

Rise Of Mwene Mutapa Empire

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Non-Western Educational Traditions Metuchen, N.J. : Scarecrow Press

Conditioned by local ways of knowing and doing, Great Zimbabwe develops a new interpretation of the famous World Heritage site of Great Zimbabwe. It combines archaeological knowledge, including recent material from the author's excavations, with native concepts and philosophies. Working from a large data set has made it possible, for the first time, to develop an archaeology of Great Zimbabwe that is informed by finds and observations from the entire site and wider landscape. In so doing, the book strongly contributes towards decolonising African and world archaeology. Written in an accessible manner, the book is aimed at undergraduate students, graduate students, and practicing archaeologists both in Africa and across the globe. The book will also make contributions to the broader field such as African Studies, African History, and World Archaeology through its emphasis on developing synergies between local ways of knowing and the

archaeology.

These Bones Will Rise Again Xlibris Corporation

What are the right questions to ask when seeking out the spirit of a nation? In November, 2017, the people of Zimbabwe took to the streets in an unprecedented alliance with the military. Their goal, to restore the legacy of Chimurenga, the liberation struggle, and wrest their country back from more than 30 years of Robert Mugabe's rule. In an essay that combines bold reportage, memoir, and critical analysis, Zimbabwean novelist and journalist Panashe Chigumadzi reflects on the "coup that was not a coup," the telling of history and manipulation of time and the ancestral spirits of two women—her own grandmother and Mbuya Nehanda, the grandmother of the nation.

History of Xitsonga-Speaking Tribes Routledge

As late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, despite the many years of direct contact with European traders and the influx of European goods, most African societies still produced their own iron and its products, or obtained them from neighbouring communities through local trade. The quality of iron products was such that, despite competition from European imports, local iron

production survived into the early twentieth century in some parts of the continent. The production process covered prospecting, mining, smelting, and forging. Different types of ore were available all over the continent and were extracted by shallow or alluvial mining. A variety of skills were required for building furnaces, producing charcoal, smelting, and forging iron into goods. Iron production was generally not an enclave activity but a process that fulfilled the totality of socio-economic needs. It also fit the gender division of labour within communities.

The Rise and Fall of Swahili States Cambridge University Press

One of UNESCO's most important publishing projects in the last thirty years, the General History of Africa marks a major breakthrough in the recognition of Africa's cultural heritage. Offering an internal perspective of Africa, the eight-volume work provides a comprehensive approach to the history of ideas, civilizations, societies and institutions of African history. The volumes also discuss historical relationships among Africans as well as multilateral interactions with other cultures and continents.

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica Xlibris Corporation

In Zambia, the history of industrial and commercial mining is over 115 years. The earlier period, from 1900 to 1920, is least known. It is ignored, passed over, or referred to in passing by academics and non-academics. The earlier period forms the building blocks on which the later more successful mining enterprise in the mid-1920s was anchored. This study looks at this period and discusses the beginning of mining enterprises from the beginning. Colonial rule began with the British South Africa Company, administering the two territories acquiring mining the Barotse concessions in North-Western Rhodesia, followed by an assortment of treaties with a number of African chiefs in North-Eastern Rhodesia. As the country did not have geological maps, mineral deposits had to be found by amateur prospectors employed by a number of mining companies. With this support, prospectors fanned parts of the country, looking for valuable and economically exploitable minerals deposits in various parts of the country. Copper deposits were dominant. Some deposits located on sites of ancient mines in the Kafue Hook, Kansanshi, and Bwana Mkubwa were pegged with the help of African chiefs and citizens as guides. Others, such as the zinc and lead found at Broken Hill mine and the Sassare gold in Petauke, were found by sheer luck and chance.

Simplified History of Central Africa Rowman Altamira

This book has brought together some of the foremost scholars of South Asian and Global History, who were colleagues and associates of Professor John F. Richards to discuss themes that marked his work as a historian in an academic career of almost forty years. It encapsulates discussions under the rubric of 'frontiers' in multiple contexts. Frontier has often been conceived as a space of transformation marking new forms of economic organization, commodity trade, land settlement and state authority. The essays here underline the range of interests and approaches that marked Professor Richards' illustrious career - frontiers and state building; frontiers and environmental change; cultural frontiers; frontiers, trade and drugs; and frontiers and world history. The volume discusses issues from medieval to early modern South Asian history. It also reflects a concern for large-scale global processes and for the detailed specificities of each historical case as evident in Professor Richards' work.

Records of South-Eastern Africa Berghahn Books

This research is an uncensored history guide for lessons on Tsonga History. It gives an analysis of the historical movements and cultural significance of the Xitsonga-speaking people of southern Africa. The book is best suited for teaching and learning purposes. It also looks at commonly misinterpreted historical factors and offers an alternative view of looking at history. References are given where necessary in an effort to collect as much reliable information as possible, while linking these to oral traditions and local folklore in order to come to a better understanding of history. Sources were carefully analysed and those that correlate more with known traditions, oral history, and the praise poetry of the Xitsonga-speaking people are especially pointed out.

Fire-Eaters UNESCO Publishing

The publication of these letters of Fathers Depelchin and Croonenberghs completes the rendition into English of the original two-volume work in French by these Jesuits of the Zambesi Mission. The first volume of letters marked the centenary of their arrival in what is now Zimbabwe and described the missionaries' journey up from Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape and the establishment of a mission house near Lobengula's capital. This second volume continues the story of the Mission from 1880. The letters are the record of the trials and tribulations they suffered in their over-ambitious plans for expansion beyond Gubuluwayo: to the east in Mzila's Gazaland, another Nguni migrant state like that of Lobengula's Ndebele; for the Middle Zambezi among the sateless Tonga; and for the upper Zambezi in Lewanika's recently restored Lozi kingdom. The book ends on a note of failure after much loss of life, despite their courage and fortitude.

Journeys Beyond Gubuluwayo. The Indigo Press

This book is much directed to accomplish the readers demand, in particular the students, for advanced level (i.e. high schools and colleges) on African history from the past to the present. It covers the period from the tenth century to the present. It includes the development of precolonial African societies; Africans during the European mercantile time, focusing on similarities and factors for disparities on advancement; and lives of black people in the New World since they arrived as slaves and their contribution on American civilization and development. European colonialism in the second half of the nineteenth century is another important historical era that shaped Africa. As Europe and America advanced into imperialism and neocolonialism, the developing countries in the southern hemisphere still stood in dilemma. A Revised History for Advanced Level & Colleges: Part One justifies and revises important areas, which had been less mentioned or left out by other

authors in writing history texts for high schools and colleges. It is made up with eight chapters. The first is Precolonial Africa, then Africa and Europe by AD 1500 revises the level of development between Africa and Europe. Next is People of African Origin in the New World and the Diaspora. Chapter 4, From Colonialism to the First World War, revises the colonial state; its theories of colonial bureaucracy; character, functions, and implication on Africans; agricultural systems; and the World War I while chapter 5 represents the colonial economy and social services after World War II. Chapter 6, The Influence of External Forces, Rise of Nationalism, and the Struggle for Independence, focuses on external factors for decolonization. Chapter 7 is Political and Economic Development in Africa since Independence. Finally, chapter 8 is Sample Questions for Final Examinations and Trials at Schools and Colleges.

Area Handbook for Mozambique Historical Dictionaries of Anc

Nationalism and Territoriality in Barue and Mozambique by André van Dokkum compares the precolonial Kingdom of Barue with postcolonial Mozambique and shows that the former is a better example of successful nationalism than the latter.

A Revised History for Advanced Level and Colleges Metuchen, N.J. : Scarecrow Press

Offering a unique and original perspective on the rise and fall of indigenous states of southern Zambezia, The Zimbabwe Culture analyzes the long contentious history of the remains of the remarkable cyclopean masonry, ranging from mighty capitals of traditional kings to humble farmsteads. Forming a cornerstone of the geographical lore of Africa in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, debate on the origins, development, and collapse of the Zimbabwe culture has never ceased, and with increasing archaeological research over the twentieth century, has become more complex. Thoroughly examining the growth and decline of pre-colonial states on the entire Zimbabwean Plateau and southern Zambezia, Dr. Pikirayi has contributed tremendously towards the archaeological understanding of this extraordinary culture. The Zimbabwe Culture is essential reading for all students and avocationalists of African archaeology, history, and culture.

General History of Africa Univ of California Press

Discover the world's most significant events through a detailed, dynamic, book-long timeline of over 7 million years. When did Hannibal cross the Alps? What caused the War of Jenkins' Ear? Who was Rosa Parks? How did the Arab Spring unfold? Discover history's most decisive moments as and when they happened. Taking a chronological approach, History Year by Year invites you to explore momentous discoveries, ingenious inventions, and important events from around the world in the context of their time. Along the way, you'll meet charismatic leaders, brutal dictators, influential thinkers, and innovative scientists from around the globe. Follow in the steps of your human ancestors as they colonised the planet, developed tools, harnessed fire, and painted cave walls. Learn how their descendants established great civilisations, founded huge empires, domesticated animals, built pyramids, produced great art, authored epic poems, and even travelled into space. There are wars, rebellions, voyages of adventure and discovery, extraordinary technological developments, and incredible sporting feats. In this history book, you will find: -Maps, photography, facts and statistics about the timeline of the world for over 7 million years. -Chapters with information about the origin of humans, early civilisation, trade and invention, technology and more. -Detailed descriptions and information on significant moments in history that shaped life. Accessible to everyone, History Year by Year's combination of bite-sized information, eye-catching images, crystal-clear maps, and memorable stats will delight history lovers and make an ideal gift for trivia fans wanting facts at their fingertips. If you've ever wondered exactly what happened when - and where it all took place - then this is the book for you.

Historical Dictionary of Zimbabwe BRILL

Using dynamic full-color mapping and lucid texts, this small-format atlas brings the story of humanity within everyone's reach, covering all the major developments in the human story.

The Historical Study of African Religion Cambridge University Press

This text provides a brief yet comprehensive overview of a number of non-Western approaches to educational thought and practice. Its premise is that understanding the ways that other people educate their children--as well as what counts for them as "education"--may help us think more clearly about some of our own assumptions and values, and to become more open to alternative viewpoints about important educational matters. The value of this informative, mind-opening text for preservice and in-service teacher education courses is enhanced by "Questions for Discussion and Reflection" and "Recommended Further Readings" included in each chapter. New in the Third Edition: *Chapter 2, "Conceptualizing Culture:" 'I, We, and The Other,' is new to this edition. It is a response to feedback about the problems inherent in our general discourse about "culture," and in

addition provides an example of a culture that is near to us but nevertheless alien-the culture of the Deaf-World. *Chapter 9-which deals with Islam and traditional Muslim education-has been substantially revised. *The subtitle of the Third Edition has been changed to Indigenous Approaches to Educational Thought and Practice, reflecting not so much a change in the emphases found in the book, but rather, a recognition of the growing scholarly interest in indigenous peoples, their languages, cultures, and histories. *Various points throughout the text have been expanded and clarified, and chapters have been updated as needed.

Europe and the People Without History Cambridge University Press

This dictionary provides information about Africa before European colonial rule. It features details of African culture, history, rulers, migrations, wars, and contact between Africans and Arab, Asian, and European travelers. An introductory essay offers background information on Africa's past, and a chronology outlines the principle events of African history. An appendix traces the rise and fall of various African dynasties. Collins is an emeritus professor of history at the University of California, Santa Barbara. c. Book News Inc.

The World's Religions Altamira Press

This volume looks at developments in Africa during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Violent Becomings African Books Collective

Analyzes the history of European peasants, workers, and artisans as they were affected by major economic developments and trends from the beginning of colonial expansion through the industrial revolution.

Great Zimbabwe Africa Institute of South Africa

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

The Cambridge History of Africa Routledge

This study focuses on the study of metallurgy in pre-colonial Zambia to 1890. A general review of the literature on metallurgy in pre-colonial Zambia reveals that during the period our study (up to 1890), three metals were mined. Iron production was a widespread, important and significant phenomenon, responsible for producing utility toolshoes, axe, knives, weapons, spears, arrow heads and broad knives, and regalia for the political and religious office holderscopper, which was confine to few areas; and gold to even fewer areas. Metallurgy was an important economic activity in which all ethnic groups participated in different levels of intensity. From iron ore which was smelted in elaborate and complicated processes imbued in magic, song, dance, incantations, medicines, and taboos by members of exclusively male guilds, blacksmiths were able to produce the following: (a) tools used in agriculture: hoes, axes used to clear forestays or areas to be cultivated to grow food for subsistence, non-edible crops such as tobacco and hemp which were smoked as part of relaxation, cotton used to make blankets sand shawls, needles for mending clothes, and knives for a variety of uses; (b) hunting using varieties of spears to hunt game, seek protection from dangerous animals, for defence of resources or offence to capture desired resources; (c) various sizes of hooks used in fishing different varieties of fish; and (d) making of regalia used in chieftaincies and priesthood as symbols of authority. Copper was also smelted and put in ingots of varying sizes and rods of varying sizes and lengths, which were (a) used to make copper wires as wires, rods, vessels and other utensils, copper smiths produced jewellery and ornaments and cast art pieces such as statues and necklaces worn by men and women as status symbols; (b) used in exchange of goods and services as currency; and (c) used to produce regalia for the for those in authority. Gold was mined directly and processed into making as variety of items such as buttons and regalia. In its various forms of development and sophistication, metallurgy was responsible for the economic, social and political advances among the pre-colonial societies. A variety of skills was required for building furnaces, producing charcoal, smelting and forging iron into goods. Metallurgy and production of various items that were needed and necessary for an improved life were generally not an enclave activity but a process that satisfied the totality of socioeconomic needs. It also promoted the gender division of labour within community. Wealth from the Rocks is therefore a detailed study of the place, role, and function of metallurgy in pre-colonial Zambian societies.

The Unknown of the Known in Africa Xlibris Corporation

Violent Becomings conceptualizes the Mozambican state not as the bureaucratically ordered polity of the nation-state, but as a continuously emergent and violently challenged mode of ordering. In

doing so, this book addresses the question of why colonial and postcolonial state formation has involved violent articulations with so-called 'traditional' forms of sociality. The scope and dynamic

nature of such violent becomings is explored through an array of contexts that include colonial regimes of forced labor and pacification, liberation war struggles and civil war, the social

engineering of the post-independence state, and the popular appropriation of sovereign violence in riots and lynchings.