

The Origin Of The Zimbabwean Civilisation

"...OF GREAT VALUE FOR ANYONE WISHING TO UNDERSTAND CURRENT ZIMBABWEAN REALITY."--AFRICA TODAY. An overview of Zimbabwe's principle literary figures, this study examines the ways in which the prevailing social setting & each writer's personal background determined the characteristics of their literature. Equal attention is devoted to the earlier school of black writers as well as those who gained prominence after independence, such as Chenjerai Hove (1990 Noma Award winner), Shimmer Choyda (1990 Commonwealth Writers Prize winner), & the female author Tsitsi Dangarembga. (NEW PERSPECTIVES ON AFRICAN LITERATURE, 6)
Describes the lives of two very different Zimbabweans--Nigel Hough, a wealthy white farmer, and Aqui, his poor black nanny--from the 1970s to 2002, focusing how both were affected by Zimbabwe's brutal civil war and its aftermath.

The Origin of the Zimbabwean Civilisation[Salisbury, Rhodesia] : Galaxie Press
The Origin of the Zimbabwean Civilisation
A History of Zimbabwe
Cambridge University Press

An Economic and Social History of Zimbabwe, 1890-1948

Walking a Tightrope

Theatre from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe

Ethnicity in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's Cultural Heritage

A Social History of Zimbabwean Literature

Capital Accumulation and Class Struggle

Zimbabwe is a country in southern Africa that was formerly known as Rhodesia and was established in 1890 by European settlers. Zimbabwe gained independence from the colonial regime in 1980 and has a rich historical background. This study serves to understand the use of archaeology in two selected Form 3 Zimbabwean history textbooks. The study was a case study with embedded units of analysis situated in the interpretivist paradigm analysing how and why archaeology had been used in Zimbabwean school history textbooks. Content analysis of each unit was employed to better understand this concept and the transdisciplinary relationship between historians and archaeologists is conceptualized in the textbooks. What emerged from the analysis was that archaeology was indeed made use of to explain the prehistory of Zimbabwe, it was just the depth of the archaeological content that differed between the two textbooks sampled. Archaeology was used in a nationalistic manner to show that prior to the arrival of Europeans, Zimbabwe did indeed have a thriving culture with city states, craftsmen and international trade contrary to the Eurocentric views that native Zimbabweans were primitive. In this study, it was shown that without archaeology the prehistory of Zimbabwe would remain fragmented and mixed up in romanticised versions of Great Zimbabwe being built by the Queen of Sheba or being connected to the mines of King Solomon and never really giving credit to the native inhabitants of Zimbabwe who were the true architects of a nation as great as that of Great Zimbabwe. In the light of the recent political transformations in Zimbabwe, it was however evident that the history textbooks have changed, relying less on archaeology and more on a patriotic form of history filled with oral traditions and earlier historical writings of the Arabs and

Portuguese traders and explorers of old.

The first single-volume history of Zimbabwe with detailed coverage from pre-colonial times to the present, this book examines Zimbabwe's pre-colonial, colonial and postcolonial social, economic and political history and relates historical factors and trends to recent developments in the country. Zimbabwe is a country with a rich history, dating from the early San hunter-gatherer societies. The arrival of British imperial rule in 1890 impacted the country tremendously, as the European rulers exploited Zimbabwe's resources, giving rise to a movement of African nationalism and demands for independence. This culminated in the armed conflict of the 1960s and 1970s and independence in 1980. The 1990s were marked by economic decline and the rise of opposition politics. In 1999, Mugabe embarked on a violent land reform program that plunged the nation's economy into a downward spiral, with political violence and human rights violations making Zimbabwe an international pariah state. This book will be useful to those studying Zimbabwean history and those unfamiliar with the country's past.

Discusses the history of Zimbabwe, including marriage, family, gender roles, and the influences of Western traditions on the cultures and customs of Zimbabwe.

Lifebuoy Men, Lux Women

Towards a Social History of the Coloured Community of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwean History

Zimbabwe

Transformations in Kalanga and Ndebele Societies, 1860-1990

Exploring the Origins

Learn About History, Culture, People of Zimbabwe

Becoming Zimbabwe is the first comprehensive history of Zimbabwe, spanning the years from 850 to 2008. In 1997, the then Secretary General of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Morgan Tsvangirai, expressed the need for a 'more open and critical process of writing history in Zimbabwe. ...The history of a nation-in-the-making should not be reduced to a selective heroic tradition, but should be a tolerant and continuing process of questioning and re-examination.' Becoming Zimbabwe tracks the idea of national belonging and citizenship and explores the nature of state rule, the changing contours of the political economy, and the regional and international dimensions of the country's history. In their Introduction, Brian Raftopoulos and Alois Mlambo enlarge on these themes, and Gerald Mazarire's opening chapter sets the pre-colonial background. Sabelo Ndlovu tracks the history up to WW11, and Alois Mlambo reviews developments in the settler economy and the emergence of nationalism leading to UDI in 1965. The politics and economics of the UDI period, and the subsequent war of liberation, are covered by Joesph Mtisi, Munyaradzi Nyakudya and Teresa Barnes. After independence in 1980,

Zimbabwe enjoyed a period of buoyancy and hope. James Muzondidya's chapter details the transition 'from buoyancy to crisis', and Brian Raftopoulos concludes the book with an analysis of the decade-long crisis and the global political agreement which followed.

First Published in 1994. This research guide was written as a comprehensive, though by no means exhaustive, survey of the literature pertinent to studying the indigenous complex societies of south central Africa. Although the paramount focus of the compilation was the archaeology of Great Zimbabwe, the author has drawn from a broad geographical area and a wider period of time than that usually associated with Zimbabwean culture in order to demonstrate the cultural background for the growth of monumental trading towns in south central Africa.

Examining the role of racism within international relations bureaucracies during years of diplomacy, before and after Zimbabwe's Independence in 1980, this offers a fresh perspective on how nationalist leaders, especially Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, would use Cold War diplomacy to shape Zimbabwe's decolonization process.

Women in the Zimbabwean National Liberation Struggle

'O' Level Southern African History

A History from the Pre-colonial Period to 2008

The Origin of the Zimbabwean Civilisation

The Iron Age of South Central Africa

The Origins of the Zimbabwean Crisis

Deviant Destinations

The crisis that has engulfed Zimbabwe since 2000 is not simply a struggle against dictatorship. It is also a struggle over ideas and deep-seated historical issues, still unresolved from the independence process, that both Robert Mugabe's ZANU PF regime and Morgan Tsvangirai's MDC are vying first to define and then to address. This book traces the role of politicians and public intellectuals in media, civil society and the academy in producing and disseminating a politically usable historical narrative concerning ideas about patriotism, race, land, human rights and sovereignty. It raises pressing questions about the role of contemporary African intellectuals in the making of democratic societies. In so doing the book adds a new and rich dimension to the study of African politics, which is often diluted by the neglect of ideas.

The voices that are represented in this collection come from various parts of the world and express the views of practitioners and scholars who have all had first-hand experience working in Zimbabwean theatre from the last days of Rhodesia to Zimbabwe. The collection views the long continuum of developments in local theatre history as a case of the intrusive hegemonies that came with colonial Rhodesia as a conquest

society, and localised identities in the form of the persistence of indigenous and syncretic popular forms. With time, all these came together to constitute the makings of a contested post-colony in contemporary theatre practice in Zimbabwe. The primary interest of scholars who are represented here is located at the intersection of political, cultural and performative discourses and the flow of Zimbabwean history. The focus, moreover, is not only on the history of performance cultures in postcolonial Zimbabwe - it extends its critical gaze to include the history of political ideas that gave rise to cultural contestation in the field of theatre and performance.

How did Zimbabwe, a country once regarded as a paragon of hope and development in Africa, descend into economic ruin and social chaos in less than a decade? Maxwell Zhira's book offers a comprehensive answer to this controversial question, going beyond the widespread, yet limited perception that Robert Mugabe is the sole architect of Zimbabwe's troubles. Zhira provides a more nuanced picture, which explores and emphasizes the role of colonial land alienation, racism, and tyrannical governance. He shows how these are entangled with the recent revival of militant nationalism in Zimbabwe, and its confrontation with a hegemonic neoliberal democratic ethos, the central ideological stance of the opposition political movement. Zhira's book is innovative because he stresses the nature of conjuncture in understanding historical causation. Written in a highly accessible language and style, Zhira's book is relevant to teachers and students of African history, political science and development studies, at many levels, and especially to the people of Zimbabwe, whose painful experiences have educated the entire world.

History and Memory in Making Zimbabwe

Paiva de Andrada, the Companhia de Moçambique and African Diplomacy 1881-91

Becoming Zimbabwe. A History from the Pre-colonial Period to 2008

A Case Study of Zimbabwean History Textbooks

A History of Manufacturing, 1890-1995

The Origins and Development of the Zimbabwean Crisis [microform]

The Origins of Moçambique and Zimbabwe

How do people come to need products they never even knew they wanted? How, for example, did indigenous Zimbabweans of the 1940s begin to believe that they required Lifebuoy soap? Offering a glimpse into the intimate workings of modern colonialism and global capitalism, Timothy Burke takes up these questions in Lifebuoy Men, Lux Women, a study of post-World War II commodity culture in Zimbabwe. With particular attention to cosmetic products and the contrast between colonial and pre-colonial ideas of cleanliness, Burke examines the role played by commodity culture, changing patterns of consumption, and the spread of advertising in the making of modern Zimbabwe. His work combines history, anthropology, and political economy to show how the development of commodification in the region relates to the social history of hygiene. Within this framework, and drawing on a wide variety of historical sources, Burke explores dense interactions between commodity culture and embodied aspects of race, gender, sexuality, domesticity, health, and aesthetics in a colonial society. Rather than viewing the production of needs simply as an imposition from above, Lifebuoy Men, Lux Women shows what heterogeneous and complex processes,

involving the aims and histories of both colonizers and colonized, produced these changes in Zimbabwean society. Integrating political economy, cultural studies, and a wide range of the social sciences, Lifebuoy Men, Lux Women will find readers among scholars of colonialism, African history, and ethnography as well those for whom the problem of commodification is a significant theoretical issue.

Zimbabwe's Cultural Heritage won first prize in the Zimbabwe Book Publishers Association Awards in 2006 for Non-fiction: Humanities and Social Sciences. It is a collection of pieces of the culture of the Ndebele, Shona, Tonga, Kalanga, Nambya, Xhosa and Venda. The book gives the reader an insight into the world view of different peoples, through descriptions of their history and life events such as pregnancy, marriage and death. "...the most enduring book ever on Zimbabwean history. This book will help people change their attitude towards each other in Zimbabwe." - Zimbabwe Book Publishers Association Awards citation

In the early years of European colonisation, mining and agriculture were the bases of the Rhodesian colonial economy and manufacturing was virtually non-existent. This study traces the origins and early development of the sector in the inter-war years and its rapid growth during the second world war and the Central African Federation years. It also analyses the fortunes of the manufacturing industry in the troubled Unilateral Declaration of Independence years when international economic sanctions and an escalation of and debilitating war of liberation threatened the sector. Finally the book examines developments in the post-colonial period up to, and including, the years of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme of the 1990s.

The True Story of a Family Divided in War-torn Zimbabwe

Imagining a Nation

The Origin of the Zimbabwean Civilization

Culture and Customs of Zimbabwe

Against the Odds

Politics, Intellectuals, and the Media

Making History in Mugabe's Zimbabwe

No description available.

There is currently no single-volume history of Zimbabwe that provides detailed coverage of the country's experience from precolonial times to the present. This book examines Zimbabwe's precolonial, colonial and post-colonial social, economic and political history and relates historical factors and trends to more recent developments in the country. Zimbabwe is a country with a rich history, dating from the early San hunter-gatherer societies. The arrival of British

imperial rule in 1890 impacted the country tremendously, as the European rulers developed and exploited Zimbabwe's resources, which gave rise to a movement of African nationalism and demands for independence. This process culminated in the armed conflict of the 1960s and 1970s, a war of liberation that ended with Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. The 1990s were marked by economic decline and the rise of opposition politics. In 1999, Mugabe and his party embarked on a violent and chaotic land reform program that disrupted the country's prosperous agricultural sector and plunged the nation's economy into a downward spiral. Political violence and human rights violations made Zimbabwe an international pariah state, with struggles continuing to this day. This book is targeted primarily at students of Zimbabwean history, but will be useful to both scholars of Zimbabwean history and those unfamiliar with the country's past.

In Imagining a Nation, Ruramisai Charumbira analyzes competing narratives of the founding of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe constructed by political and cultural nationalists both black and white since occupation in 1890. The book uses a wide array of sources—including archives, oral histories, and a national monument—to explore the birth of the racialized national memories and parallel identities that were in vigorous contention as memory sought to present itself as history. In contrast with current global politics plagued by divisions of outsider and insider, patriot and traitor, Charumbira invites the reader into the liminal spaces of the region's history and questions the centrality of the nation-state in understanding African or postcolonial history today. Using an interdisciplinary methodology, Charumbira offers a series of case studies, bringing in characters from far-flung places to show that history and memory in and of one small place can have a far-reaching impact in the wider world. The questions raised by these stories go beyond the history of colonized or colonizer in one former colony to illuminate contemporary vexations about what it means to be a citizen, patriot, or member of a nation in an ever-globalizing world. Rather than a history of how the rulers of Rhodesia or Zimbabwe marshaled state power to force citizens to accept a single definition of national memory and identity, Imagining a Nation shows how ordinary people invested in the soft power of individual, social, and collective memories to create and perpetuate exclusionary national myths. Reconsiderations in Southern African History

Guns and Guerilla Girls

Great Zimbabwe

Total History

Studies in Zimbabwean History

The History of Zimbabwe

A History of Northwestern Zimbabwe, 1850–1960

The Origins and Development of the Zimbabwean Crisis

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.

Focusing on the history of the Ingutsheni Lunatic Asylum (renamed a mental hospital after 1933), situated near Bulawayo in the former Southern Rhodesia, *Surfacing Up* explores the social, cultural, and political history of the colony that became Zimbabwe after gaining its independence in 1980. The phrase "surfacing up" was drawn from a conversation Lynette A. Jackson had with a psychiatric nurse who used the concept to explain what brought African potential patients into the psychiatric system. Jackson uses Ingutsheni as a reference point for the struggle to "domesticate" Africa and its citizens after conquest. Drawing on the work of Frantz Fanon, Jackson maintains that the asylum in Southern Rhodesia played a significant role in maintaining the colonial social order. She supports Fanon's claim that colonial psychiatric hospitals were repositories for those of "indocile nature" or for those who failed to fit "the social background of the colonial type." Through reconstruction and reinterpretation of patient narratives, Jackson shows how patients were diagnosed, detained, and deemed recovered. She draws on psychiatric case files to analyze the changing economic, social, and environmental conditions of the colonized, the varying needs of the white settlers, and the shifting boundaries between these two communities. She seeks to extend and enrich our understanding of how a significant institution changed the way citizens and subjects experienced the colonial social order.

Zimbabwe's ruling party is currently experiencing its most intense economic and political challenge in its 20-year history. This book, written in an easy-to-read journalistic style, charts these troubled times.

Surfacing Up

A History of Zimbabwe

A History of Zimbabwe Project

House of Stone

The Journal of the Historical Association of Zimbabwe

Origins and Decline of Southern Zambebian States

The history of women guerilla fighters in the Zimbabwean National Liberation war (1965-80), this book provides an examination of the many different groups of women who joined the armed struggle and contributes to a feminist understanding of Zimbabwe and African history and politics. Most previously published accounts of this event in history have tended to focus on the feminine' or 'natural' role women played in it, ignoring the experiences of female guerilla fighters. This book redresses the balance, giving voice to a previously unsung group of women.'

In *Deviant Destinations: Zimbabwe and North to South Migration*, Rose Jaji critiques and challenges assumptions made about migration between the global North and South. Zimbabwe does not conform to the conventional profile of a destination country, yet it is home to migrants from the global North. Jaji examines the dynamics and contradictions of transnational migration in Zimbabwe, how migrants challenge the migration lexicon in which countries and mobile populations are categorized, and the socioeconomic division of urban space. This book is recommended for students and scholars of migration studies, sociology, anthropology, African studies, and political science.

1978: In Rhodesia, the Internal Settlement led to the creation of a coalition government. Smith had, however, neither capitulated nor abandoned his belief in white superiority, and thousands of people fled across the countrys borders. In England, a group of missionaries, supported by the Catholic Institute for International Relations, formed a steering group that was to become the Zimbabwe Project. Originally an educational fund to support exiled young Zimbabweans, it shifted focus toward humanitarian assistance to refugees in the region.

1981: The Zimbabwe Project Trust, a child of the war, This lively book interrogates the African postcolonial condition with a focus on the thematics of liberation predicament and the long standing crisis of dependence (epistemological, cultural, economic, and political) created by colonialism and coloniality. A sophisticated deployment of historical, philosophical, and political knowledge in combination with the equi-primordial concepts of coloniality of power, coloniality of being, and coloniality of knowledge yields a comprehensive and truly refreshing understanding of African realities of subalternity. How global imperial designs and coloniality of power shaped the architecture of African social formations and disciplined the social forces towards a convoluted postcolonial neocolonized paralysis dominated by myths of decolonization and illusions of freedom emerges poignantly in this important book. What distinguishes this book is its decolonial entry that enables a critical examination of the grammar of decolonization that is often wrongly conflated with that of emancipation; bold engagement with the intractable question of what and who is an African; systematic explication of the role of coloniality in sustaining Euro-American hegemony; and unmasking of how the postcolonial is interlocked with the neocolonial paradoxically. It is within this context that the postcolonial African state emerges as a leviathan, and the postcolonial reality becomes a terrain of contradictions mediated by the logic of violence. No doubt, Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni's handling of complex concepts and difficult questions of the day is remarkable, particularly the decoding and mixing of complex theoretical interventions from Africa and Latin America to enlighten the present, without losing historical perspicacity. To buttress the theoretical arguments, detailed empirical case studies of South Africa, Zimbabwe, DRC and Namibia completes this timely contribution to African Studies.

Appendices on Some of the Principle Ruins of Rhodesia [by] E. Layland
Hegemony, Identity and a Contested Postcolony
Teachers, Preachers, Non-believers
Psychiatry and Social Order in Colonial Zimbabwe, 1908–1968

Race and Diplomacy in Zimbabwe

The Origin of African Nationalism in Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwe Culture

The situation obtaining in Zimbabwe at the turn into the 21st Century can be described best as a crisis situation. This was characterised by economic, political and socio-cultural turmoil which had a far reaching impact not only to the society in Zimbabwe but also to the international community. The book traces the origins of the crisis arguing that factors that contributed to the crisis situation are rather complex.

Focusing mainly on the process of identity formation among members of Zimbabwe's coloured community, this book challenges conventional wisdom on race and ethnic identities. When viewed in the broad perspective of studies which focus on identities in general, this work is one of the few that clearly tries to demonstrate how social identities are produced and reproduced in the dialect of internal and external definition while paying adequate attention to the role played by the people themselves.

History Through Archaeology

The Battle for Zimbabwe

The Final Countdown

Commodification, Consumption, and Cleanliness in Modern Zimbabwe

Mapungubwe and the Origins of the Zimbabwe Culture

Zimbabwe and North to South Migration