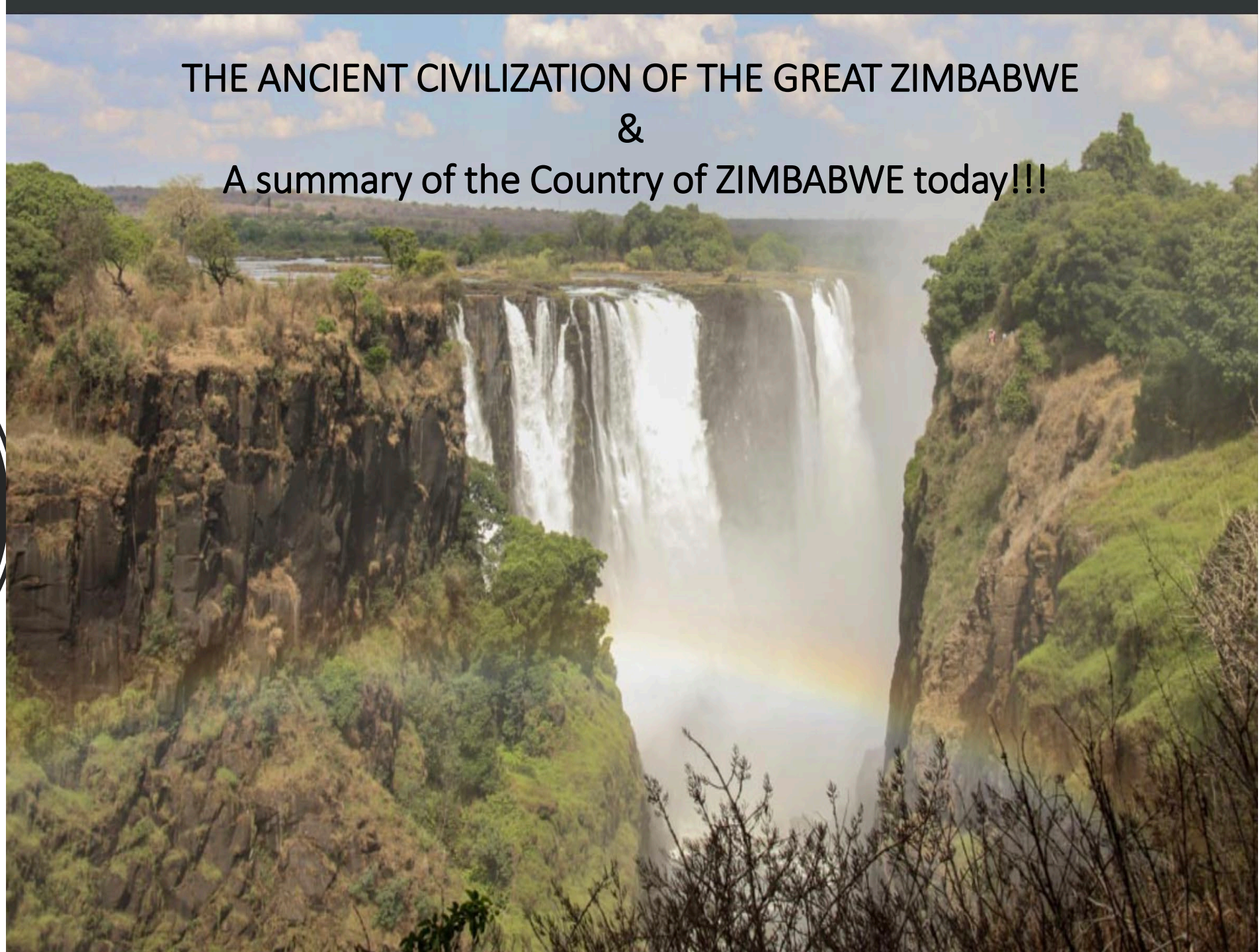


THE ANCIENT CIVILIZATION OF THE GREAT ZIMBABWE & A summary of the Country of ZIMBABWE today!!!

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Smith, W. (2018,
February 15).



- ***Green represents vegetation and agriculture.***
- ***Yellow/Gold represents the country's mineral wealth.***
- ***Red represents the blood shed during the war of the liberation***
- ***Black represents the black majority***
- ***White triangle represents peace.***
- ***Zimbabwe Bird represents the National Emblem.***
- ***Red Star represents the nation's aspirations.***



The Hill Complex of Great Zimbabwe

- “The Hill Ruin” that was built on a rocky hill for the ruler of the shona people and his royal family. The hill ruin is 30ft high with cylindrical towers and monoliths (large single upright block of stone that is shaped onto or served as a pillar or monument) carved with geometric patterns



“ The Valley Ruins”. A population of 10,000 to 20.000 people, but only about 200-300 commoners lived with this valley while everyone else lived around Great Zimbabwe. Evidence show that the structure was used for commercial exchange and long distance trade. Early archaeologist, found fragments from china, beads that was made in southeast Asia and copper ingots (metal ingots obtained from smelting raw copper or killing drowned)

An aerial photograph of the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe, during sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow over the landscape. The enclosure is a large, circular stone wall with a central courtyard and several smaller structures within. The surrounding area is a mix of green grass and dry, brownish vegetation, with rolling hills in the background.

The Great Enclosure

(National Geographic Society, 2020)

- **The Great Enclosure” is the outer wall structure with turret**
- **This wall have been built as a symbolic to show authority and designed for the privacy of the royal family that separates them from the commoners.**



(Hendrie, 2015)

The Rise and fall of Great Zimbabwe!

- People of the Zimbabwe plateau expanded herd and moved between the surroundings of Mozambican lowlands. The region economy was the rooted in agriculture and cattle keeping.
- . Its social and political organization became more complex with the developments of industries and trade they did like,
- Mining of; gold, copper, and iron, agriculture; salt pans, tool forges and potting.
- They traded things like beads and cloth for gold with various non African countries.
- Great Zimbabwe was the heart of the thriving trade empire from the 11th to 15th century before they fell due to climate change, some say by decline in trade, water shortage and political instability.



Demerdash, D. N., & Demerdash, D. N. (n.d.). *Great Zimbabwe*. Smarthistory. Retrieved December 9, 2021, from <https://smarthistory.org/great-zimbabwe/>.

Culture and Tradition of Old and New Zimbabwe.

Language

- **Christianity was introduced by British missionaries in the early 14th century and that religious became the most dominant faith in Zimbabwe.**
- **With one of their biggest Ethnic groups the “ Shona” traditions of art, pottery, basketry, textiles, jewelry and carving.**
- **16 languages (today) is spoken in Zimbabwe. One of those languages happens to be sign language. In the 1940s, sign language was introduce to deaf Zimbabwe deaf children by missionaries who built schools specifically for deaf children**
- **Sign language was called “ZSL” it was published in three type of dictionaries , and even though there isn’t existing descriptive grammar on the language, today the people of Zimbabwe recognize the language as an official language, but is expecting to boost the sign language for future political social culture and economics.**
- ***Ndebele*: Zimbabwe second language spoken by 20% of its people. Descended from the Zulu family. Today it is spoken mainly in the western part of Zimbabwe.**
- ***Tonga*: also known as ‘ Chitonga, isiTonga and Zambezi. About 1.5 million people speak this language and is spoken mostly in the norther part.**
- ***Tswana*: spoken around the southern parts, with 8.2 million speakers, thus language is from the Niger-Congo family and also called ‘Setwana’.**

The use of Mbira

- *Mbira*, the (thumb piano) used during ceremonies like weddings, introducing a new chief in a village, during burial, and used to contact the spirits of ancestors for guidance.
- Mbira was introduced by the Shona people in Zimbabwe named as both an instrument and music.
- Used in all aspects of Shona culture, (included both sacred and secular).
- used to contact the spirits of the ancestors and tribal guardians.
- But it is privileged and an honor to play for the spirit of the chief,
- Today in Zimbabwe, most of Shona people still play the mbira for health, prosperity, peaceful mind and strong force of life.



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- The Use of Totems in Zimbabwe;
 - Totems was used to identify the different tribes like the “Mashona” clans that made up ancient civilization in Zimbabwe today.
 - There are at least 25 different totems, with 60 principal names by the Mashona clan.
 - According to the Mashona clan the symbols of the totems “ are usually associated with animals name and provide the social identity of the clan”
 - ‘ Mhofu’(beast), ‘ Shumba’(lion), and ‘Mbizi’ (zebra) and many more



- dresses that are wraparound decorated with beads and women wear large ornaments. But the beads and ornaments defined a woman and or man age and status of their community.
- married women wore a blanket (Nguba) (over the shoulder) along with thick beads hoops (from twisted grass) (Isigolwani), copper or brass rings around their neck, arms, and legs (Idzilla).
- Men wear ankle bands and Karos around their shoulders all made of animal skin, and breastplate also made of animal skin.



The Matabele women in Today Zimbabwe

- Painting was done by the women of Matabele (a society in Zimbabwe).
- Painting your home defines a woman position as a mother and or wife
- The woman is also responsible to paint the outside of the home, like the gates or fences, and the outside walls. These paintings are also portrayed as prayers.
- This is actually modern day village in Ndebele.



Modern day Ndebele village homestead



Zimbabwe

Events of 2019

A woman looks at newspaper billboards in Harare, Zimbabwe, January 16, 2019.
© REUTERS/Philimon Bulawayo

1. in the modern day of Zimbabwe, they still feel as if they fighting a war. A war for national power (women rights) economic hardship (decreased in fuel prices, shortage supplies of food, water, medicines and other basic necessities) and pre-colonial disputes.
2. These struggles begin with the rights of women. A “ women rights movement” was formed with over 50 women. “ Envisioning a better solution. “ feedback revealed, that women who participated felt more confident in standing up for their rights in villages meetings” this envision gave women the same equal power as men in the justice system

3.17 people killed (14 men and 3 women)

17 women raped

Shootings that injured at least 81 people and over 1000 arrest These crime against the protestors was committed by the National Security Forces of Zimbabwe. And when an investigation was open by the “ Human Rights Commission” they found it was all of the armed and uniformed members who committed such heinous crimes.

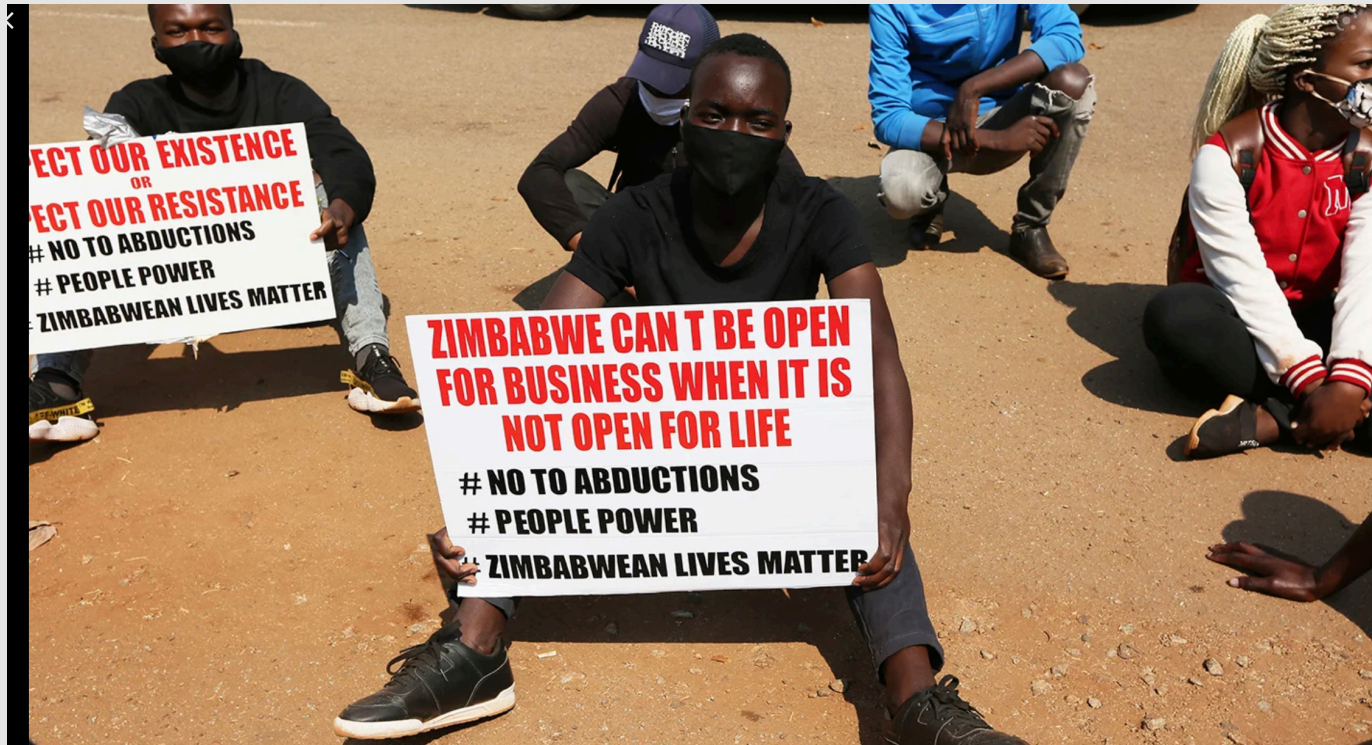
4. Another right was committed also , “ Women and Girls Rights of Sexual orientation and Gender Identity” . A parliament (that is still waiting to finalized) was written in 2017 to help young girls who was being married off at a young age, to have the choice to say no and put for 18 to be the legal age of consent for marriage.

5. It also written to give women equal rights as men when divorce. Women wont have to be homeless, while the man gets everything , and the care for children will be split among both parents.

World Report 2020: Rights Trends in Zimbabwe. Human Rights Watch. (2020, January 14

Zimbabwe Today, even during the pandemic being mistreated by their president and government. Violence still increase and many are jailed or killed.

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/zimbabwe#>



- Zimbabwe's human rights situation continued to decline in 2020 under Emmerson Mnangagwa's presidency. Unidentified assailants, suspected to be state security agents, abducted and tortured more than 70 critics of the government during 2020. Security forces also continued to commit arbitrary arrests, violent assaults, abductions, torture and other abuses against opposition politicians, dissidents and activists. In July 2020, police arrested prominent journalist Hopewell Chin'ono and Transform Zimbabwe Party leader Jacob Ngarivhume after they called for nationwide anti-corruption protests. The police violently dispersed protests in July, wherein 16 protesters were injured and a further 60 were arrested.

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