

KINGDOM OF IZINGWENYAMA ZAKWANDZUNDA FROM



MABHOKO I TO MABHOKO III

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1. MABHOKO I
ISINYA 1831
GOVERNED 1847 - 1865 
2. MKHEPHULI
LIDLOWU 1855
GOVERNED 1865 - 1873 
3. RHOBONGO
LINYATHI 1863
GOVERNED 1873 - 1879 
4. NYABELA
LIRUDLA 1867
GOVERNED 1879 - 1903 DIED 1904 
5. FENE
LIDUGU 1895
GOVERNED 1903 - 1921 DIED 1922 
6. MAYISHA
LIDUBA 1915
GOVERNED 1921 - 1961 
7. MABUSA BESALA
LIDZIBHA 1938
GOVERNED 1961 - 1992 
8. MAYISHA III
LIPHASWANA 1967
GOVERNED 1992 - 2005 
9. MABHOKO III
LITHULA 2001
GOVERN 2005 

Conflict between Mabhoko and the Transvaal Republic

The conflict between Mabhoko and the Zuid Afrikaansche Republic (ZAR) Government / Transvaal Republic revolved around Mabhoko's refusal to become a subject of the Republic and the land question. Mabhoko never acknowledged the supremacy of the ZAR Government. Mabhoko was an independent iNingwenyama. To assert his independence and authority he refused to pay taxes to the ZAR Government.

Annexation of the Transvaal Republic by the British

At the time of the annexation of the ZAR / Transvaal Republic by the British in 1877, iNingwenyama Rhobongo, son of Mabhoko, who was then the ruler of the Ndzundza tribe, complained to Major R.A. Clarke the representative of the British Government that various encroachments were being made by white farmers on land property of his tribe. He was promised that his claims would be investigated and justice would be done. Rhobongo died in 1879 and was succeeded by his brother Nyabela. iNingwenyama Nyabela met the Secretary for Native / African Affairs Mr. H.C. Shepstone on 8 July 1880 and informed him that he never gave the white farmers any rights on his land and that he was never subject to or in any way acknowledged himself a subject of the ZAR Government.

Chief Makhado and later his son Mphephu refused to pay taxes to officials of the Transvaal Republic. Mphephu failed to persuade the other chiefs to join forces with him and finally found himself alone against Joubert, who was leading the Afrikaner forces. In 1898 a force of about 4 000 Afrikaners, together, with members of other Black tribes (Swazi and Tsonga), attacked Mphephu and his followers, and drove them across the Limpopo.

The Bapedi uprising of 1876, the death of Sekhukhuni and the appointment of Mampuru to the chieftancy have already been discussed. The Pedi was finally subjugated* by the Transvaal government.

Sekhukhuni's heir was still a child, so the Transvaal government appointed temporary chiefs to rule until he grew up. In 1896 the Pedi land was divided in two by General Joubert (who has been referred to in connection with the Bavenda). The Pedi became divided and confused; some followed Sekhukhuni's son, some Mampuru's son, and some the sons of the temporary chiefs.

After the murder of Sekhukhuni, Mampuru had placed himself under the protection of Ngwenyama Nyabela. Ngwenyama Nyabela refused to hand Mampuru over to the Transvaal government and was attacked by Joubert and a huge Afrikaner force. The Boers were victorious and Ngwenyama Nyabela and the Pedi were completely conquered.



The 1904 lease agreement file no: 6/1A2322104

Premier Transvaal Diamond Mining (Pty) Ltd as the result of forcibly removal of amaNdebele. Nation from their forefathers land in South Africa by colonial system.

By Simon Jezi Ntuli ka Mahlangu
Hloko ye mamba hlakahlaka
Lemikhonto Zikhali Zamantungwa