DAVID KAUNDA NATIONAL TECHNICAL

HIGH SCHOOL BOARD

CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

NOTES

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THE BANTU SPEAKING PEOPLE.

The largest single group of people in Central Africa are Bantu Speaking people. Bantus are also found in Southern and East

Africa. The Word Bantu simply means "**People or Human Beings**". The Word Bantu also refers to **Similarities in Language characteristics** among over 400 languages in Central, East and Southern Africa. The Peoples of these parts of Africa have over 90% Similarities in their languages. The word Bantu is also used to define **Culture Similarities** among the Peoples of Central, Southern and Eastern Africa. The conclusion therefore, is that the Bantu Speaking people had a common parent Language called **Proto-Bantu.**

ORIGINS OF THE BANTU SPEAKING PEOPE.

The Bantu Speaking People were part of the Early Iron Age farmers from the Middle East from the area of the Fertile Crescent between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers. They initially settled along the Nile River and later spread to the rest of the Sahara grasslands in North Africa. However, from the 3rd century, the ancestors of the Bantus started migrating from the Sahara due to the fact that the Sahara started to dry up.
Some Groups moved up North crossing the Mediterranean Sea. Other groups migrated south of the Sahara towards Lake Chad, Nigeria and the Cameroonian Highlands. Other groups migrated to the area of the Great Lakes region in East Africa. However, the Major group is the one that settled between Nigeria and Cameroon. This was the area that was referred to as the **Benue Region**. It was here that the Bantu Language and culture is said to have developed.

MAP 1- BANTU MIGRATIONS INTO CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA BEFORE 1800 (ADOPTED FROM SENIOR AFRICAN HISTORY OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA BY ANASTASIA KASOMA)

THE EARLY WAY OF LIFE OF THE BANTU SPEAKING PEOPLE.

Social way of Life.

Socially, the Bantu speaking people were organized into a family which was the basic unite of society. Several families formed a family household. Several households combined to form a clan. A number of clans formed villages. Several villages combined to form a tribe or a chiefdom/kingdom.

In Bantu Society, Work was divided between the males and females. The males hunted, fished and herded livestock. The females fetched water, firewood, cooked and cleaned houses and looked after children.

The Bantu lived in huts made of pole and mud and thatched with grass. These huts were arranged in a circular form and in

the middle was the Kraal to protect the animals. The diet of the Bantu people included pulp, meat, wild fruits, roots and vegetables, fish, wild insects and beer made from millet and sorghum.
The Bantu celebrated important moments in life or rites of passage such as birth. Puberty and marriages. The Bantu also co-operated during these important moments. Cattle were considered to be a symbol of wealth though it was used during religious ceremonies and for bride price.

Religious Way of Life.

The Bantu believed in a Supreme Being who created all things and was addressed by different names. The Bantu also believed in a whole range of spirits for different occasions e.g. ancestral spirits and rainmaking spirits. These were prayed to through Prophets and priests. Sacrifices of animals, beer and other foods were made under the Msoro tree, hills or in rivers.

Economic Way of Life

The Bantu speaking people were agriculturalists and pastoralists. The Bantu grew crops like beans, sorghum, millet and gourds. They also kept both big and small animals such as goats and cattle. Besides the above, the Bantu were also fishermen, hunters, food gatherers, and ironsmiths (smelters of copper and iron). Women were also pottery makers of channel-decorated pots. The Bantu were also traders who used the barter system initially.

Political Way of Life.

Politically, Bantu society was organized in some form of a hierarchy. Households were under the leadership of the eldest male member of the household. The clan was controlled the eldest male member. Clans formed villages that were controlled by a village Headman. Villages formed tribes, which were herded by chief/King. Chiefs or Kings in Bantu society were considered to be Semi-divine and because of this, they had a lot of authority. They also acted as priests in important ceremonies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUBA AND LUNDA KINGDOMS OF THE KATANGA.

`The period between 11th century and the 16th century saw the formation of larger and centralized kingdoms in Central Africa. Among these Kingdoms were the Luba and Lunda Kingdoms that developed in the Eastern Congo savannah grasslands. This area was known as the Katanga or Shaba. It was also referred to as the " Cradle of Mankind".

FACTORS THST LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRALISED KINGDOMS.

a) Population movement on a large scale; this led to leaders of warrior groups to consolidate power to themselves in order to effectively led the people.
b) The Bantu had also developed political, economic, social and religious systems, which aided the development of Centralised Kingdoms.
c) Surplus food Production was due to the introduction of new crops such as maize and cassava by the Portuguese on the west coast of Africa. Surplus food production led to an increase in population and increased economic. exchange of goods within and outside the Kingdoms. These activities i.e. created an opportunity for some leaders to exert control over larger areas. This also facilitated involvement

in the long distance trade which led to the development of Centralised Kingdoms.

d) The area of the Katanga region was spacious, fertile and well watered by many rivers. This facilitated food production. The area was also rich in natural resources such as game and minerals.

THE LUBA KINGDOM.

Origins.

The origins of the Luba Kingdom are not very clear. According to Oral Traditions, the Luba Kingdom was established by a group of people called the **Songye.** These people settled North of the Lubilashi River. The Songye were ld by a man called **Kongolo.** Kongolo was the man who established the first Luba Kingdom with a strong central government.

According to Oral Traditions, Kongolo married the Queen of the Kalundwe people who were the owners of the land. Kongolo established his capital at **Mwibele** near Lake Boya.

Development/Expansion of the First Luba Kingdom.

- ✓ Raids- The First Luba Kingdom Developed through raiding and conquering weaker tribes to the east of the Kingdom in search of salt and palm-oil. The Kingdom also inco-operated and assimilated the defeated tribes. This led to the expansion of the Kingdom.
- ✓ The Tribute System- the conquered chiefs were forced to pay tribute to Kongolo and this increased the political and economic power of the Kingdom.
- ✓ The Centralised System of Government- This also contributed to the development of the Kingdom. Kongolo kept all the political power in his hands. To help him rule, he appointed a few Kinsmen as chiefs. These were called the **Balopwe** while Kongolo was referred to as the **Mulopwe.** The appointed relatives were extremely loyal to

Kongolo. Kongolo was also considered to have been a Semi-divine ruler. This also increased his political authority and enabled him to effectively control the Kingdom.

According to Oral Traditions, a more powerful group arrived in the Lualaba area around the 15th Century. This group was called the **Kunda.** The Leader of thus Group was called **Ilunga Mbili.** He was received well in the Luba Kingdom with his Group. According to Oral Traditions, Ilunga Mbili was given two of Kongolo's sisters to Marry. These Sisters were **Bulanda** and **Mabele.** Bulanda gave Ilunga Mbili a son called **Kalala Ilunga** while Mabele had a son called **Kisulu Mabele.**

It was Kalala Ilunga who distinguished himself as a great warrior and helped his Uncle Kongolo to rule the expanding Luba Kingdom. He helped his Uncle to further expand the Kingdom by Conquering the Southern Part. Later because of suspicions that Kalala Ilunga wanted to overthrow him, Kongolo tried to kill Kalala Ilunga but he escaped to his father's country. While there, Kalala Ilunga organized an army and returned to defeat Kongolo. Kongolo escaped but he was eventually captured and killed. Kalala Ilunga took over the Kingdom and founded the Second Luba Kingdom. He built his new capital at **Mwanza** a few kilometers from Mwibele.

Expansion and Development of the Second Luba Kingdom.

- ✓ The Second Luba Kingdom Under the Kunda Continued to Develop through conquests. The Kunda Rulers became more powerful than their predecessors the Songye.
- ✓ Involvement in the Long Distance trade with the Portuguese on the West Coast also contributed to the further development of the Kingdom.
- ✓ The Luba system of collecting tribute from the defeated tribes also contributed to the development of the Kingdom because this tribute was used in the Long Distance Trade.

- ✓ Kalala Ilunga and his Successors also maintained a Centralised System of Government inherited from the Songye. The King assumed the tile of Mulopwe and controlled matters of warfare, external trade and religious matters.
- ✓

Decline of the Luba Kingdom.

The Decline of the Kingdom was mostly due to succession disputes due to the Matrilineal System of descent. Sometimes, the ambitious sons of a deceased kings who wanted to rule left the Kingdom taking with them some supporters e.g. **Kibinda Ilunga** who founded the Lunda Kingdom.

THE LUNDA KINGDOM

Origins.

The Lunda Kingdom was founded around the middle of the 16th Century (1550). According to Oral Traditions, **Kibinda Ilunga** a Luba Prince, left the Second Luba Kingdom with a group of followers. He had been frastruated in his ambitions to become king. He settled on the Banks of the Kasai River among the Lunda People.

According to Oral Traditions, a senior Lunda chief **Nkondi** had two Sons **Kinguli** and **Chinyama** who were lazy and cruel. One day the two beat up their father to the point of death. It was **Lueji** their sister who saved their father. Nkondi therefore appointed Lueji as his successor and she became the Queen of the Lunda after his death.

Around 1550, Kibinda Ilunga who came from the Luba Kingdom married Lueji. Eventually, he took over the thrown and subdued the Lunda groups to form one Lunda Kingdom. He established his Capital at **Musumba.**

However, Lueji was barren and could not provide heirs to the Lunda thrown. Kibinda Ilunga married another woman called **Kamonga Luanza** who bore Kibinda Ilunga a son called

Lusengi. Lusengi succeeded Kibinda Ilunga and continued to the expansion of the Kingdom through conquests. He also put in measures to strengthen the Centralised system of government. His son called Naweji succeeded Lusengi**.** Naweji continued with the expansion of the Kingdom conquests and assumed the new title of **Mwatayamvu** meaning the "master of Wealth" around 1600. Naweji became the 1st Mwatayamvu.

The Development/Expansion of the Lunda Kingdom of Mwatayamvo.

Naweji laid the foundation for the further development of the Lunda Kingdom of Mwatayamvo. The factors for development were;

- Naweji improved on the centralised system of Government. This was done by introducing two concepts of **Positional Succession** and **Perpetual Kingship.** Positional succession meant that the one who succeeded after the death of a relative inherited everything while perpetual Kingship meant that anyone who was appointed to a position of authority in the Kingdom had to be related to the King. This Kind of political structured ensured loyalty to the ruling King.
- The Mwatayamvu also practiced a system of indirect rule. These was a system where the conquered chiefs were allowed to continue in their former positions but were required to be loyal to the Mwatayamvu by paying tribute. This led to the expansion of the Kingdom.
- The Mwatayamvu also developed a system of Tribute collection from the conquered tribes. This tribute was in form of ivory, salt, slaves and copper. Sometime, the Mwatayamvo re-distributed the tribute among his sub-chiefs to ensure loyalty.
- The Mwatayamvu also controlled and monopolized the Long Distance Trade with the Portuguese on the West

Coast. The Tribute collected from the defeated tribes such as ivory, copper and slaves were used as trade items in exchange for European items such as guns and gunpowder, cloths, beads.

The Mwatayamvu Kingdom was more successful in remaining stable and prosperous for a long time. The Kingdom reached its peak during the rule of the 2nd Mwatayamvu **Muteba** around 1680. To expand the Kingdom further, Mwatayamvu Muteba sent his sons to expand the Kingdom eastwards and southwards. **Ishinde,** one of the sons established a Lunda kingdom in East of the Zambezi River in present day Zambia. Another son **Kanongesha** established a kingdom in Angola. He also sent some of his war generals to expand the Kingdom in the Luapula valley i.e. Chinyanta and Mutanda Yembeyembe.

QUESTIONS.

1. What were the origins of the Lunda? In what ways was their political system different from the Luba?

2. Give a description of the origins, organization and the extent of Mwatayamvu's Lunda State.

3. Give an account of the origins and political organization of the Luba Kingdom.

4. Describe the early way of life of the Bantu-speaking People.

5. Describe in brief the rise and fall of the Luba Kings and the Political system they developed.

6. What do you understand by the term "Bantu"? Discuss the Origins and early way of life of the Bantu speaking people.

THE LUBA LUNDA MIGRATIONS INTO CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA.

The Luba- Lunda Migrations or Dispersal was the movement of the Luba-Lunda people from the Katanga region into central and southern Africa before 1800. From the 1st Luba Kingdom, the migrations started around the 1500 while from the 2nd Luba Kingdom and the Lunda Kingdom the migrations started between 1550 and 1600.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE MIGRATIONS.

There were many factors that led to the Luba-Lunda Migrations. These can be divide4d into pull and push factors. Push factors were those that forced the Luba-Lunda People to migrate while the pull factors were those that attracted them to migrate. These were;

- **Increase in Population**- Population increase forced the Luba-Lunda to migrate to other areas in search of fertile land. This increase in population was as a result of the introduction of new agriculture crops such as maize and cassava by the Portuguese on the west coast. The introduction of new crops and population increase led to a shortage of land for farming and pastoralism. So many people migrated in search of fertile land.
- **Occupation**- Occupation could have forced many people to migrate to areas where opportunities might be better. For example farmers and pastralists migrated in search of fertile land, hunters migrated to areas with a lot of game, blachsmiths migrated to areas with mineral resources.
- **Adventure**- Adventure could have also attracted some people to certain areas such to satisfy their curiosity.
- **Succession Dispute**- Succession Disputes also forced many to leave their Kingdoms. For example, those who were

defeated in a succession dispute left with their followers e.g. the brothers Chinyama and Kinguli who left the Lunda Kingdom after being subdued by Kibinda Ilunga.

- **Ambitious Individuals**- Ambitious individuals who wanted to dominate or conquer other groups and bring them under their control also left. For example, Kibinda Ilunga left the 2nd Luba Kingdom because f his ambitions. Mwatayamvu Muteba also sent his sons to expand the Lunda Kingdom due to his ambitions.
- **Convicted People**- These also left the Luba- Lunda Kingdoms to establish themselves elsewhere for fear of being punished. These were the people accused of practicing witchcraft and other crimes.
- **Slave Trading and Raiding**- This contributed to the Luba-Lunda Migrations as people fled to other areas to maintain their independence.
- **Bantu Customs**- Bantu customs also contributed to the migrations e.g. the Matrilineal System of descent could have led to migration. Sons of ruling chiefs who could not succeed their fathers left to find or to establish their own rule in other area.
- **Tribal Wars**- this also forced many to migrate in search of peace and security in new areas. Those who were defeated also left for other lands to avoid paying tribute to the new rulers.
- **Cruel Rulers**- These also forced many to migrate to other areas e.g. Chiti and Nkole the founders of the Bemba Kingdom fled from their cruel father.

<u>COURSE/DIRECTIONS/NATURE OF THE MIGRATIONS</u>

By the 16th century, the Luba-Lunda people started migrating into Central Africa due to the above-mentioned reasons. Many of the Zambian Kingdoms were established due to the Luba-Lunda migrations.

1. Around 15th century, a group from the Benue region migrated and settled in North East Africa in the Great Lake Region. These migrated further into Central Africa via Tanzania and the Western side of Malawi. These were the ancestors of the Tumbuka, Kamanga, Tonga of Malawi and the Tonga-ila of Zambia. Some proceeded further south and became the ancestors of the Nguni and the Sotho Speaking people of South Africa.
   In the same group, others took a shorter route by crossing the Zambezi River. These were the ancestors of the Shona, Rozwi and the Karanga people who settled in Zimbabwe.
   All these groups that used the eastern route and had settled in the Great Lakes Region in East Africa are referred to as the **Eastern Bantu.**
2. Another Group that moved from the Benue region settled in the Katanga/Shaba region of Present day Congo. These developed the Luba-Lunda Kingdoms. These were also referred to as the **Western Bantu** because they used the western route from the Benue region. It was from the Luba-Lunda Kingdoms that most Zambian Kingdoms originated from.
   Amongst the earliest groups running away from the rule of Kongolo were the ancestors of the Chewa/Nyanja Speaking people who established the Kalonga Kingdom by the 14th Century in present day Malawi. Later groups that migrated from the Luba Kingdoms were the Bembas, Kaondes, Lala and the Bisas. These settled in the Northern part of Zambia.
   During the 16th and the 17th centuries, many more groups migrated from the Lunda Kingdom. Among these were;
   - ➢ Luvale Kingdom, which was founded by Chinyama. He settled on the Luena River a tributary of the Zambezi
   - ➢ The Luyi Kingdom on the Zambezi Flood plains, which was founded by Mbuyu Wa Mwambwa around

1650.

- ➢ Kanyembo founded the Lunda Kingdom of MwataKazembe in the Luapula Valley around 1700.
- ➢ Ishiinde one of the sons of Mwatayamvu Muteba founded a Lunda Kingdom in the Zambezi district.
- ➢ A Lunda Kingdom was also established by Kanongesha one of the Sons of Mwatayamvu Muteba in Solwezi, Kasempa and part of Angola.

EFFECTS OF THE LUBA-LUNDA MIGRATION

a) The Luba-Lunda Migrations led to the establishment of powerful centralized Kingdoms with a well-defined hierarchy in Central Africa e.g. the Bemba, Lozi and Mwatakazembe Kingdoms.

b) The Luba-Lunda migrations also introduced the concept of Long Distance Trade with the Portuguese and the Arabs to Central Africa. The Long Distance Trade was very significant to Central African Kingdoms as it led to the development and the eventual collapse of Kingdoms.

c) The Luba-Lunda migrations also led to the creation of tribal identities. This was because various tribal groups identified themselves with groups they migrated with.

d) The Luba-Lunda migrations also led to the introduction new crops and agriculture methods in Central Africa. New crops such as maize cassava, groundnuts and tomatoes were introduced. The Luba- Lunda People also introduced a new system of Cultivation called the Chitemene/ Shifting Cultivation.

e) The Luba-Lunda migrations also led to the Introduction of New Customs e.g. the matrilineal and the patrilineal lines of descent.

f) The Luba-Lunda Migrations also led to the Introduction of tradition ceremonies such as the Kuomboka and the Umutomboko.

QUESTIONS.

1.Give (a) the causes and (b) the effects of the Luba-Lunda dispersion in Central Africa. [14,6]

2. Give an account of the causes and routes of the Bantu Migrations into Central Africa before 1800. [12,8]

3. What were the causes of the Luba-Lunda Dispersal? Describe the general nature and the important effects of this dispersal in Central Africa. [8,6,6]-2005.

4. Give reasons for and a description of Bantu Migrations into Central Africa before 1800. [8,12]-2006.

5. (a) List down the main Bantu-speaking peoples of Zambia by the Mid-Nineteenth Century.
   (b) Where did they come from?
   (c) Any why did they migrate? [5: 5: 10]-2002.

CENTRAL AFRICAN KINGDOMS.

These were the centralized Kingdoms that developed in Central Africa as a result of the Luba-Lunda Migrations.

<u>THE LUNDA KINGDOM OF MWATAZAZEMBE.</u>

Origins.

The Lunda Kingdom of Mwatakazembe originated from the already existing Lunda Kingdom of Mwatayamvu around 1700. According to Oral Traditions, Mwatayamvu Muteba sent two of his Generals **Chinyanta** and **Mutanda Yembeyembe** to expand

his Kingdom eastwards towards the Luapula valley. However, Mutanda Yembeyembe was disloyal to the Mwatayamvu and withheld some of the collected tribute. Yembeyembe killed Chinyanta for reporting his disloyalty. The Mwatayamvu's Army later killed Yembeyembe.
Mwatayamvu Muteba rewarded Chinyanta's son **Ng'anda Bilonda** with the title of **Kazembe** (meaning General).

Establishment of The Mwatakazembe Kingdom.
The establishment of the Mwatakazembe Kingdom Started during the rule of the 1st Kazembe Ng'anda Bilonda. He continued with the expansion of the Lunda Kingdom of Mwatayamvu eastwards among the Luba People. However, Ng'anda Bilonda is said to have drowned in the Luapula River around 1725 while carrying out the task of expanding the Mwatayamvu Kingdom.
Ng'anda Bilonda was succeeded by his son **Kanyembo** who became the 2nd Kazembe. It was during his rule that the Lunda Kingdom of Mwatakazembe was finally established. On of the factors that led to the establishment of the Kingdom was a well-organized army, supplied with the guns from the Portuguese and supported by the Mwatayamvu. Using this army, Kanyembo was able to further expand the Mwatayamvu Kingdom through Conquest of weaker groups such as the Ushi, Chishinga and the Shila.
Therefore, Kanyembo was rewarded by being confirmed as an independent Lunda Chief by the Mwatayamvu. He was also given the full insignia of a Lunda Chief. This Included a knife, a royal staff, a belt, royal beads, a royal dress and a cutting of the Mutaba tree to be planted at his capital. He was also given the official title of **Mwatakazembe.** Kanyemb established his capital in the defeated Chief Katele's area among the Shila People. His capital was referred to as **Mwansabombwe** around 1740**.**
Therefore, Kanyembo became the 1st Mwatakazembe.

However, Kanyembo died in 1760 and was succeeded by his son **Ilunga Lukwesa** who became the 2nd Mwatakazembe. It was during the rule of Ilunga Lukwesa that the Mwatakazembe Kingdom reached its peak. Ilunga Lukwesa expanded the Kingdom through conquests. He conquered groups such as the Lamba, Lomotwa, Chungu, Chibwe, Tabwa and the Bwile.
At its greatest height, the Mwatakazembe Kingdom stretched from the borders of the Mwatayamvu in the Katanga to the Luapula valley and beyond into Zambia.

Reasons for Development/ Expansion of the Kingdom.

- ➢ The Mwatakazembe Kingdom had skilled fighters and a powerful well-organised army. In addition, the army was equipped with Portuguese weapons. This facilitated the conquering of weaker groups and put the Mwatakazembe Kingdom at an advantage.
- ➢ The Mwatakazembe Kingdom was also centrally allocated and benefited both from the East coast and the west coast Long Distance Trade with the Arabs and the Portuguese respectively. The Mwatakazembe controlled and monopolized the Long Distance Trade. For effective control, the Mwatakazembe used the Bisa middlemen on the east coast with the Arabs and the Imbangala were used as middlemen in trade with the Portuguese on the west coast. The Kingdom acquired trade goods such as guns, gunpowder, beads, cloths, spirits, cowerie shells etc. These goods were exchanged for slaves, copper, ivory and other mineral ores. Due to the Long distance trade, the Mwatakazembe Kingdom greatly expanded and developed economically and politically.
- ➢ The Tribute system also contributed to the expansion of the Mwatakazembe Kingdom. Tribute was collected from the defeated tribes and this provided trade goods for the Long Distance Trade. Trade goods for the Mwatakazembe

came from the Fertile Luapula Valley and the Lake Mweru area. These areas provided food and fish. The Chishinga and the Ushi provided iron. The Lamba and the Sanga provided copper while slaves and ivory came from other areas.

- ➢ The Presence of rich natural resources also contributed to the development of the Kingdom.
- ➢ Redistribution of tribute and trade goods also ensured that the Sub-chiefs were loyal to the Mwatakazembe.
- ➢ The Centralised political organization of the Kingdom also contributed to the Development and expansion of the Kingdom. This was because the Mwatakazembe controlled all issues in the Kingdom. He also appointed relatives to important positions to ensure loyalty. The Mwatakazembe was also considered to have been a semi-divine ruler. This enhanced his political authority.

Decline of the Kingdom

The Decline of the Mwatakazembe Kingdom started in the mid 19th century during the rule of the 3rd Mwatakazembe **Keleka.** The factors that led to the decline of the Kingdom were both internal and external factors.

<u>Internal factors.</u>

- Keleka was economically and politically weak and could not effectively control the sub-chiefs who started rebelling against him.
- After the death of Keleka around 1862, the Kingdom suffered from succession disputes for 20years. Within this period, there were 6 Mwatakazembes who came to power. 4 of these died in violent disputes. These internal conflicts weakened the Kingdom and external forces took advantage of the situation.

External Factors.

- After 1850, the Swahili came into the Kingdom and disrupted the Long Distance Trade on the east coast. They started sending ivory and slaves to the coast and bypassing the Mwatakazembe who lost monopoly of the trade. The Swahili also started attacking villages within the Kingdom and carrying off slaves. This weakened the Kingdom.
- Another external group that contributed to the decline of the Kingdom was the **Bayeke** under the leadership of **Msiri.** This was a nyamwezi group from Tanzania. Msiri established a strong Kingdom to the east of the Mwatakazembe Kingdom. It Was a weak Mwatakazembe called Chinyata who allowed Msiri to settle west of Lake Mweru in a copper and ivory rich area. Msiri made friendships with some local chiefs such as those of the Lamba and Sanga who were not content with the Lunda rule. They started trading directly with Msiri and stopped paying tribute to the Mwatakazembe. Msiri also cut off communication between the Mwatakazembe and the Mwatayamvu and took over control of the copper trade.
- The Arabs were another external group that contributed to the decline of the Mwatakazembe Kingdom. The Arabs were under the Leadership of a man called **Tip-Tippu** (Tippo-Tib). By 1872, he found the Kazembe Kingdom so weak that he was able to overthrow the ruling Mwatakazembe **Kafwiti Chikole** and replaced him with a puppet called **Lukwesa**. This interference shows how weak the Kingdom had become.
- The Growing Bemba Kingdom on the east also contributed to the decline of the Kingdom. Persistent Bemba attacks on the Bisa middlemen in the Long Distance Trade led to the loss of trade for the Kazembe and most of the Bisa joined the growing Bemba Kingdom for protection.

- The Final reason for the Decline of the Mwatakazembe Kingdom was the arrival of the B.S.A Company in 1890. However, by this time, the Kingdom was so weak that the company faced very little resistance. In addition, the B.S.A company troops had better weapons.

THE BEMBA KINGDOM

Origins.

The Bemba Kingdom originated from the Luba Kingdom around 1650. The founders of the Bemba Kingdom were **Chiti** and **Nkole.** According to Oral Traditions, The Founders of the Bemba Kingdom came from a Luba Chiefdom ruled by a chief called **Mukulumpe.** It is said that one day, Mukulumpe's sons Chiti, Nkole and Katongo were building a tower that collapsed and killed a lot of people.

Chiti and Nkole fled from their father's wrath after he blinded his eldest son Katongo. The two took with them their sister Mumbi Mukasa and a number of followers. Chiti and Nkole came from the Royal **Crocodile Clan** or **Bena Ng'andu.** They settled in the Kasama and Chinsali Districts. This new land they founded became known as **Lubemba.** And the official title of the Bemba Paramount Chiefs became **Chitimukulu.**

Establishment of the Bemba Kingdom

The Bemba established their Kingdom through conquering loosely organized weaker tribes they came into contact with. Unlike the Kazembe Kingdom, the Bemba Kingdom was very poor in natural resources and the land was hilly and infertile. This prolonged the establishment of the Bemba Kingdom. Thus for survival, the Bemba depended on raiding their weaker neighbours. In the North, the Lungu were raided for their farm produce especially grain. In the west, the Mambwe and the Sukuma were raided for their cattle and the Bisa in the South

were raid for trade goods such as slaves and ivory as well as iron and salt. The Bemba Kingdom was fully established by 1830.

Development and Expansion of the Kingdom

i. The Bemba Kingdom developed and expanded **through raids.** Raids were a necessity as the Bemba Kingdom was poor in Nature resources. The Defeated people were incorporated into the Kingdom leading to the expansion of the Kingdom.
ii. **A well organized and trained** army also contributed to the development of the Bemba Kingdom after 1830. The Bemba had become very strong and proficient in war. The Bemba formed an economic alliance with the Arabs from whom they got guns and canons. This gave them considerable strength and advantage over their weaker neighbours.
iii. **The introduction of a centralized system of Government** also contributed to the development of the Kingdom. This was introduced by **Chitimukulu Chileshe Chepela** who ruled the Bemba Kingdom from 1830 to 1860. Chileshe Chepela changed the existing system of succession that had allowed any member of the Bemba Royal Clan to contest for Chitimukuluship. He now limited succession to only members of the **Miti Clan.** This limited succession disputes after the death of a Chitimukulu. In addition, Chileshe Chepela appointed members of the Miti Clan to Chiefly Positions Such as Nkhula, Mwabma, Nkole, Makasa, Chikwanda, Mporokoso. This was meant to ensure Loyal to the Chitimukulu.The Chitimukulu was also a religious and ritual leader.

iv. **The Loyalty of Subordinate Chiefs** also contributed to the development of the Bemba Kingdom. The Chitimukulu was able to develop a system of collecting tribute from the sub-chiefs as a sign of loyalty. The Trade goods collected enabled the Chitimukulu to participate in the Long Distance Trade with the Swahili and the Arabs. The Chitimukulu exchanged Trade goods such as ivory, slaves and copper for European goods such as guns, gunpowder, spirits, cloths and beads. Sometimes, the trade goods were redistributed to ensure Loyalty.

v. **Good and strong Leaderships** also contributed to the Development of the Bemba Kingdom. The Greatest development of the Bemba Kingdom occurred during the period of 1830 and1883. The was during the rule of two outstanding Chitimukulus. These were **Chileshe Chepela** and **Chitapankwa**.

- Chileshe Chepela was responsible for the Introduction of a new System of Succession that lessened succession disputes by limiting succession to the Miti Clan.
- Chitimukulu Chitapankwa was directly responsible for the Bemba involvement in the Long Distance Trade. He was also able to monopolise the trade with the Swahili and the Nyamwezi. It was Chitapankwa who organized the Bemba against the Ngoni raids and it was during his time that the Ngoni were expelled from the Bemba Kingdom

Decline of the Bemba Kingdom.

The Decline of the Bemba Kingdom started after 1883 during the rule of Ckitimukulu Sampa who succeeded Chitapankwa. Sampa was weak and as such, he was challenged by senior Chief Mwamba Mulenga Chipoya. This erupted into a civil war that weakened the Kingdom. Besides, constant Ngoni Raids had already weakened the outskirts of the Bemba Kingdom.

Consequently, Sub-chiefs in remote areas of the Kingdom revolted. The Chitimukulu also lost monopoly of the of the Long Distance Trade as these Sub-Chiefs started trading directly with the Arabs and the Swahili.
What led to the final collapse of the Bemba Kingdom was the Coming of the B.S.A Company. The Chitimukulu was persuaded by a White Missionary priest Fr. Dupont to seek protection from the B.S.A Company. Therefore, by 1889, the Bemba Kingdom was taken over by the B.S.A.Company.

THE MARAVI KINGDOMS (KALONGA AND UNDI KINGDOMS).

THE KALONGA KINGDOM.

Origins.

The founders of the Kalonga Kingdom were among the earliest immigrants to leave the Luba Kingdom under Kongolo around the 13th century. A man called Mazizi Kalonga led the Kalonga people**.** However, Mazizi Kalonga died on his way to Malawi and was succeeded by his maternal Nephew called **Kabunduli Phiri.** Kabunduli Phiri led his people to present day Malawi and settled on the Banks of the Lake Malawi.
He subdued the earlier groups he found there such as the Zimba, Mbo, Manganja and the Nyanja. All these groups spoke Nyanja, which meant “Language of the lake”. “Kalonga became the official title of the rulers and the Kalonga came from the Royal Phiri Clan.

Development of the Kalonga Kingdom.

- By 1500, the Malawi people had developed closely related groups each under a chief though the Kalonga was more powerful. Smaller Malawi chiefs such as Mkanda, Mwase, Chiwala and Kaphwiti engaged in ivory coastal trade with

the Portuguese and the Swahili.
Gradually, Kabunduli Phiri's Successor **Kalonga Mansula** started subduing the smaller chiefs and created smaller states under his own relatives from the Phiri Clan. In 1608, Kalonga Mansula with the help of the Portuguese defeated the last two independent Maravi chiefs Kaphwiti and Lundu. This contributed to the development of the Kalonga Kingdom. However, **Kalonga Mansula** did not establish a centralised Kingdom but rather a confederation of Maravi States.

- Other reasons that led to the development of the Kalonga Kingdom was trade in ivory with the Swahilli. The Kalonga Kingdom also took over the Trade that had previously been concentrated at Ing'ombe Illede.
- Another important factor for development of the Kalonga Kingdom was the Religious influence of the Kalonga family. The Kalonga was considered to have been a semi-divine ruler who had spiritual powers as a rainmaker and guardian of the Rainmaking Shrine. This increased the political power of the Kalonga. Therefore, by 1650, the Malawi Empire under Kal;onga had become large and prosperous. However, the Kalonga Kingdom started declining after the death of Mansula.

Decline of the Kalonga Kingdom.

a. **Succession Disputes-** one of the major factors for the decline of the Kalonga Kingdom was succession disputes. This was because Kalonga Mansula did not succeed in building a strong centralised system of Government and a clear system of succession. Consequently, Undi the defeated aspirant to the Kalonga throne broke away from the Kingdom and took with him many followers including female members of the Phiri Clan. This weakened the Kalonga Kingdom. Other Subordinate chiefs also took

advantage of the situation and broke away.

b. **Loss of Long Distance Trade**- The Kalonga also lost control of the Long Distance Trade because traders such as the Yao and the Swahili Prefered to trade directly with the Subordinate Chiefs and the uprising Kingdom of Undi.
c. **Lack of Leadership Qualities in the Succeeding Kalongas**- this also contributed greatly to the decline of the Kalonga Kingdom
d. **Lack of Unity**- The rainmaking shrine of Mbona that was also a symbol of unity for the Maravi People failed to completely unite the Kingdom. The Kalonga Kingdom continued to loss respect and decline until 1860 when the Yao killed the last Kalonga

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UNDI'S CHEWA KINGDOM.

Origins.

The Chewa Kingdom of Undi originated as a result of a succession dispute. Undi broke away from the Kalonga Kingdom in present day Malawi around 1700. Undi established his Capital at **Mano,** south of Tete district in Mozambique. His Kingdom went as far as south of Katete in Zambia's Eastern Province. He spread his control throughout the Katete and Chadiza areas. In these areas, the conquered local groups such as Mkanda's Chewa, the Nsenga of Petauke and the Chewa of Tete. He was given the praise name of **Gawa Undi.** "Gawa" meant "share". This was because Undi shared the Land among his subordinate chiefs. Gawa Undi became the official title of the Chewa Paramount Chiefs.

Development and Expansion of the Kingdom.

The factors that led to the Development of Undi's Kingdom were**;**

➢ **A well-organized political structure-**Undi organized a centralised well- organized political structure as compared

to the Kalonga, s Kingdom. He organized the Kingdom according to levels of Hierarchy of rulers i.e.

UNDI-was the overall boss

⇩

SUBORDINATE CHIEF-from the Phiri and Banda Clans

⇩

TRIBUTARY CHIEFS-from the conquered people

⇩

HEADMEN- from the villages.

⇩

ORDINARY PEOPLE

This ensured that Undi had firm control of political affairs in the Kingdom.

- ➢ **Religious Powers-** Undi was also perceived to be a semi-divine ruler. He controlled the important rainmaking Shrine. He also established a female rainmaker called **Makewane,** who was in charge of the Shrine. This contributed to the political power of Undi and it was also a very important factor in uniting the Chewa people.
- ➢ **Raids-** This was an important factor in the development of the Kingdom.Undi conquered and assimilated weaker groups such as the, Nsenga, Chewa and the Tumbuka. These were incorporated into the Kingdom. At its height, Undi,s Kingdom was vast. It included the Eastern Province of Zambia, parts of Mozambique's Tete districts and parts of Malawi.
- ➢ **The concentration of Power in the Phiri Clan;** Undi gave posts of Sub-chiefs to members of the Phiri Clan. He also encouraged the members of the clan to intermarry with women from other clans and the defeated tribes. The sub-chiefs were loyal to Undi because of Family relationship ties. In this way, Undi was able to maintain Unity in the Kingdom.
- ➢ **Natural Resources;** Undi's Kingdom was also very rich in

Natural Resources. To begin with, Undi, s area was well watered and had fertile soils. Besides there were other natural resources such as salt, iron ore, ivory and gold. In addition, by mid 1700, the mining of Gold in the Kingdom by he Portuguese became very important. The Portuguese and their Chikunda agents mined the gold got their share and gave a percentage to Undi. All these natural resources enabled Undi to participate in the Long Distance Trade.

- ➢ **Tribute System;** Tribute was collected from the defeated chiefs and the subordinate chiefs as a sign of loyalty to Undi. This tribute was in form of ivory, slaves and gold. This also enabled the Undi to participate in the Long Distance Trade.
- ➢ **Monopoly of the Long Distance Trade;** The rich natural resources and the Tribute System enabled Undi to participate in and later monopolise the Long distance Trade. In exchange for local products such as ivory, gold and slaves, Undi was given items such as guns, gunpowder and beads. This economic factor greatly contributed to the development of Undi's Kingdom.
- ➢ **Slave Trading;** it also contributed to the development of the Kingdom. At about the same time that Gold mining was at its peak, trade in slaves had also started and was highly profitable. Many people were sold as slaves. This led to an increase in Undi,s Economic power. This human labour was needed for the huge plantations called the **Prazoes** in the Zambezi valley.

Decline of Undi's Kingdom.

There were both internal and external factors that led to the decline of Undi's Kingdom.

1) **Internal Factors.**
    - ➢ There was lack of communication in the Kingdom because the Kingdom had become too large. This

problem was made worse by the fact that the roads in the Kingdom were too poor and there were too many rivers without bridges. This made the Kingdom too difficult to control especially during revolts.

- ➢ The Centralised system of Government was also weak. As a result, the conquered people were not fully inco-operated into the kingdom. This led to many revolts by the defeated tribes.
- ➢ Lack of a strong army was another internal fractor that contributed to the Decline of the Kingdom. The Kingdom lacked a strong united army with modern weapons to control revolts and maintain law and order in the Kingdom.
- ➢ Undi also lost control of the religious Shrine and the Spiritual centers to Makewane who declared her independence when Undi Became Politia\cally weak. This loss of religious powers also contributed to the decline of the Kingdom.

2) **External Factors.**

- ➢ The Portuguese illegal activities in Undi's Kingdom were one of the external factors that led to the decline of the Kingdom. Initially, the Portuguese had come into the Kingdom in small numbers but after the discovery of Gold in the Area, the Portuguese and their **Chikunda** agents came more often and stayed longer. They started carrying out illegal gold mining and avoid giving Undi his share. This reduced Undi's economic power.
- ➢ In addition' the Portuguese began to grab land from the local chiefs by making illegal deals. Besides the land deals, the Portuguese also started making trade agreements with Undi's Sub-chiefs. As a result, Undi lost his trade monopoly and the

ability to collect tribute. This le4d to the loss of Political and economic power.

- ➢ The Portuguese agents the Chikundas also started carrying out illegal ivory hunting. Traditionally, Undi was supposed to receive one ivory task for each elephant killed.
- ➢ The Portuguese using their Chikunda agents and the **Pombeiros** started obtaining slaves illegally from the Kingdom through the Sub-chiefs. This resulted into constant warfare in the Kingdom in order to obtain slaves. Witchcraft accusations also increased as those who were accused were sold as slaves. Later, the Chikunda and the pombeiros started raiding villages in the Kingdom to obtain slaves.
- ➢ The Portuguese also started adding political power to their economic power. The Portuguese wanted to form a Portuguese Empire across central Africa from the west coast in Angola to the east coast in Mozambique. As such the Portuguese wanted to get rid of Powerful African Kingdoms in the interior.
- ➢ Other eternal groups that led to the decline of the Kingdom were the Yao and the Swahili who also started trading directly with Undi's subchiefs.
- ➢ What led to the Final collapse of the Kingdom were the Ngoni invasions between 1835 and 1840 on their Northward flight from the Mfecane. The Ngonis settled on the western borders of the Kingdom and caused serious destruction to life and property after 1835. Between 1870 and 1880 on their return from the North, Mpenzeni,s Ngoni led to the final collapse and the division of Undi,s Kingdom into two. One part was in Mozambique

and Malawi and the other in Zambia.

QUESTIONS.

1. Outline the origins, development and the importance of Malawi Kingdom of Kalonga in Central Africa. Explain why its importance declined after A.D 1700. [14: 6].
2. Give an account of the History of the Bemba up to 1900. (Pay particular attention to the origins, political development, expansion and decline)
3. Write on the following by showing how they affected the History of Central Africa

THE LOZI/LUYI KINGDOM.

Origins.

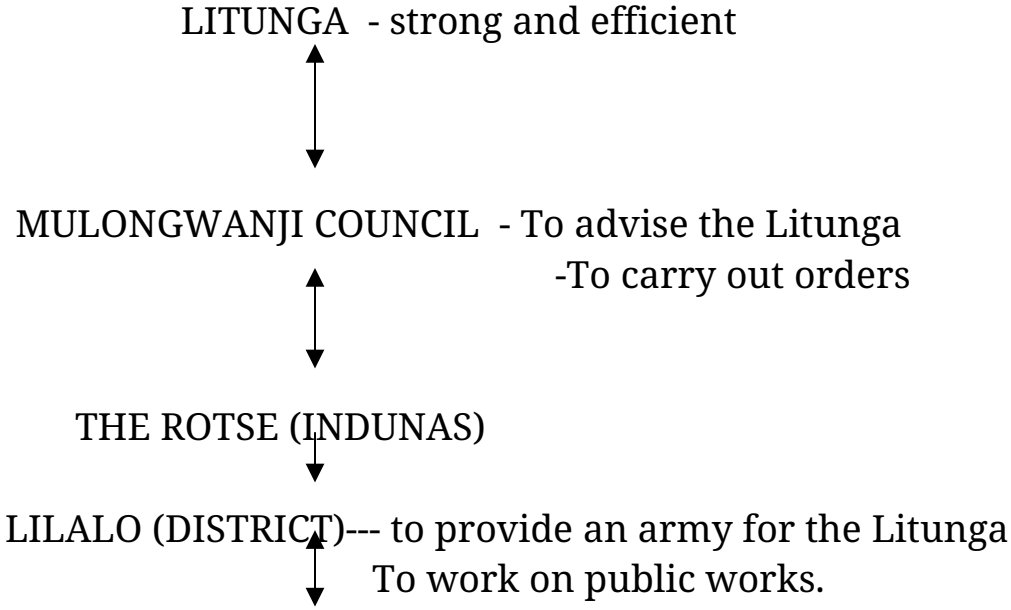
According to historical evidence, the Lozi originated from the Lunda Kingdom in the Katanga region around 1650. However, the Lozi believed that they were direct descendants of a man called **Mboo Muyunda** who was born from a union between Nyambe (God) and a woman called **Mbuyuwamwambwa.** This story of origin gives the Lozi rulers a divine origin, which strengthens their political authority.

Historical evidence suggests that a man called Mulambwa from the Katanga region led the Lozi. The Small group of the Lozi later settled in the North Western Province of Zambia. His daughter called Mbuyuwamwambwa later succeeded Mulambwa. But later on it seems she gave up her throne in favor of her son Mboo Muyunda. Therefore, Mboo Muyunda became the first male ruler of Bulozi and assumed the title of **Litunga,** which meant King. The Lozi developed their Kingdom in the Zambezi Flood plains.

Expansion of the Kingdom.

The Lozi Kingdom started expanding during the rule of the 1st Litunga Mboo Muyunda. The reasons for the expansion were as follows;

- ➢ **Conquests-** Mboo Muyunda achieved the initial expansion of the Lozi Kingdom by sending his own relatives to conquer weaker tribes. These relatives included Mange, Mwanambinyi, Kaputungu and Ilisua. Later these relatives rebelled against the Litunga and established independent states. Mboo Muyunda tried to reconquer the areas from Mange and Mwanambinyi to form a centralized system of Government. However, he was killed during these struggles.
- ➢ **Centralised System of Government-** The Centralisation of the Lozi Kingdom was achieved during the rule of the 4th Litunga **Ngalama.** Ngalama achieved the Centralisation of the Kingdom by defeating Mange and Mwanambinyi. He created a hierarchy of rulers as follows;



VILLAGES

Therefore, by 1800, the Lozi had developed one of the most centralized states in Zambian History. To consolidate the centralized structure, the 6th Litunga **Ngambela** introduced a co-ruler at Nalolo. He was appointed to rule over the defeated tribes and he came from among the defeated tribes.

- **Tribute System-** Defeated tribes to the west, south and the east of the Kingdom paid tribute to the Litunga Among these tribes were the Totela, Shanji and Mashi as well as the Tonga and the Ila. Tribute was in form of land, labour and cattle. The labour was used for public works such building of fish dams and irrigation cannels. Later on, other trade items such as ivory and slaves were given as tribute.
- **Rich Natural Resources-** These also contributed to the development of the Lozi Kingdom. The Kingdom was endowed with rich natural resources based on the landscape of the Kingdom. The Zambezi flood plains had very fertile alluvia soils due to the annual flooding of the Zambezi River. As such, the Lozi were able to grow crops such as maize and corn. As such, the area could support a large population and this contributed to the development of the Kingdom

  Natural flooding of the Zambezi allowed the Litunga to have two capitals **Lealui** and **Mongu.** The Litunga made this journey in a ceremonial canoe known as the **Nalikwanda.** This ceremony was referred to as the **Kuomboka.** This was a source of unity within the Kingdom.

  Besides the fertile soils, the woodland and the forests of the Kingdom provided ivory' iron ore and buck cloth. These natural resources contributed greatly to the development

of the Kingdom.

- ➢ **Trade-** This was another factor that led to the development of the Lozi Kingdom. Before the introduction of the Long Distance Trade, the Lozi engaged in local trade. This contributed to the growth and Unity within the Kingdom. This developing local trade was what initially forced the Litunga to impose or strengthen central control. However, during the rule of the 6th Litunga Ngambela, he introduced and monopolized the Long Distance Trade with the Portuguese on the west coast. This contributed to the development of the Kingdom.
- ➢ **Religious Powers-** The Litunga was also perceived to have been a semi-divine ruler. It was believed that he ruled with the help of Dead Litungas' authority who acted as a link between the Living and Nyambe. Since the Litunga was considered as having supernatural powers, he commanded greater political authority.

The Rule of 10th Litunga Mulambwa 1778-1830.

The Lozi Kingdom reached its peak during the rule of the 10th Litunga Mulambwa. During his rule,

- ➢ Mulambwa introduced a new code of Law for all his people. These laws were concerned with theft, adultery and the compensation pf those who died during wars.
- ➢ Mulambwa also dealt skillfully and effectively with the Mbunda a refugee group from Angola. He settled them between his Kingdom and the Luvale slave raiders as a buffer. However, he adopted some magicians and medicine men as well as some dancers. This contributed to the development of Lozi culture. The Mbunda also introduced new weapons to the Lozi Kingdom.
- ➢ Mulambwa also decided against trading with the Mbari and the Ovambunda who were perceived to have been conmen.

- ➢ Politically, he appointed his younger son **Mubukwanu** as his co-ruler at Nalolo. He also appointed his eldest son silumelume as his heir.

However, after the death of Mulambwa, there was a civil war that broke out in the Lozi Kingdom. This was between the two sons of Mulambwa. This civil war weakened the Kingdom. This made it very easy for the Kololo Under Sebitwane to take over the Kingdom in 1835.

<u>BULOZI UNDER KOLOLO RULE 1835-1863.</u>

The Kololo of Sebitwane were originally known as the Fokeng. They fled from South Africa during the Mfecane. On their way to a peaceful Country, the Fokeng conquered and defeated another group called the Putting. From this group, Sebitwane married a woman from the Kolo clan. In her memory, sebitwane renamed his group as the Kololo.

On their arrival in the Zambezi valley, the Kololo found a divided Lozi Kingdom due to a succession dispute after the death of the 10th Litunga Mulambwa. The Kololo took advantage of the situation and conquered the Lozi People. Reasons that led to this easy victory were;

- The Lozi kingdom was very weak from succession disputes. Therefore, there was little resistance from the Lozi people.
- Sebitwane's skillful leadership and the use of the assegai and Nguni fighting methods.

The Reaction of the Luyi to the Kololo invasion was that;

- ❖ Some people especially among the defeated tribes accepted or submitted to Kololo rule as well as some members of the loyal family.
- ❖ Others fled to Nyengo in the west and to Lukulu in the North and formed important centers of opposition.

Kololo rule in Bulozi was divided into two. The rule of

Sebitwane and the rule of Sekeletu.

THE RULE OF SEBITWANE 1835-1851.

Sebitwane was a skillful, experienced and fair leader. Sebitwane's main aim in Bulozi was to build a united Lozi Nation. In order to achieve this, he introduced several changes. These were;

- ✓ He changed the name of the Kingdom from Luyi to Lozi. This was done as a unifying factor.
- ✓ He introduced Sesotho as the official language of the Kingdom. This was also meant as a unifying factor. However, he later allowed the use of both Luyana and the Sotho Languages.
- ✓ Sebitwane also allowed some defeated Lozi indunas to maintain their position though they were expected to be loyal to him.
- ✓ The conquered people were referred to as the **Makalaka.** However, they were treated fairly and Sebitwane referred to them as his children.
- ✓ Sebitwane also married women from both the Kolo and the defeated groups to promote unity in the Nation.
- ✓ Unlike the Litungas, Sebitwane was very close to the people and was not secluded. He equally advised his governors not to act as a dormant aristocrat.
- ✓ He discouraged the Kololo from mistreating the defeated people.
- ✓ He encouraged the Makalaka or the defeated people to freely express themselves on issues affecting them.
- ✓ Sebitwane also encouraged a policy of food security in the Kingdom. He stored food in times of plenty for times of famine and draughts. He also redistributed this food to the poor and the starving
- ✓ Sebitwane also encouraged the Kololo to leave among the Makalaka and to mix freely with them.

- ✓ In 1851, Sebitwane moved his capital to **Linyati** due to constant Ndebele raids. This was because Linyati was a swampy area and it offered protection for his people. However, Linyati became a dangerous place because it was malaria infested.

In 1851, Sebitwane met and welcomed David Livingstone into his Kingdom. Sebitwane also agreed to make Bulozi a base for Missionary works in Central Africa. During his rule, Sebitwane managed to further develop and unite the Lozi Kingdom. Sebitwane died on 7th July 1851. According to some sources, he died after falling off David Livingstone's horse while Livingstone himself wrote that he died from an old battle wound, which was made worse by malaria fever and too much dagga smoking. After his death, his daughter called **Mamochisane** succeeded Sebitwane**.** She ruled for only 10 months and abdicated the throne in favor of her brother Sekeletu.

<u>THE RULE OF SEKELETU-1852 TO 1863.</u>

Sekeletu was the exact opposite of his father Sebitwane as a ruler. He was very unfair and unjust to the Makalaka. He is said to have been a leper and short tempered. He was also childish, cruel and distrustful of the people who he accused of bewitching him.

- Sekeletu removed all the Rotse and the Old Kololo Governors and replaced them with his own age mates who were inexperienced.
- He encouraged the Kololo to mistreat the Makalaka and started selling them as slaves.
- He did not marry from the defeated tribes as his father did.
- He was not a public figure and did not allow the people to express themselves freely.
- He did not provide food to the starving and poor instead

he wasted much of the food stored by his father on useless parties.

- He killed most of the old people in the Kingdom both the Kololo and the Makalaka because he believed that they had bewitched him.
- He sent those who were running away from Linyati due to the malaria to die there.

Therefore, Sekeletu to a larger extent was responsible for the collapse of Kololo rule in Bulozi. This was because he lost the trust and the confident of the people he led both the Kololo and the Makalaka. They started looking for a chance when they would get rid of him. During Sekeletu's rule, many Makalaka fled to Nyengo and Lukulu and reinforced the opposition to Kololo rule.

In addition, Sekeletu did not have foresight and was too selfish to put in place a proper system of succession after his death. Therefore, after his death, there in 1863, the Kingdom suffered two civil wars that led to the Collapse of Kololo rule.

In 1863 after the death of Sekeletu, there was a civil war among the Kololo to choose a successor. The Lozi or the Luyana took advantage of this division amongst the Kololo to overthrow them and restore Bulozi rule to the Litunga and gain their independence.

After the Kololo civil war, a man called **Mporolo** came to power but he was unable to restore Kololo rule in Bulozi. Therefore, in a rebellion Ngambela Njekwa, Sipopa one of Mulambwa's sons was restored as the 1st Litunga after Kololo rule, headed that.

<u>THE LOZI KINGDOM AFTER THE RESTORATION 1864-1919.</u>

Sipopa therefore became the 1st Litunga after the restoration. Kololo men were killed while their women were given to Lozi men as wives. Sipopa ruled up to 1876 but during his rule, he faced many internal problems. Sipopa was a weak leader. In addition, he faced opposition from the Rotse in Lukulu and

Nyengo.
As a result of these problems, Mwanawina, another of Mulambwa's sons, overthrew Sipopa in 1876. However, Mwanawina ruled up to 1878 because Lubosi murdered him**.** Lubosi renamed himself as **Lewanika** and he ruled from 1878 to 1918.
During his rule, Lewanika adopted the Kololo Political structure. However, he also faced a lot of internal and external problems. The main external threats that Lewanika faced were constant attacks from the Ndebele and the Ngonis under Nxaba. Internally, Lewanika had a lot of enemies from among the Rotse and members of the Mulongwanji Council. This was because Lewanika was afraid of being overthrown. This was believed that he had been a mere commoner and did not qualify to be a Litunga. He went as far as killing all male children he believed were a threat to him.
Because of such policies, the Mulongwanji Council headed by **Tatila Akufuna** temporally overthrow Lewanika in 1884 but in 1885 he came back to power. Lewanika tried to sort out his internal problems by conducting raids on the Tongas and the Ilas and giving the members of the Mulongwanji Council more political powers especially over land Control.
However, Lewanika was still afraid of losing his power. Therefore, he decided to have external friends from who he could ask for help. Among these were;

1. Chief Khama of the Ngwato People who influenced him to seek British protection.
2. He also became friends with George Westbeech who was a trader.
3. He also became very good friends with Francois Coillard in 1884 of the P.E.M.S.
4. Lewanika also started making treaties with Europeans e.g. in 1889, he signed the **Ware Concession** with a Germany trader who was given permission to in Tongaland. In 1890,

Lewanika signed another treaty with the B.S.A Company representative called Frank Lochner and this was called the **Lochner Concession.**

By signing these treaties, Lewanika unknowingly gave away the Country to the B.S.A Company. By 1916, Lewanika had become a mare puppet of the British colonizers.

THE MWENEMUTAPA KINGDOM.

According to historical evidence, the founders of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom originated from the Katanga region before 1500. This was based on the presence of copper artifacts that were found in the Old Zimbabwe ruins. However, according to Shona/Karanga Oral Traditions, the founders of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom Originated from West Africa due to population increase.

Shona/Karanga Oral Traditions also mentions two names in connection to the founders of the Kingdom. These are **Chikura Wadyambeu** and **Mbire** but nothing much is said about them. However, the founders of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom were the Shona/Karanga and their rulers came from the Royal **Rozwi Clan.**

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM.

The establishment of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom took place during the rule of **Nyansimba Mutota** (1420-1450). He established the Kingdom through conquests among the tribes of the Zambezi Valley i.e. the Tonga and the Tavara. He conquered these tribes by destroying their villages, seizing their cattle, crops and enslaving people. Therefore, the Tavara people gave him the praise title of **Mwenemutapa** meaning **" Master of conquered Lands or Master Plunderer".** Nyansimba Mutota became the 1st Mwenemutapa and this became the official title of the Shona/Karanga rulers.

Mutota fully established his Kingdom by moving the Capital from the Great Zimbabwe in the South to **Mount Fura** near the Dande area in the North. The reasons for this move were;

- ❖ Search for fertile land
- ❖ Search for salt deposits
- ❖ Desire to participate in and control of the Long distance trade.

Therefore, by 1450, Mutota had fully established the Mwenemutapa Kingdom.

<u>REASONS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KINGDOM.</u>

The Mwenemutapa Kingdom expanded due to the following factors;

1. **Raids-** The Mwenemutapa started expanding during the rule of the First Mwenemutapa Nyansimba Mutota due to raids and conquest of weaker groups. He expanded the Kingdom through conquering weaker groups such as the Tonga and the Tavara people in the Zambezi Valley.
2. **Centralised Political Structure-** Mutota's son and successor **Matope** managed to establish a centralized political system. Between 1450 and 1480, Matope continued with his father's expansion of the Kingdom through raids. He conquered other groups such as the Manyika, Barwe, Mtene, Mbire and the Guruhuswa. The Political organization of the Kingdom was such that the Mwenemutapa was the overall boss of the Kingdom. He then divided the Kingdom into Districts each headed by a junior chief. He also appointed as senior chiefs his own half brothers **Togwa** and **Changa.** Togwa was in charge of the Mbire in the North a salt producing area while Changa was in charge of the Guruhuswa in the South a gold producing area.
   In addition, the Mwenemutapa also appointed other officials such as the chancellor; court Chamberlain, the

military commander and other lesser officials. The Queen mother and the Mwenemutapa's nine principal wives were also an important part of the hierarchy. However, the Mwenemutapa had all the political and economic powers.

3. **Tribute System-** The Mwenemutapa also collected tribute from sub-chiefs, which was a sign of loyalty. This tribute was collected from the conquered people as well as his own appointed relatives. Tribute included goods like salt, slaves, ivory and especially gold from the Guruhuswa area under Changa. The enabled the Mwenemutapa to participate in the Long Distance Trade which led to the development of the Kingdom.
4. **The Long Distance Trade-** This was a very important factor for the development of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom. The move from the great Zimbabwe to the Dande area enabled the Mwenemutapa to participate and take over the Long Distance Trade previously based at In'gombe Illede. This enabled the Mwenemutapa to trade with the Portuguese at Sena and Tete.
5. **Rich natural Resources-** the Kingdom was also rich in natural such as ivory, gold, salt and fertile soils. This contributed to the development of the Kingdom.
6. **A well Organised Army-** The Mwenemutapa had a well-organized army which enabled him to expand the Kingdom through conquests.
7. **Religious Powers-** The Mwenemutapa was also considered to have been a semi-divine ruler. He was considered to have been a mediator between the living and the National ancestral spirits called **mhondoro** and their God Mwari. The mhondoro were involved in the political system of the Shona. This gave the Mwenemutapa political authority.
8. **Good leadership-** This was also very important to the development of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom. The Kingdom developed during the period 1420 to 1480 due to the good

leadership qualities of Mutota and Matope. Mutota established the Kingdom and started the initial expansion of the Kingdom through conquests. Matope continued with the expansion of the Kingdom and is said to have been the most powerful ruler in Central Africa South of the Zambezi River. However, after the death of Matope in 1480, the Kingdom started to decline because the successors did not have the previous two Mwenemutapas abilities and qualities.

DECLINE OF THE KINGDOM.

The Mwenemutapa Kingdom declined due to internal and external factors. The Kingdom started to decline during the rule of Matope's son **Nyahuma.**

Internal Factors.

- Weak Leadership- Nyahuma was a weak leader due to the fact that he was young and inexperienced. Therefore, he could not effectively control the vast empire built by Matope and Mutota.
- Succession Disputes- Due to Nyahuma's weakness, he was challenged by his Sub-chiefs Togwa and Changa. The two senior chiefs stopped paying tribute to the Mwenemutapa and became very powerful as they started trading directly with the Portuguese in Sena and Tete. In a rebellion led by Changa, the two Sub-chiefs broke away from the Mwenemutapa Kingdom. The two had political ambitions to take over the Kingdom. A civil war broke out and Changa broke away from the Mwenemutapa Kingdom. Nyahuma Killed Changa who was succeded by his son Changa II.

  In 1490, Nyahuma was killed by Changa II who took over the Mwenemutapa Kingdom and gave himself the title of **Changamire** which meant the "unwanted one". However,

in 1494, Nyahuma's son Chikuyo revenged his father's death by defeating Changamire. He managed to recapture the Northern part of the Kingdom while the Southern part broke away under Changamire I's son Changamire II who established the **Rozwi Kingdom** whose capital was at old Zimbabwe. The Mwenemutapa was split into two. The two Kingdoms engaged in continuous wars with military help from the Portuguese. These wars further weakened the Mwenemutapa Kingdom.

External Factors.

The Major external factor for the decline of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom was the Portuguese interference in the Kingdom. The Portuguese entered the Mwenemutapa Kingdom around 1516 during the rule of Chikuyo. They came through an explorer called **Antonio Fernandes** who was sent from Tete.

The Portuguese entered the Kingdom Under the Pretext that they only had economic interest in the Kingdom. But they also had political ambitions to create a Portuguese empire in Central Africa by conquering difficult chiefs.

The Portuguese befriended Mwenemutapa Chikuyo by offering him financial and military help against the Rozwi Empire. However, during the rule of Mwenemutapa **Negomo,** in 1560, the Portuguese sent missionaries to the Kingdom under Father **P.J Silvera.** The missionaries converted Negomo and some of his official in the Kingdom to Christianity. The Portuguese became extremely influential in the Kingdom. This made the Arabs and the Swahili to become jealous, as they were afraid of losing all trade to the Portuguese. They convinced Mwenemutapa Negomo that the missionaries had come as spies to the Kingdom. Negomo Killed Silvera and his group. He later realized his mistake and apologized to the Portuguese. This led to the Signing of a treaty. The Terms were;

- The Mwenemutapa gave the Portuguese a strip of land

from Tete to the coast.

- He also allowed the Portuguese to control some gold mines and look for more gold in the Kingdom..
- The Mwenemutapa also allowed the Portuguese to open a garrison near his capital, which could help him defend his Kingdom enemies, but it could also be used against him.

This treaty gave the Portuguese a lot of freedom and power in the Kingdom, which they used to further undermine the Mwenemutapa. However, the Portuguese government under King Sebastian did not accept Negomo's apology and between 1568 and 1600 the government tried to colonise the Kingdom but failed.

The Portuguese continued interfering in the during the rule of Mwenemutapa **Gatsi Rusere** who signed a new economic alliance with the Portuguese. They gave him military aid and in return Gatsi Rusere gave them land on which the Portuguese established huge plantations called **Prazoes.** The Portuguese also made illegal land and deals with sub-chiefs whom they gave guns and encouraged to rebel against the Mwenemutapa. Gatsi Rusere was completely undermined by the Portuguese and his people decided to overthrow him. A more Militant Mwenemutapa Kapararidze replaced him in 1623.

Between 1623 and 1628, Kapararidze tried to get rid of the Portuguese from the Kingdom. He stopped trade with them and started attacking Portuguese settlements. In 1628, the Portuguese killed Kapararidze and replaced him with a puppet Mwenemutapa called **Mavura.**

During the rule of Mavura, the Portuguese were given more political and economic powers. After Mavura's death in 1665, the Kingdom was thrown into a civil war between 1665 and 1693. After 1693, another militant Mwenemutapa came to power and wanted to get rid of the Portuguese. He enlisted the help of Changamire **Dombo** of the Rozwi Empire. Together they defeated and drove the Portuguese away into the Zambezi

valley. However, Changamire Dombo turned against the Mwenemutapa and defeated him and made the Kingdom into a small district of the Rozwi Empire.
However, between 1695 and 1917, the Mwenemutapa Kingdom continued to decline as the Kingdom fell prey to attacks from the Ndebele, Ngoni, Nxaba,s Ngoni as well as the Swahili, yahoo and the Portuguese slave traders. The Portuguese killed the last Mwenemutapa in 1917. The marked the end of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom as the title was abolished in 1917.

THE ROZWI KINGDOM.

Origins.

The Rozwi Kingdom originated from the Mwenemutapa Kingdom after a successful rebellion in the 15th century. The founder of the Kingdom was Changa whose son Changa II established the Changamire dynasty or ruling family. Changamire who was also referred to as the **Mambo** established his capital at the Old Great Zimbabwe.

Expansion and Development of The Kingdom.

The factors that led to the development and expansion of the Kingdom were;

a) Conquests- The Kingdom expanded through conquests. Initially the Kingdom had comprised of Guruhuswa and Mbire. But through constant wars with the Mwenemutapa Kingdom, other areas such as Barwe, Uteve and Manyika, which had been under the Mwenemutapa Kingdom, were also captured to expand the Kingdom.
b) Centralised Political structure- The Rozwi Empire also had a centralized political structure with the Changamire mambo as the ruler with absolute political power. He also appointed lesser chiefs to be in charge of conquered areas. The Queen mother and wives had very special roles to play. Changamire also appointed court officials.

Changamire was also highly respected and had to be approached by subordinates crawling on their stomachs.

c) A well-organized army- Changamire also had a well-organized army, which was equipped with guns and Gunpowder supplied by the Portuguese. This was important in the development of the Kingdom.
d) Religious factor- Changamire mambo was perceived to have been a semi-divine ruler. This gave him a lot of political authority. Besides the Shona were very religious. They believed in a number of Spirits. They also had a rainmaker called **Chibinuka** and two helpers or prophets **Kigumbi** and his wife **Nehenda.** This was a symbol of unity and contributed to the development of the Kingdom.
e) The economic Factor.- The Rozwi Kingdom was very rich in Natural resources such as fertile soils, gold and ivory. The good soils enabled the production of enough food and were good for cattle keeping. The other resources also ensured that the Rozwi Empire participated in the Long distance trade with the Portuguese. The Kingdom reached its peak during the rule of Changamire Dombo around 1700.

Decline of the Kingdom.

The decline of the Kingdom was as a result of weak leadership after the death of Changamire Dombo. The succeeding changamires lacked the abilities of Dombo and could not control the vast Rozwi Empire.

However, around 1834, constant Ngoni attacks under Zwangendaba further weakened the Kingdom. The Rozwi Kingdom was finally defeated at **Thaba Zi ka Mambo** and the capital was later captured. The Ngonis took over the Kingdom but later suffered a series of defeats from the Ngonis under Nxaba. It is stated that the last Changamire Mambo called

Chirizamulu was killed and dried on the mountaintop of Thaba Zi ka Mambo.

NGUNI INCURSIONS INTO CENTRAL AFRICA.

Nguni incursions or Southern Bantu migrations into Central Africa were as a result of the Mfecane that took place in the Eastern part of South Africa between 1816 and 1836. The Mfecane simply meant "Wars of Wondering". The Mfecane started in South Africa mostly as a result of land shortages in the Natal. However, the effects of the Mfecane were felt as far as Central Africa. This was because most Nguni and Sotho groups that were running away from the Mfecane such as the Ndebele, the Kololo and the Ngoni led to the decline of prominent Central African Kingdoms i.e. the Rozwi, Mwenemutapa and Undi Kingdoms. In addition, the leaders of these groups were able to establish Empires in Central Africa and contributed greatly to the history of the region.

<u>MZILIKAZI AND THE NDEBELE.</u>

Origins of the Ndebele.

The Ndebele were originally called the **Khumalo.** They were part of the Ndwandwe under Zwide. The leader of the Khumalo was **Mzilikazi** who decided to rebel against Zwide after Zwide Killed his father Mashobane. Mzilikazi and the Khumalo seek refugee among the Zulu under Shaka.

In the Zulu Nation, Mzililkazi proved himself to be an efficient warrior and leader. He became Shaka's favored Induna and general. However, in 1821, Mzilikazi rebelled against Shaka. As one of Shaka's most trusted generals, Mzilikazi had been sent to raid Sotho-speaking people to the North west of the Zulu Kingdom. However, instead of handing over the raided cattle to Shaka, he decided to keep the cattle. For fear of Shaka's wrath Mzilikazi migrated with his Khumalo Clan.

In 1822, Mzilikazi decided to migrate further north after his

Khumalo were defeated at the **Battle of Nthumbane Hills.** Using their superior military methods, the Khumalo were able to defeat more Sotho groups and incorporate them into the Khumalo ranks. The defeated people gave the Khumalo a nickname "**Amatebele**" meaning "Long Shields". The Ndebele crossed the Great Oliphant River and settled at a place called **EkuPumuleni** meaning "resting place". However, Ekupumuleni proved to have been unsuitable due to its proximity to Zululand and Shaka who was still determined to punish the Ndebele. In addition, the grazing was not good. By 1826, a new capital was established at **Emhlahlandela** as well as other military towns such as Endinaneni and Enkungiqini. In this new area, the Ndebele came into constant conflicts with other groups such as the Pedi of Northern Transvaal, the Sotho, Kora, Griqua and the Tswana.

The Ndebele also came into conflict with the Trek Boers under Andries Portigieter in the Transvaal over land. At the **Battle of Vegkop** of 19th October 1836, the Ndebele managed to drive away thousands of Boer cattle but were but did not manage to completely destroy the Boers. However, at the **Battle of Mosega** in 1837, the Ndebele were defeated and forced to flee across the Limpopo River and into present day Zimbabwe.

<u>NDEBELE MIGRATIONS ACROSS THE LIMPOPO RIVER.</u>

Due to constant attacks from the Zulu and their defeat by the Boers, the Ndebele decided to migrate to migrate across the Limpopo River. They migrated in two groups.

1. The first group, which was also the main group, consisted of members of the Royal family including Mzilikazi's sons khlumane who was the heir to the throne and Lobengula. This group also consisted of old people and children and the animals. The Group was led by an induna called **Gundwane** who was also known as Kaliphi. This Group followed a shorter and direct route into the Matope Hills of Western Zimbabwe. They established their capital at a

place called **Gibixhegu** in memory of one of Shaka's military towns.

2. Mzilikazi who was assisted by his senior indunas and mostly comprised of his warriors led the second group. The Group took a longer and westwards route into present day Botswana in Ngwato territory. The group reached lake Ngami on the edges of the Kalahari Desert. Due to their constant defeat by the Kololo and the fact that Ndebele Cattle died from tse tse fly bites, the Nbebele decided to migrate further north on the Zambezi River. While on the Zambezi River, Mzilikazi got information that the indunas of the main group that had settled at Gibixhengu wanted to appoint his son Khlumane as King because they thought that he had died with his warriors. Mzilikazi went to Gibixhengu and killed his indunas for treason. It is stated that his son Khlumane was exiled while other books state that he was killed secretly. Mzilikazi established his capital at **Inyati.**

<u>Establishment of the Ndebele State in Zimbabwe.</u>

By 1840, the Ndebeles had fully established themselves in Zimbabwe by conquering areas that had belonged to the Ancient Mwenemutapa and Rozwi Empire under the Shona/Karanga people. This new land that they occupied was now referred to as Matebeleland. The Ndebele subdued the Shona who now started paying tribute to the new rulers in form of grain and cattle.

<u>Organisation of the Ndebele State.</u>

1. The Ndebele organized their Army into age regiments and maintained most of the characteristics of Shaka's impis. The army was also divided into two groups. There was the reserve army that comprised of retired impis and could be called upon when needed. The other was the regular army that comprised of young men below the age of 35 who

were not allowed to marry. The regular army was also referred to as the **Machacha.** The Machacha were used to raid Mashonaland at will for grain and cattle.

2. The Ndebele civil society was further divided into 3 broad sections or castes. The First class was referred to as the **Zansi Class.** This clan comprised of the original Khumalo and the other Nguni groups who formed the highest class or the Aristocrates. The Second class was referred to as the **Enhla Class,** which comprised of all the groups that were defeated and incorporated into the Ndebele ranks along the way from Nguniland and mostly from the Transvaal. The third and lowest group comprised of the defeated Shona who became mere slaves for the Ndebele. This was called the **Holi Class.** Intermarriages between the Zansi and the other classes were discouraged. All the people were encouraged to speak Ndebele. This was a source of National Unity.
3. Politically, Mzilikazi established a highly centralized system of Government. As a result of the class system, Mzilikazi ruled autocratically and was extremely powerful. All the cattle was said to belong to the King except those given to his favorite indunas. The King also had the final say on all matters including war. The throwing of a spear in a certain direction by the King indicated where war was to be waged.

During his lifetime, Mzilikazi was able to build a strong Ndebele state. He was careful not to allow interference from Europeans in his Kingdom. Mzilikazi faced a lot of problems from the Boers in the Transvaal around 1847. Missionaries and traders also threatened the internal stability of the Kingdom. Mzilikazi dealt with them in a diplomatic way entering into agreements with them. For example, in 1859, he allowed the London Missionary Society under Dr. Robert Moffat to establish a mission Society at Inyati. In 1867, gold was discovered on the borders between

Matabeleland and Ngwato territory. This raised the value of Matebeleland to the Europeans.
Mzilikazi died in 1868 and for a while there was a civil war in the Kingdom. A man called Kabanda from Zululand claimed to have been the heir to the throne by claiming to be the exiled Khlumane. He was finally defeated by induna Umvombate. Lobengula became the Ndebele King in 1870.

Lobengula's Rule 1870-1894.
Lobengula established his capital at Bulawayo. His main concern was to secure his position within the Kingdom. He defeated a rebellious induna called Imbigo. He also generously distributed land and cattle among his people and indunas to ensure loyalty.
However, Lobengula was not as good a warrior as his father Mzililkazi. He lost control of the Impis to his appointed war generals.
During his rule, Lobengula also faced an influx of Europeans in his Kingdom. By 1868, the value of Matebeleland had increased to the Europeans. This was a result of the discovery of gold at Tati and historical evidence of gold in the Kingdom. To insure his position and his Kingdom, Lobengula was forced to enter into treaties with Europeans who wanted Land and mineral rights in the Kingdom. For example, in 1887, he signed the Grobbler Treaty, in 1888 the Moffat Treaty and the Rudd Concession of 1890. These treaties contributed to the final collapse of the Ndebele State in 1894.

ZWANGENDABA AND THE NGONI.
The Ngoni like the Ndebele and the Kololo also had an impact on the history of Central Africa. The Ngoni were originally part of the Ndwandwe under Zwide. However, after the defeat of Zwide by Shaka at the Battle of the Mlatuse River, the Ngoni decided to flee from Nguniland. The Ngoni fled in several groups e.g. the

Shangane under Soshangane, the Ngoni under Nxaba and the **Jere Ngoni** under Zwangendaba who were the largest. The Ngoni settled for a while in Southern Mozambique.
However, in Southern Mozambique, conflicts started among the Ngonis over land. Of all the Ngoni Groups, the Shangane under Soshangane emerged as the strongest. He was able to defeat the other Ngoni groups who fled further north into Central Africa. The First to be defeated were the Ngonis under Zwangendaba who fled into the present day Zimbabwe. They in turn attacked and destroyed the ancient Kingdoms of the Mwenemutapa and the Rozwi by 1834. While on the Zimbabwe Plateau, the Jere Ngoni were attacked by Nxaba's Ngoni who had also fled from Southern Mozambique after being attacked and defeated by Soshangane. The Ngonis of Zwangendaba fled northeast across the Zambezi River. However, one Section of the Jere- Ngoni under a woman called **Nyamazana** remained in Zimbabwe and is said to have been responsible for the final defeat and the Killing of the last Changamire **Chirizamulu** who is said to have been dried on to of a mountain, which was called Thaba Zi ka Mambo. The Ngoni of Nyamazana were later inco-operated into the Ndebele ranks under Mzilikazi and Nyamazana became one of Mzilikazi's wives.

Ngoni Migrations across the Zambezi River.
After the defeat of Zwangedaba's Ngonis by the Nxaba's Ngoni, they were forced to flee further north by crossing the Zambezi River. The Ngonis crossed the Zambezi River on 19th November 1835 during the eclipse of the sun near Zumbo.
The Ngonis settled in the Eastern Part of Present day Zambia among the Nsenga. For almost 4 years, the Ngoni raided the Nsenga and married Nsenga women this led to the loss of their original language. During this period, the Ngoni also disturbed the Chewa Kingdom of Undi.
The Ngoni of Zwangendaba moved further north and ended up

in **Ufipaland** in Western Tanzania. However, in 1848, Zwangendaba died at **Mapupo** (Dreams) where he had established his capital. The death of Zwangendaba was followed by a succession dispute among his several sons and members of the Royal family. This led to the splitting of the Ngoni into five groups. These were;

- ➢ The followers of Ntabeni who had been Zwangenba's senior induna settled in Southern Tanzania and became known as the Tuta-Ngoni.
- ➢ Gama Zulu one of Zwangendaba's relatives led another group. He led his group into the Songea district of Tanzania were they became Known as the Gwangwara-Ngoni
- ➢ Mbelwa led one group into the area of Malawi and conquered the Tumbuka and Kamanga.
- ➢ Another splitter group was that of Chiwere Ndlovu who broke away from Mbelwa's group and settled in Central Malawi.
- ➢ Maseko's Ngoni also settled in the Southern part of lake Malawi.
- ➢ Mpezeni's Ngonis traveled southwest and ended up in Bemba country around 1850. After many bitter fights, the Ngonis of Mpezeni were defeated and fled southeast into Chewa Kingdom of Undi. The Ngoni settled in Petauke district where they defeated and inco-operated the Nsengas. They defeated the Chewa of Mkanda in Chipata where they finally settled around 1870. The Ngoni of Mpezeni were responsible for the final collapse of Undi's Kingdom.

Organisation of the Ngoni State of Mpezeni.

1. The Ngonis followed the Nguni-Zulu Political system. The Ngoni had a centralized political system. They Mpezeni controlled all the affairs of the Kingdom. The Mpezeni

appointed lesser chiefs from among his relatives who helped him rule. In addition, he also controlled the Tributary chiefs from among the defeated tribes who were required to pay tribute to him. The hierarchy also comprised of village headmen and messengers who would ensure effective communication with the villages. The political organization also comprised of the Court system at every level of society. The King called for an annual meeting or *Indaba* where laws were made or amended.

2. The Ngonis also had a policy of assimilation in order to ensure unity within the Kingdom. The defeated people were assimilated into the Ngoni ranks. The Ngoni also adopted the language of the Local people chinyanja, which was widely spoken within the Kingdom. The Original Ngoni language was used during religious ceremonies such as the *inc'wala.*
3. Militarily, the Ngoni society was also organized into age regiments and impis. These impis were used to carry out raids on weaker groups who were inco-operated into the Kingdom.

However, by 1899, the Ngoni power in eastern province as destroy by the B.S.A Company that had more advanced weapons such as the Maxim gun.

SEBITWANE AND THE KOLOLO.

(Refer to the notes on the Lozi Kingdom- Kololo rule in Bulozi.)

MAP-(NGUNI INCURSIONS INTO CENTRAL AFRICA- A HISYORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA. BY N.E DAVIS).

QUESTIONS.

1. Give an account illustrated by a Sketch map of the Nguni incursions into Central Africa in the first half of the 19th century.

2. Describe the Political, social and economic organization of the Ndebele Society in Zimbabwe in the Period 1840-1868.

3. Give an account of the career of Sebitwane of the Kololo in the Zambezi valley between 1835 and 1851. Why did the Kololo fail to create a stable state in the Zambezi Valley after the death of Sebitwane?

4. Show how Mzilikazi and his people settled in Central Africa. Give the results of his arrival and subsequent

settlement.

5. Give an account of the career of Sekeletu. To what extent was he responsible for the collapse of Kololo rule in Bulozi?

6. Describe the Work and importance to his people of Mzilikazi of the Ndebele. [20]

7. Explain the Circumstances and the results of Zwangendaba's arrival in Central Africa. What happened to the Ngoni people after Zwangendaba's death? [14:6].

THE PORTUGUESE ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA.

In the 2nd half of the 15th century, the Portuguese started voyages of discovery with the aim of exploring the coast of Africa and finding the Sea route to India. Portuguese activities in Africa were mostly concentrated in three areas and these were; the Zambezi Valley/Mozambique, Angola and the Congo.

<u>REASONS FOR THEIR INTEREST IN AFRICA.</u>

Economic reasons.

- ➢ The Portuguese wanted to find a sea route to India in order to participate in the spice trade.
- ➢ They also wanted to establish trading posts on the coats of Africa.
- ➢ They wanted to look for mineral resources in the interior of Africa.

Religious reasons.

- ➢ The Portuguese wanted to spread Christianity by getting rid of Islam in Africa.
- ➢ They were also looking for a Christian King in Africa by the

name of Prester John who they wanted to use to spread Christianity in Africa.

Political reasons.

The Portuguese later developed political ambitions and wanted to create a Portuguese empire in Central Africa from the east coast to the west coast. This was to be achieved through getting rid of all-powerful African Kingdoms in Central Africa.

PORTUGUESE ACTIVITIES IN THE ZAMBEZI VALLEY.

Portuguese penetrated into the Zambezi valley from the east coast. Initially, they established themselves at Port Sofala in 1505. In 1507, they occupied the Mozambique Islands. By 1530, the Portuguese ha fully established the trading centers of Sena and Tete on the Zambezi River. It was from these two areas that the Portuguese penetrated into the Mwenemutapa Kingdom and the Zambezi Valley.

The Portuguese relationship with the Mwenemutapa.

The Portuguese interest in the Mwenemutapa Kingdom started during the rule of Mwenemutapa Chikuyo around 1576. A Portuguese by the name of **Antonio Fernades** was sent by the Portuguese from Tete to the Mwenemutapa Kingdom to start trade relations. Chikuyo signed a Treaty with the Portuguese and the terms were;

1. The Portuguese gave Chikuyo financial and military aid.
2. Chikuyo allowed the Portuguese to start trading in the Kingdom.

The result of this treaty was that the Portuguese started penetrating into the Kingdom and pretended not to have any political ambitions.

Mwenemutapa Negomo and the Portuguese.

After 1560, and during the rule of Mwenemutapa Negomo, the Portuguese changed strategies. They sent a missionary group, which was, led **Fr. P.J Silvera.** Silvera became very close to the Mwenemutapa who was converted to Christianity together with some of his court officials. Due to this closeness, the Swahili and Arabs became jealous and convinced Negomo that the Portuguese missionaries had come to the Kingdom as spies. In his anger, Negomo killed Silvera and some of his men. He later discovered that the Arabs and the Swahili had tricked him. Negomo apologized to the Portuguese and decided to sign a treaty with the Portuguese to show his remorse. The treaty was signed in 1573. The terms of the treaty were;

- ➢ Negomo gave the Portuguese a piece of land from Tete to the coast. This is how the Portuguese came to posses most of what is called Mozambique to day.
- ➢ Negomo also gave the Portuguese trading rights and allowed them to settle and establish trading centers in the Kingdom such as Luanze and Dambabare.
- ➢ The Portuguese were also given Judicial Powers as captains of the gates through which traders entered the Kingdom.
- ➢ The Portuguese were allowed to establish a garrison at a place called Masopa, which was close to the Mwenemutapa's capital. The Garrison had two functions. These were to help defend the Kingdom against outside attacks and to be used to defeat the Mwenemutapa if he rebelled against the Portuguese.

The result of this treaty was that it gave the Portuguese too much political and economic power within the Kingdom. It was because of this treaty that the Portuguese started full interference in the Mwenemutapa Kingdom.

Despite Negomo's apology' which was accepted by the Portuguese locally, the Portuguese government tried to colonise the Mwenemutapa Kingdom between 1574 and early 1600s. Young King Sebastian of Portugal sent several expeditions to the

Mwenemutapa Kingdom with the aim of colonizing it.
The first expendition was sent under the leadership of Fr. Barreto. This failed due to the interference of the Manic and the death of Fr. Barreto due to malaria. Around 1575, another expedition of about 400 soldiers under Vasco Fernades Homem was sent to colonise the Kingdom. However, this expedition also failed due to the carnivorous Wazimba people who were cannibals.

Mwenemutapa Gatsi Rusere and the Portuguese.

During the Rule of Gatsi Rusere, the Portuguese continued interfering in the Mwenemutapa Kingdom. Gatsi Rusere signed another economic alliance with the Portuguese. The terms of the alliance were;

1. Gatsi Rusere was promised economic and military aid against internal rebellions.
2. In turn, he gave the Portuguese more trading and mining rights within the Kingdom.
3. He also gave the Portuguese more land and they used this land to establish Prazoes.

The result of this treaty was that the Portuguese gained a lot of Political and economic powers within the Kingdom. They used these powers to fully undermine the Mwenemutapa. The Portuguese even tried to overthrow the Mwenemutapa by enlisting help from Kalonga Mansula. The People of the Mwenemutapa Kingdom blamed Gatsi Rusere for the Portuguese interference. Kapararidze who was a militant in 1623 therefore overthrew him.

Mwenemutapa Kaparidze and the Portuguese.

During his rule, Kapararidze tried to get rid of the Portuguese from the Kingdom. He stopped trading with them and also started attacking some Portuguese settlements. In 1628, he killed a Portuguese official. Because of his hostility towards the

Portuguese, the Portuguese overthrew Kaparidze in 1628.

Mwenemutapa Mavura and The Portuguese.

The Portuguese replaced Kapararidze with their own Puppet rule Mavura.The Portuguese baptized Mavura and renamed him as Phillipe. In 1629, Mavura was forced to sign a treaty with the Portuguese. The Terms of this treaty were;

i. Mavura was ordered to expel the Arabs and the Swahili from the Kingdom.
ii. Mavura also gave the Portuguese rights to look for minerals within the Kingdom.
iii. The Portuguese were also given judicial powers to act as chiefs and judges.

The result of this treaty was that the Portuguese completely took over the running of the Kingdom. Besides, Mavura allowed himself to loose respect before his people and the Portuguese. Consequently, after his death in 1665, there was a civil war until 1693. During the period of the sucessio Dispute, the Portuguese took advantange of the situation to further undermine the Kingdom.

However, after 1693, another militant Mwenemutapa came to power and asked for military help from Changamire Dombo of the Rowzi Empire to get rid of the Portuguese from. In 1695, Mwenemutapa and the Changamire defeated the Portuguese and drove them away from the Zambezi valley. This reduced the political powers of the Portuguese in the Zambezi valley.

THE PRAZO SYSTEM

Prazoes were large land grants that were given to the Portuguese in the Zambezi valet to establish huge plantations. There were two types of Prazoes. These were; **Private Prazoes**

which were given to the Portuguese settlers by the Mwenemutapa and other chiefs in return for military assistance and **Crown/Government Prazoes** which were owned by the Portuguese Government and leased to rich European individuals. The Prazo owners were referred to as **Prazeros or Senhors,** which meant land Lords. These prazo owners had both political and economic powers.

Origins of The Prazoes.

The origins pf the Prazoes can be traced to Mwenemutapa Negomo's treaty with the Portuguese in 1573. In the treaty, Negomo gave away land from Tete to the coast. From then on wards, the Portuguese continued to get more land concessions from weaker Mwenemutapas such as Gatsi Rusere in exchange for military assistance and financial aid. It was during the rule of Mwenemutapa Mavura that the Portuguese gained more land in the Mwenemutapa Kingdom.

Besides getting land from the Mwenemutapas, the Portuguese later started illegal land grabbing in the Kingdom. Initially, they started making illegal land deals with the Sub-chiefs. However, they later started using their Chikunda agents and pombeiros to raid villages in the Kingdom and grab land. Therefore, by the early 1600s, the Prazo System was fully established in the Zambezi valley.

Some of the Names associated with the early establishment of the Prazo System were Diego Simoes Madeira, Sisnondo Dias Bayo and Rodrigo Lobo. The Portuguese government fully supported the System by granting official recognition and land titles to owners of both Private and Government Prazoes. The Portuguese government wanted to use the Prazo System to facilitate the Portuguese political ambitions in Central Africa.

Functions of the Prazoes.

The Prazoes had both Political and economic functions.

Political Functions.

- ➢ The Prazoes were supposed to act as agents of Portuguese civilization i.e. they were to be used to spread Portuguese culture, language and religion.
- ➢ The Prazoes were to act as agents of colonization by undermining the African political structures and paving way for the Portuguese government to take over control of the areas.
- ➢ Prazoes also acted as political entities i.e. they were chiefdoms within a Kingdom. The Prazoe owners also enjoyed some of the privileges of African chiefs such as the collection of Tribute.

As such, the Prazoes undermined the political powers of African Kingdoms.

Economic Functions.

- ➢ Prazoes acted as Agriculture centers i.e. they were sugar plantations. This sugar was exported to Europe.
- ➢ The Prazoes also acted as trading centers. Initially, the Prazoes acted as centers for ivory and gold trade but later, they became centers of the Profitable slave Trade.

Consequently, the Prazo owners acquired vast political and economic powers and started disregarding the Portuguese government.

Decline of The Prazo System.

The Prazo System started to decline at the end of the 18th century. This was because the Prazoes had failed to perform the political function for which they were created. Instead of being centers of civilization, the prazoes had become centers of corruption. Besides, the Prazo owners had acquired too much power and started disregarding the Portuguese government. The Portuguese government tried to reform the Prazoe system by introducing new inheritance laws because by this time, most

of the Prazo owners were not pure Portuguese but pombeiros. However, this failed and the Prazoes continued to decline.
The Prazoes finally declined due to the following reasons;

1. There was a decline of commerce and industry on the Prazoes, as they became centers of slave trading.
2. African farmers and slaves on the prazoes were demoralized as they were exploited and forced to work without pay and to pay head tax.
3. The abolition of slavery and slave trading after 1830 is what led to the final collapse of the Prazo system. In 1836, the Portuguese government banned slave trading and slavery in all Portuguese areas. However, the prazo owners in the Zambezi valley ignored this ban. As a result, the Portuguese government allowed other European countries especially the British Royal Navy to search and arrest any Portuguese ship owners carrying slaves. Therefore, by 1880s, slave trading and slavery in the Zambezi valley drastically reduced. This led to the collapse of the Prazo System because the system depended on slave labour. The Portuguese by this time had lost both political and economic power in the Zambezi valley and turned their attention to the Mwatakazembe Kingdom.

<u>PORTUGUESE INTEREST IN THE MWATAKAZEMBE KINGDOM.</u>
Though they Portuguese had concentrated on the Mwenemutapa Kingdom in the Zambezi valley since the 16th century, they started to have interests in the Mwatakazemb Kingdom in the interior of Africa after 1795. This was due to the following reasons;

- The Portuguese had lost political and economic power in the Zambezi valley.
- The Portuguese also wanted to participate in the ivory and copper trade in the Mwatakazembe Kingdom.
- The Portuguese also wanted to find an intercontinental

route from the west coast of Africa to the east coast by using the Mwatakazembe Kingdom, which was centrally located.
- The Portuguese also wanted to prevent the British from taking over Central Africa, which would have blocked the creation of a Portuguese Empire in Central Africa.

Expeditions to Mwatakazembe's Kingdom 1798-1831.

1st Expendition-1798.

The first expedition to the Mwatakazembe Kingdom was undertaken in July 1798. Dr. Francisco de Larceda who was the Portuguese Governor of Sena headed this mission. The aim of this mission to the Mwatakazembe Kingdom was to convince the Mwatakazembe to allow the Portuguese to participate in the copper and ivory trade. De Larceda also wanted to pass through the Kingdom and establish contact with the Portuguese on the west coast.

On this mission, De Larceda took with him 400 slave potters, 62 soldiers and 3 guides. The mission faced a number of difficulties e.g. most of the potters deserted, malaria killed many, food was scarce and some tribes were hostile to the party such as the Chewa.

However, the expedition reached the Mwatakazembe Kingdom on 3rd October 1798. By this time, De Larceda was very ill from malaria. He died on 18th October before he could meet the Mwatakazembe, Ilunga Lukwesa who was in power. De Larceda was succeded by **Fr. Francisco Pinto** who managed to meet the Mwatakazembe.

The results of the first expedition were;

1. The Mwatakazembe could not grant the Portuguese permission to trade or pass through the Kingdom because he was afraid that the Portuguese would take over control of the West coast Long Distance Trade. He also considered the Portuguese to have been trade rivals since they were

also interested in the copper and ivory trade.
Therefore, this first mission to the Mwatakazembe Kingdom was a failure. Fr. Pinto led the remaining members of the group back to the east coast (Mozambique). The Party arrived backing November 1799.

2nd Expedition.

The 2nd Expedition was undertaken from the West Coast (Angola) in 1802. This was an unofficial expedition. Two Pombeiros Pedro Baptista and Amara Jose undertook it. Between 1806 and 1810, the two men stayed in the Mwatakazembe Kingdom. During their stay, they made important observations on the political and Economic Organisation of the Kingdom that would help the Portuguese to achieve their aims.
The two men made observations and recorded details of copper mining, copper and ivory trade and the important role of the Bisa in the Long Distance Trade. The Two went back to Luanda in 1811.
The Results of this unofficial expediton was that it gave the Portuguese enough information on the trade patterns in the Kingdom. This made the Portuguese even more determined to control the kingdom. They decided to send more expeditions to the Kingdom.

The 3rd Expedition.

In 1824, the Portuguese tried to take over the Kingdom's Trade. The Portuguese acquired some land from chief Mwase of Lundazi in the Luangwa Valley. In 1827, a military garrison was established at Feira. This was to be used as a base for further expeditions to the Mwatakazembe Kingdom.
The Result of this attempt was also a failure because the Mwatakazembe still resisted the Portuguese. In addition, the Yao and the Swahili had become too strong and gave the Portuguese

stiff competition. Their, 1n 1829, the Luangwa valley post was abandoned.

The 4th and Last Expedition.

The last Portuguese attempt to take over the Kingdom was done in 1831. Two Army officers from Mozambique undertook this. These were **Antonio Pedroso Gammitto** and **Jose Correa Monteiro**.

The expedition also failed because by this time the Swahili from the east coast had became very important in the Kingdom as Traders. In addition, the ruling Mwatakazembe Keleka like Ilunga Lukwesa before him did not trust the Portuguese and saw them as a threat. Keleka forbade the Portuguese from trading in the Kingdom and refused them to pass through the Kingdom to the west coast.

Reasons for the Portuguese Failure in their Missions.

- The Swahili usually came in small numbers and were willing to live and learn the local peoples' language and customs unlike the Portuguese who were arrogant hence they were rejected by the locals.
- The Portuguese also came with a huge military force as though they were coming to invade. This disadvantaged them and they were rejected.
- The Swahili were also seen to have been better traders than the Portuguese.

Therefore, after 1831, the Portuguese abandoned their attempts to establish a trans-continental trade route from the east coast to the west coast through the Mwatakazembe Kingdom.

QUESTIONS.

1. Illustrate how the arrival of the Portuguese missionaries in the Zambezi Valley led to the intensified Portuguese activities in the area between the second half of the 16th

century up to the first half of the 19th century. [20].

2. Describe the Relationship between the Portuguese and the Mwenemutapa in the 16th and the 17th centuries. [20].

3. Show how the Portuguese penetrated the area between the Zambezi and the Limpopo rivers. What new agriculture features did they introduce in the area? [10:10].

4. (a) Describe the Portuguese expeditions to the Mwatakazembe Kingdom between 1798 and 1831.
(b) Why were the Portuguese not successful in this area? [14:6].

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Before the 1800s, there were many European explorers who ventured into Central Africa, especially the Portuguese who explored the Interior of Central Africa. However, after 1850, David Livingstone became the most well known explorer and missionary in central Africa. This was because he shared his Knowledge of Central Africa Through Producing Reports, pamphlets, books and giving speeches and lectures on his explorations of Central Africa to European society. David Livingstone Greatly contributed to the History of Central Africa.

David Livingstone's background.

David Livingstone was born in a small village of Blantyre in Glasgow in Scotland in 1813. From 1823, he worked a cotton factory and did night school and correspondence studies. In 1840, he graduated as a medical doctor. In 1841, he came to Africa for the first time as a missionary under Dr. Robert Moffat of the London Missionary Society (L.M.S).

From 1841 to 1849, he worked with Moffat at the Kuruman Mission among the Tswana people. However, he decided to establish his own mission station among the Griqua people at **Kolobeng Mission.** However, David Livingstone realized that he could contribute more to missionary work by exploring the interior of Central Africa and opening it up for more missionary work.

In 1851, Livingstone Visited Barotseland and Met Sebitwane the ruler of the Lozi Kingdom. Sebitwane agreed to make Barotseland the Base for missionary work in central Africa. This marked the Beginning of Livingstone's career as an explorer as well as a missionary.

David Livingstone's Major aim.

- ➢ He wanted to explore the interior of Africa with the major aim of opening it up for other missionaries and traders.
- ➢ He also wanted to spread Christianity since he was first and foremost a missionary.
- ➢ He also wanted to introduce legitimate commerce and trade to replace the evil slave trade.
- ➢ David Livingstone also wanted to bring civilization to Africa by introducing literacy (the 3Rs i.e. Reading, aRethematic and wRiting) and teaching methods of Hygiene.

David Livingstone's Work.

David Livingstone's work in Central Africa can be divided into his three great journeys. These were undertaken between 1852

and 1873.

First Journey 1852-1856.

The aims of Livingstone's first journey were to;

- Explore the Zambezi River and find out if it was navigable and determine if it could be used as an inlet to Central Africa.
- Establish a mission station in Bulozi.

The Journey started in June 1852. Livingstone started his journey from Cape Town to Kuruman to Kolobeng. In 1853, he reached the capital of the Lozi Kingdom Linyati. However, he found that his friend Sebitwane had died the previous year and had been succeded by his son Sekeletu. After six months in the Lozi Kingdom, Livingstone left because he could not convert Sekeletu and failed to establish a mission station.

Livingstone then traveled westwards following the Zambezi River passing through the Lunda Kingdom of Ishiinde. During his westwards journey, he also witnessed the activities of the Luvale Slave raiders and the effects. In May 1854, Livingstone reached Luanda on the West coast.

By October 1855, Livingstone returned to the Lozi Kingdom. He left the Kingdom in November and decided to explore the area. He saw the Victoria Falls and traveled through Tongaland where he met Chief Monze, the Rainmaker. He then traveled eastwards along the Zambezi River until he reached Quelimane on the east coast in 1856. From Quelimane, he went back to Scotland.

Results of the 1st Journey.

The journey was a failure because David Livingstone failed to establish a mission station at Linyati and he also failed to conclude whether the Zambezi river was Navigable or not.

Effects of the Journey.

On the positive side, Livingstone was able to arouse interest of Europeans in Central Africa because he gave speeches, made reports and published a book entitled *Missionary Travels.* The

negative effect of his journey was that it led to an increase in slave trading and raiding because Livingstone unintentionally provided information on slaves trading areas and routes in his writings.

2nd Journey 1858-1864.

During his 2nd journey, the Queen and the British government supported David Livingstone morally and financially. He was also given a steam ship to be used on the Zambezi River, which he named *Ma Robert*. This was because the L.M.S had withdrawn their sponsorship after a disagreement with Livingstone.

The aims of Livingstone's 2nd Journey were;

- To open up communication in Central Africa by fully establishing whether the Zambezi River was Navigable or not.
- To establish contact with African rulers in the interior of Central Africa.

The 2nd Journey also included a number of other white missionaries such as Dr. John Kirk and Thomas Baines though Livingstone was the leader. The 2nd journey started from Quelimane on the east coast in 1858. He explored the Zambezi River from the East coast and soon discovered that the River was not navigable due to the Presence of the **Carbora Basa Rapids.** Livingstone also explored the Shire River and also discovered that it was not navigable because of the **Murchison Rapids.** However, he also explored the Shire valley and highlands, which he considered to have been suitable for human settlement at the time. In 1860, he wrote a report and invited missionaries to come and set up a mission station. In 1861, the missionaries of the Universities Mission to Central Africa (U.M.C.A) came under the leadership of **Bishop Mackenzie** and set up a mission station at **Magomero.**

The 2nd Journey faced a lot of Problems i.e. Livingstone proved

not to have been a good leader, many died of Malaria including Livingstone's wife Mary and Bishop Mackenzie.
In 1863, both Livingstone and the other missionaries wrote reports to the British Government. In response to these reports, which were negative, the British Government called off the 2nd Journey in 1864.

Results of the 2nd Journey.

The 2nd Journey was also a failure because both the Zambezi and the Shire River were not navigable due to rapids. The Magomero mission was unsuitable due to malaria and the Yao slave raiders who constantly disturbed missionary work. The effects of the 2nd Journey were the same as those of the 1st Journey.

3rd Journey 1866-1873.

Livingstone undertook his third and last journey using his own resources. He was not supported by the British Government and had no companions. The aims of his 3rd journey were to;

- Make scientific and geographical discoveries by exploring the main rivers and lakes of Central Africa.
- Find the source of the Nile River
- Further expose the source of the Nile River

He started his 3rd journey from Zanzibar in March 1866. He explored most of the main Rivers and lakes in Central Africa Such as the Luapula, Congo, Nile, Lake Bangweulu, Mweru, Tanganyika and Lake Victoria. However, in 1871 Livingstone fell sick and went to Ujiji to recover. While at Ujiji, he met **Henry Molten Stanley,** a reporter who had been sent by the British Government to look for Livingstone who had been away for a long time without any news.
Livingstone choose to continue his Journey against the advise of Stanley. Livingstone also witnessed the worst evils of the Slave

Trade during his third Journey. In 1873, Livingstone died at Chitambo Village South of Lake Bangweulu among the Lala people.

MAP-(DAVID LIVINGSTONE'S GREAT JURNEYS)

<u>Contributions/importance of Livingstone's Work in Central Africa.</u>

a) Livingstone Contributed to the end of the Slave Trade. Though he did not have an immediate effect on slave trade during his time, his writings and speeches made many humanitarians to condemn the trade and its destructive effects after Livingstone's death.
b) Livingstone's work also contributed to the colonization of Central Africa because through his explorations and writings, he opened up the interior of Central Africa not only to missionaries but also to businessmen and this paved way for colonization.
c) He also contributed to the spread of Christianity in Africa, by providing useful geographical information on which was used by later missionaries. His Northward route from the Cape to Khuruman became known as the

"Missionary road" because most missionaries used it. He also provided important information on the areas suitable for establishing mission stations in Central Africa.

d) As an explore, Livingstone also contributed to mapping out most of Central Africa and provided a lot of Geographical and scientific information.
e) Through Livingstone's journeys, books speeches and appeals, he encouraged and inspired many other explorers to come to Africa e.g. Henry Molten Stanley and Fredrick Selous who was used by the B.S.A Company in Central Africa.

LATER MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

London Missionary Society (L.M.S).

The L.M.S was one of the first missionary societies to enter Central Africa. This was a Missionary society with origins from Britain.

Leading Missionaries.

i. **Robert Moffat-** He was the Pioneer missionary of the LMS in Central Africa. He first established himself at the Kuruman Mission in Botswana in 1841. But as early as 1828, he was an act Missionary in South Africa in The Transvaal area. It was here that he became friends with Mzilikazi of the Ndebele. In 1859, he sent Thomas Morgan, William Sykes and his son John Smith to establish a mission station in matebeleland during the rule of Lobengula.
ii. **John Smith Moffat-** At the age of 24, he was sent to establish a mission station in Matebeleland. In 1860, he established a mission station at Inyati but it was not successful. Therefore, he returned to Kuruman in 1870 to replace his father who had retired.
iii. **David Livingstone** (Refer to notes on his Background).

Work of the LMS.

The first missionary work of the LMS in Central Africa was in Matebeleland. Robert Moffat who was a friend to Mzilikazi started this mission. The Mission was first established at **Inyati,** the Ndebele capital. This mission was not very successful because the Ndebele King was reluctant to allow his people to be converted to Christianity.

The Second mission station was established at **Linyati,** the capital of the Lozi Kingdom. This was as a result of the Friendship and agreement made between Livingstone and Sebitwane. During his time, Livingstone was not successful in establishing a mission station in Bulozi. In 1860, Livingstone's followers Helmore and Price with a 110 others set up a mission station in Bulozi. This mission was not successful because of Sekeletu's negative character and fact that Linyati was malaria infested.

Price established another mission station at **Ujiji** in 1877. This mission was very successful and he decided to extend his work into Lungu and Mambwe areas of North-eastern Rhodesia. He also established the **Fwambo Mission.**

Expansion of the Work of the London Missionary Society.

Other missions that were opened up were;

- ✓ Niamkolo Mission near Mpulungu which was opened up in 1885.
- ✓ Kawimbe Mission in Mporokoso, which was established in 1890.
- ✓ Kashinda Mission, which was opened in 1899 in Mporokoso.
- ✓ Mbereshi Mission was established in 1900 in Mwatakazembe area in Luapula.

- ✓ Mable Shaw Mission where the first girls' secondary school was established in Northern Rhodesia.

Influence/impact of the Work of the LMS.

a. They tried to spread Christianity despite a lot of Obstacles and challenges especially among the Shona and the Ndebele who had strong traditional religions that influenced all aspects of life.
b. The LMS was also influential politically. The Missionaries acted as advisers to Lobengula and Cecil Rhodes in their concession signing i.e. The Moffat Treaty of 1888, Rudd Concession of October 1888 and the Lippert Concession of 1891.
c. The LMS was also influential in its campaigns against slavery and slave Trade and tried to substitute it with legitimate trade in goods.
d. The London Missionary Society also improved the social welfare of the people by building primary and secondary schools as well as clinics and hospitals.

THE UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (UMCA).

The UMCA was formed in response to David Livingstone's appeal to students at Cambridge University to consider missionary working Africa as their responsibility. The First Missionary group of the UMCA arrived in Malawi in 1860.

Leading Missionaries.

a) **Bishop Mackenzie-**He was the Leader of the first missionary group that arrived in Malawi and setup a mission at Magomero. However, in 1862, Bishop Mackenzie died of Malaria fever.
b) **Bishop Tozer-**He took over leadership of the UMCA after the death of Bishop Mackenzie. He later established a mission station at Zanzibar.

Work of the UMCA.

Bishop Mackenzie established the first mission at Magomero in 1861. However, the mission was a failure because of the Yao Slave raiders and because Magomero was mosquito infested and it mission work disrupted a failure.

The second mission work was at **Zanzibar** and Bishop Tozer led it. He established this mission among the freed slaves in 1863. In 1873, he built a cathedral where the biggest slave market in East Africa had been. This was after the ruler of Zanzibar Sultan Bargash was persuaded to close the Slave market in 1870. However, after 1875, the UMCA returned to Malawi and established a chain of missions. This was as a result of the travels of W.P Johnson and Chauncy Maples around Lake Malawi. In 1885, a permanent mission was established at **Likoma.** Using a steam boat called *Charles Jansen,* Johnson established more mission stations such as **Bandawe** and supplied them with all required necessities i.e. medicines.

Expansion of the Work of the UMCA.

Though the UMCA was mostly base in Malawi and on the east coast of Africa, its work also spread into Zambia. The missions that were later established were;

- Linvingstone Mission established in 1901 by Bishop Hine.
- The Mpanza Mission among the Tonga that was established by Bishop Hine.
- The Msoro Mission established in 1911 among the Kunda people of Chipata.
- Bishop opened the Chipili Mission near Mansa May.
- The Katete Mission, which was opened in 1947.

Influence/Impact of the UMCA.

- The UMCA spread Christianity. This was especially

achieved through the colonisation of the African Clergy.

- The UMCA also built schools to reduce illiteracy and taught Practical Subjects such as carpentry and brick laying. The UMCA also built clinics and hospitals.
- The UMCA campaigned against slave trade and offered refugee to many runaway slaves and especially at Likoma.
- The UMCA was also influential in local politics were warlike tribes were pacified while cruel customs were abandoned.

THE PARIS EVANGILICAL MISSION SOCIETY (PEMS)

The PEMS was the second missionary group that tried to establish itself in Bulozi. The group arrived in Bulozi in August 1878. In 1878, the PEMS could not establish their mission in Bulozi because of political instability in the Kingdom. However, they returned to the Kingdom in 1885 and were able to establish a mission.

Leading Missionary.

The leading missionary of PEMS was **Françoise Coillard**, a French missionary. He was sent to Barotseland from Botswana where he worked among the Ngwato where PEMS was initially based. Coillard established his first mission at **Sefula** in 1885. He converted Lewanika's son Litia and became a friend and personal adviser to Lewanika.

Work of the PEMS.

The first Mission of PEMS was established in 1885 at Sefula. This was despite the fact that the PEMS missionaries had arrived in the Lozi Kingdom in 1878. There was political instability in the Kingdom. The Second mission station was established at **Lealui** in 1892. In 1887, the **Mwandi Mission** was established in

Sesheke and in 1894, the **Nalolo Mission** was established.

Expansion of the Work of PEMS.

i. The Mabumbu and Senanga Missions were established in 1898.
ii. The Lukoma mission was opened in 1905.
iii. In 1934, the Limulunga Mission was established.
iv. In 1955, the Muoyo Mission was opened in 1955

Influence/Results/Impact of the PEMS.

a) There was spread of Christianity as evident from the number of missions that were established and the translation of the bible into local languages. The PEMS also trained the African clergy. These factors facilitated the spread of Christianity.
b) The PEMS also improved the social Well-being of Africans by building hospitals and schools.
c) The PEMS was also very influential politically. Françoise Coillard especially became a personal friend and adviser to Lewanika. He negotiated for Lewanika with concession seekers and influenced him to seek British Protection in 1890.

WHITE FATHERS.

This was a Roman Catholic order, which was founded in 1848 by a French **Cardinal Lavigerie**. Its aim was to spread Christianity and campaign against the slave trade North of the Zambezi River. This was one of the most successful mission societies in Northern Zambia.

Leading Missionary.

The Leading missionary of the White fathers in Central Africa was **Father Dupont** who was of French origin. He was the one who was responsible for the establishment of most mission

stations in northern Zambia. He also became very influential in the Politics of the Bemba Kingdom as a political adviser to the Chitimukulu. He later became the Bishop of Mbala and was nicknamed *Motto Motto* by the local people.

Work of the White Fathers.

The first missionary work of the White Fathers in Africa started in 1878.The main area of concern for this missionary society was the Great Lakes Region i.e. the area of Lake Victoria and Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. Their work later extended to Uganda, Congo and Tanzania.

The second missionary work of the White Fathers was in Zambia. After 1891, Father Dupont established several mission stations in the Northern Province. In 1891, Father Dupont established Mambwe Mission, in 1895, he established the Kayambi Mission and Chilubula Mission which meant a "Place of Escape or Refuse" in 1897. This was because the place became a place of refugees for those escaping from a civil war after the death of Mwamba Chipoya. After the Mwamba Chipoya appointed Dupont as heir to his throne. This gave Dupont power to establish mission stations.

Expansion of the White Father's Work.

Other missions that were established were:

- In 1903, Chilubi Mission on Chilubi Island by Fr. Dupont.
- In 1905, Lubwe Mission west of Bangweulu.
- In 1910, the Ipusukilo Mission was opened in Luwingu.
- In 1936, Chasa Mission was established in Katete.
- In 1914, the Malole Mission was established in Northern Province

Influence/Results/Impact of the White Fathers.

1. The White Fathers fought against bad customs i.e.

witchcraft. Fr. Dupont event learnt the skill of witchcraft so as to understand the community better.

2. There also the spread of Christianity through the establishment of many mission stations and the Translation of the bible into local languages.
3. The White Fathers was one of the first mission societies to establish formal Education for Africans. The White fathers also built many schools and hospitals.
4. White fathers were also very influential in local politics, especially father Dupont himself. He had become a friend and personal adviser to Mwamba Chipoya and later Chitimukulu Sampa who he advised to seek British protection in 1893.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (FCS).

The FCS was another missionary society apart from the UMCA that was active in Malawi. This Mission society was founded in response to David Livingstone's challenge and inspiration to European Christian Leaders. The idea to establish the FCS mission stations in Malawi was initiated by **Dr. James Stewart** of Lovedale. He wanted the FCS to preserve Livingstone's name and ideals through an active memorial, a mission station that was called the **Livingstonia Mission**. The Mission was established in 1874 in Malawi.

Leading Missionary.

Dr. Robert Laws was the leading missionary of the FCS. He was a medical doctor who was specialized in the surgical Department. He had a strong personality and was a courageous and determined individual. He led the Livingstonia Mission for 52 years.

Work of The Free Church of Scotland.

The Free Church of Scotland was established at **Cape Maclear**

and this was called the Livingstonia Mission. Dr. Robert Laws established the Mission. The Livinstonia Mission was established on the southern shores of Lake Malawi. It was both as educational and industrial training institution. It was established to teach both the gospel and civilized way of life to the Africans.

However, Cape Maclear proved to have been unsuitable as a mission center. The Livingstonia Mission was moved to **Bandawe** among the Tonga people in 1881. The Missionaries were also able to persuade Mbelwa's Ngoni people to stop raids on other groups to facilitate the work of the mission. They also managed to open more mission stations e.g. in 1879, **Blantyre Mission** was established.

In 1894, Another Livingstonia Mission was established in Northern Nyasaland. This became an important center of Learning and training of the clergy for both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Expansion of the FCS.

1. In 1907, a mission station was established at Chitambo village the death place of David Livingstone. Malcom Moffat and Dr. Hebert Wilson established this mission station.
2. In 1913, David Kaunda established the Lubwa Mission in Northern province of Zambia.
3. Chansefu Mission was also established.

Influence/Results/Impact of the Free Church of Scotland.

i. The FCS led to the spread of Christianity through the establishment of mission stations and the translation of the bible into local languages. The FCS also Africanised the church through the training of the African Clergy.
ii. The Livingstonia mission also contributed politically by

preparing African leaders for independence by providing the most advanced educational and professional training. This contributed to the rise of African Nationalism.

iii. The Missionaries also contributed to new methods of farming e.g. the introduction of ploughs, new fruits and vegetables.

iv. The Missionaries also introduced hospitals and clinics that improved the social welfare of the people.

CONCLUSION.

Later missionary activities in Africa were as a result of the exploration work that David Livingstone did. Though he was not successful during his time, the later missionaries achieved most of Livingstone's aims. Positively, the missionary activities led to improved lives for Africans through the provision of education and health facilities. They also led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade while bad customs such as the raiding of other groups and burning of witches were discouraged. On the negative side, missionaries acted as agents of colonization in Central Africa because of their political influence on African rulers.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who were the leading figures of the Livingstonia Mission? Describe the aims and achievements of the Mission. [20].

2. Give an account of the Work and influence in Central Africa in the 19th century of **Two** of the following:

a) The London Missionary Society.
b) The Universities Mission To Central Africa
c) The Livingstonia Mission
d) The Paris Evangelical Mission Society

e) The White Fathers [10:10].

3. Write briefly on the importance of the following in the History of Central Africa.
   a) Robert and John Smith Moffat
   b) Robert Laws
   c) Bishop Tozer [7:7:7]
4. (a) Name five Christian Missionary Societies Active in Africa.
   (b) Mention one leader for each Missionary Society mentioned.
   (c) Give the aims and background history of David Livingstone before 1852. [5:5:10]

5. Write short accounts on the activities and importance to Central Africa of the following Christian Missionaries.
   a) The Paris Evangelical Mission.
   b) The London Missionary Society
   c) The Universities mission to Central Africa. [7:7:7]

6. Discuss the work of David Livingstone to Central Africa. What was the effect of his work in Central Africa? [16:4].

7. Describe the Journeys of Dr. David Livingstone in Africa between 1849 and 1873. What were the results of these Journeys? [16: 4].

BRTISH IMPERIALISM IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The term “imperialism” refers to the penetration of European influences in the underdeveloped areas of Africa and Asia for economic, social and political benefits. In the 1870s,

imperialism was characterized by the revival of colonial expansion. This new imperialism was spearheaded by Britain due to her industrial development. The acquisition of territories in Africa was aimed at providing raw materials such as rubber, cocoa and mineral ores. Colonies also provided markets for surplus finished goods from Europe. Surplus capital from Europe was also invested in Africa.

John Cecil Rhodes played a very important role in the British imperialism in Southern and Central Africa. He is known to have been the greatest imperialist in Southern and Central Africa. Cecil Rhodes was born in 1853 in England. In the 1860s, he came to South Africa to leave with his brother on a farm due to his ill health, which needed warm weather. In the 1880s, he dominated the De Beers Diamond Company, the Gold Consolidated Mines and the B.S.A Company. Rhodes also became a powerful political figure in South Africa i.e. he became the Cape Prime Minister 1890.

CECIL RHODES' AIMS.

Cecil Rhodes' aims in Central Africa were;

1. He wanted to create a British Empire from the Cape to Cairo by extending British Colonial rule in Africa and building a railway line from the Cape to Cairo.
2. He also wanted to sign treaties with African Chiefs in the Central Africa to gain control of territories in Central Africa.
3. Rhodes also aimed at using force where necessary.

THE OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Occupation of Southern Rhodesia was achieved in two phases. First the occupation of Mashonaland, which was done through the signing of treaties and the occupation of Matebeleland, which was achieved through war in.

Occupation of Mashonaland.

Cecil Rhodes was interested in Matebeleland because of its potential as a gold producing area because of the minor discoveries of Gold at Tati and the evidence of Gold at the Zimbabwe ruins. In addition it was part of his Cape to Cairo dream. In 1887, Cecil Rhodes became aware that Boers of the Transvaal under Paul Kruger were also interested in Matebeleland.

The Ndebele King Lobengula was also under a lot of pressure from the Europeans who became interested in his Kingdom. In addition, Lobengula wanted to secure his position within the Kingdom. Therefore, in 1887, Lobengula signed a treaty with the Boers of the Transvaal who were represented by **Piet Grobbler.** This was a treaty of friendship between the Ndebele and the Boers of the Transvaal. By this Treaty, Lobengula allowed the Boers to hunt on his Land. This Treaty was referred to as the **Grobbler Treaty of 1887.**

The signing of the Grobbler Treaty forced Rhodes to send his own representative to negotiate for a treaty with Lobengula. He sent **John Smith Moffat** who was the High Commissioner of Bechuanaland and a personal Childhood friend to Lobengula.This led to the signing of the **Moffat Treaty of February 1888.** By this treaty, Lobengula Promised the British never to sign any treaties with any other Europeans apart from the British. This treaty secured the British route to the North.

However, Cecil Rhodes was not satisfied with the Moffat Treaty. He decided to send **Charles Rudd** to Negotiate for another Treaty with Lobengula. This led to the signing of the **Rudd Concession of October 1888.** in these negotiation Rudd was accompanied by James McGuire and Frank Thompson who was an expert in native languages. The terms of the Rudd concession were;

- ❖ Lobengula gave the British Mineral rights in Mashonaland and he agreed to allow a few British to enter his Kingdom and look for Gold
- ❖ The British were also granted hunting rights on Lobengula his land.
- ❖ Lobengula was to received a gunboat on the on the Zambezi and 1000 riffles with 100 000 rounds of ammunition.
- ❖ Lobengula was also to receive a monthly allowance of 100 pounds.
- ❖ Lobengula also promised to uphold the Rudd Concession.

The Rudd Concession led to the colonization of Southern Rhodesia. Lobengula signed the Rudd concession without knowing the full extent of the terms. Even though he later realized he had been tricked there was nothing he could do to stop the British.

THE B.S.A COMPANY CHARTER.

After the signing of the Rudd Concession, Rhodes decided to establish a company that he would use to colonise Central Africa. He aimed at using the money from his mining companies to expand British Colonial rule in Central Africa. Therefore, the B.S.A Company Charter of October 1889 was a document bearing the Queen's signature that gave Cecil Rhodes permission to colonise Central Africa on behalf of the British government. The terms of the Charter were;

i. The Company was given the right to administer certain territories in Central Africa.
ii. The Charter also gave the Company mineral and land rights in the occupied territories.
iii. It also gave the Company the right to tax the local people.
iv. It also granted power to the Company's board of directors to pass laws that would preserve law and order.

v. The charter was allowed the Company to establish a suppressive force of Policemen that would maintain and enforce.

After obtaining the B.S.A. Company charter, Cecil Rhodes started recruiting the people who were to be the first settlers of Mashonaland. The Pioneer settlers had to be of both Afrikaner and British origin, had to be below the age of 35 and had to have a variety of trades. Each of the 200 men were promised 3000 acres of land and 15 gold claims upon reaching Mashonaland. The Group also comprised of 400 soldiers and about 1000 servants from the Ngwato people of Bechuanaland. This group was referred to as the **Pioneer Column.** The Group moved from Bechuanaland through Matebeleland and settled in Mashonaland where they established themselves at **Fort Victoria** and **Fort Salisbury**, which became their capital.

The Ndebele did not fight the British as they entered and passed through Matebeleland though the impis had wanted to.

Occupation of Matebeleland.

The occupation of Matebeleland completed the British occupation of Southern Rhodesia. The Occupation of Matebeleland was achieved through war. The British realized that Lobengula was not going to willingly hand over Matebeleland to them. Therefore, the only option open to them was through war.

<u>Causes of the Anglo- Ndebele War of 1893.</u>

i. The British were disappointed by the fact that they did not find any gold in Mashonaland. They thought they would in Matebeleland. The British started looking for an excuse to declare war on Matebeleland.
ii. The British occupation of Mashonaland also led to the 1893 war. The occupation created political instability in the Kingdom. This was because the Ndebele impis could no

longer raid the Shonas as they were under British Protection. The Ndebele Impis had always considered Mashonaland as their raiding grounds. Sometimes, the impis carried out raids on Mashonaland without Lobengula's permission. This created tension with the British settlers.

iii. The British favoring of the Shona over the Ndebele also angered the Ndebele, as the Ndebele perceived them Shona as being slaves and inferior. In addition, the Shona were sometimes used as translators by the British authorities.

iv. The Killing of the Shona sub-chiefs **Lomagunndi** and **Chivi** also contributed to the outbreak of war. The two Sub chiefs had stopped paying tribute to Lobengula, as they felt safe under British protection. Lobengula sent his impis to kill the two and grab their cattle. This annoyed the British Authorities in Mashonaland.

v. The immediate cause of the war concerned the cutting of 500meters of telegraphic wire by the Shona under **Chief Gomala.** Jameson demanded that chief Gomala surrender the culprits or pay a fine in form of cattle. The Chief choose to pay the fine in form of cattle. When Lobengula head this he sent his impis to punish Chief Gomala since by tradition, all the cattle in the Kingdom belonged to the King. Many Shonas were killed while others seek refugee at Fort Victoria. The Impis demanded that the Magistrate of Fort Victoria **Lendy** had to surrender the refugees. This demand was turned down. Lendy informed Jameson who was at Fort Salisbury of the situation.

However, the British saw this confrontation as a excuse to start war with the Ndebele and destroy the power of Lobengula. On 14th July 1893, the B.S.A. Company police shot dead 30 impis who had not complied with the order to leave the Fort Victoria area. This incident was referred to as the **Fort Victoria Incident.**

Course/Stages of the Anglo-Ndebele War of 1893.

- From 14th July to October 1893, both sides started preparing for war. The Ndebele were 18000 in number while the white settlers were only 3500 but had an advantage in mobility as they used horses and had modern weapons such as the Maxim gun.

  Jameson started organizing an army and recruiting the settlers. He signed an agreement with the settlers on behalf of the B.S.A Company called **The Victoria Agreement.** This was a secret agreement that stated that after the defeat of the Ndebele all who participated would be given 2,700 acres of land, 20 gold claims and a share of Lobengula's cattle.

  The B.S.A. Company troops were organised into three columns. The Fort Victoria and Fort Salisbury troops were led by **Allan Wilson** and **Major William Forbes** respectively. The third column was from Tati and Captain Raaf commanded it**.**
- Before 24th October 1893, the British and the Ndebele fought minor battles. However, on the night of 24th October, the first major battle took place on the banks of the **Shaagani River.** The Ndebele attacked the British laager at and killed many of the African refugees who were sleeping outside the laager. By midmorning, the British had killed many Ndebele impis using the Maxim gun. The British suffered few casualties.
- The second major battle was fought on 31st October along the **Mbembesi River.** The Ndebele were defeated again. On the 2nd of November 1893, the British troops resumed their advance of Bulawayo Lobengula's capital. The aim was to capture the Capital and arrest Lobengula. However, Lobengula abandoned and burnt his capital and fled northwards towards the Zambezi River.
- On 4th November 1894, the British occupied Bulawayo and

hoisted the British flag. This completed the British occupation of Southern Rhodesia. The British troops were sent to follow and capture Lobengula under the command of Major Forbes. It is said that Lobengula tried to surrender and offered 2 bags of gold to be taken to Jameson as a peace offering. However, the two troopers who found him killed him on the 4th of January 1894 and stole the gold. The British leaders informed the Ndebele that their King had died of Smallpox and before he died he stated that he wanted them to stop fighting and leave in peace with the British.

Results of the War.

a) The Ndebele were defeated and became British subjects
b) They lost their land and cattle to the B.S.A. Company.
c) They were relocated to the Shaagani and Gwaii Native Reserves, which were small and had infertile soils.
d) Matebeleland and Mashonaland became one and the territory was called Rhodesia in Memory of Cecil Rhodes.
e) The Matebeleland Order-in-Council was passed to administer the new territory.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF NYASALAND.

The British occupation of Nyasaland was as a result of the missionary activities and businessmen who had responded to David Livingstone's appeals to establish mission stations and replace the slave trade with legitimate trade and commerce.

By the 1880s, Scottish Missionary groups such as the Free Church of Scotland had established mission stations. While businessmen opened up companies such as the Livingstonia

Central African Company, which was later, referred to as the African Lakes Company.

However, the work of the missionaries and the Businessmen were being disturbed by the Activities of the Yao and the Swahili slave raiders. They asked the British Government to intervene in the area. The Anglo-Swahili war of 1887 to 1889 convinced the British to bring Nyasaland and colonial rule.

The British occupation of Nyasaland was achieved through the signing of treaties with Swahili leaders such as **Mlozi.** The man who played a major role in the British occupation of Nyasaland was **Harry Johnson.** He was also a staunched imperialist like Cecil Rhodes who wanted to expand British colonial rule in Central Africa. Johnson had traveled to many parts of Africa and was a student of African societies and languages.

Johnson achieved his imperialist moves on Behalf of the British Government through the signing of treaties with African Chiefs and headmen. The treaties he negotiated for were generally referred to as the **Johnson Treaties.** The aims of these treaties were to;

- ❖ Establish some sort of legal basis for taking away land from the African Chiefs
- ❖ To acquire land and mineral rights for European Companies.
- ❖ To enable British agents to end the slave trade.

Harry Johnson also worked in close collaboration with Cecil Rhode who wanted to Protect Central Africa from German and Portuguese imperialism. In 1890 the two met in London and discussed how they would work together to ensure British Control In Central Africa. However, Johnson faced a number of Problems with the Portuguese and Ngonis in Southern Malawi.

Therefore Johnson decided to appoint a man by the name of **Sir Alfred Sharpe** as his vice to assist him in his task of treaty making. His main area of concern was the Lower Luangwa valley, which was part of North-eastern Rhodesia or present day

Eastern Province of Zambia.

OCCUPATION OF NORTHERN RHODEDSIA.

The British occupation of Northern Rhodesia was achieved in two phases from two directions. The Occupation of North-western Rhodesia was achieved from the South i.e. Mashona and Matebeleland. While the occupation of North-eastern Rhodesia was achieved from Nyasaland.

The Occupation of North- Eastern Rhodesia.

The British Occupation of North-astern Rhodesia was achieved from Nyasaland as a result of the extension of the treaty making activities that were started by Harry Johnson. In 1890, Johnson recruited **Alfred Sharpe** assist him in the area of the lower Luangwa valley. Another man who was influential in the occupation of North-eastern Rhodesia was **Joseph Thompson** a personal representative of Cecil Rhodes. He was an experience African explorer.

The British Occupation of North-eastern Rhodesia was achieved later towards the end of the 19th century. This was because both Rhodes and Johnson were busy in S. Rhodesia and Malawi respectively. In addition, powerful groups such as the Ngoni of Mpenzeni, the Lunda of Mwatakazembe, and the Bemba under Chitimukulu occupied the areas. The British realized that these warrior groups were likely to resist and therefore force might be required.

From January 1890, Alfred Sharp tried to negotiate for treaties with chief and headmen of the lower Luangwa valley area. He was not very successful because;

a) The Ngoni Chief Mpezeni was friendly but suspicious of white men's motive. In addition, Mpezeni was confident that his strong Ngoni state would never need British protection.
b) The People in the Luangwa area were also afraid and

suspicious of the activities of the Chikunda and Prazo owners of Zumbo district of the Zambezi valley.

Therefore, Mpezeni refused to sign any treaties with the B.S.A. Company officials. However, Mpezeni was very friendly with a German adventurer called **Carl Wiese** and gave him a concession of mineral rights over 2590000 hectares in return for Portuguese Protection against the British. In 1891, Wiese sold his concession to a Portuguese company called Mozambique Gold Land and Concession Company. This forced the British to claim that their concession seekers were first in the territory though they did not obtain any concessions from Mpezeni.

The British formed a Rival Company called the North Charterland Exploration Company where most of the Shares were owned by the B.S.A COMPANY. The Company started negotiating with the Portuguese company and obtained some of the mineral rights.

Mpezeni tried to resist the influx of Europeans in the Kingdom especially his son **Nsingu** wanted to drive out the British by force

However, by December 1897 the relation between the Ngoni and the British had deteriorated and both sides were preparing for war. By 1900, the Ngoni had been defeated and subdued. Fort Jameson was established as the colonial capital of Northeastern Rhodesia

Treaties with the Mwatakazembe.

In the Luapula valley of Present day Zambia, Alfred Sharpe managed to sign treaties with Nsama of the Tabwa and the Mwatakazembe. The Terms of the Treaty with the Mwatakazembe were;

- The Mwatakazembe accepted British Protection from the Swahili who were interfering in the Kingdom.

- ❖ The Mwatakazembe granted the B.S.A Company Mineral and land rights in the Kingdom.

In 1899, the B.S.A Company decided to destroy the Mwatakazembe power and fully occupy the area though they had early established a post at Mowers in 1895. In October 1899 a British force under **Captain E.C. Margessson** matched into the Mwatakazembe Kingdom but met little resistance because the Kingdom had greatly declined due to internal and external factors.

Treaty with the Bemba Kingdom

The Bemba kingdom was colonized as a result of the Internal problems of the Kingdom that forced the Chitimukulu to ask for British protection. After the Death of Chitimukulu Chitapankwa, there was a succession dispute between his successor Sampa and Senior Chief Mwamba Chipoya. Through the influence a White fathers Missionary **Bishop Joseph Dupont,** the Chitimukulu request for British Protection, which was granted to him. Therefore, the British occupation of the Bemba Kingdom was met with little resistance.

The British Occupation of Northwestern Rhodesia.

The African Ruler who was responsible for the British Occupation of North-Western Rhodesia was **Lewanika** of the Lozi Kingdom. Lewanika had faced a lot of internal and external problems since he came to power in 1878. He faced problems from members of the Mulongwanji Council. In 1884, members of the council led by Tatila Akufuna temporarily overthrew him. When he was restored to power, he did everything possible to hold on to power. In addition, Lewanika was also afraid of external threats i.e. the possible attack from the Ndebele Under Mzilikazi and the Europeans who were encroaching on his Kingdom i.e. The Germans, the Portuguese and the British.

Therefore, Lewanika Made friends with outsiders who would

help him. He became friends with a missionary François Coillard of the PEMS, Chief Khama of the Ngwato of Bechuanaland and George Westbeech a German Trader. Chief Khama in Particular Persuaded Lewanika to seek British protection since he had the previous year. As a result, Lewanika signed several treaties with the British.

The Ware Concession-1889.

British could respond to his request for protection, Lewanika signed the Ware Concession with a German trader **Henry Ware** in June 1889. The terms of the Ware Concession were;

- Ware was allowed to prospect for minerals in Tongaland and if found to mine for a period of 20 years.
- Lewanika was to receive an annual amount of 200 pounds as mineral royalties.

In this treaty, Lewanika had exaggerated the area of Lozi Political control to include the Ila and Tonga areas in the South and as far as Katanga in the North.

The Lochner Concession-1890.

After Cecil Rhodes heard of the signing of the Ware Concession, He decided to persuade Henry Ware to sell him the Concession. Cecil Rhodes decided to buy the Ware Concession because it was part of his aim to achieve the Cape to Cairo Dream. In addition, he wanted to control the copper producing area in the North, which Lewanika claimed to be under Lozi control.

Rhodes sent his personal representative **Frank Lochner** in early 1890 to Lewanika. He was to inform Lewanika that the Ware Concession had been bought by the B.S.A Company. He was also to give Lewanika the impression that he was dealing directly with the British Government. With the encouragement of Chief Khama of the Ngwato and François Coillard who had become a personal friend and adviser, Lewanika signed the Lochner Concession in 1890. The terms were;

1. Lewanika gave the British exclusive mineral and land rights in rights in Tongaland.
2. Lewanika also promised never to make any treaties with other Europeans.
3. Lewanika was in turn promised an annual salary of 2000 pounds and mineral royalties.
4. He was also promised protection against Ndebele attacks.
5. Lewanika was also to allow a British Representative resident at Lealui.
6. The B.S.A Company was to build schools for Lozi children and promote trade and industry in Bulozi.

However, for over 7 years, the British did not follow up on some of the terms of the Lochner Concession especially the sending of a resident representative to Lealui.

<u>The Lawley Treaty of 1898.</u>

This treaty was merely a revision of the Lochner Concession of 1890. It was signed between Lewanika and **Arthur Lawley** who was a British Administrator of Matebeleland. The terms of the Treaty were;

- ✓ Revised the terms of the Lochner Concession and addition were made.
- ✓ The Treaty allowed the B.S.A Company administrative authority over all areas that were claimed to have been under Lewanika's rule
- ✓ The Western borders of the Kingdom were also extended and more land taken as part of the Lozi Kingdom.

However, this treaty was never signed because British decided to exert more political control in areas were the B.S.A Company operated. The British Government had lost confidence in the B.S.A.Company rule after events that had been Happening in Southern Rhodesia i.e. the Ndebele and Shona Uprisings. The British passed a special law called **The Barotseland Order-in-Council.** Under this law, Bulozi was now to be called

North Western Rhodesia or Barotseland. The Law also provided for an Administrator who was nominated and appointed by the Company but approved by the British Government through the High Commissioner at the Cape. The First administrator of Barotseland was **Robert Coryndon.**

Victoria Falls Treaty or The Coryndon Treaty-1900.

This treaty was signed between the New administrator Robert Coryndon and Lewanika. The aim of this treaty was to clarify and confirm the terms of the Lawley Treaty that was not signed. The terms of this treaty were;

i. The B.S.A. Company was given right to give land grants to European Settlers in any part of the Lozi Kingdom apart from Barotseland Proper (the original area of the Luyi rulers in the flood plains).
ii. The Company was also given judicial powers to try cases especially those concerning Witchcraft in any part of the Lozi Kingdom but never in Barotseland proper.
iii. Under this treaty, Lewanika's annual allowance was reduced from the Agreed 2000 pounds to only 850.

The signing of this treaty led to the loss of political power and influence for Lewanika. He lost control over the Tribute as the conquered chiefs were now under British Protection and were required to pay tax to the Company. In addition, the British started interfering in the affairs of Barotseland proper. This further weakened Lewanika as a political figure.

The Lewanika Treaty of 1916.

This was a treaty that the British South African Company forced Lewanika to sign. By this treaty, Lewanika was forced to claim the territory f the Lamba people in the Copper belt area. This was after the discovery of copper in the area, which the Company wanted to claim.

By 1916, Lewanika had lost all his political and economic powers and had become a mere puppet of the British. By this time, the British had fully occupied Northern Rhodesia.

QUESTIONS.

1. What were the causes, events and the results of the Ndebele War of 1893 to 1894? [20].

2. Show how and why Lobengula granted concessions to the British South African Company and other agencies in the period 1870 to 1890. Who gained most from these agreements and who were the losers? [20].

3. How did the British South African Company (B.S.A. Co) gain control of North-western Rhodesia? [20].

4. Describe the Negotiation between Lobengula and the Concession seekers and the subsequent occupation of Mashonaland between 1870 and 1890. [20]

5. Discuss how the following treaties contributed to the occupation of North-western Rhodesia.

    (a) The Ware Concession of 1889.
    (b) The Lochner Concession of 1890
    (c) The Lawley Treaty of 1898
    (d) The Coryndon Concession of 1900
    (e) The Order-in-Council
    (f) The Lewanika Treaty.

6. Explain how the British South African Company Occupied North-eastern Rhodesia. [20].

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION.

The Central African Federation was the inco-operation or uniting of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into one territory under one government, which was referred to as the Federal Government. However, each state was supposed to have its own government to decide on its affairs. The Federation was also referred to as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and it came into existence in 1953. However, the Federation came to an end in 1963 due to strong African opposition. This was because the White minority from Southern Rhodesia mostly controlled the Federal Government and Africans did not benefit much from the Federation.

<u>REASONS FOR FEDERATION.</u>

The idea to amalgamate Northern and Southern Rhodesia started as early as 1930s by the white settlers in both areas. There were both economic and political reasons for advocating for federation. These were;

- Whites in Northern and Southern Rhodesia wanted to maintain white domination in both territories.
- The white settlers also wanted to achieve economic inter-dependence of the three territories. This was because each of the three territories produced different commodities i.e. food, coal and tobacco from Southern Rhodesia, copper from Northern Rhodesia and labour from Nyasaland.
- White settlers in Southern Rhodesia wanted to have control of the copper in Northern Rhodesia.
- The White settlers in Northern Rhodesia hated the Policy of **African Paramountancy**, which was

introduced in the 1930s by the Passified Memorandum. They wanted to get rid of this policy by joining with the settlers in Southern Rhodesia.

- Federation would also lead to co-operation in many areas e.g. telecommunications, hydroelectric power, research and development in fields of health, agriculture, industry and education.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST FEDERATION.

The white settlers both in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and some Africans in Southern Rhodesia who were attracted to the promised policy of partnership argued for the formation of the federation. However, Africans in Northern Rhodesia as well as the British Government initially opposed the idea of federation.

Arguments for Federation.

1) Federation would bring economic prosperity to all the three areas, as they would complement each other economically.
2) All three states would share in the economic benefits from the Gold and copper mines in Southern and Southern Rhodesia.
3) Federation would lead to a stronger British State in Central Africa that would check or stop the spread of South African Racial policies.
4) Africans in Southern Rhodesia Supported Federation because they were attracted to the concept of Partnership as opposed to the policy of racial discrimination that had existed earlier.

Arguments Against Federation.

The Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland opposed Federation because;

i. Since the two were protectorates of the British

government, they were used to the policy of African Paramountancy and were aware that a federation would be controlled and dominated by the whites that were in the minority.

ii. They also did not want the policy of racial discrimination that prevailed in Southern Rhodesia to be introduced in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as well.

iii. Some white settlers in Southern Rhodesia preferred a union with South Africa rather than a federation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland because they wanted to continue with their racial policies.

iv. The joining of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland would have been difficult due to the fact that Southern Rhodesia was a colony and followed a policy of Direct rule while Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were Protectorates and followed indirect rule.

v. The British opposition Labour and Liberal Parties opposed federation because they did not want to force Africans into it.

vi. Africans were also skeptical of the proposed policy of Partnership and believed that the only kind of partnership that would ever exist between the two races would be like that of “a rider and a horse”.

Despite the opposition to the Federation, it was introduced in October 1953. This was because it was decided that the arguments for federation outweighed those against.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

In order to prepare for the federation constitution, there were several meetings that were held between 1949 and 1953. In February 1949, representatives from the three territories met at the Victoria Falls Conference to make proposals for the formation of the Federation. However, the Labour Party

Government rejected the Proposals because Africans were not represented.

In 1951, the Conservative Party came to power in Britain under Winston Churchill. He was sympathetic to the white settlers wish for a Federation. In the same year, another conference was held at the Victoria Falls. Although Africans were represented, they did not agree to the proposed constitution.

In 1952, the Conservative Government under Churchill called for another conference in London to finalise discussions on the Federal constitution. At this conference, all were represented including Africans. The African representatives still protested against the Federal constitution. However, the British government sent a conservative politician to Central Africa to find out the African views on Federation. He falsely reported that Africans were for Federation. Therefore, in October 1953, the British Government approved the federal constitution that led to the formation of the federation.

Sir Godfrey Huggins who had been the Prime minister of Southern Rhodesia became the First Federal Prime Minister.

Terms of the Federal Constitution.

- ➢ The constitution provided for a federal parliament to be based in Salisbury, which was the federal capital. The Federal Parliament would consist of 36 members of parliament, 18 from Southern Rhodesia, 11 from Northern Rhodesia and 7 from Nyasaland. Of the 36, only 6 would be Africans.
- ➢ The Constitution also provided for a Federal Government that would be based in Salisbury and in 1954, Sir Geoffrey Huggins became the First federal Governor/Prime minister. The Federal Governor was also responsible for the appointment of a federal cabinet.
- ➢ The Federal Constitution also provided for an **African Affairs Board.** This board was made up of 3 Europeans

representing Africans and 3 Africans from the three territories. The duties of the African Affairs Board included protesting against any bill segregating against Africans.

- ➢ Franchise was given to all white settlers of voting age but very few Africans were allowed to vote.
- ➢ The Federal Government would control Finance, trade, communication, industry and defense. While the territories and their local governments would be responsible for Education, land, agriculture and health.
- ➢ Federal Revenue came from income tax from all three territories but the bulk came from Northern Rhodesian copper. The Revenue was divided into; 60% for the federal government, 17% for Southern Rhodesian Government, 17% for the Northern Rhodesian Government and only 6% percent for Nyasaland.
- ➢ The Federal Constitution was to be reviewed within 7years. If it worked well, the Federation would be given independence from the British Government.
- ➢ The British Government also retained some powers over the review of the constitution, African affairs and defense

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FEDERATION.

Northern Rhodesia.

Advantages.

Economically, federation led to an increase in employment and this raised the standards of living for most Africans. Northern Rhodesia also benefited from the cheap hydro-electrical scheme at Kariba and this boosted production in the mines. Northern Rhodesian agriculture was also boosted with the wheat and rice growing schemes on the Kafue Flats.

Politically, Federation was advantageous to Northern Rhodesia in that it led to the rise of African Nationalism. This was a positive move towards African Independence.

Disadvantages.

Federation led to a lack of broad based economy for Northern Rhodesia as much emphasis was placed on the production of copper which was a wasting resource. Besides, most of the income from Northern Rhodesia went to develop the Federal Government and Southern Rhodesia. This was why Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland referred to Southern Rhodesia as *Bamba Zonke, which* meant, "take all".

Education in Northern Rhodesia was also neglected and this led to lack of trained manpower at the time of independence. Racial discrimination was also on the increase in the mines, shops and hotels.

Besides, Northern Rhodesia did not benefit as much as she was supposed to from the Hydro-electrical power on the Kariba Dam. It would have been more advantageous if the Power station had been on the Kafue River.

Nyasaland.

Advantages.

The Federation led to improvements in Agriculture in Nyasaland i.e. the Tea growing scheme and tea became the main cash crop of Nyasaland. The Federation also created job opportunities for the people of Nyasaland who went to work in the copper mines of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Most people from Nyasaland also benefited from the federation by improving their education in Southern or abroad. Like N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland also benefited from the Federation politically as it led to the rise of African Nationalism. The Federal Government also passed laws that contributed to the gaining of independence for Nyasaland.

Disadvantages.

Federation delayed the development of Nyasaland as she was used as a mere labour reservoir for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. This lack of development was also as a

result of the insufficient share of the Federal income, which was not adequate for development. Africans in Nyasaland had limited voting rights in the Federal and territorial elections. The Federation also delayed the independence of Nyasaland as most educated Africans left for better economic opportunities in N. and S. Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia.

Advantages.

Southern Rhodesia benefited more from the Federation than the two other territories. Southern Rhodesia got a larger percentage of the Federal income i.e. 60% for the Federal Government based at Salisbury and 17% for Southern Rhodesia as a territory. This Contributed to the development of Infrastructure.

Africans were also encouraged to put into practice the policy of Partnership by allowing some Africans to Participate in elections. Southern Rhodesia also benefited more from the Hydro-electrical power station.

Disadvantages.

The disadvantages were minimal for Southern Rhodesia. The two main disadvantages were that Federation contributed to an increase in racial discrimination and it also greatly delayed Southern Rhodesian independence in comparison to the other two territories.

The federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came to an end as a result of Protests from Africans in 1963.

QUESTIONS.

1. List the terms of the Constitution of the Central African Federation. What advantages did the Federation have on Northern Rhodesia? [10:10].

2. Discuss the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Central African Federation). What were the main terms of the Federal constitution? [12:8].

3. What were the advantages and disadvantages for **either (a)** Malawi, **or (b)** Zambia as members of Central African Federation? Why did the Federation Break up? [14:6].

4. What were the arguments for and against the Central African Federation? [12:8].

5. (a) What reasons were given in favor of federation?
   (b) Why did Africans oppose it? [10:10].

THE END