

# **OUR KHETIWE**

**TO**

## **SOCIAL STUDIES 2**

**(HISTORY TOPICS)**

### **TEACHING AND LEARNING NOTES-8&9**

**BY**

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## **SOCIAL STUDIES 1**

### **TOPIC 1: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL STUDIES**

#### **A. What is Social Studies?**

It is a subject that studies the Physical, Social, Political and Economic environment of a given society.

#### **B. What are the components of Social Studies?**

**Part 1:** Geography (Social Studies Part 1-SS1)

**Part 2:** History (Social Studies Part 2-SS2)

**Part 3:** Civic Education (Social Studies Part 3-SS3)

#### **C. What is the Examination format of Social Studies?**

**1. Section A** (40 marks of multiple choice questions)

**Part 1:** SS1-Questions 1-14 (14marks)

**Part 2:** SS2-Questions 15-27 (13marks)

**Part 3:** SS3-Questions 28-40 (13marks)

**2. Section B** (30 marks of diagrams, pictures, charts, maps or story based questions)\*

**Part 1:** SS1 Q1 (10marks)

**Part 2:** SS2 Q2 (10marks)

**Part 3:** SS3 Q3 (10marks)

**3. Section C** (30 marks of essay questions)\*

**Part 1:** SS1-There are 3 questions but choose & write 1 question only (10marks)

**Part 2:** SS2-There are 3 questions but choose & write 1 question only (10marks)

**Part 3:** SS3-There are 3 questions but choose & write 1 question only (10marks)

#### **D. How is Social Studies taught to pupils by teachers?**

It is taught through shift teaching as follows

**Part 1:** SS1 (Week 1-3) teaching

**Part 2:** SS2 (Week 4-6) teaching

**Part 3:** SS3 (Week 7-9) teaching

**Part 1:** SS1 (Week 10) revision

**Part 2:** SS2 (Week 11) revision

**Part 3:** SS3 (Week 12) revision

#### **E. How do pupils write the notes of Social Studies?**

All Social Studies notes are to be written in one exercise book as follows

**Part 1:** SS1 (Week 1-3) notes

**Part 2:** SS2 (Week 4-6) notes

**Part 3:** SS3 (Week 7-9) notes

#### **F. How do pupils write the Social Studies different tasks given to them by teachers?**

All pupils should have a separate exercise book for writing homework, class tests, exercises and essays.

By so doing the teacher will be creating a trail of questions and answers in a book for pupils to use by the time they reach grade 9. Moreso, the idea of using one book for everything deprives learners the exercise books for studying

while the exercise books are away for marking of work given by the teacher. Also the idea of writing on pieces of papers is long gone as pupils easily lose those pieces of papers.

## **G. What are the topics that make up Social Studies?**

### **1. Social Studies Part 1 (SS 1) topics**

1. Physical and Cultural Features
2. Weather and Climate
3. Forest and their products
4. Farming
5. Fishing
6. Tourism
7. Population
8. Mining industry
9. Manufacturing and processing industries
10. Power and Energy
11. Maps and Diagrams
12. Map Reading

### **2. Social Studies Part 2 (SS2) topics**

1. Learning about the past
2. Origins and development of man
3. Origins and movement of the Bantu Speaking People
4. Historical settlement areas of the Bantu Speaking People in Zambia
5. Farming and Iron Working in Zambia
6. Decentralized Societies
7. Centralized Societies
8. Development of Slavery and Slave Trade
9. Arrival of Europeans
10. European occupation of Central Africa
11. African reaction to European occupation of Central Africa

### **3. Social Studies Part 3 (SS3) topics**

1. Introduction to Civic Education
2. Zambia's path to Independence
3. Symbols of National identity
4. Types of Governance ( Bad & Good)
5. Systems of Governance ( Democracy & Dictatorship)
6. Constitution
7. Citizenship
8. Political organization
9. Elections
10. Central Government

11. Local Government
12. House of Chiefs
13. Human Rights
14. Corruption
15. Conflict
16. Money
17. Inflation
18. Law of Demand and Supply
19. Money Laundering
20. Budget
21. Local and International Trade
22. Regional Organization
23. International Organization
24. Voluntary Organization and Donor Agencies

**H. How can we learn social studies?**

- i. By reading books, newspapers, novels and magazines
- ii. By listening to radio and TV station
- iii. By reading news on internet
- iv. By visiting historical sites such as museum
- v. By learning in class
- vi. By studying pictures and maps

**I. Why do we learn Social Studies?**

- i. To learn about the past
- ii. To learn about the earth
- iii. To learn about how life began on earth
- iv. To learn about civic education which include elections, citizenship, political party and system of governments?
- v. To learn on how to take care of our environment

## TOPIC 2: MAN THE SOCIAL BEING

### LEARNING ABOUT THE PAST

History is the study of the past activities of a society. The word History comes from a Greek word 'historia' which means to 'inquire'

#### 1. METHODS OF LEARNING ABOUT THE PAST

##### (a) Oral tradition

-this is history passed on from one generation to the other by the word of mouth e.g when your grandparents narrate a story to you. It is unreliable and does not provide visible or recorded evidence about the past. Information is sometimes distorted.

##### (b) Written records

-this is history learnt from a written source, i.e books and magazines. Some of the earliest writing was invented from ancient Egypt called **Hieroglyphics** about 196 B.C. Much later in the 15c A.D. printing was invented.

##### (c) Archaeology

-this is the study of ancient remains. Archaeologists study pre-historic cultures by excavating material events that people left behind. Duration is determined by using the Radio Carbon dating 14 machine. It is the most reliable method.

##### (d) Anthropology

-this is the study of culture of a group of people e.g dress, food, religion and behaviour.

##### (e) Linguistic evidence

-this is the study of languages. Historians are able to trace the origins of people.

##### (f) Genetics

-the scientific study of hereditary and passing on of characteristics from parents to off springs

##### (g) Photographic visual sources

-these are historical drawings and paintings. These include pre-historic art of various kinds, the drawings and painting depicting various kinds of life the early people led e.g the Bushmen

##### (h) Information and Communication Technology

This is learning of the past through internet, television and radio

#### 2. Reasons for learning about the past

- I. By studying history you can know your **family tree**. This way you can learn who your grandfather or grandmother was.
- II. To understand the origin and development of human beings.
- III. To understand other people's culture
- IV. It reveals to us the mistakes that our ancestors made. By knowing the mistakes, we are able to avoid them.
- V. Understanding history makes us know the causes and effects of events and avoid conflicts.
- VI. Respect for our ancestors achievements.
- VII. To project the future.
- VIII. To understand the present.
- IX. Understanding history gives us a sense or feeling of belonging to a certain group of people.

**TOPIC: 3 TIMES AND DATES IN HISTORY**

\*Time can be defined as the passing of seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years.

\*Time can also refer to the past time (time that is gone)

**EXPLANATION OF TIMINGS**

Decade.....period of 10years

Generation.....period of 30years

Jubilee.....period of 50years

Century.....period of 100years

Millennium.....period of 1000years

\*Time charts and timelines are one way in which we can write history. They show different things and events which happened in the past.

\*Chronological order is the order which shows events in the sequence in which they happened from birth to death.

\*A.D (Anno Domini) is a Greek word which means 'the year of our Lord' Anno Domini is sometimes referred to as Common Era, Christian Era or Current Era. Anno Domini is used to count the years that came after Jesus Christ was born. Dates in the A.D are measured forward.

\*B.C (Before Christ)-these are events which happened before the birth of Jesus Christ. The years in B.C are counted backwards.

**How to calculate centuries?**

- i. Centuries are calculated by simply adding one (1) to the hundreds.
- ii. Divide a year given by 100
- iii. Add 1 to the answer found, ignoring the decimal point.
- iv. The first century is from 0 to 99. The second century extended from AD 100 to 199.

e.g A.D 1892+1 =19<sup>th</sup> century

1892	2018
+1	+1
19 <sup>th</sup> century	21 <sup>th</sup> century

In which century was the year A.D 189 and 79?

189	079
+1	+ 1
2 <sup>nd</sup> century	1 <sup>ST</sup> century

## **TOPIC 4: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAN**

Humans have lived on earth for hundreds of thousands of years. Other plants have lived longer than that for billions of years. Since the earliest times, humans have tried to understand how human life came into existence.

### **1. Scientific Theory**

According to scientists, the earth was once part of the sun but at about five hundred thousand million years ago (500,000,000) earth separated from the sun (Big bang theory) and after millions of years the earth began to cool and rocks began to appear.

### **2. Evolution of plants**

- Scientifically life began in the sea or water.
- The first to appear were small green plants called Algae.
- These plants evolved in bigger plants which spread to the land.
- Plants produced oxygen through the process of photosynthesis.

### **3. Invertebrates and vertebrates**

- Invertebrates were soft bodied animals that evolved in the water like sponges.
- Arthropods** were the ancestors of other insects.
- Vertebrates were animals with backbones which evolved from insects
- The earliest vertebrate was fish which evolved about 1.2 million years ago

### **4. Amphibians**

- These evolved about 300,000years ago.
- They are animals which lived both on land and in the water.
- They laid eggs in the water.
- The earliest ones were frogs.

### **5. Reptiles**

- These were animals which lived on the land.
- Hatched their young inside hard shells.
- An example of this creature is a lizard.
- Huge reptiles called dinosaurs evolved
- The dinosaurs died 70 million years ago due to change in the climate.

### **6. Mammals**

- These are animals which are warm blooded and controlled their body temperatures.
- They gave birth and breastfed their young ones.
- Apes and man evolved from the mammals.
- They have fur or hairy bodies

### **7. BIBILICAL THEORY**

According to the Bible in the book of Genesis everything was created by a supreme being called God. Creation took six days and he rested on the seventh day.

Day 1: Light

Day 2: Sky

Day 3: Land, Sea and Plants

Day 4: Sun, Moon and Stars

Day 5: Sky and Sea creatures

Day 6: Animals, Man and Woman

Day 7: Rested

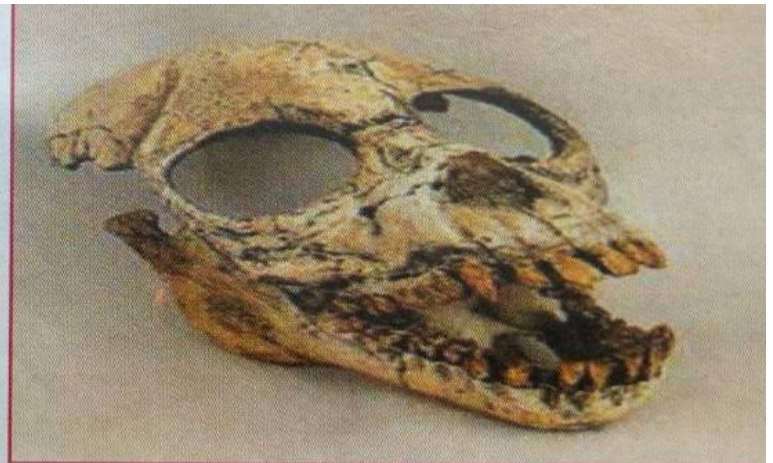
## TOPIC 5: THE STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN

### 1. Discuss the stages in the development of man

1 **Proconsul Africanus** are known as dental apes because their teeth and jaw look like those of apes. Their skeleton however, has monkey-like features. The most complete Proconsul Africanus skull found to date was discovered by Mary Leakey in 1948 Rusinga Island in Kenya. This hominoid species lived more than 20 million years ago



*Proconsul Africanus*



*Proconsul Africanus skull*

2. **Kenyapithecus** means Kenyan Ape. Kenyapithecus lived 13 to 20 million years ago and he was named by Dr Louis Leakey in 1961. Kenyapithecus had powerful chewing muscles along with large molars and small incisors. He was an herbivore. Fossils of Kenyapithecus were discovered in Kenya. Kenyapithecus spent most of his time in trees and cracked hard seeds and nuts with his teeth and chewed tough stems and bark.



*Kenyapithecus*

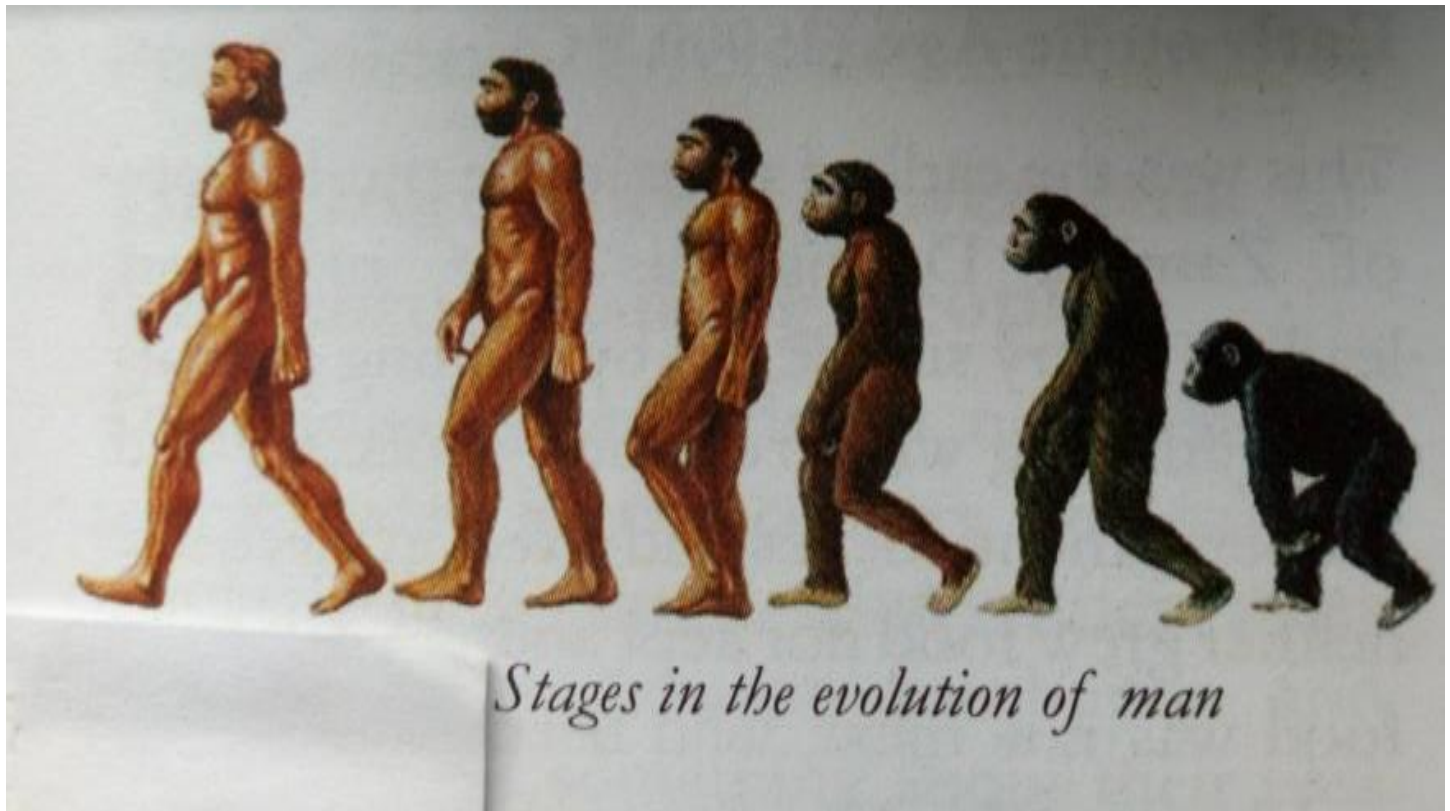
3. **Australopithecus** means "Southern Ape". He was discovered by Professor Raymond .A. Dart at Taung north of the Vaal River in South Africa in 1924, Australopithecus lived about 3 million years ago.

His characteristics included:

- i. small canine teeth,
- ii. bipedalism, that is walking on two legs,
- iii. a low cranium behind a projecting face,
- iv. a brain size of an ape's brain,
- v. body weight ranging from 27 to 49kg,
- vi. curved fingers and long thumbs,
- vii. Protruding faces like those of apes and little body hair. Australopithecus lived in different environments like woodlands, forests, grasslands and savannah.

4. **Zinjanthropus** was discovered in 1959 by Dr. Louis Leakey and his wife Mary in East Africa at Olduvai Gorge. Zinjanthropus was also called Nutcracker man because of his huge teeth which he used to crack nuts. Its brain was like that of an ape, but it walked upright like a human. That is why it also sometimes called " Ape Man"

5. **Homo- habilis** existed in the early Stone Age period between 50,000 – 40,000 years ago. Homo is a Latin word meaning human or man and habilis means handy or skillful. This species is also known as „handy man“ because he used stone tools. Homo habilis fossils were discovered at Olduvai Gorge. Physical characteristics of Homo habilis include having a larger brain than earlier ancestors, face was smaller, walked on two legs, and was the first of human ancestors to make stone tools. Homo habilis lived in grassland environment. Homo-habilis was much shorter and hairier than Homo sapiens. Homo sapiens refer to thinking or intelligent man.



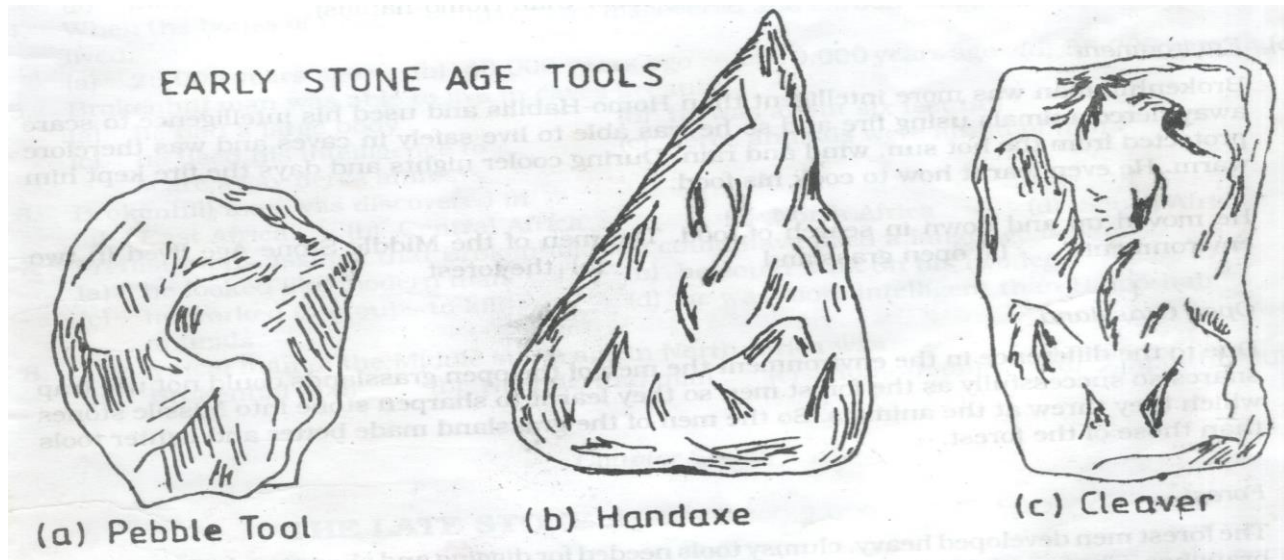
## **TOPIC 6: THE EARLY STONE AGE (55,000-40,000)**

The Stone Age is the name we use for the early prehistoric period when humans used stones to make tools with sharp edges. The stone period is divided into three stages called eras: Early, Middle and Late Stone Age. Each era can be identified by the stone tools that people produced at that time. These creatures were nomadic like in nature as they searched for food and shelter. The early men developed physically as well. They developed bigger brains and became more clever e.g. Homo habilis.

### **TOOLS**

The earliest tool made by these men was the pebble tool which could have been used for crushing roots and pounding. Another tool made was the hand axe; these had a straight sharp edge on one end that could have been used for digging and cutting the animals that they killed. The cleaver which had a straight sharp edge on one end could have been used for chopping and skinning animals.

Most of the archaeological work in Zambia was done by Professor Desmond Clark. He found evidence of tools (wooden) at Kalambo. These were preserved in a place too wet for ants i.e. water logged.



### **FIRE IS DISCOVERED**

In the world, fire was first discovered in China towards the end of the early Stone Age. Pre-historians believe that this was caused by the greater cold and rain. In Africa, fire was discovered at Kalambo Falls in Northern Province of Zambia.

### **FOOD**

The food of the early Stone Age man included meat which he hunted fish, wild fruits, roots, leaves and edible grasses.

### **ENVIRONMENT**

These creatures lived near rivers and waterfalls, particularly the victoria and Kalambo Falls, for three reasons

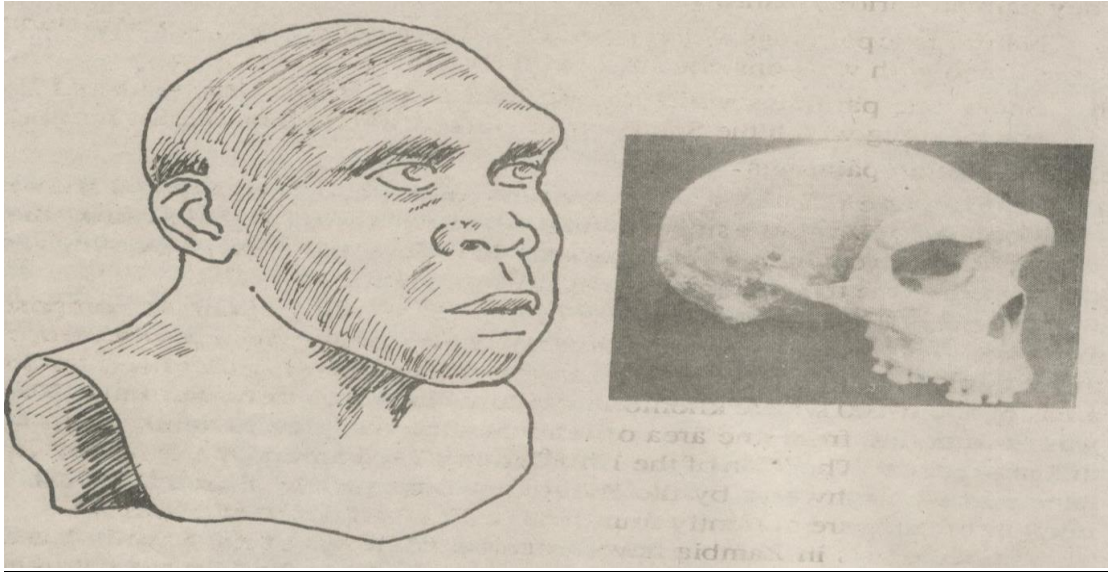
- i. They wanted water for drinking
- ii. In order to catch fish
- iii. In order to hunt down the animals that came to drink water.

## **TOPIC 7: THE MIDDLE STONE AGE**

This period lasted between 40,000-10,000 years ago. This was a period between the early and the late Stone Age. By this time, fire had been discovered and man's reasoning capacity had developed further. An example of a creature of this period was Brokenhill Man who lived in Central Africa and Neanderthal man who lived in North Africa and Europe.

### **Brokenhill**

He was discovered in 1921 by White miner from Switzerland called Zwingelaan who were digging into kopjes or small hills in Kabwe. After the skull was radio-carbon dated it was estimated to have lived about 25,000 years ago.



### **Appearance**

- i. Broken Hill Man looked like modern man.
- ii. He had a smaller brain compared to modern man, but bigger than that of the earlier creatures.
- iii. He had a big strong body and big forehead.
- iv. He was about (6) feet tall. (two feet taller than Homohabilis)

### **Environment**

Because of the discovery of fire, man was able to live safely in the caves. Fire kept him warm during the cooler nights. Man also learnt how to cook his food. He was still a nomad. Creatures in this era lived in two environments: open grassland and forest.

### **Food**

Broken Hill Man depended on fruits, fish and wild animals for his food. They did not domesticate any animal or carry out any kind of farming.

### **Tools**

- i. Tools in this era were improved because man learnt how to fix stone spear heads to a wooden handle (hafting)
- ii. Other tools were introduced for specific purposes such as; chopping tools, knives, scrapers, spear heads, point Sangoan pick and others.
- iii. New methods of hunting were also introduced such as ; pitfalls, traps and missiles (throwing stones)
- iv. These tools and hunting methods helped man to become the master of his environment.
- v. Broken Hill Man is the only earliest creature whose bones have been found in Zambia.

## **TOPIC 8: LATE STONE AGE**

### **A. Period**

The Late stone in Zambia developed about 10, 000 years ago. The San or Bushmen are the people who lived during the Late Stone Age in Zambia.

## **B. Appearance**

The San were short people with fully grown male measuring about 1.5 meters. They had a **yellowish complexion** and spoke with a **click sound**. In Zambia the San were known by names like Ba Kafula and Mwandibonenakuli. They moved naked or wore small skins of animals they killed.

## **C. Sites**

The famous sites in Zambia where the San people lived are Caves in Chilanga, Leopard Hill Caves in Lusaka, Kalambo falls, Mumbwa Caves in Mumbwa, Mwela Caves in Kasama, Nsalu Caves in Serenje, Nachikufu Caves in Mpika and Gwisho Springs in Lochinvar National Park in Monze.

Other areas of San people were Namib and Kalahari Desert. Also within the forest of Congo we had Pygmies and Aborigines in Australia.

## **D. Economic life**

The San people were nomads, hunters of animals and gatherers of wild food like fruits such as Masuku and Mpundu, leaves and roots. They did not either grow crops or keep animals except the **dog** which they used for hunting.

## **E. Social life.**

The San people were artists or painters and knew how to make and use fire. The San people lived in very tiny huts, caves, holes in the ground or spent nights in trees.

## **F. Political life**

The San people had no chiefs but had organized groups called **Hunting bands**. A hunting band was made up of 20 to 300 people headed by the most skillful or best hunter. Each hunting band had its own hunting territory.

## **G. Religion life**

The San people believed in the existence of god called the **Kaag or Keagan**. They also worshipped the moon and stars. They had a great respect for **Praying Mantis** as it was a symbol of wealth and good fortune.

## **H. Hunting Tools**

**The San people used the following tools for hunting**

- i. Bow and arrow
- ii. Bored stones as digging sticks
- iii. Arrow heads, scrapers for engravings polished axes, missile stones, spears and clubs.

## **I. Methods of Hunting**

The following are the methods of hunting used.

- i. **Traps** – by digging traps to trap animals
- ii. **Encircling**- by surrounding the animal and kill it
- iii. **Chasing** the animal in the direction of hiding men
- iv. **Dress up** in animal skins and pretend to be animals

### **a. Types of painting**

#### **a). Naturalistic**

This is the drawing of people and animals as they appear in nature (real life situation). The evidence of naturalistic painting was found at Nachikufu caves in Mpika and Mwela rocks in Kasama.

#### **b). Schematic**

This is the painting which was difficult to understand as they looked like mathematical drawings of triangles and rectangles. The evidence of schematic painting was found at Nsalu caves in Serenje.

#### **c). Dirty White**

They used dirty white paint to draw animals like snakes and lizards and people.

#### **d). Engravings**

This was painting done using sharp tools such as crappers on rocks. They either made continuous lines by scratching or stabbed. They used feathers for brushes. The paint was obtained from charcoal and soil. The evidence of engravings was found at Chifubwa rocks in Solwezi North Western.

## TOPIC 9: THE BEGINNING OF WORLD CIVILISATION

This is when the knowledge of **iron working (Iron Age)** and **farming** began in the world.

### 1). Iron Age

This was the period when communities learnt how to smelt Iron ore and make various tools, utensils and weapons such as spearheads or points, spears, axes, pots, iron gongs and knives.

#### **The Iron Age is divided into two periods:**

- i. The Early Iron Age from the 2<sup>nd</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> century AD
- ii. The Later Iron Age from the 11<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> century AD

### 2). Farming

This was the period when man started rearing animals such as cattle, goats and sheep and growing of crops such as rice, wheat, barley and oats.

#### **A. Origin of Civilization**

##### **1). In the Middle East**

The knowledge of **iron working** and **farming** began in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago in Syria, Iraq and Iran. The **Hittites** were among the early Iron Age community to have smelted iron in the Middle East. Farming developed around the river **Tigris** and **Euphrates** because of the **Fertile Crescent Soils** in an area called **Mesopotamia**. Mesopotamia means the land between two rivers. In this area of Mesopotamia people started rearing of animals such as cattle, goats and sheep and growing of crops such as rice, wheat, barley and oats.

##### **2). In Europe**

The knowledge of iron working and farming later spread to **Europe** in Greece and Rome

##### **3). In Asia**

The knowledge of iron working and farming later spread to **Asia** in India and China

##### **4). In Africa**

###### **a). North Africa in Egypt**

In Africa the knowledge of iron smelting and farming first reached Egypt around 650 BC or 7000 years ago along the Nile valley. The Egyptians learnt how to smelt iron, grow crops such as such as Sorghum, millet, and other cereals and fruits such as grapes and bananas through irrigation under the methods such as Egyptian Shadoof where a bucket is tied end of a weighted pole and lift water manually to high- lying fields.

They also learnt how to use the oxcart (wheel cart), reared sheep, donkeys, camels and cattle for meat and milk as well as kept chickens and dogs. Because of this, the Egyptians were called **Agriculturalists** (people who grow agricultural) and **pastoralists** (people who rear domesticated animals such as cattle, sheep and goats). Later on King of Egyptians Pharaoh ordered for the building of pyramid houses for leaders to live in whilst supervising the farming activities.

###### **b). West Africa in Kush (Sudan)**

The knowledge of iron smelting and farming from Egypt later on spread to **Kush (Sudan)**.

The great demand for iron tools in Kush led to the development of an important iron working centre called **Meroe**. Meroe became the capital of Kush in the fifth and sixth century.

**c).East Africa in Axum (Ethiopia)**

The knowledge of iron smelting and farming from Egypt, Kush (**Sudan**) spread to Axum (Ethiopia).

**d). Central and Southern Africa**

The knowledge of iron smelting and farming took long to spread to Central and Southern Africa because of the following reasons;

1. Remote places with poor transport network
2. Thick forests and jungles along the equator
3. Rivers, swamps with dangerous animals
4. Climatic differences
5. Plenty of wild fruits in Central and Southern Africa
6. The long distance between Egypt and Central and Southern Africa

**e). Central Southern Africa in Zambia**

The knowledge of iron smelting and farming reached Zambia about 2000 years ago through Tanzania and Congo DRC.

**1). Early Settlement in Zambia**

In Zambia mainly in Southern Province, the knowledge of iron smelting and farming spread quickly because of following reasons;

1. there was plenty of rainfall
2. there was plenty of pasture
3. there was fertile land
4. there were no tsetse flies

**2). Evidence of Early Iron Age Men in Zambia**

Evidence of iron age men has been found at Machili and Lusu in Sesheke, Victoria falls and Dambwa in Livingstone, Kalundu, Gundu, Isamu pati (big tree) in Kalomo, Kalambo falls, Chondwe in Copperbelt, Kapwirimbe in Lusaka, Choma, Busango, Sebanzi Hill and In'gombe Illede in Siavonga. The evidence found in these sites includes bones of domesticated animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and dogs and channel decorated pots.

**3). How they smelted iron**

- i. First they dug a trench in the ground. Then they gathered the rock bearing iron and charcoal which they put in layers.
- ii. The charcoal was then lit and left to burn until most of it was exhausted.
- iii. The iron was then taken out for purification in the furnace trench filled with alternate layers of charcoal.
- iv. In the furnace the iron was again placed between layers of charcoal and the walls were plastered with mud.

- v. The charcoal was then lit through a hole at the bottom of the furnace.
- vi. When the burning was finished the charcoal was raked out of the bottom and iron was ready for use.
- vii. **Identification – Collection –Burning—Purification –Tool making**

## **TOPIC 10: THE EARLY TRADERS IN ZAMBIA: ING'OMBE ILEDE**

### **A. Site Discovered**

Ing'ombe Ilede was discovered in 1960 by Government Workers during the construction of Kariba Dam. However, much of archaeological remains were excavated by J. H. Chaplin, of the National Monuments Commission.

### **B. Site Location**

Ing'ombe Ilede is situated between the banks of the Zambezi and Lusitu rivers about 48 Kilometres from the dam walls of Kariba Dam in Gwembe District of Southern Province.

### **C. Why the Site is called Ing'ombe Ilede?**

At this site, there was a big tree which looked like a sleeping cow; hence, the Tonga gave this site the name 'Ing'ombe Ilede' which is a Tonga phrase for a '**sleeping cow**'

### **D. Site Trade activities**

- 1) The trade was conducted along river Zambezi
- 2) The most common important local trading item was **salt**
- 3) The international items (from East Coast Africa of Ing'ombe Ilede) traded in were Beads, Cloth, Sea Shells and Iron Objects
- 4) The international items (from East Coast Africa of Ing'ombe Ilede) traders went back with Ivory, Copper, Gold and Slaves
- 5) From the North of Ing'ombe Ilede Copper was brought from Kansanshi mines
- 6) From the South of Ing'ombe Ilede Gold was brought from Hwange (formely known as Wankie) in Zimbabwe.
- 7) From other areas of Ing'ombe Ilede came Ivory and Slaves

### **E. Site burial arrangement**

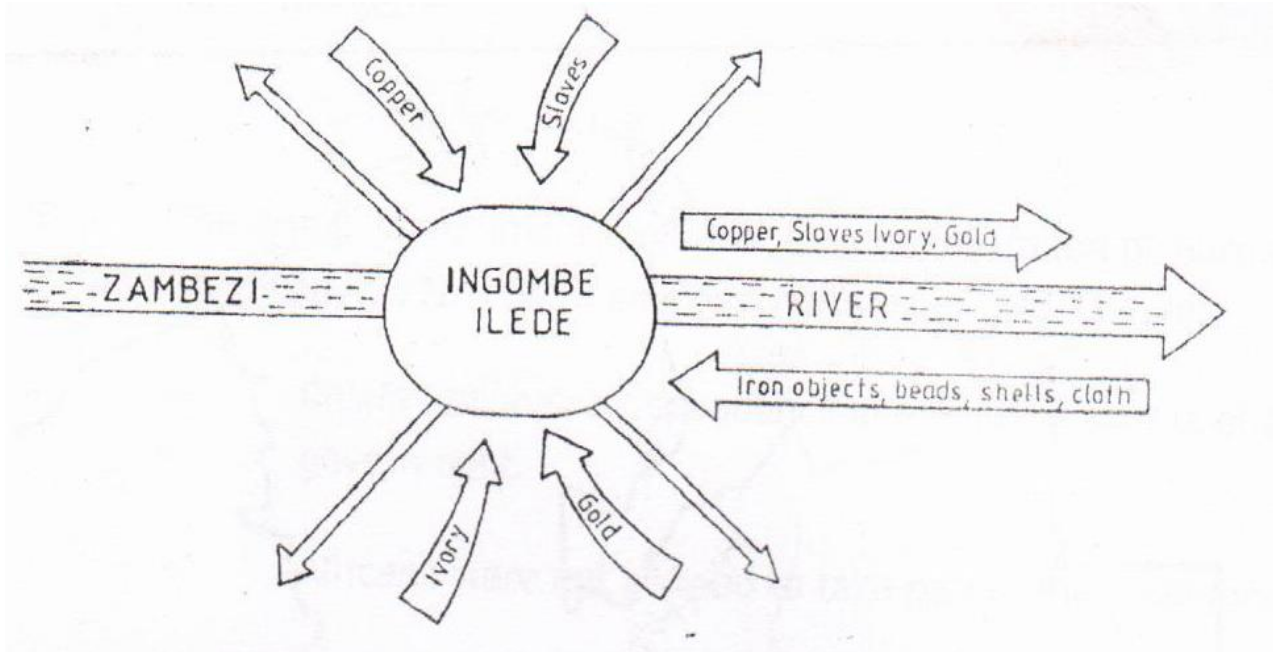
- 1) The poor or slaves were buried outside the market and no valuables were found on their graves
- 2) The rich or Royal members were buried at the center of the market with valuable items such as copper crosses, razors ,iron twisted gold bangles, glass beads, spear heads, cowrie shells, cloth and hammers

### **F. Why was Ing'ombe Ilede important / preferred by many traders?**

- 1) Its nearer location to the Zambezi river made trade possible
- 2) It spread the knowledge of farming
- 3) It spread the knowledge of iron smelting

### **G. Why did the Ing'ombe Ilede trade stop?**

- 1) It is believed that the Arabs from East coast chased away Ing'ombe Ilede traders
- 2) It is believed that the coast began to trade with the Shona in Zimbabwe.



## TOPIC 11: PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES IN ZAMBIA

### ORIGINS AND MOVEMENTS OF THE BANTU-SPEAKING PEOPLE

#### A. Mean of Bantu

- i. The term Bantu is used to refer to a group of people who speak similar languages and share common customs and traditions.
- ii. There are over 500 Bantu Speaking groups found in parts of Central, East and Southern Africa.
- iii. The Bantu Speaking People have common **prefix 'ba'** and **suffix 'ntu'** in the names that refer to people.
- iv. For example people are called by different names by different tribes as **Bantu** (Bemba), **Muntu** (Tonga), **Munthu** (Chewa) and **Mutu** (Lozi).

#### B. Origin of Bantu Speaking People

- i. The Bantu Speaking People are believed to have migrated from Homeland (Cradle Land) around Cameroon Highlands in West Africa.

#### C. Spread of Bantu Speaking People

The Bantu Speaking People moved as follows after leaving their Homeland (Cradle land) around Cameroon Highlands in West Africa in the 1<sup>st</sup> Century A.D. There were only two main groups of Bantu Speaking Migration namely Eastern and Western Bantu.

- i. The Eastern group moved East Wards to Lake Victoria in East Africa. Eg Kikuyu People in Tanzania.
- ii. The Western group split into two; one group moved to Central Africa and established the Luba-Lunda Empire in the Katanga Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo while the other group moved South West and reached areas of Namibia.



#### D. Evidence of Bantu Speaking People migrations

- i. **Genetics:** there is similarity in the genes among the people in parts of Central, East and Southern Africa.
- ii. **Iron-working:** there is similarity in the Iron working among the people in parts of Central, East and Southern Africa.
- iii. **Language:** there is similarity in the language spoken among the people in parts of Central, East and Southern Africa.
- iv. **Pottery:** there is similarity in the styles and decorations of pottery works among the people in parts of Central, East and Southern Africa.

#### E. Causes of Bantu Speaking People migrations

The Bantu Speaking People migrated from Homeland (Cradle Land) around Cameroon Highlands in West Africa to other parts of Africa due to the following reasons.

- i. **Adventure:** Some groups moved to new areas to explore.
- ii. **Drying up the Sahara desert:** Since the Bantu-speaking people were farmers, the environment forced them to migrate to look for new fertile lands for farming and water as the Sahara turned into a desert
- iii. **Expansion of chiefdoms and kingdoms:** Some rulers wanted to expand their kingdoms or chiefdoms over larger areas.

- iv. **Fear:** Some convicted people migrated to other distant areas to escape punishment or death. They often took close relatives or clan members with them to settle in new areas.
- v. **Population increase:** This created pressure on land and other resources, leading some groups to migrate in search of new land.
- vi. **Slave trade:** Some groups scared to be attacked by armed slave traders and being sold as slaves.
- vii. **Succession disputes:** When a chief or king died, the members of the royal family often fought among themselves who should succeed the ruler.
- viii. **Wars:** Wars between tribes, and within tribes, forced the defeated groups to run away from the more powerful tribes to areas where they could be safe.

#### **F. Effects/Results of Bantu Speaking People migrations**

The results of the Bantu migration were both positive and negative effects/results

##### **a) Positive results/effects**

- i. **Farming**-they introduced cultivation of crops such as millet and sorghum and keeping of animals such as cattle, sheep and goats to new areas they moved in and stopped dependence on food gathering.
- ii. **Iron smelting** they introduced iron smelting knowledge in areas they moved in and replaced stone age tools.
- iii. The **formation of Centralized government systems:** were formed where people respected their rulers and paid tribute to them.
- iv. **Trade** –the knowledge of trade was introduced in areas where they moved in.
- v. **Tribal identities**- people with similar tribes regrouped and formed kingdoms
- vi. **Introduced a system of building permanent homes:** They opened new land to settle in as families, clans and villages.
- vii. **They led to a rise of large states and bigger tribes in East Africa.**e.g, the Buganda, Kikuyu, and Nyamwezi. e.t.c

##### **b) Negative effects/results**

- i. The Bantu migration led to depopulation in places of origin
- ii. Some people died through in the process of migration due to sickness, hunger or accidents.
- iii. There was loss of culture due to cultural absorption through intermarriages
- iv. There was transformation of languages into new ones leading to the dying of minor languages
- v. The coming of the Bantu led to the increase in the population of the new areas
- vi. The coming of the Bantu led to the displacement of the early settlers such as Bushmen and Aborigines into the dry parts of the region

## **TOPIC 12: THE MOVEMENT OF BANTU SPEAKING PEOPLE INTO ZAMBIA**

### **A. The Movement of Bantu Speaking People from the Great Lakes Region of East Africa into Zambia**

#### **1. Tonga**

The Tonga Speaking People are believed to have moved straight from the Great Lakes Region of East Africa and settled in the Southern part of Zambia at around 300 AD from 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Century. The Tonga people became the earliest Bantu Speaking People to have settled in Zambia. The Tonga people are farmers of animal rearing and crop cultivation and iron smelters.

#### **2. Tabwa, Lungu, Mambwe and Namwanga**

The Tabwa, Lungu, Mambwe and Namwanga Speaking People are also believed to have been the earliest Bantu settlers from the Great Lakes Region into Zambia after the Tonga. The Tabwa, Lungu, Mambwe and Namwanga settled around Lake Tanganyika in Northern part of Zambia.

### **B. The Movement of Bantu Speaking People from Southern Africa into Zambia**

#### **1. Ngoni**

The three groups of Ngoni led by Zwangendaba, Shoshangane and Nxaba left the Zululand in 1818 due to Mfecane (Shaka's wars) into Mozambique. Whilst in Mozambique the Ngoni group led by Nxaba defeated the Ngoni group led by Zwangendaba and Shoshangane and fled into Zimbabwe. Whilst in Zimbabwe the Ngoni group led by Shoshangane defeated the Ngoni group led by Zwangendaba and crossed Zambezi River in 1835 into Eastern part of Zambia.

The Ngoni group led Zwangendaba left Eastern Part of Zambia for Tanzania however, after the death of Zwangendaba in 1848, the Ngoni group led by Mpezeni came back to the Northern part of Zambia. Whilst in the Northern part of Zambia Ngoni group led by Mpezeni made good relations (Cousinship/Chimbuya) with Bemba people despite being defeated and went back to settle in Eastern part of Zambia.

#### **2. Kololo**

The Kololo led by Sebitwane left the Zululand in 1820 due to Mfecane (Shaka's wars) into Botswana. Whilst in Botswana the Kololo people died from Malaria and also Sebitwane's cattle died from Tse-tse fly bites. This forced the Kololo group led by Sebitwane to cross Zambezi River in 1825 into Southern part of Zambia. Whilst in Southern part of Zambia the Kololo group led by Sebitwane grabbed cattle from the Tonga people and moved into Bulobi Plain where they met the Lozi people in 1831.

### **C. The Movement of Bantu Speaking People from Luba-Lunda Empire into Zambia**

The Luba-Lunda dispersal took place in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Century around 1500 to 1800 AD when rulers and their supporters began to move away from the Empires of the Luba-Lunda in the Katanga Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo today.

### **1. Bemba, Chewa, Lamba, Lenje, Soli and Ushi**

These group of Bantu People Speaking left Luba Empire and settled in Northern (Bemba, Bisa), Eastern (Chewa, Tumbuka), Copperbelt (Lamba), Central (Lenje,Lala), Lusaka (Soli) and Luapula (Ushi) provinces of Zambia. Also other groups of smaller tribes with similar languages followed bigger tribes into these areas.

### **2. Kaonde, Lunda, Luyi, Luvale, and Nkoya**

These group of Bantu People Speaking left Lunda Empire and settled in North Western (Kaonde, Lunda, Luvale), Western (Luyi, Nkoya), and Luapula (Lunda) provinces of Zambia. Also other groups of smaller tribes with similar languages followed bigger tribes into these areas.

### **3. Reasons/Causes of Luba-Lunda Dispersal into Zambia**

- a) Shortage of arable land for agriculture after new crops such as Maize were introduced by Portuguese traders from Angola
- b) Some people migrated after losing in succession disputes
- c) Some junior rulers who failed to take over power from senior rulers decided to leave
- d) Family disputes such as Chinyanta and Kinguri left after their sister Luweji allowed her Luba husband to take over leadership of the kingdom
- e) Some junior rulers left to establish their own kingdom so that they can trade direct with Portuguese and Swahili
- f) Some left in order to avoid being sold as slaves to Whites
- g) Thieves and witches left in order to avoid punishment from their fellow villagers
- h) Some people who were hunters ended up settling in areas where they went to hunt
- i) Some people ran away from cruel Chiefs. Eg Chiti and his brother Nkole left because their father Mukulumpe wanted to kill them.

### **4. Results/Effects of Luba-Lunda Dispersal into Zambia**

- 1) They brought the idea of leadership by establishing kingdoms in Zamba such as Bemba and Lozi.
- 2) They introduced the idea of business by conducting long distance with the Whites
- 3) They brought the new crops such as Maize and Cassava.
- 4) They introduced new methods of farming.

### **D. Historical locations of the Bantu ethnic groups in Zambia**

- Nearly all the different ethnic groups in Zambia migrated from other regions

- There are about 73 different ethnic groups in Zambia.
- However, nearly 90% of Zambians belong to one of the main ethnic and language groups.

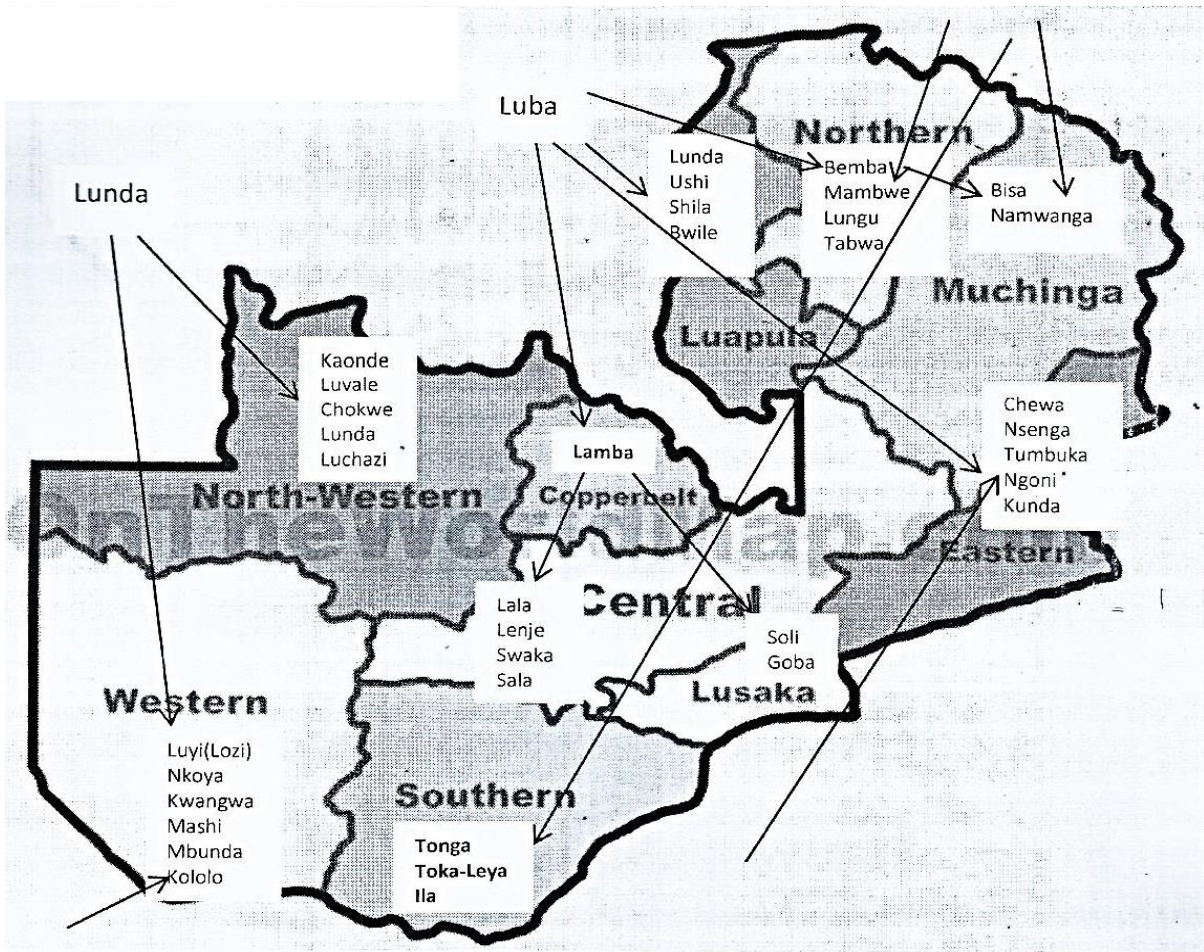
- 1) **Western Province:** Is home to Lozi (Luyi), Nkoya, Kwangwa, Mashi, Mbunda and kololo
- 2) **Northern-Western Province:** is a home to Lunda, Luvale, Chokwe, Luchazi, Mbunda, Ndembu and Kaonde
- 3) **Southern Province:** is home to Tonga, Toka-Leya and Ila
- 4) **Northern Province:** Is home to Bemba, Mambwe, Lungu and Tabwa
- 5) **Muchinga Province:** is home to Bisa and Namwanga
- 6) **Luapula Province:** is home to Lunda, Ushi, Kabende, Bwile and Chishima.
- 7) **Eastern Province:** Is the home to Nsenga, Chewa, Tumbuka, Kunda and Ngoni.
- 8) **Central Province:** is home to Lala, Lenje, Swaka and Sala.
- 9) **Copperbelt Province:** is home to Lamba
- 10) **Lusaka Province:** is home to Soli and Goba.

. **However, due to intermarriages, employment and business the ethnic groups are found in all parts of Zambia.**

### **E. Importance of iron technology to the Bantu Speaking People**

- 1) It led to the development of farming.
- 2) Increase in the production of food due to development of iron tools.
- 3) Increase trade due to Development of long distance trade.
- 4) Iron smelting tools led to the development of farming and trade
- 5) Discovery of technology led to Arad traders to build wooden boats called dhows to sail from the Middle East to the east Africa coast.

## Map of Zambia's Bantu Speaking Migration



### TOPIC13: THE PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES IN ZAMBIA

**Pre-colonial** is a period before colonisation or the coming of the whites. Therefore, **Pre-colonial Societies** are societies that existed before the coming of the Whites or Colonisation in Zambia. During this period the Zambian Societies were divided into **Decentralised** and **Centralized Societies**.

#### 1. DECENTRALISED SOCIETIES IN ZAMBIA (TONGA, ILA, LENJE AND SOLI)

##### A. Definition

**Decentralised Societies** are those societies that did not have a strong central government and only combined on ceremonial occasions and in opposition to an external attack. They are also called **Stateless Political Societies**. These were often made up of a group of neighboring towns or villages that had no political connection with a larger kingdom or nation.

The Decentralised Societies did not have a system of Chiefs, Kings or Queens. They were governed by a **Council of Elders** made up of many of the elderly people in the community. The elders held **Social, Economic and Political Power** in society.

The examples of Decentralised Societies in Zambia were the Tonga, Ila, Lenje and Soli people. However, the Tonga, Ila and Lenje people are commonly referred as **Bantu Botatwe**. This is because they are closely linked to each other by common ties of language and material culture.

### **B. Bonds of Kingship**

Among the Tonga, Ila, Lenje and Soli, every family provided for its own needs. A man with more than one wife would build separate huts and divided his time and belongings among them. There was a common field and a field for each of the wives. Among these people when a baby was born it was given two names, one by the mother and another by the father. The name represented an ancestral spirit according to their clan linkage of both the mother and the father.

### **C. Succession and Inheritance**

All these groups belong to the **Matrilineal System** and when a man died his estate was shared unequally between his two lineage groups. The matrilineal had the duty of purifying his widow and the right of nominating a successor got the larger portion. The widow had the right to choose to remain in marriage with her husband's nominated successor or return to her village and choose a man her own choice. Traditionally, the wife was the heir to the children but in case of divorce the children had the right to choose who to follow. When a woman got married they usually moved to the husband's village. This type of marriage was called "**VIROLOCAL**" if the opposite happened the marriage was called "**UXORIOCAL**".

## **TOPIC 14: DECENTRALISED SOCIETIES IN ZAMBIA-**

### **A. THE TONGA PEOPLE**

#### **A. ORIGIN**

The Tongas are believed to have come from the Great Lakes region in East Africa. They were the first Iron Age farmers to have reached the present-day Southern Zambia. They were also pastoralists around Isamu pati and Kalundu areas in the present day Kalomo district

#### **B. POLITICAL ORGANISATION**

The Tonga did not have a king or paramount chief. They were merely organised into matrilineal clans which were subdivided into family lineages.

These lineages structures: administered justice during disputes, distributed land and controlled property belonging to their members. The clans formed villages headed by headmen. Villages formed a tribe or society. In every neighborhood there was a man called '**Vlanyika**' the owner of the land. Anyone who was strong and popular could become one.

#### **C. SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

Each household was arranged around a cattle kraal. The household was the basic unit of society. The Tonga believed in the extended family structure. They practised polygamy meaning that a man was allowed to marry many wives. However, no woman was allowed to marry more than one husband. The number of wives and children a man had determined his status in the society. Tonga customs included ceremonies such as weddings and funerals. Girls

underwent initiation at puberty while boys learned how to hunt and to look after families. Houses were made of poles and thatched with grass.

#### **D. ECONOMICAL ORGANISATION**

The Tonga almost entirely depended on farming. During the Iron Age, they smelted iron to make tools for farming. Apart from this, they were also **Pastoralists** of cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and other animals because they had plenty of grazing land. They hunted game, fished from many rivers and gathered fruits and tubers. Their main crops were maize, millet and sorghum. They took part in the long distance trade with the Arabs from the East African coast. Trade was done at **Ing'ombe Ilede**.

#### **E. RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION**

The Tonga believed in a superior being whom they approached through their ancestors. The Tonga priest called **Sikatonga** made sure that spirits looked after the neighbourhood. They worshipped under trees and had shrines (**Malende**) where they prayed for the rains and these were built at graves of prominent men. Shrines were also founded by men by men who had been rain makers. They also made sacrifices of animals, beer or food.

### **B. THE LENJE SPEAKING PEOPLE**

#### **A. Origin of Lenje People**

There are two versions which explain the origin of the Lenje.

##### **1) The Great Lakes Region of East Africa**

The first version is that the Lenje trace their origin from the Eastern Bantu who moved southwards from East Africa and settled around Lake Malawi. The descendants of this group moved westwards and settled into the lower Zambezi. Their chief was called Mukuni. From here a small group left Mukuni chiefdom and moved northwards up to an area around Lukanga. These became the Lenje.

##### **2) The Luba-Lunda of Katanga Region in DRC Congo**

The second version according to oral traditions states that when Mukuni had a dispute with his father Mulopwe, he decided to leave Congo (Luba Empire) and moved southwards. He briefly settled around Lukanga swamp area and years later moved to an area near the Victoria Falls and his people became known as the Toka Leya.

When the group that had remained at Lukanga realized that Mukuni would not come back, they chose Munsaka as their new chief. This is the group that started calling themselves the Lenje but they still maintained Mukuni as their senior chief. They still call themselves the Bene-Mukuni meaning Mukuni's people. Other Lenje chiefs include: Chimuka, Chisamba, Liteta, Mungule and Chipepo of the Gwembe valley.

#### **B. Political organisation**

Though the Lenje had chiefs and headmen, their chiefs and headmen did not have absolute powers. The Lenje were a patrilineal society, this means that the children belonged to the father's lineage. If a chief or headman died, he would be succeeded by his brother, eldest son or nephew.

### **C. Social organisation**

The Lenje were organized according to clans. Like the Bemba, their clans were named after animals or other items. Examples of Lenje clans are Bene- Mbwa: dog clan, Bene Njuni: bird clan, Bene Nkalamu: Lion clan. The Lenje chiefs belong to the Ba-Temboshi: wasp clan. Family households were made up of a group of round mud houses which had grass thatched roofs. A number of these households made up a village headed by a headman. Like the Tonga, the Lenje also practiced some form of ancestral worship; they attached great importance to the burial places/graves of their ancestors. They offered sacrifices to the ancestors during times of trouble. They also had people whom they believed to have rain making powers.

### **D. Economic Organisation**

The Lenje were farmers and pastoralists. They were also hunters and gatherers. Their culture was quite static because they had little or no external influence apart from a few raids from the Chikunda from the south. They also traded with the Swahili from the north. They smelted iron to make tools.

## **C. THE ILA SPEAKING PEOPLE**

### **A. ORIGIN**

The Ila or Baila are believed to have come from the Great Lakes region in East Africa. They were among the first Iron Age farmers to have reached the present-day Southern Zambia and settled in Namwala District.

### **B. Political organisation**

Though they were ruled by chiefs and headmen, the (chiefs and headmen) did not have absolute power over the subjects. Each chief and headman operated autonomously.

### **A. Social Organisation**

The Ila were a matrilineal society. Inheritance was through matrilineal lines, with nephews taking the centre stage. Uncles facilitated their nephew's affairs such as paying the bride price during marriage. The Ila practiced ancestral worship. They recognized the existence of a supreme being called Leza. Throughout the Ila country prayers were made to a spirit called Bulongo. The Ila experienced little or no external disturbances apart from the Lozi who occasionally raided them for cattle.

### **B. Economic Organisation**

They were farmers. They practiced pastoralism and arable farming. They attached great importance to cattle. Due to seasonal flooding of the Kafue flats, the Ila like the Lozi practiced transhumance. They also hunted wild animals and fished. Women gathered fruits and tubers. They grew crops such as millet, groundnuts, maize, sorghum, beans and yams. A type of shifting cultivation closely related to that of the Lozi was used.

## **D. THE SOLI SPEAKING PEOPLE**

### **A. ORIGIN**

The Soli originated from the Luba-Lunda Empire. They are a branch of the emigrants who came in from the west, which includes the Kaonde, Lala, Lamba and other tribes that came into the territory along the route south of Luapula and Bangweulu. The Soli are now divided into four groups:

- 1) Soli wa Manyika under Chief Nkomeshya
- 2) Soli wa Malundu under Chief Shikoswe
- 3) Soli wa Shamifwe under Chief Bundabunda
- 4) Soli wa Futwe under Chief Mpanshya

### **A. Political Organisation**

The Soli were organized in small family units. The constant raids by the Chikunda, Ngoni and Mburuma with his Nsenga further fragmented the Soli. Because of lack of a central chief, the Soli could not fight as a unit against these invaders.

### **B. Social Organisation**

The Soli were organized according to clans. They were a matrilineal society. Inheritance was through nephews and nieces. They practiced some form of ancestral worship. Burial places especially those of their ancestors were treated with a lot of respect and were seen as sacred places. Whenever they experienced prolonged droughts, they would offer sacrifices to the ancestors especially at the burial places of chiefs.

### **C. Economic Organisation**

The Soli were mainly farmers, who grew crops such as maize, vegetables, millet and sorghum. They also kept livestock such as goats, poultry and in some cases cattle. Though they did some trade, their contact with neighbouring tribes was not always peaceful. For example, they suffered constant raids from the Chikunda slave traders, and also the Nsenga who raided them for their livestock.

## **TOPIC 15: CENTRALISED SOCIETIES IN ZAMBIA (Bemba, Lozi, Lunda, Chewa and Ngoni)**

### **A. Definition**

**Centralised Societies** are those societies that had a strong central government led by Chiefs, Kings or Queens.

### **B. Characteristics of the centralized societies**

- 1) They had one supreme hereditary ruler at a time and under him were several sub-chiefs and headmen
- 2) They had well-established social institutions such as clans and lineages.
- 3) They had a well-established cultural institutions
- 4) The supreme ruler acted as the father to the people and made decisions on behalf of all the people.
- 5) Each society had special royal objects used in coronations and other cultural ceremonies.
- 6) The supreme leader also served as the chief priest during major tribal religious ceremonies

7) The sub chiefs had to be installed only after the approval of the supreme ruler.

## **A. THE BEMBA KINGDOM**

### **1) ORIGIN**

The Bemba migrated from the Luba kingdom known as Kola in what is now the DRC, Back in the Congo. The Bemba were under a powerful ruler known as Mukulumpe. Mukulumpe had married a woman of the (Abena ng'andu). They had three sons and one daughter. The sons were Chiti, Nkole and Katongo. Chilufya was their sister. The three sons had differences with their father and fought him. After the fight, they decided to flee the kingdom. They were later joined by their half- brothers, Chimba, kapasa and Kazembe. They fled eastwards and settled in the present- day northern Zambia. They were led by Chiti, to whom they gave the praise name 'mukulu', meaning the great. So Chiti came to be called Chitimukulu or Chiti the Great. They built their capital east of the present-day Kasama and called the newly occupied area Lubemba.

### **2) POLITICAL ORGANISATION**

By 1830 Bemba kingdom was small comprising of Kasama and Chinsali districts. To obtain items for survival the Bemba resorted to raiding their neighbouring tribes such as the Lungu, Tabwa, Bisa, Mambwe, Namwanga and others. The repeated wars made the Bembas proficient in warfare. They expanded in all directions and found new chiefdoms. They achieved a centralised government under the supreme chief, the Chitimukulu of the royal clan. After the death of Chitimukulu Muluba in 1830, Chitenta succeeded him. Chitenta was a weak Chitimukulu who failed to unite the Bemba people. Chitenta lost the support of the junior chiefs. Fortunately for the Bemba, a strong young Chitimukulu Chileshe Chepela won popularity among the senior Bemba chiefs who overthrew Chitenta and installed Chileshe Chepela. Chepela made a number of reforms:

1. Abolishing short ruling periods and introduced long ruling periods
2. He restricted succession to the throne only to his clan by appointing only his relatives to the ruling positions
3. As a result of the political reforms the Bemba kingdom became centralised which led to unity and stability. Conquered tribes had to pay tribute and expanded rapidly.
4. Well organised armies especially during the reign of Chitapankwa(1865-18830)helped the Bemba to defend their kingdom against the Ngoni raids.
5. Long distance trade made them obtain guns and gunpowder and sold slaves and ivory to the Nyamwezi, Swahili and Arab traders from Tabora.
6. Well organised administrative structures of the kingdom: headmen –junior chiefs –senior chiefs-Chitimukulu through the appointed royal councilors called Bachilolo.

### **3) SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

The Bemba lived in villages of 100-200 people. They had organised clans which were more than 30 and were named after animals and natural organisms. For example the royal clan belonged to the Bena Ng'andu or Crocodile clan. Other clans included Bena Bowa, Mfula, miti, Ng'uni and Nsofu. The Bemba adopted matrilineal succession.

#### **4) ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

The Bemba practised shifting cultivation called the Chitemene system, because of the acidity of the soil. The ash from the burnt vegetation neutralised the soil. They grew millet, sorghum and cassava. They did not keep cattle due to tsetse flies, so they raided neighbouring tribes such as the Mambwe for cattle.

#### **5) DECLINE OF THE BEMBA KINGDOM**

In 1883 Chitapankwa died and his brother Chitimukulu Sampa succeeded him while his nephew Chiponda became a new senior Chief Mwamba. Unlike Chitapankwa these new leaders lacked good leadership qualities and often quarrelled over succession of the throne. Thus these divisions began in the Bemba kingdom resulting into two separate realms.

By 1893, a white Father Bishop Dupont came to Lubemba and made friendship with Mwamba. In 1896 Dupont influenced the Bemba chief to accept British protection and the same year 1896 the B.S.A Company declared Lubemba a British protectorate. Kasama was built as an administrative Boma. The Bemba easily submitted or accepted British protection and by 1897 they ceased to be dominant tribe in north-eastern Zambia.

### **B. THE LUYI KINGDOM (LOZI KINGDOM)**

#### **1) ORIGIN**

The Luyi (Luyana) meaning people of the river are believed to have migrated from the Luba-Lunda Empire Kingdom in the Democratic Republic of Congo today into Zambia around 16<sup>th</sup> Century and first settled in Kalabo and then later spread into other parts of Western and Southern Province. On the other hand, the Luyi People believes that they came from Nyambe (God).

#### **2) POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

The first ruler of the Luyi (Lozi) People was Mboo Muyunda (the wise one) the son of Mbuyu Wamwambwa, the daughter and wife Nyambe (God). The traditional title for all Luyi rulers is Litunga (King). The Luyi people believe that since they were first people to settle in the Zambezi flood plain they should rule everyone in the plain.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Litunga of the Luyi People was Ngalama. He unified and centralized the kingdom by bringing everyone on board including the break-away groups such as Mwanambinyi and his group.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Litunga of the Luyi People was Ngombala. He as well continued to unify the kingdom and went on to introduce Dual Litungas (Kings) in the Luyi Kingdom. The first Litunga was to rule over the area occupied by the Luyi People in the Northern Part of Luyi Kingdom and whose capital was Namuso. The second Litunga was to rule over the conquered tribes such as the Subiya, Mashi, Shanjo, Totela and Kwandu in the Southern Part under their capital Lwambi. The Southern part was mostly ruled by the Female Litunga called Mulena Mukwae (Princess Chief).

The 10<sup>th</sup> Litunga of the Luyi People was Mulambwa. He is believed to be the most powerful Litunga who ruled between 1780-1830. He is remembered for having introduced Legal Code concerning theft, adultery and compensation for men killed during wars. He also allowed the Mbunda refugees from Angola to settle in his kingdom under their chiefs Mwene Mundu Manulumbe, Mwene Chitengi Chiyengele and Viemba Kandala. He abolished slave trade with the Mbari and Ovimbundu slave traders from Angola. He introduced new crops such as cassava and new dance called Makishi

### **The reasons for the expansion or growth of the Luyi Kingdom**

1. The effective system of government which runs from Litunga to Ngambela (Prime Minister) a head of National Council (Mulongwanji) made up of Senior Indunas to Lilalo (districts) headed by Junior Indunas to village headmen.
2. The well organised army that conquered and defeated many tribes such as Subiya, Mashi, Shanjo, Totela and Kwandu.
3. The strong economy supported by Zambezi River through the continued supply of water to crops and animals.
4. The annual traditional ceremony along Zambezi River called Kuomboka (meaning "getting out of the water"). The Litunga established two palaces one at Lealui in the flood plains and the other at Limulunga in the dry area. The Litunga would travel in a Royal Barge Boat called Nalikwanda from Lealui in floods area to Limulunga in dry area.
5. The Religious belief of Luyi People being descendants of Nyambe (God) made them to be obedient and respectful to their Litunga.
6. Ancestral belief of Luyi People that Grave Guardian called Nameto or Namboti had spiritual powers to communicate to Nyambe (God) where the Litunga should be buried made people to fear and respect towards the Litunga.

### **3) SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

The Luyi People lived on the flood plains of the Zambezi River. They built their villages on termite mounds or they made mounds of stones to make their homes higher due to floods during the rainy season. However, those could not manage to make mounds each year, when the floods came; the people had to move dry lands to escape the floods.

This included the Litunga who moved from in a Royal Barge Boat called Nalikwanda from Lealui in floods area to Limulunga in dry area. The Luyi people traced their descent from either the father's side of the family or the mother's side of the family. They believe that the child belonged to both sides of the family.

### **4) ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

The Luyi People's economic activities were based on

#### **i. Crop Farming**

The Floods ensured that the earths of the plains were rich and fertile and Crops like sorghum, maize and root crops were grown.

**ii. Fishing:**

The Lozi caught fish from the Zambezi and its tributaries using nets and spears.

**iii. Pastoral farming**

The flood plains also offered good grazing hence supporting the pastoral farming.

**5) DECLINE OF THE LUYI KINGDOM**

1. The conquered people in the Southern part of the kingdom spoke languages different from SiLuyana which was spoken by the Litunga and the Luyi People in the Northern Part. This made them to become disloyal to the Litunga claiming that they were not part of him. This made them to support the Kololo when they arrived in the Luyi kingdom in 1805.
2. The dual kingship introduced by Ngombala made the kingdom weak and divided especially after the death of Litunga Mulambwa in 1830.
3. The death of Litunga Mulambwa led to the power struggle between his successors, Silumelume and another junior Litunga, Mubukwanu. The fight between the two brothers made it possible for the Kololo people under Sebitwane to take over the kingdom.
4. During the Sebitwane's rule SiLuyana the language of the Luyi People was replaced with Sesutu the language of the Kololo. Also Sebitwane changed the kingdom's name from Luyi to Lozi and called the conquered people of Luyi Kingdom as Makalaka.

**6) THE RECLAIMING OF THE LOZI KINGDOM**

After the death of Sekeletu in 1864 Sipopa a Luyi leader in exile organized a strong army and defeated the Kololo people and claimed the Lozi kingdom back. Sipopa was later overthrown and replaced by Litunga Mwanawina in 1876. Later too in 1878 Litunga Mwanawina was overthrown by Litunga Lubosi. Litunga Lubosi later called himself Lewanika and was temporarily overthrown by Induna Tatila Akafuna and Mataa, however he claimed his kingship in 1885 and continued ruling up to 1916. Since, then the Lozi Kingdom has continued to exist.

**C. THE LUNDA KINGDOM OF MWATA KAZEMBE**

**1. ORIGIN**

The kingdom of Kazembe started as a result of the expansion of the already rising Lunda kingdom of Mwatayamvwo Muteba after 1680. Muteba wanted to expand his kingdom eastwards so as to control the salt and copper deposits in the Luapula and Katanga areas.

Hence around 1700 Mwatayamvwo sent Mutanda Yembe Yembe eastwards to conquer the weaker tribes and establish a tributary kingdom on behalf of Mwatayamvwo.

Mutanda Yembe Yembe later proved disloyal by not handing over items of trade collected from the conquered people to his master. To this effect Chinyanta, one of Mwatayamvwo's royal officials reported Mutanda Yembe Yembe's disloyalty to Mwatayamvwo. When Mutanda Yembe Yembe heard this he immediately killed Chinyanta.

However, Mwatayamvwo went ahead and defeated Mutanda Yembe Yembe. As a reward for the loyalty of Chinyanta, Mwatayamvwo appointed Ng'anda Bilonda (son to Chinyanta) as the chief of the Luapula area and gave him a praise title known as Mwata Kazembe.

With this title Ng'anda Bilonda conquered all the surrounding tribes in the Luapula valley and built his capital at Mwansabombwe 800 km away from Mwatayamvwo in about 1740.

During his military campaigns Ng'anda Bilonda drowned in the Lualaba River and was replaced by Kanyembo as the second Kazembe. By 1760 Kanyembo died and was replaced by Lukwesa who became Kazembe III. Lukwesa further expanded Kazembe's kingdom.

## **2. POLITICAL ORGANISATION/EXPANSION**

The Lunda were a centralised society. Mwata Kazembe was paramount chief. He was followed by senior chiefs, chiefs and lower level chiefs and headmen.

All senior chiefs were appointed by the Mwata Kazembe from his family. When the paramount chief died, one of the senior chiefs succeeded him.

They also practised perpetual kingship whereby a new king assumed the identity of the one he replaced. Good leadership by the reigning Kazembe further expanded the kingdom and well organised armies.

## **3. SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

They were patrilineal and later changed to matrilineal because of the tribes they conquered and incorporated. Social class was very important among the Lunda. Those connected with the Kazembe and chiefs were called ba Lunda, those connected with cultivation were called ba Lungu, while those connected with fishing were called ba Shila. The Lunda believed in clans and each clan believed in Ntulo or clan house from where the members were supposed to have originated.

## **4. ECONOMIC ORGANISATION**

The Lunda had a lot of natural resources due to the fertile Luapula valley. They did a number of farming activities and grew crops such as Sorghum, millet, groundnuts and cassava.

They also kept livestock such as chickens, goats and ducks. They also hunted wildlife. Tribute was collected from the conquered people.

The Lunda also participated in the Long distance trade with the Arabs, Portuguese, Swahili and the Nyamwezi. The middlemen in the Western route were the Imbangala and Portuguese pombeiros.

These brought guns, gun powder, cloth and other manufactured goods to the Lunda and exchanged them with slaves, Ivory and copper. The middlemen in the Eastern route were the Bisa.

Another route going northwards had the Yao as middlemen. Kazembe monopolized trade and all trade was conducted at his capital. The visit of De-lacerda in 1798 influenced other explorers to come to the kingdom.

## **5. DECLINE**

1. After 1850 the kingdom declined due to
2. Loss of long distance trade through the Bisa middlemen who were attacked by the Bemba

3. The visit of Tip-tib who interfered with the Western trade route
4. Disloyalty of the junior chiefs
5. Succession wars(1840's-1880's)
6. Activities of Msiri of the Yeke
7. Final blow came in 1890 with the BSA company rule

## **D. THE CHEWA KINGDOM OF UNDI**

### **1. ORIGIN**

The development of Undi kingdom was as a result of the succession dispute between Kalonga and Undi. After being defeated in the dispute, Undi, brother of Kalonga Masura broke away from Kalonga. He migrated westwards taking with him important female members of Kalonga. He later settled in the Chadiza and Katete districts of Zambia. There he conquered the Chewa and declared himself the ruler and built his capital at Mano. The kingdom began to expand from Mano.

### **2. POLITICAL ORGANISATION**

The Chewa was politically a centralised society. They were ruled by chiefs, subordinate or tributary chiefs and village headmen. The people were organised in clans. They are two large clans: the Phiri or mountain clan from Kaphirintiwa mountain in Malawi and the Banda clan. The Phiri were associated with the ruling class-the chiefs while the Banda were specialists in traditional healing methods and magical powers. A village was led by a headman called Mfumu. Above the village headman or woman was subordinate chiefs. These paid regular tribute to the paramount chief. They also provided men as warriors in time of war. At the top of the political structure were the paramount chiefs.

### **3. SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

The Chewa were a matrilineal society. They believed in the extended family. Women were highly regarded. This was because they were recognised as reproducers of the lineage. Property and land rights were inherited through the mother. Elder brothers of the mothers, called Nkhoswe were the guardians of the lineage and were mentors to their sisters' sons. Traditionally, the Chewa identified themselves by having special tattoo called mphini. Traditionally they came together annually to celebrate the kulamba

### **4. RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION**

Undi controlled rain making shrines of Msinja in Lilongwe and Luangwa valley. He established a female rain maker called Makewana at Masinja to be in charge of the Shrine spiritual centre for all the Chewa people. Religious centre of the Chewa was controlled, maintained and protected by Undi. It made people respect and fear his powers.

### **5. ECONOMIC ORGANISATION**

The tribute system and trade system were the main important factors of the Undi's expansion. There was plenty of Gold and Ivory in his Kingdom. The presence of these items attracted the Portuguese traders to the Kingdom.

To obtain the Ivory and Gold, the Undi made his subjects to pay tribute to him. Undi sold Ivory, slaves and gold to the Portuguese through the Chikunda middlemen and in return he obtain guns, beads and clothes and other goods. He

used his wealth to reward his junior chiefs. Thus the chewe were farmers, pastoralists and hunters. They grew such crops like the maize, cassava, tobacco and groundnuts.

## **6. DECLINE**

The kingdom was too large to govern and communication was difficult. He lost control of his sub-chiefs. Disloyalty of subordinate chiefs. They started making separate agreements with the Portuguese in respect to land and trade. Further, illegal hunting of ivory tusks-The Chikunda and the Portuguese started illegal hunting of elephants and got both ivory and tusks. Effects of slave trade-increased warfare and the defeat were taken as slaves. Undi's kingdom was robbed of stability. Not only that, political power of the Portuguese- Some become local chiefs over local people. Others set up prazoes. Lack of a well organised army. Undi's powers were religious and vital and not based on well organised army. This was a serious internal weakness. The Ngoni invasion- They were responsible for the final destruction of the kingdom. He also lost control of the spiritual shrines. His people now no longer feared and respected him. Lastly, he lost monopoly, power to collect tribute and political power.

## **E. THE NGONI KINGDOM**

### **1. Origin**

#### **Zangendaba's Ngoni migration 1818-1900**

The Mfecane brought many problems on the Zululand and resulted in three Ngoni speaking people such as, Zwangendaba, the son of Mbekwane who run away from Shaka's attacks with his people through the Amangwane. Then the other two were Soshangane and Nxaba. In 1831, Soshangane firstly defeated Zwangendaba in Mozambique and later Nxaba was defeated as well. Thus, Zwangendaba went southwards of Zimbabwe, where his soldiers destroyed the part of Great Zimbabwe ruins. But while there, Nxaba defeated Zwangendaba at Bulawayo.

From there, Zwangendaba's group went northward to cross the Zambezi River near Zumbo in 1835 where the eclipse of the sun occurred. After crossing this river, they stayed in Nsenga land depleted the silo (storage of grain) and went on to disturb the Chewa kingdom of Undi and defeated them together with the Bisa and the Bemba tribes. Thereafter, they went eastwards into Malawi. From there, they went north-east up of the Mambwe people. There, Zwangendaba settled at Ufipaland (Tanzania) and died there in 1848.

After his death, serious disputes emerged and as a result, the Ngoni were dismantled into many small factions. This was because the first wife had a son called Zansi. But by 1848, Zwangendaba had five wives which caused the disputes. Small groups like, Ntabeni who went to Nyamwezi in Tanzania; Gwangara's Ngoni under Zulu-Gama who moved into Lake Malawi; Mperembe who defeated Chikula-mayembe, these moved to the southern end of Lake of Malawi; Chiwere's Ngoni, these moved to Dowa district in Malawi; and lastly, the Mpezeni's Ngoni who later come back to Zambia's Eastern province and destroyed the Undi's Kingdom completely.

### **2. Economic Organization**

Like the Chewa, the Ngoni were farmers, pastoralists and hunters. They kept cattle with long horns that were called Angoni cattle and apart from that they kept goats and sheep. So a successive economy was based on mixed farming, and the Ngoni thus they cultivated millet, maize, pumpkins, cassava, tobacco and groundnuts. However, to improve

their economy further, the Ngoni people also depended on cattle-raiding which was more common than warfare for land.

### **3. Political**

They had a well-organized and centralized political system. The chief had unquestionable and unlimited authority over the subjects. The chief was also a commander-in-chief of the impis and these consisted of two three battalions (a large group of soldiers that form part of a brigade). So there were divided in smaller groups according to their age, with each group falling under a command of a colonel. The success of Ngoni raids and their conquest of the other tribes is attributed to a well-organized political system. To date, the Ngoni impis do put on animal skins, carry spears and animal shields. However, such dressing happens on Nc'wala ceremony.

### **4. Social**

The Ngoni clan is based on male ancestral or patrilineal system, where males get their heritage from the father. Each clan was led by a chieftain and hence formed the highest social clan. For instance, influential men tried to lead their own clan. The power of a chieftain often depended on how well he could hold his clan together.

### **5. Decline of the Ngoni under Mpezeni**

The Ngoni kingdom thus declined due to the coming of the British South African Company (BSA) who sought to acquire the North Eastern Rhodesia (NER). So the establishment of this company brought chaos on this area which was connected to the occupation of Nyasaland. Treaties were made between some of the African chiefs through Alfred Sharpe like with Kazembe but except Mpezeni's son Nsingu who denied to concede with the idea. Therefore, it was the German trader Karl Wiese, who claimed to have made a deal on the mineral concession with Ngoni chief of Mpezeni. With this lie, Karl entered into agreement with B.S.C.A and formed the North Charterland Exploration Company thus when the Ngoni under Nsingu decided to fight the Europeans and in the process they lost. Not only that, in 1899 Sharpe finally invaded the Ngoniland and the whites finally ceased the whole land in 1900.

## **TOPIC 16: THE DEVELOPMENT OF SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE**

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

**Slavery** is a system in which one is forced to work for someone, who regards him or her a property to be bought and sold. A **slave** is a person who is owned by another person and is forced to work. Lastly, slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.

### **B. CHARACTERISTICS OF SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE**

These slaves are not paid for their labour; they are taken as property; are completely under the control of their master; henceforth, they can be bought, sold, traded, given as a gift or used to pay off a debt by their master.

### **C. ORIGIN OF SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE**

This began as a result of the coming of Gonzales in Africa, he was a part of the Portuguese explorers in 1440. In that vein, he got ten Africans and took them to Portugal where he presented them to Prince Henry, but the prince desired that these Africans be taught how to read and write and then sent back as missionaries. However, this did not happen.

there and then because the prince had died in 1460. For that reason, in 1492 to 1504 new worlds were created called the north and south Americas in which the European explores had complete dominance. But then, the indigenous people (native Americas) were found living there and thus war erupted and they lost. In addition, they were forced to work in the plantations and mines that these explores created but they could not manage to work.

Thus how come the desire and demand of African labour made the export of slaves to be extended over the Atlantic and to the Americas. Hence the beginning of slave trade and that's how come the Europeans got to establish trading centres like the Elmina castle and forts in West Africa. For instance, over years they got 12 million Africans as slaves to America. Thus slavery involved Africa, European and America.

#### **D. MOTIVES (REASONS) OF SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE**

Through the European expansion and colonisation of new territories that were discovered, Africa became the main target were they could acquire slaves. In that regard, these motives are in terms social, economic and political.

##### **a) SOCIAL**

- i. Lack of a local labour force:-Europeans colonists were not able to fully use the indigenous people due to war that they battled because many of them were killed in the process and also many of these died as a result of the diseases like small pox and measles. Therefore, this made the Europeans to seek other alternatives and come to Africa.
- ii. Getting rid of undesirable members of society:-some young men and women who become misfit in the families and societies were sold as slaves by their relatives or chiefs to get rid of them.
- iii. Role played by Bartolome de las Casas a Spanish priest who spoke against the cruel treatment of the native Americas and formulated laws that protected them. But then, these laws did not defend Africans and hence the European nations looked to Africa for slaves.
- iv. Indentured (contract) servants from Europe which colonists brought to do their hard work. However, the indentured servants did not adapt well with the tropical conditions.

##### **b) ECONOMIC**

- i. Role played by the Industrial Revolution:-this developed due to the discovery of the steam engine and other types of machines. These made possible the manufacturing of goods at a large-scale. As such, they led to the high demand for raw materials from the colonies. This meant that the colonists needed a constant flow of cheap labour.
- ii. Indebtedness:-families that were heavily indebted sold themselves or some of their children to offset or get rid of the debts.
- iii. The need for cheap labour for plantations: - with the discovery of new crops such as cotton, sugarcane and tobacco which grew nicely in the tropical climate of new colonies in Americas. These were then exported back to Europe and hence the need for a large source of cheap labour.
- iv. Making money from African slaves (profitability): the plantation and mine owners decided to that best and cheapest labour was from Africa. Traders like Arabs also realised that more money was in the supply of slaves.

Therefore, many European nations like the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, English and French became more interested as well.

**c) POLITICAL**

- i. Wars: - when one chiefdom raided and defeated another, young men and women would be captured and taken away to work as domestic servants or sold as slaves.
- ii. Desire to expand to African influence: - the more a chiefdom the slaves it had, the more powerful it became. Leaders used slaves on their farms to grow crops and build fortified cities or defensive structures like walls and ditches.
- iii. To expand European influence:-European nations that had more slaves to work in the factories and plantations in their colonies in the New World produced more goods for export. Henceforth, this strengthened their political influence.

**E. MAIN SLAVE TRADE ROUTES IN AFRICA**

**1. North Africa**

- Arabs traders from North Africa travelled across the Sahara Desert to west. They exchanged salt, horse, weapons and clothes for slaves.
- Slaves were taken to slave markets in North Africa

**2. West Africa**

- With the arrival of Europeans West Africa became the most important area from where slaves

**3. East Africa**

- Arabs shipped slaves across the Indian Ocean to the Arabian Peninsula and Far East.
- Later, Europeans also shipped slaves from east Africa to their colonies. These were: the **French** and **Portuguese**.
- The Main slave markets were: **Mombasa, Zanzibar, Kilwa, Beira, Sofala, Quelimane**

**F. THE TRIANGULAR SLAVE TRADE**

- The triangular slave trade, as known as the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, took place across the Atlantic Ocean between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The triangular slave trade was organized in three major.
- Each stage involved a different continent: Europe, Africa and the Americas.

**Stages in the triangular slave trade**

**1. Stage1:** Europe to Africa

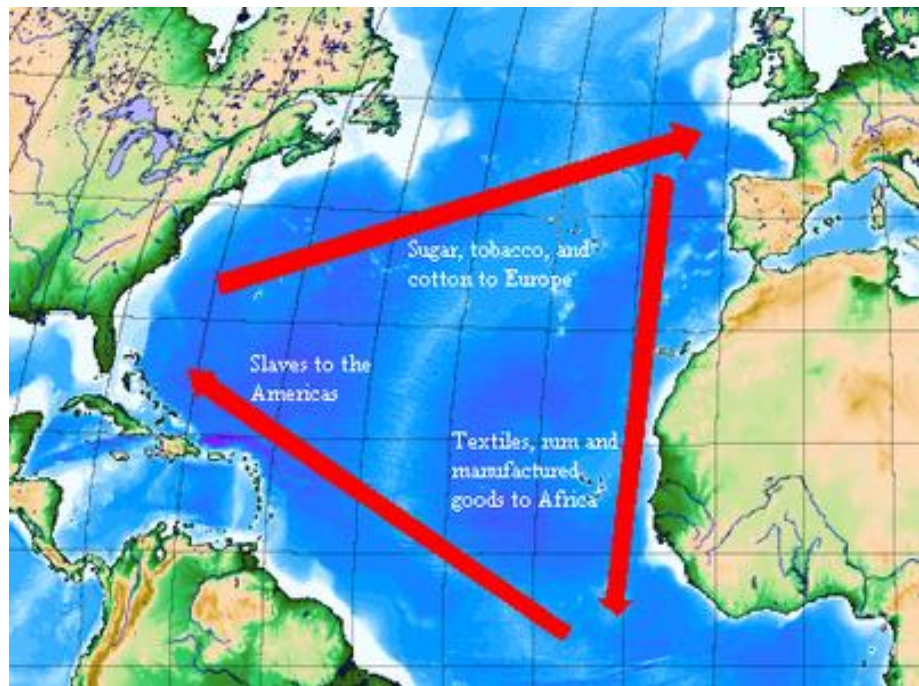
- European traders sailed to Africa with ships full of goods, such as guns and gun powder, cloths, beads and glass ware

## 2. **Stage 2:** Africa to Americas

- European traders exchanged their goods for African slaves at places such as the Gold coast (Ghana): Slave Coast (Senegal) and Grain Coast (Nigeria).
- Slaves were shipped to the Americas (new world) to work in plantations

## 3. **Stage 3:** Americas to Europe

- The profit made from selling the slaves were taken back to Europe where it could pay for more goods to trade in Africa again.



Map showing triangular slave trade

## **G. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND SLAVE TRADE**

- Abolition of slavery and slave trade is the official end of slavery

### **Factors that helped in the abolition of slavery**

1. The rise of humanitarians such as Christians and scholars who condemned slave trade on moral grounds
2. Influential abolitionists such e.g. William Wilberforce and Abraham Lincoln
3. High death rate of sailors in the English Navy
4. Success of slave revolts
5. The industrial revolution
6. Slaves had become less profitable

## People who were instrumental in the abolition of slavery and slave trade

### 1. William Wilberforce

- Was a British politician who campaigned against slavery and the slave trade in the British Empire.
- He was a humanitarian who was strongly opposed to slavery and the slave trade.
- William Wilberforce and other humanitarians believed that all people regardless of colour were equal and that they were all created in the image of God. They condemned the slave trade as evil and unchristian and began to campaign against it.
- These campaigns led to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade

### Stages of the abolition of slavery in Britain

- **Somerset Case of 1772:** this court case was the first step in the abolition of slavery in the British Empire. Granville Sharpe a leading British humanitarian defended a slave who had escape from his owner. This led to the chief judge in Britain stating that slavery was so odious that it could only be stopped by law and there was no such law in England.
- **Society for Effecting the Abolition of slave trade (1787):** this society was formed to apply pressure on the British government through a mass campaign to ban the slave trade.
- **Anti-slavery Trade act of 1807:** the British parliament passed a law that banned the slave trade. This meant that British ships were banned from carrying slaves. The British navy enforced this ban on the slave trade.
- **.Emancipation act of 1833:** with this law slavery it was finally abolished in the British Empire. This meant that slaves had to be freed in Britain and all its colonies

### 2 .Abraham Lincoln

- Abolishing slavery even proved to be harder to achieve in the USA than in Britain and other countries such as France. It took a civil war before abolishing could be achieved in the USA. The person who played a leading role in the abolition of slavery in the USA was President Abraham Lincoln.
- **Slave states and Free states:** In the early 1800s views in the USA were divided between those of the slave states in the south and Free states in the North where slavery had already been abolished.
- **Abolition campaign in the USA:** By the 1830s white people and freed slaves in the North started abolition campaign. They believed that slavery was against their Christian faith and the founding principles of the United States.
- **Civil war between North and south:** Abraham Lincoln was elected as president of the United States in 1860. His strong anti-slavery views were not acceptable to the southern states. Eleven southern states broke away from the United States following his election. The breakaway by the southern states led to the civil war between the south and north.
- **Emancipation proclamation (1863) and Thirteenth Amendment (1865):** In January 1863 during the civil war president Abraham Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation. This was an official statement that

declared all enslaved people in the south free. The proclamation made slavery in the United States of America illegal. This ensured that when the Northern states won the civil war it would end slavery in the south. In December 1865 (eight months after the end of the civil war), the Thirteenth Amendment was formerly adopted by the parliament of the USA. This amendment changed the Constitution of the USA to state that slavery would no longer exist within the United States.

### **Other factors that helped in the abolition of slavery**

Slavery was finally abolished because of :

- **High deaths rate of sailors in the English Navy** who were enforcing the ban on the slave trade made the British government to finally abolish slavery because they needed men to fight in the war against France.
- **Success of slave revolts:** places such as Barbados and saint Dominguez, this posed a threat to European and American governments
- **Industrial revolution:** slaves were replaced by machines which did work faster. This made slave become a social nuisance as they turned to petty crimes.
  - I. Britain established Freetown in Sierra Leone to resettle freed slaves
  - II. The Americans resettled free slaves in Liberia.

## **TOPIC 17: ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS**

### **1) INTRODUCTION**

**Imperialism:** refers to the belief in empire-building or the policy of extending the rule or influence of a country over other countries.

The **scramble for Africa means the rush by European powers to acquire territories in Africa.** It began in the second half of the 19th century; that is, after 1850.

- By 1880 the scramble resembled a race which was likely to result into armed conflicts among European powers themselves.
- To avoid the conflict a conference was convened at Berlin in Germany in 1884-85 under the initiative of Germany Chancellor Bismarck. This came to be known as the Berlin Conference.
- This started the process of **colonization** of Africa, during which most of Africa became colonies of different European countries.

### **2) Aims of European imperialism and the scramble for Africa.**

#### **a) Political aims**

- Many European countries wanted to **protect their growing trade with Africa.** This led to competition between different nations to increase their control of larger parts of Africa.
- Some European nations acquired colonies for **prestige or as a sign of power and status.** Each nation fought for the position of the imperial power.

- Some major nations such as Britain, France and Germany acquired lands in Africa for military purposes. They wanted to **establish military bases** to protect their overseas possessions.

b) **Economic aims**

- The raw materials from the New World were no longer enough so the European nation started looking at **Africa as a new source for raw material.**
- Europeans needed a market for their products

c) **Social aims**

- European countries wanted places in Africa to **resettle their freed slaves** after the abolition of slavery and slave trade. For example they established Sierra Leone and Liberia.
- European nations wanted to **change the traditional African** way of living to Western ways. This would lead to Africans buying more Western goods from European traders.

d) **Religious and humanitarian aims**

- **Missionaries and explorers** opened up the interior of Africa. Their reports about the riches of Africa encouraged the scramble.
- Missionaries also wanted **protection of their countries' governments** against the slave traders such as Swahili Arabs who did not approve of the presence of Christian missionaries.

**3) Exploration of Africa by Europeans**

- European explorers from various countries travelled into parts of Africa that were still unknown to Europeans.
- The Europeans did not know much about the interior of Africa and hence called Africa the **Dark Continent.**

**Factors that influenced European exploration of Africa**

A number of factors encouraged Europeans to explore the interior of Africa:

1. **Geographical motives:** They wanted to know where the sources and **estuaries** of major rivers such as the Nile, Niger and Congo were. This would enable them to use them as waterways to reach the African interior.
2. **Industrial revolution:** the industrial revolution led to the invention of better weapons, so that explorers could defend themselves better against any dangers from people or animals along the way. The discovery of medicines such as quinine helped to protect them against diseases such as malaria.
3. **Missionary influence:** They encouraged other people, such as doctors, traders and teachers, to come to Africa. Missionary societies provided funding to explorers so that they could open up the interior for the spreading of Christianity
4. **Roles of the African association:** the African association started in London in 1788, it was a British club whose members supported the exploration of Africa especially west Africa.

**Early European exploration of Africa**

European explorers started crossing the Atlantic and Indian Ocean in the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Portuguese were the first European explorers of Africa. This was so because of:

- I. Work of Prince Henry the Navigator who established a school for sailors and shipbuilding.
- II. Portugal's geographical position near the Atlantic Ocean enabled her people to learn the science of sailing fast.
- III. Portugal needed supplement her poor economy in Europe. Portugal started sending men to find the sea route to India and search for raw material

#### **Some of the early Portuguese explorers included:**

- In 1483, Dio Cao reached the mouth of the Congo (Zaire) river opening the door Portuguese to enter the Congo kingdom later
- In 1488, Bartholomew Diaz **circumnavigated** the Cape and named it cape of storms. It was later renamed to Cape of Good Hope by the King of Portugal.
- In 1497-1498, Vasco da Game circumnavigated the cape all the way to India. At malindi in East Africa Da Gama found a Hindu Pirate Majid who escorted him to India.

#### **European exploration of Africa in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries**

- During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, various **explorers** started exploring the interior of Africa.

#### **Main European explorers of Africa**

##### **West Africa**

##### **i. Mungo Park**

- West Africa was opened to Europeans by a Scottish explorer called Mungo Park.
- In 1795, the African association employed him to find the source and the **course** of the Niger River, and to find out if it was **Navigable**.

##### **First journey (1795-1797)**

- In June 1795, Park started his journey from Gambia
- He travelled through the semi- desert area of Karta. He was captured and held prisoner for four months by the chief of the Muslim people called Moors. He escaped with only his hat and his compass.
- On 20<sup>th</sup> July 1796, near Segon, he reached the river Niger that he was looking for. He realized that the river flowed eastwards.
- He travelled downstream to Silla before returning to the coast, and from there back to England. There he published a book called ***Travels in the interior of Africa.***

##### **Second Journey (1805)**

- Park returned to West Africa in January 1805. But this **expedition** ended in a disaster. Along the way, most of Park's travelling companions died due to tropical diseases. Park and the last survivors drowned at Bussa around November while trying to escape from a hostile tribe.

## ii. **Richard Lander**

- He was also an Englishman. He came to Africa with His brother John Lander in 1830.
- He discovered the mouth of the Niger around 1831. This flowed into the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic.
- He returned to England in 1831. But in 1834 Richard Lander returned to Nigeria and was attacked by Africans and died from wounds.

## iii. **René Calili`e**

- In 1828, the French explorer René Calili`e became the first European to return alive from the city of Timbuktu. Previously, Europeans only knew about this city from the Arab traders.

## **East Africa**

### **i. Richards Francis Burton and John Hanning Speke**

- Richards Burton explored the Arabian Peninsula before setting off with John Hanning Speke from 1857 – 1858 to search for the source of the Nile River in East Africa.
- They were the first Europeans to reach Lake Tanganyika in 1858. However, they realised from its position that it could not be the source of the Nile.
- Burton became ill, but Speke continued with a new European travelling partner, James Grant, to a lake in the North that he called Lake Victoria.
- He claimed that Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile. He was proved right by Henry Morton Stanley in 1874.

## **Central Africa**

### **i. Henry Morton Stanley**

#### *Expedition to find Livingstone*

- Henry Morton Stanley was a journalist for an American newspaper called the New York Herold.
- He first travelled to Africa in 1871 to try and solve the mystery of what happened to David Livingstone. Nothing had been heard of Livingstone for three years, so many people thought he had died.
- He met Livingstone at **Ujiji** in 1871.
- Stanley's journey was a major expedition, with a team of more than 200 porters and local guides. One of these guides was Sidi Mubarak Bombay who first started his life as a slave and later became a guide for many explorers.

#### *Exploring the Congo area*

- In November 1874, Stanley set off from Zanzibar on a major expedition to carry on confirming the source of the Nile. He circumnavigated Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika.

- Stanley moved west of the Lualaba River, which proved to be the start of the Congo River, all the way to the West coast of Africa. They reached the coast on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1877.
- From 1879 to 1884, Stanley worked for the king **Leopold II of Belgium** in the Congo area after the British government refused to help him. This started the process of creating a Belgian colony.

## **ii. Mary Kingsley**

- Mary Kingsley made two trips to the north of the Congo River between 1893 and 1895.
- She was unusual for an explorer of that time. Firstly, she was a woman when most explorers were men. Secondly, she travelled on her own with just a few guides.
- Other explorers used teams of African porters to carry to carry all the goods they took with them.
- Her aim was not just to explore. She also wanted to find out more about the life and religions of the people in the areas that she visited.

## **North Africa**

### **i. Gerard Way, Georg Schweinfurt and Gustav Nachtigal**

These three explored Southern Morocco, the Sahara and the Sudan.

Nachtigal confirmed stories of the tiny people called Pygmies in Central Africa.

### **Southern and central Africa**

David Livingstone is generally regarded as the greatest European Explorer of Africa.

#### **i. David Livingstone**

Dr David Livingstone came to Africa as a missionary in the southern Africa in 1841. However, from 1853 he spent the rest of his life until his death in 1873 exploring large parts of central Africa.

#### **Background**

- Dr David Livingstone was born in Blantyre, Scotland in 1813.
- He had difficulties in education such that he started work in a cotton factory at the age of ten.
- He continued learning through night school which earned him a place at Glasgow University where graduated as a medical doctor, after which he joined the London Missionary Society (LMS) in the Northern Cape.
- He undertook shorter trips through the Northern Cape and what is now Botswana, and reached the land of the Kololo where he met king Sebitwane.

#### **First journey (1852-1856)**

- Livingstone began the first major journey of exploration in 1852. He travelled north, passing through Kuruman, Koboleng and Mobosta until he reached Linyanti. From there he travelled up the Zambezi River in search of malaria – free site for a mission station.
- In 1854, he returned to Linyanti. After resting for some months, he travelled downstream along the Zambezi River in 1855. On the Batoka Plateau, he met Chief Monze.

- On this journey, he became the first European to see the waterfall locally as “Mosi-o-tunya” (the smoke that thunders). He named it after the British Queen.
- In 1856, he reached Quelimane in what is now Mozambique, and sailed back to England.
- In England, he published a book called *missionary travels and researches in the southern Africa*. He also made speeches to influence people to take up missionary work in Africa.

### **Second journey (1858- 1864)**

- In 1858, Livingstone returned to Africa as a British consul in Mozambique to oppose the slave trade. From there he went on his second journey through Eastern and Central Africa.
- Livingstone started his second journey from Quelimane and sailed upstream in the Zambezi River. His aim was to see if the **Zambezi River was Navigable**.
- After he was stopped by the Cabora Bassa rapids, he explored the Shire River and Highlands. He encouraged the setting up of a mission station at Magomero in what is now Malawi.
- Livingstone then continued trying to navigate inland along the Ruvuma River. However, increasing costs and the failure to find a navigable River led to the British Government cancelling the expedition. Livingstone returned to England.

### **Third journey (1866-1873)**

- Livingstone started his third journey from Zanzibar in March 1866, in search of the **source of the Nile River**.
- He travelled up the Ruvuma River, passed through Kota-Kota on the southern top of Lake Nyasa (now called Malawi) and entered the present day Eastern province of Zambia.
- He crossed the Luangwa River and the Muchinga escarpment. He then entered Lubemba.
- In 1871, he met Henry Morton Stanley at Ujiji, a journalist from the New York Herald to go back to England, but Livingstone refused.
- After this, Livingstone crossed the Bemba Plateau and entered the Bangweulu Swamps. Here he caught a terrible fever and finally died on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1873 at Chitambo Village.
- His African servants Chuma and Susi buried his heart and organs under a tree. They embalmed his body and carried it to the east coast of Africa. From there his body was shipped back to England.
- He was buried in Westminster Abbey in London, England.

### **Achievements of David Livingstone**

- a) He set up a route for traders and missionaries
- b) He made known the evils of slave trade to the outside world
- c) As a result of his work successful missions were later set up
- d) His exploration work led to other explorers following his examples.

## **European occupation of Central Africa**

### **Agents instrumental in European occupation of Central Africa**

- Missionaries
- hunters
- concession seekers
- Cecil John Rhodes and British South Africa (BSA) Company

#### **1. Missionaries**

- Missionaries faced resistance from slave traders who did not approve their opposition of slave trade and some Africans resisted being converted to Christianity. These resistances led the missionaries to seek protection from the British government by encouraging the government to set colonies in the area.

### **Main mission societies in central Africa**

#### **Roman Catholic Church**

- In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Catholic groups such as the White Fathers set up mission stations in what is now Zambia.
- In 1895, Kayambi Mission was set up in the of Chief Makasa
- In 1896, Chilubula Mission was up in the area of Mwamba

#### **Universal Mission to Central Africa (UMCA)**

- In 1860, Bishop Mackenzie set up a mission station at Magamero in what is now Malawi. However, it was abandoned after he and other members died of Malaria
- The UMCA returned to Malawi in 1882. Chauncy Maples set up a mission station at Likoma Island.
- Likoma Mission became the headquarters of the Anglican Church in the area.

#### **Free Church of Scotland (FCS)**

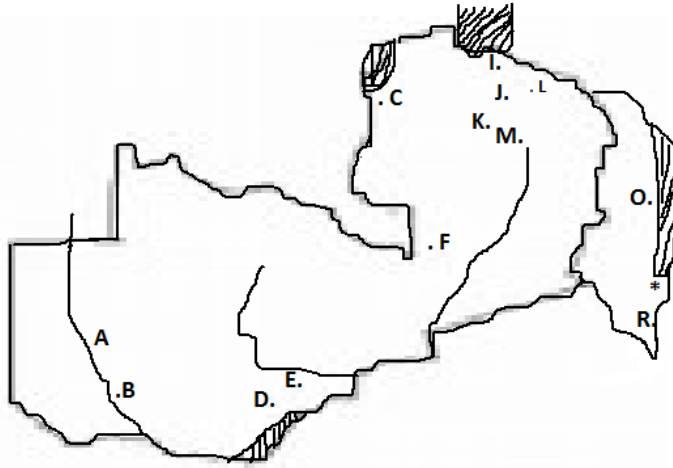
- This mission society was set up in memory of David Livingstone
- In 1875, Robert laws set up a mission station at cape Maclear on the southern tip of Lake Malawi.
- In 1881, the station was moved to Kondore, it became known as the Livingstone

#### **London Missionary Society (LMS)**

- The LMS mainly set up mission stations in what is now Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- In Zambia, James Helmore and Roger Price set up a mission station at Buluzi in 1859.
- They also set up mission stations at Kambole in Mporokoso, Mbereshi in Kazembe and Mwenzo and Chitambo in Serenje

**KEY**

- A - Lealui
- B - Sesheke
- C - Mbereshi
- D - Chikuni
- E - Rusangu
- F - Chitambo
- K - Chilubula
- M - Lubwa mission
- \* - Cape maclear
- L - Mwenzo



**Map showing: some mission stations**

## 2. Hunters

- Reports from ivory hunter who wrote about vast deposits of gold deposits attracted European interest in Southern Africa.

## 3. Concession seekers

- A concession is an official licence granted by land owners or government that allows work such as mining or drilling for oil to be carried out in a specific area of land
- Concession seekers wanted to get mineral rights. This meant that they wanted to get concessions that gave them control of areas of land where they could then search for minerals such as copper or gold.

## ii. Cecil John Rhodes and the British South Africa Company

Cecil John Rhodes

- Cecil Rhodes was one of the main promoters of British rule in Southern Africa. Rhodes was a British imperialist who made his fortune with his mining company, De Beers, after the discovery of diamonds in South Africa mining politics.
- Rhodes strongly believed in British imperialism, and therefore used his fortune to expand British`s empire in Africa.
- However, his immediate aim was to occupy Mashonaland and Matabeleland in what is now Zimbabwe. He believed gold could be mined there.

## The British South Africa (BSA) Company

- Cecil John Rhodes used his influence to establish colonial control over the area that is now known as Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi.

- He achieved this through a series of events that led to his new company, the British South Africa (BSA) Company, gaining over the area.

## **Occupation of Southern Rhodesia**

### **1. Moffat Treaty (1888)**

- Rhodes was concerned that the Portuguese in Mozambique, the Germans in German West Africa (now Namibia) and the Boers in the Transvaal would threaten his plans to start mining for gold in Mashonaland and Matabeleland in what is now Zimbabwe.
- He therefore used the missionary John Scott Moffat Treaty with the British on 11 February 1888.
- **A treaty** is a formal agreement between one or more countries. Lobengula also agreed not to sign any treaty with other parties without informing the British.
- Lobengula believed that the Moffat Treaty was a treaty of friendship between him and the British Queen Victoria.
- The Matabele King faced threats from rivals who did not accept his rule.
- He therefore, thought the treaty would help him against his enemies. Only later did Lobengula and John Scott Moffat realise that the real aim was to bring the area under British control.

### **Rudd Concession (1888)**

- To strengthen his position in Matabeleland, Rhodes sent a group of businessmen, led by Charles Rudd, to the area to obtain a gold concession.
- Lobengula believed that it gave Rhodes and his associates a limited mining concession. However, the concession was actually a gold concession for the entire Matabele Kingdom.

### **Charter for the British South Africa Company (1889)**

- In 1889, the British government granted a royal charter to the British South Africa (BSA) Company, which had been set up by Rhodes to exploit the mineral rights in Matabeleland.
- This meant that the British government recognised the Rudd Concession as a real agreement between Lobengula and the businessmen.

### **Occupation of Matabeleland and Mashonaland**

- The BSA Company could now move into Matabeleland with the official approval of the government.
- However, Lobengula refused them entry into the areas under his control.
- In 1890, Lander Starr Jameson, who managed the BSA Company at the time, led an invading force against Lobengula`s kingdom.
- This led to the **occupation of Matabeleland** by the British under the BSA Company.

## **Northern Rhodesia under the BSA Company**

Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) was occupied in two main ways:

- I. **North Western Rhodesia** was occupied through signing of treaties with some chiefs, especially the Litunga of the Buluzi.
- II. **North Western Rhodesia** was occupied through battles, defeating chiefs who resisted colonial rule. For example Chitimukulu of the Bemba, Mpezeni of the Ngoni and Mwata Kazembe of the Lunda.

### **Colonisation of North Western Rhodesia**

- British rule over the **Barotseland**, the area controlled by the Litunga of the Lozi, was established through a series of treaties. This area became North Western Rhodesia.

#### **1. Ware Concession (1889)**

- In 1885, Lubosi was restored as Litunga of the Lozi after tatila Akufana had overthrown him.
- He also faced threats from Ndebele raids and European hunters and concession seekers.
- In 1889, Lubosi therefore asked for British protectorate from Sidney Shippard, the British administrator Bechuanaland (now Botswana).
- Before the British could respond, the Litunga signed the Ware Concession of 1889 with Henry Ware.
- Henry Ware sold the concession of Cecil John Rhodes in 1890.

#### **2. Lochner Treaty (1890)**

- Cecil John Rhodes sent Frank Lochner to the Litunga as his personal representative. Lochner had the support of Khama, the king of Bechuanaland, as well as the missionary Francis Coillard.
- This led to the Lochner Treaty between the Litunga and the BSA Company.
- This treaty granted the BSA company mineral rights in areas that were not settled by the Lozi.
- This treaty granted the BSA Company mineral rights in areas that were not settled by the Lozi, but which the Litunga claimed as belonging to him. After seven years the British sent a representative, Robert Corydon, to the area.
- Corydon found it difficult to administer Buluzi since the treaty did not give them administrative powers.
- He then requested Arthur Lawley to influence Litunga to grant him administrative powers.

#### **3. Lawley Treaty**

- The Lawley Treaty of 1898 granted the BSA Company administrative powers in the area that Litunga claimed to be his.

#### **4. Orders in Council**

- The responsibilities and involvement of BSA in the Orders in Council of 1899 were:

1. The area of the Lozi became known as North Western Rhodesia
2. Barotseland would fall under a representative of the BSA

3. The Litunga remained in control; over Bulozhi between Sefula and Lealui

### **5. Corydom treaty (1900)**

- Confirmed the Lawley treat and set out the responsibilities of the British government in Barotseland:

1. The BSA Company would administer the area.

2. They had to provide schools, industries and transport services

3. They were allowed to make land grants to settler in Kalomo and Choma.

- As a result of this treaty settlers began to come to the area.

### **Colonisation of North Eastern Rhodesia**

- The occupation of North Eastern Rhodesia did not happen peacefully, as local tribes resisted the British
- However, the spears of the local tribes were no match for British weapons such as Gatling Machine gun.
- The Ngoni of Mpezeni were defeated in 1897 after a series of battles against the British.
- The Bemba
- In 1899, the British marched into the area of the Lunda chief Mwata Kazembe. His rule had been weakened by disagreement over who succeed him.

### **NOTE:**

- The administrative centre in North-Eastern Rhodesia was Fort Jameson, while in North-Western Rhodesia the capital at first, but was moved to Livingstone.
- North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia were joined in 1911. Livingstone became the first capital city.

### **Results/effects of European imperialism in Africa**

#### **1. Social and humanitarian results**

- Africans adopted European Ways of life. For example, they learned European languages such as English, French and Portuguese. This eroded African culture
- Due to missionary activities, they learned new skills, such as carpentry, bricklaying and tailoring.
- Africans received better medical care and were exposed to European Knowledge about the link between hygiene and good health. For example, they learned how to dig pit latrines.
- Wars that came with imperialism led to deaths.

#### **2. Political results**

- African chiefs lost their power to rule to European colonial administrators.

In addition, Africa was divided into colonies ruled by different European countries.

- The partitioning of Africa/creation of boundaries between colonies according to the wishes of the European colonisers led to the separation of some tribes. For example, the Chewa were now found in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Mozambique.

### 3. Economic results

- Introduction of money which replaced the barter system.
- Colonialists brought their industry technology to Africa
- Africans were introduced to paying substantial hut taxes.

#### Africa Reaction to foreign rule in central Africa

African resistance to colonialism varied from area to area, depending on local conditions.

- **Primary resistance** refers to the early staged when Africans were not yet trying to get rid of the colonial authorities. They mostly protested peacefully against unfair colonial polices.
- **Secondary resistance** refers to later stages when Africans tried to overthrow colonial rule and become independent. They worked for their rights and towards independence through organisations such as welfare societies, trade unions and political partied. In some cases, they undertook armed struggles for independence.

#### Primary resistance

- In Central Africa, primary resistance was mainly led by **independent churches** that broke away from the missionary churches.
- Their African religious leaders believed that the missionaries and colonial governments were guilty of social, political and economic injustices.

In Central Africa, independent churches were set up by religious leaders such as the following:

#### Willy Makolapa

- Makolapa set up the first Ethiopian Church in Barotseland in 1900 after breaking away from the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.
- His preaching was about equality for all races.
- The colonial government did not approve of the Church because of his teachings.

#### Elliot Kamwana

- Kamwana broke away from the Free Church of Scotland in Nyasaland. He became involved in spreading the Watch Tower movement (an American religious movement which later became known as the Jehovah's Witnesses).
- Later he created his own independent church, the "**MIlondo**" or **Watchman mission**. He criticized the colonial administration, taxation, oppressive laws and the loss of land.
- The colonial government and the missionaries did not approve of his approach. They sent him into **exile**, first in South Africa and later in Mauritius.

## Charles Domingo

- Domingo a former student of Robert Laws of the Livingstonia Mission started the Seventh Day Adventists in Malawi.
- He then set up the African Seventh Day Baptist Church in Mozambique.
- Later he joined the British African Congress founded by Joseph Booth, which supported the interests of Africans against their colonial masters.
- He openly spoke out against the white missionaries and the colonial government. This led to him also being sent into exile.

## Mathew Zwimba

- He formed a church in Southern Rhodesia in 1915 that was called church of the **White Bird**.
- This church combined traditional beliefs with the Christian faith.

## John Chilembwe

- He is generally seen as the most important leader of the independent churches in Central Africa. He also led a rebellion,
- Chilembwe, a Yao from Nyasaland, in 1893 became into contact with Joseph Booth, the leader of the Zambezi Industrial Mission in Blantyre. Booth paid for Chilembwe to study **theology** in America from 1899 to 1900.
- On his return, Chilembwe founded the **providence Industrial Mission** in Chiradzulu on the Shire Highlands. By 1911, he had opened a number of schools.
- In 1915, he led a rebellion against the colonial government with the aim: "**Strike a blow and die, for our blood will surely mean something at last.**"

## The main reasons for this Rebellion were the following:

- **Racial discrimination:** The colonial government **discriminated** against Africans and did not allow them to take on responsible positions in government.
- **Hut tax:** Africans had to pay a hut tax, which white farmers did not have to do. The hut tax forced Africans to become laborers on white farms.
- **Mistreatment of farm laborers:** African laborers on white farms were treated very badly by white supervisors. For example, on the large Bruce Estate, the supervisor, W.J. Livingstone, was known for his cruel treatment of workers. Workers had to work for very long hours for little pay. They also had to pay rent for settling on white farms, while also having to pay hut taxes to the government.
- **Insufficient Schools:** Chilembwe complained bitterly about the small number of schools available to Africans. He blamed the missionaries who preached about equality but who did not practice it.
- **Involved of Africans in the First World War (1914-1918);** immediate cause of the 1915 rebellion was the recruitment of Africans by the British to serve as soldiers and porters when the first world war against the

death of so many “white man’s war.” He was the especially bitter that the families of Africans who were killed in the war still had to pay taxes.

- Chilembwe and his men took advantage of the absence of British soldiers and police who were on the border with the Germany colony of Tanganyika (now Tanzania) to prevent a possible German attack.
- The uprising started on the Bruce Estates where Livingstone and other two other whites were killed.
- However, the rebellion was quickly suppressed by the colonial government. Chilembwe was killed on the Mozambique border while trying to escape.

### **Secondary resistance**

- Secondary resistance in Central Africa started through **welfare societies** (also called **Native Associations**) and **trade Unions**.
- The Welfare Societies were formed by mission-educated young Africans.
- They believed that the education they received made them able to take part in the government of their countries.
- At first, their aim was just to inform the government about the complaints of Africans so that the living and working conditions of Africans could be improve.
- However, later these societies were changed into political parties that fought for independence.

### **1. Nyasaland (Malawi)**

- In 1912, the colonial government in Nyasaland (now Malawi) passed a District Administrative Ordinance to prevent educated Africans from having a say in the colonial government.
- This allowed for districts councils in which only chiefs were allowed as representatives. Chiefs were usually older and did not have a missionary education.
- This system of indirect rule allowed the chief to keep their traditional powers, while at the same time the colonial powers used these rulers to impose colonial rule on the Africans

### **Creation of first native associations to resist colonial rule**

- **1912: North Nyasaland Native Association** under the leadership of Levi Mumba with support from Dr Laws
- **1915: Southern Province Native Association**, with Gresham Njilima as its Secretary (the son of one of the people killed during the Chilembwe rebellion)
- **1920 Mombera Native Association.**

### **Note:**

The Associations succeeded in bring African people together and letting them rise above ethnic divisions. This helped to prepare the way for national unity in the fight for independence.

## 2. Northern Rhodesia (Zambia)

- **Welfare societies:** welfare societies in Northern Rhodesia were linked to the native associations in Nyasaland through missionaries who came to work in Northern Rhodesia.

### Main stages in the growing influence of these societies

- **1923: first welfare Association at Mwenzo** in Northern Province, led by David Kaunda, Donald Siwale, Hezekiya Kawosa and Peter Sinkala.
- **1930** the Livingstone Native Association was formed under Isaac Nyirenda and Ernest Matakoto. Other Associations were formed in Lusaka, Choma, Chipata, Mbala Mazabuka and Kasama
- **1964: Federation of Welfare Societies**, led by DautiYamba, united all societies so that they could work together more effectively
- **1948 Northern Rhodesia African National Congress (NRANC)**, led by Godwin Mbikusita Lewanika from the Federation of welfare societies into the first political party.
- **1951: African National Congress (ANC)**, led by Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula became the new name of the NRANC.

### NOTE:

Another form of secondary resistance in Northern Rhodesia was through **trade unions** e.g. in 1948, the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers Union (NRAMWU) was formed led by Lawrence Katilungu.

**NRAMWU** worked together with the political parties that developed from welfare societies to resist colonial rule

## Struggle for Independence in Central Africa

### 1. Nyasaland (Malawi)

- Nyasaland was the first of three areas in the CAF to become independent

### Factors that led the people of Nyasaland to fight for independence:

- **Little Economic Benefit:** Nyasaland gained the least from the federation. For example, it received only 6% of development loans. It was mostly seen as a source of labour
- **Unequal representation:** The people of Nyasaland were unhappy that there was no African representative on the executive council
- **Taxation:** Africans in Nyasaland resented the loss of land to white settler farmers as well as the direct and indirect taxes that Africans had to pay.

### Stages in the struggle for independence

- **1994: Formation of Nyasaland African Congress (NAC)** by leaders such as Wellington Chirwa and Charles Matinga.
- **1955: The Young Turks**, a group of younger, more radical leaders such as H. Chipembe, ChiumeYaleta, Dunduza Chisiza T.D Banda replaced the more moderate older leaders. Their aim was to achieve self-government and a system of one man, one vote.

- **1957: Expansion of congress**, to a mass political party through an active program of recruiting new members.
- **March 1959: states of emergency** declared by the governor, Sir. Robert Armitage, after a series of violent clashes between congress members and colonial officials. There were also strikes, riots and demonstrations, of which the worst was at Nkanda Bay.
- **July 1959: Malawi Congress Party (MCP)**, a new political party, formed under the leadership of Orton Chirwa. When Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda was released from prison in 1960, he became the new leader of MCP. Banda declared that the MCP would continue fighting for the total independence in Malawi.
- **1959: Devlin commission** set up by the colonial office in London to investigate the causes of the troubles in Nyasaland in 1955. In its report the commission stated the violence resulted from wide spread opposition to the federation and the people's desire to rule themselves.
- **1960: Monckton commission** did further investigations and determine that there was strong opposition to the federation in Nyasaland as well as Northern Rhodesia.
- **April 1960:** More self-government and the rights to vote granted to Nyasaland by colonial Secretary Macleod.
- **August 1961: Elections** under a new constitution were won by a large majority by the Malawi Congress Party.
- **January 1963: Responsible government status** was granted to Malawi.
- **July 1964: independent state of Malawi** established with Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda as first president.

## 2. Northern Rhodesia (Zambia)

- **1950: Federation Committee** started in Ndola by a group of young men, such as Justin Chimba, Simon Kapwepwe, Rueben Kamanga and Nephias Tembo to campaign against federation.
- **1951: Northern Rhodesia African National Congress changed to the African National Congress (ANC)**, led by Harry Nkumbula. The ANC's aim was to prevent the formation of the federation. In March 1953, Nkumbula burned the British White Paper on the proposed Federation Constitution and called for two days of national prayer.
- **October 1953: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland** created despite African protests.
- **1958: Zambia African National Congress (ZANC)** formed by younger members who felt that the ANC was working too closely with the colonial powers. The aim of ZANC was to unite Africans and to fight for independence. However, the ZANC was banned by the colonial government. Its leaders, such as Kenneth Kaunda, Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe and Munukayumba Sipalo, were arrested.
- **1959: United National Independence Party (UNIP)** was created from other political parties formed when the ZANC was banned. Mainza Chona led the party until Kenneth Kaunda was released from prison in 1960.

- **1960: Self-government granted to Nyasaland** led to increased demands from Kaunda for a similar Constitution for Northern Rhodesia. Kaunda wanted a non-violent campaign to continue working towards independence, but the campaign became violent in some cases.
- **1961: Civil disobedience** campaign called the Chachacha, this campaign led to the government revising the Constitution, on condition, on condition that the violence stopped.
- **1962: Election held**, which were based on the new Constitution. UNIP got 14 seats, ANC 7 seats and the United Federal Party 10 seats. Kaunda and Nkumbula formed a coalition government.
- **1963: Central African Federation ended**
- **1964: Self-government granted**, followed by another election on the basis of universal adults franchise. UNIP won 55 SEATS, the ANC got 10 seats and the colonial government got 10 seats. UNIP under Kenneth Kaunda got the majority of the seats. Kenneth Kaunda became the first African Prime Minister.
- **24 October 1964:** Independent Republic of Zambia created. Kaunda took over the administration from Sir Evelyn Hone, the last British Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

### 3. Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

- Zimbabwe only became independent after a long period of armed struggle. This was because the white settlers in Southern Rhodesia wanted self-government that did not include Africans.
- However, in the 1960's, two important African political parties were formed: Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by Joshua Nkomo and Zimbabwe African Nation Union (ZANU), led by Ndabaningi Sitholi and Robert Mugabe.

#### Main stages in the struggle for independence led by these two parties:

- **1962: Rhodesia Front**, led by Winston Field, formed by racist white groups.
- **1963: ZAPU banned** by the government led by Field, after passing an emergency law following disturbances in Bulawayo. Nkomo was forced into exile.
- **1963: ZANU formed** when leaders such as Sithole and Mugabe broke away from ZAPU because they wanted to start an armed struggle against the government. They decided to gain the support of rural African population who could give the guerrilla fighters opposed to the government food and shelter.
- **1964:** Ian Smith became the Prime Minister of the Rhodesia Front government. He immediately began fighting for the right of the white government to become independent from Britain.
- **1965: Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI)**, which meant that Ian Smith declared Rhodesia an independent republic, even though the British government did not agree. The British Foreign Secretary, Douglas Home, even tried to solve the Rhodesian problem by offering to recognize Smith's government, provided that Africans were given opportunities to advance towards majority rule
- **1972; Pearce Commission** appointed by the British government to find out what Africans thought about Home's proposed agreement. The commission's findings were that Africans in Rhodesia were totally opposed to the agreement.

- Meanwhile, the armed struggle by Africans against the Smith government continued. By 1978, the Liberation Struggle Movement had won the war. After negotiations, an independent Constitution was drawn up in preparation for elections.
- **April 1980: ZANU** won the elections. Robert Mugabe became the first Prime Minister of an independent

### **The Central African Federation of 1953 to 1963**

- The Central African Federation, also called the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
- It was formed on October 1953. Under this system, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia fell under one central government.
- The Headquarter of the federation was in Salisbury (now Harare) in southern Rhodesia.
- However, each of these areas still had its own regional government.
- Many whites in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia were in favour of the **amalgamation** or joining of the three areas.
- The Passfield memorandum of 1930 stated the principle of the paramountcy of African interests. This meant that the British government was in favour of policies that protected the interests of Africans rather than those of white settlers.
- Africans in Northern Rhodesia had serious concerns about federation, as they believed that it would lead to the dominance of Southern Rhodesia. They were concerned that the racial segregation that was widespread in Southern Rhodesia would spread to Northern Rhodesia.

### **Reasons for the Central African Federation**

#### **1. Social reasons**

- Settlers in Northern Rhodesia did not approve of the policy of the paramountcy of African interests. They hoped that federation with Southern Rhodesia would end this policy.
- Africans in Southern Rhodesia supported federation because they believed that union with Northern Rhodesia would bring the policy of the paramountcy of African interests to their area.

#### **2. Political reasons**

- Settlers in Northern Rhodesia did not approve of the policy of the paramountcy of African Interests. They hoped that federation would mean an end to this policy.
- Africans in Southern Rhodesia supported federation because they believed that union with Northern Rhodesia would bring the pramouncty of African interests to their area.

#### **3. Economic reasons**

- The white in Southern Rhodesia wanted to benefit from the income from the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, while those in Northern Rhodesia, while those in Northern Rhodesia wanted to benefit from the southern gold field.

- The conservative government in Britain believed that federation would result in economic stability, with three main products (copper, gold and tea) for export.
- The British government also believed that federation would attract international funding for large-scale projects, such as the building of a hydro-electric scheme and the extension of railways.

### **Reasons against the Federation:**

#### **Social reasons:**

- Whites in Southern Rhodesia wanted to have closer ties with apartheid in South Africa. The policy of the paramountcy of African interests therefore met with their opposition.

#### **Political reason:**

- African in Northern Rhodesia did not trust the idea of partnership. Robinson Nabulayato said, "Partnership is a leader for Europeans to climb on us."
- In Britain, the Labour and Liberal Parties objected to federation if it was going to be imposed on Africans.

#### **Economic reasons:**

- Both whites and Africans in Northern Rhodesia felt that those in Southern Rhodesia were just interested in their copper mines.
- Whites and Africans in Nyasaland felt that federation would bring little benefit to them, and would simply use them as a source of labour.

### **Successes and failures of the Federation**

#### **Successes**

- Federation attracted foreign funding. This resulted in the construction of the Kariba Dam and hydroelectric power station, as well as the extension of the railway line to the Copper.

#### **Failures**

- In the Federation, the ideas of partnership were soon forgotten. As Africans had feared, the whites in Southern Rhodesia benefited the most.
- Racialism spread to Northern Rhodesia, where the hatch system and pass laws were introduced
- Politically, Africans made little progress as they were not given representation in the Executive Council.
- Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland lost fertile farmlands to white settlers and were forced to work as labourers on white farms