

HISTORY : GRADE 10

THE RISE OF THE ZULU NATION UNDER SHAKA

1. The Zulu were part of the Mthethwa Kingdom but under Shaka the Zulu state grew into a powerful state between the Umfolozi and Thukela rivers
 - Shaka was a fearless soldier who transformed the amabutho into a well disciplined and motivated army
 - He also established military alliances with his neighbouring chiefdoms
 - Defeated the Ndwandwe and extended his kingdom (Phonglo- Thugela region)
2. Shaka and the Military
 - Shaka was in command of a large army who used new tactics in war . Often referred to as the “Black Napoleon of Africa”
 - Zulu soldiers used a short-handled , broad –bladed spear to engage in close combat
 - Body – lengh
 - Gth cowhide shields protected the Zulu soldiers from spears thrown at them
 - Shaka made soldiers run barefoot over thorny ground to toughen their feet
 - Soldiers were fit and could run long distances
 - Travelled lightly
 - Attack was the best form of defence
 - The chest and horns battle formation ... Veterans head on attack with young soldiers attacked and surrounded the enemy from the sides
 - Shaka is seen as having no redeeming qualities” In war he was an insatiable and exterminating savage, and in peace an unrelenting and ferocious despot, who kept his subjects in awe by his monstrous executions..
 - Death of his mother saw Skaka : declare one rear mourning/ mothers coukldnot breast feed babies/ starvation and hardships on his people
2. Reorganisation of Kingdom
 - Shaka was an effective ruler who used his diplomatic skills to encourage groups to join him voluntarily. This was often done by military alliances.
 - The IZIGODLA or kings establishments of women were introduced
 - Women who had been presented to Shaka as tribute lived in the Izigodla and were married to wealthy or powerful men
 - A large part of the kingdom consisted of conquered people
 - All young men had to join the amabutho and became soldiers in the Zulu army
 - Soldiers could only marry if they proved themselves in battle
 - Umkhosi Wokweshwana.. ther first fruit ceremony united the nation
3. Shaka was powerful but had many plots against him :
 - Killed over 7000 after death of mother
 - Became more and more autocratic
 - Gradually lost control of his army
 - Finally k killed and replaced by Diangane

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CONFLICT AND CO-OPERATION ON THE HIGHVELD (BOER-BASOTHO WARS)

1. 1840 the Basotho nation came into being and was recognised by the British by virtue of the Napier Treaty 1843
2. Moshoeshoe throughout his rule was involved in the bitter for struggle for land, he fought his neighbouring tribes
3. His main rival was the Boers who had left the Cape Colony being angry with British rule
4. Mosheshoe was indeed a good ruler and diplomat
 - He showed his friendship towards his enemies.
 - Defeated enemies were allowed to keep their cattle and lands
 - He built a network of allies
 - He provided land and protection to refugees from Zulu wars
 - All affected people during the Mfecane were welcome – allowed him to create a barrier against white invasion
 - He loaned land to his neighbours for cultivation and pastures for herds
 - He valued white advisors 1837-1855 Eugene Casalis was his chief advisor
 - He saw the benefits of white missionaries who had a great influence on the shape of the nation
 - He did try to compete with rival leaders like Shaka Zulu – sent him gifts
 - Moshoeshoe allowed religious freedom
 - He negotiated for peace especially the British when he realised that he could not win against them
5. CONFLICT BETWEEN BOERS AND BASOTHO
 - The source of conflict was the fertile valley between the Orange and Caledon rivers
 - The Basotho had always used this land for grazing and planting of crops
 - The Boers a moved into this land after moving from the Cape.. at first both group lived in peace side by side
 - Trade between the groups increased Basotho received GUNS for cattle and crops
 - However the Basotho came under pressure as more groups moved into the area and the Boer population increased

- Napier had recognised the Basotho Kingdom but the Boers were NOT happy
- To avoid conflict Moshoeshe gave the Boers land to cultivate but the Boers made this land their permanent property which generation tension and increased the possibility of conflict
- 1950m Major Warden drew up the WARDEN LINE to separate Boer and Basotho lands
- Warden favoured the Boers against the Basotho who lost their fertile lands west of the Caledon River.
- Warden failed in protecting Boer lands and was defeated by the Basotho at the battle at Viervoet
- Sir George Carthcart in order to save British honour demanded 10000 cattle and 1000 horses Moshoeshe failed to comply
- 1852 Carthcart was defeated by the Basotho at the Battle of Berea
- Moshoeshe being a great diplomat realised that he could not keep the British out – sent letter to create peace and gave in to the British
- Further wars between Boer and Basotho.. “War of the Cannon’s Boom” Boers defeated but Basotho suffered great losses
- Moshoeshe appealed to British for help
- Sir Philip Wodehouse annexed the region which became Basutoland under the British
- This ended the Boer-Basotho wars