ZIMBABWE

Carrie Ambo Northeastern University 2015

BOTSWANA

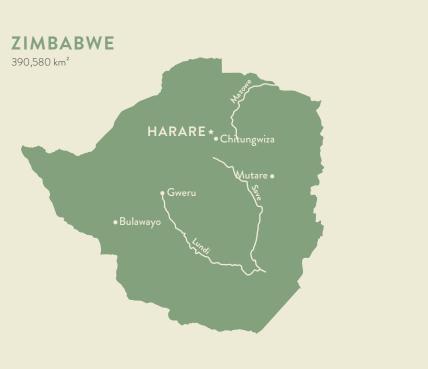
SOUTH

AFRICA

Zimbabwe, officially the Republic of Zimbabwe, is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers. It borders South Africa to the south Botswana to the west, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east. The capital and largest city is Harare.

Known for its dramatic landscapes, its diverse wildlife and its hardworking people, Zimbabwe is home to the Great Zimbabwe Monument, the mighty Victoria Falls and the majestic Eastern Highlands. The country also boasts of world class national parks in which a variety of animals, including the Big Five (the African lion, African elephant, Cape buffalo, African leopard, and White/Black rhinoceros), can be found.

SIZE COMPARISON



MONTANA 381,154 km² (98%)



ENERGY CONSUMPTION

TOTAL CONSUMPTION million tons of oil equivalent Zimbabwe USA **CONSUMPTION PER HEAD**

COMMUNICATIONS



Monomotapa domain,

thought to have been

involved in gold mining

and international trade.







White settlers arrive

from south at site of

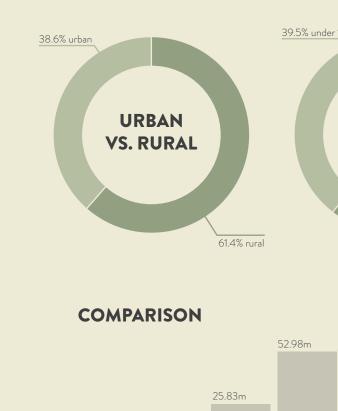
future capital Harare.

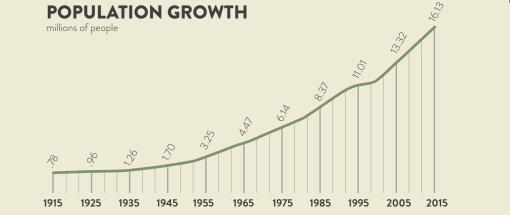


AGRICULTURE

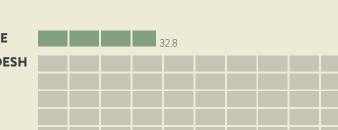


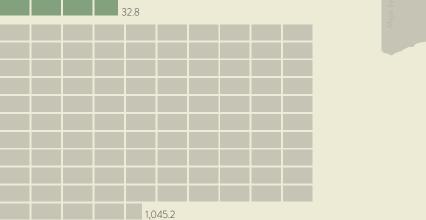
POPULATION





POPULATION DENSITY = 10 people





HISTORICAL TIMELINE



Ndebele people flee Zulu violence and Boer migration in the south, move north and settle

European hunters,

traders and missionaries

explore the region from

the south. They include

Cecil John Rhodes.

in Matabeleland.

Rhodes' British South Africa Company gains a British mandate to colonise Southern Rhodesia.

BSA administration ends after years of discontent, the white minority opts for self-government.

Federation, made up of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi).

colonial rule grows.

emerge (Zanu & Zapu).

Britain creates the

lan Smith of the

The Federation breaks up

when Zambia and Malawi

gain independence.

Rhodesian Front (RF) becomes prime minister, tries to persuade Britain to grant independence.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, fails to gain international recognition. Civil war continues.

Guerrilla war against

white rule intensifies,

and Mozambique.

with rivals Zanu and Zapu

operating out of Zambia

New government of

Robert Mugabe wins British-supervised elections. Independence is internationally recognised.

Zimbabwe Malawi Mozambique S. Africa Zambia Botswana

British-brokered all-party

talks in London lead to a

constitution, guarantee-

ing minority rights.

peace agreement & new

AGE

SPREAD

Mugabe changes

constitution, becomes

executive president.

Economic crisis accompanied by riots

Finance Minister Simba

Makoni publicly acknowl-

warning of serious food

edges economic crisis,

shortages.

State of disaster declared as worsening food shortages threaten famine; Mugabe continues as leader amidst condemnation.

Central Bank formally phases out the Zimbabwe dollar to counter hyper-inflation. Mugabe is still in power.

rendered nearly worthless

by 2008.

