SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: WHY WERE THE ZULUS CONSIDERED TO BE THE MOST FEARSOME WARRIORS IN AFRICA UNDER SHAKA?

SOURCE 1A

This source describes Shaka and the rise of the Zulu state.

Being an outcast as a child, Shaka was brought up among a number of neighbouring groups, finally ending up with the Mthethwa where he distinguished himself as a skilled warrior in Dingiswayo's army. Dingiswayo was so impressed by Shaka that in 1816 he helped him become chief of the Zulus upon the death of Senzangakhona. Among the Zulu, Shaka consolidated a number of military innovations – some developed by Dingiswayo, … to produce a powerful military machine. All young men were incorporated into age regiments and given military training. A short stabbing spear was introduced …, giving Shaka's army an advantage in close combat. Military strategies, such as the 'horn' formation by which Zulu regiments encircled their enemies, were perfected. When Dingiswayo was killed, Shaka with his military machine avenged his mentor's death, …. Shaka then incorporated the Mthethwa under his rule and established the Zulu state as the dominant power among the northern Nguni.

Shaka fostered a new national identity by stressing the Zuluness of the state. All subjects of the state became Zulu and owed the king their personal allegiance. Zulu traditions of origin became the national traditions of the state. Customary Nguni festivals, such as planting and harvest celebrations, became occasions on which Shaka gathered vast numbers of his people and extolled (celebrate) the virtues of the state. Through such means, Shaka developed a Zulu consciousness that transcended the original identities and lineages (families) of the various peoples who were his subjects. Shaka consolidated his power through a series of wars against neighbouring peoples. His armies raided for cattle and food; they attacked any who challenged the authority of the Zulu monarch; … He also welcomed British traders to his kingdom and sent diplomatic emissaries (representatives) to the British king.

[From https://www.google.com/search?source. Accessed 6 July 2019.]

1.1 Use Source 1A.

1.1.1 Provide TWO pieces of evidence from the source that suggest that Shaka was not the hereditary successor. (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.2 Who succeeded Senzangakhona as a leader of the Zulus? (1 x 1) (1)

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1.1.3 According to the source, what was the first thing Shaka did when he became the leader of the Zulus? (2 x 1) (2)

1.1.4 Identify a traditional weapon that Shaka introduced to his regiments or army. (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.5 Explain why Shaka was referred to as an outcast. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.6 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge explain why Shaka introduced the short stabbing spear. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.7 Comment on how Shaka's diplomatic skills made him a powerful Zulu leader. (1 x 2) (2)

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SOURCE 1B

This source focuses on the military system that was used by Shaka.

The assegai: He had seen that the traditional type of spear, a long-handled assegai thrown from a distance, was no good for the regulated fighting in close formation he had in mind. They would move right up to the enemy behind the shelter of a barrier of shields and would have their opponents at their mercy and would then be able to accomplish complete victory. Having proved the advantages of the new tactics. Shaka armed his warriors with short-handled stabbing spears and trained them to move up to their opponents in close formation with their body-length cowhide shields forming an almost impenetrable barrier to anything thrown at them.

Discipline: By means of much drilling and discipline, Shaka built up his forces, which soon became the terror of the land. Shaka prohibited the wearing of sandals, toughened his warriors' feet by making them run barefoot over rough thorny ground and in so doing secured their greater mobility. His war cry was `Victory or death!' and he kept his impi on continuous military campaigns until he thought they had earned the right to wear the headring (isicoco) of manhood.

The male amabutho: The young men were taken away to be enrolled alongside others from all sections of the kingdom in an appropriate amabutho or age-regiment. This produced a sense of common identity amongst them.

The female amabutho: Numbers of the young women of the kingdom were assembled at the military settlements. Officially, they were wards of the king. They were organised in female equivalents of the male amabutho and took part in ceremonial dancing and displays. Until such time, however, sexual intercourse between members of the male and female age regiments was forbidden. Transgressions were punished by death.

[From https://www.sahistory.org.za/people/shaka-zulu. Accessed 6 July 2019.]

1.2 Read Source 1B.

1.2.1 Provide the THREE most important military tactics that were used by Shaka during his battles. (3 x 1) (3)

1.2.2 Explain what Shaka meant by his war cry, 'victory or death'. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.3 How, according to the source, would you describe the following:

(a) The male amabutho (1 x 2) (2)

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(b) The female amabutho (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.4 Comment on the statement that, 'Shaka built up his forces, which soon became the terror of the land'. (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.5 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why Shaka's military tactics were successful in conquering other kingdoms. (2 x 2) (4)

SOURCE 1C

The source describes how Nandi's death changed Shaka's leadership for the worst.

> Despite the hard times they endured together, or perhaps because of them, Shaka loved his mother almost to the point of worship.
>
> Queen Nandi kaBhebhe died of dysentery (infectious diarrhea) on October 10, 1827. According to Donald Morris, Shaka ordered that no crops should be planted during the following year of mourning, no milk (the basis of the Zulu diet at the time) was to be used, and any woman who became pregnant was to be killed along with her husband. At least 7,000 people who were deemed to be insufficiently grief-stricken were executed, although the killing was not restricted to humans: cows were slaughtered so that their calves would know what losing a mother felt like.
>
> [From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nandi_(mother_of_Shaka). Accessed 6 July 2019.]

1.3 Use Source 1C.

1.3.1 Provide TWO quotes from the source that suggest that Shaka became very cruel after the death of his mother. (2 x 1) (2)

1.3.2 Comment on how Nandi contributed towards Shaka becoming a great leader. (1 x 2) (2)

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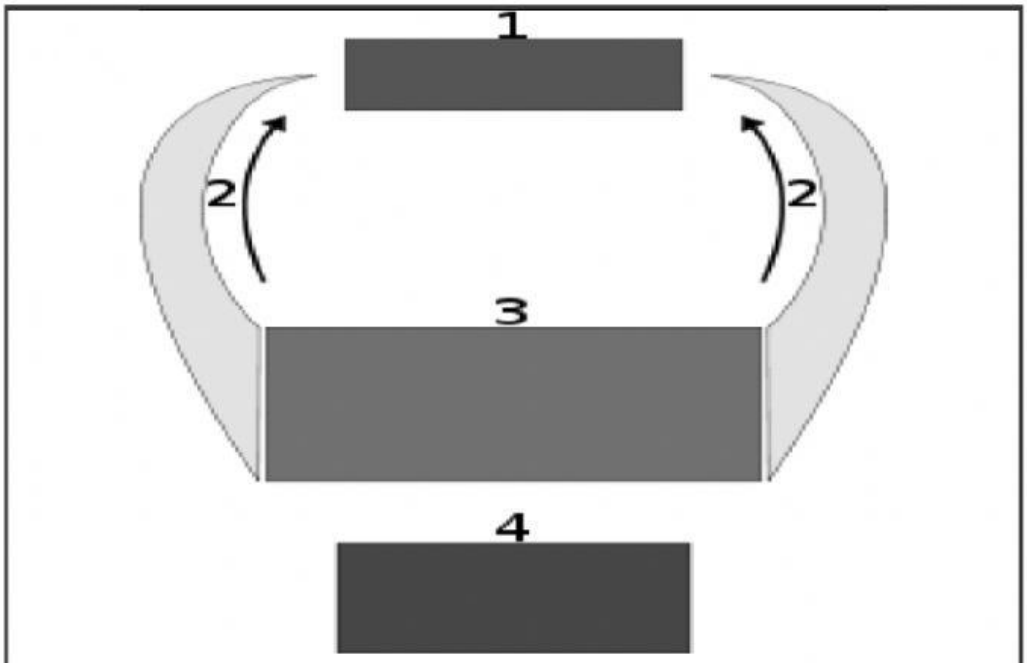
1.3.3 Explain what is meant by this statement, 'Shaka loved his mother almost to the point of worship'. (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.4 Why, according to the source, did Shaka kill people? (1 x 2) (2)

SOURCE 1D

This photograph depicts Shaka's buffalo horns formation, one of his most powerful military tactics.



The buffalo horns formation of the Zulu army. Parts 1–4 above: 1 "enemy", 2 "horns", 3 "chest", 4 "loins"

[From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impi. Accessed 12 August 2019.]

1.4 Consult Source 1D.

1.4.1 Identify THREE attacking positions as shown in the photograph. (3 x 1) (3)

1.4.2 Explain how Shaka's military formation was successful in defeating his enemies. (1 x 2) (2)

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1.4.3 Compare Source 1B with Source 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 1D regarding Shaka's military strategy. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about SIX lines (about 60 words) explaining why the Zulus under Shaka were considered to be the most fearsome warriors in Africa. (6)

[50]

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