

THE FIRST CHIMURENGA

It is a war or Liberation fought by the Shona and Ndebele in 1896 – 1897 against the British.

Causes of Chimurnga

The Shona and Ndebele lost their land to the British

Loss of their independence e.g. long work hour

Loss of cattle

Refusal to pay tax

Their minerals were taken by the British

Police be utility

The Ndebele wanted to have their King back

Shona / Ndebele lived in reserves

Natural disasters e.g. drought, locust and Rinderpest

The role of spirit Mediums e.g. Nehanda, Sekuru Kaguvi, Mkwati, Chaminuka

Loss of trade contacts with the Portuguese

Women were raped

Course of the Chimurenga

Weapons

British

Africans

Maxim guns

spears

Seven pounders

bows and arrows

Explosives

axes

Rifles and laagers

Spirit Mediums

Nehanda – Mazoe

Chief Mangwende – Murehwa

Makoni – Manyame river

Mashayambombe – mupfure valley

Kaguvi – Chishawasha

Seke – Seke Chihota –

Chihota Chinamhora –

Chishawasha

Activities

Its started in Matebeleland in March

The attacked isolated areas

Whiteman who lived in outskirts of the city

a)shopkeepers b) mines c) farms

the war spread to Towns Bulawayo and Gweru

white men escaped to town.

The Whiteman build larger : wagons to build defensive areas

They got supplies for Khama of Botswana and South Africa

Most of the white men had gone to south Africa

James raid

Negotiations between the Indunas and Cecil John Rhodes stop the war

Africans submit their weapons

Indunas were to work for the government

The British to supply food and seeds for the planting season

The war continued in Mashonaland

The war took longer to end in Mashonaland

1. they were many shona groups
2. there was no single leader to end the war
3. the shona used Guerrilla warfare

The British had to end the war

1. Violent / brutal methods
2. Dynamites were used to blow curves
3. They burnt a) villages b) crops c) most Shona were killed e.g. Chief Makoni

Results of the first Chimurenga

Spirit mediums were killed e.g. Mbuya Nehanda and Kaguvi in 1898

The British intervened because it was their colony and they had chronic interests

The BSAC ruled the colony

Tax was reduced

Roads, railways and telegrams were invented

Chiefs were employed by the government

Crops and homes were destroyed

The Shona and Ndebele were driven into reserves

Also forbidden to build houses near mountain and kopjes

Both Ndebele and Shona were brought more firmly under European rule

Why Africans were defeated

They used inferior weapons

They did not have a single leader to co-ordinate the war

They were told by their mediums before the bullets would turn to water

They were not united

Used poor methods of war

They had fewer guns and little knowledge on how to use them

Rise of African Nationalism

It is a movement that seeks to gain national Independence from colonial rule

The white nation participates in movements that seeks to gain national independence

National Grievances

In Mines

They worked for longer hours and were paid low wages

They did not have protective clothes

There was poor ventilation and no lighting

Child labour that is children also worked in mines
There were lots of accidents in mines
No health facilities
Mines collapsed and many people were trapped inside and died
People were beaten up for them to work harder

Poor living conditions

They created compounds
Poor sanitation
Over crowding i.e. there were lots of disease
No health facilities
Poor quality food which led to Kwashiorkor, malnutrition

In Factories

There was bitter conditions
They worked for long long hours without rest e.g. 14 hours
They did not have protective clothes e.g. gloves and
They used machine which they could not operate that caused many accidents
There was poor ventilation
There was poor lightning
Child and woman labour e.g. a seven year old child worked not given maternity leave
They were hot stalled
Low wages
No health facilities
They used dangerous chemicals which affected their health

In Rural areas

Over crowded
Over grazing caused soil erosion
The soil was infertile
Drought
Pests like tsetse fly, tsetse fly, tsetse fly all affected the people
Payment of hut tax
Erosion Forced
labour House
were burnt Crops
were sold
Road and rural areas were built far away from the Shona and it was difficult to carry their
markets.

Law passed by colonial government

Native law and Court Act 1937
Cattle levy Act 1934
Native Registration Act 1936
Kaffir Beer Ordinance Act 1912
Native Reserve order in council 1920 / Rhodesia order in council 1898

Native Affair Act 1927
Maize control Act 1931 and 1934
Industrial conciliation Act 1934
Land Apportionment Act 1930
Native Regulation Act 1898
Order in council 1898 / 1902
Master and Servant Ordinance 1901
Native pass Ordinance 1902 / Native Pass Act 1937
Private Locations Ordinance 1908
Dog tax 1912
Land Husbandry Act 1951

Colonial Legislation

They were oppressive laws because they favoured the white settlers laws were passed by whites represented in parliament.

1. The order in council 1898

They created reserves for Africans

2. Master and Servant Ordinance

Africans were servant for the whites settlers. Africans provided cheap labour to white settlers

3. Native Pass Ordinance

It became compulsory for blacks to carry passes. The law controlled the movement of blacks into urban areas

4. Private location ordinance

Urban areas were divided others were workers only and Europeans had their own low density areas.

5. Order in Council: created more reserves for Africans

6. Kaffir Beer Ordinance

Africans were not supposed to drink clear beer and they had their own beer separated from those of whites

7. Order council 1920: more reserves were created for Africans

8. Native Affair Act: Amative Department was to administer Africans

9. Land Apportionment Act

It separated / segregated Africans from Europeans, land reserved for white and Africans were allocated land in Reserves Africans were to supply labour to factories, mines and farms

10. Maize control Act

Separation of markets between African and Europeans African maize was bought at lower prices and that for Europeans at higher prices

11. Industrial conciliation Act 1934: Africans were not allowed to form trade Unions

12. Cattle law Act: Africans paid fees for cattle e.g. dipping fee.

13. Native regulation: 4 controlled the movement in the town

14. Seditean Act: It banned book or speech which was against the government

15. Native law and Court Act

16. Native Urban Areas Act: Africans were restricted to live in urban areas and paid rent to white landlord
17. Land husbandry act: Africans restricted to own 8 herd of cattle and 5 acres fo land
18. 1959 Unlawful Organizations Act sanctied all political organization
19. Preventive Detention Act 1960
20. Law and Order maintenance Act 1960

Methods used by Africans to resist colonial exploitation

As early as 1900 Africans in mines:

1. Went on strike i) worked stopped ii) reduction of production
 - a) workers did not report for work they in Shamva Globe and Rhinix mine
 - b) Destruction of property owned by capitalists
 - c) Demonstrations carrying placard / posters
2. Killing livestock's which belonged to white settlers reduce production
3. Burning crops that belonged to white farmers
4. Workers stole form factories and forms
5. Pretended to be ill / sick and failed to report for work. Reduction of production
6. Formation a) Organizations b) Associations c) Trade Unions
(ICU) 1919 Industrial Commercial Workers Union

Leaders

- Masocha Ndlovu
- Job Dumbutshena
- Charles Mzingele
- Clemence Kadhali

Activities	Aims	Success / failure	Organization
1. strike action in mines for in Shamva –Globe Phoenix 2. Formation of organizations Trade Unions Burial Societies Chunah organization Demonstration Passive resistance	1. Improvements of working and living conditions of works ii) Reduction of working hours iii)wanted protective clothing for workers -increase in wages -representation in parliament -to buy land -opportunities in education -they did not want to remove government form power 1920 to 1945 were the same	Methods were not effective Strike – worker might be fired -Reduction of wages -Few educated elite were in involved -People were arrested during strikes and demonstration -people were beaten up by police -leaders were imprisoned -use of violence strike -loss of productions -destruction of machines	(ICU) Industrial Commercial workers Union 1919 Leaders! Masocha Ndlovu, Job Dumbutshena, Charles Mzingeli, Clemence Khadhali -reformed Industrial Comercial Union . leader : Chalrls Mzingeli -Bantu African voice Association. Benjamin Burombo -Rhodesia Railway African Employees Association. Leaders : Benjamin

		Increase in wages	Burombo -African National Congress (1934) Aaron Jocha -Early protest movements
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