

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**SEMESTER II FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER  
MAY 2017**

**COURSE NAME : HISTORY OF SWAZILAND SINCE 1900**

**COURSE CODE : H212 (IDE STUDENTS)**

**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**

State three reasons which made Britain change her economic policies and start assisting and mobilising the economies of her colonies in Africa between 1939 and the late 1950s. Give one positive action she took in Swaziland which showed her changed attitude..

### **QUESTION 2**

Briefly explain how Britain tried to solve the land shortage problem faced by the Swazis during the World War II. Then state three conditions attached to the 'Certificate of Occupancy' which Swazi peasants had to sign to occupy land under the Swaziland National Land Settlement Scheme.

### **QUESTION 3**

According to H.S.Simelane, before 1960, employers in Swaziland did not want trade unions to be introduced in the country. (H.S.Simelane, *Colonialism and Economic Change in Swaziland, 1940-1960*, 2003:166)

Discuss one reason which made employers have a negative attitude towards the unionisation of workers in Swaziland at that time. State one major grievance which led workers at Havelock Asbestos Mine to go on strike on 13<sup>th</sup> March 1939. Then describe how the 1944 occurred.

### **QUESTION 4**

Using any two reasons, explain why a majority of Swazis supported the *Imbokodvo* National Movement in the mid-1960s. Then state how the role played by chiefs during the campaign for the 1967 national elections and the internal disputes of the other political parties led to the victory of the *Imbokodvo*.

### **QUESTION 5**

Besides reluctantly terminating the services of Prince Mabandla as Prime Minister of Swaziland on 18 March 1983, what other two actions of Queen Dzeliwe made her to be at loggerheads with the *Liqoqo* which eventually led to her demotion as *Indlovukati* and Queen Regent? Using two examples show how the ousting of Queen Dzeliwe led to political upheavals in the country.