

1a Course of the Ngoni migration

The Ngoni migrated from South Eastern Africa to central Tanzania

They were the Bantu speaking people who belonged to Nguni speaking people in S.A

They mainly moved due to shaka's ruthless means of expansion of Zululand.

The Ngoni left South Africa under Zwangendaba and destroyed the Kingdom of Monomotapa.

They crossed R. Zambezi in 1836 and defeated the Chewa people of present day Malawi

They absorbed the conquered ones into Ngoni society and in their process of conquering they would raid weak societies for cattle and even take fertile lands

They reached Ufipa in 1840, this was on the southern shores of lake Tanganyika in EA.

A second group Maseko Ngoni also led by Maputo reached E.A by a different route and settled in Songea district.

In 1848 Zwangendaba died and there followed some rival conflicts concerning succession.

Zwangendaba's group split into 5 groups

Two of the groups (the Tuta and Gwangara Ngoni remained in EA and the other three moved into central Africa.

The Tuta Ngoni was the first to break away and moved northwards along the Eastern shores of L. Tanganyika into the land of the Holo-holo

They harassed the people living in this area including the Nyamuwezi, they forced them out of their land

The Ngoni were later repulsed by the Holo-holo after learning their military tactics and how to use their weapons.

The Tuta then harassed the Nyamuwezi and they upset the Arab trade route of Tabora and Ujiji.

Many Nyamuwezi were captured and one of them was Mirambo

