Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng (including), AmaNdebele, AmaZwazi and AmaXhosa falls under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe

It is generally accepted today that the South Ndebele migrated onto the central highveld of Southern Africa some four centuries ago. The exact date of their arrival is difficult to determine, but estimates tend to vary from 1485 by Fourie, through to the 1630-1670 period established by Van Warmelo. The latter dating is today regarded as the more reliable of the two.

Both Fourie and Van Warmelo are in agreement that, despite the fact that the Ndebele settled in a predominantly Sotho-Tswana speaking area, they have retained their customs and Nguni language roots with "remarkable tenacity". However some researchers have suggested a Sotho influence in some rituals and aspects of material culture, and more recent research into their architecture, settlement patterns, and methods of construction seem to indicate a definite Pedi-Tswana influence, even allowing for the adaptations one has come to expect of a culture moving from the grass-rich coastal lands east of the Drakensberge to the more extreme thermal variations found on the South African Highveld.

Details regarding the Ndebele prior to their arrival on the highveld are scarce, and their recorded history only begins with the names of their first two kings, Mafana and Mhlanga.

There is a wealth of information and recorded material that came to light that strongly indicated that Banareng are closely related to AmaNdebele and that both Banareng and Amandebele fall under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe, and in turn AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe fall under the bigger Nguni tribe.

It is safe to say that since details about AmaNdebele prior to their arrival on the highveld were scarce, Fourie', Van Warmelo, and other simply just assumed that AmaNdebele (specifically Musi) decended from AmaHlubi.

Below is a if AmaHlubi family tree:

Years may not be accurate as the information was passed down the generations orally. Following are the Chiefs or Kings of amaHlubi.

1. 1300-1325 Chibi,
2. 1325-1350 Lubelo,
3. 1350-1370 Busobengwe/Bhungane, 4. 1370-1390 Fulathelilanga,
5. 1390-1410 Bhele,
6. 1410-1430 Lufelelwenja,
7. 1430-1450 Sidwabasenkomo,
8. 1450-1475 Mhuhu,
9. 1475-1500 Mpembe,
10. 1500-1525 Mhlanga,
11. 1525-1550 Musi,
12. 1550-1575 Masoka,
13. 1575-1600 Ndlovu,
14. 1600-1625 Dlamini,
When one look at the above organogram or family tree one can see that Fourie', Van Warmelo and others could have easily confused King Musi of AmaNdebele with King Musi of AmaHlubi or deliberately linked King Musi of AmaNdebele with King Musi of AmaHlubi.

The problem with AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo and AbeNguni tribes in general is that we historically use same names in all our tribes and clans and families, something that can really be confusing when at times when researching histories of our tribes, clans and families.

AmaNguni are divided into five groups, i.e. amaNguni, AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo, AmaNtungwa Nguni, AmaLala Nguni, AmaDebe Nguni and AmaThonga. All these were the descendants of the sons of Mnguni.

Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng (including), AmaNdebele, AmaZwazi and AmaXhosa falls under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo.

Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng are AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo in origin, but due to the migration they ended up Bapedi, just like some of AmaMbo or Mbo clans and tribes who ended as VhaTsonga, some as VhaVenda, some AmaSwati, and some AbeNguni, while some ended as AmaXhosa, and some AmaNdebele.

The Mnisi people are also AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo in origin, but due to the migration some are tsonga, some swati, and some are nguni. Mnisi people can be traced back to a man called Golokhulu who settled in Mantjola, Swaziland. After the death of Golokhulu in Mantjola, Swaziland, his son Mhlangana took leadership of Mnisi people. It was Nselele, the son of Mhangana who migrated with some members of the clan toTongaland and settled among the Khosa and Bileni people. After that Mhlangana's son Malwane/Mabane also known as Minise we Mvula took over the leadership of Mnisi people in Tongaland. Mnisi was a herbalist and rain maker. Later the descendents of Mnisi and Khoza under the leadership of Njonjela emigrated to the then Transvaal.

The Hlubi, like other Southern African nations, originate from Central Africa. They moved as part of the AmaMbo, Mbo or eMbo people's southern migration. More specifically, they are said to originate from the people known as the Shubi. The Shubi can still be found today in Congo and some parts of Rwanda and Tanzania.

AmaHlubi arrived in 1300s South Africa and momentarily settled along the Lubombo
Mountains, extending from Zululand North, northwards along the Swaziland-Mozambique border in the 1400s. They then traversed south and stabilised in what today is known as Natal in the 1650s. They also left behind a section of their group which later became the Swazi nation. There is great evidence which confirms amaHlubi are closely related to amaSwazi. Other evidence to this effect is in the linguistics (related under the Tekela languages). Further evidence lies in the preference of royal amaSwazi lasses by amaHlubi Kings. At this stage, they are said to be the largest formation of the AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo nation. AmaHlubi are said to have occupied the territory, which was marked by the Pongola River on the north east border. It then extended east beyond the Ncome (Blood) River, south to where Umzinyathi and the Thukela rivers meet. The territory then goes further south to where the Bushman’s River meets the Drakensberg mountains, which also marked the Western border. In present expressions the Hlubi Land would include the following areas: Charlestown, Volkrust, Newcastle, Madadeni, Utrecht, Wakkestroom, Alkockspruit, Paulpietersburg, Vryheid, Dundee, Nquthu, etc, up to Estcourt. AmaHlubi were the first to colonialise the land mass later called Natal Colony. Hlubi oral historians maintain the amaHlubi territory included and extended beyond Pietermaritzburg. In this day, amaHlubi are spread all over parts of the country which include parts of KZN, the Eastern Cape with examples being specifically the old Ciskei, Transkei and small parts of the North West and Mpumalanga. These regions have their own Hlubi Chieftains which report to the Estcourt Royal House. It is important to note that the Hlubi nation has always been independent and never paid allegiance to neither Zulu kings nor any other authority.

AmaSwazi emerged or developed from AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo. Under AmaNtungwa a group of AmaZulu emerged. Under AmaDebe then emerged AmaBhaca while AmaThonga remained a separate group. AmaLala then gave birth to the Mthwethwa kinship group. The AmaNtungwa Nguni were led by Luzimane of Mnguni when they came from these central African countries. They now inhabit areas like Babanango, Nkandla, Msinga, etc. Meanwhile most of AmaMbo, Mbo or eMbo and the other groups moved along the coast towards the Bombo, Swazini, Ngwavuma, etc. Some of AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo (AmaNdebele and Banareng) moved along the west cost towards Botswana.

Family Tree of AmaSwazi

Mkhulunkosi
Qomizitha
Sukuta
Madlasomo
NdlovuNgwekati
Mawawa/Kuwawa
Sidvwabasilutfuli
Gebase
Kunene
Nkabingwe
Madlabane
Hhili
Dulunga
Dondobola
Sihuba
Kings of Swaziland (1745–1903)

Ngwane III: 1745–1780 (The first King of modern Swaziland)
LaYaka Ndwandwe (Queen Regent): 1780
Ndvungunye (Zikodze, Mavuso II): 1780–1815
Lomvula Mndzebele (Queen Regent): 1815
Sobhuza I (Somhlolo): 1815–1839
Lojiba Simelane (Queen Regent): 1836–1840
Mswati II (Mavuso III): 1840–1868
Tsandzile Ndwandwe (Queen Regent): July 1868 – June 1875
Crown Prince Ludvonga II (Macaleni) - Never became King
Dlamini IV (Mbandzeni): 1875–1889
Tibati Nkambule (Queen Regent): 7 April 1889 – 1894
Ngwane V (Mahlokohla): January 1895 – 10 December 1899
Labotsiben i Gwamile Mdluli (Queen Regent): 10 December 1899 – 7 August 1903

Paramount Chiefs of Swaziland (1903–1968)

Labotsiben i Gwamile Mdluli (Queen Regent): 7 August 1903 – 22 December 1921

Sobhuza II: 22 December 1921 – 2 September 1968

Kings of Swaziland (1968–present)

REFERENCES

1. https://www.facebook.com/groups/baseMbo/permalink/1919895004715085

2. https://amazizi.wordpress.com/


6. https://m.facebook.com/groups/1644740072426936?view=permalink&id=2084090958491843

7. https://www.vivmag.co.za/archives/3395

01 October 2018

Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng (including), AmaNdebele, AmaZwazi and AmaXhosa falls under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe

It is generally accepted today that the South Ndebele migrated onto the central highveld of southern Africa some four centuries ago. The exact date of their arrival is difficult to determine, but estimates tend to vary from 1485 by Fourie, through to the 1630-1670 period established by Van Warmelo. The latter dating is today regarded as the more reliable of the two.

Both Fourie and Van Warmelo are in agreement that, despite the fact that the Ndebele settled in a predominantly Sotho-Tswana speaking area, they have retained their customs and Nguni language roots with "remarkable tenacity". However some researchers have suggested a Sotho influence in some rituals and aspects of material culture, and more recent research into their architecture, settlement patterns, and methods of construction seem to indicate a definite Pedi-Tswana influence, even allowing for the adaptations one has come to expect of a culture moving from the grass-rich coastal lands east of the Drakensberge to the more extreme thermal variations found on the South African Highveld.

Details regarding the Ndebele prior to their arrival on the highveld are scarce, and their recorded history only begins with the names of their first two kings, Mafana and Mhlanga.

There is a wealth of information and recorded material that came to light that strongly indicated that Banareng are closely related to AmaNdebele and that both Banareng and Amandebele fall under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe, and in turn AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe fall under the bigger Nguni tribe.

It is safe to say that since details about AmaNdebele prior to their arrival on the highveld were scarce, Fourie’, Van Warmelo, and other simply just assumed that AmaNdebele (specifically Musi) decended from AmaHlubi.

Below is a if AmaHlubi family tree:
Years may not be accurate as the information was passed down the generations orally. Following are the Chiefs or Kings of amaHlubi.

1. 1300-1325 Chibi,
2. 1325-1350 Lubelo,
3. 1350-1370 Busobengwe/Bhungane, 4. 1370-1390 Fulathelilanga,
5. 1390-1410 Bhele,
6. 1410-1430 Lufelelwenja,
7. 1430-1450 Sidwabasenkomo,
8. 1450-1475 Mhuhu,
9. 1475-1500 Mpembe,
10. 1500-1525 Mhlanga,
11. 1525-1550 Musi,
12. 1550-1575 Masoka,
13. 1575-1600 Ndlovu,
14. 1600-1625 Dlamini,
15. 1625-1650 Mthimkhulu I,
16. 1650-1675 Hadebe,
17. 1675-1710 Dlomo I,
18. 1710-1720 Mashiya,
19. 1735-1760 Msele,
20. 1760-1800 Bhungane II,
21. 1800-1818 Mthimkhulu II
22. 1839-1889 Langalibalele I,
23. 1897-1910 Siyephu/Mandiza,
24. 1926-1956 Tatazela/Mthunzi,
25. Muziwenkosii(LangalibaleleII)

When one look at the above organogram or family tree one can see that Fourie', Van Warmelo and others could have easily confused King Musi of AmaNdebele with King Musi of AmaHlubi or deliberately linked King Musi of AmaNdebele with King Musi of AmaHlubi.

The problem with AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo and AbeNguni tribes in general is that we historically use same names in all our tribes and clans and families, something that can really be confusing when at times when researching histories of our tribes, clans and families.

AmaNguni are divided into five groups, i.e. amaNguni, AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo, AmaNtungwa Nguni, AmaLala Nguni, AmaDebe Nguni and AmaThonga. All these were the descendants of the sons of Mnguni.

Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng (including), AmaNdebele, AmaZwazi and AmaXhosa falls under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo.

Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng are AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo in origin, but due to the migration they ended up Bapedi, just like some of AmaMbo or Mbo clans and tribes who ended as VhaTsonga, some as VhaVenda, some AmaSwati, and some AbeNguni, while some ended as AmaXhosa, and some AmaNdebele.
The Mnis people are also AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo in origin, but due to the migration some are tsonga, some swati, and some are nguni. Minisi people can be traced back to a man called Golokhulu who settled in Mantjola, Swaziland. After the death of Golokhulu in Mantjola, Swaziland, his son Mhlengana took leadership of Mnis people. It was Nselele, the son of Mhlengana who migrated with some members of the clan to Tongaland and settled among the Khosa and Bileni people. After that Mhlengana's son Malwane/Mabane also known as Minise we Mvula took over the leadership of Mnis people in Tongaland. Mnis was a herbalist and rain maker. Later the descendents of Mnis and Khoza under the leadership of Njonjela emigrated to the then Transvaal.

The Hlubi, like other Southern African nations, originate from Central Africa. They moved as part of the AmaMbo, Mbo or eMbo people's southern migration. More specifically, they are said to originate from the people known as the Shubi. The Shubi can still be found today in Congo and some parts of Rwanda and Tanzania.

AmaHlubi arrived in 1300s South Africa and momentarily settled along the Lubombo Mountains, extending from Zululand North, northwards along the Swaziland-Mozambique border in the 1400s. They then traversed south and stabilised in what today is known as Natal in the 1650s. They also left behind a section of their group which later became the Swazi nation. There is great evidence which confirms amaHlubi are closely related to amaSwazi. Other evidence to this effect is in the linguistics (related under the Tekela languages). Further evidence lies in the preference of royal amaSwazi lasses by amaHlubi Kings. At this stage, they are said to be the largest formation of the AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo nation. AmaHlubi are said to have occupied the territory, which was marked by the Pongola River on the north east border. It then extended east beyond the Ncome (Blood) River, south to where Umzinyathi and the Thukela rivers meet. The territory then goes further south to where the Bushman’s River meets the Drakensberg mountains, which also marked the Western border. In present expressions the Hlubi Land would include the following areas: Charlestown, Volkrust, Newcastle, Madadeni, Utrecht, Wakkestrom, Alkockspruit, Paulpietersburg, Vryheid, Dundee, Nquthu, etc, up to Estcourt. AmaHlubi were the first to colonilse the land mass later called Natal Colony. Hlubi oral historians maintain the amaHlubi territory included and extended beyond Pietermaritzburg. In this day, amaHlubi are spread all over parts of the country which include parts of KZN, the Eastern Cape with examples being specifically the old Ciskei, Transkei and small parts of the North West and Mpumalanga. These regions have their own Hlubi Chieftains which report to the Estcourt Royal House. It is important to note that the Hlubi nation has always been independent and never paid allegiance to neither Zulu kings nor any other authority.

AmaSwazi emerged or developed from AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo. Under AmaNtungwa a group of AmaZulu emerged. Under AmaDebe then emerged AmaBhaca while AmaTonga remained a separate group. AmaLala then gave birth to the Mthwethwa kinship group. The AmaNtungwa Nguni were led by Luzimane of Mnguni when they came from these central African countries. They now inhabit areas like Babanango, Nkandla, Msinga, etc. Meanwhile most of AmaMbo, Mbo or eMbo and the other groups moved along the coast towards the Bombo, Swazini, Ngwavuma, etc. Some of AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo (AmaNdebele and Banareng) moved along the west coast towards Botswana.

Family Tree of AmaSwazi
Mkhulunkosi
Qomizitha
Sukuta
Madlasomo
NdlovuNgwekati
Mawawa/Kuwawa
Sidvwabolutfuli
Gebase
Kunene
Nkbingwe
Madlabane
Hhili
Dulunga
Dondobola
Sihuba
Mlangeni
Msimudze
Mbhondlo/Mbhondlo/Mbhoholo
Tembe
Sikhulumaloyo
Langa
Samuketi
Nkomo
Khabako
Nkosi I: 1355–1400
Ngwane I: 1400–1435
Dlamini I (Matalatala): 1435-1465
Mswati I: 1480–1520
Ngwane II: 1520–1550
Dlamini II: 1555–1600
Nkosi II: 1600–1640
Mavuso I: 1645–1680
Magudulela: 1685–1685
Luvdonga: 1685–1715
Dlamini III: 1720–1744

Kings of Swaziland (1745–1903)

Ngwane III: 1745–1780 (The first King of modern Swaziland)
LaYaka Ndwandwe (Queen Regent): 1780
Ndungunye (Zikodze, Mavuso II): 1780–1815
Lomvula Mndzebele (Queen Regent): 1815
Sobhuza I (Somhlolo): 1815–1839
Lojiba Simelane (Queen Regent): 1836–1840
Mswati II (Mavuso III): 1840–1868
Tsandzile Ndwandwe (Queen Regent): July 1868 – June 1875
Crown Prince Ludvonga II (Macaleni) - Never became King
Dlamini IV (Mbandzeni): 1875–1889
Tibati Nkambule (Queen Regent): 7 April 1889 – 1894
Ngwane V (Mahlokohla): January 1895 – 10 December 1899
Labotsibeni Gwamile Mdluli (Queen Regent): 10 December 1899 – 7 August 1903

Paramount Chiefs of Swaziland (1903–1968)
Labotsibeni Gwamile Mdluli (Queen Regent): 7 August 1903 – 22 December 1921
Sobhuza II: 22 December 1921 – 2 September 1968
Kings of Swaziland (1968–present)

REFERENCES
1. https://www.facebook.com/groups/baseMbo/permalink/1919895004715085
2. https://amazizi.wordpress.com/
6. https://m.facebook.com/groups/1644740072426936?view=permalink&id=2084090958491843
7. https://www.vivmag.co.za/archives/3395