

S3 NOTES HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

DINGISWAYO (1780-1817) AND THE FORMATION OF MTHETHWA (HIS ACHIEVEMENTS)

Dingiswayo was Mthethwa chief, best known for his mentorship over a young Zulu general, Shaka Zulu, who rose to become the greatest of the Zulu kings.

Dingiswayo was born Godongwana, son of Mthethwa chief Jobe, during the wanderings of Nandi and her illegitimate son Shaka, who settled with the Mthethwa under chief Jobe.

Godongwana and his brother, Tana, plotted against chief Jobe and the plot was discovered and Tana killed and Godongwana escaped and treated by a sister, the young man found refuge in the foothills of the Drakensberg.

Godongwana changed his name to Dingiswayo, which means “*he who is troubled*”, or “*The Wanderer*”. Upon the death of his father (chief Jobe) in 1797, Dingiswayo returned to claim the chieftainship of the Mthethwa chiefdom.

Dingiswayo found his brother Mawawe in power and he displaced him without resistance and Mawawe fled, but was convinced back and killed by his brother.

Later Dingiswayo observed a troop of Hottentots under Lieutenant Donovan which had accompanied Dr. Cowan. Dr. Cowan was murdered by *Chief Phakathwayo* and Dingiswayo subsequently acquired Cowan’s horse and gun.

Dingiswayo’s new military tactics were an adoption of western techniques of drills and formation movements under a chain of command. With Shaka as his general, he attacked the *Amangwane* under Matiwane about 1812 and drove them across the Buffalo River.

It was the first of the Mfecane migrations where tribes displaced, largely by the Zulus, and who in turn displaced others in a series of inter-tribe wars.

Dingiswayo combined a number of smaller tribes to oppose his chief rival to the north, Chief Zwide of the Ndwandwe.

In 1816 Shaka returned to the Zulu to claim chieftainship, while still recognizing the larger Mthethwa and Dingiswayo as overlord.

However, Dingiswayo was killed by Zwide, and the Mthethwa forces were defeated and scattered temporarily, with the remnants regrouped under Shaka.

Zwide became the leader of the Mthethwa was later defeated by Shaka in the Zulu Civil War that broke out in the kingdom. Dingiswayo after his death was buried on the north bank of the Tugela River, in *KheKheKhe’s kraal*.

Methods used by Dingiswayo to establish Mthethwa state/ Achievements of Dingiswayo.

After the death of his father in 1797, Dingiswayo overthrew Mawawe his half-brother and assumed power. Mawawe was later killed by Dingiswayo’s men.

After killing his brother, he began setting up a very powerful Chiefdom. He set up Mthethwa along River Tugela in Natal.

Dingiswayo was the greatest leader in this region before the rise of Shaka. His greatest enemy was the Ndwandwe under Zwide.

Dingiswayo protected his kingdom by setting up a strong standing army. The army was divided into age regiments for easy mobilization. Each regiment had its own color of shield and spears and the army comprised of only 500 soldiers.

He had an expansionist foreign policy. However, he did not enslave the conquered tribes but allowed them to pay allegiance to him.

Dingiswayo allowed the conquered people to retain their chiefs e.g. the Zulu retained, Senzangakona as their chief. Dingiswayo introduced shields made from hides to protect his soldiers against their enemies at the battle fronts.

The conquered tribes gave him tributes which he used in strengthening his army. He however left the conquered states with their chiefs.

Dingiswayo at times gave gifts such as cattle to conquered tribes to increase their loyalty and prevent rebellion in the kingdom.

Dingiswayo appointed military Indunas who replaced the traditional leaders to command his regiments at the battle fronts and he expanded Mthethwa to 200 miles.

Dingiswayo married from different clans of Mthethwa which increased social unity and solidarity in his kingdom. Dingiswayo was so friendly to Europeans at Delagoa Bay Dr. Cowan appreciated him and even gave him some guns.

Dingiswayo established an industry of hides which boosted the economy of Mthethwa kingdom. Dingiswayo encouraged trade with Europeans to acquire more wealth and weapons for defending the state and expansion.

Dingiswayo was respectful to the advice of the traditional leaders and Induna chiefs which promoted togetherness and unity among the people of Mthethwa.

Dingiswayo gave most of the looted items (war booties) to his soldiers, the newly absorbed members, and the poor people in the kingdom.

He always promoted his army (warriors) on merits for example Shaka became a commander of his military regiment because of his military ability.

Dingiswayo was the maker of Shaka whom he groomed for future leadership of the Zulu kingdom especially when he made him the commander of the military regiment.

Dingiswayo made it clear that all the conquered people were absorbed in his army hence enlarging the army for expansion and defence.

Dingiswayo decided to abolish the old initiation ceremonies such as circumcision in order to allow the young men provide military service until after the completion of the conquests.

Dingiswayo's career marked a watershed in the history of south-east Africa. During his exile he was exposed to European ideas.

Dingiswayo put these European ideas into practice to produce a disciplined and highly organized army. After his death, Shaka used ideas to set up a disciplined society to complement Dingiswayo's military reforms.

In the year 1818, Dingiswayo, while watching a battle from a hilltop, was ambushed and killed by Zwide's men. The impact of his death on the Mthethwa was so great that they fled from the Ndwandwe before being attacked.

In conclusion, Dingiswayo was one of the traditional and military leaders whose achievements were many both political, social and economic during the 19th century.

Challenges met By Dingiswayo in the Establishment Of Mthethwa Kingdom/ Factors For The Downfall

Dingiswayo met many challenges which were both internal and external in Mthethwa kingdom, which included; Dingiswayo had very small army about 500 soldiers only which could not effectively protect the kingdom from foreign attacks.

Dingiswayo took long to adopt the idea of a permanent army and this encouraged constant raids against his people. Dingiswayo equipped his army with long throwing spears which could be lost to the enemies during the war hence their failure.

The mobility of his soldiers reduced when pursuing their enemies because they carried bigger and heavier shields during wars. His kingdom lacked a council of elders and instead relied on military leaders who lacked the administrative skills.

Dingiswayo was unpopular among the local people since he was associated with the death of Mawawe his brother who was the true successor to the throne.

Dingiswayo's rebellious character denied him the support of the royal family members who never wanted him to be their king after killing his brother Mawawe.

At some points, Dingiswayo was betrayed by some military leaders such as Shaka who were ambitious for power when he was attacked by Zwide.

Dingiswayo experienced numerous rebellions organized against him by the royalists to revenge against the death of Mawawe.

Many people were generally poor in the state due to the endless wars in his state and attacks from Zwide of Ndwandwe. There was land conflicts and wrangles which developed due to a sharp population increase in the state which caused land shortage.

The kingdom experienced constant shortage of cattle due to constant raids and counter raiding in the area by the neighbouring states.

Dingiswayo had created only a loose confederation with the identities and structures of the conquered peoples still in place. The weakness of this system showed up when Dingiswayo was killed and the confederation fell apart.

The Constant attacks especially from Ndwandwe created famine in his area that destabilized the kingdom for long time.

Outbreak of Mfecane was a serious blow to the existence of his kingdom as many people were forced away and it was the fight for the Zulu land between Dingiswayo and Zwide.

In the year 1817-18, Dingiswayo, while watching a battle from a hilltop, was ambushed and killed by Zwide's men.

16.1 THE MFECANE PERIOD: Causes Mfecane in South Africa between 1820s and 1830s?

Between the periods 1820s and 1830s South Africa, experienced turmoil and violent wars started by the political and military changes among the Nguni tribes.

The situations worsen with the formation of the Zulu nation by Shaka Zulu who brought together the different Nguni speaking tribes of Northern Nguni.

These wars started in the first half of 19th century among the northern Nguni speaking and later it spread to other areas of Modern Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Tanganyika in East Africa.

Mfecane caused by the following factors;

Mfecane was a period of violent upheavals or endless wars in South Africa, which started in the first half of the 19th century in Zulu land and Natal areas.

The desire to take part and expand the trade in ivory at Delagoa Bay created these war situations, which led to the wars known as the expansionist wars to control trade.

The exhaustion of the grazing land available for cattle keepers and the desire by the different chiefdom to acquire land caused the wars in the Zulu land.

The population increase or pressure, attributed to the fertile soils, caused military changes, which ended up causing Mfecane in South Africa.

The changes in Zulu military organization of the age regiments with common loyalty to their leaders made it possible for Mfecane to occur in South Africa.

The formation of professional army by the different military leaders in South Africa whereby barracks created partly led to the Mfecane.

The activities of Dingiswayo started conquering the neighbouring states caused panic and fears, which led to the Mfecane in South Africa.

The rise of Shaka Zulu who was an aggressive fighter and full of ambitions to build Zulu kingdom by conquering the weaker neighbouring states led the wars.

The acquisition of guns by Dingiswayo from the European surgeon at the Cape and the military training offered to him by the British made the Mfecane inevitable.

The expansion of the Boers eastwards forced the Zulu to direct their attacks on the weaker states, which eventually led to the Mfecane period in South Africa.

The increased slave trade in Zulu land made created conducive grounds for the wars in South Africa hence led to Mfecane.

The introduction of short stabbing spears by Shaka Zulu made the army militarily strong against their enemies and this led to the Mfecane period in South Africa.

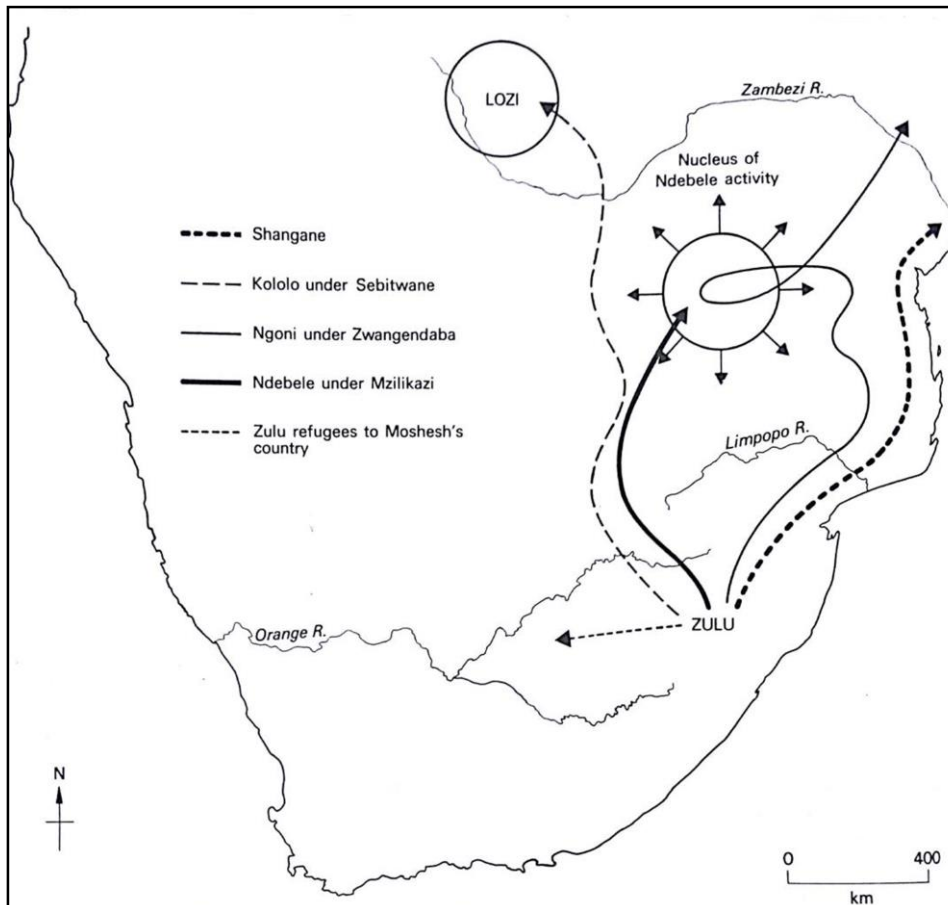
The desire for bigger political units led to the Mfecane in South Africa among the three leaders like Shaka, Sobhuza and Zwide.

The character of Shaka Zulu who was cruel and unpredictable behavior and he led his soldiers to conquer the neighbouring states contributed to Mfecane.

The outbreak of drought, which caused severe famine and seriously forced people to attacked one states and other in search for food to feed the starving population.

The Course of the Mfecane or Movement of the Bantu groups 1820-1840:

Fig. 13: A Map Showing the Movement of the Bantu from Zulu Kingdom:



The defeated groups set out on their own career of conquest for example the Qwebe led by Ngeto established themselves on the edges of Pondoland.

The Tlokwa, led by the woman, MaNthatisi, moved westwards from the Veld towards Botswana.

The Ngwane, led by Matiwane across the Drakensberg from Natal and settled north of Tugela River.

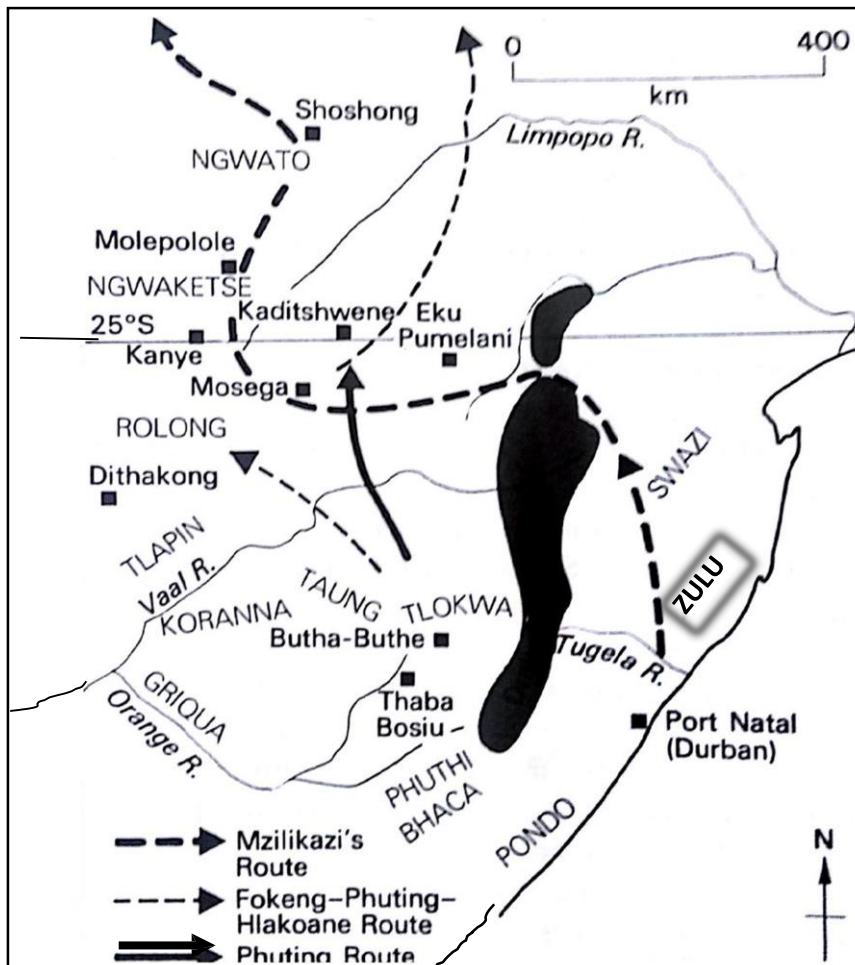
Some of the Refugees emerged into new nations strong enough to defend against the Zulu for example Swaziland created by Sobhuza and Mswati.

Lesotho (Basutoland) emerged and was strong enough to stand against the Zulu under the leadership of Moshoeshoe. Soshangane took the Shangane northwards into Gazaland where they absorbed and conquered the Tonga people. Mzilikazi led the Ndebele people across the Drakensberg Mountains and finally settled in the present day Zimbabwe.

Effects of Mfecane in South Africa:

Qn: What were the results of Mfecane on the people of South Africa?

Fig. 12: A Map Showing; the effects of Mfecane across Drakensberg Mountains



Phuting Route

The Mfecane led to depopulation and devastation in most parts of South Africa as many people lost their lives while others escaped to other places.

It led to overcrowding of the people in smaller and unsuitable areas but with good defence system in places like Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana.

It attracted the Boers to occupy the vacant places left in South Africa because of Mfecane, which had contributed to the killing or people running away.

It led to massive destruction of property in South Africa like cattle, sheep, goats and houses and farmlands destroyed by the Zulu warriors.

The Mfecane led to widespread poverty among the people of South Africa since their property destroyed by the conflicting parties.

There was disruption of the profitable Delagoa Bay trade since there was insecurity in such in these areas and therefore trade activities could not go on normally.

There was the decline of some powerful states in South Africa following the Mfecane for example Ndwandwe kingdom seriously destroyed.

The Mfecane period led to the formation of new states by the refugees who were running away from the troubles in South Africa like Swaziland and Basuto Nations.

The Mfecane made many people to become refugees in other places in Southern Africa and central Africa like the Ngoni, Ndebele, and Kololo under Sebitwane.

Many societies in South Africa copied Shaka Zulu's military skills and warfare for example bull horn formation which caused a lot of blood sheds in Southern and central Africa.

Larger centralized defensive political units created and people organized themselves in order to avoid the massacre of their people like Basuto Nation.

The Mfecane led to the rise of strong political leaders in Southern Africa like Moshoeshoe who played important in the establishment of Basuto Nation.

There was massive raids carried out by the people who were wondering from one place to another and they ended up causing misery and suffering.

THE RISE OF SHAKA AND THE ZULU NATION:

16.1.1 Who was Shaka Zulu?

Shaka was born around 1783 to Senzangakona his father and Nandi the mother and when his father disowned him, he grew up as a bastard with his maternal uncles.

Senzangakona, the father of Shaka was a minor chief of the Zulu, and he befriended Nandi Shaka's mother and Nandi became pregnant before he circumcised.

Senzangakona eventually married Nandi and they gave birth to Shaka but he not welcomed by his people right from the childhood.

Shaka Zulu came into existence by his own when, by force, he took over the chieftainship of the Kwazulu, the small tribe over which his own father Senzangakona had been the hereditary chief.

Remember that Senzangakona had disowned his first, but illegitimate son, Shaka, while he was still a child because the Zulu elders did not approve his marriage to Nandi.

Shaka grew up miserably and with hardship undermined by his fellow age mates something, which made him to become more furious and determined.

He grew up with a strong determination, courage, intelligence and above all a strong ambition to regain recognition among his age mates and his people.

Shaka was very good at athletic and he possessed a special quality of personality which made him to be more superior as compared to his fellow age mates.

Shaka was about twenty-three years old when he joined Dingiswayo's army after Dingiswayo recruited new forces of which Shaka was part of the regiment.

Shaka served as Mthethwa warrior for six years and he quickly absorbed Dingiswayo's new military ideas, expanded them, and thought his soldiers.

Shaka distinguished himself soon in his military career by his courage and self-command of being always the first in attacking and containing any danger.

By the time, Shaka was given commandant he had already proved his worth and created around himself good name

from the soldiers.

Shaka soon received praise names such as ‘**Sigidi**’ (Conqueror of thousands), ‘**Sidlodlo Sekhandla**’ (Pride of the regiments), and ‘Dingiswayo’s **hero**’.

Shaka therefore started his military career as a courageous and intelligence soldier of Dingiswayo, the chief of the Mthethwa and he strengthened his own regiment.

Dingiswayo later promoted Shaka as a commander of the whole regiment where Shaka was able to expose his courage and brilliance in organizational skills and leadership.

However, Shaka as a subordinate commander in the Mthethwa army the opportunities for expression of his ideas and development of his individuality were restricted.

In the year 1816 when Shaka succeeded to the chieftainship of his own tribe the Kwazulu descendants of Zulu chieftaindom after the death of his father.

When Shaka’s father died in 1816, Shaka went and killed his brother Segujana and he became the chief of the Zulu chieftaindom after installing himself as the new king.

As the new king of Zulu in a kraal, which he named Kwabulawayo, ‘the place of killing’, Shaka invited the entire adult male population of the Kwazulu for military service.

During the first year of his chieftainship, Shaka continued to acknowledge Dingiswayo as his overlord and he always respected his authority.

The experience he had gained during his attendance on Dingiswayo, and his own ambitious views, could not find scope for action as long as his protector was alive.

Shaka then betrayed his benefactor into the hands of his great enemy Zwide of the Ndwandwe, who kept the old king bound for three days, and then killed him.

After the killing of Dingiswayo, the chief of Mthethwa by Zwide of the Ndwandwe in 1818 and Shaka then annexed Mthethwa and became the king of the Zulu empire.

The Rise Of The Zulu Kingdom:

The Origins of the Zulu kingdom:

Qn: Explain the origins of the Zulu kingdom

Little is known about the origins of Zulu kingdom however the kingdom is believed to have been founded by Shaka. Originally, Zulu kingdom was a small chieftaindom, headed by Senzangakona the father of Shaka Zulu.

Shaka who was the founder of Zulu kingdom was born around 1783 to Senzangakona the chief of Zulu chieftaindom and Nandi his wife.

Shaka was a bastard because he neglected by his father and therefore he grew up with his maternal uncles. Shaka was brave enough and determined to change his shameful youth abused to a bright future.

In 1816, Senzangakona, Shaka’s father died and Segujana succeeded him, Shaka’s half-brother who later killed by Shaka Zulu. With Dingiswayo’s assistance, Shaka attacked and killed Segujana and he became the successor of Senzangakona.

By the beginning of the 19th Century, the small Zulu chieftaindom led by a paramount chief known as Senzangakona the father of Shaka.

In 1809, Shaka joined Dingiswayo’s army and he became the key personality in making military reforms in the Mthethwa chieftaindom.

In 1818 when Dingiswayo killed by Zwide and Shaka had to act by taking over the Mthethwa chiefdom and joined it to his own Zulu chiefdom.

After the death of Dingiswayo, Shaka conquered the Mthethwa and their new chief Mondisa killed and replaced by Shaka's royal nominee.

In 1818, Zwide sent his army to crush Shaka, but they were seriously defeated and Shaka immediately ordered his warriors to destroy the entire Ndwandwe society.

Shaka's warriors defeated Zwide at the battle of Mlatuze and he became the most powerful leader in the region.

Shaka conquered the neighbouring small states of the Nguni speaking people and extended his control, which led to the establishment of more powerful Zulu kingdom.

These small states had their political independence and they were ruled by different chiefs and they were later conquered by Shaka Zulu hence establishment of Zulu kingdom.

The kingdom created by Shaka extended from Drakensburg Mountains to the Indian Ocean border by River Tugela in the South and River Pongola in the North.

Factors for the rise, growth and expansion of the Zulu kingdom:

Qn: Explain the factors that led to growth and expansion of Zulu kingdom.

The rise of Shaka to power enabled the Zulu kingdom to grow since he was able to conquer the neighbouring states and incorporated them into Zulu Kingdom.

The Zulu kingdom was surrounded by weak neighbours like the Mthethwa after the death of Dingiswayo hence Shaka was able to conquer it and it became part of Zulu.

After the collapse of Mthethwa kingdom, Shaka Zulu started to increase his strength by bringing as many tribes as possible under his control.

Presence of a strong army well trained, well equipped and organized and this made it possible for Zulu Kingdom to expand at the expense of its neighbours.

The people of Zululand were highly united after the introduction of the age regiments system by Shaka Zulu their new king thus led to the expansion of Zulu kingdom.

Shaka's good relationship with the Europeans enabled him to get military assistance against the enemies and thus paved way for the growth of the Zulu kingdom.

The Shaka's participation in the Delagoa Bay trade enabled them to acquire guns that the Zulu warriors used for expansion and defence of their kingdom.

The outbreak of the Mfecane, which was a blessing in disguise to the Zulu kingdom because societies like the Mthethwa and Ndwandwe were completely wipe out.

The policy of assimilating the conquered people into the Zulu tribe helped to increase on the size of the population, which made it possible for the kingdom to expand.

The Zulu kingdom blessed with good climate and fertile soils that facilitated agriculture and thus provided enough food hence the growth of the Zulu kingdom.

The abolition of traditional chiefs and replacing them with Zulu military commanders appointed by Shaka himself on merits led to the expansion of Zulu kingdom.

In order to preserve his work force Shaka suspended circumcision until his conquests were completed, by imposing a complete and permanent ban on circumcision.

Organization of the Zulu kingdom:

Qn: Describe the way with life of the Zulu before 1860.

How was the Zulu kingdom organized in the early 19th Century?

The Zulu kingdom was a military state headed by a dictatorial king whose power and authority not questioned. The king helped by chief Induna who was the second most feared person in the Zulu kingdom.

The king of the Zulu absolutely feared and highly respected by everybody in the kingdom and whoever insulted him punished.

The king of the Zulu not questioned or asked anything and above all, he was not supposed to be looked directly into the eye. The Indunas who assisted the king always appointed and dismissed at will by the king himself i.e. Shaka Zulu.

The Indunas appointed by the king picked from the commoners and it was always on merit. The kingdom had a standing army, which was well equipped and headed by king who was the commander in chief of the armed forces.

The work of the Zulu army was for defending the kingdom and for territorial expansion as they could conquer the neighbouring states.

The army also lived in military settlements like Bulawayo and Gibithegu that is to say the army was permanent in the sense that one had to serve for 40 years.

The Young male captives were absorbed into the Zulu army and regiments and the very young boys put to look after the captured cattle from the neighbours.

Each regiment had its own cattle and they would feed their people on these cattle especially during periods of famine or food shortage.

The conquered kings remained rulers of their people for as long as they pleased Shaka Zulu the king of the Zulu kingdom.

The Zulu king also had spies who were especially women and they acted as the eyes and ears of Shaka the king of Zululand.

The king was the highest social figure and he presided over all the traditional ceremonies like the first fruit gathering and initiation ceremonies.

Among the Zulu people, the king controlled all the wealth including the War booty which was shared although ivory went straight to the king palace.

The Zulu also participated in trade especially with Natal and they were able to acquire guns for defeating themselves.

The Zulu people also exchanged ivory, hides and skins for European goods such as glasses, mirrors and clothes especially in Natal with Boers and later British.

The Zulu also carried out iron working where they were able to make iron tools or weapons such as short stubbing spears, swords, arrowheads, etc.

The Zulu were also pastoralists although they did it on a small scale and they kept cattle, which was a sign of wealth and prestige.

The Zulu also carried out agriculture and grew crops such as maize since their land Natal had fertile soils and suitable climate for agriculture.

The Zulu kingdom organized on age regiment basis and they confined into military camps until they became 40 years. Succession to the throne was hereditary and the son of the king could later take over the throne to avoid succession disputes after the death of his father.

In the Zulu kingdom, the retired soldiers formed a reserve force whose duty was to provide food to the active and servicing soldiers.

The Zulu society was organized on age regiments whose members were of the same age group and it formed the basis family of the same age would interact freely.

Initiation ceremonies carried out which marked entry into age regiments although Shaka later abolished circumcision for defence purpose.

Marriage within the Zulu kingdom allowed at the age of 40 years and the female groups dissolved and allowed to marry freed warriors.

In the Zulu kingdom, the young boys always carried spears, shields and food for the active soldiers or Zulu warriors. Among the Zulu, the Old and the disabled people always put to death since they believed to be useless.

The Zulu also carried out massive raids on their neighbours where they looted their wealth like cattle and food grains or cereals.

How Shaka was able to build powerful Zulu kingdom: (The Military Reforms of Shaka):

Qn: What military reforms did Shaka introduce in Zulu kingdom?

Formal training of soldiers in the arts of warfare not thought of until Shaka began to introduce his military reforms in the Zulu kingdom.

The considerable skills which the Nguni tribes exhibited in using the assegai was attributable not to their bodily strength but to the constant habit of using the weapon.

From infancy, through games of skills (stabbing) and hunting, and, in later life, through training, the Zulu became so accustomed to using their weapons assegais.

Shaka introduced the short stabbing assegai and changed the traditional tactics and he found it necessary to introduce a measure of instruction and training to the soldiers.

The simple movements they performed; forming circles of companies or regiments, or forming a line of match, became naturally the new battle order and movements.

Shaka introduced a strong standing army or permanent warriors with age regiments system subjected to efficient military training and ever ready for the war.

Shaka introduced the policy of distributing the war booty to his warriors, which made them to fight with more courage than ever before since they hoped to benefit.

Shaka Zulu encouraged high level of discipline among his warriors, which made them submissive to him as their commander in chief and ever ready for war.

Shaka introduced the use of the short stubbing spears (the assegai) which replaced the traditional long spears and this enabled the warriors to overpower their enemies.

Shaka made his warriors to fight bare footed and he discouraged the use of the heavy wooden shoes so that they could move faster during the battle.

He discovered military villages where his appointed Indunas lived for example Mbelembele, Sukuma land etc. and this made it possible for the army to be on standby.

Shaka never allowed his warriors to marry in order to give them ample time to serve in the army until the age of 40 to 45 years.

After reaching the age of 40 years, the warriors removed from the active service and they formed the reserve force called upon to defend the kingdom.

Shaka created female regiments who served as spies in different parts of the kingdom and they could report the disloyal Indunas and subject to him.

He employed boy scouts to carry the fresh supplies of food for the Indunas such that they would receive fresh at all times.

Shaka promoted his army on merits, which made the warriors to fight fearlessly so that they can also at one time attain promotion.

Shaka introduced the ruthless tactics of fighting his enemies for example the use of scorched earth policy which was intended to weaken and destroy their enemies;

With the use of scorched earth policy, for example, the shelters could be set on fire, all the animals killed, and crops destroyed respectively.

Shaka abolished traditional chiefs or councils and replaced them with military commanders who became his advisors on matters pertaining to his Zulu kingdom.

Shaka introduced the surprise night attacks method where the enemies got unaware and not ready to defend themselves against well-organized warriors.

Shaka introduced the centralized system of administration or power whereby he could appoint and dismiss his Indunas at will and his decision was final.

Shaka forced all the conquered tribes to learn the Zulu culture and speak the Zulu language as a way of promoting unity among the people and loyalty to him.

The conquered territories left in the hands of the loyal chiefs or Shaka's nominees and those who opposed him killed in order to bring about law and order.

Shaka increased the size of the army by absorbing the conquered youths into his regiments i.e. They would look after cattle while others became weapon carriers and young girls spared for other activities like spying.

Effects of Shaka's military reforms/effects of his wars of expansion:

Qn: How did the activities of Shaka affect her neighbours?
What were the results of Shaka's administration on her neighbours?
How Zulu nation affected the Africans communities?

Some states in South Africa lost their independence as Shaka Zulu like Mthethwa and Ndwandwe conquered them. The conquered people were absorbed into the Zulu nation for instance the Mthethwa and Ndwandwe who adopted the Zulu culture.

Shaka's activities increased on the level of slave raiding since they raided their neighbours for young men and women incorporated into his regiments.

His activities also led to depopulation as many people forced to migrate to other places, which were relatively peaceful, and others killed by the warriors.

His activities disorganized the agricultural activities because of the fear created on his people and the societies neighbouring Zulu kingdom.

Shaka's activities created insecurity especially Mfecane era, which characterized by massive killings and destruction of property by his warriors.

There was massive destruction of property as villages, crops, and animals, destroyed by the Shaka's warriors.

There was wide spread misery and poverty as people's property were destroyed and their homes burnt down by the Shaka's warriors.

There was wide spread famine which was caused by the destruction of crops and raiding of animals which left many people without any source of survival.

People lost their land since it was land forcefully taken and became the king's property without question in Zulu kingdom.

There was displacement of many tribes from their ancestral homes and many of them became refugees in other areas since their homeland had become completely insecure.

There was massive loss of lives due to Shaka's constant wars that left many people killed especially during the expansionist wars and the counter wars in Natal province.

His activities led to a military revolution as new fighting tactics copied by other societies in South Africa i.e. the cow- horn formation method of attacking enemies.

Shaka also introduced efficient weapons for example short stabbing spears (assegai) which his warriors used against their enemies and worked efficiently and properly.

Shaka Zulu encouraged his soldiers to fight the battles bare footed which eased their movement against the enemies. His activities led to rise of defensive state like the Basuto nation under Moshoeshe and the Swazi nation under Sobhuza.

The Achievements of Shaka Zulu:

Qn: Describe the achievements of Shaka before 1828.

Shaka remembered for having created the Zulu kingdom from just a small chiefdom using his well trained and more discipline army. He created a strong standing army for the Zulu Nation, used for defence and expansion of the kingdom.

He remembered for having introduced new military tactics of fighting i.e. use of cow horn method of attacking enemies, which proved efficient.

Shaka introduced efficient weapons for example short stabbing spears (assegai) which his warriors used against their enemies and worked efficiently and properly.

Shaka credited for having encouraged his soldiers to fight the battle bare footed which eased their movement against the enemies.

Shaka remembered for having established camps where his soldiers stayed and they were ready at any time to defend the kingdom against any attacks.

He remembered for having abolished the circumcision of young men since it had negative impact on the security of the kingdom, as newly circumcised men were weak.

He promoted external trade with the Europeans especially the Portuguese at Delagoa Bay, this boosted the economy, and he was able to acquire guns.

The rise to power of Shaka Zulu created defensive states in South Africa for instance Basotho state of Moshoeshe and the Swazi state of Sobhuza.

His expansionist policy led to the death of many people, this was during the Mfecane period where Shaka's warriors killed so many people.

Shaka Zulu remembered for having created a centralized system of administration, which helped him to maintain the Zulu kingdom as a powerful state in South Africa.

Shaka credited for having given the Zulu people a strong and common culture during the time of the Mfecane as the defeated and the conquered groups were absorbed.

Shaka Zulu remembered for having built and strengthened Zulu nationalism, done by organizing the age regiments system within the army for protection.

The Collapse of the Zulu kingdom:

Qn: Explain the factors that led to the collapse of the Zulu Nation by the end of the 19th century.

Why did the Zulu Nation collapse/disintegrate?

The death of Shaka Zulu in 1828 created a leadership vacuum in the already strong Zulu nation without parental love and guidance hence its collapse.

Shaka's dictatorial policies especially after the death of his mother Nandi for example he did not allow people to have sex, drink milk and eat meat.

Succession disputes among the leaders who came after the death of Shaka for instance Dingane and Mhlangane divided the once united people thus led to its collapse.

The Zulu kingdom had grown too big in size and as a result effective administration became difficult and this led to its collapse.

The coming of the Boers to settle in Zulu land by force contributed to the conflicts, which weakened the Zulu kingdom hence led to its collapse.

Mpande's collaboration with the Boers encouraged many Boers trekkers to settle in Zulu land and this destroyed their military strengths, which eventually led to its collapse.

The influence of missionary activities, which worsened divisions within Zulu land and this eventually, contributed the collapse of the Zulu kingdom.

The Zulu kingdom lacked cultural unity and the people only forced to pretend that Shaka united them hence after the death of Shaka it could not survive.

The power vacuum created by the death of Shaka left the kingdom with weak leaders like Dingane and later Mpande who could not keep the people together.

The determination by the British to destroy the Zulu military superiority to promote their imperialistic interests left the Zulu Nation in a political limbo.

The discovery and exploitation of minerals led to mass migration of the youth away from the Zulu leaving the kingdom with no military strength.

The outbreak of the Mfecane, which led to depopulation of the Zulu land thus forced the Boers to move in and occupy the vacant land and later weakened the kingdom.

The army weakened and exhausted, due to the several battles fought by Shaka against his neighbours and many had deserted the army.

The external attacks from the refugees like the Fengu and Tlokwa who were searching for areas for settlement, cattle and foodstuff weakened the kingdom.

It was a period of scramble and partition and therefore the Zulu nation could not survive the Berlin wars, which divided Africa Continent like a piece of cake.

The defeat of the Zulu at the battle of Blood River by the Boers forced Dingane to surrender Natal and 17,000 herds of cattle to the Boers and weakened the kingdom.

Cetshwayo contributed to the collapse of the kingdom when he tried to rebuild the Zulu army and this led him into the 1879 Anglo-Zulu war where he was defeated.

The decline in the supply of fire arms to the Zulu also weakened the kingdom, which led to its disintegration in the 19th Century since it could not defend itself.

The Zulu kingdom struck by drought, which caused a decline in agricultural production and thus no food for survival.

The defeat of the Zulu warriors at the battle of Ulundi by the British weakened them and this gave the British a chance to take over Zululand.

The decline of the Delagoa Bay trade with the Portuguese led to the decline of the kingdom since it cut off the supply of firearms to the Zulu and other resources.

The weakness of Shaka's successors like Dingane who failed to acquire guns from the Boers who played significance role, weakened the kingdom further hence its decline.

The civil wars between Cetshwayo and his brother Mbulazi divided the Zulu people into two hostile groups, which weakened the kingdom.

The retaliation and the attacks organized by the Zulu neighbours for example the Swazi subjected to the raids by the Zulu partly weakened the kingdom.

DINGANE:

Career and Achievements Of Dingane:

Qn: Describe the career and achievements of Dingane in Zulu kingdom.

After death of Shaka, his brother Dingane followed very closely in his footsteps and expanded his armed forces by creating new regiments and strengthening existing ones to defend Zulu kingdom.

Dingane's campaigns against neighbouring tribes followed the pattern of the preceding decade, the individual effect of the firearms carried by the white pioneers and settlers.

Dingane was the first Zulu leader to come into armed conflict with European fighters and this only towards the end of his reign.

In 1830, the Port Natal Boers, on one of their visits to Dingane, appeared on horseback for the first time and the king was amazed since he had never seen a horse before.

He remarked that it would be impossible to make a stand against such animals, as they carried terror in their very appearance, and calculated to dangerous.

The Zulu also discovered subsequently, when they came to encounter the Boers, that the stabbing assegai was almost useless against fast-moving, mounted enemies.

The Zulu forced to resort to the original throwing form of the weapons like the long throwing spears due to the increasing pressure from their enemies.

Dingane ordered for the killing of Piet Retief and his groups at a beer party by the Zulu warriors in February 1838 on a hillside where he used to kill his enemies.

Zulu warriors under the leadership of Dingane attacked the Boer trekker camps and assisted by the element of surprise attacks registered initial successes.

In the same area, on a hillock, now known as Rensburg's Kop fourteen men of the Rensburg and Pretorius families defeated an attack by a whole Zulu regiment numbering close to one thousand five hundred warriors.

Not so fortunate was a party of seventeen English settlers who, accompanied by eight hundred of their black retainers, mainly fugitives from Zululand.

Dingane carried out attack on the Boers in order to relieve the pressure on the Boer trekker camps, at Ndondakasuka on the north banks of the Tugela River.

Dingane's warriors killed the Boer farmers, although the settlers fought bravely thirteen of them, and six hundred of their followers, lost their lives.

During this battle, Dingane lost hundreds of Zulu warriors to the Boer trekkers and this made it possible for the Boers to capture Zulu land.

The final test came on 16th December 1838, at the banks of Blood River where the Boers demonstrated convincingly the fatal attacks on the Zulu fighters.

The methods used by Dingane's forces could not match in the face of firearms, especially if these used in conjunction with defensive positions.

From a wagon 'laager' a commando of 464 straight and shooting Boer trekkers under Andries Pretorius defeated the attacking Zulu army.

The Boer troops killed about 3,000 Zulu warriors on the battlefields and some bodies left floating on the waters of the Ncome, now turned into a Blood River.

MPANDE:

Qn: Describe the career and achievements of Mpande for Zulu kingdom.

One of Shaka's half-brothers, Mpande had survived the turmoil or upheavals of the past three decades. He believed to be politically incompetent and harmless and spared when Dingane was destroying potential rivals.

After Dingane's defeat at Blood River, and the sacking of his royal kraal, **Umgungundlovu**, he had to seek refuge in the northern most corner.

Mpande refused to follow Dingane and, instead, fled across the Tugela River into Natal where he sought for Boers' protection.

The number of his followers increased steadily while those of Dingane dwindled until Mpande felt strong enough for an attempt to seize the Zulu throne.

His army crossed the Tugela River supported by a Boer commando, which marched separately. The forces of the Zulu rivals fought a serious battle of Magongo in February 1840 under the leadership of Dingane.

Dingane was defeated and fled to the north to seek refuge in the tribal lands of the Nyawos by the Boer forces. Traditional enemies, the Nyawos could not overlook his presence, and captured, tortured, and put to death.

The Zulu military organization and weapons temporarily destroyed by its own people and especially Mpande who had no interest in wars.

Mpande proclaimed king of the Zulus, not so much by the Zulu nation as by the Boer trekkers' government of the Republic of Natal.

His rule really marked the beginning of a second phase in the history of the Zulu kingdom, as he wanted to avoid conflicts with the neighbours.

During his lifetime, he maintained good relations with the Boers and the British government, which succeeded them in Natal. The Zulu left alone and were able to reorganize their forces, which made their administration strong and secure.

The immediate effect of Dingane's defeat was weakening of the kingdom by the mass desertion of people who fled into Natal to seek the protection of the settlers.

However, in the long peace that followed, these losses restored by natural increase and Mpande's reign was one of feasting rather than fighting. Note that Mpande did not kill people, he was most moderate in his executions.

Regiments discipline was relaxed in the absence of war, but it abandoned, and only awaited an energetic leader to bring it again to the level of Shaka's day.

Only one military campaign undertaken during the reign of Mpande and it was a half-hearted raid against the Swazi Nation.

Its purpose was less of a political nature, or to loot cattle, than an exercise to show the young men, including Mpande's heir Cetshwayo, who served in the Thulwana regiment, how to conduct military affairs.

CETSHWAYO:

Qn: Describe the career and achievements of Cetshwayo in the Zulu kingdom.

The Mpande's reign, with no large-scale killings or war was so unusual for the Zulu that eventually they had to find relief from an increasing 'blood pressure'.

For desire of foreign adventure, they started bloodletting among themselves and in 1856, a brief but bloody civil war broke out.

For some considerable time rivalry had arisen between two of Mpande's sons, Cetshwayo and Mbulazi, over the succession to the throne.

Both parties had engaged in getting support and the building up of private armies to protect their positions from the external aggressors.

To avoid an open clash Mpande decided to separate his two sons by separating them territorially such that each one had his own territory.

He allocated to Mbulazi a kraal on the Majuba hills where he was to live with his mother and his supporters or followers, known as the Izigoza.

Cetshwayo directed to occupy the old Mthethwa kraal, (Emangweni) where Shaka had served as a Commander. Here Cetshwayo joined by his mother, Ngumbazi, and his supporters or followers, known as the Usutu.

The war was inevitable and took place on 2nd December 1856, at Ndondakusuka, not far from the spot where the fight between the settlers from Port Natal and Dingane had taken place eighteen years earlier.

Mbulazi joined by three white men, but they deserted him as soon as they realized that Mbulazi was facing defeat and one of them was John Dunn.

With an army of 20,000 men, Cetshwayo attacked Mbulazi's 7,000 warriors and wiped them out, together with 3,000 women and children who formed part of this group.

About 10,000 Izigoza, including Mbulazi and five other sons of Mpande, perished in battle around the Tugela River as they were trying to cross the flooded river to seek refuge in Natal.

Cetshwayo thereafter recognized as the undisputed successor to the throne, both by his own people, and the Natal Government.

Cetshwayo had become the regent of Mpande due to the growing incapacity of Mpande until Mpande's death from old age in the year 1872.

Upon the death of Mpande in 1872, in the following year, Cetshwayo was ceremoniously crowned king of the Zulu by Theophilus Shepstone.

The Anglo-Zulu Wars of 1879:/The Zulu

Nationalism: (Cetshwayo resistance against the British):

Qns:

1. What were the causes of the Anglo Zulu wars of 1879?
2. Why did Zulu conflict with the British at Isandhlwana?
3. How did the conflict affect the Africans?
4. Why the British and the Zulu go to war at Ulundi
5. What were the effects of this war?
6. Explain the factors that forced the British go to war with the Zulu in 1879.
7. What were the factors that led to the rise of Zulu nationalism?
8. Why did Cetshwayo conflict with Sir Bartle frère in 1879?

The term Zulu nationalism refers to the struggles by the Zulu to maintain their self-rule and independence from the British colonialists and imperialists in the land.

The Anglo-Zulu wars were the battles between the British and the Zulu in 1879 and were in two phases. The Zulu warriors led by their leader Cetshwayo while the British forces were led by Sir Bartle frère.

The first war fought at Isandhlwana in July 1879 and the Zulu came victorious whereas the second battle fought at Ulundi in 1879 where the British reorganized and crashed the Zulu warriors under the leadership of Cetshwayo.

Causes of the Anglo-Zulu Wars in South Africa:

Qn: What were the causes of the Anglo-Zulu wars of 1879?

Explain the factors, which led to the rise of Zulu nationalism in 1879?

Cetshwayo's determination to revive the Zulu military power or might and culture annoyed the British who decided to attack the Zulu before they could attack them.

Cetshwayo was determined to restore and protect the Zulu independence, eroded by the British who were promoting their imperialistic interests.

The desire by the Zulu army to wash their spears in blood and resolve the land dispute, and obtain revenge for their defeat at the battle of the Blood River caused the war.

The rise of European imperialism especially the British who wanted to dominate Africans and impose their rule forced the latter to go to war with the former.

The role played by Cetshwayo and Sir Bartle frère also caused the war since they both had uncompromising characters and were Great War mongers.

The disrespect of Africa leaders also prepared a ripe ground for the war as the African leaders publically beaten, their property confiscated and at times, their authority denounced.

The outbreak of natural calamities like famine scared the British who became suspicious that Africans would rob them their food stuff and chose to attack them in advance hence the war.

Cetshwayo's revival of the age regiments also scared the British who thought the Zulu would reorganize and strengthen their armed forces and attack them.

The escape of two adulterous women of a Zulu sub-chief Sihayo, to Natal to their lovers also worsened the relationship between the Zulu and the British, which later prompted the war.

The loss of Zulu land made the Zulu youths to become landless a factor that prompted war because of the British shifting the boundaries of Natal from the Blood River (Ncome River).

There was long held suspicions and mistrusts between the two conflicting groups, this left no option apart from going to war hence led to the Anglo-Zulu war in South Africa.

The inconsistency of Sir Bartle Frere who promised to help the Zulu get back the Blood River territory and later sided

with the Boers annoyed the Zulu hence caused the war.

The British imperialism forced the Zulu to go to war with the British, as they wanted to protect their territory from the British who wanted to impose their rule over the Zulu people.

The discovery of the minerals in the interior of South Africa encouraged the British seek for an opportune moment to dominate the whole of South Africa.

Frère's order to Cetshwayo of disarming and disbanding the age regiment and therefore after Cetshwayo refused to disband his regiment the British attacked him.

Frère's desire to protect the Transvaal Boers who were the subjects of the British from being attack by the Zulu inevitably caused the war between the two parties.

The rumours about the Zulu's plan to massacre the white missionaries forced the British to attack the Zulu nation in order to prevent such development from occurring.

The failure of the diplomatic means by the Zulu to get what they wanted forced them to opt for a war against the British who never listened to them.

The initial victory of the Zulu over the British at the battle of Isandhlwana led to the war between the groups i.e. the Zulu and the British.

The trick played by Sir Bartle Frere by volunteering to solve the question of the Blood River territory and later convinced the commissioner to favour Transvaal caused the conflicts.

Frere's desire to destroy the Zulu military power and system and bring them under the British control inevitably dragged them into a war with the Zulu under Cetshwayo.

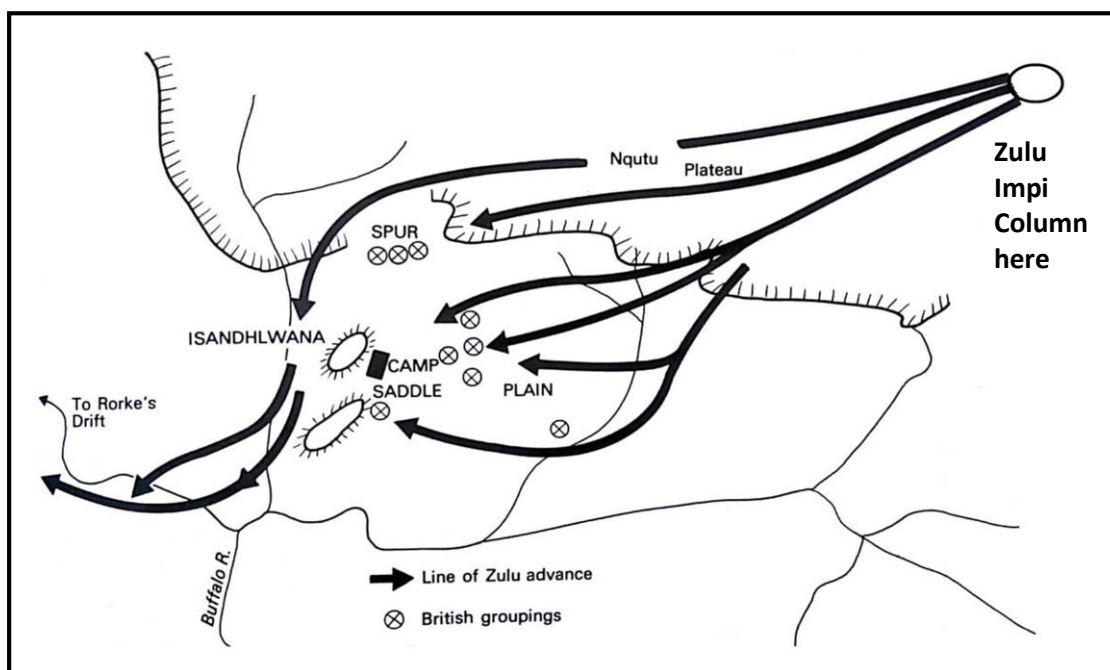
The success of Sekhukhune's resistance in Transvaal encouraged Cetshwayo to mobilize the Zulu warriors into the war against the British in 1879 with the hope of winning.

The sending of Ultimatum to Cetshwayo by Bartle frère made the war to occur since the Zulu could not meet all the demand put forward by the British government.

The Course of the Wars:

Qn: Explain the organization of the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879.

Fig. 11: A Map Showing the Battle of Isandhlwana 22 January 1879



In July 1878, two women of a Zulu sub-chief Sihayo were committing adultery and they fled to Natal to their lovers. The Zulu warriors including the chief's brother followed them and Cetshwayo's eldest son Mehloka led the Zulu.

They found the women across the Natal border and took them back to Zulu land, and killed them something, which annoyed the British and sparked off the war.

Bartle frère used this as a justification for an ultimatum of 20 days to the Zulu king to hand over Sihayo's brother together with his sons and large amount of fine.

When the ultimatum of the 20 days expired, the British forces entered the Zulu land in three separate groups and launched attack on the Zulu kingdom under Cetshwayo.

Cetshwayo the Zulu king organized the war against the British led by the Sir Bartle frère and Lord Chelmsford.

This war occurred due to the growing military power of the Zulu kingdom looked upon as a threat towards the federation of South African Republic.

The British ordered Cetshwayo to disarm and disband his age regiments but he refused and as a result, the British waged war against him.

At the battle of Isandhlwana on January 22nd 1879, the Zulu army was led by Tshingwayo as their commander-in-chief caused heavy defeat on the British army.

The British force made up of eight regular battalions armed with the latest Martini-Henry breech-loading rifle meant to destroy the Zulu military might under the leadership of Cetshwayo.

The Zulu forces armed with many guns or rifles but they preferred to use their short stabbing spears, which were more efficient against the British forces.

Cetshwayo's men raided into the Natal and Sir Bartle frère, the British commissioner in Natal used the occasions to force Cetshwayo to disband the age regiments and breaking up of Zulu political organization.

In this confusion brought by Sir Bartle frère, Cetshwayo refused to disband the age regiments and in January 1879, war broke out between the two warring parties.

The Zulu invaded by 13,000 British troops commanded by Lord Chelmsford but defeated by the Zulu at the battle of Isandhlwana. The twelve Zulu regiments emerged from the Nqutu plateau and destroyed the British forces.

Cetshwayo remained at his capital of Ulundi and he had ordered his generals to fight defensive war, and not to invade Natal and to avoid direct attacks on the British guns.

Tshingwayo ordered a direct or frontal attack on Isandhlwana, and his colleague General Matyana preferred guerrilla warfare broke away from Tshingwayo with some troops.

As the British force was pursuing Matyana, Tshingwayo made advances towards the British camps, not protected by the army and they over took the British.

At the start of the battle, the British force seemed to be winning the battle but later on they ran short of firearms and ammunitions which eventually contributed to their defeat by the Zulu soldiers.

The successful British defence of *Rorke's Drift* after their defeat at Isandhlwana, made about 4,000 Zulu warriors defeated by only eighty-four (84) British soldiers.

The British soldiers were well armed with enough guns and ammunitions and protected by the perimeter erected to prevent direct penetration of the Zulu warriors.

In this battle alone about 350 Zulu warriors and 17 British soldiers killed at the Rorke's Drift after the British had protected their base with the laagers and perimeter.

The British force used their laagers as defence, and they also used their artilleries and the Gatling guns, which scared of many Zulu warriors and the Zulu were severely defeated.

With further reinforcements received by the British, the Zulu were defeated at the battle of Ulundi and they captured Cetshwayo, this ended the war.

Reasons for the Defeat of the British at the battle of Isandhlwana:

Qn: Account for the failure of the British at the battle of Isandhlwana.

The British were humiliated or defeated at the battle of Isandhlwana because of the Zulu determination to protect culture and independence.

The Zulu were militaristic in nature right from the days of Shaka and this gave them confidence to defeat the aggressors the British.

The Zulu acquisition of guns brought easy victory on their side since the British had similar maxim guns like the Zulu hence they were able to defeat the British.

The outbreak of natural calamities such as famine in Zulu land also weakened the British and at times, their warriors went to war with empty stomachs.

The influence of the Pedi war of resistance 1861-1879 gave the Zulu confidence and inspiration to fight a protracted war hence led to defeat the British.

The Zulu united through the Nguni language and culture and therefore they fought as a group for a common cause to defend the Zulu land.

The British poorly planned their battle at Isandhlwana since they did not know the topography of South Africa and so the war became a problem to them unlike the Zulu who knew the geography of their land.

The Zulu used surprise night attacks, which always caught the British unaware and unprepared hence easily defeated by the Zulu warriors.

The British were ill equipped and they had outdated guns, which had little gunpowder, and their commanders such as Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford were poor commanders at the battlefronts.

The British underestimated the strength of the Zulu warriors and they ignored the advice given to them by Paul Kruger after the death of Shaka and this factor gave the Zulu victory over the British forces.

The British were defeated because they had inadequate numbers or they had few man power as compared to the Zulu warriors i.e. the British had 26,000 soldiers against 30,000 Zulu warriors hence their defeat.

Reasons for the Defeat of the Zulu by the British at the battle of Ulundi:

Qn: Why were the Zulu defeated by the British at the battle of Ulundi?

The Zulu warriors lost the battle or war at Ulundi to the British because the British had received re-enforcements in terms of firearms and commands.

The British brought in more arms and a new commander General Wolsley Jenet who replaced Lord Chelmsford and he was more efficient and swift at the battle.

Zulu had inferior weapons like spears and arrows and a few old fashioned guns of which very few Zulu knew how to use them hence the saying "they fought a war of eggs against stones."

The British were also determined to wash away the shame of Isandhlwana by hook or crook. They therefore carefully planned their battle a factor that gave the easy victory.

The British also used scorched earth policy as a system of fighting and hence the Zulu warriors were starved especially Dabulamanzi's regiment which spent three days without eating and when they attacked sustained heavy losses.

The British were economically strong as compared to Zulu Nation and this partly led to the defeat of the Zulu since they could not sustain the war against the British.

The outbreak of famine weakened the Zulu warriors more since they were not able to get food and yet the British managed to buy food for their warriors unlike the Zulu.

The Zulu also had lost contact with the Delagoa Bay traders and this brought about economic decline, a factor that greatly undermined their survival.

The Zulu affected with natural calamities like prolonged drought, which had caused famine, which compromised their strength in the battle of Ulundi.

The destruction of the Zulu crops and animals by the British troops because of the scorched earth policy led to their defeat by the British forces.

The Zulu were defeated due to over confidence due to their initial Zulu victory at Isandhlwana, which made them think that they could defeat any aggressor at any time.

The refusal by the Zulu neighbours to help them against the aggressors and this brought easy victory on the side of the British neighbours such as the Sotho, the Xhosa.

The Pedi and the Swazi among others feared to help the Zulu because they thought after the defeat of Zulu the British would attack them.

The Zulu failed to penetrate the British square because of the strength of their grumbling guns, which prevented them from drawing closer. Cetshwayo got demoralized and chose to take refuge in the north.

But he later captured and jailed at Cape Town, however Cetshwayo was later exiled to London and later returned in 1883 and a year after he died in misery.

Effects of the Anglo-Zulu Wars:

Qn: How were the people of South Africa affected by these wars?

There was loss of lives as many people died in the war about 2,000 Zulu warriors and 1,400 British believed to have died in these wars.

There was depopulation, which came because of many people killed in the war and other running away from the battle prone areas of the Zulu land.

There was massive destruction of property as both the Zulu and the British used the Scorched earth policy, which involved burning down houses and uprooting crops.

There was decline in agriculture since people concentrated on fighting and abandoned agriculture and some run away in attempt to safeguard their lives.

There was wide spread famine which was caused by the crops destruction in the Zulu land especially as done by the British forces in order to weaken Zulu warriors.

The traditional rulers and chiefs lost their independence and political powers to the British who took over administration of the Zulu land.

There was massive land grabbing in the Zulu land by the British who forcefully took over Africa land and pushed the Zulu people into reserves.

Cetshwayo lost his power to the British who defeated him, deposed and exiled to Cape Town in 1882 though he was later re-instated as Zulu king in 1883 he had no respect.

The Zulu lost their military power, might and glory to the British who took over their independence and they accepted their rule.

The Zulu kingdom was divided into 13 districts and each district headed by a British nominee who administered on behalf of the British government.

The Anglo-Zulu wars laid foundation for other African resistances against the British rule in South Africa like the Bambatha rebellion.

The war led to Cetshwayo's deportation to Cape Town by the British colonial government in Natal in 1882 and when he came back in 1883, his powers reduced.

The British farmers and administrators grabbed Zulu's cattle as war reparation and compensation to the British for the damage caused to them by the Zulu.

The Anglo-Zulu wars led to the decline in the Zulu's economy since other meaningful economic activities came to a standstill in Zulu land, as war was ongoing.

The British took over Zulu land as their protectorate after the defeat of the Zulu warriors by their well-organized and commanded army at the battle of Ulundi.

Remembered that at the end of the Anglo-Zulu wars, Cetshwayo the Zulu commander exiled to London from Cape Town and returned a year later.

The traditional chiefs and rulers lost their power and authority to the Europeans since they were answerable to the European magistrates and commissioners.

After his return from London, he reinstated as a mere, village chief but he did not regain the support and so he took refuge in Eshowe where he died in 1884.

The King Dini Zulu who succeeded Cetshwayo demoted to the position of a mere headman or a village chief.

Achievements of Cetshwayo to the Zulu kingdom:

Qn: What were the achievements of Cetshwayo to Zulu kingdom?

Cetshwayo was son of Mpande a nephew to Shaka a prominent king of Zulu kingdom and the founder of the Zulu kingdom.

In 1856 he fought a succession war with his brother Mbulazi whom he defeated and therefore he remained the successor of his father Mpande.

He became king of Zulu in 1872 and he inherited all the problems his father Mpande had left behind in the Zulu kingdom.

It is however important to note that despite the many problems he encountered Cetshwayo managed to achieve the following in the Zulu kingdom;

He reorganized his father's kingdom and it measured up to the days of his Shaka Zulu the mighty leader and the founder of the Zulu kingdom.

He reorganized the army and equipped it with modern weapons acquired from the Delagoa Bay Trade from the Portuguese traders.

He used the army to stage the war against the British in 1879 and Cetshwayo is remembered for reviving the age regiments and reinstalling discipline in the Zulu army and warriors

He remembered for promoting Zulu independence and self-rule from the British as he revived the Zulu military glory although later defeated by the British.

Cetshwayo carried out expeditions against Transvaal and Natal, which were both successful and these made the Zulu people proud of him.

He also protected the kingdom against the British in 1879 when he humiliated the British at Isandhlwana although he was later defeated at the battle of Ulundi.

During his rule, it is evident that peace prevailed and the Zulu's economy prospered greatly and it became a powerful kingdom again in South Africa.

Cetshwayo also before 1877 tried much harder to avoid war with the neighbours and the Britons by signing peace agreements however, his attempts were never fruitful.

Cetshwayo credited for fitting in Shaka's shoes after his demise, and this has earned him the name a great leader among the Zulu. He encouraged trade, which increased income of the people and lifted the standards of living.

Problems faced by Cetshwayo in the Zulu kingdom:

Qn: Explain the problems faced by Cetshwayo in Zulu kingdom.

Although Cetshwayo achieved more, he also to some extent had a big number of problems during his reign as discussed below;

He clashed with his brother Mbulazi in 1856 and this made it difficult for Cetshwayo to contribute to the welfare of his people.

He clashed with the British on the issue of the federation of South Africa and this worsened the relationship between the Zulu and the British.

The British challenged him when they wanted to annex Zulu and this could not give him room to bring about the development of the kingdom.

He conflicted with the Boers who wanted the blood river territory and this weakened the political and the economic strength of the Zulu nation.

He clashed with the British over the disbandment policy of 1878 and this created a bitter relationship between the Zulu kingdom and the British.

He faced a problem of economic decline due to constant aggression especially by the British who were interested in taking over his territory.

After his defeat at the battle of Ulundi, he was to pay a heavy war indemnity to the British colonial government at Natal, which was a great challenge to him.

He was defeated on *4th July at the battle of Ulundi*, jailed at Cape Town, and exiled to London thereafter in 1882 and returned in 1883 and died in 1884.

The Bambatha Rebellion (1906-1907):

The causes of the Bambatha Rebellion of 1906-1907:

Qn: What caused the rebellion in South Africa between 1906 and 1907?

The Bambatha rebellion was against the British in the Zulu land. This rebellion led by a Zulu chief known as Bambatha in 1906 and the causes include the following;

The need to regain political independence by the Zulu following the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879, where the Zulu kingdom divided into 13 districts by the British and the traditional chiefs lost their powers.

The Zulu disliked the British for having deported their king Cetshwayo to London and for demoting their king Dini Zulu who replaced Cetshwayo to the position of headman.

The loss of land to the Natal colonial government, whereby the Zulu conflicted with the British after many pieces of their land grabbed from them and given the British settlers.

The Zulu were tired of the forced labour imposed upon them by the British who constantly made them to work on their plantations and other government projects like roads construction.

The imposition of heavy and numerous taxes like the poll tax of £1 per head irrespective of races, colour and income on the Zulu people by the British annoyed them hence the rebellion.

The harsh and the brutal methods used in the collection of the taxes by the British where by the Zulu were subjected to torture and mistreatment forced them to rebel against the British.

The brutality and harshness of the British administration against the Zulu created a fertile ground for the rebellion against the British by the Zulu people.

The unfair arrests and the imprisonment of the Africans by the British colonial administration without trial annoyed the Africans hence prepared the grounds for the Bambatha rebellion.

The continuous provocation of the Africans by the British military officers in Natal with the intention of severely punishing the Africans also caused the rebellion.

The movement of the Africans to towns and urban centres following the discovery of the minerals created envies against the whites by the Africans hence the rebellion.

The rise of independent church movements with the slogan of Africa for Africans alone and the disliked these churches had for the whites caused the rebellion.

The discontent among the many Indunas chiefs with the system which ignored the role of the Zulu military leaders after the Natal rising of 1900.

The Zulu military leaders wanted the restoration of the Zulu military system which had been undermined by the British hence the rebellion.

The killing of several Zulu chiefs by the British following the Natal rising annoyed the Zulu and wanted to revenge against the British hence the Bambatha rebellion.

The British forced the Zulu people to pay rent for the use of the land which the British had grabbed from annoyed the Zulu hence caused the rebellion.

The outbreak of the diseases like rinderpest and the subsequent shooting of the infected animals annoyed the Zulu hence they resented the British rule, which caused the rebellion.

The British desire to impose their culture and civilization on the Zulu people, forced the Zulu to refuse hence led to the Bambatha rebellion.

The emergence of Bambatha a minor Induna chief who offered the most needed leadership and direction thus caused the rebellion derived its name after chief Bambatha.

The desire by the Zulu people to safeguard their cultural values and customs from the Europeans culture like Christianity and western education caused the rebellion.

The teaching and the preaching of the Christian missionaries forced the Africans to rebel against them since they preached against the African culture and traditional practices.

The hatred of the Shona and the Sotho warrant chiefs employed by the British in the Zulu land annoyed the Zulu and this led to the Bambatha rebellion.

The Course of the Bambatha rebellion:

Qn: How was the rebellion organized?

The organization of the Bambatha rebellion, can be divided into three phases between the British and the Zulu kingdom. Around 1906 the rebellion started among the Zondi people of the Zululand under a minor chief Induna as their leader- Bambatha.

Having lost the vast piece of land to the British, forced to pay taxes to sustain the unpopular British colonial government but they refused to pay the new poll tax.

This forced the Natal government to over react but it did not save the situation, as there was widespread discontent and disagreement.

In the process, the rebels destroyed European cattle and other property and many people refused to pay the new taxes introduced by the British. Two police officers shot dead by a group of gunmen.

In 1906 for example, magistrates in the districts of the Umgeni and Grey Town obstructed in their work of tax collection. Nearly for two months, armed forces under the command of Duncan McKenzie deployed to patrol the African positions and they burnt down crops and raided cattle.

Later on 3rd February 1906, a former chief called Bambatha who had been dismissed by the British re-appeared and got support of thousands of the rebels across river Tugela.

The rebels clashed with the British government forces, which soon regained control of the situation they were put in by the Zulu.

Bambatha fired at the magistrate who had been sent to investigate the situation and on 5th April, he was engaged in a serious battle with the British police and he lost 3 men.

Bambatha accompanied by his *Zondi* people and *Caki Jana* found their way to the Nkandla mountains and they were later joined by the *Sigananda* and *Cube* tribes.

The British immediately dispatched the troops under the command of Col. Mckenzie to Nkandla area to clear the rebels. It was on 10th June when Chief Bambatha and most of his fighters brutally killed by the British forces at the battle of Mome Gorge.

In this rebellion, about 3,000 Africans and 32 British soldiers killed and *chief Bambatha* was among those people killed by the British troops.

The government of Natal arrested Dini Zulu in 1907 on allegations that he had been behind the Bambatha rebellion and that he was against the British government.

Dini Zulu imprisoned in 1908, and he released in 1909 and by the time of his release, his kingdom was divided by the British colonial administration.

The effects of the Bambatha rebellion:

Qn: How were the Africans affected by this rebellion?

The Zulu totally lost their independence to the British and they became the subjects of the British in their own land in Natal and Zululand.

The Zulu military power destroyed by the Bambatha rebellion since Chief Bambatha was defeated including all other Indunas who participated against the British.

There was great loss of lives and in fact massacre of the Africans and estimated that about 3,000 Zulu and 32 whites killed by the British in this rebellion.

There was massive destruction of property in the Zululand due to the use of the scorched earth policy which involved crops destruction and burning of houses.

The war led to outbreak of famine since food crops and Zulu's animals killed and destroyed by the British troops during the course of the battle.

The rebellion forced the British administration to make some reforms, which allowed the Africans to be represented in the legislative council.

There was the growth of African nationalism after the Bambatha rebellion since the Africans in South Africa started demanding for their self-rule from the British.

There were many political parties formed in South Africa like African national congress meant to fight for the independence of the African in South Africa.

There was massive loss of land by the Zulu to the British settlers and colonial administration who grabbed the African land for setting up farms and other projects.

The Bambatha rebellion laid the ground for the apartheid policy in South Africa as the British started discriminating and isolating the Africans in their own land.

The rebellion led to the formation of the act of union in South Africa, which united the whites against the Africans in South Africa.

The Zulu kingdom weakened politically, economically and as well militarily by the superior British army and strong Britain economy.

The war led to increased suffering of the Zulu since subjected to heavy and numerous taxes and forced labour by the British colonial government in South Africa.

The Bambatha rebellion demonstrated unity, among the Zulu people, as initially put in place by Shaka Zulu the founder of this kingdom since they fought against the British.

The rebellion led to the disarmament of the Zulu army by the British as a way of promoting peace and stability in the British controlled areas in South Africa.

The Zulu proved the British military superiority over their cow horn method and poor weapons like assegai since they were defeated both militarily and politically.

The rebellion weakened the Zulu economically due to the loss and destruction of the Zulu cattle by the British, since cattle formed basis of the strong Zulu economy.

The rebellion led to the migration of the Zulu people to other areas since they could not stay their land where the British treated them harshly and brutally.

In conclusion, the rebellion had both positive and negative effects, the effects were short term and long term; political, social and economic in nature.