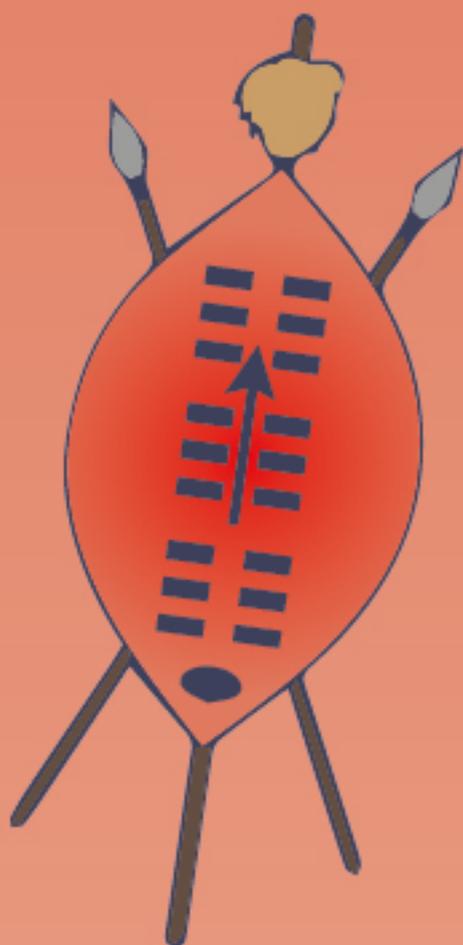


# The Zulu

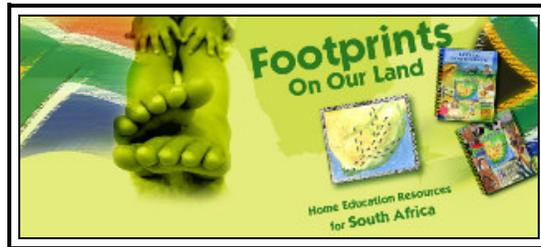


*Footprints*  
on Our Land

# A South African History File Folder Project

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## Introduction

As homeschooling mothers/teachers, we have discovered that our children take great pleasure in creating something about what they are learning. We do a lot of literature-based learning in our homes, so for them it is special to have something tangible to show for their efforts.

We enjoy using a combination of 'living books' and appropriate reference books when learning about any topic. By reading carefully selected fiction, our children pick up a lot of 'general knowledge' on any given personality, event or era and we enjoy presenting that knowledge in various ways.

We mainly use narrations and notebooking pages to record our work, but to break the monotony we have created various other projects – posters, theme books and these project packs consisting of a collection of mini-booklets.

For free printable notebooking pages on South African themes, visit the Footprints On Our Land site at [www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com](http://www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com).

Traditionally, school children create theme books about the various people groups of southern Africa, but we realized that for younger children, even with help and supervision, this can be quite an overwhelming task.

However, a mini-book project enables children to work with small bits of information at a time and this is not as overwhelming as having to write a project from scratch.

This project pack is aimed at children aged 7-11 and can be adapted for multiple age levels, commonly found in the homeschooling situation.

## Adapting a project

If the suggested activities are too difficult for your student, here are some ways to adapt them:

1. Let your child dictate the written answers to you.
2. Write words that your child can copy.
3. Allow your child to draw her narration.
4. Shorten the questions or requirements to suit your child.

Likewise, for **more advanced** students, you can adapt a project as follows:

1. Help them to research the topic further using the internet, library or other resources that you may have.
2. Let them write longer narrations. You could add a pocket or an extra flap to the folder and store additional work there.



*File folder with pocket*

## Be creative

Use this file folder as the basic starting point of your project.

- If you study a topic in depth, you could add photos of crafts or hands on projects that your students did, outings and field trips relating to the topic, photos of relevant places of interest or historical objects.
- Add brochures or souvenirs you may have from places you visited.
- Add book reviews of relevant books, fiction or reference that you have read about the topic.
- Add any drawings your student may have done.
- Decorate your file folder with glitter, gel pens, stickers, ribbons, embellishments, just about anything!
- If you find out that there is something extra that you wish to add to the file, then do it! Add another flap. Flaps can be hinged to the top edge or the bottom edge. Be creative here also!
- Feel free to re-arrange the booklets if necessary.

### **The benefits of using a file folder project pack**

- A file folder project will enable your children to work on and review key information about the topic being studied.
- It will develop auditory and comprehension skills as well as the ability to search, sift and find answers in a written text.
- The hands-on activities are fun and develop fine motor skills.
- Children love to learn by doing!
- The creative possibilities are endless. Children can be creative and add their unique touch to their projects.
- File folder projects are ideal for multi-level learning.
- Project packs can be incorporated into unit studies, supplement topics of study or stand alone.
- A project gives the children a reason for writing and drawing.
- File folder projects are compact, easy to store and retrieve again later.
- A file folder project can become part of a child's portfolio of work and are a great tool for reviewing completed work.

### **You will need:**

1. Two file folders per student
2. Safety scissors
3. Printing paper and card preferably in various colours
4. Glue
5. Stapler
6. Sticky tape
7. Pencils
8. Brads

### **Recommended books and websites**

#### **Books**

*Shaka Zulu*, Diane Stanley

*The amaZulu People*. ISBN 9781920069254

*Footprints On Our Land – South Africa's Heritage* available from

[www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com](http://www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com)

*Exploring Our Provinces – KwaZulu-Natal* ISBN 9781770092662

## Websites

The website links included are references that contain relevant information. However, the content may have changed or become a "dead" link. Please always review websites before using the internet with your children. If you find the site contains inappropriate material or is no longer a relevant site, please let us know. Thank you.

<http://cesa.imb.org/peoplegroups/amazulu.htm>

<sup>1</sup><http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulu>

<http://www.zuluroyals.com/>

<http://www.south-africa-tours-and-travel.com/battle-of-blood-river.html>

## Places to visit

KwaZulu Natal



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<sup>1</sup> Please preview this link as at the time of creating this ebook there were pictures with which some parents may not be comfortable.

# The amaZulu of Southern Africa

## Background and History



The Zulu nation is the largest ethnic group in South Africa totaling between 10 and 11 million people. Today Zulu people are found throughout South Africa but are concentrated in Kwa-Zulu Natal.

The isiZulu people get their name from their first ruler "Zulu" whose name meant "heaven". They are descended from the Nguni people who lived in Central and East Africa. During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries the Nguni moved south and settled in the lush, east coast of Southern Africa in the Emkhosini Valley, through which the Mkhumbane River flows.

The Zulu people developed a strong social system with chiefs and royalty. The royal family still remains today. Shaka, who became king in 1816, is the most well known Zulu king - who had total power over his tribe.

The Zulu people clashed with the Voortrekkers in the 1830's when Piet Retief was massacred by their chief Dingaan. Immediately after this incident the Zulu Impi's (warriors) attacked the temporary settlements of Voortrekkers who were settled at the foot of the Drakensberg Mountains. They spared no lives and women and children were killed as well in a rampage which wiped out half of the Natal Voortrekkers. This led to a series of battles between the two groups.

The most fierce battle that is remembered each year on the South African calendar is "The Battle Of Blood River", where on the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1838, some 470 trekkers led by Andries Pretorius defeated 10 000 Zulu warriors on the banks of the Ncome River.

In 1878 there was conflict between the Zulu and now ruling British when the British tried to enforce their authority on the Zulu nation by ordering a disbanding of their army. During the war, the Zulus defeated the British severely at the Battle of Isandlwana on January 22. The British managed to get the upper hand after the battle at Rorke's Drift, and ultimately won the war at the Battle of Ulundi on July 5, 1879.

Under apartheid, the homeland of KwaZulu was created for Zulu people. In 1970, the Bantu Homeland Citizenship Act provided that

all Zulus would become citizens of KwaZulu, losing their South African citizenship. KwaZulu consisted of a large number of disconnected pieces of land, in what is now KwaZulu-Natal.

Hundreds of thousands of Zulu people living on privately owned areas outside of KwaZulu were forcibly moved to "homelands" where the land was of low fertility for subsistence farming. By 1993, approximately 5.2 million Zulu people lived in KwaZulu, and approximately 2 million lived in the rest of South Africa. The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, from its creation in 1970 (as Zululand) was Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. In 1994, after the abolishment of apartheid, KwaZulu was joined with the province of Natal, to form modern KwaZulu-Natal.

## Great Zulu Chiefs

The Zulu people developed a strong social system with chiefs and royalty, the royal family still remains today.

### Shaka



Shaka, who became king in 1816, is the most well renowned Zulu king known for ruling his tribe with great power.

He was born in 1787 to a young Zulu woman and the first son of chieftain Senzangakhona who fell under Dingaswayo's rule. He was sent away from his father's kraal for some of his younger years only to return when the first son to succeed to chief was found dead.

Shaka then proved himself in the iziCwe regiment under the command of Dingaswayo.

When Shaka eventually became chief of the Zulu's in 1816. His first act as chief was to take revenge on all his old enemies within the tribe.

Thereafter he began to build his tribe and alliances with smaller neighboring tribes so that later when Dingaswayo was murdered, he took it upon himself to avenge his death and defeated Zwide, a chief of a powerful tribe from the North.

#### **DID YOU KNOW?**

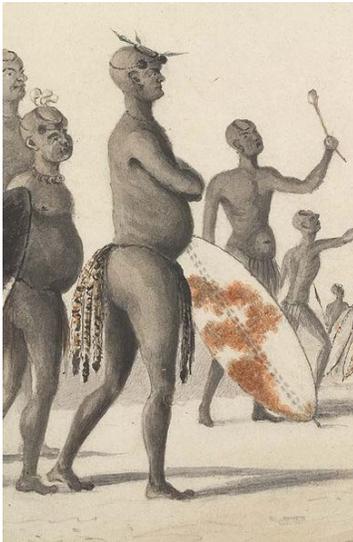
Shaka bred cattle with specific hide patterns for shield making. Shields with lots of white represented an experienced warrior while a brown/white shield represented a less experienced warrior.

He was finally able to do this in 1825 and thereafter he continued to build his followers and encourage allegiances between his tribe and other smaller groups.

Others that did not join willingly were attacked and defeated and then the remnants were added to Shaka's tribal community, which caused large growth over the period ending in 1826.

His interaction with the white traders set the stage for later white settlers and British expeditions into Zululand.

## **Mzilikazi**



Mzilikazi is considered the next most influential and powerful Zulu leader, yet he formed his own kingdom known now as the Matabele.

He was born into the Khumalo clan of the Zulu kingdom but transferred his loyalties to Shaka. Under Shaka he was made chief of the Khumalo clan. Shaka supported Mzilikazi even though many of his own generals distrusted him. In a battle against another Zulu tribe which Mzilikazi won in Shaka's name, Mzilikazi refused to give Shaka the captured cattle as was the tradition.

Shaka's generals insisted that 3000 warriors be sent to "teach Mzilikazi a lesson". The force was soundly beaten by Mzilikazi's 500 warriors as they had the cover of the mountains. This made Mzilikazi the only warrior to have ever defeated Shaka in battle.

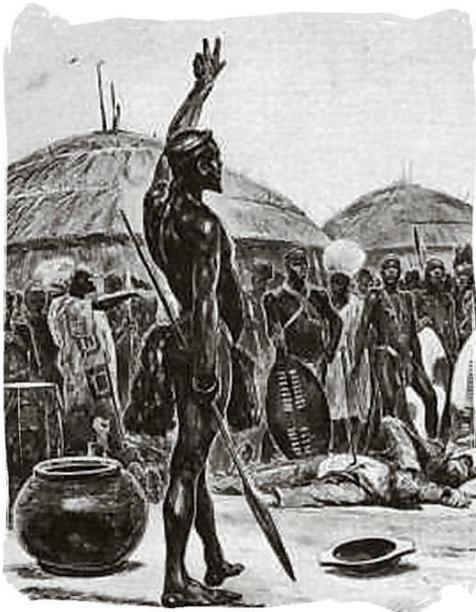
Mzilikazi was finally defeated when Shaka sent a second group to attack and to avoid the ritual execution, in 1823 Mzilikazi fled with his tribe. He settled in the Transvaal and conquered many tribes and absorbed their survivors into his nation.

Later in 1836 when the Voortrekkers moved into the Transvaal, he clashed with them. After several confrontations over the next two years the Matabele suffered heavy losses. By early 1838, Mzilikazi was forced north across the Limpopo and out of Transvaal altogether.

Mzilikazi settled in South West Zimbabwe and formed a new name for the tribe and called them "Ndebele" which means "people of the long shields".

He named them Ndebele because he wanted to distance himself from their Zulu ties in order to form alliances with his new neighbours. He did want his people to know where they came from so he named his city Bulawayo which means "place of slaughter". This is the same name that Shaka gave to his chief city.

## Dingaan



Dingaan is known as the black sheep who took away the "fairness" in war. He started by assassinating his half brother, Shaka, in 1828 so that he could become the new Zulu king.

Dingaan's Day is remembered for his massacre of 600 Boers who were trekking from the Cape Colony to Natal. This was the Piet Retief party who had left the Cape to avoid British rule.<sup>2</sup> As they knew of the Zulu tribe in Natal they approached Dingaan and asked him to give them land.

Dingaan agreed on the condition that they would first recover some stolen cattle for him. The Boers fulfilled their part of the bargain and then went to finalize arrangements at an arranged feast at Dingaan's kraal.

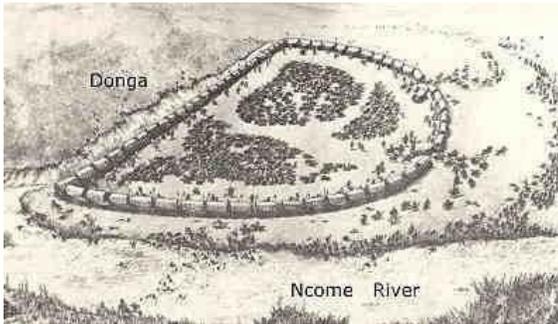
The guests had to leave their weapons outside the kraal and during the height of the festivities the Boers were killed. Dingaan's warriors then went to where the women and children were waiting at their wagons and proceeded to massacre them too at the place now named "Weenen" – meaning "weeping".

Dingaan though was to later feel his own pain at the Battle of Blood River. He was eventually overthrown by Andries Pretorius and Shaka's half brother Mpande. Dingaan was assassinated in January 1840. Mpande then went on to become king of the Zulu nation and reigned for 32 years until 1872.

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<sup>2</sup> We highly recommend that you use The Great Trek Project File as a go-along with this project pack. See: <http://www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com/great-trek.html>

## Battle of Blood River



The fiercest battle that is remembered each year on the South African calendar is "The Battle Of Blood River."

On the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1838, some 470 trekkers, led by Andries Pretorius, defeated 10 000 Zulu warriors on the banks of the Ncome River.

After Dingaan's horrific massacre of the Retief party the remaining Boers asked Andries Pretorius to leave the Cape and come to their aid so that they could overthrow Dingaan and settle in Natal. Pretorius covenanted with God that if He would help them gain victory, he would build a church in His honor.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of December the Voortrekkers crossed the Buffalo River knowing that the Zulu were on their way to attack. They set up camp and awaited the attack.

In the early morning of the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1838 the Trekkers saw approximately 10 000 Zulu warriors amassed around the settlement. The Trekkers then made another vow that if God would bring them the victory, they would keep this day as a Holy Day.

The first wave of Zulu warriors sent to attack the Boer laager was mowed down with rifle fire. They were also at a disadvantage due to the change in spear length under Shaka's rule. This new spear was useful for close combat not for long distance throwing.

Women, children and black servants helped to reload the rifles amidst the battle, semi protected by the laager formation. After two hours and four waves of attack some of the Boers set out on horseback to engage with the Zulus in closer combat. Many of the Zulus fled which provided the break in ranks that the Boers needed. 3 000 Zulu warriors were killed that day, the Ncome River ran red with blood, hence the name "Battle of Blood River".



The file folder project, **The Great Trek**, covers the history of the Great Trek in more detail.

Go to <http://www.south-african-homeschool-curriculum.com/the-great-trek.html>

## Royal Family

The Zulu nation was formed historically when the independent tribes or chiefdoms were fused into a single nation with the king having absolute control over all tribes.

The current king of the Zulu nation is King Goodwill Zwelithini. His bloodline can be traced back to Shaka. While his role in South Africa is mostly ceremonial the Zulu nation does acknowledge him as their ruling monarchy.



The King of the Zulu nation is also seen as the custodian of the tribal customs and traditions. The king currently has 6 wives which is accepted tribal practice.

While the royal family is not able to influence governmental decisions, they do exert a large influence over the Zulu people. King Goodwill encourages his people to seek self employment in this as well as encouraging them to grow their own food so that they can still have some degree of self sufficiency.

He has also revived the reed dance ceremony where young Zulu woman do a cultural dance for their community. This is now used as a platform for the king to advise his subjects on healthy lifestyle choices.

## Zulu Homes



*Covering the floor with anthill sand and dung*

The home is traditionally made by the male member although the whole community will help to build a new home.

The traditional home is a beehive shape and made from thatched grass. These are traditionally known as *iQukwane*.

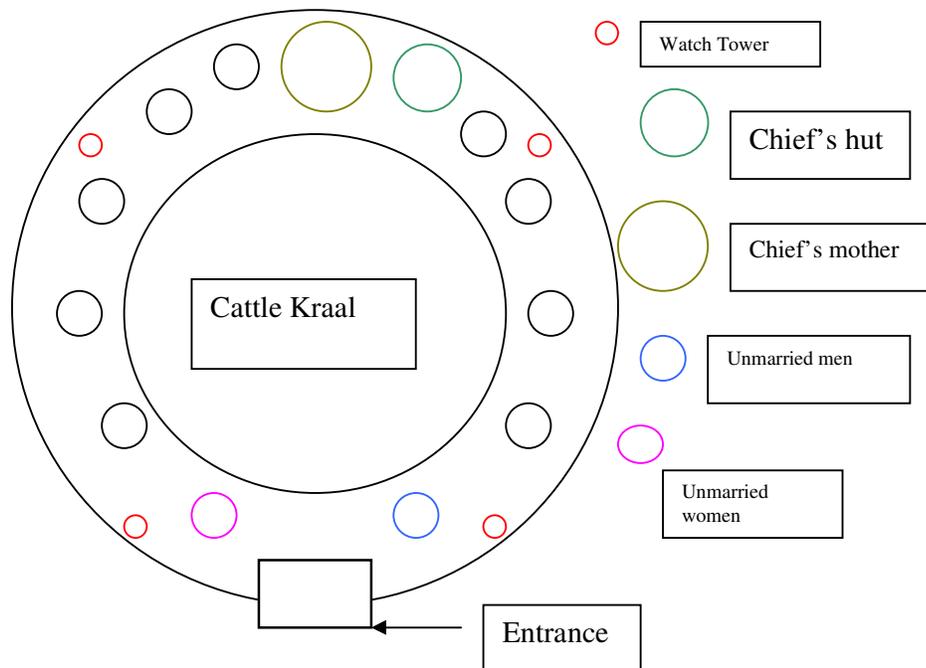
The women weave the mats and ropes used in the building of the home. They are then fitted onto the bent sapling framework. The home is called an "umuzi". There is a one low entrance. This was designed so that anyone entering the home would have to bow on

entrance. It is now as a sign of respect to the home owner, but in previous years would have been to place an enemy at a disadvantage if they entered the home unbidden.

These individual homes are placed in a circular pattern with a cattle kraal in the centre. In between the houses the Zulu women lay a stockade of Tamboti wood which is poisonous to insects and therefore gives them a degree of pest control. A cluster of homes is occupied by a family. This family is the father, wife, his children, his sons and their wives.

The chief's hut is the not the largest in the cluster, rather his mother's is which is at the top end of the cluster facing the entrance. The chief's hut is to the right and the first wife to the right if the chief's mother. The second and third wives are to the right of the first wife and so on. Unmarried girls live on the right of the entrance and unmarried men on the left.

The kraal is usually built on a slight slope with the main entrance at the lower end. This enables rainwater to clean the cattle kraal, the ground dries quickly and any foe has to fight uphill. Small huts on poles act as storage huts or watchtowers.



## Clothing



Whilst the westernized Zulu person dresses the same as the rest of the South African population, traditionally their clothing sets them apart. A single maiden will wear only a short grass skirt decorated with beads whilst an engaged girl will cover her chest and allow her hair to grow.

A married woman covers her entire body and wears a thick cowhide skirt that has been treated with charcoal and animal fat. Over this skirt may be another of cloth in white, red or black. Around her neck the married woman wears a cover decorated with beads with a message understood only by her husband.

The most impressive adornment is their hat which is constructed with grass and cotton that is sewn into the hair. These may measure as much as a meter across and last for a few months, where after they create a new hat and weave it again into their hair.

For the Zulu men, the *amaShoba* are cow tails worn on the upper arms and below the knees to give the appearance of greater bulk to the body.

The *IsiNene* is the front apron, consisting of coin sized circular skin patches sewn closely together to add weight. The *inJobo* are long animal skins worn on the hips.

The *iBeshu* is the rear apron made from calf skin. The apron of young men who are involved in active pursuits of hunting and skill building are knee length whilst those of the older men are ankle length.



A headband is used only by married men, which is a circular animal skin band to which they attached other skins or feathers. The leopard is revered as the king of predators and only those of an elevated social position wear its skin. An *induna* (chief) may only wear one headband but the king may wear as much as he wishes.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

Children undergo an ear piercing ceremony at age 7. This signifies the child's coming of age, as their ears are 'opened' to knowledge so that they may know the ways of the world. Later these holes are often widened with large 'plug' earrings.

## Family

The Zulu name for family is "umndeni" which is taken to include all people who are in one homestead. Traditionally all relatives – grandparents, brothers and their wives, unmarried sisters, parents and children live together under the authority of the senior male of the family.

In the tribal system children grew up close to their parents and learnt by imitating their parent's daily actions and duties. In the modern system many of the men have left the homestead to find work and send a portion of their wages home.

In some cases mothers also leave the homestead, their children staying behind with grandparents, as they also go in search of work. This means that the basic family unit is broken. Parents are known to travel back to their homesteads only once or twice a year.

Over the years this has meant that the tribal system is eroded and the young do not learn the values of their parents. They in turn leave in their early teens to move to cities with the hope of employment.

## Crafts



The Zulu people are world famous for their crafts, particularly their beadwork.

Beadwork has played an important part of their culture. To many outsiders it may just look like decorations but the choice of color and design convey messages to the other members of their tribe.

Using different color beads convey different meanings:

Colour	Positive	Negative
● Black	Marriage, rebirth	Death, sadness
● Blue	Faithfulness, request	Hostility, dislike
● Yellow	Wealth, garden	Badness, thirst, withering
● Green	Contentment	Discord, illness
● Pink	Promise, high status	Poverty, laziness
● Red	Love, strong emotion	Anger, heartache
○ White	Spiritual love, purity	(None)

This convenient table is taken from: <http://www.edunetconnect.com/cat/soccult/afrval.html>

After a young woman's initiation she is ready to court a young man. She will create a "love letter" using bead decoration and present it to her suitor.

Other Zulu crafts are wood and ivory carved ornaments done by men. Women weave sleeping mats, beer sieves and baskets. The women also make clay pots with intricate designs on the outside.

### **Traditional beliefs**

Many of the Zulu people are Christians but they often still follow the traditional beliefs of ancestor worship. Ancestors are thought to be the intermediaries between the living and the spirit world. Therefore the traditional Zulu people will praise them and make offerings to them.

In traditional beliefs a diviner is the member of the tribe who can communicate with their ancestors. Offerings and sacrifices are made to the ancestors to keep them appeased. Diviners undergo a 3 year apprenticeship as they learn their craft. They dress distinctively from the rest of the tribe.

If a bad event occurs, the *sangoma* (spiritual healer) is consulted to determine whether the event has been caused by witchcraft or failure to appease the spirits. In the latter case, a sacrifice is made whilst complaining at the apparent attitude of the spirit. Spirits are thought to exist also in animals and in the forest and in caves.

Lightening is also feared by the Zulus. Any animal, person or tree struck by lightening is said to have been targeted by the spirits. The Zulu people believe that everything happens for a reason. If something bad happens in a tribe they believe it is an act of witchcraft and will then seek out the offending person. The payment for this witchcraft (whether the person is in fact guilty or not) is death.

The Zulu's also have a traditional healer or herbalist (*inyanga*) who will make medicines from both animal and plant choices for people in need. People will travel long distances to seek their healing remedies. The *inyanga* is different to the *sangoma*. While the *inyanga* cares for the physical body, the *sangoma* is more concerned about the spiritual side of a person's life.

## Cattle



Cattle are very important in the traditional Zulu tribal system. A cow holds the place of honor in their traditional symbol. During times of festivities the cattle are used and their horns decorated. The rickshaws use cattle horns in their headdresses.

Cows are mainly kept for milk which is eaten in the form of amazi (curdled) with maize meal. Hides were used for clothing, shields and reigns and were even used in war times for attacking their enemy with their horns.

Many Zulu's used to judge the wealth of other Zulu's by the amount of cattle they owned. Cattle were also used to pay a "bride price" to the father of the bride but the suitor. This is known as *lobola*.

In the Kraal the cattle were kept in the inner circle for protection. This was normally at the most elevated place in the kraal so that the rain could wash the kraal out and drain away.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

Shaka's best friend and faithful body guard was the only warrior allowed to marry under Shaka's reign. When Mgobozi married he took 20 brides at the same time. As this humored Shaka, he gave his faithful friend a generous gift of many cattle.

## Food



The Zulu menu has a variety of dishes, mostly vegetarian in the rural areas from home grown produce.

Meat is only eaten on special occasions like weddings. Maize, tubers and pumpkin are mostly eaten in different forms.

Tomatoes, cabbage and onions are popular when available. Sorghum beer is a favorite and nutritious drink.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> If you are adventurous you can give this recipe a try:  
<http://www.brewery.org/library/SorghumBR0896.html>

## **African Spinach**

2 bunches spinach  
250 ml water  
2 ml salt  
50 g peanuts

Clean the spinach in cold water. Remove the stalks and discard. Chop the leaves. Bring the water to the boil in a saucepan, add the chopped leaves. Cook until wilted. Meanwhile roast the peanuts in a frying pan then add the salt. Add the peanuts to the cooked spinach and simmer until well blended. Serve with mealie pap.



## **Pumpkin and Mielie Meal Pap**

One medium pumpkin  
250ml mealie meal

Peel and dice pumpkin and remove seeds. Boil in salted water until almost soft. Add the mielie meal and stir for 20 minutes until a stiff porridge is formed. Eat with stew or as is with butter.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

Zulu people traditionally only eat twice a day – at 10 or 11 am and then in the evening!

## **Language**

The Zulu language (isiZulu in Zulu) is spoken by almost 10 000 000 people in South Africa. It became one of the 11 official languages in South Africa after the 1994 elections. Zulu belongs to the South-Eastern group of Bantu languages (the Nguni group). If you speak Zulu you will invariably be able to understand large portions of Swati, Xhosa and Ndebele.

The Zulu language has about 19 000 words as well as having many Afrikaans and English words adopted into it.

### **DID YOU KNOW?**

Zulu's vocabulary has acquired words from several other languages (primarily Afrikaans and English). Spoken Zulu contains three kinds of click sounds, a feature believed to have been borrowed from spoken Khoisan languages.

## Basic Vocabulary:

Hello – Sawubona

Thank you – Ngiyabonga

Yes – Yebo

No - Cha

Goodbye (go well) - Hamba Kahle

Goodbye (stay well) - Sala Kahle

How are you? – Unjani?

I am fine – Ngikona

And how are you? – Wena unjani?

## **Animal names**

### English name-Zulu name

Baboon-mfene

Jackal-inpungashe

Beetle-urere

Lion-ibhebesi

Bull-inkunzi

Chameleon-unvaba

Mamba-imamba

Cat-ikati

Monkey-inkawu

Crocodile-*ingwenya*

Owl-*isikova*

Duiker-*insinkwe*

Porcupine-*ingungumbane*

Eagle -*ukhozi*

Puff-adder-*ibululu*

Eland-*impofu*

Rhinoceros -*ubejane*

Elephant-*indlovu*

Fish eagle-*inhlanzi-inkwazi*

Snake-*inyoka*

Frog-*gopane*

Tortoise-*ufudu*

Giraffe-*indlulamithi-thutlwa*

Hippopotamus-*nvuba*

Wildebeest-*inkonkoni*



### **GUILTY OR NOT?**

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# SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY PROJECTS

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## PRINTABLE HANDS-ON PROJECTS PACKS

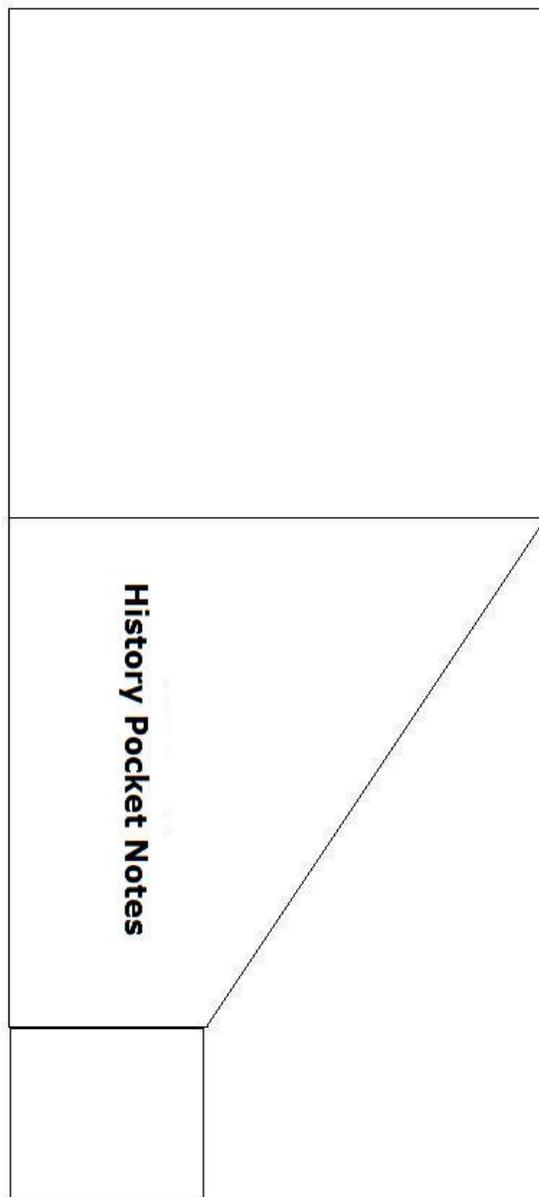
to create your own lapbooks about eras and people groups in SA History

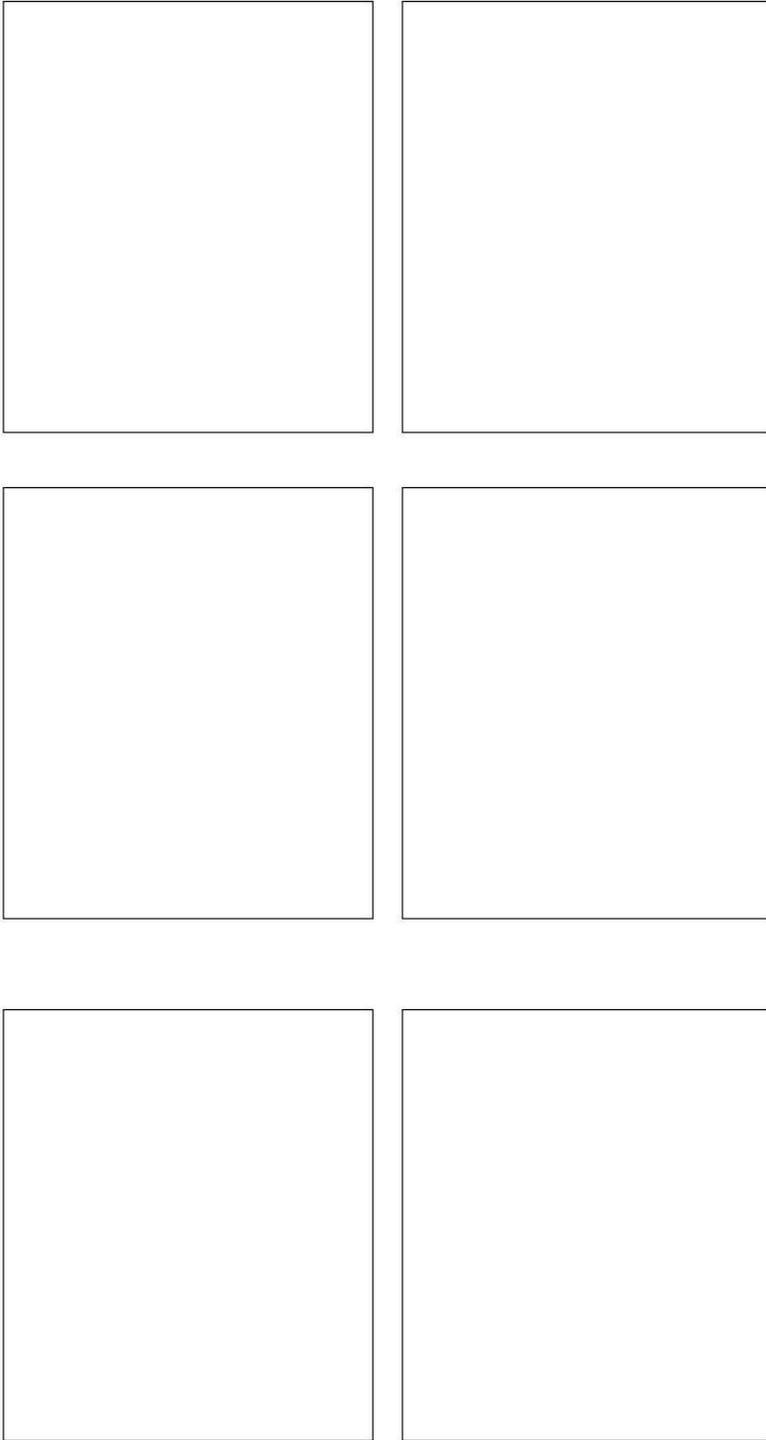
“A perfect match for ANY curriculum, unit study or stand-alone history.”

**FUN – CONVENIENT – CREATIVE – VISUAL – MULTI-LEVEL**

### **Background & History**

Cut out the whole shape. Fold the labeled section over the square. Fold the tab behind the square and glue. Complete your note cards (template below) and add to the pocket.





**Shaka - information card**

Draw a picture of each chief on their card and add the information relevant to each chief to the page. Cut out and paste on your folder.

The form is a large rounded rectangle. In the top-left corner, there is a smaller rounded rectangle intended for a drawing. To the right of this drawing area are five horizontal lines. Below the drawing area, there are ten horizontal lines spanning the width of the main frame, providing space for text.

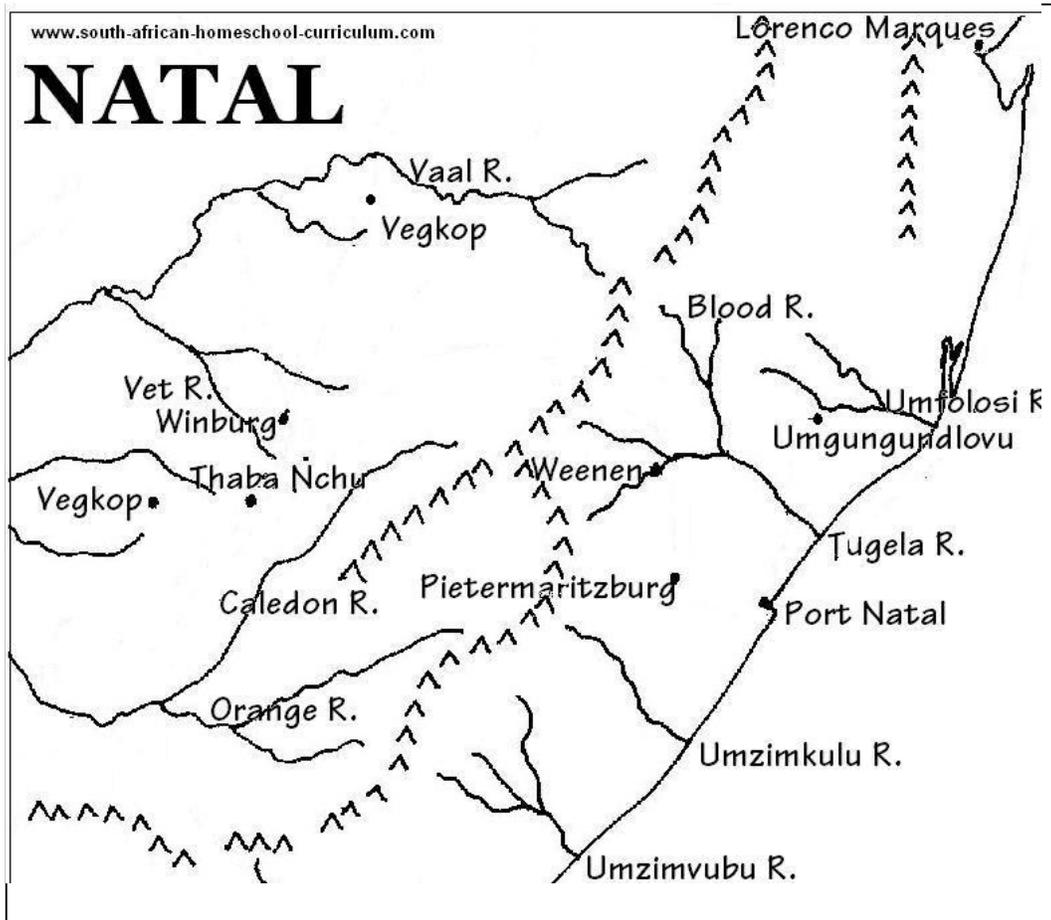
**Dingaen information card**

The image shows a template for an information card. It has a rounded rectangular border. In the top-left corner, there is a smaller rounded rectangle intended for a picture. To the right of this picture box are five horizontal lines. Below the picture box and these five lines, there are ten more horizontal lines for writing text.

**Mzilikazi information card**

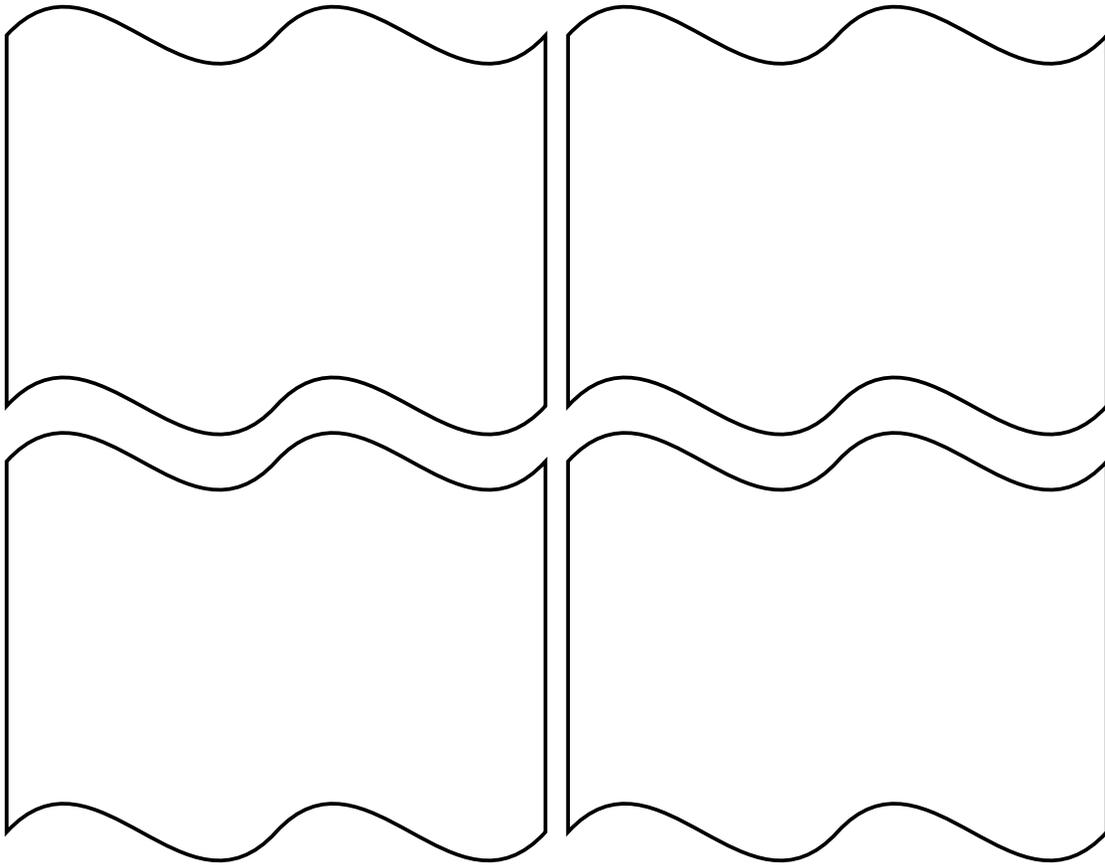
The image shows a blank information card template. It has a rounded rectangular border. In the top-left corner, there is a smaller rounded rectangle intended for a photograph. To the right of this photo area, there are five horizontal lines. Below the photo area, there are ten horizontal lines for writing text.

## Battle of Blood River

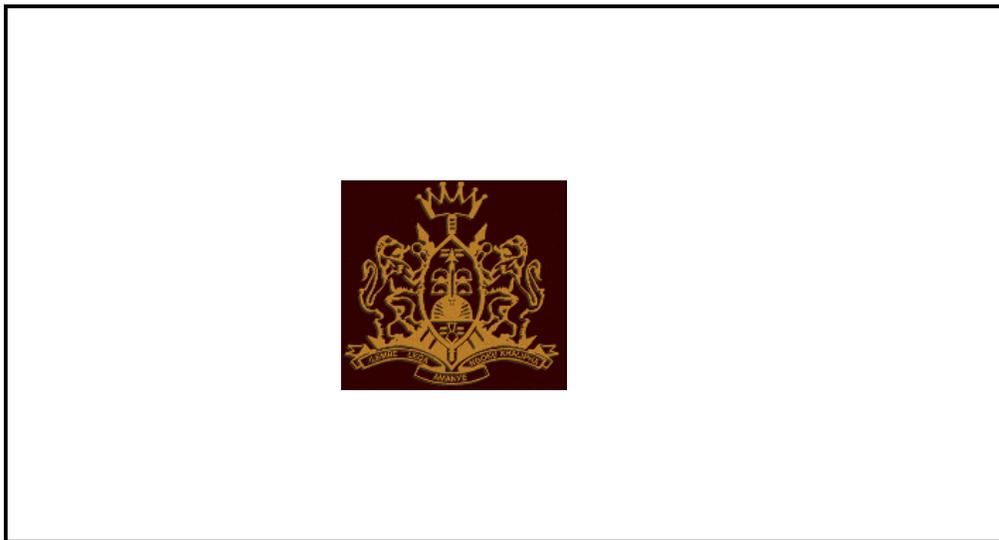


- Trace all the rivers in blue
- Color the sea blue
- Color the mountains brown
- Color the land green
- Highlight Blood River and Umgungundlovu
- Cut out and mount on card and paste into your project file

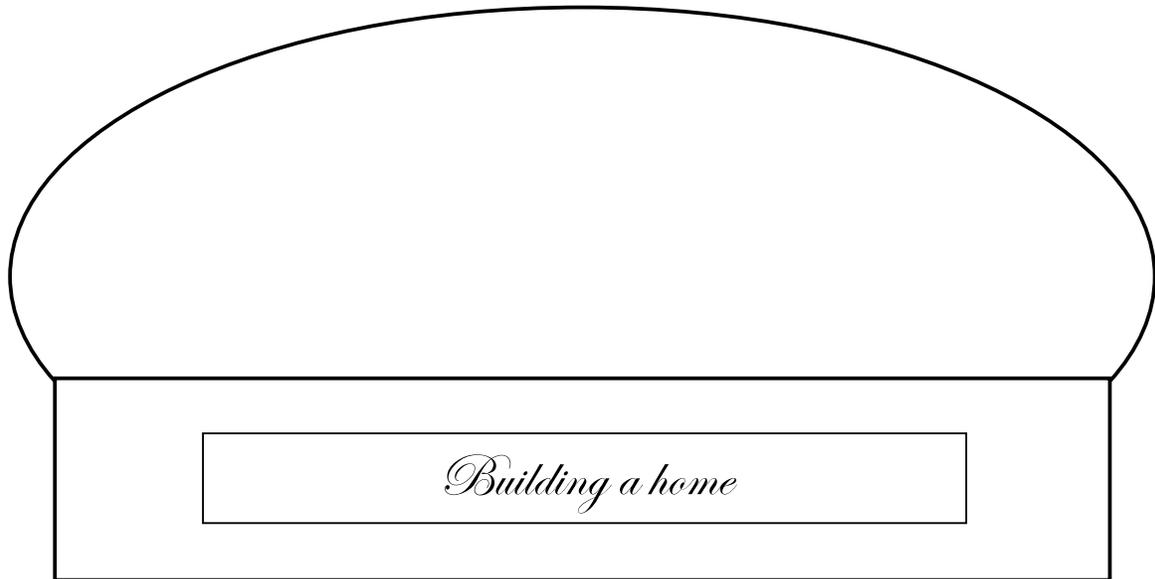
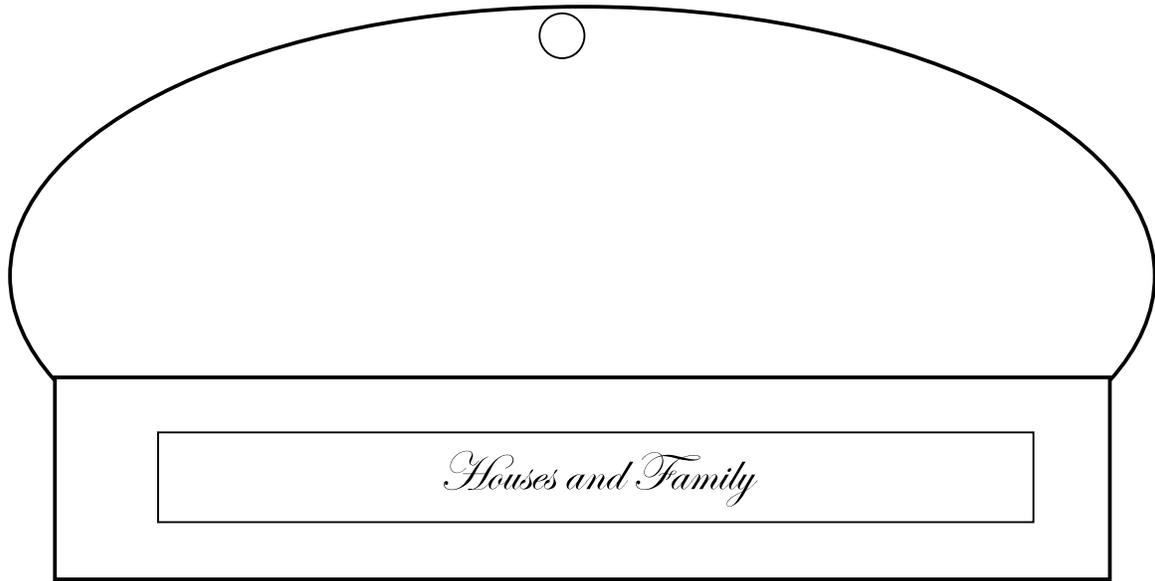
**Royal family** – Write on the banners about the Zulu Royal family, glue together on the left side. Stick the back of the bottom banner onto your folder.

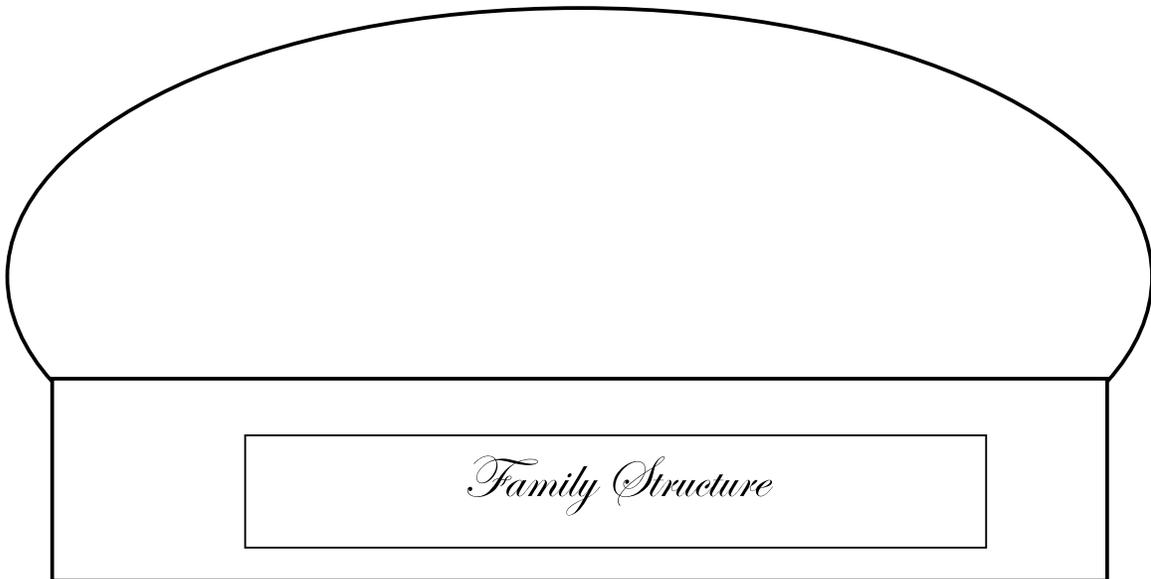
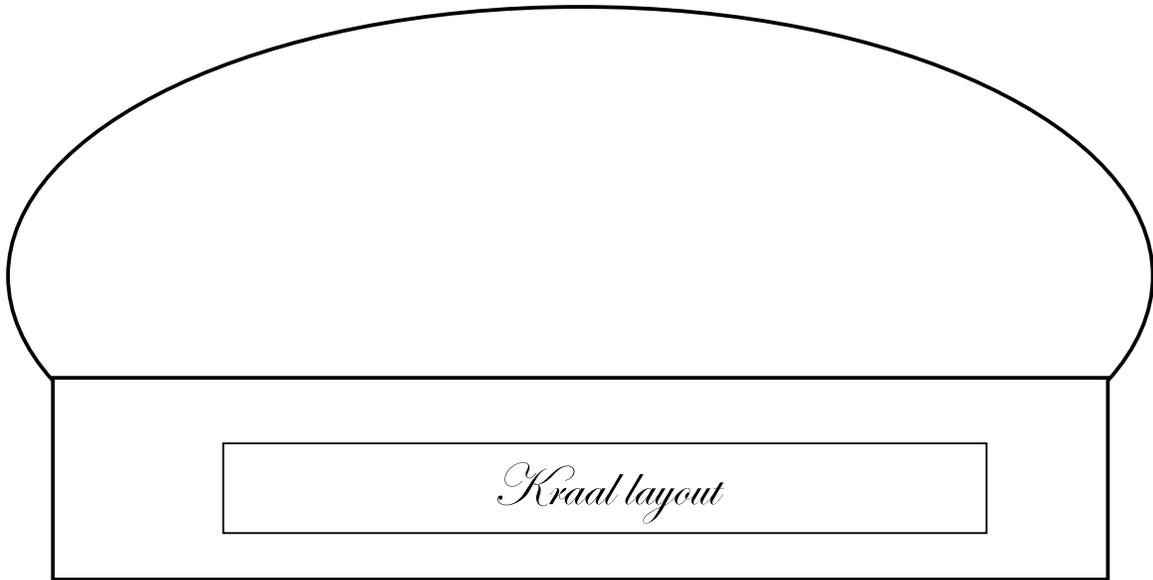


Copy the colors of the Zulu Royal Flag

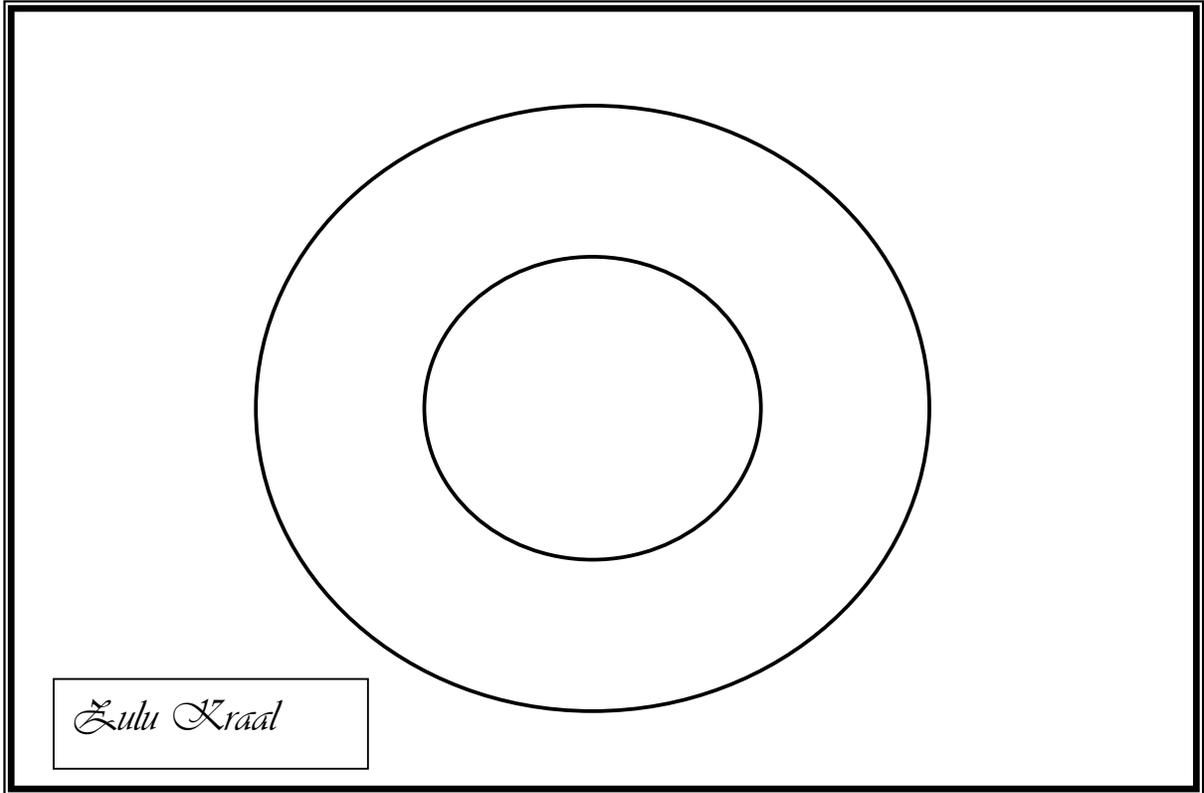


**Homesteads & Family** – Cut out the house shapes, draw in the low door. Colour the first house. Connect with a split pin (brad) at the top. Write about their homes, family traditions and villages.

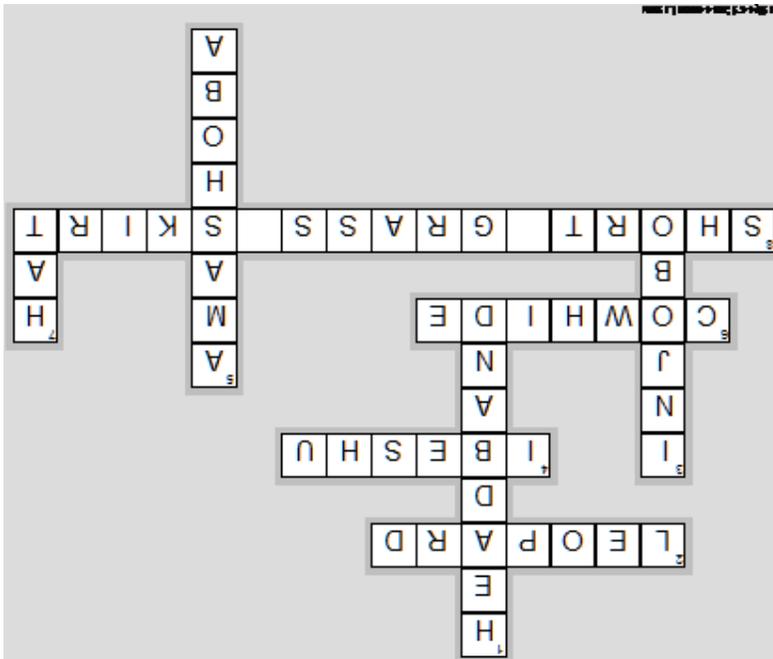




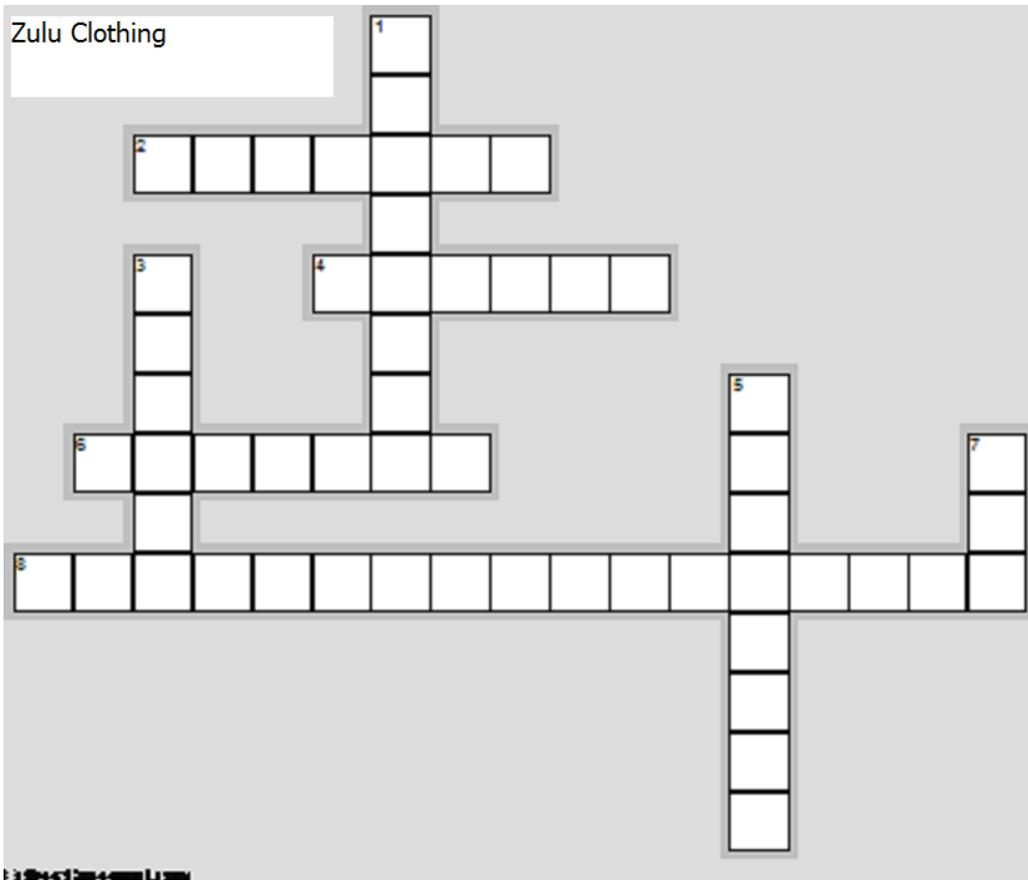
**Kraal Layout** – Draw and label the layout of the kraal. Color code the homes of the respective members.



**Clothing** – Complete this crossword, cut it out and paste it in your folder.



This is the inverted answer key.



## Across

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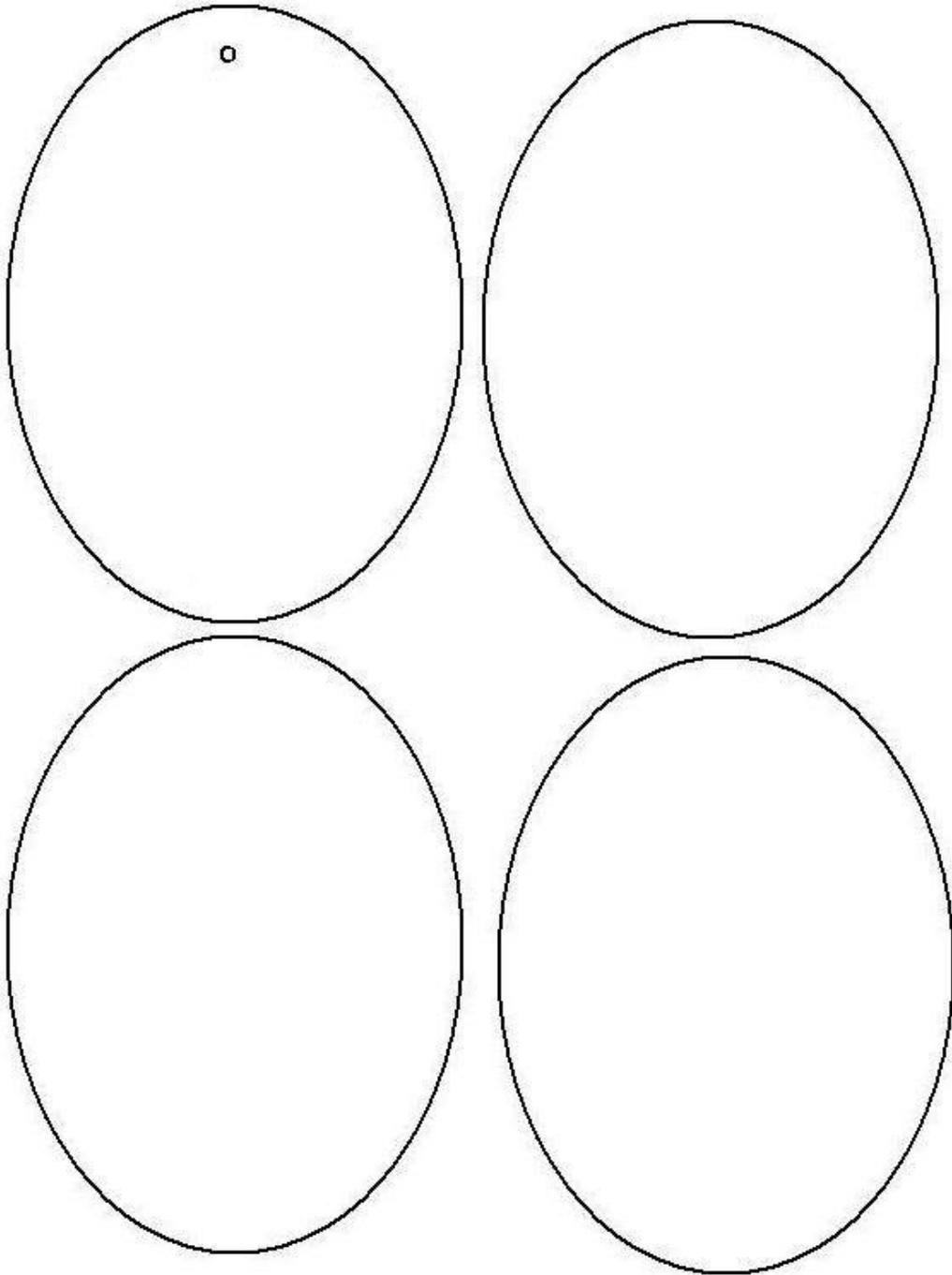
2. Only used by kings for clothing
4. Rear Apron made from calf skin
6. Material used for married woman's skirt
8. Worn by an unmarried woman

## Down

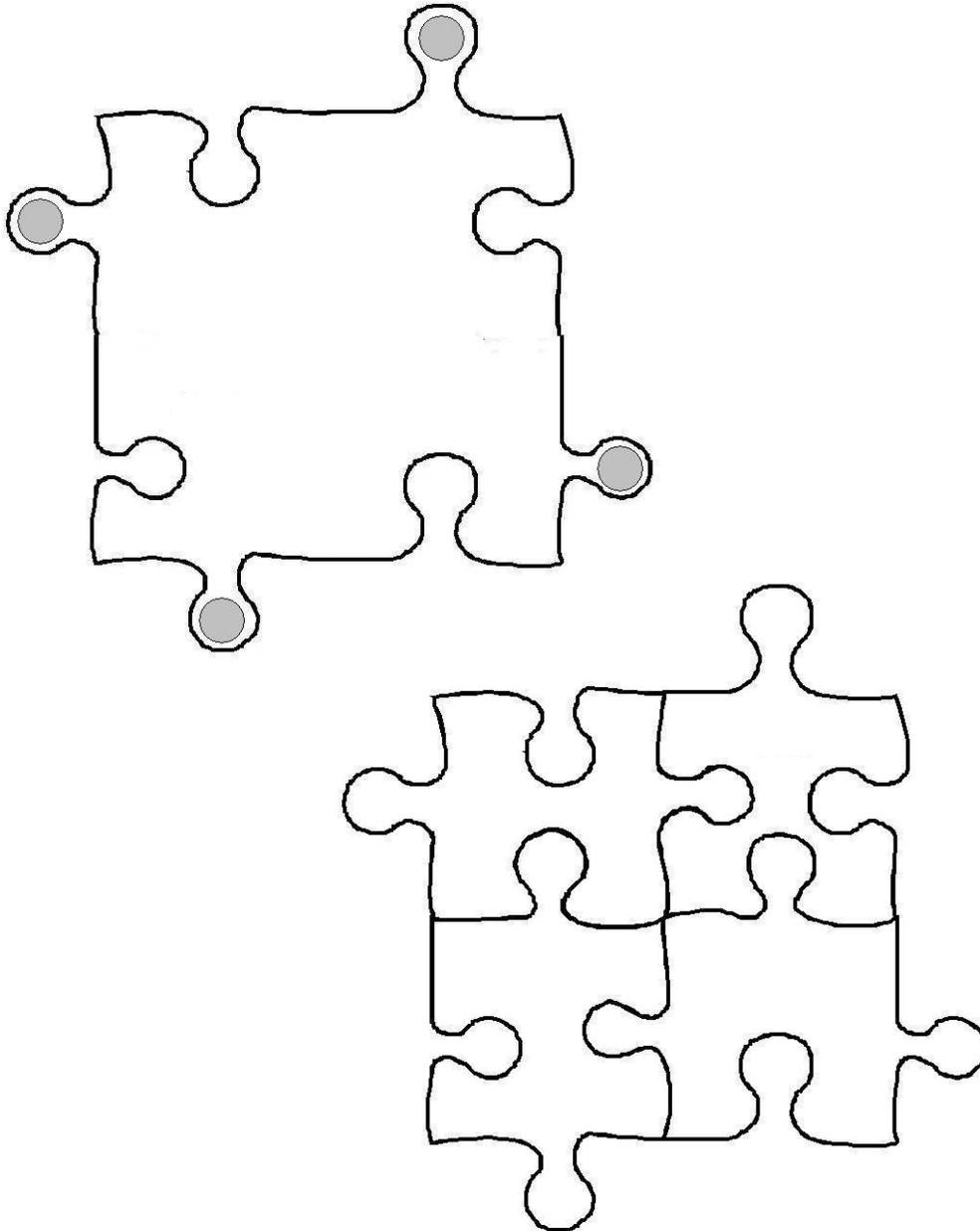
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1. Only worn by married men
3. Long animal skins worn on hips
5. Cowtails
7. Most impressive adornment of woman

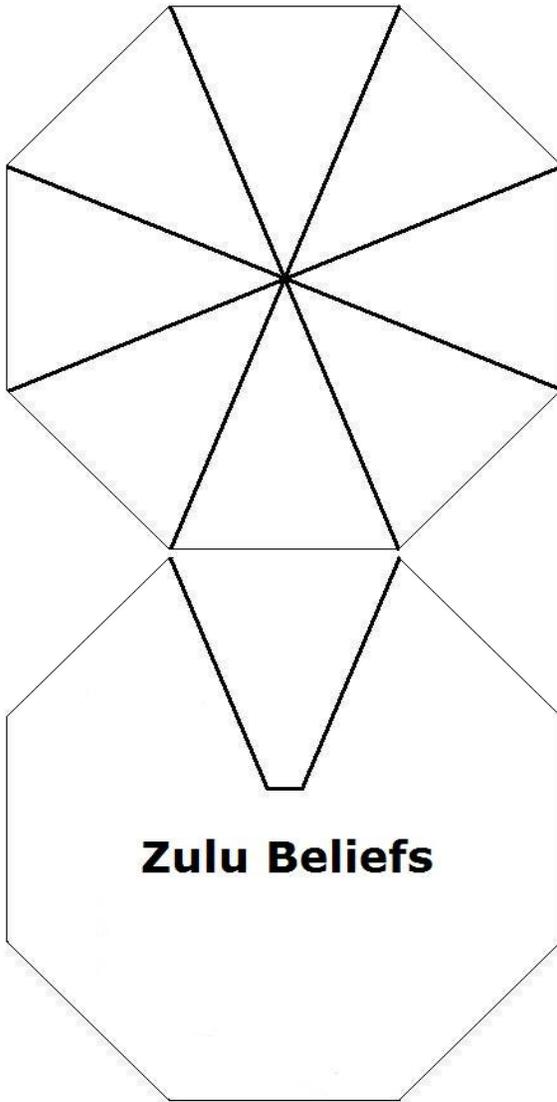
**Crafts** – Draw and write about a craft per oval (not beadwork)



**Bead work** – Print on white! Cut out the puzzle shapes on all solid lines. The solid shape is the bottom to be stuck onto the folder after completing. Color each of the 4 separate sections in your choice of bead colour. Underneath write the meaning of the bead color.



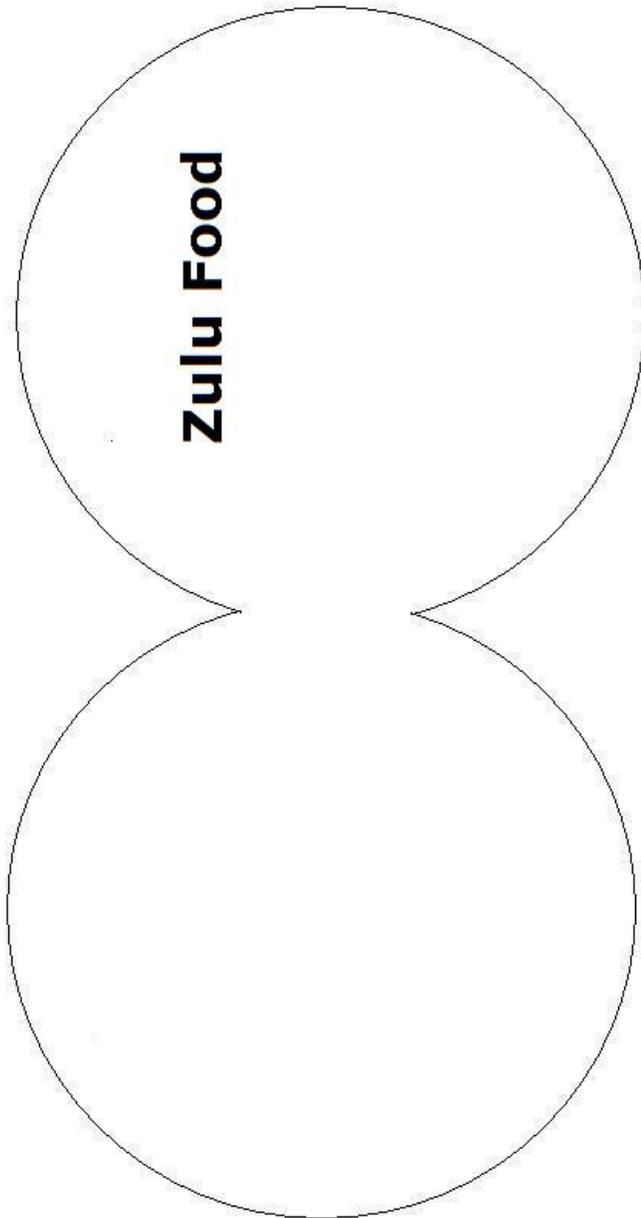
**Folklore & traditional beliefs**- Cut out the Octagons. Connect in the centre with a split pin (brad). On each of the pie sections write one of the Zulu beliefs or folklore.



**Cattle** – Write what you have learnt about cattle and draw a picture in the block. Cut the rectangle out and stick it on your folder.

The form consists of a large rounded rectangle. Inside the top-left corner of this rectangle is a smaller rounded rectangle, intended for drawing a picture of cattle. To the right of this drawing area are five horizontal lines. Below the drawing area, there are ten horizontal lines spanning the width of the large rounded rectangle, intended for writing notes about cattle.

**Food** – Cut out the circles as one whole. Fold in half. Draw your choice of foodstuffs on the inside and label them. Glue the back onto your folder. Take a photo of the meal you prepared and add it to your folder too!



**Language** – Cut out tri-fold book, add the clipart to the center column and the front. Label your booklet “Zulu Greetings”. Stick the back of the middle panel to your folder.

<b>Hello</b>		<b>Sawubona</b>
<b>Thank you</b>		<b>Ngiyabonga</b>
<b>Yes</b>		<b>Yebo</b>
<b>No</b>		<b>Cha</b>
<b>Goodbye</b>		<b>Hamba Kahle Sala Kahle</b>
<b>How are you?</b>		<b>Injani?</b>
<b>I am fine.</b>		<b>Ngikona</b>



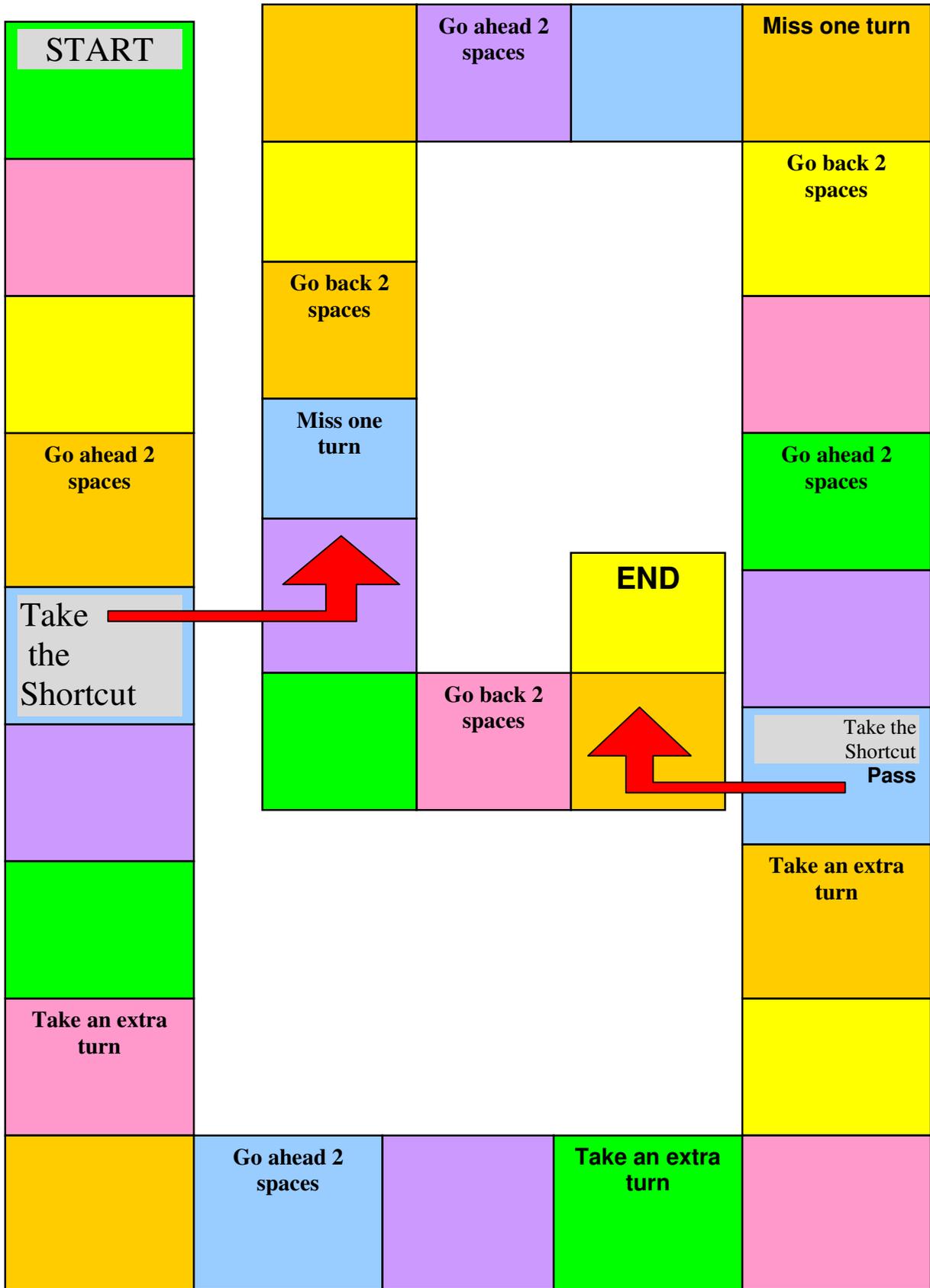
**Zulu Animal Names Board Game** – Print the board game onto white cardboard fold in half and stick one half to the folder. Store the game cards in the pocket provided. Stick the back of the pocket onto the folder.



## Zulu Animal Names

### Directions

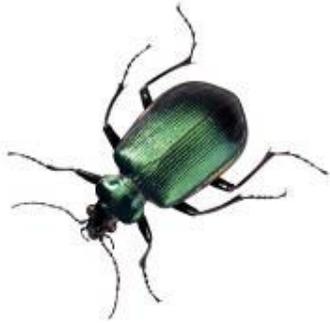
- Pull a picture card from the stack.
- See if you can say the Zulu name
- Check the answer on the back
- Move forward if correct
- Place the card at the bottom of the stack
- Continue until someone completes the course



Print out these animal cards. Cut horizontally; fold back the name behind the picture. Glue as one.



Baboon - Mfene



Beetle - Urere



Lion - ibhbesi



Mamba - imamba



Cat - iKati



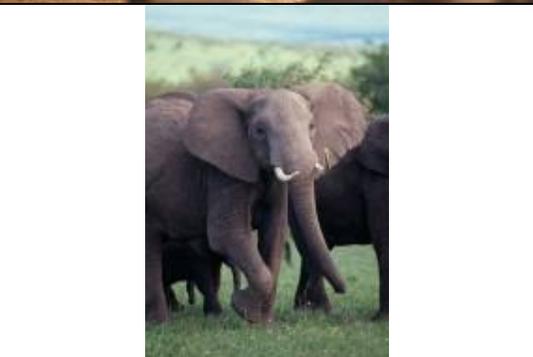
Monkey - inkawu



Crocodile - ingwenya



Owl - isikova

	<p>Eagle - ukhozi</p>
	<p>Rhinoceros - ubejane</p>
	<p>Elephant - indlovu</p>
	<p>Frog - gopane</p>



Giraffe – indlulamithi-thutlwa



Hippopotamus - nvuba

Cut out card pocket below, fold on solid line, glue right edge together, glue back to project folder, store game cards in the pocket.

Glue to the folder here

**Zulu  
Animal  
Names  
Game  
Cards**



## **Bibliography**

Footprints On Our Land – South Africa’s Heritage<sup>4</sup>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page)

<http://library.thinkquest.org/27209/index.htm>

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<sup>4</sup> Visit [www.south-africa-homeschool-curriculum.com](http://www.south-africa-homeschool-curriculum.com) for a literature based approach to study South Africa.