

**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
3. WRITE YOUR PROGRAMME ON THE COVER
OF THE ANSWER BOOKLET.**

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GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

QUESTION 2

“...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: 20)

Using the current map of Swaziland to support your answer; show how Sobhuza I then embarked on a ‘flight’ to avoid direct confrontation with the Ndwandwe. State clearly events that happened at: Shiselweni, Mahlanya, Nqabaneni and Mdzimba.

QUESTION 3

EITHER

(A)

Analyse Sobhuza I’s pattern of territorial conquest from the time Zwide stopped pursuing him at Dlomodlomo up to the conquest of the Magagula clans.

OR

(B)

Explain how Mswati II continued the territorial expansion started by his father and give two strategies he used to protect the already conquered territory.

QUESTION 4

Discuss the 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 5

EITHER

(A)

State two reasons which made King Mswati II to grant land concessions to Europeans during his reign, then show how Mbandzeni intensified the concession granting exercise such that Swazis lost a lot of land to the concessionaires.

OR

(B)

Show how Sir Alfred Milner’s 1904 Concessions Commission; Lord Selborne’s 1907 Land Partition Proclamation and the Prince Malunge delegation to London all failed to solve the land problem for the Swazi.