheads and arrowheads
- Trade -internal trade exchanging grain for hoes, spears etc and external trade exchanging ivory gold dust for cloth glass and beads with Swahili people from Persia, India
- Hunting for meat , elephants for ivory
- Gathering still an important source of food
- Division of labour – men went hunting and herding whilst women went gathering, cultivated land.
- Craftwork- ;basketry ,making soapstone bowls, Zimbabwe bird figurines
- Fishing
- Tribute

[ii] Social Activities

- Great Zimbabwe-religious centre
- Figurines of Zimbabwe bird excavated at Great Zimbabwe
- People of Great Zimbabwe –believed in creator-God Mwari,
- Believed in existence of other superior beings ,ancestral spirits
- National and regional spirits called Mhondoros
- Communication with spirits made through spirit mediums
- Spirit mediums used to interpret voice of Hungwe[Fish-eagle]
- Polygamy was practiced

- Cattle as a status symbol
- Division of labour
- Cattle loaning system/kuronzera
- Settlement system/dwellings/accommodation

[c].To what extent did trade contributes to the decline of Great Zimbabwe? [8]

[i].Trade and decline:

- Contributed through exhaustion of resources, gold, ostrich feathers, ivory
- Opening of Zambezi trade precipitated decline of trade at Great Zimbabwe
- Unfair trade practices e.g. received worthless goods

[ii].other factors

- Shortage of salt
- Persistent droughts
- Exhaustion of pasture/soil which supported agriculture
- Overpopulation
- There were also succession disputes and threats of attacks from external enemies
- Civil wars

(Nov 2010)

9(a).List any six crafts practised by the people of Great Zimbabwe. (6)

- Pottery, Basketry, Weaving
- Blacksmithing, Sculpture, Building of stones.
- Carvings, Leatherwork, Jewellery
- Smelting, Drum making

(b).Outline the factors which led to the rise of Great Zimbabwe. (11)

- Favourable climate-good rainfall and availability of water from rivers such as the Mtirikwi.
- Absence of tsetse flies and good pasture which sustained pastoralism

- Abundance of game for meat, skins and ivory in the area
- Area was accessible to international trade with Swahili, Arabs , Persians and Chinese through Sofala and local trade
- Hilltop was probably chosen for defence against enemies and as a centre for religious worship.
- Rise of ambitious leaders who undertook conquest of other lineages to control trade routes, resources and to levy tribute
- Fertile lands for agriculture
- Abundance of minerals for trade and tool making
- Availability of granite rock
- Cattle loaning system(Kuronzera\Mafisa)
- The fall of Mapungubwe
- Polygamy
- Strength of the army.

(c).To what extent did economic factors contribute to the rise of the state? (8)

Economic factors

- Trade goods used by rulers to strengthen their positions
- Availability of salt
- Agriculture- food available
- Pastoralism
- Hunting-meat and skins
- Tribute payment
- Minerals- for trade, making tools and weapons.
- Availability of wood for fuel
- Cattle loaning system-made leaders strong.

Other factors

- Rise of ambitious leaders- leading and organising people

- Tribute
- Hilltop area for defence purposes
- Religion, fall of Mapungubwe.
- Absence of tsetse flies
- Rise of population
- Accessibility of the area through rivers
- Polygamy
- Role of the army
- Good relation with other people

[Nov 2011]

10. [a].State any six uses of cattle in the Great Zimbabwe state. [6]

- Payment of lobola(bride-price)
- Form of wealth/ status symbol
- Loaning-mafisa-cattle for political influence
- For trade
- Payment of tribute
- For ritual ceremonies such as rain making ceremonies,appeasing spirits
- For food-milk and meat
- Forms of transport,riding, carrying goods(draught power)
- Mats,clothes and blankets
- Drums, payment of fines, manure, flour polish, making shields, making sandals, hides and skins-for clothing and blankets

[b].Describe the factors that led to the rise of the Great Zimbabwe state. [11]

- Fall of mapungubwe
- Good rainfall supplies
- Availability of granite rock
- Religious powers

- Its geographical location
- Livestock ownership especially cattle
- Strong army
- Marriage alliances
- Fertile soils for growing crops
- Control of surplus production by leaders
- Good pastures for domestic animals, cattle, goats and sheep
- Abundant water supplies from nearby rivers eg Mutirikwe River
- Plenty of Fauna for meat, ivory
- Favourable climate- free tsetse- fly- promoting cattle rearing
- Rich mineral wealth in the neighbourhood, e.g. copper, gold, iron
- Suitable place for taking refuge in war time- Nemwa Hill
- Hill regarded as sacred for religious purposes
- Central location made area accessible to local and international trade
- Emergence of influential and ambitious leaders keen on ruling a larger political unit and levying tribute
- Abundance of fuel, Abundance of salt, strong army
- Development of iron technology
- Polygamy leading to population increase

[c]. How important were political factors in the rise of Great Zimbabwe. [8]

Importance of political factors

- Fall of Mapungubwe
- Emergence of ambitious leaders
- Control of religion – rulers regarded as divinely appointed hence commanded universal respect
- Leaders' ambitions wetted by considerations of tribute collection
- Strong army

- Unity
- Suitability of the area for defence in war time

Importance of other factors

- Economic factors such as accessibility to international and local trade
- Fertile soils for growing crops
- Abundant pastures for livestock
- Abundant mineral wealth
- Abundant fauna
- Suitability of area for defence in war time

THE MUTAPA STATE

[Specimen]

11[a]. State six factors that led to the rise of the Mutapa State. [6]

- Depletion of resources at Great Zimbabwe and the resultant migration of groups of people from there.
- Need to control long distance trade along the Zambezi (Sambavezi) river.
- Succession disputes at Great Zimbabwe led to the migration of defeated leaders to new area.
- Ambitious leaders like Mutota wanted to start new states
- Existence of better resources in the North East.
- Growth in population of Shona people.
- Emergence of several chieftainships in the area led to amalgamation
- Military strength of some leaders helped them to dominate and expand

[b]. Describe the economic activities of the Mutapa State. [11]

- Farming-both agriculture and pastoral farming
- Mining –for things like iron, copper and weapons
- Craftwork-the making of household items like baskets, pottery drums and mats

- Trade –both internal and external trade. The former involved exchange between different groups of Shona e.g Miners exchanging with farmers ; and the latter involved the Shona and outsiders like the Swahili and Portuguese who brought in new items like cloth and maize
- National wealth was also accumulated through tribute paid to the ruler
- Hunting –also played a part in the economy of the Mutapa as it augmented the food supply

[c].How far did these economic activities contribute to the growth and expansion of the Mutapa State?

[8]

- The system of division of labour helped to promote the economy as different groups played their part to enhance wealth—e.g men could concentrate on trade while women produced food.
- Control of trade by leaders gave them power and wealth which helped them dominate other less wealthy groups.
- Knowledge of iron making also gave power in terms of weapons and helped the leading group to establish authority and even expand its influence over large areas
- Resulting exhibition of power also enhanced growth and expansion when some smaller ethnic groups voluntarily joined the Mutapa kingdom.
- The king's alleged religious powers were controlled through the chiefs representative also enhanced growth
- The military prowess of the nucleus group of Mutota helped to conquer other areas and bring them under centralized authority.

[JUNE 2004]

12. [a].Name any six rulers of the Mutapa state from the 15th century to the 17th century. [6]

- Kapararidze
- Nyatsimba Mutota
- Nyanhewe Matope
- Nyahuma mukomberanwa
- Mamvura Mhande
- Nyakambire/Nyakunembire

- Negomo Mapunzaguta
- Gatsi Rusere

**[b].Describe the political structure of the Mutapa state
[11]**

The political structure of the Mutapa state

- Mutapa state-very large by 1450
- Bounded by Zambezi river in the north ,Limpopo in the south, the Indian Ocean in East and the Kalahari desert in west
- Hence there was need for efficient system of government
- The Mutapa himself was the centre of government-based at his headquarters-muzinda [court].
- Other important state officials included-the court chancellor, the court chamberlain ,the army commander, the head drummer, the cook
- The queen mother, king's sister as well as the king's nine principal wives, nobles and pages sent by vassals
- Chief priests of the Mwari cult
- In the important provinces such as Guruuswa, Mbire ,Dande, Barwe, Manyika and Uteve the Mutapa put trusted relatives or friends to rule as vassal chiefs
- Chiefs were chosen/appointed in consultation with spirit mediums or mhondoros
- Each vassal chief collected tribute on behalf of the Mutapa in form of ivory, gold, grain ,cattle etc
- Sent own son with tribute to Mutapa as sign of loyalty
- Vassal chiefs also required to light their own fire from Mutapa's fire annually ,as further sign of loyalty
- Rebellious vassals were attacked by the king's army which also helped to hold empire/state together
- Mutapa maintained a strong army for defence

**[c].How far did succession disputes contribute to the decline of the Mutapa state?
[8]**

Reasons for the decline

- The kingdom was too large, communication with all parts was difficult
- Poor leadership of certain rulers-who lacked the charisma and military prowess –to keep state united
- Succession disputes-e.g. Portuguese against Gatsi Rusere, Mamvura Mhande
- Interference from foreigners such as Swahili traders for better contracts from rulers
- Later interference from Portuguese traders in the 16th/17th centuries who had influence on rulers like Mamvura Mhande, Gatsi Rusere
- Foreigners fanned succession disputes-taking sides in disputes
- Brought Islam/Christian religion which destroyed traditional religion-a unifying element.

[Jun2006]

13. [a].List any six titles of officials in Mutapa's government [6]-

Chancellor,-army commander,-head drummer, head doorkeeper, court chamberlain ,head cook, Queen mother, king's sister, king's nine principal wives, chief spirit medium, king's sons in law ,vassal chiefs ,chiefs, provincial chiefs

[b].Describe the political system and the social system of the Mutapa state [8].

[i].Political system of Mutapa state

- King was the highest official ,centre of government ,commander in chief of army, chief judge, religious leader, distributor of land and booty
- Important officials at chiefs court included army commanders, chancellor, head drummer, head doorkeeper, head cook, king's sister, Queen mother and the king's nine principal wives
- Officials related to Mutapa State-divided into provinces under control of vassal chiefs such as Uteve of Sofala, Sendada of Save, Chikanga of Manyika, and Makombe of Barwe.
- Vassal chiefs paid tribute to Mutapa
- Vassal chiefs required to light fires every year from Mutapa's fire
- Also sent sons as ambassadors to Mutapa as sign of loyalty
- Marriage alliances
- Maintenance of an army as part of politics

[ii] Social system of the Mutapa state

- Shona believed in high God-Mwari Creator of mankind
- Shona also believed in various spirits such as family ancestors, clan and National Spirits called Mhondoros
- Spirits –were consulted through spirit mediums
- Spirits appeared through brewing beer and slaughtering cattle
- Beliefs in witchcraft
- Practiced polygamy
- Kuronzera/cattle loaning system
- Living in villages according to lineages

[c].How important was religion in the political system of the Mutapa state? [8]

[i]. Importance of shona religion

- Shona religion most integrating and unifying factor in Mutapa state
- New Mutapa –chosen and installed by National Mhondoro
- Mutapa respected as a divine ruler
- King consulted spirits/mhondoros in times of crisis, war, famine
- King ruled with blessing of spirit mediums

[ii] Other factors:

- Included military organization or the army for defence/expansion of the state
- Strong economy based on farming, pastoralism, mining, trade-which helped to maintain a large army
- Payment of tribute ,royal fire
- Also important in ensuring loyalty to state/strong ruler

[Nov 2006]

14. [a].List any six items that were used to pay tribute in the Mutapa State. [6]

-Agricultural produce,-labour, -valuable skins, -gold, -cattle, -ivory, -iron hoes, -ostrich feathers,-jewellery/beads, -guns, -ceramics, -foreign goods.

[b].Describe the origins and expansion of the Mutapa State.

[11]

[i] Origins

- Founded by Nyatsimba Mutota
- Assumed to be direct successor to Great Zimbabwe state that collapsed around mid 15th century
- Idea depends on oral tradition about Mutota
- Sent agents to northern plateau searching for salt
- Discovered new salt deposits in north so movement to Dande area/Mt Darwin area
- Drought at Gt Zimbabwe
- Shortage of resources
- Succession disputes shifting of trade to Zambezi valley
- Conquests and plunder of the Tonga and Tavara people
- Alliances to chief Dzivaguru, leading to support by local people

[ii] Development/Expansion

- Trade led to expansion of the state
- His son and successor, Matope, extended territory eastwards by conquering independent kingdoms of Barwe, Manica and Sofala, Uteve, Madanda
- Mutapa exercised the powers of paramount chief over north-east Mashonaland and much of present day Mozambique for 200 years
- Had direct control over NE corner of Mozambique
- Kings of Uteve, Madanda and Chikanga paid tribute
- Extended westward as far as the Kalahari desert

[c].How important was the army in the expansion of the Mutapa State?

[8]

[i] Importance of the army in state expansion

- Conquest of new territory
- Collection of tribute
- Defence of the state

- Suppression of rebellions
- protecting the Mutapa

[ii] Other factors

- Alliance to Dzivaguru priests and support from the locals[religion]
- Marriage alliances
- Military prowess/charismatic leadership of Mutota& Matope
- Weaknesses of the locals.

[Nov 2007]

15[a]. State any six social groups within the Great Zimbabwe State. [6]

- Farmers; Miners; Traders; Ruling Class; Spirit Mediums; Hunters;
- Potters; Herbalists; War Captives; Blacksmiths; Soldiers; Gatherers; Slaves;

[b]. Describe the political and social systems of the Great Zimbabwe State. [11]

[i] Political system:

- The king was the political, judicial and religious overlord
- King was also commander in chief of the army and distributor of land
- King was assisted by the traditional council of elders
- Also appointed district and village chiefs to control districts and villages respectively
- Lesser chiefs paid tribute as a sign of loyalty
- They also had an army for protection of traders and for maintaining order
- Kingship was hereditary
- There were also important officials like the Queen mother, king's wives and sons-in-law and army commanders.

[ii]. Social system:

- Great Zimbabwe society was patrilineal
- Ownership of cattle was a status symbol
- Cattle were used to pay lobola

- Polygamy was practiced as a source of labour and soldiers
- Great Zimbabwe society believed in creator God Mwari and National Spirits or Mondoros and ancestral spirits, Hungwe bird
- Worship was done through the spirit mediums(Masvikiro)
- The king was chosen by spirit mediums and led at ritual ceremonies such as rainmaking or harvest

[c].How important was tribute in the Great Zimbabwe political system?

[i].Importance of tribute:

- Ensured loyalty of lesser chiefs to the king
- Ensured lesser chiefs would not become too rich, powerful and ambitious
- Enhanced the wealth, influence and power of the king

[ii].Other factors

- Also important was religion which united the people
- King was chosen by spirit mediums hence commanded universal respect
- The army also important for defence, law and order discouraging rebellions
- Trade was important for access to foreign goods and strength of the economy
- Agriculture was important for a strong economy and for feeding the populace.

[Nov 2008]

16. [a].State any six provinces of the Mutapa State at the peak of its power. [6].

-Guruuswa [Torwa], -Mbire, -Chidima [chidemo], -Barwe, -Manyika, -Uteve, -Madanda

[b].Describe the rise and expansion of the Mutapa State up to 1480. [11]

[i].Nyatsimba Mutota –ambitious but unsuccessful claimant to the throne-[1420-1450]

- 1420 Mutota set out to Dande Region in search of salt, gold, ivory, pastures, fertile lands
- Also to control trade route on Zambezi River.
- Mutota conquered the Tonga, Tavara and Kore-kore of the Dande Region

- Was given praise name 'MweneMutapa'
- Owner of the conquered lands which became a dynastic title
- Mutota established the capital at Chitako Changonya near Mt Fura in Dande
- Mutota died in 1450 before completing his expansionist policy
- Religion enhanced unity e.g. Dzivaguru cult

(ii.) Nyanhewe Matope, Mutota's son continued the expansionist policy.

- Conquered and absorbed Barwe, Manyika, Uteve and Madanda
- Still desired to control trade routes, tribute, gold and ivory resources.
- Mutapa State was at its zenith during Matope's reign.

In the east it was bounded by the Indian Ocean, in the west by the Kalahari Desert, in the north by the Zambezi River, and in the south by the Limpopo River. Mutota and Matope created a very vast empire had to appoint vassal chiefs to control provinces.

(c.) **Did the people of the Mutapa State benefit from the expansion of the state during the period? Explain your answer. [8]**

(i.) **BENEFITS FROM MUTAPA STATE**

- Peace and protection by strong state army
- Were conducive to trade and farming
- Access to foreign goods through trade
- Ruling class levied tribute from vassal chiefs
- Access to more resources – gold, game animals, ivory, fertile soil
- Unity enhanced by religion e.g. the Dzivaguru cult

(ii.) **NON-BENEFITS**

- Rebellions by vassal chiefs – caused deaths and destructions
- Succession disputes by ambitious members of the royal family
- Control of vast empire was difficult hindered by poor communication
- Ordinary people and vassal chiefs had to pay tribute
- Ordinary people fought in King's armies and perished.

[Nov 2009]

17 (a.) **Name any six rulers of the Mutapa State up to the 18th century.**

[6]

- Nyatsimba Mutota
- Nyanhewe Matope
- Chikuyo Chisamarengu
- Mavura Mande (Phillip)
- Gatsi Rusere
- Negomo Mapunzagutu (Sebastian)
- Nyambo Kapararidze
- Mukombwe
- Chivhere Nyasoro
- Nyahuma
- Nyakunembire/Neshangwe
- Nyamhita Nehanda

(b.) **Describe the political and religious organization of the Mutapa State.**
[11]

(i.) **POLITICAL**

- The ruler was overall in charge, chief administrator, chief judge, commander in chief of the army and distributor of land. [max of 3 duties]
- Ruler was called by title Munhumutapa (Mwene Mutapa)
- Kingship was hereditary passing on to the eldest son after the death of the King
- The king was helped to rule by provincial rulers in the provinces
- District chiefs were in charge of chiefdoms
- The ruler had many officials such as court chamberlain, army commanders, cooks, door-keeper, tax collectors, messengers, ambassadors. [max of 2]
- Also important was the queen mother and the king's nine principal wives.

- Lesser chiefs paid tribute to Mutapa as a sign of loyalty
- The Mutapa also required lesser chiefs to light their fires from the King's fire annually (royal fire)
- King also had an army to maintain law and order.

(ii.) RELIGIOUS

- The people of the Mutapa State believed in the creator God Mwari, National Spirits (Mhondoros) and ancestral spirits. [MAX 3]
- These were worshiped through the spirit mediums (masvikiro). Spirits played an important role in the installation of kings (kings chosen by spirit mediums)
- The Mutapas consulted spirit mediums in times of crises such as war, drought, epidemics, succession disputes etc
- Rainmaking ceremonies
- Belief in life after death
- Believed in witchcraft

(c.) How far did religion contribute to the stability of the state? [8]

(i.) importance of religion

- Helped in choosing kings and in their installation
- Were consulted by kings and chiefs in times of crises such as war and drought
- Treating of ill people
- Religious ceremonies such as rain making
- Alliance with the Dzivaguru cult

(ii.) Other factors

- The army for maintaining law and order
- Tribute payment ensured the loyalty of lesser chiefs
- Collection of royal fire also ensured loyalty to lesser chiefs
- Stable economy meant a stable government
- Trade
- Raiding
- Marriage alliances

- Kuronzera

[Nov 2011]

18 [a].Name any six provinces of the Mutapa state.

[6]

- Chikoya, Madnda/Sedanda
- Uteve/Quiteve, Manyika/Manica
- Barwe, Dande-Chidima.
- Mbire, Gururwa/ Butua
- Fura, Sango

[b].Outline the military achievements of Mutota and the political system that he developed in the Mutapa state.

[11]

Military achievement of Mutota

- In 1420, Mutota broke away from Great Zimbabwe as the head of the army
- He conquered the Tonga, Tavara and Korekore of the Dande- Chidima areas of the Zambezi Valley.
- His name, Mutota meant that he controlled conquered lands
- He used the army to establish a large state
- He established his capital at Chitako Changinya Hill near Mt Fura
- Mutota formed the Mutapa state
- Tittle

Political system Developed in the Mutapa State

- Mutapa was the overall leader with political, religious and administrative power.
- King distributed land, army commander
- He appointed lesser chiefs to govern provinces
- Lesser chiefs paid tribute as a sign of loyalty
- Lesser chiefs were also required to relight court fires annually from the royal fire
- The Mutapa also kept an army to enforce law and order in the state
- Alliance with Dzivaguru
- There was also a large number of court officials such as the court

chamberlain, head door keeper, army commander, spirit mediums, wives queenmother etc

- Kingship was hereditary

[c].To what extent did Mutota's military achievements contribute to the rise of the Mutapa State? [8]

Contribution of military achievements

- Conquest of the Zambezi valley
- Shifting of the capital to the North
- Use of a large army to create a large state
- Title Munhumutapa
- Created a strong state
- Other points in B1

Contribution of other factors

- Reasons for the fall of Great Zimbabwe also qualify
- Control of long distance trade
- Control of gold mining
- Search for salt
- Fertile land for cultivation wealth in form of cattle absence of tsetseflies
- Weaknesses of local people

THE ROZVI STATE

[NOV. 2003]

19. (a.) List three duties carried out by male members and three duties carried out by

Female members in the Rozvi society. [8]

(i.) MALE

- Hunting, herding cattle, mining, thatching huts, also cultivation, smelting, trade, fishing. [3]

(ii.) FEMALE

- Crop cultivation, gathering, household chores, looking after children.
[3]

(b.) Outline the economic and social way of life in the Rozvi state.
[11]

(i.) ECONOMIC

- Crop cultivation – finger millet, bulrush millet, sorghum, cow peas, maize, rapoko.
- Pastoralism – cattle, a form of wealth – important for wealth and times of drought.
- Mining – gold, iron, copper. Practiced opencast mining.
- Hunting – to get meat, enjoyed as a sport by men; ivory, skins.
- Trade – local and external trade with Portuguese. Use of *vashambadzi*. Ivory and gold important trade items to obtain cloth, beads, sea shells, etc.
- Blacksmithing – an industry to produce tools and weapons such as knives, razors, spears, arrow-heads.
- Weaving – cloth – craftwork
- Pottery by women and basketry by men
- Tribute collected by the army for Changamire
- Division of labour according to sex, age and skill.

(ii.) SOCIAL WAY OF LIFE

- Religion - believed in *Mwari* and the importance of ancestors and spiritual beings.
- Shona priests – an important link in the society
- Believed spirit lived in Mountains, big pools of water, thick forests. Witchcraft.
- Mafisa – system – a system of kuronzera people who did not own cattle looked after other people’s cattle, and would be given some eventually.
- Marriage – roora paid. Polygamy practiced esp. by those who owned many cattle, and blacksmiths.
- A patrilineal society i.e. relations traced through the masculine gender

- Ethnic dances on important occasions and as leisure e.g. religious ceremonies.

(c.) Explain why this state declined. [8]

Reasons for decline

- (i.) Internal factors – serious droughts, civil wars, economic decline, succession disputes, disputes with Chikanga of Manyika, also Barwe chiefs
- (ii.) External Factors – Nguni incursions and Portuguese invasions. Nguni groups were Zwangendaba's Ngoni; Nyamazana; the Ndebele; Nxaba and the Ngoni also briefly invaded.

[Nov 2004]

20 [a]. State any six economic activities of the Rozvi State.

- Crop cultivation –millet, sorghum
- Pastoralism-cattle, goats
- Trade-internal and external trade
- Hunting-for meat and animal skins
- Craftwork tool making/blacksmithing
- Payment of tribute
- Mining
- Fishing/gathering/raiding

[b]. Describe the political organization of the Rozvi State. [11].

- Rozvi rulers known as Mambo or Changamire
- Mambo was overall in charge of the military ,religious and political power
- Position of Mambo was hereditary
- The power of the king rested mainly with the army
- Had advisors to assist –mainly priests and army commanders
- Provincial chiefs were in charge of provinces .The Mambo was in charge of their installation. Also had hereditary positions
- Chiefs(ish) were in charge of chiefdoms and were appointed by the Mambo

- Under the chiefs were headmen(sadunhu)
- Allegiance to the Mambo was done through payment of tribute .Tribute was collected by the army.
- Religious leaders involved in the installation of the Mambo.
- Tumbare acted as regent after the death of Changamire.

NB: Mambo (king) Ishe (chief) Sadunhu(Headman)

[c].How far did political problems contribute to the collapse of the Rozvi State ?

[i]. Contribution to the fall:

- Rozvi state too big –hence poor communication
- Succession disputes
- Political divisions, Civil wars failure to fully incorporate some chiefdoms like Kalanga ,(chiefdom rebellions)
- Practice of Tumbare acting as a regent

[ii]Other factors for the collapse

- Successive droughts
- Decline of gold production
- Disruption of trade, especially by Portuguese
- Invasion of the State by Mfecane groups e,g Ndebele and Ngoni
- Depletion of resources

[Nov 2005]

21[a].Name any three Rozvi towns and any three Rozvi rulers up to the 18th century.

- Khami(Dlodlo); Naletale; Danangombe; Manyanga; Nhava YaTumbare
- Changamire Dombo; Changamire Rupanga Manhanga; Changamire Chirisamhuru ii

[b].Describe the political system and religious system of the Rozvi State up to the 19th century. [11]

- Rozvi political system-Rozvi Mambo- was head of state; and commander-in-chief .Succession to the throne was hereditary and cultural

- On death of mambo- Tumbare (Rozvi general) acted as regent –till appointment of new mambo.
- Provinces were under vassal chiefs installed by the Mambo or his representative
- Vassal Chiefs-paid tribute to Mambo as sign of loyalty; Tumbare (Rozvi general) was responsible for collection of tribute.
- Sadunhu, Mambo’s senior wives and sons in-law were important officials of the king’s court.
- Rozvi religion-the Rozvi worshiped the sky- God-Mwari- Creator of Mankind and all creation ;Rozvi also believed in spirits-ancestral spirits regional and national spirits called Mondoro
- Spirit mediums were go- between of the people and Mondoro- consulted in crises –famine, war, drought
- Mambo believed to be a descendant of Mwari
- Was a religious leader

[c]. How important was the role of the army in the Rozvi political system? [8]

[i].Importance of the Army

- Used to conquer or raid neighbours for cattle ,extend territory
- Used to defend the state
- Army was also used to collect tribute –punish rebellious chiefs- failing to pay tribute

[ii].Other factors

- Most important element in the Rozvi state was religion-which united people
- Mambo was confirmed in office by spirit mediums
- Mambo regarded as divine ruler
- Also important was the strong economy of the state based on agriculture, pastoralism, trade
- Kuronzera united people
- Marriage alliances

[Nov 2007]

22[a].List any six government officials of the Rozvi State.

[6]

- Army commanders
- Provincial chiefs
- District chiefs
- Queen mother
- King 's sons- in-law
- Spirit mediums
- Tumbare
- Village heads
- King
- Sadunhu(Headman)
- Court counsellors

[b].Outline the social activities of the Rozvi State.

[11]

- Rozvi society was patrilineal
- Succession to the throne was through father's line(patrilineal)
- Ownership of cattle was a status symbol and cattle were used to pay roora
- Wealth in cattle could be loaned some by the wealthier through the kuronzera system or Mafisa system
- Division of labour was mainly based on gender
- The Rozvi worshiped creator God called Mwari, National spirits(Mondoros) and family ancestral spirit mediums(Masvikiro)just like the shona of great Zimbabwe.
- Consulted ancestors in times of crisis
- Rozvi Mambo was chosen by spirit mediums and led at ritual ceremonies such as rainmaking
- The Rozvi believed that spirits resided in mountains, large pools and thick forests
- There was widespread belief in witchcraft

[c].To what extent did social activities strengthened the Rozvi State? [8]

[i].Importance of social activities:

- Religion was unifying factor
- The Mambo was chosen by spirit mediums and led at ritual ceremonies
- Kuronzera system helped to reduce poverty and maintain influence over important lineages and the poor
- Polygamy helped to establish ties and influence. It was also a source of labour and soldiers. Some marriages were for political alliance to maintain peace
- Since the Mambo had the highest number of cattle, he was the wealthiest and was held in high esteem.

[ii].Other factors:

- Strong economy based on agriculture helped to maintain peace and stability
- Trade was a source of foreign goods and helped to strengthen the economy and enrich the Mambo since he controlled trade
- Also payment of tribute –ensured loyalty to the Mambo and ensured that chiefs did not become too rich and powerful.
- A strong army was also important for defence of the state and putting down rebellions.

(Nov 2010)

23.(a).List any six responsibilities of the Rozvi ruler. (6)

- Distribution of land , Chief judge, Religious leader
- Chief administrator, Custodian of state property
- Installation of lesser chiefs, commander-in-chief of the army
- Receiving and sharing tribute
- Control of hunting activities, Concluding alliances
- Declaring war, Controlling trade, protecting citizens
- Controlling mining activities, receiving foreign visitors
- Presiding over the council.

(b).Describe the social organisation of the Rozvi state. (11)

- Built pole and dagga huts
- Lived in Homesteads-lived according to lineages
- Belonged to the Moyo totem
- Rozvi marriages were exogamous
- Practised polygamy and paid lobola in form of cattle and iron tools
- Ownership of cattle was a status symbol
- Practised 'mafisa\kuronzera-cattle loaning to people without cattle
- Division of labour
- Patrilineal society
- Worshipped 'Mwari', the Supreme Being and Creator of everything on earth
- Believed in national or regional spirits(Mhondoros) and family ancestral spirit mediums
- The king was the religious leader and led traditional ceremonies
- Brewed beer and slaughtered cattle at ceremonies called 'Bira' and held rain making ceremonies
- Believed that larger pools, forests and mountains harboured spirits
- King communicated with Mwari on behalf of people
- Believed in life after death and witchcraft and nyangas.

(c).How important was social organisation in the political system of the Rozvi State? (8)

- Religion was a unifying force
- King was chosen by spirit mediums
- King led traditional ceremonies
- Cattle loaning system helped to maintain influence and peace
- Polygamy used by ruling class to maintain alliances and important lineages

Other factors

- Tribute as a sign of loyalty
- Army for law and order, and suppressing rebellions
- A strong economy ensured stability

[June 2011]

24[a].Name any three ethnic groups and their respective leaders who fought the Rozvi between 1800 and 1890 [6]

- Khumalo- Mziikazi
- Jere –Ngoni- Zwangendaba
- Ngoni- Nyamazana
- Shangane- Soshangane
- Msene-Ngoni- Nxaba

[b].Describe the duties of the Rozvi Mambo. [11]

- Controlled trade, Recived visitors.
- Commander in Chief of the Rozvi army
- Mambo was the head of state, distributed land
- Was the chief judge, selected provincial chiefs, district chiefs and sub-chiefs
- Received and handled reports from various parts of the kingdom
- Appointed the Council of Advisors, sanctioned ritual ceremonies
- Mambo was the religious leader, sent the army for raiding expeditions
- Received tribute from the chiefs, appointed army generals
- Worked hand in hand with religious leaders
- Had power to relieve his appointees of their duties
- Duty to defend the state from enemy attacks
- Had custody over captives
- Distributed food in times of drought, declared wars, signed treaties, and distributed looty.

**[c]. Was the Mambo's leadership to blame for the decline of the Rozvi kingdom?
Explain your answer.
[8]**

Mambo's weaknesses

- Other leaders were less charismatic than Dombo Changamire
- Appointed incompetent subordinates
- Appointments of officials were on a kinship basis
- Failed to rule the vast empire
- Failed to properly de-centralise his political powers
- Failed to repel Nguni incursions

Other factors

- Succession disputes /collateral system of succession
- Serious droughts, Civil wars
- Economic decline e.g mining, trade
- Disputes with Chikanga and Barwe chiefs
- Nguni incursions e.g Mzilikazi's Ndebele, Zwangendaba's Ngoni and Nyamazana's Ngoni.
- Clashes with the Portuguese left the Rozvi state weakened
- Break away, Tumbare became too powerful, Hiya effects.

Mfecane and the Zulu State

[Specimen 2003]

25.[a].state six factors that caused the Mfecane in Nguniland

[6]

Growth in population and pressure on land

Desire to control trade, especially with the Portuguese at Delagoa Bay

Importance of cattle in society and desire to acquire more

Desire to control hunting grounds especially where ivory was concerned

Desire to control the grazing lands for the increasing number of cattle

Development of advanced military tactics which promoted aggression

Emergence of ambitious African leaders who desired to dominate others

Famine [Madlatule Famine] that occurred caused rivalry as food shortage spread

Creation of large powerful kingdoms supported by smaller ones, e.g. The Mthethwa; the Ndwandwe; the Ngwane; etc, the small Zulu ethnic group sided with the Mthethwa

[b]. Describe the fighting that took place between the ethnic groups in Nguniland during Mfecane from 1818 to 18123.

[11]

1816 rivalry of the Ndwandwe and Ngwane began over land the latter were defeated and pushed away north

1818 Ndwandwe under Zwide attacked Mthethwa of Dingiswayo

Dingiswayo was captured and killed and the Mthethwa were defeated and scattered

Ndwandwe attacked the other groups in the area east of the Drakensburg

Some remnants of the Mthethwa fled giving Zwide free reign in the area of Nguniland

Zwide then decided to fight the small Zulu tribe now under Tshaka

The military tactics he developed in the early stages of the mfecane gave Tshaka a decisive advantage over the Ndwandwe

Tshaka then reassembled the Mthethwa and the Zulus into a powerful military machine

Weaker tribes who could not flee decided to seek refuge under Tshaka and became part of the empire

Threat of the whites from the south also helped the people to rally behind the most powerful leader, thus becoming part of an enlarged state

Tshaka adopted new fighting methods, like the cow-horn formation and began to attack his neighbours. His small Zulu kingdom began to expand and be a challenge to the Ndwandwe

1818 Zwide decided to crush the emerging Zulu state. In the first battle the Ndwandwe were defeated and driven off

End of 1818 he sent a full army across the Mfolozi River. Tshaka at first he withdrew his whole population and wealth. Zwide followed across deserted country with no food. Ndwandwe army became weakened and began to retreat. Tshaka then attacked and drove the Ndwandwe back to their capital which he ransacked. Ndwandwe were defeated.

Tshaka drove the Ndwandwe generals-Zwangendaba and Sotshangana away. They fled after Zwide was defeated

Zwide fled to the region of upper Nkomati River

Soshangana left in 1821 attacking tribes to the North and ended up in Gaza land, near modern-day Chipinge/chirinda.

Other smaller tribes fled to the west into the Sotho and Tswana area | terror and in turn spread the terror on their way

Tshaka proceeded to attack tribes between 1819 and 1822 and subdued them and incorporated to form a large Zulu kingdom

[c]. How far did the Mfecane lead to the rise of the Zulu state?

Mfecane wars allowed Tshaka to develop the Zulu state

.Desertion by the key rivals, e.g Mzilikazi of the Khumalo.

[JUNE 2004]

26.[a]. State any three states and their respective leaders which emerged amongst the Northern Nguni in the early 19th century.

[11]

The Mthethwa under Dingiswayo

The Ndwandwe under Zwide

The Ngwane under Sobhuza

The Ngwane under Matiwane

[b]. Outline the military reforms introduced by Tshaka in the Zulu Kingdom.

[11]

Tshaka gained control of the Zulu clan on the death of Senzangakhona in 1816.

Adopted and perfected military innovations by Dingiswayo such as banning of circumcision and drafting boys into age-set regiments

Each regiment had distinct dress and color

Tshaka banned the use of sandals in the army; soldiers were to walk barefoot for speed

Equipped his soldiers with the short stabbing spear [assegai] for hand-to-hand fighting and large man-size shields

Soldiers were punished by death for losing weapons especially the assegai

Tshaka's armies employed the cow-horn battle formation

Adopted surprise attack on enemy as a strategy

Employed spies to gather information about his enemies

Made use of smoke signals for communication

Banned married of all men before the age of 40 or before military service

Employed young boys as baggage carriers for soldiers

Isolated soldiers from community and fed soldiers on beef

Believed in total destruction of the enemy, killing the ruling family of defeated tribes and

totally incorporating defeated tribes.

[c]. Explain why Shaka was assassinated in 1828.

[i]. Reasons for Shaka's assassination

Shaka became dictatorial.

Did not consult traditional council of advisors on national issues

Nor did he consult his indunas frequently

Maintained a cruel system even when it was no longer justified

Shaka's strict discipline- and cruelty killing of subjects for minor offences

[ii]. Shaka's also kept his soldiers on ceaseless campaigns

Army became exhausted

However, Shaka success made his relative such as half brothers, Dingane and Mhlangana, aunt Mkabayi jealous and ambitious to rule.

Mkabayi-suspected Shaka of having killed his own mother

Subsequently killed large numbers of people for failing to mourn his mother Nandi

Shaka's brothers were also quite ambitious.

[NOV 2004]

27.[a]. List any six military reforms introduced by Tshaka.

[6]

Use of long shields-cowardice punished by death

Use of a short-stabbing spear [assegai]

Conscription of all men under 40 years into the army-runners to relay messages

Going to war barefooted

Young boys to carry baggage for soldiers

Creation of a standing army

Total destruction of enemies

Improvement of the cow-horn formation

Use of female regiments

Banned circumcision ceremonies

Used spies, nyanga/sangomas-to treat soldiers

Use of smoke signals for communication

Used mock battles as training

[b].Outline the problems faced by Tshaka as king of the Zulu State [11].

Expansion policy characterized by violent warfare, plundering and raiding other states thus creating hatreds

The death of Nandi, his mother, created problems for him as he killed many people. Even his sister suspected that Tshaka was responsible for Nandi's death. Tshaka's mother was his advisor.

Jealous relatives who ultimately assassinated him

High rate of executions created enemies for Tshaka among the army

Mzilikazi's rebellion in 1822.

Threat from the expansionist Boers and British

Battled to control the Delagoa trade route

Shortage of resources-e.g. land

Lack of trust by commanders

[c].Is it true that Tshaka was responsible for his own downfall? Explain your answer.

[i].Tshaka's own responsibility for downfall:

- Was a dictator-all power in his hands
- Ignored traditional chiefs
- Failed to work with brothers and sisters who should have assisted him
- Frequent raids exposed him-not enough protection
- Rather cruel, e.g. is said to have killed many people when his mother died especially those not showing enough signs of grief
- Allowed Khumalo to remain autonomous

[ii].other factors

- Jealous brothers and sisters-envied Tshaka's success
- Ambitious leaders who also wanted to rule
- Soldiers tired of continuous raids
- Tshaka was an illegitimate child
- Usurped power from brother Sigujana
- Threats of whites

[NOV 2009]

28.[a].Identify any three Northern Nguni leaders and their respective chiefdoms who were

involved in the Mfecane wars.

[6]

- Dingiswayo –Mthethwa
- Sobhuza-Ngwane
- Zwide-Ndwandwe
- Tshaka-Zulu
- Dingane-Zulu
- Mzilikazi-Ndebele
- Nxaba-Ngoni
- Soshangane-Shangane
- Zwangendaba-Ngoni

[b].Describe the political organization of the Zulu State

[11]

- King was the supreme ruler
- King was commander in chief
- Controller of labour, religion, trade and land
- King assisted by chiefs and councillors most of whom were relatives and those he trusted

Power distributed at three levels, the king at the top; members of the ruling Zulu lineage; the incorporated trusted chiefs

- Below them were other smaller chiefs who were supposed to regard themselves as Zulu and would be allowed to be councillors
- Other chiefs were those not related to the Zulu-had privileges but had to pay tribute, excluded from making important decisions
- Army used by the king to control the state. Had a standing army
- Zulu was the official language
- State divided into regimental towns under izinduna
- The inkatha was a symbol of unity
- Religious leaders installed chiefs

[c].How important was the army in the Zulu political system?

[i].importance of army in political system

- Used to expand the state
- Used to collect tribute

- Used to raid other states
- Protected the king and the state
- Used to protect trade routes/hunting grounds
- Used to punish rebellious chiefs

[ii].others also important:

- Chiefs ,councillors and king's relatives helped to administer the state
- Traders were the source of foreign goods
- Tribute payment by subjects
- Religion used as a unifying force e g Inxwala festival
- Intermarriages
- The king's personality

[JUNE2006]

29.[a].State any three leaders and their respective groups whom Zwide fought during the Mfecane [6].

- Sobhuza-Ngwane
- Dingiswayo-Mthethwa
- Tshaka - Zulu

[b].Outline the causes of the Mfecane in Northern Nguniland [11]

- Population explosion in Nguniland
- Competition for pastures, fertile soils
- Creation of larger chiefdoms for protection
- Trade in skins with Portuguese at Delagoa Bay-to get cloth, beads ,guns
- Need to control areas rich in ivory, access to trade routes caused conflicts
- Creation of age-set regiments
- Amabutho for hunting, farming and raiding for cattle and grain
- The Madlatule and long drought precipitated conflicts over pasture, grain and cattle
- European expansion into interior
- Demand for labour led to raids for slaves by Boers, Korans, Portuguese
- Expansion of Zulu kingdom under Tshaka created chain reaction of conflicts in Nguniland
- Civil wars and ambitious leaders

[c].Is it true that the Mfecane was caused by the Europeans? Explain your answer.

[i].European influence on Mfecane;

- Mfecane largely attributable to white expansion into interior.
- Boer demand for labour in interior
- Portuguese also raiding for slaves for export-chiefdoms fought to get people to sell as slaves

[ii].other factors;

- However, Mfecane also traceable to problems like population explosion-with resultant competition for scarce resources such as pastures fertile land
- Mfecane precipitated creation of age regiments for raids on neighbours
- Madlatule/drought
- Tshaka and the rise of the Zulu nation

[Nov 2007].

30.[a].List any six reasons for the rise of the Zulu State.

[6].

Main Nguni kingdoms fought and destroyed each other giving a chance to the Zulu

- Influence of Dingiswayo on Tshaka
- Shaka's able leadership
- Shaka's reorganization of defeated Mthethwa and his Zulu state into a war machine
- The defeat of the Ndwandwe by the combined Mthethwa/Zulu armies [now called the Zulu].
- Conquest of all surrounding ethnic groups and chiefdoms by Zulu armies
- New military innovations introduced by Tshaka
- Role of trade
- Population pressure,
- Madlatule/famine

[b].Outline the military reforms introduced by Tshaka.

[11]

- The use of long shields
- The use of short spears[assegai]

- Conscription until 40 years of age
- Standings armies in different in different areas of kingdom away from society
- Strict military discipline
- Use of the death penalty for minor/major offences
- Mock battles and military drills
- Use of the cow-horn battle tactics
- Female regiments
- Youths carried for soldiers
- Use of total war in which enemy structures were completely destroyed, including royal family
- Use of spies and smoke signals for information
- Military demands led to banning of circumcision because it took long to heal
- The use of speed in war [fighting barefooted]
- Use of traditional healers
- War cry
- Fed soldiers on beef
- Use of surprise attacks
- Mfasimba [distinct head dress]
- Perennial warfare

[c].How effective was Shaka in his use of these reforms?

[i].The tactics brought successes: Effectiveness

- Succeeded in building a very strong/powerful Zulu kingdom –feared throughout Southern Africa
- Conquered and controlled many other states for his own personal glory
- Managed to become the king of the Zulu state from the status of a small chiefdom at the beginning of Mfecane
- Managed to build a very strong economy based on cattle
- The Zulu culture and tactics of survival were adopted in the area and other regions in Southern Africa

[ii].The reforms had negative effects;

- Created a very big state which he failed to keep together

- His dictatorial tendencies created more enemies. Tshaka's half-brother and sister plotted his downfall
- The military reforms led to massive exodus of experienced and skilled personnel
- He maintained a cruel system when it was no longer necessary as a result of the effectiveness of the reforms
- Depopulation
- The army no longer enjoyed military campaigns
- Led to death of many people and destruction of property

[NOV 2006]

31.[a].Identify any three people who plotted the assassination of Shaka and any three reasons for his assassination
[6]

[i].Dingane, -Mbopha, -Mhlangana, -Mkabayi

[ii].-Tshaka's autocratic rule

-jealous

-Tshaka's endless warfare

-Strict discipline

-Increased execution for petty offences

-Execution of people for not mourning Tshaka's mother/his cruelty

[b].Outline the political and social organization of the Zulu state during Tshaka's reign.
[11]

[i] Political organization

- Tshaka created a centralized state
- Defeated chiefs were often deposed and replaced by Tshaka's appointees
- Kingdom was organized on military lines
- Age-regiments accommodated in regimental towns
- Regimental towns administered by an induna helped by a female member of the royal family
- Regimental towns allocated royal cattle to look after
- King was the chief judge
- Council of advisors rendered irrelevant as Tshaka became autocratic
- King was army commander

- Traditional chiefs reduced to administration of local affairs
- Inkatha a symbol of unity

[ii]Social organization

- Marriage was only allowed to men after retiring from army
- Females organized into regiments
- Regiments of women –used to cultivate land and for ceremonial dances and displays
- Division of labour
- Society was patrilineal
- The king officiated at the Inxwala ceremony, King's spiritual power was renewed through traditional medicines
- Settlement set up

[c].Did the political organization of the Zulu state benefit the Zulu nation? Explain your answer.

[i].Benefits of Tshaka's political organization;

- Organization on military lines strengthened state against external aggression during Mfecane
- Military power also necessary for raids on neighbours
- Fostered unity amongst young adults recruits/raided people
- It incapacitated vassal chiefs from rebelling thwarting civil wars

[ii].Disadvantages/Non-Benefits;

- Regimental/ibutho system resented by young men for delaying marriage and for perennial warfare
- Political system made king an autocratic ruler who ignored indunas, traditional chiefs' advice

[June 2011]

32[a].Identify any six ethnic groups that existed south of the Limpopo. [6]

- Zulu, Xhosa, Qhewabe
- Ndwandwe, Mthethwa, Swazi
- Hlubi, Ngwane, Mpondo.

[b].Describe the effects of the Mfecane south of the Limpopo. [11]

- Depopulation- large areas of NATAL, Orange Free state and Transvaal were left depopulated as people sought security elsewhere

- Loss of lives – many people lost their lives as warfare was the order of the day
- Hunger and starvation – farming was disrupted and people resorted to survival techniques such as feeding on game meat and wild fruits
- Destruction of property – most of the affected groups lost their valuable properties including livestock as raiding took its toll
- Uninhabited lands- attracted Boer trekkers from the Cape Colony
- Cannibalism- cases of cannibalism increased due to shortage of food
- Destruction of states – new and old states were destroyed
- Empire building- ethnic groups which fled the Mfecane built new empires e.g Sobhuza
- Emergence of defensive kingdoms such as Swazi, Bapedi and Basotho
- Spread of Nguni religion e.g Inxwala
- Disruption of Delagoa Bay trade with the Portuguese
- Spread of Nguni warfare tactics
- Spread of Nguni language

**[c]. To what extent was the Mfecane responsible for the fall of kingdoms in Central Africa?
Explain your answer. [8]**

Effects of Mfecane wars

- Movements of various groups in search of land
- Better fighting methods, better leadership qualities
- Use of Assegai and long shield spread
- Establishment of military towns, better leadership methods
- Raiding and incorporation of defeated people
- Hunger and starvation, widespread deaths and destruction of property
- Constant fear of rebellious elements, better fighting methods

Other effects

- Succession disputes, Civil wars
- Weak leadership, drought
- Decline in trade, colonialism
- Disunity, military weakness

The Ndebele State

[NOV2003]

33.[a].Identify any three groups and their respective leaders that fled from Tshaka during the Mfecane [6]

- Ndebele-Mzilikazi
- Ngoni-Zwangendaba-Jere-Ngoni
- Shangane-Soshangane
- Ngoni-Msene-Nxaba

[b].Describe Mzilikazi's journey from Zululand to Zimbabwe. [11]

- Mzilikazi was a chief of the Khumalo under the leadership of Shaka, the Zulu
- He fled Zululand after he was attacked by Tshaka's army for failing to surrender looty to the king
- In 1822 Mzilikazi crossed the Drakensburg mountains with about 300 men and women
- On their way they established settlements and fought various groups ;incorporating some of them
- Ekuphumuleni-incorporated and raided local people. Moved from this place around 1826 because of attacks by the Pedi, nearness to Zulu and droughts
- Mhlahlandlela in the kwena land raided Sotho for people and domestic animals. Also raided the Tswana .Met R .Moffat of the London Missionary Society and the two became friends
- Left Mhlahlandlela because of external threats from Dingane, Kora Khoisan, Griqua andRolong, and settled around the Marico River in about 1832.
- In 1837 Mzilikazi's capital Mosega was attacked by many groups such as the Griquas, Kora and Boers. This forced the Ndebele to move northwards across the Limpopo, after dividing up into two groups.
- The Ndebele moved in two groups; main group led by a senior induna Gundwane Ndiweni together with Mzilikazi's son Nkulumane; the smaller group led by Mzilikazi travelled westwards via the Tswana land. The main group crossed the Limpopo River and settled in the Rozvi country at Danangombe [Dlodlo today] after little resistance.
- In 1840 the two groups rejoined when the indunas of the main group had decided to install Nkulumane as their new king. Mzilikazi regarded this as an act of treason and killed those involved. Mzilikazi was a no –nonsense bloody leader
- Mzilikazi established his new capital at Inyathi and absorbed the Shona people

[c].Explain why Mzilikazi was able to lead the Ndebele for so long

Factors why Mzilikazi was able to lead for so long:

[i].-Superior military tactics

- Military leadership of Mzilikazi
- A strong military set up that emphasized loyalty to Mzilikazi
- Defeated groups were incorporated into Ndebele society
- Had superior weapons
- A no nonsense strongman of unparalleled abilities

[II].-Had friendly relations with Robert Moffat

- Trusted by his people whom he led for many years and experienced problems together
- Threats from enemies kept them together

[NOV 2003]

34.[a].List six activities that formed the basis of the Ndebele economy. [6]

- Crop cultivation
- Rearing of cattle
- Trade
- Raiding the neighbouring areas
- Tribute payment
- Mining
- Hunting
- Craftwork-[blacksmithing, pottery]

[b].Describe the economic and social structure of the Ndebele state. [11]

[i]Economic

- Crop cultivation practiced especially by former Shona members of the society
- Grew millet, rapoko and latter maize. Each village had a common field for the king whose produce went straight to the royal granary
- Rearing of cattle played a major role in the economy. a person's wealth was measured by the number of cattle they possessed. Most cattle belonged to the king
- Trade-ivory, gold, cattle and grain exchanged for cloth, beads and guns
- Raids of neighbouring areas yielded wealth such as grain and cattle
- Tribute paid by subjects and subdued states who paid to avoid being raided
- Mining of gold and iron also important/blacksmithing

[ii].Social

- Ndebele society had 3 classes
- Zansi-pure Nguni
- Enhla-Sotho, Tswana who were incorporated while in South Africa
- Hole-Shona who were conquered and incorporated into the Ndebele society
- Form of caste system practiced-lower class men prohibited to marry upper class women
- Religious system/polygamy/ukulagisa
- Zansi provided the ruling class
- Intermarriage practiced, language and intermarriage promoted unity, age-sets
- Lower class people were not allowed to rise in the military ranks

[c].Was the social structure beneficial to all the people in the Ndebele state? Explain your answer.

[i]BENEFITS:

- Ukulagisa –forged unity and allegiance
- Language and intermarriage promoted unity
- All people in the expected to follow Ndebele customs and speak Ndebele language
- Ndebele adopted Shona religion
- Age-sets-also promoted unity

[ii]NON-BENEFITS:

- Caste system was divisive
- Raiding was divisive
- Shona/Hole not allowed to rise to high military ranks
- Hole prohibited to marry class women

[NOV2004]

35.[a].Identify any six groups which the Ndebele fought on their way to western Zimbabwe. [6]

-Zulu, -Kora, -Griqua, -Taung, -Tswana, -Boers, -Kololo, -Sotho.

[b].Give an account of the Ndebele migration to western Zimbabwe between 1822 and 1840.[11]

- Mzilikazi was leader of the Khumalo within the Zulu state

- In 1821 Mzilikazi refused to hand over booty to Tshaka as required. Tshaka sent an army to punish Mzilikazi which resulted in a war. Mzilikazi fled into the interior crossing the Drakensburg with a Khumalo group of not more than 300 people.
- Settled at Ekuphumuleni in about 1824, raided local people, capturing women and children in order to increase his people
- Sotho referred to them as matabele-origin of their name
- Between 1825 and 1829 Mzilikazi moved from Ekuphumuleni to Central Transvaal, settled at Emhlahandlela
- Fought with the Zulu sent by Dingane, Griqua, Boers and other groups
- Met Robert Moffat at Kuruman
- Settled at Mosega between 1833 and 1837. Forced to flee because of attacks by Boers, Tswana, Griquas and Zulu in 1838
- Before crossing the Limpopo River, the Ndebele split into two groups, one group led by Mzilikazi which went via the Tswana country, and the second group led by an induna Ndiweni. Gundwane was the bigger with Nkulumane, heir apparent
- The group led by Ndiweni arrived in western Zimbabwe in 1840 and subdued the local people-Rozvi of the Moyo totem
- Mzilikazi's group arrived later after about a year and reunited with the other group after a bitter civil war, execution of rebels
- Established new capital at Inyathi

[c]. To what extent were the Khumalo affected by this migration?

- Marriage-women of other groups joined them
- Collective name of the state became Ndebele from the name given to them by Sotho. This avoided division and fostered unity
- Wars with many – became aware of the effects of guns
- Established friendship with Robert Moffat – a Christian missionary
- Adapted to cultural patterns of other people especially the Shona
- Language kept intact, with minor additions
- Maintained their superiority – the Zansi group, but created two other groups
- Army tactics and type of weapons still used when they arrived in western Zimbabwe
- Mzilikazi still the leader, and remained one until 1868
- Became less and less dependent on raiding and settled down to subsistence farming
- Trade disrupted/disturbed
- Constant fear of rebellions from the absorbed groups

- Execution of rebels

[NOV 2005]

**36.[a].List any six groups that Mzilikazi fought South of the Limpopo River up to 1836.
[6]**

-Dzudza, -Kwena, -Pedi, -Hurutse, -Griqua, -Boer, -Sotho, -Tswana, -Kora, -Tlapini

[b].Outline the factors which led Mzilikazi to abandon the various settlements south of the Limpopo River [11]

- Ndebele settlements at ekuphumuleni
- Was near the upper Olifants River
- In Ndzundza area
- Ekuphumuleni was too near the Zulu and the Pedi
- Was meant as resting place
- Lacked enough pasture especially after drought of 1823
- Also abandoned because it was too close to Zululand. Zulu warriors attacked Ndebele in 1830
- Other Ndebele enemies included Kora, Griqua, and Rolong who had guns
- Next Ndebele settlements was Mosega around the Marico R, Place was close to Mzilikazi's friend Robert Moffat
- Was good cattle country, here Ndebele were attacked by Griqua and Kora as well as trek Boers-under Hedrick Potgieter-1837
- Finally attacks from Boers, Griqua, Tlokwa, Rolong-forced Mzilikazi and the Ndebele to cross Limpopo into modern Zimbabwe.

[c].To what extent did these settlements contribute to the building of the Ndebele nation?

[i].Important of settlements in building of Ndebele nation.

- Around the settlements Mzilikazi had defeated local inhabitants-Hurutse, Kwena, Sotho-Ndzundza absorbed them to swell up numbers of his group.
- Khumalo-given Ndebele by Sotho-Tswana
- Raids on neighbours yielded cattle, grain for Ndebele economy
- Boys of military age for his age-regiments

[ii].Other factors;

- Mzilikazi was a genius as a military leader
- Also had political wisdom
- Weaknesses of other group incorporated

- Marriage alliances, language united the people
- Continuous hardships helped them to build unity
- His friendship with R. Moffat

[JUNE 2006]

37.[a].Name the three Ndebele social classes and the groups of people which belonged to each of them.

[6]

- Zansi-original Nguni or Khumalo from Zululand
- Enhla-Sotho –Tswana absorbed south of Limpopo River
- Hole-Kalanga/Shona/Rozvi absorbed in Zimbabwe

[b].Describe the Shona-Ndebele relations between 1840 and 1868.

[11].

- Tributary relations-Shona chiefdoms –semi independent paid tribute as security to prevent raids
- Wars of conquests-Ndebele exploited Shona divisions-but also traded with Shona to get grain
- Shona in Ndebele central state identified with Ndebele, were regarded as low class servants of Ndebele
- Cattle alliances-Ndebele king loaned cattle to Shona chiefs to maintain peace/ensure access to trade routes in Zambezi Valley
- Tributary chiefdoms also supplied Ndebele with labour and boys of military age as well as beautiful women
- Ndebele governors-put in charge of tributary chiefdoms
- In rare cases trusted tributary chiefs recognized as indunas
- Intermarriage
- Raiding area-Shona chiefs;
- Raided in areas of Mangwende ,Mashayamombe,Chinamora,Masvingo etc for booty such as grain, cattle, women
- 1850-Mutinhima-Rozvi heir rallied Shona to resist Ndebele demands for labour
- 1868-Mzilikazi finally subdued Rozvi capturing Sibambamu, the last Rozvi heir
- Ndebele adopted Shona religion

[c].How far were the relations between the Shona and the Ndebele determined by Ndebele economic needs?

Ndebele Shona relations and Ndebele economy

- Ndebele-Shona relations largely dictated by Ndebele economic needs e.g tributary chiefdoms paid tribute, supplied labour to Ndebele, boys of military age
- Cattle alliances ensured pastures for Ndebele cattle
- Annual raids on Shona for booty, cattle, women, grain
- Access to trade routes
- Other factors
- Cattle alliances served to prevent conflict/peaceful coexistence
- Tributary chiefdoms spared raids
- Raids on Shona also meant to remove threats of attack
- Shona economic needs also necessitated raids of Ndebele
- Cattle –religious needs, Ndebele adopted Shona religion, eg rainmaking ceremonies

[NOV 2006]

38. (a) List any six items that the Ndebele King received as tribute from neighbouring chiefdoms. (6)

- Grain, gold, skins, cattle, goats, iron tools, guns, cloth, labour, ostrich feathers, beads, women, boys, chinaware, ivory

(b) Describe the social and religious practices of the Ndebele up to 1893. (11)

Social

- Marriage- polygamy practiced. Men allowed to marry after being successful in war. Cattle used in marriage
- Inxwala- a 0thanksgiving ceremony for good crops to be observed by everyone in the state
- Society divided into classes- Zansi Enhla and Amahole
- People in the state encouraged to speak the Ndebele language
- Marriage between the Zansi and other classes not allowed, but in practice people married across classes
- Ukusisa
- Settlement pattern
- Patrilineal society[lineage],extended family
- Division of labour

Religious

- Believed in ancestral spirits (amadlozi) which they believed looked after them and

brought rain

- Believed in the Great God, Mlimo or Mwari
- Senior members of the Khumalo believed to be important rain makers
- Ndebele respected mediums of the great Shona spirits-paid tribute to them
- Inxwala ceremonies
- King as a religious leader
- Khumalo adopted and made use of the Shona rainmaking
- Traditional would fortify the army before going to war

(c) How far did the Ndebele religious practices contribute to the Unity of the state?

Explain your Answer.

(8)

(i) Religious practices contribution to unity

- Inxwala ceremonies brought people
- Able to renew the power of the king with traditional mediums
- Common beliefs in Mlimo brought people together
- Ndebele and Shona worked together as a result of common belief and respect for great Shona spirits

(ii) Other factors also contributed

- Political organization
- Ukusisa
- Local trade
- intermarriages
- Age set regiments
- Speaking of Ndebele language
- Distribution of tribute and raided items [booty]

[NOV 2009]

39 (a) Identify any six groups which clashed with the Ndebele during their movement from Zululand.(6)

(a) Zulu, Hurutshe, Sotho, Khoisan, Boers, Kora, Tswana, Thlapin, Griguas, Kwena, Pedi, TLokwa, Rolong, Ndzundza

(b) Describe the Ndebele movement from Mosega to western Zimbabwe (11)

(b) Movement

- Ndebele at Mosega advised by Moffat to move North
- Ndebele were attacked by a combined force of Boers, Griguas and Sotho, Zulu
- To protect his people, Mzilikazi moved away
- Ndebele split into two; one group led by Mzilikazi went via present day Botswana
- The second group led by Gundwane travelled N/E crossing the Limpopo(1838)
- Mzilikazi and his people went as far as Zambezi
- Group decided not to proceed: difficult to cross the Zambezi; fear of the kololo and attacks by tsetse fly
- Gundwane's group settled in Western Zimbabwe among the Shona who did not resist much
- After more than two years of separation, Gundwane's group thought Mzilikazi would not come back so it was decided to choose another king. Nkulumane , Mzilikazi's eldest son became
- When Mzilikazi rejoined the group in 1840, he regarded this act as treason. He killed those responsible
- Mzilikazi settled at Inyathi

(c) Why did the Ndebele settle in Western Zimbabwe?

(8)

(c) i. Pull factors

- Tsetse free area
- Weak shone
- Good pastures
- Internal trade
- Availability of resources e.g wildlife

ii Push factors

- Driven away by enemies e.g Boers, Korana, Griguas, Zulu etc
- Exhaustion from previous wars
- Advised by Robert Moffat

[NOV2007]

40.[a].List any six items used by the Shona to pay tribute to the Ndebele King.

[6]

Livestock[cattle , goats], grain, animal skins, iron tools, tobacco, firewood, labour, gold, ivory, pottery, copper, young boys and girls cloth, sea shells

[b].Describe the political and social systems of the Ndebele State

[11]

[i].Political system;

- Ndebele state highly centralized ,less vast in area
- The king was an absolute ruler, highest judge, commander –in-chief of the army, religious leader and distributor of land
- King ruled with help of two advisory councils-the Mphakathi of selected chiefs and royal family members and the izikhulu consisting of all chiefs
- State divided into regimental settlements or districts each under an induna. Districts-fell under control of one of the four provincial induna enkulu
- Regional governors informed king on affairs of provinces
- Conquered Shona groups paid tribute
- There was a standing army ,200 wives, elected as his eyes ears

[ii].Ndebele Social system

- Ndebele society was divided into three classes/casts:

The Zansi-the highest class –the original Nguni from Nguniland; the Enhla-consisting of the Sotho and Tswana from the Transvaal and the lowest class-the Hole-captured in Zimbabwe [Shona/Rozvi]
- Marriage across caste line discouraged but marriage took place
- Ndebele believed in High God-Nkulunkulu
- Also began to worship Sotho-god Mlimo and their ancestors-Madlozi
- Adopted Shona Mhondoro rainmaking religious practices
- Practiced Inxwala- first fruits ceremony
- Ukusisa
- Ownership of cattle was a status symbol, payment of lobola, ear piercing
- Ndebele recognized as the official language
- Division of labour
- Patrilineal society
- Polygamy

[c].To what extent did the Ndebele social system contributes to the unity of the state?

[i].Contribution of social system to unity

- Inxwala ceremony-attended by representatives from all groups, was a unifying ceremony

- Mafias cattle ensured loyalty of defeated Shona chiefs to Ndebele king
- Adopting of Shona Mhondoro cult system also united Ndebele and Shona
- Intermarriages
- Use of Ndebele language

[ii].Other factors:

- Age-set regiments-united all boys of military age as soldiers of the king
- Tribute payment
- Speaking of Ndebele language made all people to regard themselves as Ndebele
- Trade

(Nov 2010)

41.(a).Name any six groups that the Ndebele fought south of the Limpopo River. (6)

- Zulu, Pedi, Boers, Griqua, Hurutse
- Taung, Kora, Sotho, Tlokwa
- Tswana, Rolong, Khoisan,
- Kwena, Tlapin, Gwaketse.

(b).Describe the Ndebele migration from the Transvaal and their settlement in Western Zimbabwe between 1837 and 1840. (11)

- Ndebele defeated by a combined force of Boers, Griqua, Kora and Tlokwa.
- Raided by Dingane's Zulu
- Mzilikazi divided his people into two groups; main group led by Induna Gundwane Ndiweni, included old people, children, Mzilikazi's wives and livestock. It also included Mzilikazi's sons-Nkulumane, the heir apparent and Lobengula. The group followed a shorter route, crossing the Macloutsi River, and Shashe River, and followed Mzingwane River valley. Settled at Gibixhegu near Matopos Hills. Having despaired of finding Mzilikazi the group installed Nkulumane as king.
- The smaller group was led by Mzilikazi and Maqhekeni Sthole and other chiefs. Travelled westwards through Ngwato territory. They turned northwards to the Zambezi in pursuit of the Kololo. Failed to defeat the Kololo. Turned southwards in order to meet the main group. Mzilikazi heard of installation of Nkulumane as king. He rushed to Gibixhegu. Ndiweni and other chiefs responsible for installing were executed for treason. Nkulumane's fate is unclear but some say he was exiled.
- Mzilikazi established his capital at Inyathi near modern Bulawayo.

- Mzilikazi married Nyamazana, a Ngoni leader who had broken away from Zwangendaba.
- Blow to Rozvi, the local Shona people offered less resistance and fell under Mzilikazi's control.

(c).Did the Ndebele settlement in western Zimbabwe bring security to the Ndebele state? Explain your answer. (8)

Security

- Settled in the Rozvi country where there was little resistance
- Married Nyamazana, a Ngoni leader who had killed the Rozvi king, Chirisamuru ii
- Able to crush internal rebellions
- Neighbouring Tswana were weak
- Trade with the local people
- Far away from Boers, Griqua or Zulus.
- Availability of resources, pastures, favourable climate, fertile soils.
- Free from tsetse flies

Insecurity

- Rozvi resisted Ndebele intrusion- some moved away.
- Independent Shona chiefdoms to the east resisted Ndebele raids.
- Conflicts with the Ngwato over pastures.
- Ndebele were raided by the Boers from Transvaal
- Area was prone to drought
- Infiltration of traders, hunters, explorers and concession seekers.
- Invasion by BSAC.

[Nov 2011]

42.[a].Name three settlements established by the Ndebele south of the Limpopo river, and any one group of people they fought at each of these settlements. [6]

- Ekuphumuleni—Ndzudza, Pedi
- Mhlahlandlela—Sotho, Tswana, Kora, Kwena, Griqua, Rolong, Zulu
- Mosega-----Hurutse, Boers, Griqua, Zulu, Khoisan
- Enqugwini---Zulu, Hurutse, Griqua, Boers
- Eninaneni--Zulu, Hurutse, Griqua, Boers

- Egabeni—Kkora, Sotho, Tswana, Zulu.
- Tswenyane—Hurutse, Boers, Griqua, Zulu, Kora, Khoisan.

[b].Outline the problems faced by the Ndebele during their migration from Nguniland to western Zimbabwe. [11]

- Lack of grazing areas
- Lack of food
- Droughts
- Wars with the Pedi,Zulu, Griqua, Rolong, Boers etc
- Loss of livestock eg Cattle
- Loss of lives. Many people were killed during wars
- Ndebele homes were burnt
- Rebellions
- Diseases e,g Malaria
- Tsetsefly problem
- Attacks from wild animals
- Distruption of trade and farming activities
- Drinking water
- Lived in constant fear of attacks
- Population reduced
- Long distances led to fatigue
- Crossing mountains e,g Drakensburg was a problem
- Capture of women , Children by other groups
- Langue problems due to incorporation of many groups
- Inferiority of weapons to other groups eg Boers.
- Problems crossing large rivers
- Cultural dilution- language problems on mixing with others.

[c].To what extent did wars with other groups unite the Ndebele? [8]

Unity as a result of war

- Create a formidable defence
- Protect their property

- Create a strong raiding army
- Fear of attacks from the Zulu
- Establish a strong nation
- Unity caused by other factors
- Few in numbers/ numerical inferiority brought unity
- Inxwala festival
- Fear of Mzilikazi
- Language
- Able leadership of Mzilikazi
- Weakness of conquered local groups
- Intermarriages
- Tribute
- Hardships that they faced
- Trade mafias system

PORTUGUESE IN ZIMBABWE

[Specimen]

43.[a]. Identify six trade centres established by the Portuguese on the Mozambican coast and in the interior of the Mutapa State.

[6].

- Sofala
- Beira
- Quelimane
- Luanze
- Bukutu
- Sena
- Tete

[b]. Describe the trade between the Portuguese and the Zimbabwean societies in the 16th and 17th centuries. [11].

- Portuguese traders made contact with Mutapa state in 1505 when they built fort Sofala.

- At first trade was through the Swahili or their agents, the *vashambadzi*.
- Gold was main export from Mutapa kingdom
- Portuguese developed interest to enter the interior to control the sources of the gold trade
- Portuguese traded with the king of Mutapa controlled trade.
- Portuguese brought cloth, beads and ceramics, which were desired in the interior.
- Portuguese then went into the interior to establish the own trade centres like Sena and Tete in the 1830s.
- Later trade goods were expanded to include salt, copper iron, maize seed.
- Trade bazaars were established where sometimes private trade took place behind the Mutapa's back.
- Later Portuguese began to offer guns to sub-chiefs who later turned against the Mutapa
- In the 17th century the Mutapas were beginning to be reluctant with their goods especially gold, and the Portuguese had to resort to use force.

[c]. To what extent was the political stability of the Zimbabwean societies affected by this trade?

- Portuguese activities led some sub-chief to be disloyal to the Mutapa
- Introduction of guns gave power to the wrong people who began to rebel against the king
- Competition for foreign goods also caused ethnic wars as Africans fought for the lion's share of the trade
- Portuguese also created some puppet chiefs e.g. Mamvura which led to the decline of the state.
- Portuguese warlords emerged who created states within the state using *Achikundas*
- Break away also occurred as a result of Portuguese interference in the interior
- The ambition of certain groups e.g. the Rozvi also created instability as they led rebellion and attack on the Mutapa state.
- Calibre of leaders who ruled the state in the 17th century was poor and they lacked character to hold the state together.

[Nov 2003]

44.[a].List the names of three Portuguese people who visited the Mutapa kingdom and three trade commodities that the Portuguese brought into the Mutapa Kingdom in the 16th century.

- Antonio Fernadez, Gonzalo da Silveira, Francisco Barreto, Vasco Homen. Dona Katarino, Antonio Caido, Diogo Madeira, Pereira, Gasper Bocarro.
- Guns,cloth,beads, jewellery,knives, maize seed, alcohol/spirits, fruit trees, rice.

[b].Describe the economic activities of the Portuguese in the Mutapa kingdom during the 16th and 17 centuries. [11].

- Trade- brought guns, cloth, beads, jewellery, knives, ceramics in exchange for gold ivory, cattle, goats, sheep, grain, etc
- Used paid African labour in mining and agriculture
- Portuguese introduced the prazo system, new crops were introduced such as maize/fruits
- Forced Africans to pay tribute to them and introduced forced labour
- Initially Portuguese paid tribute curva to the Mutapa
- Mining gold, hunting for ivory.
- Slavery

[c].To what extent did the people of the Mutapa kingdom benefit from Portuguese activities in this period? [8].

[i].Benefits:

- New crops
- New weapons
- New goods, clothes
- New farming and mining methods

[ii].Demerits:

- Political interference
- Africans were exploited during trade
- Depletion of African resources
- African culture disturbed
- Loss of land
- Forced labour

- Abuse of African women
- Slavery

[June 2004]

45.[a].Give six aims of the Portuguese in the Mutapa State. [6].

- To check the spread of *Islam*.
- To establish trading centres/markets/*feiras*
- To replace Swahili as trading partners of the Shona
- To spread Christianity
- To colonise the Mutapa State
- To mine gold
- To make contact with legendary Christian ruler Prester John

[b].Describe the political and social activities of the Portuguese in the Mutapa State up to the 17 th century. [11].

[i] Political

- Increase of Portuguese involvement in the Mutapa State's affairs-especially following death of Father Gonsalo da Silveira-1561
- Punitive expedition sent 1569–1572-under Fransisco Barreto
- Settled in Mutapa after being granted prazos
- Intervened in succession disputes in Mutapa State
- 1628 fought and defeated Mutapa Kapararidze
- Installed puppet rulers like Mamvura on the throne –provoking opposition from the Rozvi
- Refused to pay tribute as Mutapa lost political power
- Had increased power through training private armies with guns e,g warlords like Gouveia with big *chikunda* army

[ii].Social:

- Introduction of Christianity-Silveira baptised Mutapa Mapuzuguta and some followers-but this did not last long
- Portuguese practised slavery to obtain labour for their prazos
- Practised forced labour

- Intermarriages between Portuguese men and African women producing people called *Mulatos* [in Shona vana Sinyoro]
- Abuse of African women by Portuguese men

[c]. Were the Portuguese to blame for the decline of the Mutapa State? Explain your answer. [8]

[i]. Portuguese largely to blame for the decline of the Mutapa Empire

- Interfered in local politics supporting rival claimants to the throne
- This caused disputes and civil wars e.g Gatsi Rusere ,Kapararidze
- Created puppet rulers like Mamvura
- Refused to pay tribute- forced the Mutapa to pay tribute to them
- Raided African villages for slaves
- Undermining African self-respect
- Availability of guns brought by the Portuguese greatly weakened Mutapa State

[ii]. However, the Mutapa state's decline

- Was also engendered by its vast size which made communication difficult.
- Succession disputes inherent in the ruling family
- Rise of new and powerful Rozvi State
- Also succession to throne by weak leaders
- Natural disasters e.g series of drought leading to poor harvests, attacks from neighbours such as the Sotho –Tswana.
- Swahili influence was also detrimental to unity in the Empire.

[Nov 2004]

46.[a]. State any six reasons for Portuguese penetration of the Zambezi valley. [6]

- Control mining of gold
- Control trade routes into the interior
- Establish trading posts
- To spread Christianity
- To control land in the Zambezi valley for agricultural purposes
- To control the Mutapa state

- To search for the legendry Prester John
- To avenge the death of Goncalo da Silveira
- To dislodge Moslems from the interior
- Invitation by Gatsi Rusere

[b].Describe the prazo system introduced by the Portuguese in the Zambezi valley.[11].

- Land taken by Portuguese using treaties with the Mutapa, and by force
- Africans used as labourers on the prazos
- The Portuguese living in luxury
- Slave labour common on the prazos
- The Portuguese co-habitation with Africans was common on the farms which resulted in a coloured population –the *mulatos*
- Portuguese on the prazos also controlled trade—use of professional traders-*vashambadzi*.
- Portuguese on the prazos used private armies known as *chikunda*
- Prazos also a source of slaves during the slave trade
- Prazeros-taking over roles of traditional leaders

[c].To what extent did the prazo system assist the Portuguese to control the area? [8]

[i] Prazo system used to control the Mutapa state:

- Reduced lands controlled by Mutapa state
- Many people now owed allegiance to the prazeros, so weakened the Mutapa state
- Prazeros controlled gold production and trade –sources of wealth in the Mutapa
- Private armies *Achikundas* now powerful in the Zambezi valley so reduced power of the Mutapa
- Slave trade weakened the Mutapa state

[ii].Other factors also important in the control of the Mutapa state:

- Direct political interference by Portuguese in the Mutapa state
- The introduction of Christianity

- Weak political leaders in the Mutapa state
- Succession disputes
- The Mutapa state now too big to be controlled by the Mutapa
- Influence of Swahili/Arabs

[Nov 2005]

47.[a].List any six crops that were grown in the prazos in the Zambezi valley from the 16th century. [6]

- Sorghum, Millet, Maize, Beans, Squash, Melons, Pepper, Cassava, Rice, Sugar cane, Coffee

[b].Describe the development of the prazo system in the Zambezi valley in the 16th and 17th century. [11]

Prazo system:

- Prazo holders called prazeros/senhors
- Some Portuguese got land from weak Mutapas as reward for helping them in succession disputes and civil wars.
- Mutapa Nogomo gave Portuguese captain land on the Zambezi valley before death in 1589
- Gatsi Rusere gave land to Tete trader Diogo Madeira in 1607.Became a powerful settler with 4000 *Achikundas*
- Mamvura was a Portuguese puppet and was forced to give his whole kingdom to Portuguese crown in 1629 as prize for Portuguese help.
- Ruler of Uteve gave large areas to Dias Bayao-area stretched from Pungwe to Zambezi
- Portuguese confirmed prazo system by giving official land titles to individual prazeros. Portuguese wanted prazeros to be centres of Portuguese civilisation and commercial agriculture
- Traditional pattern of shifting agriculture was practised
- There was limited use of land and low output
- They cultivated sorghum, millet maize, etc
- Coffee grew wild in forests and was used to pay tribute by the African population
- Gold, copper and iron mined and exported by prazeros
- Slaves also exported to Brazil

- Portuguese failed to establish a thriving economy
- Africanisation of the European institutions

[c].To what extent did the Shona people benefit from the Prazo system? [8]

[i].Benefits:

- Introduction of new crops-maize etc
- New materials e,g cloth,beads,etc
- Manyika copied Portuguese words like “Wada”
- Very few Africans became Christians

[ii].Negative effects:

- Christianity brought divisions among Shona
- Prazeros used *Achikundas* to raid African kingdoms for slaves
- Prazeros participated in civil wars and succession disputes in the Mutapa and caused instability
- Loss of land
- Loss of political power
- Destruction of African culture
- Abuse of African women

[June 2006]

48 [a].State any six reasons for the Portuguese penetration into the area between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers during the 16th centuries. [6]

- Control trade in gold and ivory with African Chiefs
- To verify rumours of king Solomon’s mines.
- To spread Christianity and displace Islamic religion
- To look for the legendary [Prester John]
- To revenge murder of Goncalo da Silveira
- To create prazos
- To colonise the interior

[b].Outline Portuguese penetration into the area between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers during the 16th and 17th centuries. [11].

- Missionary Goncalo da Silveira reached Chitako Changonyo [mt Fura] during Mutapa Nogomo's reign. Converted Nogomo, wife and 500 Shona. Killed and thrown into Msengezi river
- Military expeditions despatched to revenge Silveira's death
- Francisco Barreto's expedition of 1569 failed due to nagana fever. Little food supplies
- Expedition of Vasco Fernadez Homen 1574 also failed
- Portuguese sent forces to help Gatsi Rusere in succession disputes
- Bocarro's journey [1616] in search of silver mines-did not find valuable silver deposits
- Joao dos Santos a Dominican priest came after da Silveira to Zambezi Valley. Spent 10 years
- Jesuits came in 1607- expanded beyond Zambezi Valley into the interior
- Alliance system with Rusere and Mamvura
- Penetration of Fernadez
- Built Feiras at Dambarare, Masapa, Luanze and Masequese where Portuguese traders settled
- Portuguese priests visited isolated churches of Mashonaland and Manicaland to minister to followers and founded small schools
- Mid 17th –a Portuguese delegation to the Kingdom of Butua /Rozvi State
- Rozvi Mambo chose to deal with Portuguese via Vashambadzi
- Prazo system

[c]. To what extent did Portuguese influence contribute to the decline of the Rozvi State?

- Little impact militarily. Rozvi actually drove the Portuguese from plateau. Rozvi indirectly traded with Portuguese
- Rozvi declined mainly due to internal problems and external factors. Internal-drought, succession disputes, decline in gold mining
- External factors-decline in trade with Portuguese as gold mining declined. goods to Rozvi were of lower value
- Attack by Mfecane groups eg Ngoni, Ndebele, etc
- Portuguese incited vassal Chiefs to rebel

[Nov 2006]

49 [a]. Name any six Portuguese nationals who penetrated the Zimbabwean plateau between the 16th and 17th centuries. [6].

- Antonio Fernandez, Goncalo da Silveira, Francisco Barreto, Vasco Homen, Diogo Madeira, Miguel Fernandez, Antonio Caiada, Gasper Bocarro, Joao dos Santos, Diago de Menesis, Dona Katarina

[b]. Outline the Political and social activities of the Portuguese in the Zimbabwean Plateau during the 16th and 17th centuries.

[11]

[i] Social

- The Jesuits Father Goncalo da Silveira visited Mutapa Negomo converted him, his wife and 500 others. Murdered at the instigation of Moslems
- A Dominican priest called Joao dos Santos spent 10 years in Zambezi Region after Silveira's death
- Missionary work spread widely after 1627 when Portuguese assisted a convert of the royal family called Mamvura to become Mutapa
- He encouraged Missionary work
- A few priests came to isolated churches of Mashonaland and Manicaland, preaching and running small schools. Sons of Mutapa and Senior Chiefs sent to larger schools at Sena and Tete or Theological College at Mozambique Island
- Abuse of women
- Practised slavery
- Degradados eg Antonio Fernandez married African wives

[ii] Political

- Death of Silveira provoked military expeditions
- Participated in civil wars
- 1569 expedition under Francisco Barreto
- Raised private armies
- 1574-expedition under Vasco Fernandez Homen
- Refused to pay tribute
- Interfered in succession disputes. e.g Assisted Gatsi Rusere to power in 1596
- Prazos became independent chiefs and did pay tribute but refused latter
- Also helped Mamvura to power in 1628

- Chiefs became puppets of Portuguese

[c].Did the Political activities of the Portuguese contribute to the decline of their influence in the region? Explain your answer.

[8]

- Participation in civil wars
- Succession disputes
- Slavery and slave trade
- Refused to pay curva
- Abuse of African women
- Prazo system
- Prazeros rebelled against port authority
- Led to increase of influence of Portuguese in the Mutapa State as they interfered in succession disputes and installed puppet Mutapas.This led to them unpopular and led to their ultimate expulsion
- Took land
- Got land concession to create prazos
- Political defeats in Rozvi State
- Political activities partly contributed to the decline of Portuguese influence as Rozvi drove them away

Other factors:

- Rise of strong and powerful leaders of the Mutapa eg Mukumbire
- Revival of Mutapa authority
- Decline in gold trade

[Nov 2007]

50 [a].Name any six rulers of the Mutapa State who had contact with the Portuguese
[6]

- Chikuyo Chisamarengu[a.k.a Kakuyo koMunyaka]
- Nenshangwe Munembire[nephew of Chikuyo]
- Chivhere Nyasoro[son of Chikuyo]
- Negondo Mapunzagutu[a.k.a Chirisamhuru or Sebastian][1543-1589]
- Nyambo Kapararidze[son of Gatsi Rusere][1623-29]

- Gatsi Rusere [succeeded Negomo]
- Mamvura[a.k.a Felipe or Mavura Mhande][1580s-1652]
- Mukombwe[Kamharapasu Mukobwe{Alfonso}]
- Nyakunembire
- Chioko
- Dambamutupe
- Mutapa Mukombo

[b].Describe the attempts by the Portuguese to gain control of the gold trade with the Mutapa State during the 16th and 17th centuries. [11]

- 1505 Portuguese captured coastal town of Sofala which was the outlet for Shona exports. This severed the gold trade
- 1507 Portuguese took control of Mozambique Island as gateway to the interior
- 1511-15 Portuguese sent Antonio Fernandez –to Barwe, Manyika, Dande, Guruuswa, Mbire, Harare, Chegutu to locate the source of gold
- 1530 Portuguese established trading *Feiras* at Tete and Sena on the Zambezi river. also opened some at Dambarare, Masekesa,Massapa,Luanze, Baccuto
- Driving away of the Swahili
- 1560-61 Portuguese Catholic priest Goncalo da Silveira converted the Mutapa [Negomo] and court officials
- 1569-71 Portuguese armies under Barreto sent to avenge Silveira’s death and to take control of gold trade.Expedition failed due to Malaria, Shona resistance and nagana as well as Barreto’s death at Sena
- Another punitive mission under Vasco Fernandez Homen- conquered Manyika and Uteve but found little gold
- Portuguese signed a treaty with Gatsi Rusere in 1607,given land and mining rights, trade concessions
- Portuguese defeated Kapararidze in 1628, concluded treaty with Mavura-1632 -given trading and mining concessions

**[c].To what extent were the rulers of the Mutapa State able to resist these attempts in the period?
[8]**

[i] Resistance to Portuguese attempts/Success:

- Murder of Silveira in 1561-precipitated repudiation of Christianity
- Lack of co-operation led to failure of Barreto's expedition
- Homen-after conquering Manyika and Uteve was shown only worked out mines

[ii] Failure to resist Portuguese:

- 1607-Portuguese treaty with Gatsi Rusere granted them land , trading rights, rights to mine gold
- Also attempts to drive out the Portuguese by Mutapa Kapararidze led to the defeat of Kapararidze in 1628
- 1632 Treaty with Mavura Mhande made Mutapa –vassal of Portugal
- Treaty gave Portuguese complete freedom to mine ,preach and trade

[Nov 2008]

51 [a].Name any three Portuguese prazeros and any three trading posts in the Zambezi Valley.

[6]

[i] Prazeros

Vincente Jose Ribero, Manuel Antonio de souse, kuvheya, Diogo Simoes Madeira,Sisnando Dias Bayao, Rodrigo Lobo,Matakenya, Dona Katarina

[ii] Posts

Luanze, Tete, Sena, Dambarare, Massapa, Zumbo, Manyika, Matekenya, Mukuto

[b].Describe the Prazo system in the Zambezi Valley.

[11]

- Original prazos Portuguese men [some of Indian origin] given land as rewards of military service
- Gained control of lower Zambezi through treaties or force
- 'Owned' gold mines near Zambezi river and land a long south bank from Tete down the river
- Portuguese divided land into prazos[estates] sanhos/mazungu/lords
- Prazos given to settler owners called prazeros Portuguese grew dagga, tobacco, rice on prazos
- Slavery began on prazos and mines
- Trusted slaves recruited into personal armies of prazeros[*Achikundas*]
- Armies used to raid chiefs to capture lands with minerals

- Traded with and raided African neighbours
- Male slaves used as soldiers and female slaves as cultivators/concubines
- Prazeros became African chiefs demanding tribute from people on their lands
- Original Europeans/Asian prazeros
- Supplanted by Mullatos/Eurafrican children as prazo chiefs
- Most Eurafican prazeros were women called “black donnas”
- Portuguese used old feudal laws to govern prazos
- Portuguese performed rituals and were consulted by Africans

[c].To what extent did the prazo system contribute to the growth of slavery in the Zambezi Valley?

[i].Contribution of Prazo system in growth of slavery

- Growth of plantations such as Zambezi prazos[rice, dagga, tobacco etc] which demanded increasing numbers slave labourers
- Mining activities of gold in prazos required slave labour
- Need for slave armies [*Achikundas*]
- Portuguese superiority complex led to the growth of slaves

[ii].Other Factors:

- The institution of domestic slavery also existed in pre-colonial southern African States e,g Mutapa State
- War captives became domestic slaves
- Criminals and witches also treated as domestic slaves before prazo system
- Ivory trade required slave labour to ferry ivory to the trade posts and coast

[Nov 2009]

52 [a].Name any six trading towns established by the Portuguese in the Zambezi Valley up to the 18th century. [6]

- Tete, Massapa
- Sena, Luanze
- Masekesa,Dambarare
- Chicoa,Buccuto/Bukuto,Zumbo

[b].Describe the relations between the Mutapa State and the Portuguese up to the

18th century.

[11]

Mutapa-Portuguese relations:

- Trade –exchange goods eg cloth, guns, alcohol ,tobacco for gold, ivory, animal skins
- Establishment of trading centres
- Portuguese paid curva to the Mutapa
- Christianity –G.da Silveira came in 1560 to spread the word of God, some locals baptised including the but this ended with the killing of Silveira in 1561
- Marrying and raping of African women
- War; Portuguese sent an army under F.Barreto and V.Homen to avenge the killing of Silveira- The invasion was unsuccessful[Fernandez expeditions]
- Political interference: the Portuguese took advantage of succession disputes to align themselves with some leaders. For eg they helped Gatsi Rusere and Mavura to become kings. This caused these leaders to dependent on the Portuguese .The Portuguese in return were given land and mines
- Portuguese controlled most trading activities
- Demand for tribute by the Portuguese
- Portuguese no longer respected the Mutapa
- Ordinary people forced to work for Portuguese in their prazos.
- *Achikundas* used for raiding slaves
- In 1663 Mukombwe made an effort to revive the power of the Mutapa with the help of the Rozvi.The Mutapa was able to drive the Portuguese from the Highveld.

[c].To what extent was military power important in Portuguese control of the Mutapa State? [8]

[i].Importance of military power.

- Portuguese used guns to instil fear
- Military power weakened the Mutapa state in the 1570S
- Able to control chiefs in the Zambezi valley
- Used to raid for manpower/slaves
- Used for protection from attacks

[ii].Other important factors:

- Christianity used to gain influence on the Mutapa
- Weak leaders who asked for Portuguese help during succession disputes and became puppets
- State was too big ,so Portuguese were able to control distant chiefdoms
- Portuguese monopolised trade
- Prazo system where *Chikunda were kept*
- *Portuguese now got tribute[curva]*

(Nov 2010)

53.(a).Name any six Portuguese trading posts(feiras) in the Mutapa state. (6)

- Massapa, Bukutu, Dambarare.
- Zumbo, Maramuca\Remuka
- Chiramboruwizi, Luaze, Masekesa,
- Sena, Tete,

(b).Outline the terms of the alliances between the Portuguese and

(i) Mutapa Gatsi Rusere,

(ii) Mutapa Mmvura.

(11)

(i).

- Portuguese helped Rusere to achieve the throne in 1596
- Banning of Muslim
- Portuguese to Rusere against attacks from the Maravi kingdom and to suppress rebellions within the state.
- Rusere in return, gave the Portuguese the right to mine gold and to take land
- Portuguese to take the heir and followers for training in India
- Portuguese to trade freely

(ii)

- Portuguese helped Mamvura to the throne in 1629 after defeating his rival Kapararidze in 1628
- Mamvura made land grants to the Portuguese

- Portuguese allowed to trade freely in the Mutapa state
- Portuguese missionaries were allowed to built churches and to preach wherever they liked
- The Captain of Massapa was given authority over everyone in the area-black and white
- The Portuguese would maintain Mamvura on the throne
- Opening of schools, Portuguese demanded tribute from Mamvura.

(c).Did the alliances benefit the people of the Mutapa state? (8)

Benefits

- Protection from external attacks
- Temporary peace
- Portuguese goods from trade
- Protection from internal attacks
- Literacy
- Spread of Christianity

Non-Benefits

- Loss of cattle
- Loss of land
- Erosion of culture e,g spread of Christianity.
- Forced labour and slavery
- Forced payment of tribute to the Portuguese
- Loss of identity
- Loss of resources like Gold
- Loss of political independence

[June 2011]

54[a] List any six trade items brought by the Portuguese into the Mutapa State during the 16th and 17th centuries.

- Guns, Cloth, Glassbeads
- Knives, Maize seed, Alcohol

- Cowrie shells, Sugar, Chinaware
- Tobacco, Jewellery, Fruits e.g mangoes, guavas

[b].Describe the economic and social activities of the Portuguese in the Mutapa State during this period. [11]

Economic activities

- Credit system, creation of the prazoes
- Keeping livestock, grew crops, e.g maize and practised crop rotation
- Collected tribute from the Mutapa and his people
- Mining, especially gold
- Practised forced labour, hunting elephants for ivory
- Trade with the local s through the Vashambadzi agents
- Practised slavery and slave trade
- Fishing,established feiras

Social activities

- Spread of Christianity, Abuse of African women resulting in the birth of Mulatoes(Portuguese coloureds)
- Private farms in which they illtreated Africans
- Disruption of African culture, Portuguese performed African rituals e.g rain making ceremonies
- Opened small schools for children of Royal families
- Married African women, e.g Antonio Fernades
- Practised slavery, offered medical services

[c].To what extent did the people of the Mutapa State benefit from the Portuguese activities during this period?

Positive effects

- Introduced new farming and mining methods
- New crops were also introduced e.g maize rice
- Received guns through trade, some Africans became Christians
- Africans benefited in form of new goods such as clothes, jewellery, ceramics etc from trade

- Chiefs and middlemen benefited from slave trade, education, health services, employment

Negative effects

- African culture was disrupted/distorted through Christianity
- Africans lost their land, Portuguese influenced civil wars, they also refused to pay curva
- Portuguese undermined African authorities and obtained land by force
- Trade between Portuguese and Africans was unfair
- African resources depleted, abuse of African women
- Africans were engaged in forced labour, imprisoned, ill-treated

[Nov 2011]

55 [a]. List any six duties of the Captain of the Gates in the Mutapa state. [6]

- Ensured that the Portuguese obeyed the Mutapa King by ensuring that the Portuguese paid tribute
- Supervised paying of taxes on Portuguese goods
- Advised the Mutapa king on matters concerning the Portuguese
- Informed the Portuguese government on activities in the Mutapa State
- Controlled trade between the Portuguese and the Mutapa State
- Linked the Portuguese and the Mutapa
- Served as an interpreter
- Represented the Portuguese Government in the Mutapa
- Settled disputes between Portuguese and Africans
- Handing over gifts from Portuguese government to the Mutapa

[b]. Outline the methods used by the Portuguese to gain control of the Mutapa state [11]

- Displaced Arab traders
- Forced the king to expel the Swahili
- Established trade posts in the Mutapa State

- Took control of trade in the Mutapa State
- Controlled mining using forced labour
- Introduced credit system
- Converted Mutapa Gatsi Rusere and some of his subjects
- Encouraged and intervened in civil wars
- Mutapa sons sent to Goa in India
- Use of brutality
- Helped Rusere to fight Marava
- Involved in slave trade and slavery
- Adoption of Mutapa religion
- Took over the role of religious leaders
- Helped to instal vassal chiefs
- Signed treaties and concessions
- Created private armies i.e Chikunda system
- Established private prisons
- Took large areas of land from Africans
- Took over administrative duties in the Mutapa state
- Latter refused to pay taxes
- Use of Portuguese names
- Married Mutapa women
- Forced Mutapa to pay tribute
- Forced labour.

[c].How far did these methods contribute to the fall of the Mutapa State? [8]

Contribution of Portugues methods

- Left Shona without enough land
- Caused decline in gold trade
- Mutapa's wealth declined
- Encouraged civil wars which caused divisions and deaths

- Created puppet leaders who were not respected by most of their subjects
- Slavery prohibited Africans from engaging in their own economic activities to create wealth
- Christianity caused divisions in the state

Contribution of other factors

- Influence of Islam
- Rise of the Rozvi
- Depletion of natural resources
- Succession disputes in the Mutapa State
- Nguni incursions
- Disunity among Mutapa people
- Loss of traditional authority
- Weakness of Mutapa leaders
- Droughts
- Diseases
- Zimba and Maravi attacks
- Vastness of the State militated against effective control
- Civil wars

Missionaries in Zimbabwe

[Specimen]

56 [a]. List any six problems faced by missionaries in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [6]

- Diseases
- Poor transport and communication
- Opposition of African leaders
- Opposition of Moslems/Swahili
- Language barrier
- Traditional religion
- Food supplies were scarce

[b].Describe the work of missionary organisations which operated in Zimbabwe 1850 and 1900. [11]

- London missionary society came to Matabeleland after some earlier contacts south of Limpopo
- 1859 J.S .Moffat established a mission at Inyathi
- Opened a church and a school to convert and teach the Ndebele Society
- 1870 LMS opened another station at Hope Fountain for the same purposes
- Missionaries involved besides Moffat were Thompson, Sykes, Charles Helm and David Carnegie
- 1882 the Roman Catholics came to Matabeleland when the Jesuits opened Empandeni under father Bartholomew knoot
- 1879 a catholic mission was established by Fr Law at Mzila but it later failed
- 1891 the Anglican Church led by Knight Bruce came to Mashonaland. Their first mission station at St Augustines
- Later the Jesuits established a mission at Chishawasha
- The American Board of the church of Christ came to Eastern Zimbabwe and opened a mission station at Mt Selinda[Chirinda]
- Other missionary groups who came were the Methodists, whose earliest mission was Old Mutare.
- Between 1860 and 1890 missionaries representing the DRC, Paris Evangelical Mission and the Berlin Missionary Society to work, e,g the DRC was well represented in the Masvingo area.
- Main activities of the missionaries included conversion to Christianity, education [3Rs], translations, medicine, technical work, mediating between Africans and other Europeans.

[c].To what extent did the missionaries succeed in their work in this period?[8]

- Education developed in areas where the African society was not tightly controlled
- In Matabeleland missionaries only made in-roads after Lobengula was crushed in the 1893 Anglo-Ndebele war
- As technicians they did much even in Matabeleland,e,g repair guns.
- At first few Africans accepted Christianity ,better reception in Mashonaland
- Many hospitals were opened and served Africans who were then sidelined by the Government after 1890.

- Many Africans remained sceptical of the missionaries and in some areas they made no progress.
- In Matabeleland they took their role as link people with other Europeans to an extreme. They became main agents in the plots to dislodge the Ndebele and occupy Zimbabwe.

[Nov 2003]

57. [a].List any six aims of missionaries who came into Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [6]

- To spread Christianity
- To promote legitimate trade
- To end slavery, end civil wars
- To civilise the local people
- To teach people to read and write

To promote European rule

- To teach new farming methods, new skills e.g carpentry

[b].Describe the activities of the missionaries in achieving their aims? [11]

- The London Missionary Society established Inyathi Mission in 1859 led by J.s Moffat
- In 1870 LMS opened another mission at Hope Fountain
- At the missions the missionaries taught and preached the gospel
- Books in Ndebele were printed
- They grew food crops
- The Roman Catholic Church also opened missions at Empandeni near Bulawayo
- African evangelists and catechists from Transvaal and Lesotho sent missionaries to Mashonaland e.g the Dutch Reformed Church, Berlin Missionary Society and the Paris Evangelical Mission. Some permanent mission stations were established e.g at Chivi, Matibe, Mposi. At Chivi it was short lived.
- Anglican church established the Diocese of Mashonaland in 1882 led by Knight Bruce
- After 1890 some stations were established along the eastern borders: Mt

Chirinda Mutambara Mission, Mary Mount, St Augustines, Nyanga [Marist Brothers] Missions, Regina Coel Mission.

[c].How successful were these missionaries in achieving their aims? [8]

[i] Failures:

- Suspected converts were punished
- Yearned for destruction of Ndebele state which resisted Christianity
- Africans unwilling to abandon traditional religion

[ii].Successes

- J.S. Moffat and C. Helm helped C.J. Rhodes to colonise Mashonaland and Matabeleland
- Promoted trade between Whites and Africans
- Between 1890 and 1900 converts started to increase in numbers
- Established few missions
- Taught few people to read and write
- Converted few to Christianity

[June 2004]

58. Name three missionary organisations and their respective missions stations in Zimbabwe in the 19th century. [6]

- London Missionary Society –Inyathi, Hope Fountain.
- Roman Catholic Church-Empanjeni
- The Dutch Reformed Church-Morgenster Mission

[b].Describe the work of three missionary organisations in Zimbabwe in this period.[11]

- 1859 J.S Moffat, son of Mzilikazi's friend Robert Moffat, allowed to open Mission station at Inyathi near Bulawayo. Lobengula later allowed the London Missionary Society to further open another mission at Hope Fountain.
- Missionaries of the LMS engaged in teaching, preaching and literary work
- isiNdebele books were printed
- more LMS missionaries like Thompson, Sykes, Helm and Carnegie arrived
- LMS missionaries were given land to grow crops and to repair guns ,inoculate cattle, treat the sick write Lobengula's letters

- In turn missionaries were allowed to preach among the Ndebele
- The Roman Catholic Church's Jesuits missionaries founded a mission at Empandeni in 1887 near present day Plumtree. Under the leadership of Peter Prestige and Andre Hartmann, their mission struggled with very limited success. This forced it to close in 1889, only to re-open the mission in 1895 after defeat and conquest of the Ndebele kingdom
- This followed Fr B Kroot's visit to Lobengula in 1882
- The Jesuits subsequently established another mission station near Bulawayo
- The Jesuits also engaged in teaching, preaching and literary work
- The Dutch Reformed Church of South African evangelists- to the Eastern part of Mashonaland between 1860 and 1890
- African evangelists were used because of fears that Lobengula would not welcome whites
- DRC evangelists were Michael Buys –approached the Govera Chief, Zimuto [the second].
- Subsequently established mission at Morgenster Mission near Masvingo

[c].How far were the missionaries successful in their work?

- Missionaries were largely unsuccessful in especially converting people to Christianity
- LMS missionaries in Matabeleland made little headway because Christianity was incompatible with Ndebele culture and Ndebele religion was interwoven with politics and military regiments
- Ndebele economy –partly sustained by raiding which also was incompatible with Christianity preached by missions.
- Hence converts were suspected and often punished
- Ndebele society was organised on caste basis which militated against Christian principle of equality, making the Christianity unacceptable
- Also in Mashonaland missionaries were not very successful
- Missionaries were welcome in Mashonaland around Masvingo but later arrested by Lobengula
- **However**, missionaries made some headway in literary work and teaching ,reading and writing
- Missionary work began to make headway after colonisation.

[Nov 2004]

59 [a]. Identify any six missionaries who worked in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [6]

- Robert Moffat, J.S. Moffat, Charles Helm, Francois Coillard, William Sykes, Thomas M Thomas, Fr Robert Laws, Knight Bruce, Fr Law, Fr Kroot.

[b]. Describe the role played by missionaries in the colonisation of Zimbabwe. [11]

- 1836-Mzilikazi signed a treaty with Robert Moffat- establishing a long term friendship that helped the British in the 1880s
- The Moffat Agreement in 1888- in which Lobengula was persuaded to drop the Grobler Treaty –Lobengula agreed to be a friend of the British Queen and not to enter into any agreement without the knowledge of the British. Lobengula thought J.S. Moffat was trustworthy. This treaty signed by a missionary led to the signing of the Rudd Concession.
- During negotiations ,leading to the Rudd Concession, Rev Charles Helm played a leading role in persuading Lobengula to sign the concession
- Missionaries usually played an important role in the link between concession seekers as they spoke local languages.
- The establishment of missions, e.g Inyathi and Empandeni, helped those who visited Zimbabwe to find a place to stay[flag followed cross]
- The failure of Missionaries to convert many local people to Christianity resulted in some Missionaries e.g J.S. Moffat, to hate the Ndebele State"it will be a blessing to the world when they are broken up". So in a way encouraged the BSAC to use war to destroy the Ndebele State in order to loosen grip on potential converts
- Missionary road to the north from South used by whites, trade –encouraged by Missionary groups attracted whites.

[c]. How important was the role played by Missionaries in the colonisation of Zimbabwe? [8]

[i] Importance of Missionaries

- Helped in the signing of treaties
- Played as a link between Rhodes and Lobengula
- Establishment of missions which latter brought literacy
- Had knowledge of the culture of the local people
- Gave Africans false sense of security

[ii] Other important Factors:

- Role of traders ,hunters and explorers

- Rhodes and his BSAC regarded the Ndebele State as of strategic importance
- The scramble for Southern Africa increased competition for Zimbabwe as an area rich in gold
- Lack of unity in the state[Ndebele]
- Weakness of the local people militarily
- Lack of unity among the Shona.

[Nov2005]

60 [a].Identify any six aims of Christian missionaries in Matabeleland in the 19th century. [6]

- To convert heathen/spread Christianity
- To civilise the Africans
- To turn subsistence cultivators into independent commercial producers and craftsmen
- To develop an indigenous middle class to maintain and staff churches
- To promote legitimate trade
- To decampaign slave trade
- To promote equality/unity
- To colonise/pave way for colonisation

[b].Describe the work of Christian Missionaries in Matabeleland in the 19th century.[11]

- Mzilikazi allowed J.S. Moffat to establish a mission at Inyathi near Bulawayo[1859]
- Lobengula allowed L.MS to open Hope Fountain Mission[1870]
- Inyathi and Hope Fountain missionaries taught ,preached and wrote IsiNdebele books
- Cultivated crops on land given by Lobengula respectively
- Missionaries helped Mzilikazi and Lobengula to:
 - Repair guns
 - Inoculate cattle
 - Treat the sick
 - Write king's diplomatic letters

- Opened Empandeni near Bulawayo
- Missionaries acted as interpreters and advisors
- Paved the way to colonisation e.g Charles Helm

[c]. To what extent did the missionaries succeed in their work during this period?

[i] Successes [limited]:

- Set up mission stations
- Introduced literacy
- Introduced better farming methods
- Those who showed interest in message sent to distant places or punished

[ii] Failures:

- Till 1894 when Matabeleland was colonised by B.S.A C, missionaries produced no following among Ndebele after 30 years effort.
- Ndebele had own religion
- Ndebele economy based on raiding yet Christianity promoted peace
- Ndebele society had castes yet missionaries preached equality
- Potential converts punished/sent to remote areas/those who showed interest in Christian message were sent to distant places or punished
- LMS and Jesuits then campaigned for destruction of Ndebele State

[Nov 2007]

61[a]. Name six early missionary organisations in Zimbabwe during the 19th century
[6]

- London Missionary Society
- Roman Catholic Church
- Dutch Reformed Church
- The Anglican Church
- The Paris Evangelical Church
- The Berlin Missionary Church
- American Board of Foreign Missionary
- Methodist Church of Zimbabwe

[b].Describe the work of the missionary organisation in Mashonaland between 1850 and 1900. [11]

Dutch Reformed Church

- African evangelists were trained
- Francois Coillard of the P.E.M. with evangelist Sehahabane /set up a permanent station at Chivi but was short lived

Berlin Missionary Society

- Matibe and Mposi stations- set up by evangelists Madzima and Samuel who did the ground work
- In 1886/7 German missionaries were Knothe and Schellnus later came and enjoyed some successes, preaching, teaching skills such as reading and writing, agriculture, carpentry
- Building of hospitals
- Translating the bible into local languages
- Inoculating cattle, repairing guns, crop production, trading, letter writing
- Publishing books
- Paved way for colonisation
- Discouraging traditional practices

Roman Catholic Church

- In 1879, Fr Law , tried to establish a mission station in Chief Mzila 's land in the border region between Zimbabwe and Mozambique ,these were asked to convert other Africans
- Michael Buys opened a station at Zimuto near Masvingo under Chief Mugabe [Morgenster]
- Another station was opened at Chief Chivi's capital and a resident missionary was appointed
- They managed to preach ,teach and did literary work

Paris Evangelical Mission

- African evangelists and catechists from Lesotho did much of the work ,because it was feared Lobengula would not allow white missionaries to enter Mashonaland
- Evangelist expeditions reached Matibe, Mposi, Mudavanhu, Chingoma, Nyamhondo, Chivi, Mugabe, Chilimanzi and Dzike in south eastern

Mashonaland stations were opened at these places and preaching was done

Anglican Church

- Knight Bruce led an exploratory expedition to the Zambezi in 1888. He visited many Shona chiefs. In 1891 established the Diocese of Mashonaland; a station was opened at St Augustines.

Church of Christ

- Established a mission station at Chikore and Mt Selinda [Chirinda] in the eastern province of Manicaland [Chipinge]

[C]. Were Missionaries successful in their work during this period? Explain your answer. [8]

[i] Successes

- Managed to convert some Africans though to a limited extent
- Printed books
- Taught people to read and write, technical skills were imported e.g Mposi, Morgenster, Mzila, St Augustine
- Traditional practices like polygamy etc were discouraged
- Introduction of new crops widened the economy
- Medical services were made available

[ii] Failures

- Some missionaries were attacked and left the area
- Only converted very few Africans
- Attacked African traditions and divided Africans- Christians and non-Christians
- Power of chiefs undermined because chiefs discouraged conversion to Christianity
- Famine
- diseases

[Nov 2008]

62[a]. Name any six mission stations established by early European missionaries in Zimbabwe before 1900. [6]

Mission Station

Inyathi, Empandeni, Mzila, Hope Fountain, Mashayamombe, Chishawasha, St Augustines, Mt Selinda, Old Mutare, Pendamatenka, Rusitu, Holy Cross, Zimuto, Gokomere, Mposi, Chivi, Bernard Mizeki, Morgenster

[b].Outline the work of Catholic missionaries in Zimbabwe up to 1900.

- Jesuits led by Fr Bartholomew Kroot opened Mission at Empandeni and Bulawayo
- Used by Ndebele to repair guns, treat the sick and write the king's letters
- Missionaries preached to the people
- Missionaries also taught and carried out literary work eg Sindebele books were printed for Ndebele children to read
- Depelchin led Jesuits to Zambezi Valley and set up a station at Pandamatenka, he built the "Residence of the Holy Cross"
- Chiwashawasha was founded near Salisbury in 1892
- Only in the 1895 when many more missions opened were many converts made, after colonisation
- Built numerous churches and many converts made, built numerous churches and many converts accepted Christian standards
- Built schools that taught reading and writing
- They produced grammar books, translated religious and educational books into vernaculars
- New crops and vegetables were introduced and new crafts and skills practised e.g carpentry at Chiwashawasha etc
- Traded with local people
- Paved way for colonisation
- Condemned African religion
- New farming methods
- Introduced livestock breeding
- Fr Prestige supported destruction of the Ndebele state

[c].How successful was the work of Catholic Missionaries in Zimbabwe in this period?[8]

Successes:

- Established mission stations

- Inoculation of cattle transformed African language to written form [Ndebele and Shona]
- Translated religions and educational books
- Introduced new crops vegetables
- New crafts and skills practised
- Knowledge to use new implements e.g. Shovels and ploughs
- Established schools
- Set up hospitals, treated the sick
- Introduced livestock breeding
- Got some new converts
- Assisted in colonisation

Failures:

- Before colonisation in 1890 made little impact to convert Ndebele Shona
- Slave raiding and class system among Ndebele influenced Ndebele kings to discourage conversion
- Problems of diseases and poor communication
- Opposition from Muslims

[Nov 2009]

63 [a]. Name any three missionary societies and their respective leaders who came into Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [6]

- London Missionary Society---J.S. Moffat, C Helm, Price, Sykes, Thomas
- Anglican-Knight Bruce
- Berlin Missionary Society-Madzima and Samuel
- Roman Catholic Church—Fr Bartholomew Kroot, Fr Law, Depelchin
- Dutch Reformed Church-Michael Buys
- Paris Evangelical Mission-Coillard and Sehahabane

[b] Outline the problems experienced by missionaries in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [11]

- Tropical diseases
- Language problems as they tried to communicate with locals/with their home

countries

- Attacks by animals
- Locals resisted Christianity
- Transport problems
- Shortage of food they were used to
- Pressure from political leaders to be involved in colonisation
- Caught up in the competition among the European countries
- Shortage of medicines
- Opposition from African rulers
- Human resource shortage[manpower]
- Accommodation problems/shelter

[c].To what extent had missionaries solved these problems by 1900? [8]

Methods to solve problems

- Missionaries brought medicine
- Use of sign language, interpreter from South Africa
- Set up schools
- Assisted in the colonisation so that their work to spread Christianity was made easy
- Created roads
- Grew their own crops
- Built mission stations
- Used African catechists and evangelists
- Friendship with African chiefs
- Cheated some chiefs

[i] Successes

- Had assisted in the colonisation of Zimbabwe
- Stations built and clinics built
- Were growing own crops
- Rapid success after Ndebele had fallen

- Appointed some African catechists at some Chiefs' court

[ii] Failures

- Few people converted to Christianity
- Not many roads created
- Shortage of drugs
- Some chased out of the country-Coillard
- Some missions abandoned e.g Pandamatenka
- Some missionaries killed eg, Bernard Mizeki
- African religion remained strong

(Nov 2010)

64.(a) Name any three pioneer missionaries and any three pioneer mission stations in Zimbabwe during the 19th century. (6)

Pioneer Missionaries:

- John Smith Moffat, M.Thomas Morgan, Father Bartholomew Kroot
- Charles Helm, Bernard Mizeki, Madzima Samuel

Pioneer Mission Stations:

- Inyathi, Hope Fountain
- Morgenster Mission, Empandeni
- chishawasha

(b). What problems were faced by pioneer missionaries in their work in Zimbabwe during the 19th Century? (11)

- Cultural differences –e.g Christianity had difficulties in converting people
- Distrusted as they preached against customs such as killing twins, polygamy, caste system and raiding system
- Communication problems-differences in language
- Lack of supplies of European goods-food, medicine, tools, clothes
- Tropical diseases such as malaria
- Hostility of local people
- Killing of converts or exiling them, eg in the Ndebele Kingdom

- Warfare and raiding created fear among the missionaries
- Lack of roads-transport difficulties
- Being embroiled in local politics e.g succession disputes
- Manpower shortages
- Associated with colonisers
- Climatic conditions
- Literacy
- Competition with other religions
- Attack from wild animals
- Communication with mother countries
- Killing of missionaries

**(c).To what extent were the missionaries able to solve these problems at that time?
(8)**

- Teaching native children to read and write, learning native languages aided communication and preaching
- Clearing roads
- Friendship with local chiefs
- Building clinics for curing tropical diseases
- Growing crops for food
- Training of African catechists
- Translating of books into vernacular
- Promoting colonisation

Unsolved

- Africans still attached to their traditional religion and culture
- Ndebele still cherished caste and raiding systems
- Roads and telephones still rare
- Africans suspicious of Europeans or Missionaries.

[June 2011]

65[a].Name any six mission stations established in Zimbabwe between 1850 and

1900. [6]

- Empandeni, Hope Fountain, Inyathi, Chishawasha, Morgenster
- Chivi, Matibi, Mposi, Zimuto, Hartzel, Howard, Mount Selinda
- St Augustine, St Dominics, Mutambara, Nhowe, Bernad Mizeki

[b].Outline the work of the London Missionary Society (LMS) in Matabeleland in the 19th Century. [11]

- In 1859 J S Moffat established Inyathi mission
- LMS opened Hope Fountain in 1870, at the missions the missionaries taught and preached, grew their own food
- J S Moffat signed the Moffat Treaty with Lobengula in Feb 1888
- Rev C Helm persuaded Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concession in Oct 1888
- Missionaries in Matabeleland encouraged trade between Ndebele and whites
- Established schools, hospitals and churches
- Converted Ndebele into Christianity
- Repaired the king's guns, wrote king's letters, treated the sick
- Discouraged and undermined African religion and tradition
- Taught Ndebeles new skills such as carpentry, woodwork, metalwork etc
- Acted as interpreters (translators)
- Promoted literacy (Ndebele were taught how to read and write)

[c].How important was the role played by the LMS in the colonisation of Zimbabwe?

Role played by LMS in colonisation of Zimbabwe.

- In Feb 188, J S Moffat signed the Moffat Treaty on behalf of Rhodes. Lobengula agreed to cancel the Grobler treaty
- Oct 1888 Rev C Helm influenced Lobengula into signing the Rudd Concession
- C Helm recommended the destruction of the Ndebele state
- Missionaries hosted European visitors from Europe
- Missionary road became gateway into the interior of Southern Africa

Other factors

- Influence of explorers, hunters, traders and other ambitious people

- Rhodes' Cape to Cairo dream
- To exploit mineral resources(second rand expected in zim)
- Prestige, needs for markets and raw materials
- Need to invest surplus capital, new technology enabled the British to control foreign lands
- Competition among the Boers, Portuguese and Germans
- Availability of cheap labour in Zimbabwe
- Fertile lands and favourable climatic conditions for European settlement

[Nov 2011]

66.[a]. State any six reasons why the local people resisted missionary influence in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [6]

- Missionary formal education was meaningless to African way of life
- Lack of material gains
- Did not want to abandon their traditional religion
- Feared their trade would be disturbed
- Did not want to learn a new language
- Christianity denounced aspects such as raiding
- Attacked African administrative systems
- Suspected missionaries of having colonial aims
- Influence from traditional leaders / religious leaders
- Influence of Islam
- Whites blamed for natural calamities eg Drought, diseases, fever

[b]. Outline the ways used by local people to resist missionary influence in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [11]

- Moved far away from missionary settlements
- Continued to practise traditional religion
- Raids continued

- Refused to attend schools
- Killed some missionaries
- Refused to give food to missionaries
- Accused some missionaries of spies
- Punished or killed potential converts
- Accused missionaries of using forbidden routes
- Expulsion of missionaries
- Some Africans continued to follow islam
- Some continued to trade with Muslims
- Movement of missionaries was restricted.
- Refused to work for the missionaries
- African leaders discouraged people from attending churches.

**[c].Were these people successful in resisting missionary influence at that time?
Explain your answer. [8].**

Successes

- Many people not converted
- Few people attended schools
- Killed some missionaries
- Some converts were killed
- Refused to learn the new language
- Expulsion of missionaries
- Some point s in B applies.

Failures

- Hospitals were built
- Some people were converted
- Other people were educated
- Mission stations were established
- Schools were built
- All missionary successes were failures by Africans to resist.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

[Nov 2003]

67 [a]. State any six factors that made Britain to be the first country in the world to industrialise. [6]

- Enclosure of land
- An increase in population
- Control of international trade
- The economy was strong
- The emergency of the middle class which had money to invest
- The government was stable and country enjoyed peace
- Availability of iron and coal in the country
- Possession of colonies for raw materials e.g cotton for textiles

[b]. What were the results of industrialisation in Britain? [11]

- Use of machines/accidents
- Goods were plenty and cheaper than before
- Many people began to live in urban areas
- Working class and capitalists became the main classes
- Many inventions made-telephone, motor cars, gramophones, radios,
- Working and living conditions were generally bad
- Improvement of transport-tarred roads and railways. Use of steam engines
- Need for colonies as sources of raw materials and markets
- A labour based political party was formed
- Better scientific knowledge was used
- Unemployment, Child labour

[c]. How important was this industrialisation in the scramble for Southern Africa? [8]

[i] Importance of industrialisation to the scramble in Southern Africa

- Need for raw materials and markets
- New technology enabled them to conquer more lands
- Availability of funds to invest in new lands

- To control strategic areas for trade at the Cape
- The invention of steam ship made movement easier
- To resettle troublesome workers or citizens

[ii] Other factors for scramble

- Spread of Christianity
- Prestige
- To stop slavery and slave trade
- Political control of new lands as superior race
- Precious minerals like gold and diamonds
- Hunting expeditions
- Influence of explorers and ambitious people
- Good climatic conditions, fertile soils

[June 2004]

68[a].Mention any six inventions made during the Industrial revolution in Britain. [6]

- Seed drill, Railways, Spinning machines[flying shuttle, spinning jenny]
- Steam engine, telegraph.
- Motorcars
- Weaving machines

[b]. Describe the methods used by the working class in Britain to resist capitalist exploitation up to 1870.

- Workers staged strikes and demonstrations
- Workers broke machines for taking away their work, e.g Luddites-1813 broke machines under leadership of Ned Ludd such as knitting frames shearing machines and weaving machines.
Political protest
- After failure of machine breaking because of government repression,
- Workers used more powerful methods of protest such as the people's Charter
- Petitioned government through collection of millions of signatures of people wanting change in 1839,1842 and 1848
- Petitions were rejected

- Between 1850 and 1860 skilled workers began to organise trade unions –to fight for improved conditions ,defend their rights for improved wages
- British trade unions were aggressive to capitalism

[c].Why were the workers largely unsuccessful in achieving their aims? [8]

Workers were largely unsuccessful in realising their aims mainly because:

- The government which included capitalists used force against workers who broke machines to protect capitalist factories
- Arrested, imprisoned and executed machine breakers
- Government rejected demands of Chartists because some of the government were factory owners
- Also government forbade formation of trade unions for some reasons
 - [i] Also initially workers were uneducated and not united
- Lacked ideas and programmes for change
- Workers lacked political power to force the government to make changes
- Hence government used repression against machine breakers
- Workers were not represented in parliament

[Nov 2005]

69 [a].Give any six factors that made Britain the first country in the world to industrialise.[6]

- The enclosure system
- An increase in population
- Control of international trade
- A sound economy
- emergence of a middle class with surplus of raw materials
- A developed banking sector[loans]
- Important technological inventions
- Transport revolution

[b].Describe the economic effects of industrialisation on Britain which led to the scramble for Southern Africa.

- Need for raw materials

- Need for markets
- Need for colonies to invest surplus capital
- To export troublesome workers
- Important technological innovations facilitated colonisation
- Faster steam ships
- Need to protect strategic areas
- Cheap labour
- Searching for land
- Population increase
- Maxim gun
- Medical advances[Quinine]

[c].How far did the effects of industrialisation in Britain contribute to the Scramble for Southern Africa?

Above economic factors led to/contribute to the scramble for Southern Africa

Other factors

- To spread religion
- Strategic reasons
- Political rivalry
- Humanitarian reason
- Prestigious reasons
- Weaknesses of Africans
- Need to control gold and diamonds in Southern Africa etc

(Nov 2010)

70(a).State any three classes and their duties during the Industrial Revolution in Britain.(6)

- Workers\Proletariat-----working in factories
- Peasants-----working in fields
- Landlords-----owned land
- Capitalists-----owners of factories

- Aristocracy----- Ruling class.

(b).Describe the economic and social problems caused by he Industrial Revolution in Britain. (11)

Economic:

- Shortage of raw materials
- Peasants –were landless and poor\poverty
- Long working hours
- Low wages
- Strikes, demonstrations and riots by workers resisting capital exploitation
- Production in factories disrupted
- Child labour- exposed to unprotected machines and unventilated factories
- Women also worked in the harsh conditions
- Widespread unemployment and poverty
- Shortages of food, market, surplus capital, lack of investment opportunities

Social Problems:

- Workers were accommodated in poorly lit and uninventilated dormitories
- Crowded conditions-outbreak of diseases, prostitution and crime
- Insanitary conditions- lack of piped water, common toilets
- Pollution was high
- Unemployment
- Social inequalities between rich and poor
- Class struggles
- Lack of education and health facilities
- Poorly lit streets
- Increase in population
- High death rates

(c).To what extent did economic problems contribute to the Scramble for Southern Africa? (8)

- Need for raw materials by industrialists

- Need for more land need for cheap labour
- Need for new areas for investment
- Need for markets, fertile soils

Other factors

- Strategic reasons
- Humanitarian reasons
- Prestige reasons
- Explorers encouraged colonisation
- Public opinion and pressure
- White regarded themselves as superior who should rule Africa
- Surplus population in Europe
- Spread of Christianity
- Weaknesses of Africans
- Climatic conditions

[June 2011]

71 [a].List any six problems which affected factory workers in Britain during the Industrial Revolution. [6]

- Deaths, overcrowding, dust
- Low wages, loud noise,high temperatures
- Long working hours, lack of ventilation, Chimney smokes
- No protective clothing, operating dangerous machines leading to injuries
- Child labour,women labour, poor lighting
- No insurance cover against accidents, lack of education

[b].Describe the economic effects of the Industrial Revolution in Britain [11]

- Led to the scramble for southern Africa
- Production of plenty and cheaper goods
- Use of new invented machines
- High rate of unemployment
- Need for colonies as sources of raw materials, markets, new investment areas

- Transport improvements- roads, railway, canals
- Poor Working conditions
- Use of scientific methods e,g crop rotation
- New inventions-radios, cars, telephones
- Capitalist class and working class emerged as major classes
- Collapse of cottage industries

[c].How far was the Industrial Revolution responsible for the colonization of Southern Africa?

[8]

Influence of Industrial Revolution

- Need for markets, raw materials
- Easier travelling due to the use of steamship
- New technology led to the conquest of new lands
- Discovery of quinine enabled Europeans to settle in malaria infested areas
- Need for lands to invest surplus capital

Other factors

- Spread of Christianity
- Good climatic conditions, prestige reasons
- Stop slave trade and slavery, influence of individuals e,g Rhodes
- Strategic reasons, local weaknesses

[Nov 2011]

72[a].State any six economic benefits that the British got from the Industrial Revolution.[6]

- Employment in the Industry
- Food became cheaper
- Standard of living improved
- Work became easier and faster
- There was development of better transport system, eg roads, railways

- Clothing became cheaper
- There was mass production of goods
- Goods were readily available
- Technological improvement
- Markets
- Increased exports

[b]. Describe the social effects of the industrial revolution in Britain. [11]

- Workers were overcrowded at work and in their homes
- Diseases like T.B. were common place and would easily spread among workers
- Workers lived in shanties and slums
- Sanitary conditions were poor, eg the bucket system
- Factories were poorly ventilated
- Child labour was rampant
- There was high crime rate
- There was immorality –decay in morals as workers would engage in activities like prostitution, theft, gambling, and alcoholism.
- Population increased
- There was improvement in medical facilities and medication
- There was reduction of infant infant mortality
- Improvement in education
- Women labour was rampant
- Development of social inequality
- Urbanisation/growth of cities and towns
- Peoples' life expectancy wass improved
- Poor medication for poor society
- Unemployment
- Povert and destitution

[c].How far did these effects contribute to the scramble for Southern Africa? [8]

Contribution of Social Effects to Scramble for Southern Africa.

- Creation of riff- raff (social misfits), eg Mozambique
- Need to find settlement areas for excess population
- Discovery of quinine enabled people to live in malaria infested areas of southern Africa
- Medical recommendations for the ill to live in warm areas of Southern Africa than the wet areas of Europe

Contribution of other factors

- Missionary request
- Need for raw materials
- Search for investment opportunities
- Search for markets
- Ambitious individuals like Rhodes
- Fertile lands /soils
- Cheap labour, Prestige, Strategic reasons
- White supremacy
- Civilisation
- Slave trade, Suitable climate , role of hunters and traders
- Technological gap, weaknesses of locals

Colonisation of Southern Africa

[Specimen]

73(a) List three political and three economic reasons why European countries scrambled for territory in Southern Africa. [6]

- Strategic reasons
- Need for raw materials
- Need for markets
- Need for investment areas
- Power to influence events in Europe
- Influence of political and imperialists people like Rhodes

(b) Describe the part played by Cecil John Rhodes in the colonisation of Southern Africa. [11]

- Rhodes spearheaded the British thrust to acquire territory
- He used his wealth from his Diamond/Gold adventure in South Africa
- He wanted the Cape to dominate a united South Africa which led to a clash with the Boer states
- 1881 he entered the Cape Parliament
- Used his time there to call for British expansion northwards
- Realised the barrier caused by the existence of the 2 Boer republics north of the Vaal
- After failing to get ready co-operation from the Boer states he led a campaign to establish British influence into Bechuanaland.
- Idea was to stop Boer northward expansion
- 1886 the Bechuanaland Protectorate was established with Rhodes' help.
- Rhodes also advanced the Cape to Cairo theme. Campaigned for British expansion North of the Limpopo.
- Sent envoys to make negotiations with the Africans north of the Limpopo.
- 1888 got the Rudd concession from Lobengula king of the Ndebele.
- 1889 got a Royal Charter from the British Queen giving the right to occupy the area of Zimbabwe.
- 1890 the pioneer column was sent from Bechuanaland and the area was occupied in September 1890.
- Thus kept corridor for British expansion open, i.e. closed from Portuguese Westward expansion, German Eastward expansion and Boer Northward expansion
- 1890-1900 British increased their intention to control all South Africa with some push from Rhodes whose B.S.A.Co was now running Rhodesia.
- 1899-1901 the second Boer led to the union of S.A. in 1910 under British rule, which had been Rhodes' ambition

(c) How successful was he in gaining territory in this region? [8]

- He increased the British territorial interest in Southern Africa
- Got Bechuanaland ahead of the Germans and the Boers.
- Secured Rhodesia ahead of the Germans, Portuguese and Boers

- Used tact to out manoeuvre rivals, i.e. tricked local leaders and undermined representatives of other nationalities.
- Strategy of enclosing the Boers worked when later these were dispossessed.
- His effort led British territory to expand even North of the Zambezi
- Germans ended up gaining German South West Africa only
- The Portuguese still managed to gain two large territories in Portuguese east Africa and Portuguese West Africa
- These successes were an indirect result of Rhodes' campaigns on behalf of the British

[Specimen]

74[a]. Name six different professions of the early European settlers who came to southern Africa [6].

- Doctors
- Missionaries
- Engineers
- Educators
- Traders
- Miners
- Farmers

[b]. Describe the political, social and economic changes brought upon Africans in Southern Africa by colonisation. [11]

- Africans lost territories eg Griqualand West was annexed; Germany W.A. west colonisation, and Rhodesia was occupied.
- African chiefs were dethroned, either through treaties or through conquest [Khama and Lobengula respectively]
- African people lost freedom because colonial rule was not as loose as the rule by the African chiefs
- Africans were to some extent made into some kind of unity especially where they sought to resist the push of colonisation.
- Africans in colonised areas lost economically e.g lost cattle, lost land, lost trade freedom, lost their mines.
- They were displaced and families separated due to labour needs by

colonisers

- They often received poor treatment, e.g low wages, bad living conditions, having to work for long hours
- Under colonial governments the Africans suffered racial discrimination
- Many facets of European culture were introduced, e.g language, dress, education and religion
- Colonisation also created the cash economy among the Africans which came with the culture of having to pay taxes
- Africans were introduced to new ways of sustenance e.g new type of health services

[c].Were these changes beneficial to the Africans? Explain your answer. [8]

Most changes were not beneficial to the Africans as the changes brought many new problems and disadvantages.

- Politically handicapped e.g no parliamentary representation, no vote , no civil rights
- Cash economy caused labour migrations and breakdown of family unit, led to moral decadence
- Unfair labour practices affected them adversely.
- Cultural changes were to some extent beneficial e.g new health facilities, better dress, better food, better education system though limited
- Modern development through the work of people like engineers brought some improvement for the Africans, e.g transport, houses.
- Farming methods were improved and later led to increased food supply
- The emphasis of the South African Government of a policy of discrimination caused whatever benefits the Africans might have stood to gain to remain most limited

[Nov 2005]

75 [a]List any six wars of African resistance to colonialism in Southern Africa between 1870 and 1890.

- Anglo-Zulu war of 1879; Bambata rebellion; Herero Rising; Nama Rising;
- Anglo-Ndebele war; Ndebele-Shona; Sotho Rising; The gun war; Griqua-Tlhaping rising; British-Pedi war; Portu-Gaza war 1895

[b].Outline giving examples, the methods used by colonial powers to partition Southern Africa. [11]

- Wars of conquest e,g the Anglo-Ndebele war of 1893 and the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879
- Treaties-e,g Rudd concession[1888]
- Offered protection e,g Sotho, Tswana, Swazi
- Deception-verbal and written terms of the Rudd concession
- The use of conferences eg the Berlin conferences
- Use of missionaries, hunters, traders, explorers
- Buying of concessions eg Lippert treaty
- Use of ambitious and powerful leaders e,g Rhodes
- Use of chartered companies
- Use of official agents

[c].How far did the effects of industrialisation on Britain contribute to the scramble for Southern Africa?

African failure to resist partition

White strengths

- White invaders had superior weapons eg Maxim gun
- Better communication eg telegraph wires; horses
- Better defences e,g laagers
- A trained army
- White reinforcements
- Many resources

African weaknesses:

- Disunited, Some joined the invader and did not participate in fighting of the enemy e,g Shona did not support Ndebele in 1893 war. Some Shona fought on side of whites eg Mutasa/Khamas/Ngwato
- Poor weapons
- Poor communication system e,g footing
- Misled by religious leaders
- Poor strategies

[June 2006]

76[a].Identify:

- [i] the four colonial powers involved in the scramble for Southern Africa, and [4]**
- [ii] any two local agents of colonialism in Southern Africa.**

[2]

- Britain-Cecil John Rhodes, John Moffat
- Germany
- Portugal-Paul Kruger, Lippert

Shippard Launderettes

N.B. Accept Hunters Missionaries and Traders.

[b].Outline the British efforts to acquire colonies in Southern Africa between 1870 and 1890

Britain used the claim to diamond area of Kimberly to found their Griqualand West Colony.

- Britain incorporated Basutoland into Cape Colony in 1871. Basutoland sought protection due to missionary influence.
- Swaziland also sought British protection from Boers expansion eastwards from Transvaal
- Natal annexed by British to protect it from Boer trekkers
- Defeat of the Zulus and incorporated into Natal (labour for mines and plantations)
- British secured road to Central Africa (1877-86) by securing protectorate over Bechuanaland to stop Boers from Transvaal linking up with Germans from the west (Role of Rhodes and Missionaries)
- Use of Moffat, Rudd, Charter and Missionaries
- Pioneer Column
- British conquest and disarmament of African States 1877-86, Anglo-Boer war,
- Anglo-Pedi war
- Zulu under Cetshwayo (1872-84)

[c].How far were the British efforts influenced by the discovery of minerals in South Africa [8]

- Colonisation of Griqualand West, the second Anglo- Boer federation and occupation of Mashonaland all influenced by desire to control gold and diamond resources.

- Crushing of the Zulu state ,Pedi, etc intended to enforce forced labour to mines in South Africa by creating reserves

Other factors:

- Need to find raw materials and markets
- Prestige eg Rhodes Cape to Cairo vision
- To secure the missionary road to the north
- Strategic reasons-eg Rhodes wanted to encircle the Boers
- Missionary influence
- Fertile soils and pastures

[Nov 2006]

77[a].Name:

[i]. The five territories that fell under British influence and, [5]

[ii].one territory that fell under German influence, during the scramble for Southern Africa [1]

Britain : Lesotho, Swaziland; South Africa; Botswana; Zimbabwe; Zambia; Malawi

Germany : Namibia/S.W.A

[B].Outline the reasons for the colonisation of Southern Africa between 1870 and 1890.

- Desire for markets
- Demand for raw materials
- To invest surplus capital
- Need for land
- Need for cheap labour
- Germany and Italy wanted colonies for prestige
- Need for military bases
- To protect routes e.g missionary road
- Better communication; medicine; firearms
- Berlin conference precipitated the scramble
- Boer nationalism in S.A

- Desire to stop slave trade and slavery ,Christianity and western civilisation
- Africans militarily weak and disunited
- Role of local agents
- Germany's participation for diplomatic reasons
- Room for surplus population

**[c].To what extent were the Africans to blame for the colonisation of Southern Africa?
[8]**

[i].African blameworthiness:

- Disunity
- Military weakness invited Europeans
- Tribal wars, e.g Tswana and Korana[both used Boer mercenaries against each other. Boers finally gained Stella land to Goshen.
- Some asked for colonial power protection from raids by neighbours, e.g Ngwato got British protection from Ndebele raids
- Illiteracy made Africans vulnerable during treaty negotiations

[ii] Other factors

- Forces of industrial capitalism too strong e,g Britain and Germany
- European determination to colonise helpless Africans
- Cheating during treaty negotiations
- Illiteracy made Africans vulnerable during negotiations
- Role of missionaries, hunters, explorers and traders

[Nov 2007]

78[a].Identify

[i] anyfour areas colonised by Britain and

[ii] thetwo areas colonised by Portugal in Southern Africa [6]

- Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia, Malawi,
- Angola, Mozambique

[b]Outline the local factors that caused European powers to scramble for territory in Southern Africa between 1870 and 1890.

- Weaknesses amongst Africans led to failure of resistance to colonisation

- Disunity
- Poor weapons
- Poor strategies
- Discovery of minerals such as diamonds and gold in South Africa precipitated scramble for Zimbabwe between Boers and Britain
- Presence of European Christian missionaries in African states persuaded African states to accept protection or sign treaties with European groups
- Signing of treaties
- Ban slavery
- Strategic reasons-Britain declared "Protectorate" over Botswana in 1885 to keep missionary road to the north secure- as gateway into Central Africa
- Existence of people on the spot such as Rhodes, and Harry Johnson who used their energies and wealth for colonisation of African states.
- Local rivalries between European powers
- Good climate, pastures, cattle, cheap labour, markets, minerals

[c].How far were African states to blame for the colonisation? [8]

Blameworthiness of Africans

- Disunity which prevented collective action against European imperialism
- Acceptance of Christian missionaries in their territories who later acted as agents of European colonisation
- Acceptance of traders who also persuaded them to sign treaties and knew the geography of the land to be colonised
- Wars between African states weakened their capacity to resist
- Illiteracy ,acceptance of bribes

Other factors

- African states not as technologically advanced as Europeans in terms of weapons
- European forces were mobile as they used horses and chariots to carry weapons
- Africa leaders were not educated and were easily deceived by European agents
- Deceits by European agents

- Need for foreign goods such as cloth and jewellery forced African states to accept traders and allow exploitation of their mineral wealth by Europeans
- Fate of African states was decided at the Berlin West Africa Conference 1884-85

[Nov 2008]

79[a]. Identify any six European agents who participated in the scramble for Southern Africa [6]

- Rhodes; Herr Luderitz; John Smith Moffat; Charles Rudd; Piet Grobler, Francis Thompson; Rochford Maguire, Sydney Shippard.

[b]. Outline the reasons for European scramble for Southern Africa. [11]

- Raw materials needed to sustain the expansion of European Industry accelerated by the industrial revolution
- To ensure continued supply, colonisers scrambled for in Southern Africa
- Need for markets for processed goods. Southern Africa a potential market
- Need to invest surplus capital in Southern Africa
- Discovery of gold and diamonds sparked scramble for territories north of the Limpopo [searched for second rand]
- Protectionist tendencies in Europe in 1885 made powers scramble for territories before rivals grabbed them and exclude their traders
- Fertile soils
- Cheap labour
- Favourable climatic conditions
- Germans wanted a place in the sun
- Rhodes had the Cape to Cairo dream, all to be painted Red
- Boers sought to extend their territory beyond the Limpopo river to avoid being encircled by the British
- British, who always tried to control them, attempted to stop them from doing so
- Portuguese expansionist policy to the west
- British/Rhodes wanted to keep the "missionary road"
- Portuguese wanted to link Portuguese East Africa with Angola.

Germans to link South West Africa with Tanzania/Tanganyika.

- Control of the Cape of good Hope
- To bring western civilisation to Southern Africa and discourage evil practices such as raiding
- Some Christians became agents of imperialism e.g Charles Helm and John Smith Moffat
- Racism
- To spread Christianity
- To spread 3Rs
- To end slavery

[c].How important was industrialisation in the colonisation of Southern Africa? [8]

Importance of industrialisation

- Industrialisation in Europe led to demand for raw materials and markets in Southern Africa. Colonies would supply raw materials e.g cotton, tobacco etc
- Excess capital would be invested in mining activities in South Africa
- Technological advancement
- Employment
- Discovery of medicines

Other factors

- Political reasons for the scramble
- Disunity amongst Africans
- Humanitarian factors
- Poor weapons for defence

[Nov 2008]

80[a].Identify any six African chiefdoms colonised by the Europeans in Southern Africa.[6]

- Ndebele, Makoni, Mashayamombe, Chinamhora, Chihota, Mangwende, Zvimba, Mugabe, Mutasa, Zulu, Xhosa, Ngwato, Swazi, Gaza, Pedi, Sotho, Lozi.

[b].Outline the methods used by European powers to colonise chiefdoms in Southern Africa during the scramble [11]

- Warfare-e.g 1893 Anglo-Ndebele War,1896/7 Ndebele –Shona uprisings, Anglo-Zulu war, the war of gun between British and Sotho 1884-5,the Boer-Pedi war.
- Treaty-making/Diplomacy- e.g Moffat Treaty February 1888,Rudd Concession October 1888 ,Lippert Concession 1890.Mutasa Treaty
- Granting of Charter-eg Rhodes granted Charter by Queen to authorise colonisation of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi
- Use of Chartered companies e,g Zambezi company, B.A.S.C
- Trickery-Lobengula given verbal promises in the Rudd Concession that were never fulfilled
- The protectorate system in Barotseland Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.
- Bribery-Lotshe was bribed to influence Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concession.
- The use of traders e,g Baines
- The use of hunters e,g Selous

[c].Why were the Europeans successful in colonising the African chiefdoms during this period? [8].

Advantages of Europeans /European strengths

- Superior weapons, better communication in war
- Used tricks
- Used bribery
- Used dynamite
- Use of agents
- Use of missionaries
- Use of traders
- Use of hunters

Disadvantages of Africans/Weaknesses

- Desire for foreign goods
- Inferior weapons
- Poor war strategies

- Poor communication
- Illiteracy[could not interpret treaties]
- Disunity e,g among the Shona

[Nov 2009]

81[a].Identify any six whites that helped in the colonisation of Southern Africa. [6]

- Rhodes, Kruger
- Grobler, Duke of Abercorn
- J.S. Moffat, Queen Victoria
- Selous, Lord Salisbury.
- Helm, Penne-father, Bismarck, Jameson

[b].Describe the competition for the colonisation of southern Africa.

- British and Boers-competed for control of the Ndebele as shown by the signing of the Grobler and Moffat Treaty. Britain ended up as the winners after the signing of the Rudd Concession
- Britain and Boers competed for the control of the diamond wealth in Kimberly. This led to British annexation of Orange Free State.
- British desire to access Nguni labour force and to encircle the Boers led to annexation of Natal and to declare a protectorate over Bechuanaland so as to preserve the 'missionary road' and thwart Boer expansion westwards. Boers had declared two republics of Stella land and Goshen.
- The second Anglo-Boer war was part of the struggle to control the gold wealth at the Witwatersrand.
- Britain and Portugal competed for the control of Mashonaland which Ndebele claimed to control
- Portuguese intended to join Portuguese East Africa[P.E.A] with Angola whilst Rhodes had Cape to Cairo dream
- Expeditions to Mutasa and Gaza State
- Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891 resolved boundaries between Rhodesia and P.E.A.
- Germany and Britain-British influence was spreading from the South to the North whilst Germany was expanding eastwards from the area she had i,e S.W.A. Britain declared a protectorate in Bechuanaland in 1885 to thwart German expansion and preserve missionary road.

[c].To what extent were the people of Southern Africa affected by this competition up to 1900? [8]

Positive Effects

- Some states gained protection and remained intact e,g Lozi of Lewanika; Khama's Ngwato; Sotho of Moshoeshoe
- Some chiefs retained their power e,g Lewanika
- Many missionaries visited the state to convert people to Christianity
- Trade with foreigners increased
- End of ethnic wars(Ndebele vs Shona or Ngwato; Zulu-Pedi clashes, etc)
- Ndebele state remained intact up to 1893

Disadvantages

- Loss of independence
- Erosion of African culture
- Loss of wealth e,g raw materials
- Colonial wars and wars of dispossessions
- High death rate(Maxim gun usage)
- Cheated in treaties
- Ndebele king spent time dealing with concession seekers
- Taxation
- Forced labour
- Causes of uprisings

[Nov 2003]

82[a]Namethree European countries that were involved in the scramble for Southern Africa and the areas they occupied. [6]

[i]Germany-Namibia.

[ii]Britain—Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa, Malawi.

[iii]Portugal—Mozambique, Angola

[b]Describe the competition for the control of Southern Africa by the European powers between 1870 and 1890. [11]

- Britain and Germany-Britain in South Africa and Germany in South West Africa (Namibia) wanted control of Botswana and Ndebele country. Germany's efforts frustrated when Britain occupied Botswana- protectorate status. Britain occupied Mashonaland and Matabeleland after the Rudd Concession and the Anglo Ndebele War.
- Britain and Portugal competed for the control of Mashonaland and Manicaland. Portugal had occupied Mozambique and wanted to use her long established relationship with the Shona to control these areas. Britain from South Africa wanted to realize her dreams of Cape to Cairo route
- Britain and the Boers competed for control in South Africa. The Boers had occupied Transvaal so wanted to expand northwards, Britain was at the Cape, wanted Zimbabwe, to realise Cape to Cairo dream. Competition shown by signing of the Grobler Treaty in 1887-Boers,Lobengula and the Moffat Treaty in 1888 between the British and Lobengula ,Boers failed to expand westwards because of Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Rudd Concession.

[c].Was Cecil John Rhodes an important factor in the scramble for Southern Africa? Explain your answer. [8]

His importance

- Rhodes –an ambitious and rich individual who wanted to promote British imperialism
- The hope to find the second rand (gold) to the north of the Limpopo
- Strategic importance of the Cape
- To get raw materials and have markets
- Political control of the region
- Rhodes important in that he personally financed and encouraged the occupation of areas north of the Limpopo.

Other factors

- Role of missionaries
- Portuguese
- Boers/Germans

[Nov 2004]

83[a] Name any six African kingdoms colonised by Europeans in Southern Africa during the 19th century.

- Ndebele, Zulu, Sotho.
- Swazi, Ngwato, Kololo

- Tswana, Gaza, Xhosa, Pedi

[b].Describe the various methods used by the Europeans to colonise Southern Africa. [11]

- Treaties and agreements-e,g Rudd Concession, Moffat Treaty
- Use of force and wars –Anglo-Zulu war 1879,Anglo-Ndebele war 1893
- Use of missionaries ,traders and explorers- Rev Helm, L.M.S.in the Zambezi valley
- Protectorate states-Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland
- Ambitious individuals- C.J. Rhodes
- Use of companies-B.S.S.C.
- Use of Concession –seekers and hunters and buying agreements.
- Bribery of African chiefs
- Trickery

[c].How effective were the methods used by Europeans in colonisation of Southern Africa? [8]

[i] Effective as shown by the colonisation of the following kingdoms

- Treaties-Moffat, Rudd Concession
- Wars-Anglo-Zulu war 1897,Anglo-Ndebele war 1893
- Protectorates-Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland
- Use of chartered companies

[ii]Effective to a limited extent

- Rudd Concession which did not result in the colonisation of the Ndebele state, war had to be fought to break up the state
- Protectorate status gave the countries some measure of autonomy

[Nov 2004]

84[a] List any six problems faced by Africans during the colonisation of Southern Africa. [6]

- Wars which resulted in the death of many people
- Shortage of food as production of food was negatively affected
- Health delivery services disrupted/ disruption of African culture

- Disruption of trade
- Families were disorganised
- Loss of land
- Loss of cattle
- Humiliation by whites

[b].Describe the methods used by African states in Southern Africa to resist colonisation up to 1900. [11]

- Resisted by fighting colonisers, e.g Zulu, Ndebele
- Signed agreements with some countries against other possible colonisers, e.g the Moffat Agreement, Lippert Concession
- Sought protectorate status for their states, e.g Bechuanaland
- Killed whites in isolated places, farms and mines
- Attempted to cancel Treaties-e.g Lobengula
- Resisted Christianity
- Mosheshoe needed Christianity to resist Boers

[c].How successful were the Africans in resisting colonisation in this period? [8]

Successful

- Protectorate status as some African states had some autonomy
- Treaties/ Agreements delayed the colonisation of some African states-e.g the Moffat Agreement

Not successful

- Wars –the African states were defeated resulting in the colonisation of the state e.g the Zulu state ,the Ndebele state
- Protectorate-lost independence

85.(a)State any six African Kingdoms colonised by the whites during the Scramble for Southern Africa. (6)

- Sotho, Swazi, Gaza.
- Zulu, Ndebele, Pedi

(b).Describe the terms of the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885. (11)

- A inform other countries of its sphere of influence to prevent counter clashes

- Freedom of navigation on major rivers such as the Niger, Nile, Congo and Zambezi
- Recognition of existing spheres of influence by European countries, e.g Congo and Niger delta.
- Africa divided into 20 territorial units
- Signing of treaties to legitimise occupation
- If any 2 countries quarrelled, sign a treaty to solve the problem
- Hoisting of flag of the coloniser
- Agreed to ban slavery
- Independent witness, Defining of boundaries or spheres of influence
- Doctrine of effective occupation

(c).To what extent did the Berlin Conference contribute to the scramble for Southern Africa? (8)

As a catalyst to Scramble:

- European countries competed for unoccupied areas of Southern Africa
- Conference legitimised occupation of Southern Africa
- There was also scramble to define and extend boundaries of existing sphere of influence by the British, Portuguese, Boers and Germans.

Other factors:

- Need for raw materials \markets\investments
- Strategic reasons
- Humanitarian reasons-spread of Christianity.
- Racial and prestige reasons
- Work of explorers who drew maps of Africa, revealed areas with valuable resources.
- Work of hunters, missionaries, Concession seekers.

[June 2011]

86[a].Identify any six areas colonized by Britain during the Scramble for Southern Africa. [6]

- Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia

- Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa. Botswana.

[b]. Outline the economic factors which influenced the scramble for southern Africa between 1870 and 1900. [11]

- Need for cheap labour, need for markets
- Discovery of minerals such as gold, diamonds
- Need for raw materials, need to acquire protectorate for trade
- Need for wildlife, desire for fertile soils
- To invest surplus capital, good climatic conditions for some crops
- Strategic reasons e.g control of the Cape of Good Hope
- Desire for cattle

[c]. To what extent were the Africans to blame for the colonisation of Southern Africa? [8]

African blameworthiness

- Inferior military equipment, Disunity
- Some agreed to colonial protection to avoid raids from neighbours e.g Ndwandwe.
- Tribal wars, acceptance of missionaries who latter facilitated colonisation
- Illiteracy- did not understand terms of treaties e.g Lobengula
- Some chiefdoms collaborated with colonial agents

Other factors

- Whites had superior weapons
- Industrial capitalism had strong needs
- Europeans tricked Africans during treaty negotiations
- Berlin conference of 1884-85
- Influence of missionaries, traders and hunters

COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE

[Specimen]

87[a]. Name six treaties that were signed between Lobengula and the Concession seekers before 1893.

[6]

- Tati Concession

- Baines treaty
- Grobler treaty
- Moffat treaty
- Rudd Concession
- Lippert Concession

[b].What problems did Lobengula face in dealing with Concession seekers [11]

- Opposition from his army who wanted all foreigners kicked out
- Language problem in communication
- Poor advice from his councillors
- Dishonest advice from white acquaintances e.g Missionaries and hunters
- The difficulty of judging which was the best European group to deal with
- Poor education level preventing him from fully understanding the implication of what he was required to sign
- He was afraid of what might happen if he did not sign
- Concession seekers also cheated when sometimes they pretended to be working each other to influence his decision, e.g Lippert sold his concession to Rhodes.
- He also had weaknesses for luxury goods and was easily influenced by receiving gifts of no lasting value
- In Rudd Concession the imperialists fooled him by stressing only the verbal word which they knew Africans valued most, and wrote something else down for Lobengula to sign.

[c].How far was Lobengula successful in dealing with the Concession seekers? [8]

- Imperialists used bribery to get his officers to act on their side e.g Lotshe who was later executed by the Ndebele
- Fear of the harm that might befall his kingdom made him make rush decisions to sign
- Concession seekers showed such determination that unnerved Lobengula, once they came they did not a 'no' for an answer.
- Used the delaying tactic by making them wait for long periods
- Made them perform tasks before dealing with them
- Though always advised to the contrary he always met next group of

concession seekers

- Idea was to play them one against the other
- He failed to ward them off and was always pushed into giving in more to each new group in hope it would stop there
- He also failed to seek the white man's game of psychological war on him, where they exaggerated the danger of his not coming to terms with them thus making him sign treaties earlier than he should have
- The determination of the Europeans meant that Lobengula had no chance of succeeding against the concession seekers. Colonialism/Imperialism was unstoppable and either way, he was going to be absorbed.

[Nov 2003]

88 [a] State six terms of the Rudd Concession.

[6]

- The Ndebele king to receive a monthly salary of 100 pounds.
- Ndebele ruler to receive 1000 rifles and 100 000 rounds of ammunition
- A gunboat to patrol the Zambezi river or €500 instead
- Metals and mineral rights granted to Rhodes and his group
- Power given to the British to do what they deem necessary to protect their interests
- Not to grant land or mineral rights without British concurrence
- Verbal terms:
 - Not more than 10 unarmed men
 - Notices to put in S. African papers
 - Surrendering of firearms

[b].Describe the organisation and movement of the Pioneer column into the area between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers.

[11]

[i] Organisation:

- After obtaining the royal charter ,Rhodes recruited pioneers to occupy Zimbabwe
- 200 recruited, who represented various trades. Most were bellow 30 years ;South African experience
- They were promised 300 acres of land and 15 gold claims each

- The Pioneers were accompanied by a police force for protection and to crush any resistance. Commander of the police was Colonel Edward Graham Penne father
- The guide of the pioneers was F.C. Selous
- Goods were carried by ox wagons
- Formation of BASC which raised capital in London

[ii] Movement:

- The Pioneers grouped in Botswana to start their journey at the beginning of 1890. Got help from Khama, established a laager left police to guard them
- The Pioneer Column crossed Matloutsie River in June 1890 and Shashi River in July 1890.
- The Pioneers avoided the Ndebele state where the Ndebele regiments wanted to attack them
- Lobengula did not allow the regiments to attack the Pioneers
- On the way the Pioneers established forts: Fort Tuli (near Limpopo), Fort Victoria, Fort Charter and Fort Salisbury. Arrived at Fort Salisbury on 12 September 1890.
- Raising the Union Jack

[c]. Was the British South Africa Company responsible for the Anglo-Ndebele war of 1893? Explain your answer.

[8]

➤ BASC Actions:

- A boundary made;
- Political control of the Shona by the company
- Competition between the Ndebele and Company
- Desire for 2nd Rand
- Fall of company shares

➤ Other Reasons:

- Some shone leaders stopped paying tribute to Lobengula
- Victoria incident
- Ndebele raids disturbed labour on settler farms
- Settlers wanted to destroy the Ndebele state

[Jne2004]

89 [a]. Identify any six forts built by the British South Africa Company in Zimbabwe, 1890-1896.

[6]

- Fort Tuli
- Fort Victoria
- Fort Charter
- Fort Salisbury
- Fort Martin
- Fort Usher
- Fort Rixon
- Fort Melsetter

[b]. Describe the composition, organisation and movement of the Pioneer Column. [11]

- The Pioneer column consisted of both Afrikaner and English elements
- People with South African experience
- The group consisted of 200 settlers supported by 500 policemen
- There were also 1000 auxiliaries supplied by Khama the Ngwato king
- The Pioneer settlers were also to consist of different trades-bakers, miners, builders, farmers etc
- A number of African servants accompanied Pioneer column
- Frank Johnson [Major] was the leader of the Pioneer corps whilst Colonel Pennefather was the leader of the mounted police
- Frederick Courtney Selous acted as the guide for the Pioneer Column
- The settlers were promised generous grants of land and gold claims
- The group were equipped with 117 wagons with herds of livestock being driven along side
- Expedition set off from Matloutse River- June 1890
- Crossed the Shashi River in July
- Built Fort Tuli for defence against Ndebele attack
- Avoided Matabeleland for fear of war with the Ndebele

- By August the expedition had reached Fort Victoria(Masvingo)-proceeded to Fort Charter (Chivi)
- 12th September 1890 the Pioneers reached Fort Salisbury-hoisted Union Jack.
- **NB:** The military invasion of Mashonaland as evidenced by Forts ,guns and military leaders e,g Major F. Johnson and Colonel Penne father

[c].Is it true the British South Africa Company did not want war with the Ndebele? Explain your answer.

[8]

[i].BSAC avoiding war with the Ndebele.

- The Pioneer column did not want war with Ndebele-Avoided Ndebele territory on route to settlement area
- The settlers hoped to incorporate Matabeleland peacefully later

[ii].Pioneer settlers however, prepared for war,

- brought large armed force
- violated terms of the Rudd Concession
- Matabeleland was part of area covered by Rhodes' Charter of 1889
- Matabeleland also part of the area covered by Rhodes' dream of Cape to Cairo
- Proposed railway from South Africa to pass through Matabeleland
- Pioneers had more people than allowed by the Rudd concession
- Failure to find gold in Mashonaland

[Nov 2004]

90 [a].Name any six British nationals, other than Rhodes, who assisted in the colonisation of Zimbabwe.

- L.S. Jameson; C. Rudd; J.S. Moffat; J. Thomson. R. Maguire. C. Helm; F. Thompson; Major F.Johnson; F.C. Selous; Colonel Penne father; Allan Wilson

[b].What steps were taken by Rhodes to colonise Zimbabwe?

[11]

- The Moffat Agreement in February 1888 initiated by Rhodes as a way of reversing the Grobler Treaty
- The Rudd Concession, October 1888-a mineral concession which intended to strengthen the Moffat Agreement
- The Royal charter granted in October 1889 which gave Rhodes

permission to colonise and administer Zimbabwe on behalf of Britain

- The British South Africa Company (1890)-to colonise and administer Zimbabwe on behalf of Britain
- Rhodes sent a party ,led by L.S. Jameson ,to ask Lobengula to allow the BSAC to go into Mashonaland
- Recruitment of the pioneers to colonise Zimbabwe to come from all over the world –made up of 200
- The Pioneer Column-consisted of Pioneers, soldiers/policemen, African auxiliaries, marched into Mashonaland despite verbal resistance from the Ndebele. Raising of the Union Jack-Fort Salisbury
- Anglo-Ndebele war 1893-To take over Matabeleland
- Ndebele and Shona uprisings 1896-7 crushing of resistance

**[c]. Is it true that Rhodes contribute the most to the colonisation of Zimbabwe? Explain your answer.
[8]**

[i] Rhodes' contribution to colonisation:

- Financing of the colonisation process from the Moffat Agreement right up to the 1896-1897 uprisings
- Organisation of the colonisation process i,e B.S.A.C, recruitment of pioneers, obtaining the Royal Charter and war.

[ii] Others also contributed

- British also gave support and helped to provide manpower for wars ;Royal Charter
- Other people also played important roles –missionaries like C. Helm, J.S Moffat, individuals like Rudd, Thompson
- Lobengula and also local Ndebele leaders also indirectly assisted e,g Lotshe and Sikhombo.
- British financiers like Duke of Fife, Lord Salisbury, and Abercorn.

[Nov 2005]

91[a].Name any six leaders of the Pioneer column that moved to Mashonaland in 1890 [6]

- Colonel Edward Graham Penne father; F.C. Selous; Major Frank Johnson; Heany; Borrow, Dr Leander Star Jameson; Colloquium

[b].Describe the recruitment of members of the Pioneer Column by Cecil John

Rhodes. [11]

- BSAC advertised for fit adventurous young men in English speaking world with South African experience.
- Over 2000 applications
- Only 200 young men chosen
- Another 500 young men recruited into BSAC
- Members included blacksmiths, Carpenters, Builders, Printers, Bakers, Miners, Farmers and Traders
- Were promised 300 acres of land and 1500 gold claims
- Each troop in the B S A C police to receive seven shillings and six pence for each day spent with the pioneer police
- Each pioneer was armed
- Colonising party led by Major Frank Johnson and two deputies(Heany and Borrow)
- Each of 12 officers in Pioneer Column promised 20 gold claims

[b].To what extent did the Pioneers contribute to the successful occupation of Mashonaland? [8]

Pioneers/Pioneer Corps:

- Selected to meet the basic services in a new community ,included Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Builders, bakers, miners, farmers and traders
- They constituted a self- sufficient community
- Pioneers trained for war, Participated in the 1893 Anglo-Ndebele war and suppression of 1896-7 uprisings

Others

- Rhodes financial assistance
- B s ac police
- Disunity of Shona /lack of resistance
- African auxiliaries from S.A armed with axes and spears
- Khama's men
- Support of the queen.

[June 2006]

92[a].Name the five Ndebele officials who were involved in negotiations for the Rudd Concession with the British agents. [6]

- Lobengula, Lotshe, Sikhombo, Babiyane and Mtshede

[b].Describe the verbal and written terms of the Rudd Concession of October 1888.

Verbal Terms:

- Rhodes to protect Matabeleland from European colonisation
- To put notices in South African newspapers warning white people to keep out of Matabeleland
- Whites in Matabeleland to obey Ndebele laws
- To surrender firearms to Ndebele King on arrival
- To dig one hole
- Bring not more ten men

Written Terms:

- Ndebele King to get €100 monthly
- 100 rifles and 100 000 rounds of ammunition
- A gunboat to patrol the Zambezi or €500

In return Lobengula agreed to give the company

- Complete and exclusive charge over all metals and minerals in his kingdom and its principals and dominions
- Full powers to do all things they may deem necessary to get the metals and minerals
- To give no concession of land or mining rights without consulting Rhodes.

[c].To what extent did Lobengula and his people benefit from the Rudd Concession up to 1893? [8]

Benefits

Ndebele had short-term benefits:

- European support helped Lobengula to get stability and security of his throne and leadership
- Gained money and weapons promised/received
- Gained protection against other external dangers e.g Boer/Portuguese

Problems

- Treaty used to justify colonisation of Zimbabwe
- Most verbal terms left out from written treaty
- Land and minerals eventually taken by British South Africa Company
- Restriction of Lobengula powers in foreign policy
- Led to the invasion by Pioneer Column
- Lotshe executed
- 1893 war of dispossession

[Nov 2006]

93[a].Name any six concession seekers who visited Matabeleland between 1870 and 1890 [6]

- Baines; Piet Grobler; J.S. Moffat; Charles Rudd; Francis Thompson; Rochfort Maguire; Lippert; E.S. Maud.

[b].Describe the terms of the Grobler Treaty (1887) and the Moffat Treaty (1888).

Grobler Treaty:

A treaty of friendship between Lobengula and Boers

Terms:

- Everlasting peace between Ndebele and Transvaal Republic
- It recognised Lobengula as paramount chief
- Lobengula to provide assistance to the Boers whenever required
- To extradite all criminals who escaped from Transvaal
- To allow those with a pass into his country
- Hunters and traders from Transvaal to be allowed to operate in Lobengula's Kingdom
- The Transvaal to appoint a consul to settle in Lobengula's Kingdom
- The consul to administer justice to citizens of the Boer Republic

The Moffat Treaty:

- Lobengula agreed to be a friend of the British Queen
- Promised not to enter into any agreement with any other country or groups

without the knowledge and approval of the British High Commissioner.

- Everlasting peace
- Cancellation of the Grobler Treaty
- Lobengula not to sell or cede any part of his kingdom to foreigners

[c].How far did the Grobler Treaty protect the Ndebele State from colonisation? [8]

Successes:

- Lobengula alliance with the Boers strengthened his position against internal elements e.g he had friends with guns hence he was feared
- Initially delayed colonists on occupation of the Ndebele State
- Lobengula succeeded in gaining security from Boer attacks by signing the Grobler Treaty
- Treaty making used as diplomacy
- Lobengula's friendship with the Boers used to deter attacks in the Ndebele state by other groups

Limitations:

- He did not gain absolute security because there were other external dangers from Portuguese or British represented by Rhodes, etc
- Grobler Treaty speeded up the competition or the scramble
- Lobengula had to fight a civil war

[Nov 2007]

94[a].State any three economic and threepolitical factors that led to the colonisation of

Zimbabwe. [6]

- Economic:
 - Need for markets
 - Need for raw materials
 - Rhodes believed that the gold belt from Transvaal stretched into Zimbabwe(Second Rand)
 - Wanted to invest surplus capital
 - Pastures, cheap labour, livestock, Fertile soils, good climate,
- Political :

- Rhodes wanted to promote Britain imperialism
- Need to spread civilisation
- Agents signed friendship treaties with local rulers
- To prevent other countries from colonising Zimbabwe e.g Portuguese, Germans and Boers
- To encircle the Boers

[b].Describe the steps taken by C.J. Rhodes to colonise Zimbabwe. [11]

- February 1888 Moffat Treaty –to reverse the Grobler Treaty
- October 1888 Rudd Concession, Rudd, Helm etc tricked Lobengula to sign treaty. Treaty strengthened Moffat Agreement
- Rhodes sought for British influential business people
- Rhodes sought and was granted the Royal charter by the Queen and had permission to colonise and administer Zimbabwe on behalf of Britain
- Used his personal fortune to finance the occupations
- Formed B.S.A.C 1890 to colonise and administer Zimbabwe on behalf of Britain
- Recruited pioneers from all over the world i.e 200 people
- Movement of the pioneer column(NB Forts)
- Raised the union jack in September 1890 at Fort Salisbury
- Bought the Lippert Concession 1891
- Defeated Ndebele in the Anglo-Ndebele war (1893)and took over Matabeleland
- Publicised the Rudd concession in South African newspapers
- He bought Maud's company
- He sent Dr Leander Star Jameson to treat Lobengula of gout
- Bribery of Lotshe and Sikhombo
- Rhodes delayed Lobengula's delegates to the Queen and the Charter was granted
- Rhodes persuaded the British High Commissioner over Bechuanaland

[c].How important was Rhodes 'role in the colonisation of Zimbabwe? [8].

Rhodes' contribution

- Sent representatives to trick Lobengula into signing the Rudd Concession
- Bought the Lippert Concession
- Offered personal fortune to finance colonisation Process
- Obtained royal charter
- Formed the B.S.A.C and recruited the pioneers

Other factors:

- British supported move by Rhodes i,e Royal Charter
- Had British financiers eg Dike of Abercorn and Duke of fife
- Missionaries helped e,g Rev C. Helm and J.S. Moffat
- Initial lack of resistance by Shona
- Ndebele indunas like Lotshe lobbied on behalf of whites
- Role of traders
- Role of hunters

[Nov2008]

95 [a].State any six reasons why Zimbabwe was colonised by the British in 1890. [6]

- Second rand ,raw materials, markets, Cape to Cairo dream,
- To encircle the Boers, cheap labour, to invest surplus capital
- Favourable climate, fertile soil, rich in wildlife, to spread Christianity
- Civilisation, Prestige, to breed livestock, racial superiority

[b].Outline the steps taken by the British to colonise Zimbabwe up to 1890. [11]

- Rhodes acted as local agent of British imperialism
- British declared protectorate over Botswana to keep the 'missionary road 'open(1885)
- Withdrawal of Grobler Treaty by Lobengula done under pressure from the British, rivals of the Boer Republic
- Moffat Treaty professed everlasting peace and friendship between Lobengula and the British whose real aim was to colonise Ndebele kingdom
- Lobengula urged to desist from entering any treaty with any foreign power or to sell or cede any part of his kingdom
- British agents like Charles Helm, Charles Rudd, Rochfort Maguire and Francis

Thompson persuaded Lobengula to sign Rudd Concession, promising fictitious benefits

- Rudd Concession gave exclusive mineral rights to British
- Granted British power to do all things they deem necessary to promote mining activities
- British Government granted Charter to authorise colonisation of Zimbabwe
- British aristocracy directors of BSAC that organised colonisation and the pioneer column's movement
- The raising of the union jack
- The British delayed Lobengula's indunas to meet the queen
- Recruited of pioneer column

[c].How important was the part played by the British government in the colonisation of

Zimbabwe?

[8]

British role:

- Britain was interested party whose rivals were Boers, Portuguese and Germans
- Represented the mighty power that backed local agents against other Europeans
- British used treaties to grant Charter to authorise colonisation
- Establishment of a protectorate over Bechuanaland
- Britain gave financial and military support on the Anglo-Ndebele and 1st Chimurenga

Others:

- Rhodes financed colonisation using wealth from Debeers and Consolidated Goldfields companies
- Put together Pioneer Column
- Missionaries 'role e.g J.S. Moffat and Charles Helm
- Collaborators e.g Lotshe
- African disunity
- African illiteracy

- Support from the Ngwato
- Role of traders and hunters.

[Nov2008]

96 [a]. Identify any three leading British citizens and any three companies that supported the British South Africa Company financially. [6]

leading British citizens

- Duke of fife, Duke of Abercorn, Lord Grey, Prince of Wales

Sponsoring companies

- Rothschild Company, DeBeers and Consolidated Goldfields

[b]. Describe the recruitment and the movement of the Pioneer Column to

Mashonaland.

[11]

The recruitment process

- Recruitment and equipping of Pioneer corps delegated to Frank Johnson assisted by Maurice and Heany Barrow
- Advertisement for people bellow 30 years to apply
- Pioneers to include English and Afrikaner elements and to have South Africa experience
- Carefully chosen from several thousand applicants(2000 applications)
- Only 200 selected
- Pioneers came from many occupations e.g Blacksmiths, carpenters, builders, Painters, miners, farmers and traders.
- Each promised 3000 acres of land and 15 gold claims
- 1000 Ngwato auxiliaries also hired
- 500 mounted policemen

Movement:

- Crossed Matloutse river on 27.06 1890., Shashi river on 11 July
- Covered 12 miles a day-18-20 km
- Avoided Ndebele territory
- Led by Penne-father

- Selous guided them
- Daily allowances of 5 shilling and 6 pence
- Supplies carried by 117 wagons
- Jameson accompanied the Pioneers
- Used laagers for security reasons
- Police left to guard the Forts
- Established Forts, e.g Fort Tuli, Fort Victoria, Fort Charter, and Fort Salisbury
- Raised the Union jack

[c].To what extent did the recruitment of the Pioneer Column contribute to the success of their settlement in Mashonaland? [8]

[i].Recruitment policy helped to create the nucleus of a complete society

- Economic activities were promoted by presence of skilled Personnel e.g miners, farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, bakers, traders etc
- Pioneers with South African experience could withstand hardships experienced in interior
- Army and police provided security to Forts
- Promised incentives motivated pioneers.
- 400 Ndwandwe helped make roads and to herd horses and cattle
- BAS C police offered protection

[ii].Other Factors

- Lobengula restrained amajaha from attacking
- Shona did not resist-expected Pioneers white to go back first like Portuguese who had came earlier
- Welcomed whites for protection
- Presence of missionaries created false sense of security.

[Nov2009]

97 [a].Identify the three treaties and their respective years which were signed between Lobengula and the foreigners between 1887 and 1890. [6]

- Grobler Treaty—1887
- Moffat Treat--- 1888

- Rudd Concession---1888.

[b].Describe the terms of any two of these treaties.

Grobler Treaty -1887.

- A treaty between the Boers and Ndebele
- Transvaal and Ndebele States to be friends
- Ndebele were committed to providing military assistance to Transvaal if and when asked to do so
- There was to be a permanent representative of the Transvaal in Bulawayo
- Lobengula to protect Transvaal citizens who visited his country
- Everlasting peace between Boers and Ndebele
- Lobengula to be recognised as a paramount chief

Moffat Treaty---1888

- British and the Ndebele or J.S. Moffat vs Lobengula
- Lobengula not to enter any treaty with other countries without the knowledge of the British
- Ndebele and British to be friends
- Lobengula not to give any part of the Country to any other country without permission from the British
- To cancel the Grobler Treaty

Rudd Concession—1888

- Between British and the Ndebele.
- Written Terms:
 - All minerals granted to the British
 - Power given to the British to do what they deemed necessary to protect their interests
 - Lobengula not to grant land rights without British occurrence
 - Ndebele ruler to receive 1000rifles and 100 000 rounds of ammunition
 - A gunboat to patrol Zambezi river or €500
 - He was also to receive €100 per month/ his successors were to receive €100 per month

➤ Verbal Terms:

- Not more than 10 British men to come
- The few whites would not mine near towns
- No machinery and employees were to be brought into the country before payment of the first instalment of the rifles
- Notices in South African newspapers to warn other countries to keep out of Ndebele country
- British visitors to surrender arms and obey Ndebele laws
- To dig one hole/ Not to dig near towns
- Whites promised that they had not come for settlement

[c].How far did the Ndebele benefit from the terms of the two treaties? [8]

[i] Benefits:

- Lobengula and Ndebele no longer bothered by other white people who wanted control of the area
- Treaty controlled the influx of whites into the Ndebele State
- Received treatment from Jameson
- Understood white people as crooks who cheated to achieve their aims
- Established friendship
- Some material gains
- Peace for some time
- Delayed colonisation

[ii] Non-Benefits:

- Lost control of land and minerals
- Loss of independence and power
- Led to execution of Lotshe
- Lobengula stopped trusting his indunas and missionaries
- Lobengula never received the gunboat
- Verbal terms not fulfilled
- Ndebele were cheated by concession seekers

- British did not honour part of the terms
- Terms led to conflict
- Lobengula lost control of foreign policy
- Led to colonisation of the Ndebele state

(Nov 2010)

98.(a).State any six people who assisted Rhodes to get the British South Africa Royal Charter in 1889. (6)

- Duke of Fife , Duke of Abercon
- Lord Grey, Lord Salisbury
- Baroness Burdette Coutts, Prince of Wales
- Queen Victoria.

(b).Describe the Pioneer Column's march into Zimbabwe in 1890. (11)

- Pioneer Column set out from Macloutsie River in Botswana on 27 June, 1890.
- Selous led the Pioneers and was assisted by Barrow Heany.
- The first stop was at Shashe River where they built Fort Tuli
- Pioneers avoided the Ndebele state for fear of attacks
- Supplies were carried in 117 wagons
- Scouts patrolled the area ahead
- They travelled 12 miles per day and built a laager at the place of rest during the night
- Lobengula protested at the Pioneer invasion
- Pioneers often met small group of Ndebele warriors
- Crossing of rivers
- Dominican sisters ran a mobile clinic
- Penne father was the commander
- 1000 auxiliaries from Khama
- By August 1890 the Pioneer Column was in Masvingo where they built Fort Victoria
- Part of the Pioneers branched to Melssetter while the other continued northwards and built Fort Charter.

- Reached Fort Salisbury on 12 September 1890 where they hoisted the Union jack.

(c).Did the Pioneers find it easy to reach their destination? Explain your answer. (8)

Yes, they found it easy to reach their destination because they were:

- Led by F.Selous who knew the area/country
- Well equipped with provisions
- Accompanied by police
- Reliable means of transport
- Auxiliary help
- No resistance from Ndebele and Shona
- Shonawere disunited
- Shona weakened by years of Ndebeel raids

Problems encountered:

- Long routes to avoid the Ndebele
- Attacked by diseases
- Crossed large rivers
- Insecurity from the Ndebele
- Land clearing
- Did not settle at intended destinations

[June 2011]

99[a] Identify (i) three individuals who were tasked to recruit and equip the Pioneer Column and (ii) three promises made to the pioneers. [6]

- (i) F.Johnston, Heany, Borrow
- (ii) Cash, gold, land

[b] Describe the security arrangements made by the Pioneer Column during its movement into Mashonaland in 1890. [11]

- Pionners given military training
- Each pioneer member was armed
- 500 policemen accompanied the column
- A lot of ammunition was provided, established forts on their way e,g max 3
- Left policemen to guard forts
- Heavy guns- maxims, two seven pounders
- Use of laagers when they camped for the night
- Kept a big lamp burning when they camped for the night
- Maintained patrols on horseback
- Colonel Pennfather was Commander
- Souting parties(advance)
- Avoided Matebeleland
- Accompanied by Ngwato auxiliaries
- Use of people who knew the terrain to avoid being lost

[c].How important was the pioneer Column in the colonisation of Zimbabwe? [8]

Importance of pioneers

- Pioneers included all trades such as farmers, bankers
- Well equipped and self- sufficient
- Pioneers trained for war- fought in the 1893-94 Anglo-Ndebele War and 1896 uprisings
- Had enough labourers -, young and adventurers people

Other factors

- Favourable climatic conditions
- Shona were not united –lacked resistance
- Shona regarded Pioneers as trade partners and protected them from the Ndebele
- Shona thought Pioneers stay would be shortlived
- Whites had outside help- Ngwato, S.A
- BSAC support, Rhodes who financed the whole operation

- Queen and financiers, missionaries, hunters, traders
- Poor weapons/ military weakness

[Nov 2011]

100 [a].Name any six whites who were involved in signing treaties and concessions in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1891. [6]

- Thomas Baines, Sydney Shippard , Piet Grobler
- Rev Charles Helm, Rochfort Maguire, W. Graham
- C. Dreyer, F. Thompson, C.D Rudd, J.S. Moffat
- E. Lippert, Van Wyk.C.Rhodes, E.A. Maud, Paul Gruger, John Swinebourne

[b].Outline the written and Verbal terms of the Rudd Concession of 1888. [11]

Responses similar to Question 84[b].

[c].Did the Ndebele king benefit from the Rudd Concession? [8]

Responses similar to Question 84 [c].

Resistance to colonialisation in Zimbabwe.

[Nov 2003]

101.[a].Name six African leaders involved in the Shona Rising of 1896 to 1897. [6]

- Nehanda, Chihota, Mangwende,
- Kaguvi,Zvimba, Chinamora,Seke
- Mashayamombe,Hwata,Chiweshe,Nyamwenda
- Makoni
- Zhanda
- Mapondera,Kunzwi-Nyandoro

[b].Outline the reasons why the Shona went to war with the British settlers in 1896. [11]

- Loss of land
- Loss of cattle
- Ill-treatment of Shona workers
- Brutality of policeman
- Forced labour

- Payment of hut tax
- Natural disasters-rinderpest, drought and locusts
- Authority of African chiefs was under mined /loss of independence
- The settlers did not allow the Shona to trade with the Portuguese
- Abuse of Shona women by white men
- Role of spirit mediums

[c]. Explain why the Shona were defeated in this war. [8]

Weaknesses of the Shona:

- Inferior weapons of the Shona ,capture of Shona leaders
- Shona were not united
- Did not have a single army and leader to co-ordinate all the shona

Other factors:

- Superior weapons of the whites
- Whites used a lot of brutality that frightened the Shona e.g dynamite
- Whites got help from outside e.g SA and Britain
- Hunger and starvation,
- Ndebele surrender

[Nov 2005]

102.[a]. State any six causes of the Ndebele uprising of 1896 [6]

- Loss of independence/Indunas lost power
- Loss of land [Gwaai& Shangani Reserves]
- Loss of Cattle
- Forced labour
- Harsh/oppressive administration
- Ndebele not disarmed
- Those who had not taken part not defeated
- Hatred of Shona police
- Abuse of women

- Not allowed to choose another king
- Influence of Spirit mediums[Mkwati]
- Loss of culture
- Natural disasters[Drought, locusts, rinderpest]
- Taxation
- Jameson raid

[b].Outline the events of the Ndebele uprising. [11]

- Began in March 1896
- Indunas acted as leaders
- Massacred whites in isolated farms, mines and stores
- Others escaped to town centres where they formed laagers,e.g Bulawayo,Gweru Mberengwa
- Patrols dispatched to isolated areas to rescue survivors and bury corpses
- 150 of Rhodesian horse under Colonel Beal left Salisbury to defend Bulawayo
- In S.A 500 European volunteers assembled at Mafeking to march to Rhodesia
- Another 600 African troops raised from Bechuanaland and Johannesburg
- British government chose Fredrick Carrington to be commander of all military forces
- Whites started on Ndebele not just defend towns when Carrington arrived
- Ndebele by priests of umlimo to leave route to S.A open as escape route for whites
- Major Plumers forces used open route to bring reinforcements
- Ndebele large army defeated at Umgusa River.
- Remaining forces retreated into Matopo hills and started guerrilla warfare
- Rhodes arranged for Indaba in Matopos

[c].Did the Mlimo cult priests contribute to the defeat of the Ndebele? Explain your answer. [8]

Positive influence:[Mkwati, Umlugulu etc]

- Influenced Ndebele to rebel against whites as a united force
- Gave a spiritual interpretation to disasters

- Boosted morale of forces by influencing the Shona to join risings
- Urged Ndebele forces to continue with guerrilla warfare using Matopo Hills as hideout
- Stubbornness of Ndebele Rhodes grant concessions to Ndebele to end war

Other factors:

- Poor strategy/weapons
- White power/disunity

Negative influence:

- Deceived Ndebele to leave route to S.A open –used to bring whites reinforcements. Led to Major defeat at Umgusa River

[Nov 2006]

103.[a].State any six causes of the Anglo-Ndebele War 1893 to 1894. [6]

- Boundary between Matabeleland and Mashonaland kept on shifting
- Lobengula was stopped from raiding the Shona
- Belief in the existence of gold in Matabeleland
- To grab Lobengula,s Cattle and land to save the B.S.A.Co from bankruptcy
- War to reduce transport costs and import costs[Railway line]
- Victoria incident[immediate cause]
- Failure of converts in the Ndebele state
- Cape to Cairo dream
- Jameson saw Ndebele as a military threat

[b].Describe the events of the Anglo-Ndebele War of 1893 to 1894. [11]

- There were 18000 Ndebele soldiers versus 3500[1 100 whites and 2000 auxiliaries and about 400 Shona and Cape auxiliaries].
- Company .troops organized into Salisbury, Victoria and Tuli columns
- Columns met at Iron Hill Mine
- Lalapanzi battle[Sept.1893]
- Shangani Battle[1st major battle]
- Company suffered few casualties

- Many African refugees sleeping out of the laager killed
- About 500 Ndebele killed
- Battle of Mbembesi River 31 October 1893
- Ndebele repulsed with losses
- Ndebele regiment Ingubo, Imbizo and Nsukamini clashed with company soldiers
- 7 pounder guns cost many Ndebele lives
- On 3 November the Southern column laagered at Singuesi River near Empandeni. Ndebele under Gumbo attacked but repulsed by heavy gunfire
- Khama's men returned to Botswana due to outbreak of smallpox
- Lobengula burnt down capital city and fled northwards.
- 2nd Shangani Battle
- Wilson's patrol
- 2 bags of hidden by nearby troops
- Wilson's troops were all killed
- Lobengula died on escape to the north
- Company forces took over burning city and raised Union Jack

[c].How far did the loss of the Mbembesi River Battle contribute to the defeat of the Ndebele? [8]

Mbembesi battle's contribution to the defeat of the Ndebele:

- Shangani Battle was the first major battle where 500 Ndebele were killed
A second major battle was fought at Mbembesi with similar results
- Many Ndebele now took their own lives than return defeated
- News of disaster caused consternation in Bulawayo
- Impi sent to guard route from Bechuanaland was withdrawn and the King's capital set on fire

Other factors:

- Use of traditional weapons
- Use of poor military strategies
- Use of guns by the whites

- There was disunity among the Ndebele e.g Nyenyezi guided the column
- Support from imperial government
- Superior war strategies of whites

[Nov 2007]

104[a].Name any six African spirit mediums who took part in the First Chimurenga 1896-97 [6]

- Nehanda/Chagwe, Kaguvi/Gumboreshumba, Mukwati, Umlugulu,
- Siginyamatshe, Mponga, Mpotshwane,
- Bonda, Tengera,

[b].Describe the part played by spirit mediums in the Shona uprising 1896-97 [11]

- Nehanda influenced the Shona in Mazoe-Chiweshe area to rise
- Rising spread to Central and Western Mashonaland
- Instructed the killing of District Administrator Pollard
- Mediums kept the Shona fighting
- Shone consulted spirit mediums before going to battle
- Kaguvi and Mkwati coordinated movements of messengers e.g Bonda, Tshiva and Zhanda
- Spirit mediums influenced Shona chiefs e.g Hwata, Nyamwenda, Makoni, Nyachuru and Chiweshe to join the risings
- Kaguvi led chimurenga in Mashayamombe in June 1896
- Coordinated the risings
- Interpretation of the natural disasters was done by spirit mediums
- Gave confidence through war medicine
- Instilled discipline in the fighting through instruction /propaganda

[c].Was the extension of the rising to 1897 a result of the effectiveness of Shona tactics? Explain your answer. [8]

Effectiveness

- Shone used guerrilla warfare
- Fought in small groups, it was a series of "Zvimurenga" and difficult to defeat across the country, coordinated by spirit mediums

- Shona mobilized faster than the whites, had guns obtained from the Portuguese
- Influence of Mkwati
- Familiar with terrain
- They used nocturnal attacks
- Fighters disguised as ordinary hunters
- Used surprise attacks, war not limited to professional soldiers
- Shona stored grain as part of preparation

Other factors:

- Whites underestimated the Shona
- Initially had fewer troops
- Were easily misled by spirit mediums
- BSAC had financial problems
- Whites were not prepared
- The whites as enemy were easily identified by skin colour
- Whites were unfamiliar to the terrain
- Whites were overstretched in terms of resources by war in Matabeleland

[Nov 2009]

105[a] State any six causes of the Shona Uprising of 1896.

- Loss of land
- Loss of cattle
- Ill-treatment of Shona workers
- Brutality of policemen
- Forced labour
- Payment of hut tax
- Natural disasters[rinderpest, drought, locust invasion]
- Loss of independence
- Abuse of Shona women
- End of Shona-Portuguese trade links

- Fear of the Ndebele punishment if they did not rise against the whites

[b].Outline the events of the Shona Uprising. [11]

- War started in June 1896 with killing of whites in Mashayamombe area
- By end of June over 100 whites had been killed
- The whites taken by surprise. Responded by setting up laagers in big and centres as protection
- The Shona fighters blocked roads using trees
- Used guerrilla warfare tactics
- The Shona chiefs fought the whites as separate entities; some did not join the war; while others fought on the side of the whites
- The Shona hid in Caves
- Spread of chimurenga to other areas through spirit mediums and fire signals
- The whites used dynamite
- Nehanda and Kaguvi were important spirit mediums who encouraged the shona to fight especially in the Mazoe area
- The settlers were assisted by reinforcements sent from South Africa
- War between Makoni and the BSAC forces – Gwindigwi and was defeated
- Defeated Shona leaders were executed e.g Makoni
- Capture and subsequent execution of Nehanda and Kaguvi brought the war to an end
- Mapondera continued to 1903

[c].To what extent did lack of unity contribute to the defeat of the Shona? [8]

Lack of Unity:

- No co-ordination among the Shona chiefs
- Some chiefs were neutral e.g Mutasa
- Some chiefs assisted the whites.
- No common military strategy or command

Other factors:

- Inferior weapons of the Shona
- Superior weapons of the whites

- White were better organised
- Whites had fast transport
- White settlers received assistance from outside
- Surrender of the Ndebele

[June 2011]

106[a]. State any six economic causes of the Anglo- Ndebele war of 1893-94 [6]

- Need to establish rail link from Mafikeng to Salisbury
- Fall in value of BSAC shares
- Belief in the existence of the Second rand in Matabeleland
- BSAC envied Ndebele land
- Coveted Ndebele cattle
- Failure by Shona chiefs to pay tribute to Lobengula
- BSAC forbade Ndebele raids in Mashonaland
- BSAC wanted cheap labour

[b]. Outline the results of the Anglo- Ndebele War.

[11]

- Ndebele surrendered, agreed to peace negotiations
- Matabeleland to be administered by Jameson
- Land commission set up to divide land between the BSAC and the Ndebele
- Led to another war (1896), Taxation 2 or e,gs
- Disbanding of age regiments
- Loss of lives, fertile lands taken by the whites and two reserves , Gwaai and Shangani created for the Ndebele
- Over 200 000 Ndebele cattle seized, Ndebele men to provide labour in white farms and mines, introduction of forced labour
- White settler military rewarded with Lobengula's cattle and land
- 1895, Matabeleland placed under British rule
- Matabeleland and Mashonaland were named Rhodesia
- Ndebele not allowed to choose another king
- Death of Lobengula

[c].Why were the Ndebele defeated in this war?

[8]

Ndebele weaknesses

- Inferior weapons, disunity among Ndebele chiefs
- Most Ndebele amabutho were raiding across the Zambezi
- Ndebele charged directly towards guns leading to many deaths
- Poor communication network
- Lobengula's flight and his subsequent death

Other factors

- Disunity amongst African societies
- Whites had superior weapons
- Whites had better fighting methods, had external support from South Africa and Ngwato
- Better means of communication, continuous supply of resources
- Mobility of the whites

[Nov 2011]

107[a].Name any six military leaders of the British South Africa Company (B.S.A.C) forces during the Anglo-Ndebele War of 1893-1894.

[6]

- Major Forbes , Captain Lendy, Lt Colonel Goold- Adams
- Captain Borrow, Captain Raaf, Major Heany, Allan Wilson

[b].Give an account of the pursuit of Lobengula by the B.S.A.C. forces after the fall of Bulawayo.

[11]

- 3 Nov 1893 Bulawayo fell to company forces and King Lobengula fled Northwards
- Jameson assigned Major Forbes and Captain Raaf to pursue and capture King Lobengula
- Forbes and his forces reached Lobengula's Shangani camp on 3 December
- They found signs that Lobengula had hurriedly abandoned his Shangani camp and they had just failed to catch up with him.
- Onrealising that the settlers could just catch up with him, Lobengula sent two of his indunas to his pursuers with a peace message and a bag of gold

- Lobengula's surrender message and the gold did not reach Forbes and the latter continued searching for Lobengula's party.
- Forbes and his forces camped at Shangani
- Forbes assigned Wilson and his team 18-21 men to find Lobengula's direction
- Wilson's forces caught up with Lobengula's fleeing party on the western side of the river
- Wilson requested reinforcements but Forbes did not comply
- Instead, he dispatched captain H.J.Borrow with 20 men without instructing them whether they were a support unit or another attacking force
- Borrow's forces joined Wilson's group on 4 December
- Together, Wilson's group and that of Borrow attacked Lobengula's group
- Lobengula's group defended itself well and they defeated the combined forces of Borrow and Wilson
- Borrow and Wilson and a majority of their men were killed except 3 scouts who escaped
- Forbes' group could not assist them because the Shangani river was flooded
- On 5 December, Forbes and the rest of the expedition retreated
- They gave up, never captured Lobengula.

[c].Did this pursuit benefit the B.S.A.C? Explain your answer. [8].

Benefits to the B.S.A.C.

- ALLAN Wilson was regarded as a hero.
- Completed conquest and occupation of Zimbabwe.
- Gained complete control of Matabeleland
- Gained Lobengula's cattle
- United settlers than ever before
- Gained mineral wealth
- Gained land, gained labour
- Led to Lobengula's death, construction of the railway line through

Matabeleland became possible

- Weakened Ndrbele resistance

Disadvantages to the B.S.A.C

- Expedition was costly
- B.S.A.C lost men.
- Company failed to dismantle all Ndebele regiments
- The bag of gold never reached them
- Company horses and cattle were killed
- Company lost ammunition
- Settlers failed to capture Lobengula
- The Company faced criticism from Britain

POST 1897 TO 1950S ZIMBABWE

[Nov 2003]

108 [a]. State six laws passed by the colonial government in Rhodesia to control African economic activities before 1950.

[6]

- Matabeleland order in council-1894
- Order in council-1898
- The Industrial Conciliation Act-1934
- Land Apportionment Act-1930
- Native Registration Act-1936
- The Native Passes Act-1937
- Maize Control Act-1931
- Cattle Levy Act-1934
- Land Commission Act

[b]. What forms of action were taken by workers in Rhodesia to protest against exploitation before 1950

[11]

- Workers deliberately broke machines
- Absenteeism

- Desertion
- Workers caused accidents for whites
- Strikes e,g Shamva Mine strikes
- Refused to work
- Refused to carry passes
- Forged passes
- Formation of protest movements
- Formation of trade union movements
- Refused to pay tax
- Formation of African independent churches
- Formation of burial societies
- Held ammonites needed by whites
- Sabotage set crops on fire, refused orders from whites, faked illness

[c].How successful were the workers in fighting exploitation in this period?[8]

[i].Successful

- Shortage of labour in mines and farms
- Improvement of some working conditions
- Burial societies and African independent churches helped to unite Africans
- Protest movements highlighted problem of workers

[ii].Not successful

- Poor working conditions continued
- Not allowed to vote
- Accommodation continued to be a problem
- Whites continued to demand passes from workers.

[June 2004]

109[a].Identify any six minerals exploited by the settlers in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) between 1923 and 1969. [6]

- Gold; Copper; Coal; Iron
- Lead; Zinc; Asbestos; Tin; Chrome.

[B].Outline the effects of mining activities in the country at that time.

- Developments of towns at mining centres such as Kadoma(gold), Hwange, Zvishavane, Shurugwi, Bindura, Mvura
- Development of infrastructure-roads/railways leading to mining centres
- Development of secondary industries –such as processing and food industries
- There was inflow of capital from abroad –e,g Rio Tinto, Anglo- American Companies.
- Development of slums/compounds at mining centres/workers living in crowded unhealthy conditions
- Some Africans came to live permanently at the compounds
- This also saw the development of the migrant labour system
- Extra labour imported from Malawi, Zambia
- Also most minerals were exported mostly to Britain- source of revenue

[c].How far did mining activities benefit Africans at that time? Explain your answer.[8]

[i].Benefits:

African workers were employed at the mining centres obtained:

- Got money for payment of taxes
- Got money to purchase goods of European origin such as clothes, blankets and guns
- Investment indirectly improved general living conditions in the country
- Some health and educational facilities were built later

[ii].African workers also suffered discrimination:

- However, Africans were largely exploited.
- They were paid low wages, and hence in crowded compounds were taken as cheap labour-unskilled.
- Africans were subjected to forced labour as labour was scarce
- Africans were taxed to force them to take up employment at mining centres
- There were no recreational facilities for Africans except beer halls.

[Nov2004]

110[a].Name any three minerals mined and any three crops grown in colonial

Zimbabwe before 1923.

[6]

- Gold; Iron; Copper; Lead; Coal; Zinc; Chrome; Asbestos
- Maize; Rapoko; Tobacco; Sorghum; Millet; Cotton; Groundnuts; Round nuts; Cowpeas; Gourds; Pumpkins

[b].Describe the measures taken by the British South Africa Company (BSAC) to deprive Africans of their land in colonial Zimbabwe before 1923. [11].

- Land given to Pioneers on arrival in 1890, volunteers of 1893 war
- Creation of reserves, land bank, loans for whites.
- The BSAC took land which it later sold to settlers
- Forced labour, taxation
- Absentee landlords, order in council- 1898

[c].How effective were the measures in depriving Africans of their land by 1923? [8]

[i].Effectiveness:

- Africans forced to live in reserves
- Africans became squatters or became workers on farms or mines
- Managed to reduce competition between the white and black farmers in farming

[i].Not effective:

- Some Africans resisted eviction
- Some Africans able to purchase
- Africans continued to grow crops which they sold to settlers
- Settlers at first not really interested in agriculture.

] Nov 2004]

111 [a].List any six forms of ill-treatment of African mine workers by settlers in colonial Zimbabwe between 1894 and 1932? [11]

- Paid very low wages
- Forced to live like prisoners in dirty, overcrowded and badly built accommodation without lights
- Suffered from malnutrition as they were fed with bad and rotten food
- No system of medical treatment for mine workers

- Forced to work under the control of police/chibaro
- Many were killed or injured because they had no protective clothing
- No compensation for injuries
- Cheated or tricked so that they would not receive their salaries
- Sometimes they beaten by supervisors
- No pension schemes/terminal benefits
- No unions- outlawing of strikes

[b].What methods were used by the African mine workers to resist exploitation by European settlers between 1894 and 1932.

- Fled from work places
- Cheated on passes –wrote on some of the passes even though they did not work
- Many people sold their cattle and grain in order to raise the taxes required
- Some left their homes to resist direct forced labour –e.g some fled to Mozambique
- Agents sent to look for labour were sometimes killed
- Burnt passes
- Machine breaking –sabotaging
- Accidentally injured their bosses
- Fled to work in South Africa mines
- Strikes and demonstrations
- Refusal to pay taxes
- Absenteeism/go slow

[c].Why did the African mine workers fail to achieve their objectives in this period? [8]

[i].failure to achieve objectives:

- Mine workers not united
- Mine workers were not educated/feared whites
- Forced to pay many taxes which forced them to work
- Africans had lost cattle and land hence had no means of survival

[ii].The settler government also assisted the mine employers

- Mine owners had the support of police
- Use of passes forced black mine workers to work
- Use of passes by settler police

112 [a].List six results of the Ndebele/Shona Risings of 1896 to 1897 in colonial Zimbabwe [6]

- Company introduced formal government
- Ndebele/Shona defeated
- Matabeleland and Mashonaland united into one area called Southern Rhodesia
- Africans stripped of all power
- Africans lost confidence and began to accept more western culture
- Southern Rhodesia became a British colony
- Most African leaders of the rising were hunted down and either killed or imprisoned
- The spirit of future African resistance was also sowed

[b].Describe the political and economic developments in Zimbabwe under company rule between 1898 and 1923.

- 1898 Orders In Council gave new constitution to the country
- Established an Executive Council, a legislative council, an Administrator and a British resident
- Colonial rulers expanded control over the whole country e.g Police and Native Commissioners
- Land division through the system of reserves for the whites
- 1900 settlers given more say in the government
- 1910 more elected members were added to Legislative Council
- System of franchise through qualification was introduced i.e 1898 vote given to males over 21 earning 50 pounds or with property of 75 pounds; 1912 salary was 100 pounds and property of 150 pounds; 1919 white women got the vote
- 1914 B.S.A Company rule was extended but settler began to call for its end
- 1917 settlers formed the Responsible Government Association to call for

responsible Government

- 1923 Britain granted the country Responsible Government
- Most land was brought under European control and large scale farming started
- Mining was introduced-Gold, coal, chrome, asbestos
- Led to development of a road and railway network
- In agriculture main crops were maize and tobacco. Cattle also played a part. Maize and tobacco exported to South Africa.
- Land distributed to the settlers while Africans were deprived e,g by the Orders In Council of 1920.

[c].Did the Africans benefit from these developments during this period? Explain your answer. [8]

- Africans lost their country and political power to the whites they lost their wealth when cattle were taken
- They were not included in the franchise
- They became economically dependent on the whites mainly as a labour force
- They were ill-treated at work and underpaid; worked in harsh conditions in mines and during the construction of railway lines
- They were introduced to the cash economy, but with little money on them
- They were taught new methods of farming and introduced to new crops
- Their mode of transport was improved though they stayed far from the main roads/routes.

[Specimen]

113 [a]. List any six grievances of the African workers in colonial Zimbabwe between 1931 and 1953. [6]

- Forced labour
- Long working hours
- Low wages
- Poor accommodation
- Ill-treatment at work
- Lack of job security

- Racial discrimination at jobs

[b].What steps were taken by the settlers and their governments to exploit African labour in colonial Zimbabwe between 1931 and 1953?

- 1931 land apportionment act forced Africans to leave their land and drove them into white-controlled areas to look for jobs
- Found jobs in mines, farms and factories
- 1934 Industrial Conciliation Act, reserved high paying jobs for whites only
- Taxation i.e hut, dog taxes, forced Africans to go and look for jobs
- A system of forced labour (Chibaro) was applied ruthlessly
- Whites used the compound system (komboni) to house many workers in a small place to save on accommodation costs. Meant overcrowding and insanitary conditions
- Rhodesia Native Labour Recruitment Bureau- had authority to forcibly recruit African labour and also import extra labour from Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique
- Individual white settlers evicted willy-nilly, Africans close to their newly acquired farms, taking stray cattle, sheep, goats as punishment
- White also opened Domboshawa and Tsholotsho training centres with specific purpose to create semi-skilled labour to serve the white employers.

[c].How effective were these steps in controlling Africans in colonial Zimbabwe during this period?

- Government measures made sure Africans left their homes to go and work. Rural to urban drift started, as young men became urban dwellers working in emerging industries, retail shops, farms, and mines.
- Africans lost cattle, their basis for wealth, and they had to find alternative in the labour market.
- African way of life was changed as families were separated, with husbands in the urban areas while wives and children remained in the rural areas
- Africans who remained in expropriated land became squatters and had to work for the new white owner or leave the place.
- Because of labour discrimination in salaries, Africans began to seek to improve themselves in a bid to qualify for better paying jobs (i.e getting better education)
- Africans were not blind to the idea of being exploited and often retaliated by sabotaging the economy-striking, machine breaking and deserting harsh companies

- Africans also took advantage and used their worker status and small wages to improve themselves academically and socially and learn to politically challenge the whites.

[Nov 2005]

114 [a].Name any six resources which European settlers took from Africans in colonial Zimbabwe. [6]

- Land for cultivation, grazing land , hunting grounds
- Trade routes/posts
- Minerals, iron ,gold copper
- Ivory
- Livestock, cattle, sheep and goats
- Grain or crops
- Crafts
- Labour

[b].Describe the economic developments which took place in colonial Zimbabwe up to 1923. [11]

- Land appropriation continued, reserves continuously created
- Settlers concentrated in gold mining at first
- BSAC invested heavily in the Railway projects- Mafeking to Bulawayo railway line completed in 1897, extended to Wankie in 1903 and Livingstone in 1904.Bulawayo to Salisbury railway line completed by 1902.Beira to Mutare 1897.
- By 1914, European farmers went in large scale production of Maize, tobacco and beef.
- By 1900, BSAC took more land from the Africans
- 1908 BSAC established a land bank
- Appointed agricultural experts to advise settlers on farming
- Introduction of forced labour
- Use of migrant labour
- Monetarisisation of the economy
- Decline in African agriculture by 1920

- Technological improvements
- Coal mining began in Wankie in 1903
- Chrome mining started at Selukwe peak in 1906
- Development of infrastructure
- Asbestos mining started at Shabani in 1908
- Construction of banks
- Agriculture-forestry and citrus

[c].How far did these economic developments benefit Africans in colonial Zimbabwe up to 1923.

[i] Benefits:

- Employment on mines and farms
- New farming techniques
- Improved mining
- Livestock vaccinated against many diseases
- African farming enjoyed profits between 1898 and 1915.

[ii]Disadvantages:

Generally suffered economic oppression and exploitation.

- Loss of land
- Loss of livestock
- Forced labour was hard and dangerous especially in mines
- Workers' living conditions were very poor
- Given low wages

[June 2006]

115 [a].Give any six results of the Shona Rising of 1896 to 1897 in colonial Zimbabwe. [6]

- Shona were defeated
- Company introduced rule of law
- Matabeleland and Mashonaland united into Southern Rhodesia
- African rulers stripped of all powers

- Africans lost confidence in traditional religion
- Makoni captured at end of 1896
- Nehanda and Kaguvi tried and executed
- Attempts to restore Rozvi rule thwarted
- British involvement in government of colony increased
- Setting up of Shona reserves
- Spirit of African resistance sowed
- Completion of Beira- Mutare line
- Loss of lives
- Hunger and starvation.
- Poverty of the Shona people
- Destruction of property.
- Not allowed to build houses in kopjes

[b].Outline the political developments in Zimbabwe under BSAC rule from 1894 up to 1923. [11]

- 1894 Order In Council gave Rhodes and Jameson freedom to rule Southern Rhodesia at their expense on behalf of BSAC.
- Injustices and abuse of power by settlers was blamed by British government.
- A proper government was set up to make laws and these to be interpreted by law courts
- 1898 Southern Rhodesia order in council began the rule of law; it gave a new constitution to the country.
- Southern Rhodesia became official name
- It established executive council, legislature, administrator and British resident.
- Control extended by use of police force and Native Commissioners
- A system of voting through property qualifications(only whites became voters)
- White women got vote in 1919
- Company rule extended in 1914 to 1923
- Responsible Government Association formed in 1917
- Responsible government granted by Britain in 1923

- 1923 constitution granted Britain right to approve laws affecting blacks only, a British governor based at Salisbury
- Legislative council replaced by legislative assembly led by Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Assembly had 30 members
- Elections to be held every 15 years
- 1896-7 risings
- Ndebele not allowed to choose another king to replace Lobengula

[c].How far did Africans benefit from these political developments in this period? [8]

[i].Benefits:

- Benefited from protection or law to some extent
- Britain reviewed laws affecting the Africans

[ii].Disadvantages:

- No vote was extended to Africans
- On farms and mines whites still largely beyond the law –ill-treated blacks
- To maximise gains profits were repatriated, Britain condoned laws restricting movement of blacks, taxation. Such laws passed with British Approval.

[Nov 2006]

116 [a].Identify any six minerals produced in colonial Zimbabwe up to 1930. [6]

- Iron, Gold, Coal, Copper, Chrome, asbestos, Nickel, Tin.

[b].Describe the methods used by white settlers in colonial Zimbabwe to recruit labour up to 1930.

- Recruitment of labour by agreement-targeted those willing to work. Africans encouraged to work. Paid better wages.
- Forced labour –police used to round up men who worked for settlers by force. The method was also used to get labour from neighbouring countries. Forced labourers earned very little and usually worked on twelve month contracts.
- Whites refused to sign the passes
- Credit system[money deducted from salary]
- Squatters forced to work on the whites' farms
- Taxation- people were forced to pay tax as a way to force them to work.

Taxes were to be in cash or labour. Failure to pay tax resulted in government confiscating property such as cattle of the offender.

- Use of laws/legislation-e,g Masters' and Servant Ordinance, Native Pass Ordinance. Failure to produce passes would result in people being forced to work.
- False charges against Africans were also used to force Africans to work.
- Suppression of peasant agriculture so that they would not produce much, would end up working in order to survive.
- Land of Africans was taken to force them to work. Forced to live in areas of low rainfall and poor soils. Low production forced them to work.

[c].How did these methods affect the lives of Africans in colonial Zimbabwe at that time? [8]

[i].Positive effects:

- Employment
- Gained new labour skills
- Able to pay taxes
- Unity among Africans

[ii].Negative effects

- Prostitution
- Social ills
- Theft
- Forced to work for low wages
- Separated families
- Oppression and exploitation
- Poor production of crops
- Loss of domestic animals
- Diseases in compounds.

[Nov 2007]

117 [a].List six aims of the Land Apportionment Act of 1930. [6]

- To avoid competition between African and whites
- To create a pool of cheap labour

- To discriminate black farming areas and white farming areas
- To create arable land for white urban population
- To provide good transport to the Europeans
- To set aside national land for wild animals
- To reserve more land for the unborn white children
- By implication, to legalise land and stock theft
- To attract more white settlers
- To prevent Africans from uniting and rising against the whites.

[b].Outline the effects of the Land Apportionment Act of 1930. [11]

- Created cheap labour for whites in mines, farms and factories
- Zimbabwe divided along racial lines i.e Europeans rich soils and Africans poor reserves
- Overcrowding in reserves and also overstocking
- Increased production of European agriculture compared to Africans placed in reserves
- Wages for Africans dropped especially in mines and farms
- Eviction became order of day from European assigned areas
- Whites reserved arable land for their unborn children- unassigned areas
- African cattle became weak and small due to lack of pastures
- Africans resettled far away from market centres and had no good transport network
- Many people migrated into urban areas
- It was illegal for Africans to buy land in European areas
- Reduced competition between blacks and whites .Europeans grew cash crops whilst Africans practised subsistence farming
- Massive soil erosion
- Mass nationalism
- Africans became squatters on white owned land.
- Two pyramid system

[c].Was the Land Apportionment Act fair to Africans? Explain your answer. [8]

[i].Fairness of L.A.A/Benefits.

- Some parts of Zimbabwe were preserved and saved from destruction by wanton fires and tree cutting
- There was now land reserved for Africans which no whites could alienate/possess.
- Left Africans largely to their own cultural practices
- Game reserves were created to preserve animal life
- Africans purchased areas which they reserved for future use

[ii].Unfairness of L.A.A

- Unfair distribution of land (whites got plenty and fertile soils)
- It led to overcrowding and overstocking in reserves yet there was under utilised land
- It located Africans far from markets
- It did not allow Africans to buy land in white areas
- It turned blacks into workers exploited by whites.

[Nov 2007]

118 [a].List any six forms of ill-treatment of African farm and mine workers by settlers in Southern Rhodesia between 1900 and 1950.

[6]

- Poor working conditions
- Paid low wages
- Forced labour
- No pension schemes
- Overcrowded shanty towns
- Poor diet
- No health insurance
- beaten just before pay day to make them run away and leave their wage behind
- long working hours
- no leave days
- paid in kind

- inadequate protective clothes
- poor ventilation

[b]. Describe the measures taken by the farm and mine workers to resist exploitation during this period.

- Faked passes/ altered passes
- Formation of trade unions
- Faked illness
- Some workers stole farm/mine produce
- Destruction of crops
- Destruction of machinery
- Abandoned work for South Africa
- Strike action e.g Shamva mine
- Roasted seeds
- Careless approach to work e.g fields were carelessly weeded
- Absenteeism
- Broke machines/farm implements
- Gave employers nicknames warning to others e.g Pachayamatako/left signs on trees –to potential employees
- Theft of livestock
- Desertions
- Workers organised accidents for the bosses

[c]. Why were the African farm workers unable to solve their problems during this period [8]

[i]Workers' weaknesses

- Lack of unity
- Loss of land and cattle
- No trade unions
- Fear of the settlers
- Illiteracy

- Grinding poverty in the reserves
 - [ii].Other factors
- Forced to pay tax in cash
- Whites used force
- Absenteeism was punishable by forfeiting wage for two months
- Loss of wages
- Strikes were illegal
- Trade unions banned
- Deserters were imprisoned
- Use of force
- Lack of Government care and protective legislation.

[Nov 2008]

119 [a]. Identify the early townships for Africans Workers in the following cities: Harare; Bulawayo; Mutare; Gweru; Kadoma; Masvingo.

- Harare—Mbare, Mabvuku, Tafara; Mufakose; Highlands.
- Bulawayo—Makokoba; Luveve; Mpopoma ; Sizinda; Matshobane;
- Gweru-Mutapa; Senga; Mambo;
- Kadoma ---Rimuka.
- Masvingo-Mucheke.
- Mutare—Sakubva

[b]. What methods were used by African industrial workers to solve their grievances against white employers before 1950? [11]

- Boycotts—Men very careful on choice of mines to work in .Some mines with bad safety records were boycotted. This means no one would work there
- Strike action –examples recorded: Wankie Collieries recorded strikes in 1912, 1919 and 1921.The Shamva Mine Strike of 1927 where 3500 workers downed tools for better pay.
- Desertion.
- Demonstration
- Stealing

- Faked illness
- Altered passes
- Injured supervisors
- Formed burial societies
- Absenteeism
- Sabotage –damaged machines, so as to undermine white profits and get time to rest
- Gave employers nicknames shayamatakho
- Formed African independent churches
- Hiding.

[c].To what extent had these grievances been addressed by 1950? [8]

[i].Benefits:

- Created conditions for stable labour by providing better housing, better educational facilities and less official harassment about petty rules and regulations
- Living conditions and working conditions were improved

[ii].Limitations:

- To prevent an African proletariat fighting the conservative capitalists, they encouraged the development of a buffer group- middle class of Africans.
- Used police to suppress strikes
- Some African trade were arrested and imprisoned.
- White continued to demand passes
- They passed harsher laws.

[Nov 2009]

120 [a].List any six crops grown at European farms in Southern Rhodesia between 1900 and 1953. [6].

- Maize; Tobacco; Wheat; Barley; cotton; Soya Beans;
- Grapes; Potatoes; Citrus; Sorghum; Groundnuts; Millet;
- Sugarcane ; Coffee; Tea; Rice; Sunflower

[b].What factors led to the development of European agriculture during the period 1900 to 1953?

- Availability of land –given at low fees by the government
- Cheap labour
- Establishment of the Estate Department in 1908
- Creation of the Department of Agriculture, and the setting of the Rhodesia Agricultural Journal
- The setting up of the Land bank in 1912
- Various incentives given to whites e.g generous loans ,low prices of land
- Introduction of a number of taxes which forced Africans into wage labour ,so between 1918 and 1932 period of Great Depression ,European agriculture increased
- Laws/Acts used to assist whites into commercial agriculture e.g Land Apportionment Act(1930), Maize Control Act(1931),and 1934, and Land Husbandry Act(1951),Cattle Levy Act.
- Government supplied financed and procured seeds, fertilisers and chemicals for white farmers.
- Marketing boards set up to promote European agriculture e.g Tobacco Marketing Board, Grain Marketing Board, Cotton Marketing Board, Tobacco Control Board, etc
- Increased demand for food in Europe after World War Two boosted European agriculture
- Nearness to railway transport
- Contract farming
- Linked to major roads
- Research centres

[c].How far did the country benefit from the development of European agriculture?[8]

[i]. Benefits:

- Country started exporting meat to South Africa; Belgian Congo; Germany and Northern Rhodesia
- Self-sufficiency in food to feed people in towns ,mines and labour force
- During years of Great Depression country was not affected, because production of crops on European farms increased
- Increased revenue

- Development of modern agriculture :-country became an agro- based economy
- Introduction of international varieties of cattle breeds e,g Hereford; Brahman and Jersey
- Employment creation
- New skills were acquired
- Improved transport and communication
- Introduction of new crop varieties
- Construction of dams

[ii].Non Benefits:

- Exploitation of indigenous Africans as cheap labour
- Africans lost their lands
- Marginalisation of African agriculture
- African cattle taken
- Discrimination of the Africans
- African poverty- European agriculture centred on the export market
- Country became a source of raw agricultural produce and not finished or processed goods- since European agriculture was export- centred
- Profit externalised to Europe
- Rise of bitter class conflict between the Africans and the Whites
- Introduction of migrant labour system leading to the disruption of the African families.

(Nov 2010)

121 (a).Identify any six grievances of Africans in colonial Zimbabwe between 1897and 1923. [6]

- Forced labour
- Low wages
- Loss of land ill-treatment by whites
- Forced to carry passes
- Unfair prices for agricultural produce
- Regarded as squatters by whites who occupied their land.

(b).Describe the methods used by the British South Africa Company to control Africans up to 1923. [11]

- Use of force :police and military
- Legislation
- Use of local chiefs
- Farmers, traders used to control people
- Missionaries also controlled districts
- Compound system-farms, mines
- Used spies\informers
- Imprisonment
- Payment of taxes
- Magistrates
- District Administrators controlled districts.

[c].How far were Africans affected by these methods? [8]

Positive effects:

- Africans worked hard to be able to pay taxes
- Employment
- Enforced law and order
- Unity against unjust system

[ii]-Negative effects

- Less freedom
- Beaten and arrested
- Respect for chiefs now less
- Africans divided
- Forced employment.

[Nov 2010]

122.[a].List industries that employed Africans in colonial Zimbabwe before 1945. [6]

- Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing,
- Construction, Electricity and water
- Commerce and Finance

- Transport and Communication
- Private domestic services.

[b]Outline the factors which made it difficult for African trade unions to achieve their aims before 1945. [11]

- Trade unions not allowed to enter mining compounds to organise workers
- No trade union for particular industries, so difficult to coordinate workers of different industries
- Leaders of unions not able to articulate problems of different industries
- Union did not believe in organising strikes with the hope that peaceful means would succeed
- Most workers were unskilled, so could easily be replaced if they were troublesome.
- Some workers were peasants who only worked to be able to pay taxes
- Workers were fragmented as industries were far apart.
- Forms of transport and communication were scarce at the time so leaders were not mobile enough
- High illiteracy among African workers
- Early trade unions led by foreigners.

[c].Were the African trade unions to blame for failing to achieve their aims? [8]

Africans to blame:

- Less education so not able to effectively organise unions
- Failed to realise importance of strikes
- Lack o skills, so easily dispensable
- Working was part-time, so difficult to organise

Other factors:

- Employers were strict
- Not enough opportunities for education and training
- Threatened with dismissal.

[Nov 2011]

123 [a].State any six economic problems which the early BASC settlers faced in Souhthern Rhodesia.

[6]

- Shortage of machinery, gold mining was unproductive ,Labour shortages

- Livestock diseases, Shortage of food, Africans withheld their goods
- Competition from African farmers, land quarrels with company officials
- Company heavily taxed early settlers

[b]. Describe the system of forced labour in Southern Rhodesia before 1930. [11]

- Failure of the Eldorado theory compelled settlers and the BSAC to focus on agriculture
- Settlers and the B.S.A.C. required labour but this was difficult to get because locals were unwilling to work for someone
- Company resolved to use forced labour
- Enforced labour provision by expropriating African land
- Also got labour by grabbing African livestock, took African women and children hostage to force African men to look for work
- Established the Rhodesia Native Labour Bureau (RNLB) to recruit labour
- Settlers sent patrols to capture people for forced labour
- Chiefs contracted to supply labour and if they failed to do this, they were punished
- Introduced contractual labour e.g 12 months contract, introduced taxes, engaged migrant labour
- Chibalo accounted for ½ the labour force used by settlers, monetarisation of the economy e.g settlers stopped levying taxes in form of goods
- Enacted pass laws, introduced the compound system
- Used the credit system, labourers were ill-treated – beaten while at work, poorly paid, worked long hours. Not given rations and also suffered poor living conditions – living in dormitories and slums.

[c]. How effective was the system of forced labour in the development of the country? [8]

Effectiveness of forced labour

- Half of mine and farm labour force was based on forced labour
- Forced labour was used to develop infrastructure e.g buildings, the tobacco industry
- Cheap labour gave farmers and miners large profit margins

Ineffectiveness of forced labour

- Absenteeism, strikes, nicknames to bosses as warning to others

- Chibaro workers feigned illness and this reduced production
- Sabotage was rife, caused marked losses, workers damaged machinery
- Chibaro workers usually wasteful with resources
- Chibaro encouraged resistance, forced labour also promoted racial discrimination and hatred
- Caused accidents to bosses, desertion reduced production

[Nov 2011]

124 [a]. List any six characteristics of the reserves for Africans in colonial Zimbabwe before 1930. [6]

- Inhabitable, dry lands, hot lands, low rainfall areas, sandy soils
- Infertile lands, mosquito and tsetsefly infested areas
- Remote areas, far away from markets, roads and railway lines
- Mountainous and rocky areas, overcrowded areas

[b]. Outline factors which enabled Africans in colonial Zimbabwe to expand their agriculture before 1930.

[11]

- Initially settlers did not interfere with African agriculture
- Better, modern tools and methods of farming, cash crop farming e.g tobacco, cotton etc
- Reduced tribal and clan rivalry e.g raiding ended, control of wild animals through hunting by settlers
- Early settlers were a reliable market, reasonable prices for agricultural produce
- Disruption of African traditional trade, most men joined their wives and children in crop cultivation, most Africans preferred agriculture to working in whitemen's farms and mines
- Capitalist monetary economy, taxation, some Africans still controlled fertile lands.

[c]. To what extent did settlers contribute to the expansion of African agriculture in this period? [8]

Contribution of settlers

- Initial non involvement and interference in agriculture, modern and better methods and tools for farming

- Banning of raiding, control and hunting of wild animals
- Availability of markets in settlers, reasonable prices, taxation, introduction of monetary economy

Contribution of other factors

- African's preference of agriculture to working in mine and industry, adequate rainfall
- Possessed a lot of cattle for draught power and trade, competition amongst Africans
- Availability of fertile soils
- Involvement of men in agriculture