UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SEMESTER 1 FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER
DECEMBER, 2015

COURSE NAME   : HISTORY OF SWAZILAND FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1900

COURSE CODE   : H211

TIME ALLOWED   : 2 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS   : 1. CHOOSE AND ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS.
    2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS (25)
    3. WRITE YOUR PROGRAMME ON THE COVER OF THE ANSWER BOOKLET.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

Choose and answer two (2) questions from the following. Each question is worth 25 marks.

QUESTION 1

"…Sobhuza, however, was a shrewd and far-sighted man, he realised that resistance would be useless as his few soldiers could never contain the far **larger number of fighting men under Zwide**."(J.S.M. Matsebula, 1988:20)

Using the current map of Swaziland to support your essay, show how King Sobhuza I embarked on a 'flight' to avoid direct confrontation with the **'larger number of Zwide's men'**. State clearly events that happened at: kaPhungalegazi , Mahlanya, Nqabaneni and Mdzimba.

QUESTION 2

"Sobhuza began his campaign of conquest **cautiously**, and in a way that underlines how very weak he still felt." (P. Bonner, 2002:31)

Describe the different strategies King Sobhuza I **'cautiously'** used in conquering the Maseko of Mgazi; the Magagula of Mnjoli and Mnjoli's son, Dvokolwako.

QUESTION 3

Discuss three reasons given by Lavumisa in support of the appointment of Malambule as King Sobhuza I's successor. How did Malambule and Somcuba show that they did not accept Mavuso as their father's successor?

QUESTION 4

Explain how King Mswati II subdued any three independent clans in the Lubombo region. Then use two examples to show how other clans (outside the Lubombo) were subdued through intervention other than King Mswati's acts of aggression.

QUESTION 5

Show how Sir Alfred Milner's 1904 Concessions Commission, Lord Selborne's Land Partition Proclamation and the Prince Malunge delegation to London all failed to solve the land problem for the Swazi.