

HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

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NOTES

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE TERM "ZENJ EMPIRE"?

- ✓ This is a misleading term that the Arabs and Greeks used in reference to the coastal settlements. In Greek, the word Zenj means black.
- ✓ These Greeks and Arabs used to trade at the East African coast, across the Indian ocean with the African settlements as early as 250BC.
- ✓ The Zenj Empire never existed at the coast. What the Greeks and Arabs saw were independent African settlements with independent dynasties or line of kings.
- ✓ Such towns included Kilwa, Mombasa, Mogadishu, Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, Malindi, e.t.c
- ✓ These towns were characterized by rivalry and conflicts over monopoly to control trade e.g. there were conflicts between Mombasa and Malindi.
- ✓ These towns were 37 in total by the 13th century. It was not until the 16th century that the Portuguese put these settlements under one control.
- ✓ But by then, the Arabs and Persians had already made settlements on the coast as early as the 11th century.

DESCRIBE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ZENJ EMPIRE.

- ✓ The coast was characterized by many different races or groups of people.
- ✓ The first settlers seem to have been the Bantu. They are believed to have migrated from the Central African parts of Congo basin.
- ✓ The second group of settlers is believed to have been the Hamitic cushites. These are believed to have migrated from Ethiopia and were forced to migrate southwards by hostile Galla tribes. However, their main settlements were around the northern coast from Mogadishu and they were mainly cattle keepers.
- ✓ The third group of settlers was that of the Arabs and Persians who came as early as the 7th century AD. Some of them came as traders while others were refugees running away from religious and political persecutions.
- ✓ The coast was characterized by intermarriages especially between the Arabs, Persians and Bantu.
- ✓ They used Swahili as their main language and a new culture called Swahili culture was formed. 2

- ✓ The Swahili language was basically a Bantu language but contained many Arab words. Slowly, it became the main language spoken at the coast and with time it spread to the interior.
- ✓ On the other hand, the Swahili culture was a mixture of Bantu and Arab culture i.e. women wore veils and fed on rice and spices.
- ✓ Islamic religion was slowly introduced by the Arabs and with time it became the main religion on the East African coast although Africans had their own African traditional religion.
- ✓ The main economic activity along the East African coast was trade. There were strong trading contacts between the interior of East Africa and Central Africa with the coast.
- ✓ Originally, the Arabs and Persian traders stopped at the coast from where they exchanged products like glasses, guns, plates e.t.c for items such as ivory, slaves, copper, and leopard skin from Africans.
- ✓ Politically, by the 11th century, some Arabs had grown so powerful and rich. They defeated African settlements and took over control of the main coastal towns such as Kilwa, Malindi, Mombasa, Pemba, Mafia and Zanzibar.
- ✓ However, towards the end of the 15th century, the Portuguese appeared on the East African coast hence by 1500 AD, Arab rule was declining.

WHY DID THE ARABS AND PERSIANS SETTLE AT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST BY A.D 1000?

- ✓ The Arabs and the Persians were the first foreigners to settle at the East African coast. They came from Arabian Peninsula in the modern states of Arabia, Persia, Syria, Iraq and Turkey.
- ✓ Some came as traders while others came as political and religious refugees.
- ✓ Desire to control the profitable trade at the east African coast.
- ✓ Availability of trade items such as Gold, Ivory, copper, etc might have attracted them.
- ✓ Strategic location of the east African coast favored trade between the Arabs and the coastal people.
- ✓ Presence of monsoon winds which facilitated the movement of Arabs from Arabia to the coast. Between November to April they would blow towards the East African

coast and between May to October it would north ward to Asia.

- ✓ Fertile soils at the coast suitable for growing crops might have attracted the Arabs since Arabia was a semi desert.
- ✓ Desire to spread Islamic faith to the coastal people as a result of the teaching of Prophet Muhammad; Islam grew strongly in the Middle East, so Arabs wanted to spread Islam to pagans.
- ✓ Good natural harbor at the coast which could accommodate large ships and carry out trading activities.
- ✓ Good climate suitable for human settlement and trade since Arabia was a semi desert.
- ✓ Hospitality given to them by the coastal people e.g. the Bantu and the Cushites.
- ✓ To escape religious persecution in Arabia especially after the death of Prophet Muhammad, different sects of Islam developed quarrels and rivalry.
- ✓ To escape political persecution in Arabia and Persia.
- ✓ To gain political control of the coast hence settling at the East African coast.
- ✓ The cultural ties that had developed between the Arabs and the coastal Bantu due to intermarriages made them to settle.
- ✓ Love for adventure especially by the youth.
- ✓ The desire to carry out trade due to presence of items like gold, ivory, and slaves might have attracted them since they were traders.
- ✓ Influence of the first Arabs who gave good reports about the East African coast might have attracted some Arabs.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THEIR SETTLEMENT AT THE COAST?

Their effects were political, economic and social; some were positive and others were negative.

- ✓ Introduced Islamic religion and converted many coastal people to Islam. This new religion replaced the African Traditional Religion.
- ✓ Introduced Arabic architecture of building flat topped houses using bricks, arches, domes which was later adopted by the coastal people.
- ✓ Introduced the art of boat building which was adopted at the east African coast.
- ✓ Introduced new forms of currency for example cowrie shells and coins minted by some towns like Kilwa and Sofala which replaced barter trade in East Africa.
- ✓ Arabs Inter married with the local Africans which gave raise to Swahili race.
- ✓ Swahili race led to the development of Kiswahili language at the East African coast.
- ✓ Introduced new forms of dressing Kanzus, and turbans for men and veils for women. This style of dressing was later copied by the coastal and interior people due to their trade contacts with the Arabs.
- ✓ Islamic habits like fasting, eating, etc were spread at the East African coast.
- ✓ Introduced guns were at the coast which led to the improvement in security.
- ✓ Sharia law / khadi administration was introduced which led to improvement in administration.
- ✓ Agriculture and fishing intensified to feed the increased population at the coast.
- ✓ New crops like banana, rice, wheat, sugar cane and oranges which widened the food basket of the coastal people.
- ✓ Arabic foods like pepper, chapattis, and rice e.t.c were introduced at the east African coast.
- ✓ Food etiquettes like sitting crossed legged was introduced at the East African coast.
- ✓ Use of human faeces as manure was introduced by the Arabs at the East African coast.
- ✓ Initially population increased at the East African coast due to the coming of the Arabs.
- ✓ Koranic schools were built to promote Islamic literacy at the East African coast.
- ✓ Trade boomed/ increased at the coast due to their coming.
- ✓ People abandoned native economic activities like fishing, farming and hunting for trade.

- ✓ Linked East Africa to the outside world/ international market.
- ✓ Led to prosperity of coastal people who participated in trade.
- ✓ Introduced the minting and use of coins at the East African coast which promoted trade.
- ✓ Led to development of many coastal towns like Kilwa, Sofala, Mogadishu, etc
- ✓ Rivalry/ conflicts for the control of trade increased for example between Malindi and Mombasa, Kilwa and Sofala etc
- ✓ New commodities were introduced to the Africans for example clothes, beads, glass etc
- ✓ The relationship between the Arabs and the Africans at the coast also increased.
- ✓ Led to the decline in the local industries as the imported Arab goods flooded the market leading to the collapse of local industries and technology e.g. textile and crafts.
- ✓ The standard of living of bantu at the coast improved due to the prosperous trade
- ✓ Led to rural urban migration due the development of coastal towns.
- ✓ Increased demand for slaves increased slave raiding, warfare and insecurity.
- ✓ Raids also resulted into misery and suffering among the coastal people.
- ✓ Inter-tribal wars in the interior increased due to introduction of guns.
- ✓ Loss of lives due to the constant slave raids which resulted into depopulation.
- ✓ Loss of cultures/ detribalization/ deculturalization of the coastal people.
- ✓ The Arab immigrants became rulers over the local Africans at the coast and Arabic titles Sultan, Sheikh were adopted by the coastal leaders.
- ✓ Led to exhaustion of African resources like minerals, wild life and human resources.
- ✓ Coastal prosperity later attracted the Portuguese who plundered and looted the coastal towns leading to their decline.

EXPLAIN THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SWAHILI CULTURE ALONG THE EAST AFRICAN COAST BY 1500 A.D

- ✓ The word Swahili originated from an Arab word "Swahiri" which means Coast
- ✓ The Swahili culture started during the Arab contacts with the Africans at the East African Coast around the 13th and 15th centuries. It is also known as the Afro-Arab culture.
- ✓ The Swahili culture came as a result of the intermarriage between the Arabs and the Africans.
- ✓ It was a combination of ideas and practices from the Arabs, Persians and Africans
- ✓ The Swahili were people of brown colour, tall and had long hair.
- ✓ They spoke a language called Kiswahili which was a mixture of Arabic and Bantu words.
- ✓ They were basically Muslim by faith.
- ✓ They built many mosques for the worship of Allah.
- ✓ Koranic schools were built for Arabic education.
- ✓ They used Arabic style of building houses with flat tops, dome shaped windows using stones.
- ✓ The Swahili dressed in cotton and silk clothes.
- ✓ Men wore Kanzus, turbans, sandals and caps while women wore long silk dresses, bangles, bracelets and veils on their heads.
- ✓ The Swahili were naturally traders between the interior, coast and outside world.
- ✓ Their system of administration was based on Sharia law Islamic practices.
- ✓ They kept animals like cattle, goats, sheep and poultry.
- ✓ The Swahili carried out agriculture e.g they grew rice, vegetables and fruits
- ✓ They carried out fishing to supplement on their diet
- ✓ They had social classes like rulers, traders, religious leaders and workers.
- ✓ The rulers adopted Islamic names like Shiek, qadis and sultans.
- ✓ They used the Koran as their Holy book and most of their writings were Arabic which was copied from the Arabs.
- ✓ They were restricted from eating pork
- ✓ The Swahili occupied the coastal areas of Kenya and Tanganyika.
- ✓ The Swahili culture flourished until the beginning of the 16th century when the Portuguese interrupted it leading to its decline.

HOW DID THE SWAHILI CULTURE AFFECT THE COASTAL PEOPLE?

The effects of the Swahili culture were political, social and economic as below;

- ✓ The Swahili culture led to growth of coastal towns like Mombasa, Kilwa, Sofala and Malindi.
- ✓ There was development of trade between the coast and the Far East up to 1500.
- ✓ Koranic schools were built by Muslims to promote Islamic education/literacy
- ✓ The Swahili built Mosques for spreading of Islam and Arabic literature.
- ✓ They contributed to the spread of Islam which created unity and peace among coastal towns.
- ✓ Islamic cultures like fasting, wearing Kanzus, Turbans, caps by men and long dresses, veils by women were introduced.
- ✓ They promoted the spread of Kiswahili language in East Africa.
- ✓ They promoted the use of Sharia laws which promoted justice and peace at the coast.
- ✓ They promoted agriculture at the coast by establishing large plantations of bananas, rice, wheat, etc.
- ✓ They introduced and used Arabic style of building dome shaped and flat topped houses using stones.
- ✓ They promoted the use of Arabic language as the official language in offices, courts, schools, etc.
- ✓ Some societies were absorbed by the Swahili culture.
- ✓ Coastal towns gave up their economic activities like food gathering and hunting for trade which was profitable.
- ✓ New ruling dynasties were formed at the coast such as the Shiraz dynasty.
- ✓ Swahili culture led to population increase along the coast.

- ✓ Swahili culture led to the increase of slavery along the East African coast.

INDIAN OCEAN TRADE

- ✓ This was the trade between the coastal people and the Arabs and Persians across the Indian Ocean.
- ✓ The trade can also be referred to as the coastal trade / Trans-Indian ocean trade/trade between the East African coast and the Asia.
- ✓ The goods of trade included ivory, gold, slaves from Africa and beads, mirrors, guns, spices. Silk, etc from Asia.

EXPLAIN THE FACTORS THAT LED TO THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE?

- ✓ The existence of foreign trade items like silk, bowls, guns, gunpowder, swords led to the development of the Indian Ocean trade.
- ✓ Existence of African trade items like gold, ivory, animal skins, copper which were needed by the Arabs.
- ✓ Influence of the monsoon winds which brought the Arabs to the east African coast by blowing their vessels known as dhows.
- ✓ The coast and islands were easily accessible from the interior and from Asia.
- ✓ The coast was located on a good defense barrier i.e. harbours hence trade centres were well defended such as Zanzibar.
- ✓ The coming of foreigners who were basically traders such as Arabs, Indians and Persians.
- ✓ The introduction of guns by the Arabs that were used for security and slave raids.
- ✓ Presence of several ports that handled different trade items like port Yemen, Hadramout, Oman, Hormuz
- ✓ The trade was facilitated by the coming of the Indian Banyans who provided loans to the Indian Ocean traders.
- ✓ The presence of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Red sea across which trade was conducted.

- ✓ The presence of vessels and dhows which carried goods from the coast to Asia and back to the coast.
- ✓ The good natural harbours that allowed big vessels to anchor to carry out trade activities.
- ✓ The presence of Islam which created a sense of brotherhood and unity among the traders.
- ✓ The introduction of Kiswahili language which was used as a medium of communication among the traders.
- ✓ The hospitality of the Coastal people which increased which increased Arab settlement at the coast.
- ✓ Presence of porters who carried goods on their heads from one region to another.
- ✓ The presence of African middlemen like the Nyika and Makaraga in the interior.

HOW WAS THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE ORGANISED?

OR

DESCRIBE THE ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE BETWEEN 1000 AND 1500 AD?

- ✓ This was the Indian Ocean trade / coastal trade / Trans-Indian ocean trade.
- ✓ The trade developed with the coming of the Arabs at the East African coast .
- ✓ The trade involved both local and foreign traders. Foreign traders were the Arabs, Greeks, Persians, Syrians and Malaysians.
- ✓ The coastal traders included the Bantu tribes and the Cushities at the East African coast.
- ✓ The trade involved both imports and exports. Imports included guns, gunpowder, beads, sword, silk, clothes etc.

- ✓ Exports included slaves, ivory, gold, animal skins, copper, horns, rhinoceros etc
- ✓ Most of these items were got from the interior of East Africa and passed through many hands before reaching the coast.
- ✓ The medium of transportation was head portage from the interior of East Africa to the coast. And this was mainly done by the Nyika and the Makaranga.
- ✓ From the coast the goods were transported by dhows to Asia.
- ✓ These dhows were blow by the seasonal monsoon winds. From Nov-April, they blew the dhows toward the east African coast while fro May - Oct they blew toward the Asian continent.
- ✓ The trade items were exported through the Indian Ocean and to a small extent, the Red sea and the Mediterranean ocean.
- ✓ The medium of communication was Kiswahili which was a mixture of Arabic and Bantu words.
- ✓ At first, the medium of exchange was barter system of trade which involved the exchanging of goods for goods.
- ✓ Later, cowrie shells from the Maldives islands were introduced and used as currency in transactions
- ✓ With time, towns like Kilwa and Zanzibar minted and started using coins as currency.
- ✓ The trade was controlled by the wealthy Arabs, Banyans and African chiefs at the coast of East Africa.
- ✓ Slaves were obtain through carrying out raids and were sold mainly at the coast.
- ✓ they were exported to the middle east to work as domestic servants, soldiers and miners

- ✓ Ivory was obtained by hunting elephants and sold mainly at the coast
- ✓ Gold was obtained from Monomotapa kingdom and was mainly mined at Sofala Kilwa.
- ✓ Ivory was taken to China and used for making ornaments, bangles, bracelets etc
- ✓ Foreign traders did not enter the interior of East Africa fearing the hostility of some tribes, wild animals and diseases.
- ✓ Some Arabs who had come to trade decided to settle permanently at the coast.
- ✓ The major trading centers at the coast of East Africa included Kilwa, Sofala, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
- ✓ The most important ports of all included Yemen, Hadramout, Oman and Hormuz etc
- ✓ Increased demand forced the Arabs to penetrate into the interior and later the trade turned into the long distance.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THIS TRADE ON THE PEOPLES OF EAST AFRICA?

Effects were political, social and economic. Some positive and negative as explained below:

- ✓ There were intermarriages between the Arabs and coastal Bantu people resulting into birth of a new race called Swahili (Afro-Arabs)
- ✓ New forms of building were introduced such as flat topped houses made of lime and stones. These still exist up to date at the coast.
- ✓ The trade led to the growth and development of coastal towns like Kilwa, Mombasa etc
- ✓ Strong trade contacts developed and East Africa was connected to the outside world like Asia.
- ✓ Islam was introduced by the Arab traders and flourished at the coast. Many people converted to this new religion in order to benefit from the lucrative trade.

- ✓ The trade led to the introduction of the art of boat making at the coast of East Africa.
- ✓ The trade led to the minting and use of coins by some coastal towns as a form of currency which eased trade transactions.
- ✓ Arabic culture was introduced and promoted at the coast such as putting on Kanzus, Turbans by men and Long dresses and veils by women. This culture was later adopted by the coastal people and still exists.
- ✓ Arabic language was introduced and it later became the official language at the coast.
- ✓ Coastal people got chance of enjoying new items such as beads, clothes, guns etc.
- ✓ The traders introduced new crops like bananas, rice, wheat and sugarcanes which were later grown by the coastal people hence widening the food basket.
- ✓ There were conflicts and rivalry between coastal towns over control of the trade for example between Mombasa and Malindi.
- ✓ The coastal people abandoned traditional economic activities such as fishing, farming for trade which was more profitable and immediate.
- ✓ The trade led to decline of traditional industries eg.bark cloth making industry, iron smelting due to imported goods which flooded the market.
- ✓ It led to depletion of African resources like elephants which were being hunted for ivory which was highly demanded by the traders.
- ✓ Indian Ocean later attracted the Portuguese who destroyed the coastal towns.

EAST AFRICAN COASTAL TOWNS

- ✓ The coastal towns were separate and not united into an Empire
- ✓ They were about 37 in number.
- ✓ There were considerable differences, rivalries, and even wars amongst the towns.
- ✓ These towns developed mainly as a result of trade between them and the Far East and include; Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Pemba. Mogadishu Zanzibar etc.

WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN COASTAL TOWNS? OR

EXPLAIN THE FACTORS THAT LED TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTAL TOWNS?

- ✓ The towns developed due to the Indian Ocean trade. The towns participated in the Indian Ocean trade and trade links with the Far East countries like Arabia and Persia hence some became major market centers.
- ✓ The trade generated a lot of wealth that enabled the coastal to develop.
- ✓ The trade also introduced guns and swords that were used in expansion hence leading to the growth of the towns.
- ✓ Religious persecutions in the Middle East which forced many Arabs to come as religious refugees to the East African coast. These came with a lot of knowledge in trade and settled permanently at the coast.
- ✓ Islam acted a rallying point of all the races and created a sense of brotherhood and unity among the coastal people and towns.
- ✓ The coming of many foreigners also helped boost the population such as the Persians, Arabs, and Egyptians. These put up structures like Koranic schools, hospital and mosques all which developed the coast.
- ✓ The introduction of cowrie shells as a form of currency boosted trade. Later many

coastal towns started minting and using coins such as Kilwa and Zanzibar.

- ✓ The hospitality of the coastal people towards foreigners encouraged more and more foreigners to come and develop the coast.
- ✓ Some Bantu societies at the coast practiced iron working and produced implements like hoes that were in the production of food hence able to sustain the increasing population.
- ✓ The coastal climate was cool and ideal for human settlement which attracted foreigners like Arabs to build fine permanent houses that contributed to the beauty of the coast.
- ✓ The presence of fertile soils that attracted many people to the coast such as Seyyid Saidi who established a clove plantation in Zanzibar.
- ✓ Most towns developed on island, which gave them natural protection against mainland attacks such as Zanzibar.
- ✓ The natural harbors that could accommodate big vessels from the Middle East and the Far East anchor and carry out trade activities.eg Mombasa.
- ✓ The system of taxing visiting traders also provided an extra source of revenue for development.
- ✓ The good leadership provided by coastal traders also helped the coastal towns to develop such as Ali Bin Al Hassan is believed to have transformed Kilwa into a powerful town.

WHY DID THE TOWNS LATER DECLINE?

The East African coastal towns later declined because of the following reasons:

- ✓ Conflicts and political power struggle in particular cities also led to their decline such

as in Kilwa led to its decline

- ✓ Wars in the interior also led to decline of these towns. The wars disrupted trade in items like ivory and gold which the town thrived on.
- ✓ Rivalry and competition for power and prosperity among the coastal towns i.e. Malindi always competed with Mombasa, Kilwa with Zanzibar.
- ✓ Disunity amongst the towns hence could not unite to fight against foreign intrusion such as Portuguese.
- ✓ Increased slave trade at the coasts left the coast without energetic young men to defend it from the Portuguese hence their decline.
- ✓ Invasion of the Portuguese contributed to the downfall of the East African coastal towns. The Portuguese looted and burnt the towns.

THE PORTUGUESE AT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST 1500-1700.

- ✓ The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to East Africa.
- ✓ They came from Portugal and were Christians by faith.
- ✓ They were the first people to make strong out going vessels that could travel long distances.

WHY DID THE PORTUGUESE SETTLE AT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST?

- ✓ The Indian Ocean trade was lucrative and profitable. So the Portuguese had the desire to control this booming trade.
- ✓ The Portuguese also wanted to revenge against the Muslim Arabs who had occupied Western Europe around 710AD and had forced many Europeans to accept Islam.
- ✓ There was a legendary Christian King; Prester John whom the Portuguese had hoped would help them spread Christianity at the coast.
- ✓ They also had the desire to spread Christianity and halt the spread of Islam on the coast.
- ✓ Probably the chief reason for their interest was to find a sea route to India where they could buy spices to supply the European market.
- ✓ The coast was strategically located along the Indian Ocean where they could easily control the Indian Ocean trade.
- ✓ It was also located in an area where it could check the Egyptian and Turkish influence at the coast.
- ✓ Some Portuguese came to the coast due to love for adventure and exploration. They wanted to explore what lay beyond their land.
- ✓ The East African coast had good natural harbors for anchoring ships of all sizes. The Portuguese had large ships called carracks which needed deep waters like at the coast.
- ✓ The Portuguese also had the desire to establish a commercial empire at the coast where they could monopolize spice and other forms of trade.
- ✓ They also had the need to control the coast politically (colonize)
- ✓ The coast of East African provided a short route to India which was one of their colonies therefore they wanted to avoid the traditional land route under the control of Muslim Arabs.
- ✓ The desire to prevent other European countries from gaining access to the profitable Indian Ocean trade.
- ✓ They wanted to impose taxes and tributes on the coastal Arab traders.

- ✓ The hospitality of the Coastal people also encouraged them to settle at the coast.
- ✓ The Portuguese wanted to politically control the East African coast as part of their colony.
- ✓ The Portuguese hoped that the coast would provide a military base for their troops and soldiers from Portugal.
- ✓ The Portuguese wanted to control the coast in order to prevent the Egyptian and Turkish help to the coastal Arabs.

DESCRIBE THE PORTUGUESE CONQUEST OF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST BETWEEN 1498 – 1510 A.D

- ✓ The Portuguese were a group of Europeans from a small European country of Portugal.
- ✓ On March 1 1498, three unusually large ships appeared off Mozambique coast. This signaled the beginning of the Portuguese conquest of East African coast by Vasco Da Gama.
- ✓ In 1499, Vasco da Gama returned to Portugal and informed the leaders of the richness of the coast of East Africa.
- ✓ In 1500, another Portuguese captain, Pedro Alvares made an unsuccessful effort to take over Sofala in order to capture the gold trade.
- ✓ In 1502, Vasco Da Gama returned to the East African coast to begin the actual taking over. With 19 armed fleet of ships, he captured Kilwa due to its gold wealth. The 3 Sultan of Kilwa was arrested but released soon after accepting allegiance to Portuguese rule.
- ✓ In 1503, another Portuguese, Laurence Ravasco forced the islands of Mafia and Zanzibar to accept Portuguese rule and pay tribute to Portugal. He also managed to bring the small town of Pate to accept Portuguese rule.
- ✓ In 1505, Francisco D'Almeida, on his way to India, made a stopover at the coast and was able to attack three towns; Sofala, Kilwa and Mombasa. He needed 20 ships, 1500 men to force Kilwa to surrender.
- ✓ Mombasa tried to resist against Almeida but eventually succumbed to defeat.
- ✓ Between 1505 –1507 another Portuguese commander, Tristo Da Cunha captured the small towns of Lamu, Brava, Oja, Pate, Kismayu etc. Some coastal towns like Malindi cooperated with the Portuguese and were not to pay tribute to Portugal.
- ✓ In 1509, the whole East African coastline between Kilwa to Sofala was under Portuguese rule. Mafia and Pemba also fell to their control.
- ✓ By 1510, the East African coast was under the rule of one authority for the first time in History.

DESCRIBE THE PORTUGUESE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST?

OR

HOW DID THE PORTUGUESE ADMINISTER / CONTROL THE EAST AFRICAN COAST?

- ✓ For effective control, the Portuguese established the overall headquarters of their Empire in Goa (India) under a Viceroy. Francisco D'almeida was the first Viceroy.
- ✓ The East African coast was divided in two with a captain at Malindi and another at Mozambique.
- ✓ The captain of Malindi controlled the area to the north of Cape Delgado while the captain of Mozambique controlled the area to the south.
- ✓ These captains were under the supervision of the viceroy at Goa in India. (They were answerable to the viceroy).
- ✓ The role of the captain was to collect taxes, tributes and to suppress resistances and to keep law and order in their respective areas of control.
- ✓ The Portuguese established two Garrisons (military posts) along the coast .One at Sofala and another at Mozambique because they didn't have enough soldiers to control the whole coast.
- ✓ In 1553, Fort Jesus was built to strengthen their administration and quell any rebellion.
- ✓ The Portuguese used divide and rule policy such as they allied with one state against another for example they allied with Malindi against Mombasa
- ✓ The Portuguese were dictatorial, brutal and full of corruption which earned them hatred and frequent rebellions from the coastal people.
- ✓ They employed ruthless military commanders. These publically flogged and punished those tried to resist them.
- ✓ The Portuguese discriminated and isolated themselves from the locals to strengthen their position. They lived in their own communities, built their own churches and had their own priests.
- ✓ They discouraged trade in slaves and ivory to strengthen their rule encouraging only trade in gold. However, smuggling of gold was the order of the day.

WHY DID THE PORTUGUESE LOSE THEIR CONTROL OVER THE EAST AFRICAN COAST?

- ✓ Portugal was a country far away from the East African coast. This made it very difficult for the Portuguese to make military reinforcement or financial assistance.
- ✓ Most of the Portuguese officials were on short term service at the coast. This affected their efficiency.
- ✓ The Union of Spain and Portugal between 1580 – 1640AD weakened the Portuguese power at the coast because Spain did not have a tradition of keeping colonies.
- ✓ The Portuguese had corrupt officials who wished to make money for their own personal interest and not for their country. This affected their efficiency and the embezzlement of funds led to official loss leading to bankruptcy and decline of their power.
- ✓ There was a decline in Indian Ocean trade due to Portuguese monopoly and lack of cooperation with the Arabs. This affected Portuguese rule since the trade was a source of revenue.
- ✓ There were constant rebellions from the coastal people, the Zimba, the Turks, and the Oman Arabs etc. These rebellions that lasted the whole 200 years of Portuguese rule weakened them leading to decline.
- ✓ Tropical diseases like Malaria that weakened them leading to death, reducing on the already few officials.
- ✓ There was rivalry from other European states in the later period of Portuguese rule. The Dutch and British became a common sight at the East African coast competing for trade on the Indian Ocean around 1580AD. This challenge weakened Portuguese position.
- ✓ The Portuguese harshly treated the coastal people through over taxation, detentions, looting, burning of their settlements and murders. E.g. Al Hassan Ibn Ahmed, the sultan Malindi and later Mombasa was assassinated by the Portuguese because he complained of Portuguese arrogance in 1616.
- ✓ Portugal lacked efficient and effective administrative personnel at the East African coast since most of them were interested in commerce.
- ✓ The Portuguese faced frequent attacks from the Zimba that weakened them.
- ✓ The Portuguese attitude towards the Africans and Arabs also caused them decline. They isolated themselves and remained unfriendly. This encouraged rebellion against them.
- ✓ There was severe shortage of water in the 16th century as the coastal population grew. This also contributed to their decline.
- ✓ There were also troubled events that occurred in the interior that affected the East African coast and Portuguese rule e.g. the migration of the hostile Galla that

affected interior societies that were trading with the coasts because of insecurity.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF PORTUGUESE RULE AT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST?

The Portuguese wrapped up 200 years of their rule on the East African coast.

- ✓ In the course of their rule, they were able to end the Arab monopoly of the Indian Ocean trade.
- ✓ The constant rebellions against the Portuguese and the raids the Portuguese subjected the coastal people on eventually led to famine.
- ✓ The Portuguese caused heavy loss of life and property as a result of raids e.g. on Mombasa, Kilwa, Sofala etc
- ✓ They introduced Christianity to the East African coast, though it failed in the largely Islamized northern towns, the Southern coastal towns embraced it.
- ✓ The Portuguese added a few words to enrich the Swahili language words like Meza to mean table and Pesa to mean money.
- ✓ They built fort Jesus in 1593 which acted as a tourist attraction to the region and Kenya in particular.
- ✓ The Portuguese introduced new farming methods e.g. they encouraged the use of manure for soil fertility.
- ✓ They also largely contributed on the transport sector when they introduced new types of ships on the coast.
- ✓ They also introduced new types of Crops like guavas, paw paws, cassava etc.
- ✓ They also introduced a number of games at the coast e.g. bull fighting and playing of cards “Matatu”
- ✓ They also introduced new form of architecture like the use of bricks and sand for building, iron bars etc.

WHY DID THE OMAN ARABS HAVE INTEREST TO CONTROL THE EAST AFRICAN COAST?

- ✓ Oman is a country in Arabia. It was ruled by Imams or elected political and religious leaders. After 1802 the title of "Imam" was replaced by "Sultan" or "Seyyid".
- ✓ After the final defeat of the Portuguese on the East African coast, peace still did not return to the East African coast. The Oman Arabs took over control of the coast and ruled for almost 150 years. These are the reasons why the Oman Arabs had interest in the East African coast.
- ✓ The East African coast had been joined in the struggle against the Portuguese by the Oman Arabs i.e. In 1652, an Oman leader Sultan Ibn Seif sent ships to attack Portuguese settlement in Zanzibar and Pate, captured Faza in 1660, Mombasa in 1696 and sent them packing in 1698.
- ✓ The coastal people were Moslems and freeing them against a Christian regime of the Portuguese was like a holy war (Jihad).
- ✓ The lucrative Indian Ocean trade has always been an Omani target. But it would be hard to control the trade without controlling the coast.
- ✓ The East African coastal towns were rich e.g. Mombasa controlled the coastal and interior trade, Kilwa and Sofala, the gold trade etc. This aroused their interest.
- ✓ There was need to be close to their enemies at the coast like the Portuguese and other European rivals.
- ✓ The need to collect taxes so as to increase their revenue through the creation of a large tax base. This would cover the cost of the wars on the Portuguese.
- ✓ They also had the interest to colonize the East African coast.
- ✓ Internal political wrangles in Oman i.e. there were conflicts between political families like the one between the Yorubi Imams and Busaid. This forced the Omani imams to extend their dominion to the East African coast.
- ✓ There was also the need to profit from the Indian Ocean trade.
- ✓ The East African coast had a wonderful climate, conducive for settlement. This was the opposite of the hot climate of Arabia.
- ✓ The Oman also had desire to spread Islam in the East African coast.
- ✓ The East African coast had deep harbours that could anchor large ships. This also encouraged the Omani Arabs to come.
- ✓ The coast was strategically located along the Indian Ocean trade to easily control the trade. It was also well placed for good military defense and near India and Arabia.

WHY WERE THERE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE OMANI ARABS AND THE MAZRUI GOVERNORS?

- ✓ After the fall of fort Jesus in 1698, the Imam of Oman claimed the whole coast north of River Rufigi. He put a governor and a garrison in each town to represent him. The Yorubi Imams (sultans) who ruled in Muscat until 1741 were however weak. Around the same year a new governor, Muhammad Ibn Uthman al Mazrui was appointed as a governor of Mombasa. The following were reasons to their struggle,
- ✓ There was desire by the Mazrui governors to control the trade along the East coast.
- ✓ Busaid dynasty had just taken over the throne in Oman from the Yorubi sultans who had appointed the Mazrui in Mombasa. So the Mazrui never respected the new authority in Oman.
- ✓ The Mazrui wanted to be independent rulers of Mombasa with no attachment to Omani authority.
- ✓ The population at the coast was regarding the Mazrui as one of their own and therefore did not want to be under another imperial power, the Omans.
- ✓ The Oman rulers were too ruthless and corrupt hence the mazrui needed to fight them.
- ✓ Historically, the Mazrui governor had a belief that they were the right people destined to administer Mombasa. After all, they had also participated in the struggles against the Portuguese.
- ✓ The weak administration of the Omans, corrupted with internal political wrangler encouraged struggles against its authority.

SEYYID SAID

- ✓ Seyyid Said was the prince of Oman.
- ✓ He was born to the Busaidi family in 1971.
- ✓ He came to power at the age of 13 years in 1804, after the death of his father Sultan Seyyid Ibn Ahmed in naval battle.
- ✓ He was assisted in the administration by his cousin brother Bedr Ibn Saif as a regent.
- ✓ In 1806, Seyyid said murdered his cousin brother and assumed full powers as the sultan.

✓

WHY DID SEYYID SAID TRANSFER HIS HEADQUARTERS (CAPITAL) TO ZANZIBAR BY 1840?

- ✓ In 1840, he transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar so as to control the East African coastal dominions effectively.
- ✓ Seyyid realized that Zanzibar had a deep and wide harbour which would allow big vessels to anchor and carry out trading activities.
- ✓ He hoped to levy import and export taxes on the merchants (traders) to raise revenue.
- ✓ He wanted to use Zanzibar as a military base to check on the activities of the sea pirates who had made the Indian Ocean trade almost impossible.
- ✓ He wanted to gain popularity as a Sultan of two territories that is Oman and Zanzibar at the same time.
- ✓ Zanzibar had fertile soils compared to that of Oman hence would enable him establish his clove plantation.
- ✓ Zanzibar had a favorable climate with reliable rainfall for growing crops and human settlement.
- ✓ He was attracted by the hospitality of the coastal people.
- ✓ He fled to Zanzibar in order to escape from political persecution in Oman.
- ✓ The strategic location of Zanzibar enabled her to handle trade with the Far East.
- ✓ The need to control and monopolize trade in ivory and slaves which was already developed and profitable.
- ✓ He wanted to promote the cultivation of cloves which had high demand on the world market.

- ✓ He wanted to get cheap slave labour for his clove and coconut plantations.
- ✓ The coast had natural resources than what Oman would provide such as ivory, gold and copper.
- ✓ There was serious religious persecution in Oman which forced him to transfer his capital.
- ✓ Zanzibar's position as an island provided a security advantage from mainland attacks.
- ✓ He wanted to spread Islam at the East African Coast hence transferring his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION ON THE COASTAL PEOPLE?

Effects were political, social and economic. Some positive and negative as explained below:

- ✓ He encouraged the growing of cloves in Zanzibar and Pemba and many coastal people also started growing it.
- ✓ During his reign (rule) Zanzibar and Pemba became the leading producers of clove in the world.
- ✓ Seyyed Said encouraged the use of the Indian rupee as a medium of exchange instead of barter system, this boosted trade.
- ✓ He created a strong army which provided peace and security to the coastal people which boosted trade.
- ✓ He made Zanzibar and the East African coast famous due to the increased population of traders.
- ✓ Seyyid Said promoted the spread of Islam at the coast and the interior of East Africa.
- ✓ The Arabs intermarried with Africans which gave rise to the Swahili people.
- ✓ The Swahili language was widely spread at the coast as a business language.
- ✓ He developed Zanzibar into a large slave market in East Africa.
- ✓ He promoted the use of Sharia laws which promoted morality and fair judgment.
- ✓ He promoted the building of Mosques and Koranic Schools for promoting Arabic literacy.
- ✓ He brought an end to the rebellions and coastal people began enjoying peace

and unity.

- ✓ He signed treaties that ended slave trade in East Africa e.g. Hamerton treaty of 1845.
- ✓ He encouraged economics by employing the Indian banyans to collect taxes from the traders.
- ✓ He promoted slave trade in the interior of East Africa who were needed to work in the clove and coconut plantations in Zanzibar.
- ✓ He united the coastal towns and brought them under his own rule.
- ✓ He encouraged Europeans to open trading posts in the interior of East Africa. E.g. the British.

In conclusion, Seyyid Said's rule affected the people of east Africa politically, socially and economically.

THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

MIGRATIONS AND SETTLEMENT OF THE BANTU PEOPLE

Origin

- ✓ The word Bantu is used to refer to a group of people who speak common languages with the root word “**ntu**”. Bantu are mainly found in areas south of the Sahara. Bantu are believed to be the largest group of people in East Africa.
- ✓ The Bantu of East Africa include several people such as Banyoro, Bagisu, Sukuma, Zinza, Nyamwezi, Gogo and many others.
- ✓ The Bantu belong to the Negroid race that is believed to have come from the Niger Congo area. Their cradle land is still subject to debate.
- ✓ They migrated to East Africa before 1000AD. The Bantu of East Africa are however believed to have a common origin. Still, there are scholars who hold the view that Bantu migrated from West Africa around Cameroon Highlands.
- ✓ The migration of the Bantu into East Africa was not accidental and therefore, they were forced by factors such as population pressure, need for fertile lands, e.t.c. 24

WHAT REASONS LED TO THE MIGRATION OF THE BANTU IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ The Bantu were agriculturalists, they could have moved in search of better farming and grazing fields.
- ✓ Increase in population that resulted into shortage of land necessitated new areas of settlement.
- ✓ Internal pressure brought about conflicts and tensions. Perhaps, there could have been succession disputes that led to endless civil strife.
- ✓ External conflicts and pressure i.e. hostile neighbouring communities launching endless attacks e.g. pygmies caused the Bantu to migrate.
- ✓ Disasters and misfortunes. It is probable that epidemics of rinder pest, small pox, sleeping sickness and drought plus Nangana that affected them with their animals prompted migration.
- ✓ Art of exploration. Curious and creative people could have moved to quench their quest for the unknown.
- ✓ They wanted to know what was happening beyond their areas.
- ✓ Soil exhaustion that had been caused by overstocking and overgrazing in their cradle land led to Bantu migration.

- ✓
- ✓ Increase in the herds of cattle may have forced them to migrate in order to avoid overstocking.
- ✓ The natural calamities such as floods, drought could have caused the Bantu to migrate. These calamities largely led to famine that claimed a lot of lives.
- ✓ The unsuitable geographical climate also prompted the Bantu to migrate to East Africa. They lived around forested areas where they sometimes faced the problem of floods due to heavy rainfall.
- ✓ The need to expand or export their cultures i.e. iron working to other areas.
- ✓ Poor leadership in their cradle land must have caused the Bantu migration.
- ✓ The young or the youth were escaping from the authority of the old. i.e. need for independence.
- ✓ The southward extension of the Sahara desert which threatened and horrified the Bantu threatened them to move.
- ✓ The search for water for their animals and for their own consumption forced the Bantu to migrate.
- ✓ The search for good and better pastures also could have caused the Bantu migration. They were cattle keepers and lacked pastures in their cradle land hence migrated to get such pastures.

DESCRIBE THE COURSE OF THEIR MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

- ✓ It's not very clear as to when the Bantu started their migration but it's however assumed that by around 1000 AD, the Bantu had started migrating.
- ✓ Their migration was too gradual and seasonal. The Bantu did not move wholesomely but they moved in smaller units of their families and not tribes.
- ✓ These are four clear migration movements of the Bantu into East Africa namely;

1. Interlacustrine (Western) movement

- ✓ Interlacustrine Bantu include Baganda, Banyoro, Banyakole, Batoro, Bagisu, Barundi e.t.c. They moved from Congo forest before 1000 AD.
- ✓ They left the cradle land looking for farmland and peaceful settlements.
- ✓ They settled around lake regions.
- ✓ They were basically cultivators but kept cattle as well.
- ✓ Interlacustrine Bantu were attracted to settle North and West of Lake Victoria due to the fertility of the land and plenty of rainfall.
- ✓ They used the route between Lake Albert and Lake Edward.

2. The Bantu of Central and Northern Tanzania

- ✓ These include the Nyamwezi, Gogo, Zinza, Sukuma and Haya.
- ✓ These used the route between Lake Edward and Tanganyika.
- ✓ They first settled in Central Tanzania. At first, these Bantu were farmers but changed to pastoralism and later to traders e.g. the Nyamwezi.
- ✓ They gradually migrated between 1000 – 1300 AD through Toro, Ankole, Karagwe and Bukoba region before the Chwezi invasion.
- ✓ From 1300, these Bantu continued to live in small groups under chiefs known as **Ntemi** chiefs and were basically agriculturalists.

3. The Highland and Coastal Bantu

- ✓ These included the Taita Pokomo, Pare, Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Meru, Chuka e.t.c.
- ✓ These Bantu groups moved from south Congo forest, crossed the Tanganyika plateau between AD 1000 – 1300 and settled around Taita.
- ✓ Due to problems, Taita became a dispersal point. Some stayed around Taita and Kilimanjaro areas. These include; Shamba, Duruma, Pare, Taita and Ngweno.
- ✓ Others moved up to Shungwaya. This also became a dispersal point.
- ✓ One group moved along the coastal areas establishing settlement for instance the Nyika, Giryama and Pokomo.
- ✓ Others from Shungwaya settled around Mt. Kenya areas i.e. the Meru, Kikuyu, Embu and Kamba.

4. Bantu peoples of Southern Tanzania

- ✓ These included the Mwera, Laguru, Makonde, Rufigi and Zaramo.
- ✓ They probably came from south west and settled around the coastal and southern plateau region.
- ✓ They were loosely organized living by agriculture. Between AD 1000 -1300, the Bena, Ngindo, Pogoro and Hehe moved into the area from the west.
- ✓ Between AD 1700 – 1800, the war-like Yao moved in from the south. They lived by agriculture and trade.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF BANTU MIGRATION INTO EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Led to the formation of big social, economic and political units such as the kingdoms of the interlacustrine region i.e. they introduced a centralized system of administration.
- ✓ The economy of East Africa changed from hunting wild game, fruits and roots to settled agriculture.
- ✓ Population increased, virgin lands and forests were cleared for settlement and farming.
- ✓ Promoted the knowledge of iron works among Cushitic people of East Africa. This in turn improved agricultural produce.
- ✓ They came along with new breeds of livestock originally not there. They displaced the original inhabitants, assimilated and intermarried with Cushitic peoples

leading to new communities.

- ✓ Promoted trade i.e. production for exchange among different communities.
- ✓ Those who settled around East Africa coastal areas intermarried with Arabs and gave rise to Swahili peoples and culture.
- ✓ They took away the independence of the people they found.
- ✓ They introduced new fighting methods.
- ✓ Land pressure resulted in the areas where the Bantu settled. Bantu migration led to the evolvment of new tribes like Baganda, Banyoro, Bagisu, Chagga e.t.c.
- ✓ New crops were introduced by the Bantu in East Africa e.g. matooke, beans e.t.c. Introduced construction of permanent houses into East Africa.
- ✓ Bantu fought several wars over land and other needs which resulted into insecurity.

NILOTES

WHO WERE THE NILOTES?

- ✓ The word Nilotes is simply a linguistic classification of people from a common Negro stock just like the term Bantu.
- ✓ The Nilotes have three groups; River lake Nilotes, Highland Nilotes and Plain Nilotes. The Highland Nilotes include the Kalenjin, the Plain Nilotes the Masai and the River lake Nilotes, the Luo people.
- ✓ The Highland and Plain Nilotes are called so because of their settlement on the Highlands and Plains.
- ✓ The River-lake Nilotes are called this way because they moved along River Nile in East Africa.

WHO WERE THE PLAIN AND HIGHLAND NILOTES?

- ✓ The Plain Nilotes are a branch of the Nilotes who settled on the plains of East Africa.
- ✓ This group of Nilotes originated from the south western foot hills of the Ethiopian Highlands.
- ✓ In about 1000 AD, the Plain Nilotes temporarily settled north of Lake Rudolf. It consisted of two broad groups; the Teso, Maasai and Bari speakers.
- ✓ The Teso-Maasai split into other smaller groups like the Maasai, Jie, Iteso and

Lotuko Karimojong while the Bari speakers moved to south Sudan.

- ✓ The Highland Nilotes are a branch of Nilotes who settled on the Highlands of East Africa. This group originated from the Ethiopian Highlands and migrated southwards.
- ✓ The Highland Nilotes were sometimes called the Southern Nilotes or Nandi speakers.
- ✓ In about 1000 AD, the Highland Nilotes settled in the area North West of Lake Rudolf. It consisted of three groups; the Kalenjin, the Tatonga in Northern Tanzania and the Kenya – Kadam.
- ✓ The Kalenjin who included the Tugen, Sebei, Kipsigis, Pokot, Marakwet, Elgeyo and Nandi were the largest of these three groups.

DESCRIBE THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE HIGHLAND NILOTES IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ The migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in East Africa began in about 1000AD.
- ✓ The Highland Nilotes came from the Ethiopian highlands.
- ✓ They Migrated southwards and settled North-west of Lake Rudolf.
- ✓ The Highland Nilotes moved in three broad groups namely the Kalenjin, Tatoga (Dadog) of Northern Tanzania and Kenya-Kadam.
- ✓ The Kalenjin was the largest of the three groups of Highland Nilotes who settled in western Highlands of Kenya.
- ✓ The Kalenjin were the ancestors of the modern Elgeyo, Kipsigis, Marakweth, Nandi, Pokot and Sebei. The Plain Nilotes especially the Maasai and the Bantu pushed them back to Kenya Highlands.
- ✓ The Tatoga (Dadog) migrated southwards into Northern Tanzania. This group settled among the Aramanik and Sanjo and later expanded into the Singida and Mbulu areas.
- ✓ They absorbed and influenced other communities and they were finally swallowed up by the advancing Bantu speaking groups like the Nyaturi.
- ✓ The Kenya-Kadam migrated from East to West across the low dry country between Mt. Kenya and Mt. Elgon between 1650 and 1750 AD.
- ✓ They were later absorbed by the Plain Nilotes moving into the area between Mt.

Kenya and Mt. Elgon occupied by the Highland Nilotes.

WHAT EFFECTS DID THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE NILOTES HAVE ON THE PEOPLE AMONG WHOM THEY SETTLED UP TO 1800?

- ✓ The plain Nilotes established military control over societies they came into contact with like the Maasai over the Chagga.
- ✓ They increased the population of East Africa like in Eastern Uganda and Western Kenya.
- ✓ About 1700 AD, the Maasai conquered the Kalenjin and absorbed much of the Kalenjin culture.
- ✓ They also took over control of societies' political system like the Kalenjins.
- ✓ They raided and displaced societies they came into contact with e.g. the Kikuyu and Gogo for their cattle.
- ✓ There was cultural intermingling through intermarriages e.g. the Iteso intermarried with the Luo forming the Kumam.
- ✓ The cattle keeping of the Plain Nilotes was adopted by the people whom they settled.
- ✓ They acquired cultivation from the Bantu and many became mixed farmers like the Maasai from the Kikuyu and Chagga.
- ✓ The Plain Nilotes bartered their goods with their neighbours, like the Iteso bartered their goods with the Banyoro.

LUO MIGRATION

Origin

- ✓ The Luo are part of the river and Lake Nilotes.
- ✓ They came from either Ethiopia or Sudan. What is certain is that by AD 1000, the Luo were already a distinct group in the Eastern equatorial region and the eastern part of the Bahr-el-Ghazel.

WHY DID THE LUO MIGRATE FROM THEIR CRADLE LAND?

- ✓ They were cattle keepers and their original homeland was not far from the Sahara. So, they moved in search of water and pasture for their animals.
- ✓ Their herds of cattle increased. It is probable that overstocking caused environmental degradation e.g. soil erosion.
- ✓ Thus there was need to move elsewhere. Over population also led to the migration of the Luo.
- ✓ There was a steady increase in population which necessitated movement of some clans. External pressure from nearby tribes.
- ✓ Hostile neighbours such as the Dinka, Shilluk and Nuer who were expanding southwards grabbing land already settled by the Luo.
- ✓ Diseases and epidemics like small pox, Nagana forced the Luo to migrate.
- ✓ The Luo are referred to as river and lake Nilotes.
- ✓ The 14th and 15th centuries witnessed the outbreak of epidemics around rivers and lakes.
- ✓ Need for adventure i.e. they wanted to know what was beyond their areas.
- ✓ Natural calamities like drought, famine and floods forced the Luo to migrate from their cradle land.
- ✓ The need to export their political, social cultures forced them to migrate.
- ✓ They also had a culture of moving since they were pastoralists hence migrating to different areas.
- ✓ Search for fertile lands that could support agriculture caused the Luo to migrate.
- ✓ Southward expansion of the desert greatly caused the Luo to migrate.

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THEIR MIGRATION INTO EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Emergence of people who never existed in East Africa before e.g. Alur, Acholi and Lango.
- ✓ They are credited for having accelerated the process of states formation in East Africa.
- ✓ After their invasion, new states emerged i.e. Buganda, Karagwe and Ankole.
- ✓ Transformed social, political units organized on clan basis into chiefdoms e.g. the Luo became the chiefs of the Alur.
- ✓ The Luo also led to the collapse of the existing dynasties for instance the Bachwezi dynasty.
- ✓ They disrupted and displaced East African peoples during their migration.
- ✓ They occupied virgin lands e.g. Budama land by the Japadhola.
- ✓ Some people gave up their own language in favour of the Luo e.g. the Abasuba of Kenya.
- ✓ In some areas, the Luo gave up their language in favour of the Bantu language. E.g. in Bunyoro Kitara.
- ✓ Promoted tribal consciousness, for instance the Kalenjins were fighting amongst themselves but with the Luo onslaught, they developed tribal consciousness.
- ✓ The Luo were great rainmakers i.e. came along with the idea of making rain into East Africa.
- ✓ The Luo were great pastoralists i.e. taught the people of East Africa cattle keeping.
- ✓ Those who passed through Bunyoro Kitara spread to other areas the idea of iron making.
- ✓ Trade developed with other communities as a result of increase in population.
- ✓ Led to intermarriages leading to new languages e.g. Alur, Kumam.
- ✓ Introduced pet names (Empako) e.g. Atenyi, Akiiki, Amooti e.t.c.
- ✓ Initiated the granting of land to clans.
- ✓ Developed the system of burial sites for the Abakama.
- ✓ In Bunyoro, they introduced a new regalia like royal drums, a royal fire, e.t.c
- ✓ They introduced new types of crops e.g. simsim, peas, millet e.t.c.
- ✓ During their movement, there were inter clan wars leading to depopulation.
- ✓ Destroyed property in the wars of migration.
- ✓ Led to inter-territorial expansion e.g. Adhola moved eastwards and took land

ranging from Morkiswa via Achelet to protect Tororo town forcing away the Iteso.

- ✓ Persistent warfare developed with their neighbours e.g. the Jalu verse the Maasai.
- ✓ Therefore, the coming of the Luo into East Africa increased warfare in the region.

DESCRIBE THE COURSE OF THE LUO MIGRATION INTO EAST AFRICA

- ✓ From their cradle land, the Luo traveled up the Nile as far as Pubungu. With time, Pubungu became a dispersal point.
- ✓ History has it that a quarrel erupted between two princes; Gipiir and Labongo, sons of Olum.
- ✓ Gipiir moved his people westwards into present day West Nile. They found the Sudanic speaking people, set up a battle against them and through intermarriages, formed the Alur.
- ✓ Labongo and his party moved North Eastwards into present day Acholiland. Here, the Luo found the Sudanic Madi and through intermarriages formed the Acholi.
- ✓ During this time, the Jie (Plain Nilotes) moved westwards from Otuokei into Acholi.
- ✓ The Acholi defeated them forcing them Southwards towards Lake Kyoga but they had learnt Luo and became Lango.
- ✓ In the 15th century, a main group left Pubungu and moved southwards to Bunyoro Kitara. Gradually, they defeated the Chwezi dynasty forming their own dynasty of the Jo-Bito clan (Bito Dynasty).
- ✓ Another group left Pubungu, moved eastwards and settled at Kaberamaido. They came to be attacked by the Iteso and through intermarriages, gave rise to the Kumam.
- ✓ Another group left Pubungu towards West Kenya but on their way, one of their sons had terrible ulcers. Together with his sympathizers, they settled in Udama, forming the Japadhola. The rest moved to Kenya – Jalu.
- ✓ The Kenyan Luo, also known as the southern Luo, arrived in four different groups. These included the;

Jok – Jok; These came from Acholi land between 1500 – 1550 having crossed Pubungu. They settled in areas in Western Kenya known as the Ramogi Hills.

Jok- Owiny in the period 1550 – 1625 went southwards through Mt. Elgon, Budama and Busoga. Here, they settled for some time and then left and moved on to Nyanza.

Jok – Omolo had earlier settled in Northern Bunyoro. But in their movement to Nyanza, they went through Lake Kyoga and Busoga.

- ✓ The fourth group (the refugee group) from 1600 -1800. this refugee group settled in various parts of Nyanza. These people came from places such as Buganda,

Busoga, Sese island, Tanzania and Gusii. These are also known as the Luo Abasuba. They also settled in the Rusinga and Mfangano islands.

THE NGONI MIGRATION

WHO WERE THE NGONI?

- ✓ The Ngoni were part of the Bantu Nguni speaking peoples living in the South Eastern areas of South Africa.
- ✓ They left southern Africa as a result of the Mfecane i.e. a period of confusion and war in South Africa caused by the rise of aggressive leaders like Shaka of Zulu.
- ✓ The Ngoni had relatives such as the Ndwaadwe. They were a war-like community. Ngoni like any other Bantu society had a centralized authority.
- ✓ They were farmers and fishermen e.t.c.
- ✓ From southern Africa, the Ngoni settled in southern and central Tanzania dislocating the societies they found living in East Africa.

WHY DID THEY MIGRATE INTO EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Population increase by the end of the 18th century which necessitated more land for farming and settlement.
- ✓ Population increase led to scarcity of resources that forced them to migrate.
- ✓ Increase in cattle which required more grazing areas. They therefore migrated in search for pastures for their animals.
- ✓ The search for water for both human consumption and livestock also caused the Ngoni to migrate into East Africa.
- ✓ White invasion in South Africa i.e. the Boers who came from Holland into South Africa forced the Ngoni to migrate. In addition to that Boer expansion from the Cape prevented Ngoni from expanding southwards.
- ✓ The Mfecane i.e. a period of wars in South Africa caused their migration. They were running away from the wars.
- ✓ The Ngoni migration was caused by the Zulu expansion under their famous leader, Shaka. They also wanted to flee from Shaka's tyrannical rule. Several groups of Nguni and Sotho speaking Bantu were forced to march long distances to find new land.
- ✓ Internal conflicts i.e. clan conflicts among the Ngoni prompted the clans to migrate.

- ✓ External pressure/ conflicts from the neighbouring communities forced the Ngoni to migrate into East Africa.
- ✓ Spirit of adventure i.e. quest for what other areas could provide.
- ✓ Soil exhaustion led the Ngoni to migrate. This was brought about by overstocking and over grazing. In the due course, the land lost its fertility that it could no longer support farming. Eventually famine was caused that claimed a lot of lives.
- ✓ Able leadership i.e. the charismatic leaders like Zwangedaba encouraged Ngoni to migrate.
- ✓ Epidemics and diseases like small pox, malaria also forced the Ngoni to migrate.
- ✓ Need to establish independent communities into East Africa forced Ngoni to migrate.
- ✓ Unfavourable climatic conditions in several parts of Southern Africa forced the Ngoni to migrate into East Africa.
- ✓ Group influence i.e. some Ngoni simply migrated because family members or friends had migrated.

DESCRIBE THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE NGONI PEOPLES IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ The largest of the Nguni groups was led by Zwangedaba. As they escaped north, other people joined them and formed a mighty army.
- ✓ In 1831, it destroyed the great Shona settlement of Zimbabwe, crossed the Zambezi in 1835, traveled through Malawi and in 1840 reached Ufipa, South East of Lake Tanganyika.
- ✓ Here they found a fertile land inhabited by the Fipa. Since the Fipa were organized in small groups, they were easily defeated. The Ngoni then settled in their new territory.
- ✓ When Zwangedaba died in 1848, his group without his strong leadership, split into five parts. Three returned south raiding Zambia and Malawi but two groups remained in East Africa i.e. the Tuta and Gwangwara.
- ✓ The Tuta moved northwards into Holoholo territory but were driven out and finally settled in North East Tanzania. They interfered with caravans using the trade routes West of Tabora and raided Nyamwezi settlements.
- ✓ The Gwangwara moved eastward led by Zulugama, defeating the Hehe and Sangu.
- ✓ About 1860, they reached Songea meeting the Maseko Ngoni. After fierce fighting, the Maseko were driven out. Maputo led his people back across the Ruvuma River while others fled to Morogoro where they became known as the Mbuga.
- ✓ A second Ngoni group, the Maseko, had reached East Africa by a different route.

Led by Maputo, they traveled up the East side of Lake Malawi until they reached Songea. They were settled and intermarried with the local people mainly Yao

WHY WERE THE NGONI SUCCESSFUL IN THE INVASION OF EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ During their long march, they captured only young men who would make warriors and young women who would make wives. These were easily absorbed into Ngoni society.
- ✓ They had an outstanding military organisation inherited from Dingiswayo and Shaka, the great Zulu leaders. This was made up of well trained armies divided into fighting units (impis).
- ✓ They adapted different weapons and other people they encountered. These were easily absorbed into Ngoni society.
- ✓ The Ngoni used a short stabbing spear (assegai) and a large cow-hide shield instead of long throwing spear, bows and arrows.
- ✓ Most of the societies they met were small and unable to challenge the Ngoni military organisation. Most societies living in East Africa at that time were organized on clans as political units. I.e. lacked standing armies to counter Ngoni attacks.
- ✓ Ngoni used cow horn method of fighting which left the enemy encircled and webbed up.
- ✓ The Ngoni were too experienced in warfare resulting from the Mfecane i.e. a period of wars in southern Africa.
- ✓ The Ngoni were fortunate to have got wonderful and charismatic leaders like Zwangedaba.
- ✓ They had full determination and courage which drove them to victory. They were also too motivated i.e. they were promised rewards after any victory.
- ✓ The disunity and lack of harmony among the East African people greatly aided Ngoni success.
- ✓ The Ngoni had highly disciplined soldiers who respected their commanders. With this, they got success over the East African societies.
- ✓ The Ngoni had numerical strength i.e. they had come in large numbers and usually encountered small communities or societies that could not easily challenge them.
- ✓ Ngoni fighters were also too aggressive and ruthless and this granted them success/victory.

- ✓ Surprise attacks that the Ngoni organized against their opponents had to bring victory on to their side because they found people who were not ready at all to fight them.

WHAT WERE THE IMPACTS/ EFFECTS OF THE NGONI INVASION?

- ✓ Some East African chiefs quickly copied Ngoni military organisation and methods and effectively resisted the invaders e.g. using Ngoni methods; the Holoholo defeated the Tuta in the 1850's.
- ✓ The Ngoni invasion led to a reorganization of societies in certain areas politically e.g. the Hehe organized themselves under Munyugumba between 1650 and 1870 and created a centralized state. Another example is seen with the Sangu when their chief Mwakawangu was forced to flee from Ufipa in the 1840"s. After ten years, he returned and united all the Sangu against the invaders.
- ✓ However, the harm the Ngoni did was far greater than the good. Their methods of fighting brought a new aggression into local conflicts in Tanzania.
- ✓ Mirambo and Nyungu- ya- Mawe's Ruga-ruga learned their fighting customs from the Ngoni. As a result of Ngoni and Ruga-ruga raids, villages were destroyed and communities broken down.
- ✓ Worse than the Ruga-Ruga were the Maviti. These were groups of soldiers who lived to only plunder, steal and destroy. They also made themselves rich by joining in slave trade.
- ✓ People running away from Ngoni invaders were captured by Arabs and sold off as slaves. The result was suffering and there was a chaos in the area south of Lake Victoria.
- ✓ They displaced people who were forced to take refuge into hospitable areas such as thick forests.
- ✓ They brought a peaceful way of life to a violent end. Villages were destroyed and burnt.
- ✓ Mirambo and his contemporaries copied Ngoni tactics to build big empires. Mirambo was captured by the Ngoni who taught him the methods of warfare which he later used to build his empire.
- ✓ The invasion taught people to persevere, resist and adapt to war situations and hard conditions.
- ✓ Ngoni super-imposed themselves onto the people they defeated.
- ✓ The Ngoni invasion disrupted and affected economic activities like agriculture. This later resulted into famine that claimed a lot of lives.
- ✓ They conquered and absorbed East African people into their societies.
- ✓ Depopulation was realized in several areas especially in Southern Tanzania due to serious fighting.

- ✓ The Ngoni introduced a number of crops into East Africa like sorghum.
- ✓ The Ngoni invasion prepared East African people for the challenge against imperialism e.g. chief Mkwawa of the Hehe used the acquired military tactics from the Ngoni against Germans.

THE INTERLACUSTRINE REGION

WHO WERE THE CHWEZI?

- ✓ The origin of the Chwezi is not precise i.e. subjected to debate.
- ✓ Mythology of the interlacustrine region states that the Chwezi were descendants of the Tembuzi. Ndahura the founder of the Chwezi was paternal grandson of Isaza the last of the Abatembuzi rulers.
- ✓ Some scholars believe the Chwezi were Greeks, Egyptians or Portuguese. Others say Chwezi were Cushites or Galla.
- ✓ What is certain is that the Bachwezi variously called the Hima, Ntusi or Bahinda were a group of pastoral people who succeeded the Abatembuzi as rulers of Bunyoro Kitara kingdom.
- ✓ The Chwezi were semi-gods, had supernatural powers i.e. performed miracles with a lot of ease. They were tall and light skinned people. They are believed to have been herdsmen with long horned cattle. They were great sportsmen, enjoyed wrestling, e.t.c.
- ✓ The Chwezi were organized on clan basis socially, politically and economically.
- ✓ They are believed to have disappeared when annoyed.
- ✓ They were skilled potters who made round bowls, jars, decorated dishes, constructed reed palaces.
- ✓ The Chwezi had royal regalia that included among others arrows, drums, spears e.t.c.

✓

DESCRIBE THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

- ✓ They introduced the long horned cattle.
- ✓ They introduced games like the "omweso" i.e. board games.
- ✓ Introduced digging of ditches around palaces for defence purposes.
- ✓ They introduced the construction of reed palaces.
- ✓ Introduced the growing of coffee which improved the economic potentials in Bunyoro and East Africa at large.

- ✓ Introduced regalia e.g. drums, spears, that acted as symbols of power.
- ✓ They introduced grass thatched houses that were smeared with cow dung.
- ✓ Their capital at Bigo-Byamugenyi even up to date fetches foreign exchange as it is a wonderful historical site.
- ✓ They performed miracles i.e. could disappear when annoyed hence indeed they are still remembered.
- ✓ They formed the kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara.
- ✓ They established an extensive empire far bigger than Bunyoro.
- ✓ Led to population increase in the areas where they settled.
- ✓ Led to the establishment of kingdoms e.g. Bunyoro, Buganda, Ankole e.t.c.
- ✓ The Chwezi introduced centralized monarchies e.g. in Buganda, e.t.c
- ✓ The Chwezi left behind administrative officials accustomed to ruling small areas as local representatives of the monarch.
- ✓ They also left behind a system by which young men were conscripted into the king's army service and maintained by peasants who cultivated land assigned for the support of the army.

WHY DID THEIR EMPIRE COLLAPSE?

- ✓ Diseases. Cattle were possibly attacked by rinder pest. A myth has it that when the princes saw their favourite cattle die, they decided to migrate.
- ✓ Small pox and other diseases may have struck a certain population including the king's army. Hence defence was weakened.
- ✓ Bunyoro Kitara was a big empire i.e. made it impossible to have efficient control and administration.
- ✓ The empire was a confederation of sub-states. Probably the provinces could have revolted demanding independence.
- ✓ Cattle rustlers mainly from the direction of Burundi. They led to the loss of cattle which was their important source of life.
- ✓ The Chwezi were basically pastoralists. Food cultivation was neglected which probably could have brought about famine that claimed a lot of lives.
- ✓ With time, the Chwezi lost their magic. People realized that the Chwezi were not demi-gods but fellow human beings and now they sought to overthrow them.
- ✓ The Chwezi chiefs became selfish and arrogant i.e. demanded heavy tributes and people revolted.
- ✓ Superstitions created a tense situation which favoured disintegration i.e. belief that evil spirits interfered with people and cattle caused migration.

- ✓ The last blow to the already crumbling empire was the Luo invasion from the North. The Luo were stronger and organized.
- ✓ The empire had weak rulers who could no longer administer it effectively.
- ✓ Misfortunes such as the death of Bihogo the beloved/darling cow of the princess.
- ✓ The rise of small but aggressive kingdoms at the time like Buganda.
- ✓ The death of able leaders like Nama.
- ✓ Lack of standing army to protect the empire at the time of invaders.

THE BANYORO

- ✓ After Bunyoro Kitara collapsed, the new and smaller kingdom of Bunyoro emerged.
- ✓ For many years, Bunyoro raided neighbouring states and steadily expanded.
- ✓ By about 1852, this was the beginning of Omukama Kamurasi, the father of Kabalega.
- ✓ Bunyoro included much of modern Buganda and parts of Toro and Ankole. It extended to the North and East of the Nile as well as West of Lake Victoria.

Political organisation

- ✓ The Omukama was the political leader of the Nyoro. He had many officials; some were responsible for household duties and others for rituals.
- ✓ The Banyoro had a centralized political system and the Omukama was the most important person. He was the controller of all land and everything in it including cattle and people.
- ✓ The Omukama was the supreme judge of the land and had powers of life and death over the subjects.
- ✓ The country was governed by chiefs who were responsible to the Omukama for their districts. Major Chiefs usually came from distinguished families but the Omukama could make anyone a chief. Some chiefs had inherited their titles but they, like all other chiefs could only retain them with permission from the Omukama.
- ✓ The chiefs had to provide the Omukama with gifts of beer, grain, cattle, ivory and other items as well as men to work in the palace serving as soldiers.
- ✓ The kingdom was divided into provinces, districts and sub-districts, each under a chief in order of seniority.
- ✓ In time of war, the chiefs could quickly call in armed men to form an army. The

people discouraged the king from leading the army into battle. So after consultation, he appointed a general with special powers.

- ✓ Important chiefs formed the inner council that advised the Omukama. Chiefs were responsible to the Omukama.
- ✓ Like kingship, chieftaincy was hereditary i.e. from father to son. This minimized succession disputes in the kingdom leading to its growth and expansion. However, it had no fixed rule of succession and could sometimes lead to princes fighting for the throne.

Economic organization

- ✓ Cattle rearing were the main occupation of the pastoral clans of the Nyoro ruling class. Cattle provided milk, meat, ghee and hides.
- ✓ The herdsmen moved their cattle into different pastures according to the season and therefore did not build fixed homesteads.
- ✓ The kings and chiefs owned herds of cattle and had permanent settlements.
- ✓ There was also an agricultural community (the Bairu) who grew bananas, cereals, yams, pumpkins, coffee and legumes. Peasants tilled the soil and grew the main crop, millet.
- ✓ Land was owned on a clan basis i.e. each member of the clan had the right to land.
- ✓ Salt making was an important industry. They provided it in large quantities because they gave the salt to the vast herds (cattle) in their drinking water, as well as selling it to neighbouring peoples.
- ✓ A separate class of peasants made pottery which was of such a high standard that it was also marketed outside the kingdom.
- ✓ Banyoro also had iron workers and carried out metal works. The smelters mined their own iron ore in the hills and once it was smelted, passed it to the smiths for making spears, hoes, knives, bells and bracelets.
- ✓ Hunting and fishing from numerous rivers and lakes supplemented diet with extra proteins.
- ✓ The Banyoro raided neighbouring Baganda, Ankole and Karagwe for cattle, slaves and food stuff.
- ✓ Cattle were the most usually accepted form of currency.

Social organization

- ✓ A homestead (family) was the basic social unit.
- ✓ Bunyoy had three ethnic classes. The rulers were the Bito, cattle keepers were the Hima and the peasants were the Bairu.
- ✓ The agricultural Bairu were despised by the pastoral Bahima. In the eyes of cattle owners, anyone who ate vegetable food, cultivated land and worked with anything not to do with cows was regarded as low and mean.
- ✓ Marriage was mainly polygamous. Many wives and cattle were a symbol of prestige.

- ✓ The kingdom had royal drums, crowns, sandals, shields, burial shrines representing their culture.
- ✓ The Banyoro believed in life after death i.e. consulted departed ancestors and offered sacrifices to them.
- ✓ The Banyoro also believed in various gods. The greatest of them was Ruhanga who was believed to be the creator of all things. He had no priests or temple nor was he asked for assistance since it was considered that he had done his work already.
- ✓ Each clan had its favourite god, many families had gods and then there were national gods such as Wamala- the god of plenty, Muhingo- the god of war, Mugizi- the god of Lake Albert.
- ✓ All these gods could be appealed to for help and offerings were made to them.

WHY DID THE KINGDOM LATER DECLINE?

- ✓ Bunyoro had a number of succession wars by sons and brothers of the late Omukama
- ✓ The death of capable leaders such as Omukama Kamurasi which left the kingdom in the hands of weak leaders
- ✓ The break away of Toro also led to the decline .Prince Kaboyo rebelled and started his kingdom of Toro which reduced the size of Bunyoro hence the decline.
- ✓ The coming of the British and Arabs who provided Buganda with guns and above all the British supported the Buganda to fight against Bunyoro hence leading to the decline of Bunyoro kingdom.
- ✓ The abolition of kingdoms in 1967 by Dr.Milton Obote was the final blow of Bunyoro kingdom.However the kingdom has been reinstated by President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.
- ✓ By the 19th century. Bunyoro had become so big hence it was too big to be effectively administered by one king.
- ✓ difficulty in transport and communication which made it difficult for the Omukama to administer effectively and to coo
Coordinate the kingdom.
- ✓ The kingdom had no natural barriers hence it was open to external attacks from many directions such as Buganda.

- ✓ Bunoyoro decline because much power and authority was left in the hands of the local chiefs and later these became ambitious and worked hard to break away from the Omukama.
- ✓ The Banyoro were basically pastoralists but as time went on they lost their most important grazing grounds e.g Bugangaizi, Buddu, Singo and this greatly affected the kingdom.
- ✓ The long periods of drought and famine which reduced the population of Bunyoro as some people died and others migrated to new areas.
- ✓ Bunyoro was attacked by epidemic diseases which attacked both people and cattle; this forced some people to migrate in search of disease free areas hence leading to the decline of the kingdom.
- ✓ The poor relationship between the **bairu** and the Bahima further weakened the kingdom because the Bairu were always trying to fight against their social disadvantage which weakened the kingdom.

BUGANDA KINGDOM

DESCRIBE THE ORIGIN OF BUGANDA KINGDOM

- ✓ Buganda kingdom was one of the so many states around Lake Victoria and it was for the Ganda community. It was founded by Kintu.
- ✓ The origins of the Buganda kingdom are not very clear. Some historians say that the kingdom of Buganda was originally part of the Chwezi state. The earliest Bantu inhabitants probably lived in the present day Busiro Mawokota and Kyadondo.
- ✓ Originally, the state was very small but it both expanded in population and size. It reached its greatest size during the 18th and 19th centuries.
- ✓ For many years, Buganda's ruling dynasty has been associated with the Bito dynasty of Bunyoro. According to Nyoro tradition, Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi, the founder of the Luo Bito dynasty of Bunyoro was the brother of Kimera who founded the ruling dynasty of Buganda.
- ✓ There are thoughts that Buganda was originally part of the Chwezi Empire and that she was among the many kingdoms that broke away with the collapse of the Chwezi Empire. Therefore it seems more probable that the former ruling dynasty of Buganda was founded by the Chwezi.
- ✓ Another tradition says that the first ruler of the Ganda was called Kintu. He came from beyond Mt. Elgon via either Bunyoro or Bugisu to Budama and Busoga in Eastern Uganda. This evidence suggests that people presently living in Buganda are descendants of immigrants who came from many directions and settled among the Bantu.
- ✓ At least 13-14 of the present clans of Buganda were founded by Kintu's companions and about 6 of the present clans claim to have been founded by Kimera's companions.

GIVE REASONS FOR ITS GROWTH AND EXPANSION

- ✓ The state was at first small and could be consolidated and strengthened when Bunyoro was suppressing local revolts.
- ✓ Buganda's army was recognized and a royal bodyguard formed. Its army was strong and dependable that it expanded the kingdom and defended its integrity.
- ✓ The administration of Buganda was centralized, largely by replacing hereditary chiefs. This minimized revolts thereby preventing the break away of vassal states.
- ✓ Buganda controlled and participated in long distance trade as a chief supplier of bark cloth. This gave her much revenue and resources. By about 1844, Buganda had profitable trading links with the East coast. She obtained guns, ammunition, cotton cloth, beads and glass ware.
- ✓ Her military superiority because of the guns she acquired, her commercial prosperity and her productive cultivation of food all helped make her the most powerful state in the region.
- ✓ Buganda had strong leaders like Junju, Semakokiro, Mawanda e.t.c who captured Bunyoro territories and expanded Buganda.
- ✓ Foreign intervention and assistance from the British. They supported the Ganda with rifles and machine guns and reversed Bunyoro's military successes.
- ✓ It also had very rich soils that favoured agriculture and crops like bananas, yams were grown. They both sustained the local population and the army that favoured its growth and expansion.
- ✓ The conquered states provided Buganda with tributes, ivory and slaves. Since ivory and slaves were the main commodities supplied in the long distance trade, Buganda was able to acquire other commodities in exchange of these. She was able to acquire guns that were later used to expand the kingdom.
- ✓ The fall of Bunyoro which had been a strong kingdom left a power vacuum in the region that Buganda filled.
- ✓ Buganda also had a clear succession policy i.e. the king named his successor and hence avoided succession disputes which could have led to the break away of vassal states acquire their independence leading to the fall of the kingdom.
- ✓ The hospitality of the Baganda also led to its growth and expansion. They welcomed and absorbed foreigners into their society.

- ✓ Buganda also had natural barriers to the south i.e. Lake Victoria. Hence it was not easy to attack her.
- ✓ Buganda established a friendly relationship with the Arabs at coast at quite an early stage. This explains why King/Kabaka Mutesa welcomed the Arabs in Buganda who in turn supplied him with guns that he used to raid his neighbours and subjected them to total control.
- ✓ It also had an efficient navy/water force that assisted the ground forces.
- ✓ Division of labour within the empire also led to the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom. Women produced matooke and men could defend the kingdom.
- ✓ The Kabaka"s policy of marrying from different clans also led to its growth and expansion. This in turn led to unity within the kingdom hence reducing civil wars.
- ✓ Buganda also had a good climate favourable for human settlement and agriculture. It received reliable rainfall that favoured the growing of crops like matooke which was the staple food of Buganda which sustained the local population and the army that carried out its expansionist policy.

DESCRIBE THE GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF BUGANDA FROM THE 17TH – 19TH CENTURY

- ✓ Buganda grew from a small nucleus of three counties but later expanded to include other areas as far as Bunyoro.
- ✓ So many of their rulers fought hard to conquer neighbouring places and bring them under Buganda. In the reign of Kabaka Katerega in the 17th century, Buganda annexed Gomba, Butambala and Kyaggwe. Around 1750 many immigrants came to Buganda from Bunyoro, Mt. Elgon area and Sese islands thereby increasing her population.
- ✓ Between 1780 and 1789 Kabaka Junju fought very hard against Bunyoro and managed to conquer and bring Kooki under Buganda"s control.
- ✓ He also annexed the rich province of Buddu from Bunyoro. Buddu was rich especially in cattle, iron ore and bark cloth and thus Buganda increased in wealth.
- ✓ The expansion of Buganda continued under Kabaka Sekamanya's reign. Between 1814 – 1831 he extended the kingdom by conquering Buwekula and Bwera and brought them under Buganda kingdom.

- ✓ In the reign of Kabaka Kyabaggu and Semakookiro in the 18th century, Buganda expanded eastwards to the borders of Busoga and southwards as far as Buddu.
- ✓ In the 19th century during Mawanda's reign, Eastern Kyaggwe was conquered. Within the same period Mawogola, Bulemezi, Buruuli and Bugerere were annexed to Buganda.
- ✓ Still in the same century Kabaka Suna and Mutesa II consolidated Buganda's conquest. This Mutesa did by allying with the British from whom he got military support to crush Bunyoro, her traditional enemy.
- ✓ This therefore made Buganda the most powerful kingdom in the interlacustrine region at that time. With the final defeat of Bunyoro, Buganda kingdom acquired the two lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi.

DESCRIBE THE ORGANISATION OF BUGANDA KINGDOM.

Political organisation

- ✓ Buganda kingdom had a centralized system of administration. The Kabaka was the head of government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- ✓ The Kabaka had a great power and final control of the land which was subdivided into provinces, districts and sub districts.
- ✓ The Kabaka appointed chiefs to administer various areas and they in turn had sub chiefs.
- ✓ The kingdom was divided into sazas (counties) and sub counties under chiefs. They were responsible to the Katikiro (first minister) for supplying the Kabaka and his court with food, bark cloth, firewood, timber, men for military service and labour when needed.
- ✓ The Kabaka had the sole responsibility of appointing, transferring and dismissing chiefs. The Katikiro – prime minister could perform the duties of the Kabaka in his absence.
- ✓ The Katikiro, saza chiefs and clan chiefs formed the Lukiiko – parliament to legislate policy.
- ✓ Important chiefs formed the inner council which advised the Kabaka and carried out ministerial responsibilities.
- ✓ Buganda had a strong army and a fleet of canoes on Lake Victoria for both offence and defence. The king also had a royal bodyguard.

- ✓ Kabakaship was hereditary i.e. from father to son. This in turn minimized succession disputes and there was smooth running of the kingdom with ease.
- ✓ Buganda raided neighbouring states for political conquest and booty in form of slaves, women, children, animals (cattle, sheep) and land.

Economic organization

- ✓ A crop rotation system was followed under which a piece of land was cultivated for about three years. It was then allowed to rest and return to bush for 8 years when it would be farmed again.
- ✓ Bananas were the main crop and two varieties were grown. The men cleared land but the women planted and cultivated it. In addition to bananas, they grew sorghum, yams, beans, grains and pumpkins. Therefore, Baganda were basically agriculturalists.
- ✓ Food cultivation was basically for women, men for bark cloth manufacture, black smithing and combat operations.
- ✓ Buganda had a centralized economy i.e. the Kabaka controlled the land and finances.
- ✓ The Kabaka and wealthy people kept herds of cattle which gave milk and meat. The Kabaka's herds were looked after by the Hima from Ankole. Goats and chicken were kept by both the wealthy people and the peasants.
- ✓ Certain men were skilled hunters and they usually went after buffalo, antelope and pigs. Lions and leopards were only hunted when they raised trouble.
- ✓ Fishing along lake shores and rivers enriched the diet.
- ✓ They carried out barter trade with neighbouring communities and Nyamwezi long distance traders. Items exchanged were bark cloth, cattle, grains, slaves, ivory, salt and iron implements.
- ✓ Taxation was an important source of revenue, taxes were collected by chiefs.
- ✓ Buganda raided her neighbours too for goods like salt, slaves, cattle, e.t.c

Social Organisation

- ✓ The clan was a basic social unit which comprised of members claiming a

common totem and ancestor.

- ✓ The Kabaka was regarded to as the **"SEBBATAKA"** i.e. head of all clans
- ✓ The Kabaka was regarded to as semi-divine and was consulted during important festivals.
- ✓ The society was stratified or divided classes. On top were the Balangira (royal family), followed by the Bataka (land lords), Bakopi (peasants) and Bagalagala (who were slaves and war captives.
- ✓ Social values were inculcated into youths. Girls were tendered and nurtured to yield good mothers i.e. virginity, charity and prudence were encouraged.
- ✓ Boys were groomed into operational task force for hunting, war and service at the Kabaka"s court.
- ✓ The society had special drums, spears, stools and hides as emblems of royalty.
- ✓ Traditional dancing, drumming and singing accompanied important social functions.
- ✓ Rituals dealing with birth, marriage and twins were held in high esteem i.e. sacrifices were offered.
- ✓ Each clan had its own totem and so it was a taboo for one to eat his/her totem. Much respect and royalty was given to the clan heads.
- ✓ Elders also accorded much respect in society.
- ✓ The drums were important as an entertainment object and also were sounded to call people for any communal work.
- ✓ The Ganda believed in small gods namely Dungu for hunting, Musoke for rainfall and Walumbe for death.
- ✓ Baganda heavily and strongly believed in witchcraft and witchdoctors were consulted, respected and feared.
- ✓ However, the Baganda believed in a supernatural being i.e. Katonda (God) though in different perspective.
- ✓ The Ganda also believed that the spirits of the dead affect the affairs of those still living.
However, the spirits usually restricted their interference to close relatives and rarely caused them trouble.
- ✓ The balubaale were the spirits of the people who were thought to have supernatural powers in their lives. After their death, they could be consulted

through prophets and mediums.

- ✓ Polygamy was widely practiced by Ganda where even the Kabaka had many wives.
- ✓ The children were taken over by the father's side (patrilineal), whose clan they even took.
- ✓ Incest was greatly discouraged.
- ✓ Baganda dressed in bark cloth, beads e.t.c. People from the royal family wore skins of animals like leopards, goats.

WHY DID THE KINGDOM DECLINE?

- ✓ The kingdom had become too big to be controlled effectively.
- ✓ The kingdom declined due to succession disputes and rivalry for power at the Kabaka's palace .they led to civil wars which ended into the assassinations, e.g Semakokiro assassinated Jjunju for power.
- ✓ Buganda later lacked capable leaders and this led to the decline of the kingdom. Some Kabakas were not able to defend the kingdom from external attacks.
- ✓ Rebellions within the kingdom led to the decline. Some principalities started fighting for their independence especially Bugangaizi and Buyaga.
- ✓ The Arab influence in Buganda also led to the decline.
- ✓ The colonization of East African by European powers .Buganda was under British rule hence the Kabaka lost his power to the British especially after the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- ✓ The abolition of all kingdoms by President Milton Obote including Buganda.However the kingdom was reinstated by President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
- ✓ Growth of Islam and Christianity in Buganda which divided the people into different religious groups hence reducing their loyalty to the Kabaka.
- ✓ The decline of the long distance trade also led to decline of the kingdom. The economy of the kingdom had depended on this trade.

ANKOLE KINGDOM

DESCRIBE THE GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF ANKOLE FROM THE 1850S AROUND

- ✓ Nkore started from a small place called Isingiro. Its beginning was humble and its growth was slow. Ruhinda died before establishing himself as ruler of Ankole. He was succeeded by his son Nkuba who became the first effective king of Ankole.
- ✓ He was immediately faced with clan rebellions against his rule and the threat from Bunyoro.
- ✓ It was not until the reign of Ntare IV from 1750 that the kingdom consolidated and expanded. He extended the North borders of Ankole to include the areas up to river Katonga i.e. up to Kashari and Nyabushozi.
- ✓ He also acquired the counties of Sheema and Rwampara from Mpororo. This he did by marrying two daughters of the king of Mpororo. So when Mpororo collapsed shortly afterwards, some of its parts came under Ankole.
- ✓ It was during the reign of Ntare that the idea of an organised army developed. He organised a strong army and created a big division of archers i.e. those who shoot with bows and arrows.
- ✓ These military innovations enabled the kingdom to grow and were continued by later kings like Rwebishengye and Mutambuka.
- ✓ During Ntare's reign, Bunyoro raided Ankole and overrun her. However when Bunyoro's king died before Ankole was completely defeated Ntare turned against Bunyoro army and wiped it out. That earned him the nick name KitaBanyoro (The slaughterer of the Banyoro)
- ✓ During his time, the kingdom further expanded north into the present counties of Ibanda after a successful war against neighbouring kingdom of Buhweju.
- ✓ Ntare was succeeded by Omugabe Rwebishengye who continued the expansion programme. He annexed the pasture land of Kabula from Bunyoro.
- ✓ He not only continued the military organisation started by Ntare the IV but improved it by creating military units called Emitwe which were stationed at strategic points especially at the borders.
- ✓ He was succeeded by Omugabe Mutambuka who brought peace and stability to the kingdom. His greatest achievement was the conquest of Igara and Buhweju in the 19th century.

- ✓ He also raided Toro, Busongora, Kooki and Karagwe.
- ✓ By the 19th century, Ankole was a powerful kingdom. In the region however, some kingdoms like Kajara remained independent despite the efforts by various kings to annex them.
- ✓ It was not until 1901 when Ankole signed an agreement with the British that these small independent states were forced to acknowledge the Omugabe's power. This increased the size and power of Ankole.

DESCRIBE THE ORGANISATION OF ANKOLE KINGDOM

OR

HOW WAS THE KINGDOM OF ANKOLE ORGANISED BY THE 19TH CENTURY?

Political organization

- ✓ The Banyankole are descendants from the Chwezi.
- ✓ They belong to the Western Bantu
- ✓ Ankole had a centralized administration headed by the king called Omugabe who had unlimited powers and his decision was final.
- ✓ The Omugabe's powers were hereditary and absolute. He could appoint and dismiss any chief at will.
- ✓ The Omugabe, Queen mother, princes and princesses formed the royal family.
- ✓ The royal family resided or stayed in the palace.
- ✓ The Omugabe was assisted by a chain of chiefs (Abakungu) and the most important was the Prime minister (Nganzi) who went everywhere with the Omugabe and often acted for him.
- ✓ The chiefs were charged with keeping law and order and collected taxes.
- ✓ Nkore was divided into 16 districts for easy administration each with its own chief (Mukungu) appointed by the Mugabe. These districts included Kashari, Rwamapara, Kazo, Igara, Sheema, Nyabushozi, and Kajara.
- ✓ There was the royal regalia such as the royal drum, spears and the crown which acted as a symbol of authority
- ✓ There was the royal fire which was never allowed to go out until the reigning king died.
- ✓ There was no standing army. When the Omugabe needed to form an army, he appointed its leader after consulting with his diviners.

Social organization

- ✓ Nkore society was divided into two distinct classes such as the Pastoral Hima and the Agricultural Bairu.
- ✓ The Bairu (second class) were not highly respected. They could not become kings
- ✓ Marriage and sexual intercourse between the Bairu and the Bahima was considered a social disgrace and highly discouraged.
- ✓ Owning cattle was a sign of prestige and enhanced ones status in society. Those with few cattle were despised.
- ✓ People with special skills like carpenters, black smiths and potters were highly valued and respected regardless of their social classes.
- ✓ Banyankole believed in a supreme god called Ruhanga the creator of the earth.
- ✓ Below Ruhanga were lesser gods like Kazooba, Kagoro, Wamara, to whom offerings and sacrifices were made.

✓ Economic organization

- ✓ Pastoralism was their main occupation. The Hima kept long horned cattle and supplied milk, meat, hides and other dairy products.
- ✓ The Bairu carried out cultivation. They grew millet ,yams etc
- ✓ Iron working was practiced and made tools like hoes, spears and arrows which were used in cultivation and defense.
- ✓ Banyankole traded in iron hoes, salt, bark cloth, honey in exchange for coastal goods like beads, glassware.
- ✓ Carpentry was also practiced and made wooden pots, pots stools, dishes etc

WHY DID THE KINGDOM DECLINE?

- ✓ The kingdom lacked a standing army .The omugabe had to mobilise an army in case of trouble which was risky and led to its decline.
- ✓ There were internal conflicts between the Baitu agriculturalists and the Bahima pastoralists hence the decline of the kingdom.
- ✓ The kingdom had grown too big to be controlled by on king hence revolts which led to the decline.
- ✓ The abolition of kingdoms in 1967 by President Milton Obote led to its decline.
- ✓ The spread of Christianity that divided the people of Ankole into different denominations also led to the decline of the kingdom as it undermined unity.
- ✓ Death of able leaders like Ntare VI in 1895 created a power vacuum which was occupied by weak leaders who could not defend the the kingdom.
- ✓ Collaborators also led to the decline of the kingdom such as Nuwa Maguta who signed the 1901 Ankole agreement which brought Ankole under British rule.
- ✓ Constant attacks from neighbours like Rwanda under Mwami Rwabugiri.
- ✓ Epidemics like small pox, Rinder pest which attacked people and their animals forcing them to migrate.
- ✓ Constant raids from Bunyoro weakened the kingdom.
- ✓ Succession disputes especially after the death of Omugabe Mutambuka around the 1870 also weakened the kingdom hence its decline.
- ✓ There were many clan rebellions which left the kingdom disunited.

PRE-COLONIAL STATES

THE NYAMWEZI

- ✓ Like many others, the Nyamwezi had different origins and they did not exist as a united society until the 19th century. Even after they had settled in modern Unyamwezi.
- ✓ They lived in numerous small self-governing groups without a single central political authority.
- ✓ These groups did not even have a group name by which they could all be identified.
- ✓ The name “Nyamwezi” was given to them by coastal people when the first traders from Unyamwezi arrived on the East coast of Tanzania. This was because they were seen coming from the west which is the direction of the new moon.

DESCRIBE THE WAY OF LIFE OF ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING OF THE NYAMWEZI

Political organization

- ✓ Before the 19th century, the Nyamwezi lived in semi-self governing kingdoms with no single political authority. There were probably 200 – 300 chiefdoms in Central and Western Tanzania
- ✓ The ruler of each chiefdom was called “Ntemi” or “Mutemi”. His functions varied from Ntemiship to another. Usually, the Ntemi exercised political and judicial authority in his chiefdom.
- ✓ He was assisted by elders, such as councilors, priests and headmen. Some of these officials inherited their offices but others were appointed by him.
- ✓ The position of the Ntemi was hereditary and it was the son or a close relative who was to succeed him upon his death.
- ✓ The Ntemi chief was advised by a council of elders called Wanyampala. This council was composed of experienced, old and knowledgeable elders.
- ✓ The army leader was called Mtwale. The head of spies who assisted the army leader was called Mteko. The tax collector was called Mnule. The information minister was called Kikoma. These officials worked with a council of elders to make the work of the Ntemi easy and smooth and they all took orders from him.

- ✓ The Ntemi had specific duties which were religious, political or judicial. Among his religious functions was making certain sacrifices to ancestral spirits on behalf of his community.
- ✓ His political duties included declaring war and peace on the advice of the council of elders. His judicial functions were those of judging cases and administering justice. He settled cases of murder, witchcraft, treason, and theft which were referred to him.
- ✓ He also administered traditional and customary laws. He was a medium between his people and the ancestors.
- ✓ His personal health was very important for the good of the kingdom. When the Ntemi fell sick, all the people, the land and animals were supposed to suffer in one way or another so he had to keep healthy.

Economic organization

- ✓ They were initially farmers and they grew crops like sorghum, millet and peas. The Ntemi were supposed to mobilize the people to grow enough food.
- ✓ They also kept animals like cattle, sheep and goats for their livelihood.
- ✓ They carried out fishing to supplement their diet since they lived around rivers like Ugalla, Malagarasi and Igombe.
- ✓ Food was collected as a form of tax and there were established food granaries to ensure food security.
- ✓ They also carried out hunting but on a very small scale and mainly because of meat.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi traded with neighbouring communities like the Zinza from whom they got iron tools, the Vinza who supplied them with salt, e.t.c.
- ✓ They also participated in the long distance trade with the coastal Arabs. They acted as middle men and the suppliers of goods such as ivory, slaves, skins which were bartered for cloth, beads and guns from the Arabs.
- ✓ They organized regular trade caravans to the coast by the 19th century carrying mainly slaves, ivory, wax, grains, copper in return for guns, beads, clothes, e.t.c.
- ✓ Tabora became their trading centre and they controlled the central route and caravan passing through this route had to be taxed which highly boosted their economy.

- ✓ They provided head portage and acted as the leading guides in the caravan trade.
- ✓ They also did pottery and adopted bark cloth making technology from Buganda. In the late 19th century, the Nyamwezi were rivaled by the Swahili and lost their middle men position in the long distance trade.

Social organisation

- ✓ The Nyamwezi believed in spirits of ancestors and the Ntemi offered sacrifices on behalf of his people to appease the ancestors.
- ✓ The Ntemi kept devine fire and others lit from it. When the Ntemi died, special ceremonies were performed. His body was buried in an upright position with beer, food and weapons.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi had a diverse origin and therefore did not speak a similar language but were bound together by ethnic and cultural ties.
- ✓ Among the Nyamwezi were diviners and medicine men that helped the Ntemi in the execution of his religious duties.
- ✓ They celebrated functions like delivery of twins, marriage and initiation of a new Ntemi chief.
- ✓ The Ntemi could marry many women. It was believed that the Ntemi had power to avert calamity.
- ✓ Their dressing pattern was highly affected by the Arabic culture i.e. men put on kanzus.
- ✓ Marriage among close relations was highly prohibited.
- ✓ Elders had to be respected in society especially by the youth.

✓ **MIRAMBO AND HIS EMPIRE**

- ✓ Mirambo spent his early life as a captive of the Ngoni when they raided Nyamwezi land in the mid 19th century. He was by then very young. He learnt their warfare tactics and later used them to his advantage.
- ✓ He organized a highly paid army of mercenaries (ruga ruga) who were the real basis of his power.
- ✓ Mirambo started as a small ruler of Ugowe, later acquired Uliankuru from his mother's family. He was busy extending his dominion during the 1860s and from 1870 until he died. He organized expeditions against the Vinza, Tongue, Nyaturu, Iramba, Sumbwa and the Sukuma.
- ✓ By 1876, his capital Urambo had been established and was only rivaled as a market by Unyanyembe which was controlled by the Arabs. By 1880, Mirambo controlled the territory crossed by caravan routes from the coast (the central trade route)

✓ **MIRAMBO'S SUCCESS IN BUILDING HIS EMPIRE WAS DUE TO**

- ✓ His character and unlimited energy which enabled him to see clearly what he was trying to achieve.
- ✓ His ability to absorb conquered enemies and recruit their youth for his army.
- ✓ His insistence on due respect as a ruler from strangers passing through his country.
- ✓ His courage in personally leading his troops into battle.
- ✓ His acquisition of guns from the Arab traders enabled him to expand his territory
- ✓ His trained and well armed mercenaries who were about 500 and 7000 other warriors who used the Ngoni military tactics and conquered a large area in central Tanzania.
- ✓ He established friendly relations with the Kabaka Muteesa of Buganda, who dominated trade and politics around the great lakes region.
- ✓ Mirambo demanded that the Arabs pay for the protection he gave them while in his territory as well as show respect to him as a ruler. When they refused, he

closed the central route until they heeded to his call.

- ✓ Mirambo established good relations with Europeans because he thought their presence brought him prestige and respect. He also realised he could benefit from their skills and knowledge. He offered land to the London missionary society to build a settlement because he hoped missionaries would bring traders. Mirambo respected the British consular general, Sir John Kirk who admired him.
- ✓ Under Mirambo's rule, local chiefs retained their power and there was no unifying authority.
- ✓ He ensured good relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar and declared his area a free trade zone for the Arabs.
- ✓ His empire was strategically located which made it a centre of trade in the whole of Tanzania.
- ✓ Mirambo respected strangers passing through his territory which brought in many foreigners that he benefited from in terms of skills and trade.
- ✓ His mercenaries could sell their services to whoever paid them highly. When he died in 1884, not even his half brother Mpandashalo, the successor to the throne could control the vast empire and it collapsed

✓ **WHY THE EMPIRE COLLAPSED**

- ✓ His empire was a personal empire; there was no unifying factor but Mirambo himself. With his death in 1884, his empire had to collapse.
- ✓ The empire was too big to be controlled by one ruler.
- ✓ Decline of the long distance trade also led to the decline of the empire because it largely depended on trade for its survival.
- ✓ The mercenaries (Ruga –Ruga) were not dependable and would sell their services to anyone who could pay them well.
- ✓ There were also attacks by diseases like small pox which caused death and migration of many people from the empire.
- ✓ The chiefs Mirambo appointed were weak because his appointments were not based merit but on traditional ruling families.
- ✓ The weakness of Mpandashalo who succeeded Mirambo. He did not offer effective administration and keep together the vast empire,
- ✓ Attacks from the neighbouring states also weakened the empire such as the

Sukuma fought and defeated the Mirambo.

- ✓ Mirambo's persistent slave raids made the missionaries concerned about the control of his empire which is why they called on their home government to come and stop the trade.
- ✓ His empire was weakened by civil war as conquered chiefdoms tried to set themselves free of his brutal and dictatorial rule.
- ✓ Unity was also lacking. Mirambo had left the various areas he conquered under their traditional rulers and upon his death in 1884 most of them declared themselves independent.
- ✓ He conflicted with the Arabs over tributes which forced him to close the trade routes. This affected his empire since it depended on trade and taxes from Arabs.
- ✓ The increasing European interest in East Africa finally brought his empire down. The Germans in 1885 came under the excuse of stopping the miseries of the Ruga-Ruga and imposed themselves in Tanganyika.

✓ **Nyungu ya mawe**

- ✓ Nyungu was a prince of Unyanyembe ruling family but fled in 1865 after the Arabs had beheaded the chief, Mnwa Sele.
- ✓ In 1874, he broke away from his own people and established himself at Kiwele, from where he organized expeditions between 1870- 1880. The trade route to the coast and other routes which joined Tabora to Ufipa and Lake Tanganyika also came under his control.
- ✓ Nyungu, unlike Mirambo, formed a strong centralized empire. He placed his own rulers (Vatwale) over conquered chiefdoms and they were directly responsible to him. However, he gave them no political or religious power. Nyungu's rulers took over the collection of ivory from the conquered chiefs and sent it to him at Kiwele.
- ✓ He divided his territory into six or seven administrative units each under a Mtwale. These units cut across the borders of the 30 chiefdoms which strengthened his centralized administration.
- ✓ Nyungu's strength also depended on mercenaries who were severely disciplined and given physical and psychological training. By 1871, Nyungu was raiding South of Unyanyembe and 1875, captured Nanzi chiefdoms and Kiwele chiefdoms in central Ukimbu.

- ✓ December 1884, saw the death of this one-eyed warrior. However, his empire survived longer than Mirambo's though Mirambo's Empire was more famous. He died before coming into contact with Europeans.
- ✓ His daughter succeeded him until 1893 when she was succeeded by her daughter who also ruled successfully. It was not until 1895 when the Germans came to Kiwele that this great empire collapsed.

THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE

- ✓ This was the trade carried out between the coastal traders and the interior tribes of East Africa.
- ✓ It was called the long distance trade because traders moved long distances from the interior to the coast.
- ✓ They moved in caravans ranging from 100-1000 men to and from the coast. It took them months, even a year before they could reach the coast
- ✓ This trade involved many imports and participants.

WHY DID EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITIES INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN THE 19TH CENTURY?

- ✓ Difference in natural resource endowment. Some societies e.g. the Nyamwezi lived in dry plateaus with little rain and poor soils. So they had to trade with the richly endowed societies such as Buganda.
- ✓ Surplus production; some societies produced excess quantities of salt, bark cloth and iron implements which had to be sold off e.g. the Banyoro.
- ✓ Increasing demand by the interior peoples for overseas (foreign) goods i.e. silk, glass, guns and ammunition, made African peoples near the coast to become business intermediaries e.g. the Yao.
- ✓ Some African societies had developed the technology of the iron works, bark cloth, salt manufacture, e.t.c. Thus, there was a need to trade with them.
- ✓ Natural calamities such as drought caused famine which forced certain societies to move in search of food e.g. the Kamba
- ✓ The peace, stability and security in places like Buganda favoured long distance trading cultures.
- ✓ Inter clan wars and raids which often resulted into displacement of families who were easily captured by slave raiders and became items of slave trade.
- ✓ Said Seyyid's settlement in Zanzibar and his establishment of plantations at the coast led to the demand for cheap labour to work on these plantations. The Arab merchants therefore had to go into the interior to get these slaves. Societies like the Nyamwezi, the Yao. Joined this trade to supply the Arabs with slaves.
- ✓ The existence of money lenders known as Banyans boosted the trade and made it

possible for some East African communities to join the trade. They gave loans to the traders and this enabled them to go deep into the interior and buy goods.

- ✓ The interior had good leaders like Tippu Tippi, Mirambo, Fundikira, Mutesa I who encouraged their people to participate in this trade.
- ✓ Division of labour among African societies i.e. men cleared the gardens and left the work of planting and harvesting to the women. This gave the men the opportunity to involve in trade.
- ✓ The maximum co-operation between the interior tribes and the coastal people.
- ✓ Introduction of cowrie shells as an acceptable medium of exchange made the trade easy and this is why they involved themselves in this type of trade.
- ✓ Existence of local people within the East African states already who always provided the goods of trade e.g. Buganda and Ankole, Maasai and Yao e.t.c
- ✓ The abolition of slave trade in West Africa made European countries to resort to East Africa where the trade had not been abolished.
- ✓ Presence of markets like Zanzibar which handled a wide range of goods.
- ✓ The development of Kiswahili language as a business language made it easier for people to negotiate, transact and communicate in business.
- ✓ Presence of organised kingdoms like Nyamwezi and Buganda
- ✓ The introduction of guns improved security along the trade routes and increased slave raids. Slaves were need to transport goods to the coast since there was no alternative means of transport,

DESCRIBE THE ORGANISATION OF THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ It involved moving long distances while transacting commercial exchanges. Trading journeys usually took 2-3 months and traders used to move in company of 200 -300 people.
- ✓ This company of persons making a journey together across the country for protection was called caravans.
- ✓ The caravans carried the Sultan's flag.
- ✓ The major participants were the Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Baganda from the interior.

- ✓ Participants from the coast were the Arabs, Swahili, and Zanzibaris.
- ✓ From the interior, long distance traders brought ivory, slaves, bark cloth, iron implements, copper, hides and skins, game meat, honey and food stuffs, salt, tobacco, cattle and crafts to the East African coast.
- ✓ From the East African coast, the traders bought guns and ammunition, gun powder, glass, hand ware, cotton cloth, silks, e.t.c.
- ✓ Slaves were got through raiding or selling domestic servants.
- ✓ Gold was got through mining in the ancient Mwenemutapa kingdom.
- ✓ Ivory was obtained by hunting elephants.
- ✓ The trade also involved taxations since negotiations were also made with the local chiefs and rulers like Mirambo, Tippu Tip, Mutesa etc
- ✓ Long distance traders were middle men who acted as the joint between African producers on the inland on one hand and coastal merchants overseas traders on the other hand.
- ✓ The major medium of exchange was barter i.e. Banyoro exchanged salt and iron implements with the Baganda and Swahili exchanged guns for ivory and slaves.
- ✓ Later on, cowrie shells were introduced by the Arabs as a medium of exchange.
- ✓ These were also later replaced by coins minted by some coastal towns like Kilwa.
- ✓ The major means of transport was human portage i.e. human labour carried goods to and from the coast.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi provided the most skilled porters. The Makaranga and Nyika also acted as porters.
- ✓ The medium of communication was Kiswahili, which was a mixture of Arabic and Bantu language.
- ✓ The trade was organized in caravans and conducted along specific routes running from the interior to the coast in Northern, Southern and Central route.
- ✓ The Northern route was mainly dominated by the Kamba. It ran from Pangani, Tanga and Mombasa inland to Kilimanjaro area to the eastern shores of Lake Victoria and through Kenya as far as Mt. Elgon.
- ✓ The Central route was controlled by the Nyamwezi.. The route ran from Bagamoyo inland to Tabora, Karagwe, Buganda, Bunyoro, Ujiji and Katanga
- ✓ The Southern route was dominated by the Yao. The route started from Kilwa through Malawi across Lake Nyasa (Malawi)

- ✓ Chiefs provided security to the traders along the routes.
- ✓ Most of the long distance trade was in the hands of the coastal merchants who had agents at specific points in the interior.
- ✓ Most of the long distance traders were raiders and robbers e.g. the Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba raided for slaves, robbed most of the areas of East Africa.
- ✓ Finally, by the middle of the 19th century, most long distance traders were using Swahili as a medium of communication i.e. a business language.

WHAT EFFECTS DID THE TRADE HAVE ON THE PEOPLES OF EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Kingdoms such as Buganda were able to acquire firearms and embark on territorial expansion.
- ✓ People such as Mirambo of the Nyamwezi, Kivoi of the Kamba, and Masembe of the Yao became rich and prosperous.
- ✓ Because of their prosperity, these people were able to build empires for themselves in order to control trade routes.
- ✓ Caravan routes were later used by Europeans coming into the interior. Such routes have become formal roads today, for instance Bagamoyo – Tabora routes.
- ✓ Trade centres have developed into present day commercial towns for example Tabora.
- ✓ Many people died while walking long distances to carry out this trade.
- ✓ Increase in rivalry and hostility among African societies and also tension between over control of the trade in the interior.
- ✓ African chiefs such as Mirambo befriended the Arabs to have mastery over the trade.
- ✓ Contacts between the Arabs and Africans led to the spread of Swahili culture and Islam.
- ✓ East Africa was deprived of its wildlife resources e.g. the elephant population decreased because ivory was a trade item.
- ✓ Many Africans were captured by the long distance traders and sold off as slaves. Many African societies got supplies and goods that they themselves could not produce e.g. fire arms, guns and overseas products.
- ✓ New luxurious products such as silk, cotton cloth, glass were acquired from this

trade. Contacts with the Arabs led to the spread of Islam in the interior.

- ✓ Many African societies could sell off surplus products and get incomes to support their families.
- ✓ Led to the collapse of some states i.e. with the trade, Baganda weakened her traditional enemy, Bunyoro.
- ✓ This trade led to the introduction of guns that increased instability in the area.
- ✓ It led to the decline of agriculture in some states e.g. Nyamwezi abandoned agriculture and concentrated on trade.
- ✓ The trade led to the development of towns like Tabora, Ujiji, e.t.c
- ✓ The trade exposed the African continent to the outside world.
- ✓ Led to the introduction of new crops in the interior e.g. rice, pawpaws e.t.c.
- ✓ It clearly opened East Africa for scramble and partition because its economic potential was identified.
- ✓ The trade led to improvement in communication. From trade, better road networks were built.
- ✓ Destruction of property due to slave raids that was ruthless.
- ✓ Led to famine as agriculture was affected either through raids or after some communities

WRITE SHORT NOTES ABOUT THE YAO, NYAMWEZI AND THE KAMBA AS LONG DISTANCE TRADERS.

NYAMWEZI AS LONG DISTANCE TRADERS

- ✓ The Nyamwezi were groups of Bantu speaking peoples living in Central and Western Tanzania. Some of them were very active traders in East Africa.
- ✓ Using their strategic position (Central position in East Africa), they created a network of trade routes radiating from their homeland.
- ✓ About 1800, their first long distance caravan reached the coast. By 1830's, enormous caravans were regularly reaching with ivory, copper, slaves and wax.
- ✓ They stayed at the coast in large encampments, trading and farming until the next dry season. Then, they returned home carrying cloth, beads and trade goods.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi trade route from Ujiji to Bagamoyo via Unyanyembe (Tabora) was the busiest in East Africa. Some Nyamwezi journeyed to Katanga (Shaba), thus

linking East Africa with a well established trading network right across the middle of Africa.

- ✓ They brought copper from Katanga, which they also used as a form of currency..
- ✓ By the 1850"s, some Nyamwezi merchants had established trading posts on the far side of Lake Tanganyika.
- ✓ In last half of the 19th century, Nyamwezi merchants such as Msiri were able to carve empires for themselves.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi traded with the Baganda in the North bringing items from the coast for bark cloth, salt and food stuffs.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi were the best middlemen known during the long distance trade. I.e. as Arabs and other Europeans feared to enter into the interior. The Nyamwezi collected the goods that they sold to them.
- ✓ The Nyamwezi involvement in the slave trade was partly caused by the demand for slaves in the interior.
- ✓ In the middle of the 19th century when the Zanzibaris and guns arrived, the Nyamwezi greatly increased their slave trading.

THE YAO AS LONG DISTANCE TRADERS

- ✓ The major long distance traders in the south were the Yao who developed a love for travel.
- ✓ The Yao were remembered as the most active East African slave traders in the 19th century. The reason for this was not only growing demand for slaves at the coast but the nature of the Yao society i.e. several ambitious rulers raided their neighbours for slaves.
- ✓ In the early years of the century, slaves were mainly acquired by trade but later force was used.
- ✓ The Yao traders acquired fire arms from the coastal Swahili. Because of these guns, the Yao committed many atrocities as infamous slave traders and dealers.
- ✓ They became very powerful in dealers as slaves that very few Arabs and Swahili entered their territory.
- ✓ Large cheifdoms were set up as the Yao expanded northwards and southwards. The famous chief was Mataka I who is said to have had 600 wives. The men were usually sold as slaves.

- ✓ The Yao were skilled iron workers. I.e. they traded in iron implements.
- ✓ They obtained from the coast beads, cotton cloth, silk, glass, guns and gun powder which they exchanged for slaves, ivory, grains, honey, e.t.c.
- ✓ Sometimes, the Yao employed Swahili people as their accountants and secretaries so as to carry out business smoothly.
- ✓ As a result, the Yao became rich and prosperous. The wealth from long distance trade made the Yao resist German colonization which was opposed to slave trade

THE KAMBA AS LONG DISTANCE TRADERS

- ✓ The most vigorous long distance traders were the Kamba.
- ✓ By the mid-18th century, they occupied a territory stretching from Ulu to Kitui.
- ✓ At first, they increased their elephant hunting to obtain tusks to barter with the Nyika for cattle.
- ✓ As hunters and farmers, they supplied their neighbours with meat, grain and beer.
- ✓ The Yao were also iron workers. They traded arrow heads and iron ornaments. Their arrow poison made from snake and scorpion venom mixed with liquid from the bark of a certain tree, was generally considered the best available.
- ✓ Kamba merchants traded North in Samburu country and south to Uzaramo, but the Nyika would not let them reach the coast.
- ✓ The Kamba had no tradition of slavery. However, they grew rich; some Kamba communities bought slaves from the coast to do their farming.
- ✓ When men had to travel further and further to find elephants, they began to take slave trading more seriously.
- ✓ The most famous Kamba trader was Kivoi. In the 1830's and 1840's, he made a great name for himself as a hunter and trader.
- ✓ Kivoi had large numbers of followers and slaves and organized caravans around Kilimanjaro and beyond Mt. Kenya. He controlled the trade to and from Kikuyu land and made neighbouring Maasai pay him taxes.
- ✓ By 1870, the Kamba dominance in trade had begun to decline. Ivory was harder to obtain, Zanzibaris were organizing their own caravans to the north west, the Kikuyu, the Embu and other highlands people wanted to trade direct with the coast merchants and they were organized by the Kamba slave raiding.
- ✓ Nevertheless, the Kamba were important in the commercial life of the East Africa

until the colonial period.

SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Slave trade refers to the commercial interaction involving the buying and selling of human beings.
- ✓ Slavery refers to the absolute possession of a human being by another.
- ✓ Slavery had existed in East Africa for along time.Many societies had domestic slaves.
- ✓ However,with the coming of Arabs and Persians slave trade developed in East Africa around 1000A.D.Slaves were hihly needed in all over the world for example in Portugual, France, Arabia,Persia,and America to work as labourers,domestic servants and soldiers.

GIVE REASONS FOR THE INCREASE OF EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

- ✓ There was plantation farming in the French dominated Republics of Mauritius and Re-union therefore the French needed labour to work on the planations.
- ✓ Due to the plantation economy growth, these slaves were not only taken to French possessions in India but round the Cape of Good Hope and across the Atlantic to the West Indies.
- ✓ Oman Arabs wanted slaves especially women as wives (Harems)
- ✓ Other slaves were exported to Arabia and Persia to work in plantations, mines and do domestic work.
- ✓ Increased demand for ivory necessitated slaves to carry goods from the interior to the coast.
- ✓ Nyamwezi involvement in slave trade was partly caused by demand for the slaves in the interior. The Gogo for instance, were pastoralists who felt proud to be farmers. So to obtain farm workers, they exchanged ivory for slaves brought from East Africa by the Nyamwezi.
- ✓ The Kamba had no tradition of slavery. However as they grew rich, some Kamba communities bought slaves from the coast to do their farming. When men had to travel further and further to find elephants, they began to take slave trading move seriously.
- ✓ Because of tsetse flies, animals could not be used on caravan routes. This meant that trade goods and ivory had to be carried by people.

- ✓ The low price of slaves led to the increase of slave trade itself for example when a trader was offered slaves at a low price, he would then buy them because he could sell them at a higher price when he returned to the coast or he would buy them to exchange for ivory elsewhere. Many of the slaves taken to the coast were women and children.
- ✓ The profitability of the slave trade led to the increase of the East African slave trade. For example, king Mutesa of Buganda wanted cloth, beads and guns from the traders. Another greatest dealer in slaves and ivory in the whole of Africa was Muhammad Ibn Hamid known to everyone as Tippu Tip.
- ✓ Africans such as the Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba also betrayed their own people and sold them as slaves due to the profits of the trade.
- ✓ The coming of the Khartoumers who raided northern Uganda. By 1840, it is estimated that 40 000 – 50 000 slaves were sold annually in Zanzibar.
- ✓ Slave trade grew in East Africa in the 19th century due to the primitive culture of African societies who looked at slave trade a way of getting rid of worthless/useless members like criminals. To them, it was seen as a form of punishment to the criminals in the society.
- ✓ Lack of developed transport means i.e. good road network and railways. This meant that goods had to be carried by slaves so as to maximize profits after which they would be transported from the interior to the coast and these included ivory.
- ✓ Religious prejudice for example Arab teachings against the enslavement of fellow Moslems. East African people who were not Muslims became the main suppliers of slaves to the Arab world.
- ✓ Need for foreign goods also led to the increase of the slave trade in East Africa in the 19th century. Goods such as guns, beads, cups were desired by chiefs and kings e.g. Kabaka Mutesa of Buganda, welcomed the Arabs due to this reason. The guns that were supplied to them increased slave raids and it worsened further when the Arabs penetrated into the interior.
- ✓ Tribal wars that characterized African societies made it easier for Arabs to obtain slaves. Hence chiefs who wanted to benefit from the Arabs resorted to trading fellow Africans.
- ✓ The abolition of slave trade in West Africa made it difficult for the Portuguese to

obtain slaves from those areas. Hence the Portuguese ships began to sail to the coast of East Africa in order to obtain slaves.

- ✓ Europeans had felt no impact about African suffering at the time. This is why we see Britain participating in this lucrative trade for so many years but later come ahead to abolish slavery and slave trade after realizing that this kind of trade was inhuman to the people of Africa. It then persuades other countries to put an end to slave trade e.g. Portugal and Spain.

HOW WAS SLAVE TRADE ORGANIZED IN THE 19TH CENTURY?

- ✓ Long before the Arab and Swahili merchants organized caravans into the interior in the 1830's and 1840's, long distance trading chains and regional markets had come into existence.
- ✓ Therefore, the Arabs and Swahili traders (the Zanzibaris) used to come from Zanzibar and the coast and penetrated into the interior.
- ✓ Backed by their guns, the Zanzibaris seized ivory, food and animals as well as men, women and children. They treated their captives most cruelly and often two thirds of them died from ill treatment before they reached the coast.
- ✓ Khartoumers and Somali from the North and North East used to raid East Africa for slaves. They found the equatorial province (southern Sudan and Northern Uganda) rich in elephants.
- ✓ African traders also took part in the slave trade though they could not out compete the Zanzibaris e.g. the most famous Kamba trader was Kivoi. In the 1830's and 1840's, he made a great name for himself as a hunter and trader. Kivoi had large numbers of followers and slaves and organized caravans around Kilimanjaro and beyond Mount Kenya. He controlled the trade to and from Kikuyu land and made neighbouring Masai pay tribute to him. 16
- ✓ Another greatest dealer in slaves and ivory in the whole of Africa was Muhammad Ibn Hamid known to everyone as Tippu Tip. He was a son of a coastal Arab who lived mostly in the interior.
- ✓ Outstanding African slave dealers were the Yao, Nyamwezi, Baganda, Khartoumers and the Kamba.
- ✓ The Yao were the major long distance traders in the south who developed a love of travel. The reason for this was not only the growing demand for slaves but the nature of the Yao society. In the early years of the century, slaves were mainly acquired by trade but later force was used.
- ✓ Nyamwezi involvement in the slave trade was partly caused by the demand for slaves in the interior. In the middle of the century when the Zanzibaris and guns arrived, the Nyamwezi greatly increased their slave raiding.
- ✓ In the second half of the 19th century, the Baganda people were among the most powerful in East Africa. The Kabaka and his people warmly welcomed the first Arab and Swahili traders. They not only wanted cloth, beads and guns but they

wanted their help against Buganda"s neighbours.

- ✓ Although the journey to Buganda was a long one, the traders found it well worth while because large supplies of ivory, slaves and other goods were waiting for them. The Arabs provided guns so that Kabaka"s men could raid their neighbours. These raids were made in Busoga, Bunyoro and Toro and Ankole while their canoes attacked Buvuma and Ukerewe islands on Lake Victoria and even parts of the lake area of Western Kenya. The Kabaka men returned with slaves, ivory, cattle and grain to sell to the Zanzibaris.
- ✓ Trade routes connecting the interior with the East African coast were the Central caravan route, the Southern and Northern caravan route that was used by the Khartoumers who entered from the North along the Nile to raid Bunyoro, Lango and Acholi areas.
- ✓ Somali traders traveled across Northern Kenya to carry out slave raids in the Uasin Gishu plateau and Western Kenya areas. These raiders used both trickery and open warfare to capture slaves.
- ✓ Captured slaves were claimed bundled in rows and were harshly treated by Arabs while on transit to the coast. Raiders usually captured strong energetic men and women who could manage traveling long distances while carrying heavy loads on their heads. 17
- ✓ Most slaves were usually taken to the slave markets of Zanzibar and Kilwa for export. Most slaves of East Africa were exported to the Middle East and the French dominated islands of Mauritius and Seychelles.

DESCRIBE THE STEPS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ The British campaign against slavery and slave trade began in the 18th century. It was a gradual process. Britain was the leading slave trading nation (mainly shipping slaves from West Africa) until 1807 when efforts were initiated by the British to stop slave trade. In that year, slave trading was illegal for all British subjects.
- ✓ Britain persuaded other countries to follow her example and in 1815, Portugal limited her slave trade, followed by France in 1818 and Spain in 1820.

- ✓ In 1815, the British gained control of Mauritius and the Seychelles where they stopped slavery and they used the islands as bases for anti-slavery patrols.
- ✓ Britain, in 1817, also obtained the right for her ships' captains to board any Spanish or Portuguese ships suspected of slaving.
- ✓ In 1820, the waters off the East coast of Africa were being patrolled by the British anti-slave boats. However, because they had no authority to search French ships or check Arab ships, they were not able to do much.
- ✓ The British increased their pressure on the sultan of Oman to limit or stop the slave trade, but he was in difficult position. He was afraid that thousands of his subjects who were growing rich from the trade would rebel against him.
- ✓ In June 1822, the British governor of Mauritius sent Captain Fairfax Moresby to persuade the sultan to sign an anti-slave trade treaty. Arabs were not allowed to sell slaves to Christian countries or non-Muslim traders. In order to keep British friendship, the sultan agreed to sign (September 1822)
- ✓ The British were given permission to have agents anywhere in the sultan's areas of influence and the British ships could search any dhow suspected of slaving. Although the British tried hard, they caught very few dhows and often those caught claimed that the wind had blown them off course.
- ✓ A similar agreement in 1839 between the sultan of Oman and the British government also failed to achieve results.
- ✓ In 1841 Colonel Atkins Hamerton was appointed British consul in Zanzibar and became a close friend of Said. Although Said needed British naval support, he did not want to increase the restrictions on slave trade.
- ✓ In 1845, Hamerton persuaded him to sign a new treaty (the Hamerton treaty). This attempted to limit the trade to Said's East African possessions and forbid slaving dhows North of Brava. The treaty was ineffective, but began to undermine the sultan's power.
- ✓ In 1856-73, a squadron of British navy was placed in the Indian Ocean and charged with the task of preventing slaves' smuggling from East Africa.
- ✓ In 1873, Sayid Bhargash was forced to make a new more effective treaty preventing any slaves from being shipped from the East African coast. Zanzibar slave market was closed that afternoon.
- ✓ In 1876, slave caravans in the interior were declared illegal. The slave trade was

now absolutely illegal in the sultan of Zanzibar's possessions but it continued to occur for over twenty years. The last recorded capture of a slaving dhow occurred in 1899.

- ✓ In 1907, slavery was abolished in British East African territories.

PROBLEMS FACED IN THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

- ✓ At first Britain was left alone in the mission to stop slave trade as a result the British anti slavery force in east Africa was small and unable to work effectively.
- ✓ Limited personnel made the anti slavery campaigns difficult. The British warships and soldiers that patrolled the Indian Ocean and the coastline were not enough and so some slave trading activities went on unchecked.
- ✓ The East African coast was too wide to effectively be monitored by the limited personnel.
- ✓ The interior of East Africa which was the source of slaves was neglected due to the few British personnel
- ✓ There was no political will on the part of some European countries like Portugal, Brazil, and Spain which had not industrialized and continued selling under cover of the American flags.
- ✓ There was lack of equipments on the part of the anti slave soldiers.
- ✓ Slave trade brought in a lot of wealth and profits that many people were not prepared to risk. Therefore African chiefs were willing to participate in the British anti slavery campaigns because they feared to lose the profits.
- ✓ The British anti campaign crusaders lacked funds because they single handedly shouldered the burden of maintaining patrols on the land and the Indian Ocean.
- ✓ Slave trade was a profitable trade for the African kings and chiefs hence they could not give up.
- ✓ There was no alternative source of income or economic activity to the people engaged in the slave raids if it was to be abolished.
- ✓ The unfavorable climate and tropical diseases further discouraged the abolishment.
- ✓ Seyyid said did not want to annoy those who were engaged in it and his followers like Seyyid Majid did not want to abandon it.
- ✓ The weakness of the treaties signed between to stop slave trade .no practical

measures were not taken to stop slave trade.

- ✓ The traders involved in the trade were mainly Arabs and Swahili Muslims which religion allowed the enslavement of pagans.
- ✓ Lack of alternative means of transport other than head portage provided by slaves.
- ✓ Lack of geographical knowledge by the abolitionists i.e. there were many caravan routes which were unfamiliar to them hence slaves could be smuggled to these routes.
- ✓ The slave trades were always armed with guns and often fought and killed the anti slavery soldiers.
- ✓ Slave trade had existed for so long in some societies hence regarded as part and parcel of their culture and customs
- ✓ Geographical barriers like rivers, lakes, and forests also hindered the movement of those who wanted to see an end to slave trade.
- ✓ There was no clear settlement program that was made before the campaign started so the freed slaves were a problem because they had no place to settle.
- ✓ Hostile tribes like the Yao, Masai and the Nandi did not want any foreigners to cross their lands,
- ✓ Wild animals killed some of the abolitionists who had attempted to go in the interior.

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE 19TH CENTURY?

- ✓ The campaign brought Britain closer into contact with East Africa. It led to increased European penetration into the interior and consequently, the colonization of East Africa by Britain and Germany. Britain probably colonized East Africa due to its endowment with resources.
- ✓ It led to the development of infrastructure like roads and railways to facilitate the abolition of slave trade e.g. the Uganda railway.
- ✓ Africans regained their status and dignity that had been eroded by slave trade. They were respected and taken to be equal to any other human being. The abolitionists looked at slave trade as an inhuman act.
- ✓ Security in the interior improved since the intertribal wars that had been

intensified by slave trade raids were reduced.

- ✓ Agriculture that had been neglected due to insecurity was embarked on again.
- ✓ It led to decline in economic power of the former slave trading state and individuals. This was so because they had lost the source of wealth that was profitable.
- ✓ Some societies like the Yao who had made slave trade their sole occupation failed to settle down and adjust to normal life of agriculture after the abolition of slave trade.

- ✓ It led to the introduction of legitimate trade i.e. the trade in natural products like cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, tobacco to replace slave trade. It was introduced to enable the people get income other than dealing in the selling of people which was inhuman. Probably, the industrial revolution in Europe could have led to the introduction of legitimate trade. The slaves had outlived their usefulness after the invention of the machines that could do the work. The European powers therefore realized the need to grow such crops to get raw materials for their industries since the industrial revolution had led to the scarcity of raw materials.
- ✓ It led to the decline of the Sultan's influence in the mainland and the Arab trading power in the interior.
- ✓ The Africans led a settled life and embarked on agriculture since they were no longer captured and taken away from their homelands. This led to the improvement in crop production hence reduction of famine.
- ✓ European missionaries who came under the guise/cover of the abolition of slave trade spread Christianity and Western culture.
- ✓ New crops like coffee, tea, cotton tobacco, sisal e.t.c were introduced to facilitate the transition from slave trade to legitimate trade.
- ✓ The local people hated their rulers who had collaborated with the slave traders.
- ✓ There was decline in the former slave trade centers like Zanzibar, Nyamwezi because they lost the source of their economic power.
- ✓ Missionaries opened up stations for the freed slaves e.g. Rabai mpya.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ From the 18th century, there was renewal of European interests in Africa. Europeans came as explorers, missionaries, colonialist and traders.
- ✓ These were sent by organizations like the Royal Geographical Society, the London Missionary Society and Church Missionary Society.

WHY WERE THE EUROPEANS INTERESTED IN EAST AFRICA IN THE 19th CENTURY?

Social factors

- ✓ They wanted to spread western values and culture e.g. language, education e.t.c.
- ✓ They wanted to spread Christianity into East Africa.
- ✓ The Europeans believed that they were God chosen and that they had the responsibility of spreading the word of God to the people in order to save them from their sins.
- ✓ They wanted to stop slave trade. Total abolition of slave trade could be effective if Europeans undertook the control of East Africa.
- ✓ They looked at slave trade as inhuman and looked at the East Africans as being equal to any other human beings.
- ✓ They hoped to solve unemployment in Europe by sending some people to East Africa, as business men and administrators.
- ✓ In Europe, machines had replaced human labour and there was rampant unemployment because machines were effective and fast.
- ✓ They hoped to settle their surplus population into East Africa e.g. in the Kenya highlands.

Political factors

- ✓ European rivalry- for instance, Germany under chancellor Bismark rushed to obtain colonies in East Africa so as to have bargaining power in European affairs.
- ✓ Colonies were seen as a symbol of national prestige i.e. the status of a nation could be demonstrated in terms of her colonial possessions.
- ✓ Strategic importance- Britain wanted East Africa so as to have control over the source of the Nile in order for her to stay in Egypt.
- ✓ Following the Franco-Prussian war, the French loss of Alsace and Lorraine forced

France to obtain colonies in Africa so as to compensate for her provinces which were rich in coal and iron.

- ✓ Leopold's activities in Congo threatened interests of European powers who also rushed to obtain colonies and carve out spheres of interest.
- ✓ The Berlin conference of 1884-1885 called by the Germany Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck which came up with the principle of effective occupation necessitated European countries to rush to East Africa.
- ✓ The art of adventure and scientific discovery i.e. Europeans were interested to know about; the river and lake systems of East Africa, The snow peaked mountains of the tropics e.g. Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Economic factors

- ✓ They wanted to have control over sources of raw materials mainly tropical crops like cotton for textiles.
- ✓ The need to establish market for their manufactured products following the industrial revolution in Europe, markets in Europe were saturated.
- ✓ The need to get new areas for investing their surplus capital and reaping a lot of profits.
- ✓ The undiscovered minerals of East Africa.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

ACTIVITIES OF EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

EXPLORER	YEAR	ACTIVITY/DISCOVERY	AREA
John Speke	1862	Source of the Nile	Uganda
Sir Samuel Baker	1864	first European to see Kabelega falls and named it Murchison falls and lake Mwitanzigye which he named L. Albert	Uganda
Kraft	1849	First European to see Mt. Kenya	Kenya
Rebman	1848	First European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika
Erhad	1856	Drew the Sketch map of East Africa	
Dr. David Living	1872	Sent several maps to London giving locations of caravan routes, lakes and rivers	Tanganyika
Henry Murton Stanley	1874	Reported about economic potentials of East Africa (fertile soils and climate)	Uganda(Buganda)
Carl peters		Signed treaties with chiefs of Usambara, Chagga and Usigua	Tanganyika

DESCRIBE THE ROLE OF EXPLORERS IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA

- ✓ The explorers destroyed the wrong impression which the Europeans had about East Africa and Africa in general being a “dark continent” without any form of civilization and economic potential hence the colonialists were attracted to come.
- ✓ They provided important geographical information which aroused the interest of colonialists and other Europeans e.g. Speke discovered the source of the Nile in 1862. Rebmann discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro in 1848, Sir Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864. Such information became very important for future colonialists.
- ✓ The explorers published information used by future colonialists e.g. the publication of Erhad’s map in 1856, though inaccurate, aroused fresh interests in

the Europeans. Also in 1872, Dr David Livingstone sent several maps to London giving locations of caravan routes, lakes and major rivers of southern Tanganyika. These maps aided future European agents in penetrating the interior of East Africa.

- ✓ The explorers established initial working relations with the African communities they came across which later eased the work of the colonialists and the missionaries e.g. through H.M Stanley, the Kabaka of Buganda, Mutesa I in 1875 invited missionaries to come to operate in his area.
- ✓ Early explorers also made attempts to solve the problems of language barrier e.g. Krapf wrote the first Swahili dictionary and grammar and also translated the New Testament into Swahili language, making work easy for the later group of missionaries and colonialists.
- ✓ They provided information about the rich economic potential of East Africa e.g., H.M Stanley reported about the reliable rainfall and fertile soils and Livingstone too reported about the fertile valleys and highlands of southern Tanganyika.
- ✓ The explorers signed treaties of friendship with some of the African chiefs on behalf of their home governments e.g. Carl Peters signed treaties with chiefs of Usambara, Chagga, e.t.c. Such treaties were justification for the colonization of those communities.
- ✓ Explorers also gave relevant information about peaceful and hostile tribes e.g. they noted that Buganda, Kikuyu, Luyia, Nyamwezi, Karagwe Galla were feared for their hostility. That is why Europeans who followed the route to Uganda preferred the Bagamoyo-Tabora route through Tanganyika than the shorter route through Kenya to the coast.
- ✓ Also, the success of the adventurous mission of the explorers inspired later Europeans and eventually, colonialists.
- ✓ The explorers like Dr. David Livingstone explored the horrors of slave trade which aroused public sympathy from Britain who eventually colonized East Africa as a means of ending trade.
- ✓ Explorers discovered route and navigable waters which simplified the movement of the future colonialists.
- ✓ They built forts e.g. Fort portal which were later used as administrative centers by

the colonialists e.g. Sir Samuel Baker built Fort Patiko

- ✓ Explorers persuaded the Missionaries to come to East Africa.
- ✓ They exaggerated the wealth of East Africa such as it had economic potential that would enrich Europe.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Missionaries were Europeans who left their home countries to come and spread Christianity .Attempts to convert East Africans to Christianity were first made by the Portuguese when they came to the coast but because of their arrogance and oppressive nature few conversions were made.
- ✓ Missionary work in East Africa began in the 19th century after the evangelical revival movements in Europe and as a result several missionary groups were formed and sent to Africa to spread Christianity.
- ✓ The missionaries were the second group of Europeans to come to East Africa after explorers.

MISSIONARY GROUPS IN EAST AFRICA

Church Missionary Society (C.M.S)

- ✓ The first missionaries to come East Africa under this group were John Ludwig Kraft and Johann Rebmann.these were Germans and Kraft had earlier worked in Ethiopia among the Galla people, he was the first to arrive.
- ✓ Having arrived in Mombasa in1844 and set up mission stations at a place called Rabbai Mpy, later in 1846, he was joined by Johann Rebmann and Jacob Erhardt in1849.

The Holy Ghost Fathers

- ✓ These Holy Ghost Fathers were Catholics who came in 1860 and set up mission stations in Zanzibar and Bagamoyo.
- ✓ Their main aim was to stop slave trade having seen the suffering the slaves were subjected to.
- ✓ This group was led by Father Homer who always visited slave markets to get slaves that he could take to his station for rehabilitation.

- ✓ He taught them carpentry skills and agriculture as well as Christianity.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa (UMCA)

- ✓ This was founded in 1868 in England after Dr. David Living Stone's lecture. This was after his call for more Christian involvement in East Africa due to the much suffering of slaves in Tanganyika. Therefore he wanted missionaries to come and stop slave.
- ✓ This group was led by Bishop Tozer and Dr. Steere from Scotland.
- ✓ They arrived in Zanzibar in 1864 after failing in Central Africa. Established a church for freed Slaves near Zanzibar.
- ✓ Doctor Steere studied the Swahili language and translated many books from English to Swahili.

The London Missionary Society (L.M.S)

- ✓ This was the society that was sent by Dr. David Living Stone and it set up mission stations around L. Tanganyika .they bought steamer boat and operated on L.Tanganyika.By 1877 they had set up five stations around this region however, life was not easy for them and many died forcing them to move to Malawi region.

The White Fathers

- ✓ These were missionaries of catholic origin who arrived in1879. They were two men called Brother Amanns and Father Loudel.
- ✓ They established a mission station at Rubaga and later extended their influence to Tabora and L. Tanganyika region.

The Methadist Fathers

- ✓ These arrived in 1861 and operated along the coast of East Africa where they converted many slaves to Christianity.

The Mill Hill Fathers

- ✓ They were Catholics and arrived in Buganda in 1898.

The Verona Fathers

- ✓ These were Catholics from Italy and it was the last missionary group to come to Uganda and arrived in northern Uganda in 1910 from Sudan where they had worked earlier.

WHY WERE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES INTERESTED IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Christian missionaries came to East Africa to spread Christianity in order to save the souls of Africans. They wanted to preach the word of God and his son Jesus Christ.
- ✓ Missionaries wanted to stop Islam which had spread to East Africa much earlier and easier. They intended to stop Islam and if possible to wipe it out of East Africa completely.
- ✓ They wanted to abolish slavery and slave trade. They had heard of the misery and evils of slave trade therefore they had a mission of ending this trade and preach equality of all people.
- ✓ They wanted to promote legitimate trade after abolishing slave trade. They wanted to carry out trade in commodities not human beings and even grow cash crops such as cotton and coffee to provide raw materials for European industries.
- ✓ Missionaries had political motives; some came to East Africa to help their home countries in the process of colonization.
- ✓ Missionaries were answering Kabaka Mutesa's call for missionaries through H.M Stanley. Kabaka Mutesa had invited the missionaries to Buganda to spread Christianity and as a result CMS missionaries in the names of G.T Wilson, Sir Gold Smith and Alexander Mackay arrived from England.
- ✓ The success of earlier explorers and missionaries inspired others to come to East Africa after Stanley had reported some of the features in East Africa, more missionaries came.
- ✓ Some missionaries had love for adventure. They wanted to explore unknown lands in East Africa and even discover some features and the economic potential of East Africa. For example Rebman, Kraft and many others.
- ✓ Since the industrial revolution had generated a lot of wealth for European countries, many missionaries picked interest for over sea adventures.
- ✓ Missionaries also had the intention of improving the living conditions of Africa such as they wanted to find a cure for different diseases.
- ✓ Missionaries came to resettle and rehabilitate the freed slaves as a way of restoring human dignity.
- ✓ The improvement in the transport and communication network especially in the

field of navigation could have led to the coming of missionaries in East Africa.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

✓ **DESCRIBE THE MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA.**

- ✓ They spread Christianity where they tried to convert many people to Christianity.
- ✓ They built schools to teach Africans how to read and write such as King's college Buddo, St. Mary's Kisubi, Namityango etc.
- ✓ They built churches such as At Rubaga, Nsambya and Namirembe in Uganda. The UMCA established a church in Zanzibar.
- ✓ They set up mission stations for freed slaves such as the Holy Ghost fathers began a freed slave settlement in Bagamoyo and Rabai Mpya.
- ✓ Missionaries carried out exploration work such as they discovered mountains, lakes and rivers
- ✓ Kraft translated the New Testament bible into Swahili and wrote a Swahili dictionary and a grammar book.
- ✓ Missionaries equipped Africans with skills in carpentry and in agriculture.
- ✓ They stopped slave trade and introduced legitimate trade.
- ✓ ***(Conclusion to be given individually by students)***

HOW DID MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES AFFECT EAST AFRICA?

OR

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THEIR ACTIVITIES?

The effects of the missionary activities were both negative and positive politically, socially and economically as explained below:

- ✓ Spread Christianity in East Africa. They built cathedrals e.g. Namirembe for Protestants and Rubaga for Catholics.
- ✓ Promoted formal education and founded schools e.g. Namityango college by Mill Hill Mission 1901, Gayaza and Buddo in 1906 by the Church Missionary Society.
- ✓ Missionary taught monogamy as opposed to the strong belief in polygamy by the Africans.
- ✓ Some African traditions were abandoned as a result of missionary teachings e.g. the worship of idols.
- ✓ Missionary evangelism softened the minds of Africans such that they could not resist European colonialism.

- ✓ Missionaries assisted in the abolition of slave trade where Africans regained their freedom and dignity.
- ✓ Improved health and medical conditions. The Church Missionary Society built Mengo hospital in 1897. Dr. Cook of C.M.S did research and discovered that sleeping sickness was caused by tsetse flies around Lake Victoria.
- ✓ Tried to improve communication links by encouraging colonial governments to build roads and railways.
- ✓ They encouraged colonialism by supporting imperial trading companies e.g. when the I.B.E.A.Co ran bankrupt, the C.M.S raised money to help the company.
- ✓ Encouraged and improved production. Introduced coffee, cotton, e.t.c. which became important cash crops.
- ✓ Improved farming e.g. use of ploughs, fertilizers, hybrid seeds e.t.c.
- ✓ They interfered in local politics e.g. in Buganda, missionaries participated in various wars encouraging converts to fight on their side.
- ✓ Influenced later political activity e.g. in Uganda, political parties were religious based. Uganda People's Congress (UPC) for Protestants and Democratic Party for Catholics.
- ✓ They cleared the way for scramble and partition by preaching aspects like love for one another that softened their minds.
- ✓ Technical and vocational education institutions were built.
- ✓ New languages were introduced e.g. English, French e.t.c. Products of missionary education championed nationalistic struggle in East Africa e.g. Jomo Kenyatta.
- ✓ Improved on the standards of living of people in East Africa.
- ✓ Traditional customs were undermined by the teachings of Christian missionaries. East African people turned their loyalty and respect from their traditional leaders.
- ✓ They introduced printing press that promoted African literature.
- ✓ They translated the Bible into African languages.
- ✓ Undermined African cultural values.
- ✓ East African superstitions were destroyed by the teachings of Christian missionaries. They facilitated the loss of African independence.
- ✓ East Africa's economic position was improved.
- ✓ ***(Conclusion to be given individually by students)***

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE MISSIONARIES FACE IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Hostile tribes and less compromising chiefs such as Kabaka Mwanga who ordered the death of Bishop Hannington.
- ✓ Tropical diseases e.g. malaria and sleeping sickness claimed many lives and left others weak.
- ✓ Scanty geographical knowledge i.e. most of the missionaries knew little about the interior.
- ✓ Communication in East Africa was at that time not developed i.e. used to foot long distances. Language barrier.
- ✓ Missionaries had to try to learn local languages so as to spread the gospel to the Africans.
- ✓ Hostility from Swahili slave dealers who hated them as they overworked themselves because they were few.
- ✓ Harsh tropical climate in East Africa. Hot sun rays used to cause skin cancer.
- ✓ Strongly rooted traditional practices of the Africans e.g. polygamy, worship of idols, killing of twins, sharply contradicted with Christianity.
- ✓ Local conflicts. Often, most East African societies were at war and as a result, missionaries found themselves in war situations and many of them got killed.
- ✓ Influence of Islam. This was deeply entrenched in areas such as on the coast, Unyamwezi, Buganda, e.t.c.
- ✓ Moslems were strongly opposed to Christianity
- ✓ Insufficient food supplies and lack of finances while preaching in the interior.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHAT ROLE DID MISSIONARIES PLAY IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA?

Missionaries played an important role in the colonization of East Africa as explained below:

- ✓ Missionary evangelism acted as a tranquilizer e.g. they softened the hearts of Africans especially those who were hard hearted and hostile and looked at the missionaries as strangers on their soil. This pacified the African attitudes towards the coming of European imperialists.
- ✓ Missionaries helped imperial trading companies for instance in 1891 when the

I.B.E.A.Co became bankrupt, the Church Missionary Society raised 40,000 pounds to enable it carry on with its operations in East Africa.

- ✓ In Buganda, missionaries and converts were being persecuted on orders of Kabaka Mwanga. This prompted the British to come and offer protection to the missionaries after they had been called upon.
- ✓ Some missionaries came as explorers e.g. Krapf and Rebman made geographical research and these reports attracted the colonialists.
- ✓ Some missionaries established churches, schools and hospitals which became centres of colonial operations.
- ✓ Missionaries spread western culture and values, which ideologically enslaved the Africans and the Africans, became vulnerable to European colonialism.
- ✓ Missionaries preached against slave trade and reported evils of slave trade to Europe. This made British colonialists to come and protect them against slave raiders.
- ✓ Missionaries got involved in local politics e.g. in Buganda, the Church Missionary Society and White Fathers participated in religious wars determining who was to become the Kabaka.
- ✓ Missionaries converted a lot of Africans to Christianity and these converts became collaborators and allies of encroaching colonialists to crush African resistance e.g. the Baganda converts.
- ✓ Missionaries encourage and supported white settlers. These settlers started projects which generated finances to support colonial administration.
- ✓ Missionaries spearheaded legitimate trade which was a basis of European colonial interest in East Africa.
- ✓ Missionaries encouraged African chiefs to sign treaties with the colonialists e.g. the Buganda Agreement which formally legalized British colonialism.
- ✓ Translated African languages hence making communication easy with colonialists.
- ✓ Their religion divided the East African people hence making them weak to resist colonialism.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN BUGANDA

- ✓ The first missionaries to arrive in Buagnda were the Church Missionaries who arrived at Mutesa's palace in 1876.
- ✓ These were Alexander Mackey, Reveland C.T Wilson and Sir GoldSmith. They came as areply to Kabaka Mutesa's invitation through H.M Stanely and first stayed at his palace.
- ✓ Next were the Catholic Christians by the names of Father Louldel and Brother Amanns and arrived Mutesa's palace in 1879
- ✓ They were followed by the MillHill fathers and lastly the Verona fathers in 1910.

WHY WERE THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES SUCCESSFUL IN BUGANDA?

- ✓ There were several reasons why the spread of Christianity in Buganda was very successful.
- ✓ The co-operation of Kabaka Mutesa made these missionaries to succeed. He gave them accommodation and allowed them to preach to his subjects within his palace.
- ✓ Later, Mutesa gave the missionaries land where they built missionary stations e.g. in Rubaga and Namirembe hill.
- ✓ The centralized system of government in Buganda also helped the missionaries to succeed. This was because many leading chiefs constantly attended to his court and since missionaries were confined to these courts, they influenced these chiefs who in turn spread Christianity to their subjects.
- ✓ Buganda as a society was open to anybody with talent or skill and such persons always attracted the attention of the Kabaka and would eventually be assigned duties or be promoted. Therefore, many Baganda converted to Christianity in order to attract the Kabaka"s attention.
- ✓ There was also ambition from youth who were eager to acquire new skills both secular and religious which would help them in their future.
- ✓ Religiously, Buganda never had any powerful Ganda religious structure which would oppose the spread of Christianity.
- ✓ Missionaries were a friendly lot of people who gave out a lot of gifts which attracted many people to Christianity.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHY MUTESA INVITED MISSIONARIES IN BUGANDA?

Mutesa's invitation for missionaries was sent through H.M Stanely in 1875 because of the following reasons:

- ✓ The possibility of sending teachers to his kingdom to teach his people how to read and write.
- ✓ Mutesa accepted the idea hoping that it might lead to an alliance with Britain and be a means of obtaining guns in this way he would be in position to defend his kingdom against Egyptian expansion.
- ✓ He hoped that the presence of missionaries would enhance his prestige among fellow African chiefs who would look at him as a great leader, capable of bringing whites to his kingdoms.
- ✓ He wanted to answer Stanely's request to allow missionaries to come to Buganda i.e he did not want to disappoint them.
- ✓ He wanted missionaries to teach his people Christianity since Stanely had convinced him that the faith was good for his people.
- ✓ Mutesa hoped that the missionaries would teach his people the knowledge of making guns and gun powder. These he would use in his wars against his neighbours and against any possible attacks from outside Uganda.
- ✓ He was tired of constant threat and demands from Moslems and traditionalists particularly the "Lubale" priests.
- ✓ Mutesa wanted missionaries to teach his people technical skills like carpentry.
- ✓ He expected gifts from the missionaries in form of guns, mirrors, clothes etc.
- ✓ He expected his people to trade with the missionaries so as to generate enough wealth.
- ✓ He wanted to establish diplomatic relationship with his country of origin.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHY KABAKA MUTESA LOST THE INTEREST OF THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE LAST YEARS OF HIS RULE?

- ✓ The refusal by the missionaries to supply Mutesa with guns and help him fight his enemies. Mutesa had hoped to get guns as well as the knowledge to make them.
- ✓ The 1881 Mahdist revolt interfered with the Egyptian's plans to extend their control to Buganda as had earlier been the case. So, Kabaka Mutesa no longer needed the missionary help against Khedive Ismail of Egypt.
- ✓ The Baganda traditionalists saw the teachings of the missionaries as a threat to the Kiganda religious belief and as such, they persuaded the Kabaka against Christian teaching, warning him of the intention to take over his throne.
- ✓ Mutesa failed to understand the source of misunderstanding between the two Christian groups i.e. Catholics and Protestants since they all spoke in the same name of the heavenly God. That raised his suspicion.
- ✓ He blamed the missionaries for making his subjects disobedient. Most of the Baganda Christian converts questioned the Kabaka's power and authority and sometimes even refused to obey his orders, claiming that they were against God's laws.
- ✓ The Arabs also influenced the Kabaka against the Christians in an attempt to fuel hatred and win the Kabaka's favour. They tried to tell the Kabaka about the missionaries' collaboration with Khedive Ismail of Egypt in an attempt to conquer his kingdom.
- ✓ The Kabaka never wanted to offend the Muslims and Arabs who had a long trading relationship with him; it was no wonder therefore that the missionaries began having a difficult time in Buganda.
- ✓ The missionaries also preached against the Kabaka's cultural belief. This angered Kabaka Mutesa I.

**RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA OR
WAFALANSA AND WANGLEZA WARS (1885-1900)
(THE BATTLE OF MENG0)**

- ✓ These were the religious and political wars fought between different religious groups in Buganda.
- ✓ These religious groups include Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and traditionalists.

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA (1884-1893)?

- ✓ The existence of several religious groups in Buganda i.e. the Moslems, Catholics, Protestants and traditionalists each struggling to win as many converts as possible.
- ✓ The desire of each group to win Kabaka's favour led to the struggle, each wanting the Kabaka to be on their side.
- ✓ Unfavourable treatment of the Catholics by the British representative annoyed the Catholic group.
- ✓ The rumour that while in exile, Mwanga was learning Protestantism further angered the Catholics who decided to overthrow him because of joining the rival group.
- ✓ In Europe, there were religious conflicts between the Catholics and the Protestants around the same time. These wars therefore extended to Buganda.
- ✓ In Buganda, the Kabaka was the custodian of traditional customs and belief. Therefore, for the Christians to undermine these beliefs were enough to spark off anger among a section of the Baganda.
- ✓ Mwanga's tender age (18 years), inexperience and impatience in dealing with the different religious denominations in Buganda led to the war. He failed to apply diplomacy as his father had done.
- ✓ The different religious groups were convinced that Mwanga was planning to drive them out of Buganda hence the need to overthrow him. This led to the conflicts.
- ✓ The Christians never wanted to be dominated by the Muslims and the Muslims too never wanted to be dominated by the Christians in Buganda.
- ✓ The death of Kabaka Mutesa I in 1884 left a power vacuum in Buganda which was

filled by his young inexperienced son Mwanga.

- ✓ The role played by Captain Fredrick Lugard who gave 500 guns to the Protestants to fight against the Catholics.
- ✓ The failure of Kabaka Mwanga to control the different religious groups like his father Mutesa I.
- ✓ The traditionalists warned Kabaka Mwanga that the Christian missionaries would take over his kingdom.
- ✓ The war was caused by the struggle by Catholics and Protestants in Buganda where they fought for the position of katikiro with the Catholics supporting Mugwanya and Protestants Apollo Kagwa.
- ✓ The differences in the teaching of the four religious groups also confused their followers.
- ✓ Catholics accused the Protestants that they wanted Mwanga to accept the IBECO because the company would help the Protestants against the Catholics.
- ✓ The rise of Kabaka Mwanga and his arrogance (Mwanga's character) towards the religious groups in Buganda.
- ✓ The Christians condemned the Buganda's traditional religion and customs such as worshipping of gods like Lubale.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

DESCRIBE THE 1888 WAFALANSA AND WANGLEZA WARS (THE BATTLE OF MENGOM)

- ✓ By 1888, Buganda had been divided into hostile Protestants, Catholic, and Muslim groups.
- ✓ It was established that each religious group had an army of about 1000 soldiers. Mwanga got tired of all these rebellious groups and therefore planned to drive them out of the kingdom.
- ✓ In September 1888, the three groups put aside their differences and plotted to overthrow Mwanga. However, Mwanga learnt of this plot and fled to the south (L. Victoria) before they could depose him.
- ✓ Kabaka Mwanga's brother, Kiwewa was installed as the next Kabaka. The offices of the kingdom were then divided among the Catholic, Protestant and Muslims.
- ✓ Kiwewa was deposed by the Moslems for refusing to be circumcised. The

Christians then fled to Ankole.

- ✓ Kalema, the brother of Kiwewa who had already converted to Islam was made the Kabaka in October 1889.
- ✓ Mwanga later returned with the Christians who drove out Kalema and fled to Bunyoro with the Moslems in 1890.
- ✓ After succeeding to drive out his enemies out of Buganda, Kabaka Mwanga was faced with another struggle between the Protestants and Catholics, each of them wanting to be a dominant group in the politics of Buganda.
- ✓ In the same year in 1890, Lugard arrived in Buganda as a representative of the Imperial British East Africa Company and he used the Protestant missionaries to influence Mwanga to sign a treaty of protection.
- ✓ Thereafter, he armed the Christians who followed the Muslims to Bunyoro where they had fled. Lugard then proceeded to Toro and Ankole.
- ✓ In June 1892, war broke out between the Catholics and Protestants and the Protestants were supplied with 500 Maxim guns from Lugard. This enabled them defeat the Catholics.
- ✓ As a result, Kabaka Mwanga and the catholic priests fled to Buddu in Masaka for refuge.
- ✓ For some times, there was peace in Buganda because Sir Gerald Portal tried to divide Buganda equally between the Catholics and the Protestants. This was followed by the signing of an agreement between Gerald Portal and Mwanga in 1893.
- ✓ The Protestants took the central counties of Kyadondo, Mawokota, Busiro and Kyagwe.
- ✓ The Catholics were given Buddu while the Moslems took Gomba and Butambala.
- ✓ Mwanga therefore decided to join Kabalega, his former enemy who had fled to Lango so as to fight the British.
- ✓ In 1894, a protectorate was declared over Uganda and in 1897; Mwanga tried to organize support from his loyal subjects but failed. And in 1899, both Kabalega and Mwanga were captured and exiled in the Seychelles islands where Mwanga died. He was succeeded by his infant son, Daudi Chwa but because of his infancy, Zakaria Kisingiri, Sir Apollo Kaggwa and Stanislas Mugwanya acted as his regents.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THESE WARS TO THE PEOPLE OF BUGANDA?

The war had political, social and economic effects on the people of Buganda and Uganda in general.

- ✓ Many people were killed during these wars. The most famous were 30 converts who became the Uganda martyrs.
- ✓ These wars divided Buganda society along religious lines e.g. Democratic Party (DP) was dominated by the Catholics, the Uganda Peoples' Congress UPC was dominated by the Protestants while Kabaka Yekka (KY) by the traditionalists.
- ✓ The war led to the formation of armed religious groups e.g. Captain Fredrick Lugard armed the Protestants with 500 Maxim guns.
- ✓ This marked the beginning of the introduction of guns in the religious affairs of Uganda. There was serious loss of property due to the war.
- ✓ Political offices in Buganda were divided along religious lines e.g. the Prime Minister (Katikiro) had to be a Protestant, the chief justice (Omulamuzi) a Catholic and treasurer (Omuwanika), a Protestant.
- ✓ Schools in Buganda were now run on sectarian lines after the war. Each religious denomination built its own school e.g. King's College Buddo for Protestants, St. Mary's College Kisubi built for Catholics.
- ✓ Counties in Buganda were allocated according to religious lines. The Protestants got ten counties, the Catholics eight and the Moslems two.
- ✓ The war led to the rise of important personalities in Buganda e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Zakaria Kisingiri, Stanislas Mugwanya e.t.c.
- ✓ Mwanga was forced to exile after the war. However, later in exile, he accepted to become a Christian and was renamed Daniel.
- ✓ The war led to the colonization of Uganda because from the 1880's, Protestant missionaries were urging their government to take over Uganda.
- ✓ Ultimately, in 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate and ultimately colonized.
- ✓ Many people were displaced in Buganda as a result of the war.
- ✓ Christianity was widely spread after the war while Islam and traditional religions were weakened.
- ✓ The confusion created by the wars led to the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

CHARTERED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA OR EUROPEAN TRADERS

- ✓ These were trading companies that were empowered or authorized to trade on behalf of their respective home governments.
- ✓ The chartered companies that operated in East Africa were the Imperial British East African Company (IBECA) on behalf of the British government and the German East African Company (GEACA) on behalf of the German government.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY

- ✓ The company was founded by Sir William Mackinnon in 1887 from the East African Association.
- ✓ On 3rd sept 1887 it was granted a legal charter authorising it to act on behalf of the British government.

According to the charter the company was charged with the responsibility of carrying out the following duties:

- To sign as many treaties as possible with the local African rulers.
- To develop transport and communication network in the areas where they operated.
- To encourage and develop trade in the region
- To provide security to the missionaries
- To fight and control slave trade in all areas of operation.

With an initial capital of about 250 pounds, the company set out to embark on the above activities. In spite of the numerous problems the company was faced with; it played an important role in the colonization of East Africa.

WHAT ROLE DID THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY PLAY IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA?

OR

WHAT ROLE DID THE CHARTERED COMPANIES PLAY IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Chartered companies provided manpower to conquer and administer East Africa e.g. Captain .F. Lugard was the agent of the Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo)
- ✓ Companies signed treaties with local chiefs, for instance, the German East African company (GEACo) under Carl Peters managed to sign over 120 treaties with interland chiefs
- ✓ Treaties signed by chartered companies provided armies which were used to quell resistance e.g. the IBEACo provided an army to overthrow Mwanga in 1890.
- ✓ Chartered companies established a network of transport and communication systems e.g. the IBEACo constructed roads and surveyed the route for the Uganda railway.
- ✓ This facilitated easy movements of the troops from the coast to the interior so that they could administer their rule.
- ✓ These troops also accessed areas where revolts took place with ease and would crush/suppress such revolts quickly before they spread to other areas.E.g the GEACO crushed the Abushiri revolt in Tanganyika
- ✓ Chartered companies established administrative stations and forts which were used to forcefully spread and developed European colonialism e.g. at Mengo, Fort Portal, Machakos e.t.c.
- ✓ Chartered companies effected slave trade abolition and favoured the introduction of legitimate trade whereby they would be able to get raw materials for their home industries.
- ✓ Company agents were called upon to offer protection to missionaries e.g. Lugard was called to protect the Church Missionary Society in Buganda
- ✓ Companies supported white settlers, who were agents of European colonialism in East Africa e.g. in Kenya.
- ✓ Companies did business which generated finances that later supported colonial

governments. Assets of chartered companies were taken over by colonial governments and used to extend colonialism in East Africa.

- ✓ Companies offered employment to some Africans and these Africans became collaborators of European colonialism e.g. the GEACo employed the Akidas and Jumbes.
- ✓ The companies stopped slave trade which had caused a lot of suffering and misery and the Africans became peaceful.
- ✓ The companies promoted agriculture through the introduction of cash crops on which the colonial governments depended.
- ✓ Following the bankruptcy of chartered companies, home governments took over areas of their operation e.g. when the G.E.A.Co became bankrupt in 1890, Germany warmly took over Tanganyika.
- ✓ The companies laid a foundation for the eventual take over by their home governments.
- ✓ Chartered companies also fought and defeated rebellious societies e.g. I.B.E.A.Co of Lugard fought Bunyoro, the Nandi, e.t.c.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHAT WERE THE PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY CHARTERED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA.

- ✓ Shortage of finances e.g. the G.E.A.Co became bankrupt in 1890, I.B.E.A.Co in 1891.
- ✓ Lack of home support. Imperial governments were reluctant to use tax payer's money on company budgets.
- ✓ Transport and communication in the interior was still poor.
- ✓ Harsh tropical climate i.e. ultra hot sun rays caused them skin cancers.
- ✓ Tropical diseases e.g. malaria and sleeping sickness weakened many company officials.
- ✓ Lack of sufficient trained man power. Few whites were willing to come and work in East Africa.
- ✓ Revolts from Africans e.g. Mwanga's revolts, Abushiri's revolts, e.t.c.
- ✓ Huge costs of maintaining mercenary armies for example the Sudanese forces

used by the I.B.E.A.Co in Uganda.

- ✓ Some company officials were too harsh to be welcomed in East Africa e.g. Carl Peters
- ✓ East Africa didn't have vast minerals and crops to export at that time in order to generate finances.
- ✓ Hostility from slave raiders and dealers who suspected company agents of being opposed to slave trade. Language barrier.
- ✓ Company officials found it difficult to learn native language.
- ✓ Delayed supplies from home governments e.g. food, medicine i.e. clothes e.t.c
- ✓ The companies faced several rebellions from the Africans for example the IBECO was attacked by Bunyoro, Nandi and Masai.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Scramble was a process of fighting for colonies in East Africa whereas partition was a process of dividing or sharing of East Africa between the two European powers.
- ✓ Scramble means that East Africa was rushed for and European powers struggled with one another to acquire colonies. This rush was mainly done by Britain, Germany
- ✓ Partition refers to the division of East African territories among European powers in a way that was acceptable to them. Britain occupied Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar while Germany took over Tanganyika.
- ✓ The work of acquiring colonies was achieved through collective work by explorers, missionaries and traders.
- ✓ The scramble and partition of East Africa followed the Berlin Conference of 1884-85, 1886 and 1890 Anglo-Germany agreements.

WHY WAS THERE A SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ ***The factors for the scramble and partition of East Africa were economic, political, social and humanitarian.***
- ✓ The humanitarians in Britain and Germany wanted to abolish slave trade and slavery in East Africa. They believed that the trade was an evil crime against humanity.
- ✓ The Christian missionaries wanted to spread Christianity and fight ignorance among the Africans.
- ✓ They also wanted to spread western culture civilization which they considered to be the best in the whole world.
- ✓ Europeans also had the desire for raw materials. Industrial revolution in Europe caused the desire for tropical raw materials like cotton, coffee, sisal, tea, etc. They had to control East Africa in order to be sure of controlling these raw materials.
- ✓ Europeans also had the need to secure areas for further investment. The industrial revolution had generated a lot of wealth for Europeans who further wanted to invest them in East Africa. These investments would be in form of

plantations, exploitation of minerals e.t.c.

- ✓ They also wanted to get areas to settle the surplus population e.g. by 1914, 4000 Germans had settled in Tanganyika and 2000 British in Kenya.
- ✓ The rise of nationalism in the newly United States of Germany and Italy caused the rush for colonies. These looked at the acquisition of colonies as a sign of prestige and glory.
- ✓ The missionaries concern for protection also led to the scramble and partition of East Africa. These missionaries persuaded their home governments to colonize East Africa so as to ensure their safety.
- ✓ The commercial conflicts that existed between the IBEACo and GEACo also led to the scramble and partition of East Africa. The companies both signed treaties of protection with the same chiefs of Usagara, Ukami, Ungulu and Buganda. This almost brought about conflicts but intensified the scramble process.
- ✓ The Europeans rushed to scramble and partition East Africa so as to secure areas for markets since industrial revolution had led to overproduction of European goods which were in surplus in Europe.
- ✓ The Nile as a strategic river flowing through three countries was occupied by Britain in order to protect the Suez Canal. This led to the rush for colonies in Africa by European powers.
- ✓ The Berlin conference of 1884-1885 by different European powers preached the doctrine of effective occupation. With this, different European powers rushed to Africa to claim prior occupation of land.
- ✓ German loss in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870- 71. This was fought between Germany and France over the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which eventually went to France. Germany therefore had to seek for compensation in East Africa and therefore scrambled for and partitioned Tanganyika.
- ✓ The pressure from chartered companies which ran bankrupt and surrendered their charters to their respective home governments which created need for them to take over the direct administration of their East African territories.
- ✓ The need to introduce and promote legitimate trade after the abolition of slave trade where Africans had to be encouraged to grow cash crops.
- ✓ Exploration and geographical desire, explorers and geographers wanted to find out more about the "dark continent" for example to find the source of R.Nile

- ✓ King Leopold II's activities in Congo alarmed the British and Germans to come to east Africa. He was a very ambitious king of Belgium who was after creating a big kingdom than the one he had been born to rule.
- ✓ The desire to introduce and promote western education in East Africa.
- ✓ *(Conclusion to be given individually by students)*

HOW DID THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA AFFECT THE PEOPLES OF EAST AFRICA?

The scramble and partition of East Africa had far reaching effects on the people of East Africa as elaborated below;

- ✓ East Africa was divided between European powers such as Kenya and Uganda went to Britain while Tanganyika went to Germany which made the East African societies lose their independence to foreigners.
- ✓ It led to the spread of Christianity in the interior of east Africa.
- ✓ The process led to the weakening of once strong kingdoms especially where the Europeans penetrated very deeply.
- ✓ Colonial rule was established and imposed on the peoples of east Africa which made new administrative policies come into place such as indirect rule by the British and direct rule by the Germans.
- ✓ It also led to the extension of company rule in east Africa such as IBECO and GECO
- ✓ East African boundaries were divided and refined according to the desire and needs of the European powers.
- ✓ Slave trade was abolished and legitimate trade was introduced
- ✓ There was construction of various infrastructures such as roads, railways like the Uganda railway and the tanga railway.
- ✓ Agricultural methods were improved and new cash crops introduced such as cotton growing by Kenneth Boro in 1903.
- ✓ There was exploitation of East African resources like minerals to the benefit of Europeans
- ✓ East Africans lost their land to the whites such as the Kenya Island were occupied by the white settlers and the Kenyans were pushed into reserves.
- ✓ It led to and worsened racial segregation in all spheres of life especially in Kenya such as in education, employment etc.
- ✓ Various rebellions broke out due to harsh colonial rule such as the Kabalega's

resistance in Uganda, Maji Maji and Abushiri in Tanganyika, Mau Mau in Kenya.

- ✓ Most African chiefs and some coastal rulers lost their power and authority and were subjected to colonial rule e.g Mwanga and Kabalega and also the Sultan of Zanzibar who was Seyyid Bargash.
- ✓ It deprived the Arab and Swahili traders of their control of trade in the interior and with time the long distance trade was stopped.
- ✓ It also led to the increase in population most especially the whites.
- ✓ Western education was introduced in East Africa where people were taught how to read and write.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHAT WERE THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE EUROPEANS DURING THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA?

Europeans faced a number of challenges during the scramble and partition of East Africa among which include:

- ✓ Europeans faced a number of rebellions from different African tribes like Nandi, Kabalega, and Mwanga who did not want to see Europeans in their areas.
- ✓ Difficulty in the means of transport that hindered their work since there were no developed roads, railways or vehicles making movement of colonialists difficult.
- ✓ Arab slave traders made their work difficult since they were not happy with the missionaries' move to end slave trade.
- ✓ Wild animals like lions, leopards attacked and scared them making their movement difficult.
- ✓ They ran short of supplies like food, medicine.
- ✓ Tropical diseases like malaria, small pox always attacked and made them weak.
- ✓ Geographical barriers like rivers, thick forests, mountains made their movement difficult.
- ✓ Islam which was deeply rooted at the coast and the interior of East Africa also challenged the colonialists who were mistaken to be Christian missionaries and so were opposed.
- ✓ Language barrier was another challenge to the colonialists since every tribe in East Africa had its own language making communication difficult.
- ✓ Colonialists did not have enough funds to meet the cost of administration and carry out their duties effectively.
- ✓ Religious and political wars especially in Buganda consumed a lot of their time.

and money as they had to suppress them in order to protect the missionaries.

- ✓ Rivalry and enmity between the two European powers i.e. Britain and Germany which slowed the colonization process until they signed the Anglo-Germany agreements
- ✓ Inadequate manpower since few people were sent by European countries due to the high cost of maintaining them.
- ✓ Many African collaborators were opportunistic such as Semei Kakungulu who was after creating his own empire so didn't work to the expectation
- ✓ The influence of the sultans at the coast also made their work difficult as they wanted to maintain their areas of control from European occupation.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ After the partition, European powers had to use various methods or techniques to establish colonial rule which wasn't so easy.
- ✓ The method used always depended on each society's attitude and reaction towards foreign intrusion and at times on the prevailing circumstances.

EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENT METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA.

- ✓ Colonial rule in East Africa was established by use of treaties or agreements. Treaties of protection were signed between Buganda and the British government such as the 1894 protectorate treaty was signed between Buganda and the British government, the 1900 Buganda agreement and in 1901 with Toro and Ankole 1900. These treaties were later used to claim effective occupation.
- ✓ The colonialist also used collaborators or agents to help them establish or extend colonial rule in various parts or areas such as Semei Kakungulu was used to conquer areas like Lango, Busoga, Bukedi, Sebei. Other collaborators included Lenana of the Masai, Apollo Kagwa of Buganda, Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole, Nabongo Mumia of Wanga. These were rewarded with plenty of gifts
- ✓ Force or direct military confrontation was another method used in areas that were hostile or resistant to the establishment of colonial rule such as the

Germans used force to crush the Hehe rebellion and the British crushed the Mazrui rebellion, the Nandi rebellion etc.

- ✓ The colonialists used divide and rule policy, this was used where two or more unfriendly/rival societies existed basing on tribal or religious conflicts such as the Nandi and the Masai in Kenya, Baganda and the Banyoro in Uganda. The British used to take advantage and the two societies could not join against the colonialists.
- ✓ The colonialist used chartered companies to establish and extend colonial rule in East Africa. Company agents like Dr. Carl Peters and Captain Fredrick Lugard did a lot of ground work for their home governments such as suppressing rebellions, signing treaties with chiefs and kings, provided initial manpower and funds to administer their spheres/areas of influence.
- ✓ Intimidation and threats were also used in the establishment of colonial rule. They used to scare off the would be resistor, those who resisted were hanged, beheaded, burnt alive or exiled such as Mwanga of Buganda and Kabalega of Bunyoro were exiled to the Seychelles islands.
- ✓ Colonial rule was established through use of military support to societies that readily submitted to British rule to help them to fight their enemies such as the British supported Buganda with guns against Bunyoro.
- ✓ Christian missionaries were used in the establishment of colonial rule. Missionary agents softened the hearts of Africans towards colonialists. They did this through preaching, financing companies like IBECO and persuaded African chiefs to sign treaties with terms they did not understand.
- ✓ In some cases, colonial rule was established using mercenaries to fight such as the Sudanese soldiers were used by Captain Fredrick Lugard to suppress Kabalega of Bunyoro in Uganda and the Nandi in Kenya.
- ✓ An army of occupation was also used in the establishment of colonial rule in areas where there was much resistance such as in 1895, Bunyoro was militarily occupied; the Kikuyu and the Nandi in Kenya experienced the same.
- ✓ There was also the use of indirect rule in areas where there was centralized type of government such as they used local rulers to enforce their administration.
- ✓ The construction of infrastructure was also used to establish colonial rule in East Africa such as the construction of railway lines, roads and telephones ensured

easy transport and communication to colonial administrators, soldiers and colonial settlers.

- ✓ Colonial rule was established by use of direct rule especially in most parts Tanganyika where the jumbes and akidas replaced the local rulers.
- ✓ Colonialists used to give out gifts like Masai clothes, shoes to Africans who in turn helped and collaborated with them.
- ✓ They also used the white settlers like in the Kenya highlands.
- ✓ Explorers were also used in the establishment of colonial rule in East Africa. These were used in the initial stages of the colonization process such as H.M Stanley convinced Kabaka Mutesa to invite missionaries in Buganda kingdom.
- ✓ Agreements among the colonial powers were used to establish colonial rule where there were possibilities of clashes, negotiations were made such as the Anglo Germany treaties of 1886 and 1890 between the British and the Germans
- ✓ They also used economic policies like taxation, cash crop growing which brought in revenue to pay colonial rulers in Africa.
- ✓ In some cases Europeans pretended to be friendly to the Africans only to turn around later eg in 1905, the British treached (treachery) and killed the Nandi leader.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS IN EAST AFRICA

INDIRECT RULE SYSTEM

- ✓ This was a British colonial policy that was used to extend British rule. It was introduced by Frederick Lugard.
- ✓ This kind of rule was where the traditional rulers were entrusted to rule their own people but under the direction of the British administrators.
- ✓ Indirect rule maintained the political social structure of the Africans institutions like their parliament, Courts of law, and roles of the chief e.t.c.
- ✓ This rule worked best in societies that had centralized system of government e.g. in Uganda, it was applied in Buganda, Toro, Ankole e.t.c. and in areas where the system was not centralized, African collaborators were used to spread British rule e.g. Semei Kakungulu in Eastern Uganda.

WHY DID THE BRITISH APPLY INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA?

- ✓ The system was applied in Uganda because it had successfully worked in other places like Northern Nigeria and India.
- ✓ The Africans were found to be cheaper to use than the British expatriates who demanded higher pay.
- ✓ The British lacked man power since British officials were few in Uganda hence they resorted to use of local chiefs.
- ✓ The British never wanted to disorganize the already established system of administration in the centralized state hence they adopted it to avoid problems.
- ✓ African chiefs would act as shock absorbers such that in case of resistance to any policy, the locals would blame their chiefs and not the British administration.
- ✓ It was used as a form of reward to those societies which collaborated with the British.
- ✓ It was intended to fool the Africans into believing that they still had their political power and independence which unfortunately was not the case.
- ✓ The traditional rulers knew their people better and the rulers were also more acceptable to the subjects than the British hence resistances against them would be minimized.
- ✓ It was adopted to ensure loyalty from the native rulers who would work to please the British administrators.
- ✓ The British administration did not know the native languages. It was therefore wise to use rulers to rule on their behalf.
- ✓ Some societies like Buganda adored their kings; therefore removing them would create a lot of problems. It was wise to leave those leaders in power but under the British supervision.
- ✓ Direct rule which had been used by the Germans in Tanganyika proved a failure hence the British wanted to use a unique form of administration.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

HOW WAS INDIRECT RULE APPLIED IN UGANDA?

OR

DESCRIBE THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION IN UGANDA BEFORE 1914.

- ✓ There was an established hierarchy of administration
- ✓ In this hierarchy, each official took command from the immediate supervisor.
- ✓ At the top of the hierarchy was the colonial secretary based in London and he was in charge of the affairs of all the British colonies all over the world. He took his orders from The British Parliament i.e. he was answerable to the British parliament.
- ✓ In the rank below was the governor who was based in Entebbe and was answerable to the colonial secretary.
- ✓ Below the governors, there were the Provincial Commissioners heading every province. These were answerable to the governor. Uganda had six provinces.
- ✓ Below them were District Commissioners who headed the districts under the supervision of Provincial Commissioners.
- ✓ The assistant District Commissioner helped the District Commissioner in executing his duties.
- ✓ To ease the administration, the districts were divided into counties each under a county chief. This was an African and took orders and policies from the District officials.
- ✓ Counties were subdivided into Sub-counties under sub-county chiefs. These were also Africans and were answerable to the county chiefs.
- ✓ Sub-counties were divided into parishes under Parish chiefs. These were answerable to the sub-county chiefs.
- ✓ The parishes were further divided into Sub-Parishes under sub-Parish chiefs. These took orders from the Parish chiefs.
- ✓ At the bottom of the hierarchy were villages led by village headmen who ensured that the common got orders and carried out the policy.
- ✓ The Kiganda mode of administration was adopted and even introduced in other areas Busoga, Bukedi and others.
- ✓ The chiefs were charged with the duties of collecting taxes, maintaining law and order, implementing policies and administration of justice.
- ✓ The traditional chiefs were paid salary by government to ensure their loyalty and commitment.
- ✓ The local council maintained schools and dispensaries and organized labour for public projects.

- ✓ There was also the central government council charged with the responsibility supervising the governor.
- ✓ However, in areas where no centralized administration existed, the British created their own chiefs and council of elders.
- ✓ In this hierarchy of administration, the British took up the top positions from the British commissioner upwards and the Africans retained the positions below the hierarchy.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA?

- ✓ The hatred of the local leaders by the masses who blamed these leaders for exploiting them.
- ✓ It sowed the seeds of tribalism in Uganda's politics. This was because it encouraged feelings of hatred towards certain tribes like Baganda whom the system tended to favour.
- ✓ It discouraged the development of nationalism since this administration was based on tribal groupings.
- ✓ Through indirect rule, the British were able to effectively introduce and implement their policies like taxation, forced labour and growing of cash crops.
- ✓ Education was neglected and entirely left to the missionaries. Africans were only given elementary education which only produced clerks, secretaries and interpreters.
- ✓ It minimized rebellions against colonial rule.
- ✓ It saved Uganda from becoming a settler colony since the Africans were doing well; there was no need to bring the settlers.
- ✓ It introduced religion in politics of Uganda. The British were Protestants and therefore the most influential positions were given to Protestants. Because Christians were favoured, most people converted to Christianity thereby hindering the spread of Islam. The powers of the native kings were undermined for instance the Kabaka of Buganda was no longer a supreme leader.
- ✓ It delayed the struggle for independence because most of the rulers were comfortable with their positions and so did not want to annoy their masters.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHAT PROBLEMS WERE FACED BY THE BRITISH IN THEIR ADMINISTRATION?

- ✓ Establishment of a uniform laws and policies was rather difficult because of the enmity that existed between the different tribes.
- ✓ It was expensive because the cost of administration was high since they had to pay the kings and chiefs a monthly salary.
- ✓ The Africans refused to grow cash crops which were intended to make them raise money for paying taxes.
- ✓ Religious wars and conflicts between the Muslims and Christians in Buganda created confusion in the protectorate. The British were therefore duty bound to protect their citizens.
- ✓ Some of the African collaborators turned out to be hypocrites and opportunists e.g. Semei Kakungulu brought confusion in Busoga leading to the hatred of British rule.
- ✓ There were also some hostile leaders like Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda, Kabalega of Bunyoro and Awich of Acholi.
- ✓ Language barrier since Uganda had numerous languages yet only a few had learnt English language.
- ✓ Undeveloped means of transport and communication network. It was not easy to get communication from Entebbe which was the British headquarters to other parts of the country.
- ✓ Diseases like sleeping sickness and malaria affected the colonial administrators.
- ✓ This system failed to work in areas like northern Uganda and parts of eastern Uganda where administration was not centralized. Even the Kiganda mode of administration that the British tried to introduce in Busoga and Bukedi was rejected.
- ✓ The Baganda agents that were used to extend colonial rule were hated by the local people because they were harsh and looted their property. e.g. Kakungulu's chiefs in Busoga and Miti in Bunyoro.
- ✓ The British lacked manpower because the expatriates were not willing to come. Besides, the colonial government had been allocated only 40 trained white personnel to supervise work in the whole of the protectorate.
- ✓ Initially, there were wide spread revolts against the colonial rule that took a lot of resources to quell. Notable examples are Nyangire revolts in Bunyoro, Lamogi

rebellion in Acholi, e.t.c.

- ✓ There were conflicts between the central authority and Mengo government that felt sidelined by the British. This conflict resulted into the Kabaka crisis of 1953.
- ✓ They were faced with threat of the Sudanese mutiny. These Sudanese soldiers armed Northern Uganda and it became difficult for the British to disarm them.
- ✓ Dissatisfied group of Africans came together and formed political parties to fight Europeans. These parties later spear headed the struggle that led to the attainment of independence in 1962.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

DIRECT RULE IN GERMANY EAST AFRICA (TANGANYIK)

- ✓ German rule began in January 1891 when the German government took over the administration of Tanganyika from GEACO. The Germans decided to use direct rule.

WHAT WAS DIRECT RULE?

- ✓ This was a method used by the Germans to administer Tanganyika. It involved the Germans taking part in the direct administration instead of using native/local

rulers like chiefs and kings.

- ✓ Under this system, traditional rulers lost their positions which were given to the Akidas and Jumbes at the coast.
- ✓ The system was dictatorial, ruthless and authoritative which made the local people rebel and resist the Germans.
- ✓ Direct rule was started and popularized by Dr. Carl Peters.

WHY DID THE GERMANS USE DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA?

- ✓ Direct rule was used because Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively administer their colony.
- ✓ Germans had used force to take up many parts in Tanganyika and therefore soldiers had to be used otherwise Africans could resist them at the slightest opportunity.
- ✓ Germans were also proud people and therefore used this system to stand high and above the Africans.
- ✓ Germans wanted to promote their superior culture over the Africans which could involve imposing their culture and legal system.
- ✓ Germans had suffered early and therefore had to bring in the harsh Jumbes and Akidas to tame the Africans.
- ✓ In many societies there were no chiefs and where they existed, they were not faithful and powerful enough and therefore the Germans had no one to entrust authority with.
- ✓ The Germans had enough manpower to cater for all departments and saw no need of involving the Africans.
- ✓ The Germans feared the expense of training Africans before they could take over administration as this could encroach on their budget.
- ✓ They might have feared the use of a system that was being used by their rival as this could intensify competition and rivalry among them.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

HOW WAS DIRECT RULE APPLIED IN TANGANYIKA?

- ✓ At the top was the governor who was the head of the colony based at Dar-es-salaam and in most cases he was a soldier.

- ✓ The governor had much powers and authority and he was directly answerable to the colonial minister in Berlin (Germany).
- ✓ For effective administration, Tanganyika was divided into two districts and by 1914 there were 22 districts.
- ✓ Each district was under a district officer called *Berirksamtmn* with a police and a small army to maintain law and order in the area.
- ✓ The district officers acted as judges and appointed chiefs to preside over courts and administer on their behalf. They also acted as the highest court of appeal.
- ✓ Districts were divided into counties which were further subdivided into subcounties and subcounties were divided into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people.
- ✓ The districts of Rwanda and Burundi were left under traditional authority but supervised by German residents, therefore, here the Germans used indirect rule.
- ✓ Areas that showed resistance to the German rule were put under military rule. The two districts of Mahenge and Iringo were under military control because they were chaotic.
- ✓ A governor's council was set up in 1904 to advise the governor and it was made up of Germans only.
- ✓ Below the district officers were the Swahili Arabs called *Akidas* and *Jumbe* in charge of villages that were very harsh and brutal and made German rule unpopular.
- ✓ The *Akidas* and *Jumbes* were charged with collection of taxes and supervision of projects like cotton schemes.
- ✓ They were also supposed to appoint and dismiss junior African chiefs and preside over local courts.
- ✓ In Nyamwezi, local rulers were left with traditional roles; however, they were still made *akidas* and therefore serving the governor.
- ✓ In other areas, puppet chiefs were created to promote German interests such as in Usambara after the death of Chief Samboja and Unyanyembe after the death of Isike.
- ✓ German administration was characterized by mal-administration, cruel methods of tax collection and forced labour on road construction and communal cotton growing.
- ✓ In areas where there was organised leadership, the Germans applied indirect rule such as among the Chagga.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF DIRECT RULE ON EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Wide spread rebellions broke out as people were bitter about the Akidas and Jumbes' rule such as the Maji Maji, Hehe and Abushiri rebellions.
- ✓ Loss of independence among the Africans i.e the previously independent states lost their independence to the Germans.
- ✓ Many African rulers lost their power and positions and were replaced by the Akidas and Jumbes from the coast.
- ✓ There was loss of lives and destruction of property as the Germans tried to suppress the many rebellions through the use of the scorched earth policy.
- ✓ Africans lost large land to the German settlers who established large plantation farms in Tanganyika.
- ✓ Germans exploited Africans through heavy taxation coupled with cruel methods of collecting the taxes which resulted into many rebellions in Tanganyika.
- ✓ Africans were forced to provide forced labour on German projects such as plantations.
- ✓ Resulted into depopulation as many Africans were killed in the rebellions such as the Matumbi, Usagara.
- ✓ Germans started forced cash crop growing on their infertile soils in southern Tanganyika where the yields were poor, all these annoyed the Africans.
- ✓ There was wide spread Christianity except in the coastal areas where Islam had been deeply rooted.
- ✓ African cultures and customs were eroded and replaced by foreign cultures such as western civilization.
- ✓ There was wide spread famines as a result of forced cash crop growing in Tanganyika by the Germans.
- ✓ There was wide spread resentment and discontent against the Akidas and Jumbes who were brutal and humiliated people by flogging them in case they failed to pay taxes.
- ✓ There was infrastructural development in Tanganyika such as roads and railways lines were constructed.
- ✓ African traders such as the Nyamwezi were completely wiped out of trade by the Germans.
- ✓ Direct rule led to the growth of African nationalism and the struggle for

independence.

- ✓ With the appointment of a new governor, Von-Rechenberg new reforms were carried out such as taxes were reduced, corporal punishments were stopped and the Akidas and Jumbes were sacked.

THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

- ✓ This was an treaty signed between the British Commissioner Sir Harry Johnstone and the Kabaka of Buganda's regents namely sir Apollo Kaggwa, Stanislaus Mugwanya and Zacharia Kisingiri who signed on behalf of the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa.
- ✓ It was signed on 10th march 1900 in Mengo with the CMS acting as advisors.
- ✓ It was apart of the British policy to strengthen their administration in Uganda.

WHY WAS THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT SIGNED? OR

WHAT EVENTS LED TO THE SIGNING OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT?

- ✓ *The agreement was signed due to political, social and economic factors as elaborated/explained below:*
- ✓ The Agreement was signed to define the position of Buganda within a country Uganda. Buganda wanted to be recognised for her role in the extension of British rule in Uganda.
- ✓ It was intended to show that Buganda had accepted British rule as per the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 clause of effective occupation.
- ✓ The treaty was aimed at protecting and safe guarding the missionary activities following the religious and political conflicts in Buganda. Missionaries sought protection from their home government because the situation had become so hostile to them.
- ✓ The British wanted to use Buganda as a spring board/starting point for the extension of their rule to other parts of Uganda through signing similar treaties.
- ✓ It was aimed at checking the activities of Kabaka Mwanga who had been a threat to them since the 19th century and he was establishing the a protectorate in northern Uganda.
- ✓ The treaty was intended to put down Kabalega's resistance completely to avoid a

likely Kabalega-Mwanga alliance against the British.

- ✓ It was signed to find out an acceptable way to both the British and the Baganda on how to assist the young King.
 - ✓ The British wanted to introduce economic reforms such growing cash crops, payment of taxes and use of money aimed at making Uganda self reliant.
 - ✓ The agreement was intended to end the threats of the Sudanese soldiers in the north. The British hired Sudanese soldiers by 1897 and had exhausted yet were demanding a lot of money from the British therefore they started rioting against their masters.
 - ✓ It was aimed at introducing the rule of law in a country that had through a lot of political and religious wars in Buganda.
 - ✓ Britain wanted to confirm her rule and power over Buganda and Uganda following the declaration of a British protectorate over in 1894.
 - ✓ The agreement was aimed at rewarding the Baganda for their support to the British which is why part of the land that belonged to Bunyoro was given to Buganda.
 - ✓ The British wanted to define the boundaries of Buganda and her neighbours like Bunyoro.
 - ✓ The agreement was intended to limit the powers of the kabaka.
 - ✓ They desired to regulate and define the relationship between Buganda and the British colonial government.
 - ✓ There was need to prepare for full exploitation of Ugandan natural resources
- The above factors therefore explain events that led to the signing of the 1900 agreement.***

WHAT WERE THE TERMS OF THE THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT OF 1900?

The provisions/terms of the Buganda agreement centered around land, boundaries, taxation and government.

Land;

- ✓ Land was to be divided into mailo land and crown land.
- ✓ Mailo land was to be given to the Kabaka, his family members and the chiefs.
- ✓ Crown land was to be given to the protectorate government for public projects.

- ✓ Peasants settling on mailo land were to pay rent (Bussuulu) to the landlords
- ✓ Peasants settling on mailo land were not to pay rent.
- ✓ Crown land was to include uncultivated lands, forests, lakes, swamps and hills.

Taxation;

- ✓ All men of 18yrs and above were to pay a tax of 3 Rupees.
- ✓ All taxes were to be collected by the local chiefs
- ✓ No more taxes were to be introduced without the approval of the Lukiiko and the consent of the Kabaka.
- ✓ Revenue from the taxes was to be for the protectorate government and not the Kabaka.
- ✓ All chiefs in Buganda including the Kabaka were to be paid a salary
- ✓ The kabaka was to get 1500 pounds while the Saza chiefs were to get 20 pounds every year.
- ✓ The growing of cash crops was to be encouraged by the protectorate government to force Africans to pay taxes that would finance the colonial administration.
- ✓ Buganda was not to collect anymore tribute from the vassal states

Government;

- ✓ Buganda was to be one of the provinces that make up Uganda and with equal status like other provinces such as Northern, Eastern and Western.
- ✓ The Kabaka was to be the supreme ruler of Buganda and was to be given an additional title of "His Highness"
- ✓ The Kabaka was to be assisted by three regents namely the Katikiro (Prime minister), Omulamuzi (Chief justice) and Omuwanika (Treasurer)
- ✓ The Kabaka was to govern Buganda through the Lukiiko or the Kabaka was to pass on orders through the Lukiiko.
- ✓ The Lukiiko was to have parliamentary powers to formulate and make laws and was to remain the highest court of appeal.
- ✓ The Lukiiko was to have a fixed membership of 89, 60 notables, 20 Saza chiefs, 3 ministers and 6 Kabaka's nominees.
- ✓ Buganda's laws were to remain in operation as long as they did not conflict with those of the protectorate government.

- ✓ Cases involving foreigners were to be handled by the protectorate government.
- ✓ The Kabaka was not to form an army without the knowledge of the protectorate government.

Boundaries;

- ✓ Buganda's boundaries were to be redefined i.e the two counties of Buyaga and Bugangayizi were to be added to Buganda.
- ✓ Buganda was to be divided into 20 counties each under a county (saza) chief.

The terms of the agreement concentrated on land, taxation, government and boundaries as explained above.

HOW DID THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT AFFECT THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA?

OR WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT?

OR WHAT WAS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT?

- ✓ ***The agreement had political, social and economic effects both positive and negative on the people of East Africa as explained below:***
- ✓ Buganda lost her independence as it became a province within protectorate.
- ✓ The Kabaka's powers were greatly reduced by the agreement such as he lost power over land, lost his military powers etc.
- ✓ The agreement encouraged the the growing to cash crops such as coffee, cotton and tea in Buganda.
- ✓ It gave Buganda a special position with Uganda since it became " a state within a state "
- ✓ The treaty confirmed and formalized British control over Buganda and Uganda in general.
- ✓ Buganda was placed at the same level with othe provinces in Uganda.
- ✓ The agreement led to the introduction of hut and gun tax in Uganda.
- ✓ The introduction of taxes become and incentive to hard work as people worked hard in order to pay the taxes
- ✓ It led led to overcrowding in small huts due to fear of paying taxes which resulted into spread of diseases.

- ✓ Taxes led to the migration of people to area where colonial rule was not effective to avoid paying taxes.
- ✓ The treaty gave the two lost counties of Buyaga and Buganagayizi to Buganda which increased hostility between Buganda and Bunyoro.
- ✓ The giving of land to the Kabaka's chiefs created a new class of landlords.
- ✓ The agreement ended the religious and political war that had destabilised Buganda.
- ✓ It led to the signing of other agreements such as with Ankole and Toro.
- ✓ The agreement led to the exploitation of Ugandan resources

The agreement affected the people of East Africa politically, socially and economically.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

- ✓ It was called so because it was primarily built to develop Uganda. It was to connect Uganda to the coast via Kenya.
- ✓ . The idea of building the railway was conceived as early as the 1892 by the Imperial British East Africa Company (I.B.E.A.Co)
- ✓ Captain MacDonald surveyed the route for the railway line on behalf of the I.B.E.A.Co which he estimated to cost two million pounds. But the I.B.E.A.Co lacked funds.
- ✓ Uganda became a British protectorate in 1894 and the British government realized it was impossible to operate in Uganda without the railway. Therefore, Britain made contracts to build the Uganda railway.
- ✓ Construction began on 30th May, 1896 at Mombasa and took 6 years to complete.
- ✓ George White was the chief engineer and labour was provided by the Indian coolies because it was found out that the Africans were not available for such work and they were hostile.

WHY WAS THE UGANDA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTED?

- ✓ To connect Uganda to the coast. Uganda had a high economic potential and

could provide raw materials such as cotton to feed British industries, markets for British finished goods, new areas for British traders to invest.

- ✓ When Uganda became a British protectorate, it became necessary to establish effective colonial administration. The railway would ease transportation of troops, arms and administrators.
- ✓ To effect protection of British strategic investments in Egypt and the Suez canal. Britain had to control Uganda, the source of the Nile in order to control Egypt.
- ✓ To stop slave trade; complete abolition of slave trade could be possible if the British could easily reach areas of slave trade operations.
- ✓ The railway could render slave caravans carrying goods to and from the coast useless.
- ✓ To promote Christian missionary teachings in East Africa. Missionaries wanted to ease their work and movement in order to civilize Africans.
- ✓ To ease transportation and communication in East Africa.
- ✓ To ease and promote European settlement in East Africa.
- ✓ The British wanted to make it possible to develop the interior for agriculture and other forms of trade to make Uganda self reliant.
- ✓ The line was intended to help in the exploitation of Uganda's natural resources like minerals which is why it was extended to areas like Kasere for copper.
- ✓ Uganda was suitable for settlement, trade and agriculture so with the construction of the line more and more whites would come to Uganda to start farming, administration and trade.
- ✓ To create employment for British nationals who would work in the railway corporation.
- ✓ The line was constructed to check on the Belgians who were advancing from Congo to East Africa.
- ✓ Uganda being a landlocked country with no access to the sea, the British constructed the railway with the aim of opening it up to the outside world.
- ✓ The line was constructed in fulfillment of the demands of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885. As per the conference colonial powers were demanded to develop their colonies as a sign of effective occupation.

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN EAST AFRICA?

The construction of the Uganda railway had political, social and economic effects on the people of East Africa as explained below:

SOCIAL EFFECTS

- ✓ Many people died especially Europeans and Indian coolies during the construction.
- ✓ Slave trade was effectively abolished. With easier transport, slave caravans became useless.
- ✓ It made the spread of Christianity in East Africa easy. I.e. Christian missionaries could venture into places formerly impenetrable.
- ✓ Western values, culture and orientations penetrated deep into the interior e.g. the English language, way of eating, dressing e.t.c.
- ✓ Many settlers came into Kenya, displaced and took large tracts of land belonging to the Africans. Africans were forced into reserves; others became squatters on European farms.
- ✓ Health care improved. Medical personnel, drugs, vaccines and equipment were easily availed to cure sleeping sickness, small pox and other diseases.
- ✓ British administrators heavily taxed the Africans on claim that they were raising funds for the servicing of loans borrowed from the British treasury to construct the railway.
- ✓ Many people lost their land especially who lived in areas and where the whites settled where the railway passed such as the nandi and the Kikuyu.

Political effects

- ✓ The railway facilitated the transportation of British administrators and troops from the coast to the interior i.e. the railway made possible the accomplishment of British conquest of Kenya and Uganda.
- ✓ Part of the Uganda protectorate stretching from the present frontier (boundary) to the rift valley was transferred to Kenya. This was because the British wanted to develop Kenya as a settler dominated colony and were interested in the Kenya highlands
- ✓ The influx of white settlers and Asians resulted into political conflicts connected to the Kenya highlands which culminated into the signing of the Devonshire white

paper of 1923.

Economic effects

- ✓ Communication and transport to and from the coast was no longer a problem i.e. feeder roads developed connecting to and from the railway line.
- ✓ Harbour services were facilitated between Kisumu and Port Bell.
- ✓ Agriculture was improved. British administrators and white settlers introduced better farming methods and cash crops such as coffee, cotton, simsim e.t.c.
- ✓ Uganda's agricultural output increased. Farmers' produce was easily transported for export. This motivated Africans to produce more.
- ✓ Commercial centres developed along the railway line i.e. many towns came into existence e.g. Voi, Nairobi, Machakos, Kisumu, Jinja e.t.c.
- ✓ The railway created employment to both natives and foreigners. Many people became employees of the railway corporation.
- ✓ The Indian community stayed permanently in East Africa. They opened up shops and effectively participated in trade and commerce.
- ✓ The Railway accelerated the growth of small scale industries e.g. cotton ginneries, soda works, e.t.c
- ✓ The railway facilitated the imperialist exploitation of East Africa resources such as minerals, cash crops etc.
- ✓ The Indian traders introduced the Indian Rupee as a form of currency which eased trade transactions.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHAT WERE THE PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY?

- ✓ Political unrest at Mombasa. Construction work was delayed by the Mbari wars of 1895-1896.
- ✓ Labour: The colonial government found it hard to convince African tribes along the route to provide labour. It had to call on the Indian coolies
- ✓ Diseases; Malaria, sleeping sickness, small pox and jiggers attacked many of the constructors. Around 2500 died and around 6500 were incapacitated by the diseases.
- ✓ Climate; in some areas, heavy rains delayed construction. In some, drought made

water and food supplies scarce e.g. the railway had to pass through the waterless Taru desert.

- ✓ Wild animals; Lions in particular became a serious problem around Tsavo. Many constructors were attacked and in 1989, work was delayed for over 3 weeks.
- ✓ Hostile tribes such as the Nandi stole food supplies, cut telegraphic wires attacked workers.
- ✓ Engineering problems; mainly as a result of the relief. I.e. steep rift valley escarpments, highlands and numerous meandering rivers to the bridge.
- ✓ Statistical and feasibility errors; the project survey estimates were totally inconsistent with the actual cost of the construction i.e. actual cost was around 8 million pounds instead of the estimated 2 million pounds. Thus, it was very expensive to construct.
- ✓ The British government had to encroach on her reserves so as to accomplish the construction.
- ✓ There was always tension and misunderstanding between railway officials and British administration in Kenya, each claiming to have an upper hand. This often caused delays.
- ✓ Poor health conditions in the area since East Africa did not have well developed medical facilities like hospitals.
- ✓ Distance from their homes to East Africa was very big hence delayed materials for construction.
- ✓ Language barrier hence poor communication since the British and Indian coolies spoke different languages and could not communicate easily with Africans.
- ✓ Difficulty in transportation and communication.
- ✓ The builders lacked accommodation and hence had to sleep under trees and in tents.
- ✓ Physical barriers like the Rift valley escarpment made engineering works difficult and delayed construction.
- ✓ There were misunderstandings with in the British government over the economic usefulness of the railway line to the British government.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

**DESCRIBE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY IN KENYA AND UGANDA BETWEEN 1896 - 1962? OR
TO WHICH PART OF UGANDA AND WHY WAS THE RAILWAY EXTENDED UPTO 1967?**

- ✓ The construction of the railway line began in Mombasa (Kenya) in 1896.
- ✓ A preliminary survey was done in 1892 by Captian Mac Donald of the Imperial British East African Company.
- ✓ However, the consruction work did not take off until 30th May 1896 due to lack of funds for the project and skilled labour. Initially it was estimated to cost 2million pounds but ended up costing 8million pounds.
- ✓ George Whitehouse was the chief engineer
- ✓ In 1897, the line reached voi despite the problems faced.
- ✓ In 1898, the railway line reached Tsavo area then t Nairobi in 1899 which became a workshop for the railway builders.
- ✓ 1900, it passed via Naivasha and reached Nakuru.
- ✓ In 1901, It reached port Florence currently Kisumu which was by then a port of Uganda and was to be connected to Uganda via a steamer ship on L.Victoria.
- ✓ In 1911, the construction work began at Jinja.
- ✓ In 1912, the Namasagali Line was built and was connected to the steamer port in Jinja. The steamer was used to transport goods across Lake Victoia, connecting Jinja, Port bell, Entebbe and Kisumu. It was also connected to Namasagali to encourage cotton growing in the Busoga.
- ✓ In 1928, the Namasagali line was extended to Tororo from Jinja to encourage cotton production and reduce congestion at the by steamer services.
- ✓ It was also extended to Tororo to encourage limestome mining.
- ✓ In 1929, it was extended to Soroti from Tororo via Mbale to encourage cotton growing and transport cattle products from soroti.
- ✓ In 1931, the railway reached Kampala, which was the centre of British administration.
- ✓ In 1956, Kampala was connected to Kasese to transport copper to Jinja for smelting from the Kilembe mines.

- ✓ In 1965, Soroti was connected to Pakwach to transport cotton and tobacco or encourage cotton and tobacco growing.
- ✓ *In summary therefore, the railway line was connected to various parts of East Africa to effect British exploitation of African resources as seen above.*

EAST AFRICAN RESPONSE TOWARDS COLONIAL RULE

- ✓ Africans responded to the loss of their independence to the colonialists in two ways i.e. by collaboration and others by resistance.
- ✓ Collaboration was where African societies or individuals co-operated with the colonial powers in the establishment of colonial rule.
- ✓ Collaboration can be divided into two namely; Adoptive collaboration and Mercenaries. Mercenaries included Semei Kakungulu, Apollo Kaggwa of Buganda.
- ✓ Resistance refers to individuals or societies who responded negatively or refused the establishment of colonial rule and picked up arms to defend their independence against the Europeans. These included Kabalega of Bunyoro, Mwanga of Buganda, Mkwawa of the Hehe and the Nandi.

✓ REASONS FOR COLLABORATION.

- ✓ Some societies collaborated with the colonialists in order to get military support against their enemies for example the Buganda and Toro collaborated with the British in order to get military support against Bunyoro.
- ✓ Individual collaborators like Semei Kakungulu and Sir Apollo Kaggwa were simply opportunists who were after advancing their selfish interests.
- ✓ Some collaborators associated collaboration with westernization, civilization and Christianity such as Apollo Kaggwa and Semei Kakungulu who fought religious wars in Buganda.
- ✓ Collaborators wanted to defend their independence by participating in trade and acquiring fire arms from colonialists.
- ✓ Collaboration was also due to the influence of missionaries where their teaching softened hearts of Africans, many converts to Christianity thought that colonial rule was from God hence became collaborators such as the Buganda Protestants.
- ✓ Some African societies collaborated out of ignorance where they thought that Europeans were just visitors who had come for a short period but were mistaken because the Whiteman had come to stay.
- ✓ Some of the African rulers had killed a lot of their people such as Mkwawa of the Hehe and therefore colonial rule was seen as a blessing. They felt that colonial rule could be better.

EXAMPLES OF COLLABORATORS IN EAST AFRICA

SEMEI KAKUNGULU AND HIS ROLE IN THE EXTENSION OF COLONIAL RULE

- ✓ Semei Kakungulu was a Muganda Protestant who helped in the extension of British rule in Uganda.
- ✓ He was born in Kooki around 1870.
- ✓ He grew up at the Kabaka's palace in Buganda. As a young boy he joined Buganda's royal army where he proved to be a good soldier and was given a title of a general.
- ✓ He fought in the religious wars that helped the British in consolidating their position in Buganda.
- ✓ He defeated and captured Mwanga and Kabalega for the British from their hiding points in Northern Uganda.
- ✓ After failing in a contest for the Katikiro of Buganda, he moved to establish an empire for himself in Eastern Uganda.
- ✓ He conquered for the British large parts of Teso, Bukedi and Lango.
- ✓ He introduced the Kiganda mode of administration in these areas such as dividing the area into counties, subcounties and parishes administered by Baganda agents.
- ✓ He set up physical administrative headquarters at Budaka which helped him in administering on behalf of the British.
- ✓ He built infrastructure such as roads to ease the administration of the area.
- ✓ He also introduced and promoted cash crop growing in the area such as cotton.
- ✓ In 1901, the British took over his headquarters and transferred him to Busoga as the president of the Busoga Lukiiko.
- ✓ He organised the Busoga Lukiiko along Buganda lines but became frustrated because he lacked British support.
- ✓ In 1913, he was transferred back to Bukedi as a mere county chief.
- ✓ He died a miserable man in 1922 after founding the "Abamalaki" sect, a group which rejected missionary preaching, a white man's religion and western medicine.

WHY DID SEMEI KAKUNGULU COLLABORATE WITH THE BRITISH COLONIALISTS BEFORE 1914?

- ✓ Kakungulu was an opportunist who expected favours, promotions and wealth. He wanted to enrich himself at the expense of his country.
- ✓ Due to the missionary teachings that had softened his minds. They/he had been taught that resisting Europeans rule was resisting against progress.
- ✓ He realized the British were militarily superior as compared to the Baganda. He belonged to the class of African collaborators who believed in the saying "why fight a war you are bound to lose?"
- ✓ He had been promised the position of Paramount chief of Eastern Uganda, a position bigger than that of Kabaka of Buganda.
- ✓ Kakungulu's insatiable greed for power. He has always been power hungry and the
- ✓ British took advantage of this opportunity.
- ✓ Being an army general in Buganda and operating at the Kabaka's court, Semei
- ✓ Kakungulu was well positioned to attract the attention of the British colonialists and they picked on him to lead the Eastern conquest.

SIR APOLLO KAGGWA AND HIS ROLE IN THE EXTENSION OF BRITISH RULE

- ✓ Sir Apollo Kaggwa was a muganda born in 1869.
- ✓ He grew up with one of the chiefs where he learnt a lot of administration tactics.
- ✓ He was appointed to office by Kabaka Mwanga in 1887 and later became the Prime minister.
- ✓ He was the leader of the Protestant chiefs in the 1890s and played a big role in the religious wars
- ✓ He was one of the regents appointed in 1897 to rule behalf of the infant Kabaka Daudi Chwa.
- ✓ He defeated the Catholics in the battle of mengo in January 1892 with the help of Captain Fredrick Lugard.
- ✓ He also defeated the Moslems at Rubaga in June 1893 with the help of Macknon, the British representative.
- ✓ He supported Colville to attack Bunyoro in 1894 with 20,000 Baganda soldiers.
- ✓ He negotiated and signed the 1900 Buganda Agreement which greatly

strengthened the British position in Buganda.

- ✓ He encouraged the spread of western education in Buganda which created clerks, secretaries and administrators for the British.
- ✓ In 1902, he visited England where he was given a title of "Sir" Apollo Kagwa
- ✓ Between 1914 and 1916, he reformed the judiciary and administrative systems of Buganda.
- ✓ He resigned in 1926 after a conflict with a junior British officer over the right of direct communication between the colonial government and Baganda chiefs.
- ✓ He died in 1972 while on his way to England to explain his position to the British government.

RESISTANCES IN EAST AFRICAN

- ✓ Resistance is a term used to mean an attempt by Africans to dismantle and destroy colonial rule.
- ✓ These were individuals or societies in East Africa who strongly opposed the establishment of colonial rule in their respective areas.

✓

SUMMARY OF RESISTANCES IN EAST AFRICA:

NAME	YEAR	OTHER NAME	PEOPLE/SOCIETY INVOLVED	WINNER
Abushiri	1888-1890	Coastal/Afro-Arab rebellion	Whites -Germans Africans: coastal Arabs, Bonda & Zigua.	Germans
Hehe resistance	1890-1898	Mkwawa's resistance	Whites :Germans Africans: Hehe	Germans
Maji-Maji rebellion	1905-1907	Southern Tanganyika uprising	Whites Germans Africans: Wangido, Ngoni, Pogoro, Mbuga	Germans
Nandi resistance	1895-1906		Whites :British Africans: Nandi	British
Mau-Mau rebellion	1952-1960	Kikuyu uprising	Whites: British Africans: Kikuyu	British
Kabalega's resistance	1894-1899		Whites :British Africans: Kabalega(Bunyoro)	British
Mwanag's resistance	1892-1897		Whites: British Africans: Mwanga	British
Lamogi rebellion	1911	Awich's rebellion	Whites: British Africans: Chief Awich	British

WHAT FACTORS DETERMINED AFRICAN RESISTANCES IN EAST AFRICA BEFORE 1914? OR
WHY DID SOME SOCIETIES RESIST THE IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA BEFORE 1914?

- ✓ The term “resistance” in “African sense” refers to the armed African opposition against foreign rule /European dominations.
- ✓ These were African revolts led by either chiefs or tribal leaders who resented the authority of Europeans in their areas.

Reasons were many and vary. They include some of the following:

- ✓ Some societies wanted to defend their beliefs and religion against Christianity e.g. Muslims at the coast.
- ✓ They were fighting against foreign rule/control. They did not wish to see themselves under the control of foreigners on African soil.
- ✓ They wanted to strengthen their political position e.g. Kabalega and Mwanga.
- ✓ Some wanted to test their military strength i.e. Kabalega of Bunyoro. He had a strong standing army of Abarusula and underrated the strength of the Europeans thinking that he will defeat them.
- ✓ Some societies resisted in defence of African culture, custom and religion e.g. the Nandi, the Afro-Arabs and Abushiri.
- ✓ In Tanganyika, they resented German oppression and exploitation e.g. Abushiri revolt, Hehe uprising and Maji-Maji.
- ✓ Others resisted because of the direction taken by the foreigners i.e Mwanga hated any European from the East.
- ✓ Others resisted because of local rivalries i.e Bunyoro resisted British-Buganda collaboration, the Nandi also wanted to check the British -Masai alliance.
- ✓ They wanted to safe guard slave trade as a profitable business because many chiefs had become wealthy and prominent and were not willing to give the trade .they therefore looked at the Europeans as a threat.
- ✓ Others were encouraged by traditional beliefs/religion e.g. the Maji-Maji rebellion.
- ✓ The need to regain their land that was lost to the Europeans also brought about resistance against them.
- ✓ They had been pushed to reserves and swamps and had become squatters on

their own land.

- ✓ The killings and the disrespect of African chiefs by Europeans was also hated.
- ✓ Poor conviction and belief that the only way to retain independence was through collaboration e.g. Baganda.

WHY MOST RESISTANCES IN EAST AFRICA FAILED BY 1914?

- ✓ Lack of professional fighting skills or tactics.
- ✓ Lack of modern weapons or arms i.e. the spear was no match for the „maxim gun.“
- ✓ Lack of unity among African societies weakened them further i.e. local rivalries and differences tore many apart- Buganda and Bunyoro, Nandi and Maasai
- ✓ The missionary role in Buganda weakened the spirit of nationalism in Buganda (religious disunity)
- ✓ Use of force/brutality in suppression of resistances acted as a scare crow to would resistances to come e.g. Abushiri was hanged by the Germans.
- ✓ The arrest and killings of most ring leaders i.e. Chief Mkwawa of Hehe was beheaded by the Germans and his head taken to Germany. This demoralized the Africans.
- ✓ The false traditional belief i.e. “faith but action” method of fighting. The “magic water” in Tanganyika was no match for the Germans.
- ✓ The age of scramble and partition of Africa increased European determination to take control of parts of East Africa through thick and thin.
- ✓ The call made by the Berlin conference of 1884-1885, a policy of co-operation in matters of conquest of Africa. This offered strategy on how Africa was to be partitioned among the European powers where East Africa was no option.
- ✓ Natural calamities i.e. famine, drought, diseases worked against most East Africa resistances.
- ✓ The impact of slave trade on the southern communities of Tanganyika disorganized Africans too and undermined their resistance against the Europeans.

DESCRIBE THE RESPONSE OF THE FOLLOWING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN THEIR AREAS.

Chief Awich of Acholi

- ✓ He was a serious example of African resistance to colonial rule in the Northern Uganda. Little is known about his early life. However, he was known for his courage, hostility and respected personality.
- ✓ He had succeeded his father chief (Rwot) Camo in 1880s as Rwot. He was so hostile that he often raided his neighbours the Parabono. It was this that brought him into conflict with the British.
- ✓ The British had already established themselves at Nimule; Major Radcliffe being their agent. Major Raddiffe tried to arrest him but in vain. As a consequence, there arose a big rift between the British and Payira chief.
- ✓ When Kabalega and his warriors were chased from Bunyoro, they were given refuge in Acholi by Awich. This intensified hostility between the British and Acholi chief.
- ✓ The British then demanded for expulsion of Kabalega and his group from Payira. Awich bitterly refused to heed to the British demands. He claimed that Payira was an autonomous country which couldn't take orders from Britain.
- ✓ Consequently, the British became too annoyed to hold the situation any longer. Britain therefore sent a force led by Captain Herman against Awich.
- ✓ In 1901, Awich was defeated due to the British superiority. He was arrested and imprisoned in Kampala. There arose power vacuum after his defeat, the British then established a prompt government but was heavily opposed by the local people.
- ✓ In 1902, Rwot Awich was brought to Payira from Kampala and reinstated (put back to his throne). A year later, he refused to sign an agreement with the British representative Major Macdonald. He openly and unruly refused British rule despite the fact that rulers around Payira had submitted.
- ✓ During inter clan wars between Ogoo clan and Jo clan of Payira, Awich helped the latter. This action forced a fine of ivory and cattle imposed to him by the British. He was later accused of betraying the government.
- ✓ In 1912, the British alleged that chief Awich had piled up several guns from Arab traders. When the British insisted that the Acholi in his areas should register their

guns, Awich refused the demand. Chief Awich inspired his people into a rebellion against the British known as the Lamogi rebellion. He was then taken to Nimule to face court charges.

- ✓ During the court hearings, Awich lost temper and boxed a white man named Sullivan an expert in court affairs. This earned him another fine of two cows and imprisonment in Kampala in January 1912. His chiefdom was divided into two
- ✓ When he returned home in 1919, he was no longer a ruler. He was however instrumental in inviting the Church Missionary Society (C.M.S) missionaries to come and spread Christianity and book learning among the Acholi.
- ✓ Unfortunately, chief Awich died in 1820s having tried tooth and nail to resist the British in Acholi land. He was indeed a notable resistor to colonial rule.

Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda

- ✓ Kabaka Mwanga came to power in 1884 after the death of his father Mutesa I. Mwanga was born in 1866 and came to power when still a youth of 18 years only.
- ✓ Mwanga inherited the throne when there were religious factions (i.e Catholics, Protestants, African Traditionalists and Muslims). Mwanga under the influence of traditionalists was totally against the Europeans.
- ✓ Mwanga tried to maintain his authority by killing 3 Christian converts in 1885. In the same year still, Mwanga ordered for the killing of Bishop Hannington.
- ✓ His hardened heart character had been partly a result of his ruling at a time of real troubles in Buganda namely;
- ✓ He ruled when there was a serious religious factioning in his kingdom. Bunyoro his neighbouring state was growing from strength to strength each and everyday. The European powers were increasing their hold all over East African territories.
- ✓ Mwanga's anger with the Christians was still exemplified by his act of killing 30 Christians at Namugongo for refusing to denounce Christianity.
- ✓ In September 1888, Mwanga was deposed by combined Muslim, catholic and protestant forces and replaced by his brother Kiwewa.
- ✓ In October 1889, Mwanga regained the throne after deposing Kiwewa with the Muslim supporters. He emphasized traditional laws against British laws which greatly Upset Capt. F. D. Lugard.
- ✓ Mwanga managed to overcome the struggle of the Fransa – Wangereza wars

(religious –political wars).

- ✓ In 1897, Mwanga staged a rebellion against the British (Lugard) and after failing, he fled to Tanganyika.
- ✓ He was also joined by chief Awich to fight against the British in Northern Uganda, still, Mwanga joined hands with Kabalega in Northern Uganda (Lango) to fight the British.
- ✓ Mwanga and Kabalega were captured by Semei Kakungulu who handed them over to the British. Mwanga was exiled to Seychelles Island.

Kabalega of Bunyoro

- ✓ Kabalega was born in about 1852 to Kamurasi and Kanyange in modern Toro. Kabalega was the Omukama of Bunyoro who came to power after the death of his father Kamurasi in 1869.
- ✓ He was an outstanding leader who resisted colonialism in the 19th century in Bunyoro in order to preserve Bunyoro's independence.
- ✓ He was first faced with the expanding Egyptian imperialists led by Sir Samuel Baker whom he defeated at the battle of Isansa in 1872. The victory motivated Kabalega to look for more success to come.
- ✓ He then brought the rebellious Toro back to Bunyoro authority and Kasagama fled to Buganda in 1893. The British were not happy with Kabalega's invasion of Toro and Kasagama's dethronement. Later Col. Colville in 1893 invaded Bunyoro but Kabalega fought on.
- ✓ The British collaborated with Buganda and Kabalega resisted them because Buganda was Bunyoro's arch rival.
- ✓ Kabalega wished to test his military strength in relation to Buganda-British alliance. He also wished to protect Bunyoro's economy i.e salt, trade and other economic resources from the British imperialism.
- ✓ The misfortunes like diseases; famine that disturbed Bunyoro during the 19th century was a condemnation due to the presence of the British.
- ✓ A desire to safeguard Bunyoro's culture which the British had under looked also forced Bunyoro to resent British imperialism.
- ✓ In 1894, after the British declaration of the British protectorate in Uganda, Col. Colville led a force of about 20,000 Baganda troops and invaded Bunyoro. After

a brief fighting, Kabalega was defeated and fled across the Nile to Acholi and later Lango. Lugard restored Kasagama to Toro and built several forts in Bunyoro.

- ✓ From across the Nile, Kabalega engaged the British in war from 1895-1899. Later he was defeated in 1896.
- ✓ In 1899, he was officially overthrown and his son Kitahumbira was enthroned.
- ✓ Although he persisted fighting, he was later arrested and captured with Mwanga in Lango after being betrayed by Lango chiefs.
- ✓ They were deported and exiled to Seychelles Island on the Indian Ocean. In 1923, he died on his way back to Bunyoro at Mpumudde in Jinja.

ABUSHIRI REBELION (1881-1890)

- ✓ It was an Afro-Arab resistance against the Germans at the coast. The revolt was named after its leader Abushiri Ibn Salim who was later joined by Bwana Heri.
- ✓ Abushiri was an offspring of Afro-Arab blood and Bwana Heri was an African of a Swahili origin.
- ✓ Between 1880 and 1890, the two joined hands to fight the Germans

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE ABUSHIRI REVOLT?

- ✓ Loss of independence to the Germans. The Africans at the coast had been placed and imposed under the Germany company rule which they never liked.
- ✓ The Africans were resenting the 1888 agreement which had placed all towns at the coast under the German occupation. The Sultan of Zanzibar through this agreement with the Germans had sold African coastal land to the Germans which later provoked the rebellion in 1888.
- ✓ The Africans were suspicious of the increasing German settlers at the coast. Therefore, they revolted and joined Abushiri.
- ✓ Some African chiefs had lost their traditional authority to the Germans e.g. Bwana Heri. Hence the rebellion was aimed at restoring their powers and authority.
- ✓ Others joined because of the desire to protect their commercial position in trade and commerce between the coast and the interior e.g. Bwana Heri. There was a lucrative trade or business in slave trade, ivory and rubber.

- ✓ The Africans were further angered by the erosion of Afro-Arab culture .i.e. Islamic religion needed to be protected from Christianity. As if this was not enough, the Germans were increasingly denouncing these referring to them as "superstition"
- ✓ The German system of direct rule established at the coast since 1885 was provocative .i.e the brutality/ oppressive rule which subjected Africans to a lot of suffering and hence resistance in 1888.
- ✓ Many Africans were not only mistreated by the Germans but by fellow Afro-Arab
- ✓ German local rulers .e.g. Akidas and Jumbes. Their brutality stirred up dangerous revolts starting with the Abushiri revolt.
- ✓ Their (Jumbes and Akidas) poor methods of collecting taxes from the local Africans badly angered many Africans.
- ✓ The heavy taxes imposed on Africans by the Germans but collected by local hated rulers further increased African resentment.
- ✓ The coastal people also feared the loss of their property .The GEACO demanded Arab houses for German residents
- ✓ The resistance was influenced by the presence of capable leaders. These were Abushiri and Bwana Heri who organised the people of Tanganyika against German rule.
- ✓ The dismissal of the Akidas and Jumbes serving in the German administration and replacing them with people of their own choice annoyed the coastal people who decided to rise against them.
- ✓ The coastal people were subjected to forced labour under inhuman conditions with little or no pay such as force growth of cash crops,
- ✓ The rise of nationalistic feelings was helped by leadership of Abushiri Ibn Salim and Bwana Heri. Unfortunately, the rebellion was crushed in 1890.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

DESCRIBE THE ORGANISATION OF THE ABUSHIRI RESISTANCE OF 1888

- ✓ It was the rebellion of the coastal Arabs led by Abushiri, which caused the German government to take over the administration of the German East Africa.
- ✓ Resistance broke out in Bagamoyo and Zaramo. The Chagga of Moshi led by Melli, son of chief Mandara, and the Nyamwezi of Unyamwezi under Isike rebelled. When the Germans surrounded Siki's capital, he blew up himself and his

entire family with gun powder. After Melli was captured and hanged, the Chagga gave up.

- ✓ Under Abushiri's leadership, the coastal people fired on a German warship at Tanga in September 1888 and gave the Germans 2 days to leave. They later attacked Kilwa and killed 2 Germans there.
- ✓ But the Germans who termed this as the Arab revolt sent out Herman van Wissman. He reached in Zanzibar in April 1889. attacked Abushiri in his fortress near Bagamoyo and drove him out.
- ✓ Abushiri escaped northwards to Uzigua where he was betrayed and handed over to the Germans who hanged him on 15th December 1889.
- ✓ The coastal resistance finally collapsed when Kilwa was bombarded and taken by the Germans in May 1890.

WHY THE REVOLT/REBELLION FAILED?

- ✓ The Germans had very superior weapons e.g. maxim guns where as Africans and Arabs had only daggers, clubs, spears, stones.
- ✓ The Afro-Arabs were poorly coordinated and disorganized e.g. Abushiri had no contact with Mataro or Bwana Heri.
- ✓ The German army was highly disciplined and organized yet the African armies were disjointed, unruly and untrained thus unmatching the Germans.
- ✓ There was weak leadership of Abushiri that lacked skillful leadership and war tactics compared to the Germans e.g. he fought pitched battles with the Germans instead of engaging in guerilla warfare.
- ✓ The Germans were helped by the African collaborators e.g. Kigo Mkubua of Zigua gave the Germans troop and guides who knew well the geography of the area.
- ✓ The presence of the Maviti led the crushing of the rebellion. This because they caused more havoc to the local people than fighting the Germans.
- ✓ The weakness in the African army also led to the failure of the Abushiri rebellion. This is because these warriors were unruly, disjointed and deserted him at the time he needed them.
- ✓ The arrest, capture and killing of Abushiri in 1889 demoralized his fighters greatly. He was the brain child of the rebellion. Therefore he perished with it and the Germans became victorious in the battle against the Africans.
- ✓ Severe famine weakened the revolt further. The farms and crops were destroyed. Due to the revolt, people neglected or abandoned agriculture because it was unsafe or insecure for them to engage in crop cultivation. Eventually there was no food to feed the warriors and they were weakened in the long run.

- ✓ The German employment of mercenaries from Turkey, Somali land, Sudan coasted their success over the Africans.
- ✓ The German government support carried their victory beyond.
- ✓ Then, the surrendering of Bwana Heri was the last nail in the coffin of the rebellion.

▪ ***(Conclusion to be given individually by students)***

HOW DID THE ABUSHIRI REVOLT AFFECT THE COASTAL PEOPLE? OR WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE ABUSHIRI REBELLION?

- ✓ ***The results were political, social and economic in nature which affected not only the coastal people but also the interior of Tanganyika positively or negatively.***
- ✓ The Afro-Arabs were defeated by the Germans in 1890. Von Wissman easily defeated the rebels. Consequently, Bwana Heri, the successor of Abushiri surrendered to the Germans.
- ✓ Loss of independence as the Germans consolidated their rule over the coast and the interior.
- ✓ Loss of traditional authority. This came after the overthrowing of local traditional leaders. They were replaced by Akidas and Jumbes who harshly rule them and subjected many Africans to much suffering.
- ✓ The German government accused the company of being too harsh on the people under their rule.
- ✓ Therefore the rebellion caused the German government to take over the administration of German East Africa. The German East Africa company failed to extend owing to financial crisis.
- ✓ There was depopulation as many people were killed in the wars.
- ✓ There was devastation of towns and houses leading to the displacement of people.
- ✓ Severe famine resulted because of the war and drought.
- ✓ Famine resulted due to abandoning of agriculture and destruction of crops leaving many people without food.
- ✓ There was disruption of family ties/bonds due to war.
- ✓ It further accelerated the decline in the Afro-Arabs traditional culture i.e religion and other aspects.
- ✓ It inspired other rebellions in Tanganyika e.g. the Heru uprising, the Maji-Maji

rebellion.

- ✓ The Germans learnt a lesson that the Africans were also a force to reckon with.

▪ *(Conclusion to be given individually by students)*

THE NANDI RESISTANCE (1895-1906)

- ✓ The Nandi lived in the west of Kenya in a hilly area with many forests.
- ✓ They were suspicious of all foreigners long before the British had arrived; the Nandi had tried to keep foreigners out of their area.

WHY DID THE NANDI RESISTANCE TAKE PLACE?

- ✓ Desire for preserving Nandi independence. They regarded Europeans as foreigners on their soil and they did not wish to see themselves under their rule. They wanted to participate in the affairs of their country. They were left with no option but to fight the British.
- ✓ The encouragement and leadership of their spiritual leader (prophet) Orkoiyot Koitalel Arap Samoei. He mobilized the Nandi against the British. He had forewarned the Nandi against British colonialists. Therefore, the Nandi had prepared in advance to resist the British colonialists.
- ✓ The murder of a British trader called Peter West also led to the rebellion. Peter and most of his trading partners were killed by the Nandi, therefore the British could not allow the Nandi behave in this way. They sent a military expedition against the Nandi.
- ✓ Need to preserve the land taken from the British. The British forcefully took away their land and forced them to swamps and reserves that were not good for human habitations. The living conditions were poor and they did not have enough land to carry out their agricultural activities. Africans became squatters on the land that was once owned by them.
- ✓ The war nature of the Nandi. The Nandi were a war like society who enjoyed

raiding and looting. They frequently went raiding, but only in small units because their raids were to capture cattle, not win more territory. They were brave and enjoyed fighting. Having frightened most of their neighbours, the Nandi were not willing to accept the protectorate government's authority.

- ✓ The British brutality on the Nandi encouraged them to fight too. I.e. there were always constant attacks on them. Therefore, the Nandi undertook resistance against the British for 11 years.
- ✓ The British collaboration with the Maasai annoyed the Nandi. The Maasai had been traditional enemies of the Nandi, therefore could no longer trust the British and they looked at them as traitors.
- ✓ To desire to protect Nandi culture/pride.
- ✓ The construction of the Uganda railway provided them with an excuse to fight the British because of the fear of losing their land. The Nandi therefore started to attack the railway builders, rails and wires were stolen which forced the British to attack them.
- ✓ The Nandi resisted because their traditional enemies like the Masai and the Luyia had collaborated with the British.
- ✓ The growth of the Nandi spirit of nationalism which gave them false confidence to fight the British since they had defeated all their neighbours like the Masai and Luyia.
- ✓ Inspiration derived from other resistance like the Abushiri, Hehe resistance.
- ✓ The British attempt to stop slave trade which was a source of livelihood to the Nandi also annoyed and forced them to pick up arms against the British.

▪ ***(Conclusion to be given individually by students)***

WHY DID THE NANDI RESIST FOR A LONG TIME?

- ✓ They had a well trained army armed with poisonous spears, bows and arrows.
- ✓ Diligent nature of the Nandi. They were brave, war-like and enjoyed fighting.
- ✓ They also enjoyed looting and raiding.
- ✓ They were always prepared and courageous whenever they went for war against their enemies.
- ✓ The geographical advantages helped the Nandi to resist for so long. Not only were the Nandi brave fighters but they knew their forested hill country so well that

they often escaped the British forces.

- ✓ The Nandi used guerilla tactics of hit and run they could at one moment attack the British parties making it difficult for the British to locate their positions.
- ✓ The Nandi had advantages of big numbers. The British forces were fewer in number compared to the Nandi warriors.
- ✓ The Nandi often cut off transport and communication links in their country. This further slowed down the British information.
- ✓ The Nandi had pride among themselves and wanted to protect their culture.
- ✓ They did not want any foreigner to interfere with them. In this case, they looked at the Europeans as foreigners on their soil.
- ✓ Thus, they did not allow Europeans to cross their territory and in 1895, they killed a British trader, named Peter West, who tried to do so.
- ✓ The Nandi had got experience in warfare. They were warlike people who enjoyed raiding, looting and fighting their fellow neighbours except their Kipsigis cousins. Her neighbours included the Maasai, Kikuyu, and Luyia.
- ✓ Engaging in all these wars therefore the Nandi acquired experience in warfare. The Nandi had a relatively good economy that could finance resistances.
- ✓ Since they carried out agriculture, they were rest assured of constant food supply to its warriors that kept them going.
- ✓ The Nandi had good military tactics that helped them defeat the British for about 11 years.
- ✓ The British were affected by the wet and cool climate which caused diseases which weakened them and made them vulnerable to defeat.
- ✓ The British always underestimated the strength of the Nandi military and as such sent few soldiers who the Nandi always crushed.
- ✓ The Nandi were always determined to defend their independence and culture from the British.
- ✓ The presence of blacksmiths among the nandi who made weapons like spears and arrow heads used in the wars. These were used to supplement the few guns they had acquired from the coastal traders.

▪ ***(Conclusion to be given individually by students)***

WHY WERE THE NANDI FINALLY DEFEATED BY COLONIALISTS (BRITISH)?

- ✓ The British had superior weaponry i.e. the Maxim gun and repeater rifles compared to the Nandi's spear, bows and arrows. The British weaponry could kill people with ease i.e. within a short period of time.
- ✓ The British got support from some African societies like the Maasai, Kikuyu, and Luyia. The Nandi had always been a threat to her neighbours except their Kipsigis cousins. Therefore, they supported the British to wipe out the common enemy.
- ✓ Diseases and natural calamities like famine and drought weakened the Nandi powers or defenses. Since they (Nandi) engaged in warfare for a long time, agriculture was neglected which in the long run resulted into famine which claimed a lot of lives i.e. its warriors.
- ✓ The Nandi poor economy could not support a war of resistance against a rich powerful country like Britain.
- ✓ The long period of the rebellion which lasted for almost 11 years also left the Nandi exhausted.
- ✓ Some Nandi clans got fed up of with the war and started to co-operate with the British. This therefore contributed to the defeat of the Nandi in the long run.
- ✓ The 19th century slave raiding activities had also partly depopulated Nandi country and thus weakened Nandi military force (warriors)
- ✓ The Nandi had no unified command. They fought in separate engagements according to their clans. Thus the British started suppressing one clan after another.
- ✓ The last blow to the already crumbling Nandi military was the murder of their leader Koitalel Arap Samoei by the British commander Colonel Meinertzhagen when he visited him, as he came out to greet his visitors; he was shot with some of his leaders. The Nandi became demoralized and dishearted and eventually, the British forces swept throughout their territory crushing every opposition.
- ✓ British reinforcements i.e. they used Swahili, Sudanese mercenaries to outwit (defeat) the Nandi.
- ✓ The British were more determined to fight. Whether, the Nandi wanted it or not, they would at one time be put under control of the Europeans. Therefore, it was no exception to colonial rule.
- ✓ Threats and destructions made by the British on the Nandi scared many. In the

long run, they started co-operating with the British because they were tactically better than the Nandi warriors.

- ✓ Belief in superstitions e.g. instead of the Nandi fighting, they expected their gods to do them miracles. They honoured and respected in a religious way the Orkoik (singular (Okoiyot). These were men believed to possess supernatural powers, which could work either for good or for evil. The Okoik were consulted on many matters such as military strategy. They were given gifts of goats and beer for their advice and favour. 70

▪ *(Conclusion to be given individually by students)*

THE MAJI-MAJI REBELLION OF 1905-1907

- ✓ The rebellion took place in southern Tanzania and was against German rule. It involved a cross section of tribes e.g. the Bena, Zaramo, Wagindo e.t.c.
- ✓ Maji-maji is a Swahili phrase meaning magic water.
- ✓ The rebellion began in 1905 and ended in 1907. It was a brain child of Kinjekitire Ngwale a traditional priest.

WHAT CAUSED THE MAJI-MAJI REBELLION OF 1905-1907?

- ✓ Forced labour. People hated forced labour by Germans to work on government and public works. Whoever refused was beaten up, flogged or tortured. Sometimes they were given little pay and sometimes went without pay.
- ✓ Taxation; Africans were highly taxed yet they didn't have the resources to pay for the taxes. To make matters worse, those who were able (Germans) were exempted from paying taxes and the properties of Africans were confiscated with failure to pay taxes. Men were forced to move long distances into forests to collect rubber, honey and wax to pay for taxation.
- ✓ Heavy and corporal punishments. People hated punishments German administrators inflicted on them e.g. public flogging was considered disrespectful especially to grown ups and men of integrity e.g. chiefs. Africans were forced to grow cotton. People disliked it because of the following.
- ✓ Cotton picking was boring and tiresome Cotton took a long time to grow It had to be protected from wild pigs and birds It took the time that would otherwise be used for growing food crops Africans were poorly paid for their cotton harvests The cotton crop in 1905 registered poor harvest and people were not paid at all for their labour. This created discontent.
- ✓ The coastal people hated competition with the Germans over trade in ivory and other goods.
- ✓ Africans hated Christianity which conflicted with their traditional customs e.g. monogamy as emphasized by Christianity and calling of their religion pagan.
- ✓ Germans used Akidas and Jumbes to administer areas on their behalf. The Jumbes and Akidas were brutal, cruel and formally had been slave raiders.
- ✓ German soldiers forcefully took African women as their wives. Women contracted sexually transmitted diseases from the Germans. This was absolutely

disgusting to African men.

- ✓ Africans wanted to regain their sovereignty and independence.
- ✓ The Africans had a leader Kinjekitile Ngwale who inspired people to revolt against the Germans. He said to them that if he sprinkled on them mixed sorghum flour, they would be killed by the Germans who had guns.
- ✓ Loss of land to the Germans by the poor Africans. They were alienated from their land and became squatters. They were also pushed in reserves and swampy areas where the conditions were not good for human habitation.
- ✓ Complete disrespect for local customs of the Tanzanians e.g. the German act of moving in mosques with dogs.
- ✓ Poor methods of tax collection e.g. confiscation of property and failure to pay taxation led to imprisonment.

DESCRIBE THE COURSE OF THIS REBELLION

- ✓ The rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika. It involved the Zaramo, Wagindo, Bena e.t.c. the areas directly where the war occurred included Chuma, Kitaba, Miteja, Samanga, Kinjumbi in Matumbi e.t.c.
- ✓ With all the problems of the natives of Tanzania, there emerged among the Wamatumbi a prophet called Kinjekitile Ngwale who claimed supernatural powers.
- ✓ Kinjekitile began to preach about the need for black men to untie, emphasizing that his medicine, "the maji" was more powerful than European weapons. Kinjekitile's Gospel spread like a bush fire among the Wamatumbi, Zaramo, Wagindo, Bena e.t.c.
- ✓ By July 1905, a secret communication from one person to another about the emergence at Ngarambe known as "Jujila" was formed.
- ✓ At Ngarambe, Kinjekitile, who had assumed the title "Bokero" meaning the intermediary between men and spirits gave them the medicine, a mixture of flour in water, which was smeared on the forehead.
- ✓ In July 1905 in Matumbi hills, people refused to pick cotton. To make matters worse, the Wamatumbi went ahead to carry out the very annoying things to the Germans e.g. they uprooted the cotton plants at Nandeta.
- ✓ Some people such as the Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi who had already tried rebelling and had been defeated, did not join in. it is possible that a little

persuasion and a patient approach might have solved the problem. But the German administration decided to use force and ruthlessness.

- ✓ The actions of provocation bitterly upset the Germans into declaration of war against the natives of southern Tanzania. It must be clearly observed that the rebellion started spreading with a lot rapidity as the Bena, Ngoni, Pogoro, Zaramo, Luguru, Gindo and others joined in. many government employees and traders were killed.
- ✓ The government had not expected a rising and had to send for reinforcements. Once the reinforcements arrived, they began to defeat the Africans. Their leaders were executed, crops destroyed, houses burnt and many people were imprisoned or hanged. The Germans searched for the leaders of rebellion upon which more than 40 chiefs and sub chiefs including Abdallah Mpande which greatly horrified and terrified the Africans.
- ✓ After all these, there came a famine. The number of Africans killed is not known but it could have been between 75000 and 120 000.
- ✓ The rebellion was virtually over before the end off 1907 with the Germans as the victors and the Africans as the defeated.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE MAJI – MAJI REBELLION?

The results were political, social and economic in nature which affected the people of Tanganyika positively or negatively.

- ✓ Famine. Africans were busy with the war and did not devote much energy to farming.
- ✓ The scorched earth policy used by the Germans i.e. destroying anything that could be of help to the enemy with the aim of weakening the enemy in question. This caused permanent destruction of villages, farms and livestock.
- ✓ Many people both Africans and Germans died in the revolting situations. Over 75 000 Africans perished. The magic water never protected the Africans against the German bullets.
- ✓ Samanga, a coastal town was attacked, bombarded and destroyed mission and administrative posts of the Germans.
- ✓ Germans proved winners because of their superior weaponry.
- ✓ Germans learnt that force was not the right method to use. A new governor Von

Rechenburg was appointed.

- ✓ He introduced a number of changes; public flogging of Africans was abolished, freedom of the Africans was guaranteed.
- ✓ He used persuasive means to make Africans grow cotton instead of force, he discouraged many settlers who wanted to introduce plantation economy, taxation was relaxed, schools were built for Africans and many native chiefs were encouraged to send their children to school.
- ✓ Germans started to use a similar method to that of the British – indirect rule system.

African chiefs were allowed to rule under advice and supervision of German officials.

- ✓ Africans learnt that force against the Germans was futile. Later, nationalists were to adopt peaceful means in demanding for independence.
- ✓ Julius Nyerere through Tanganyika Africa National Union (TANU) managed to steer Tanganyika peacefully to independence because Maji Maji had taught people the importance of unity.
- ✓ Many leaders of the Maji Maji revolt leaders were hanged and those who could manage escaped to Mozambique.
- ✓ The traditional religion was undermined and people lost confidence in the Prophet Kinjekitile Ngwale.
- ✓ It led to the displacement of a lot of Africans and they realized superiority of the Germans.
- ✓ The Africans did not get their independence.
- ✓ There was depopulation as many people lost their lives during the rebellion.
- ✓ Harsh Akidas and Jumbes were sacked immediately.
- ✓ Swahili was made the official language.
- ✓ Africans were economically exhausted by the rebellion.

▪ ***(Conclusion to be given individually by students)***

THE MAU MAU REBELLION (1952-1956)

- ✓ Mau-Mau rebellion was an organization intended to fight British colonialism in Kenya
- ✓ Mau-Mau was a Swahili slogan meaning “*Mzungu Ayende Ulaya Mwafrika Apate Uhuru*”.(let the white man go back to Europe and the Africans get their independence)
- ✓ It was formed by the extremist ex-soldiers who had served in the second world war. These were not happy with the high level of suffering and poverty in Kenya. They formed forty groups to fight the British.
- ✓ These forty groups joined and formed the Kenya Land and Freedom Fighters which later adopted the name Mau-Mau which called for use of violence as a means of attaining independence in the shortest time possible,
- ✓ The majority of the members were kikuyu. In 1950s, Jomo Kenyatta joined this militant group, other leaders include: Waruhiu Itote (General China), Dedan Kimathi, Fred Kubai, Bildad Kaggia, Kungu Karumba and Paul Ngei who were commanders in the group.

CAUSES OF THE MAU-MAU REBELLION

The causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion can be grouped into political, social and economic as explained below:

Political causes

- ✓ The desire for independence. Kenya's politics was dominated by whites who were assisted by local African chiefs to implement the unpopular colonial policies. The local African chiefs were illiterate and served the interests of the Europeans at the expense of African interests. This was hated by the young educated Kenyans who were deliberately sidelined by colonial masters for fear of criticism. No wonder why the elites were among the leaders of the rebellion.
- ✓ The influence of the ex-service men also led to the Mau Mau rising. On their return from the Second World War, Kenyan ex-service men such as Waruhiu Itote, Bildad Kaggia and Paul Ngei found life very miserable. This was racial discrimination, unemployment and unfulfilled promises of the colonial masters. During the war, they had come into contact with Asian nationalists, European democrats and

socialists etc. Soon, they became impatient with KAUs peaceful struggle for independence and spearheaded

- ✓ The emergence of Jomo Kenyatta and other educated Africans provided a much awaited leadership for the movement, hence the need to speed up the demand for self rule. He also believed that the independence of Kenya would not come on a silver plate but through an armed struggle
- ✓ The introduction of the Kipande system also drove Kenyans into rebellion. This was a kind of identity card or certificate of registration given to the Africans to restrict their movements. Restrictions on movements were aimed at keeping Africans busy working on European farms. The Kipande stated one's name, age, village and thumb print etc.
- ✓ The failure of peaceful methods led to the Mau Mau rebellion. In 1944, Elud Mathu founded the Kenya African Union (KAU) and demanded for political, economic and social reforms. However, the extremists were dissatisfied by KAU which wanted peaceful means of attaining independence, to them force was to be used to speed up the attainment of independence.
- ✓ The Kikuyu desire to control Kenya's politics. Since all Kenyans were tired of white settler dominance in Kenya, the Kikuyu hatched a secret desire of taking over Kenya's politics after the departure of the whites. This partly explains why they were the majority in the Mau Mau rebellion.
- ✓ Unfair political representation. By 1945, there was only one African on the colonial legislative council (colonial parliament), and by 1951, they were only five. To make matters worse, there was no single African representative on the colonial executive council until 1954. This was looked at with negativity by the Kenyan elites who were suffering from serious unemployment. Without representation, there was no way African interest would be championed.
- ✓ The arrest and detention of Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders. They were sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. For fear of being arrested, a number of unemployed Kikuyu joined the Kenya Land and freedom Army (Mau Mau).
- ✓ The Africans were also tired of the British settler's influence in Kenya. These wanted to turn Kenya into a settler colony just like South Africa. This was not to be accepted, Kenya was to be an African country and Africans' interests were to be given priority.
- ✓ The Mau-Mau leaders were not pleased with the British reluctance to effect constitutional reforms such as increasing African representation on the Legislative

council. This was seen as a way of keeping backward.

Social causes

- ✓ Mau mau was caused by the grievances over land alienation. The increase in white population in the Kenya Highlands created a land shortage in 1949. The Kikuyu were the most affected which explains why they joined the movement in large numbers.
- ✓ The putting and gazetting the Africans into reserves which were unfavourable and crowded. The conditions of living in the reserves were very poor since there were no roads, schools, or medical centers.
- ✓ The suffering of Africans in reserves contributed to the Mau Mau rebellion. Reserves were created for Africans whose land had been grabbed. These unfortunate Africans included the Kikuyu, Maasai and Nandi. Reserves were overcrowded, unproductive, dirty and disease infested. Africans had never lived under such conditions before colonial rule. They became annoyed and joined the rebellion.
- ✓ The desire to end their squatter status. Land grabbing by Whites had rendered the majority of Kenyans landless. Hence they had no choice but to live as squatters on the white man's farms offering cheap manual labour. The feeling of living as squatters on land that was formerly theirs pained them to the point of revolt. They felt a sense of "nothingness" since traditionally, any Kikuyu man without land was no man.
- ✓ The desire to please the ancestral spirits. Kikuyu land had religious values. The land had been handed down to them by their ancestors and contained the ancestral burial grounds. A fear arose amongst the young that their ancestors would be angered by their failure to drive away the white man. As war songs put it: "they will be asked ... Why did you sell our land?"
- ✓ Racial discrimination contributed to the Mau Mau rebellion. Kenyans were not only discriminated in residential areas but also in other aspects of life. Right from the reserves, followed to the restaurants, schools, hospitals and even toilets which were labelled "Europeans", "Asians" and "Africans".
- ✓ Africans hated forced labour. Africans were not only forced to work on European plantations but were also required to offer labour on public works like roads,

railways and buildings. This forced labour was unknown in pre-colonial societies and therefore became unpopular, leading to the Mau Mau rebellion.

- ✓ Famine and starvation. Most Africans were busy producing cash crops on white man's plantations. This made them neglect food crop production for their own upkeep. In overcrowded reserves, the situation was worse. The land was limited and dry, leading to low food output- hence famine and starvation. This annoyed the people to the point of revolt since they related it to loss of land.
- ✓ Religious and cultural differences also led to the Mau Mau rebellion. Traditionally, the Kikuyu had their gods who were serving them well. They had a strong culture that emphasised the circumcision of both male and female as per the instruction of the founders of the Kikuyu society. Gikuyu and Mumbi. When the Scottish missionaries established a mission in Kikuyu land, they branded female circumcision as primitive, barbaric and un-Christian. When some Kikuyu women started giving up female circumcision, the stage was set for the Mau Mau insurrection
- ✓ Africans were denied western education, those who were lucky to get it were not being considered for jobs in government departments and this was done as a way of keeping Kenyans backward only providing unskilled labour on European farms.

Economic causes.

- ✓ Unemployment contributed to the rebellion. Having been uprooted from their land, most Kikuyu flocked to towns- especially Nairobi in search of jobs. Unfortunately, the few who managed to get jobs were poorly paid while the majority remained jobless, redundant, ready to smash and grab. Such people provided the manpower for the Land Freedom Army.
- ✓ Cash crop restrictions, Kenyans were prevented from growing cash crops such as coffee, pyrethrum and sisal. Since these were the most profitable cash crops at the time, Africans interpreted the British restriction as a way of keeping them poor. Chief Koinange tried to grow coffee but ended up in courts of law where he was seriously reprimanded to stop the act which forced Africans to pick up arms against the British.
- ✓ Over taxation and poverty. Colonialists introduced high taxes and initially it was only the Africans to pay. Due to lack of land, the poor Africans had to seek for employment on white owned farms to get money for taxes. The high taxes made the sweat of Africans virtually useless. It was this exploitation of man by man that

led to the Mau Mau.

- ✓ The domination of Kenya's economy by Asians also fuelled feelings of nationalism amongst the largely hungry and unemployed Africans; hence they joined the Kenya Land and Freedom Army to fight for a return of Kenya's economy into African hands.
- ✓ Africans were denied chance to of trading with their neighbours, the coastal people or even Asians. Trade was dominated by Asians which annoyed the Africans to pick up arms to regain their economic independence

The causes of the Mau-mau rebellion in Kenya were social, political and economic as explained above.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAU MAU MOVEMENT

- ✓ The words Mau- Mau were first heard in March 1948 when Government was investigating a case of Intimidation of the Kikuyu squatter labourers; Governor Philip Mitchell underestimated the strength Of Mau Mau and its seriousness. He regarded the movement as only one of the cults (dinis) or as one of the periodic out - breaks of Violence.
- ✓ By 1950 the African leaders in Kenya had become very impatient with the government's failure to alleviate the above grievances and with the way the Governments was slowing down the African attempts to be represented in large numbers on the legislative Council They attributed the failure and slow - down to the influence of the white settlers who, according to one of them "had come to stay and so other races had to accept that fact with all that it implied".
- ✓ By the end of 1951 Mau-Mau had started to be felt.
- ✓ A group of extreme members of the KAU and a number of ex - soldiers founded an underground movement in the Nairobi area. They decided to use force and every member had to take an oath promising to fight the white settlers out of Kenya, to obey his leaders and to keep secrets
- ✓ The oath- takers called themselves "Kenya land Freedom Army" but they were best known as Mau Mau,
- ✓ In 1951 the KAU asked the Colonial Government for direct elections on a common roll and one KAU member, Fred Kubai , even .appealed to the Government to make Kenya independent in three year"s time.
- ✓ Some members of the Mau- Mau movement began to move into the forests chiefly in the Aberdare and Mt. Kenya areas in 1951.

- ✓ On October 7th, 1952 Senior Chief Waruhiu, the leading Government spokesman on Kikuyuland was assassinated, Sir Evelyn Baring, the new Governor on 20th October, 1952 signed a declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya. ***"A public emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to confer special powers on the Government and its officers for the purpose of maintaining law and order"***
- ✓ On 21st October 1952 at 12.45 a.m Kenyatta was arrested at his home at Gatundu in the Kiambu Reserve. Later many other KAU, leaders were arrested and charged with organizing and supporting violence, Armed forces were brought into action and reinforcement troops were flown out from Britain.
- ✓ In April 1953 the KAU was banned. This was followed by mass arrests of the Kikuyu and all suspects. They were herded into protected villages and their movements were controlled. In the same month Kenyatta and his colleagues were tried at Kapenguria and convicted. Kenyatta was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Lodwar near L.Turkana.
- ✓ By the end of 1956 the resistance of the Mau Mau freedom fighters had been mostly broken since many outstanding leaders including Waruhiu Itote (General China) and Dedan Kimathi had been captured.
- ✓ Disagreements among the remaining Mau-Mau followers also greatly weakened their cause.

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE MAU-MAU REBELLION?

The results were political, social and economic in nature which affected the people of Kenya positively or negatively.

- ✓ The British realised that something wrong had happened in Kenya. The government was forced to revise its pledge in the 1923 Devonshire White paper in that had declared Kenya to be for Africans. They therefore, decided to talk with African leaders about the future of Kenya instead of merely continuing with the state of emergency. In the course of the discussions power shifted from the hands of the white settler minority to the African majority.
- ✓ It forced the Government to carry out constitutional reforms. Such as African participation in the Government of Kenya beyond the level of 5 African members, not elected but nominated by the Governor.
- ✓ The Africans and the whites accepted that a multi - racial society was the only

acceptable solution to Kenya problems. Each race, they realised, had to accept the peaceful existence of another.

- ✓ In 1960 Britain lifted the emergency and released most of the political prisoners connected with the Mau Mau such as Jomo Kenyatta
- ✓ It popularized the KAU leaders who were imprisoned. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, for example, distinguished himself as an undoubted leader of independent Kenya and as a national hero.
- ✓ It created a friendly relationship between Africans and the colonial government which resulted into a friendly multi - racial society which the white settlers never expected to exist in Kenya led by Africans.
- ✓ The Mau-Mau fighters were militarily defeated. This was achieved through the deployment of British troops, police, local African collaborators, armoured vehicles. Artillery fire and Lancaster bomber-planes.
- ✓ The capture of Waruhiu Itote (General China) in February 1954 and Dedan Kimathi in October 1956 signaled the British victory over the Mau- Mau fighters. However, though they lost the battle, Mau-Mau fighters won the war.
- ✓ There was a massive loss of human lives. Added to these were a number of innocent women and children who died of disease and starvation in overcrowded camps.
- ✓ Destruction of property took place. From the start in 1952, the Mau Mau raided shops and police stations to obtain fire arms for example in March 1953, they raided Naivasha police station. Looted a number of arms and released 173 prisoners. They also attacked European farms and mutilated their cattle, destroyed crops, burnt the farms and houses of African chiefs and headmen who were loyal to British colonialists. This caused some economic setback.
- ✓ Imprisonment of nationalists suspected of connections with Mau Mau for example KAU leaders like Jomo Kenyatta, Bildad Kaggia, Fred Kubai, Kungu Karumba and Paul Ngei were arrested and sentenced to 7 years hard labour. .
- ✓ Political parties were banned due to their suspected role in organising the Mau-Mau revolt, the KAU and other minor parties were banned in 1953. And with the arrest of its leaders, the party (KAU) went into oblivion. Even after the rebellion, it became hard for it to re-organise. During the rebellion, its roles were taken over by trade unions and after the rebellion, new stronger parties emerged to replace it.

- ✓ It contributed to tribal conflicts in Kenya. The British decampaigned the Mau-Mau as a Kikuyu tribal affair that was barbaric and atavistic. They advised other ethnic groups to shun the rebellion and to help crush it. Those who fought against the Mau-Mau guerrillas were rewarded while the Kikuyu were humiliated. They were removed from the civil service, many were arrested, detained, tortured and some were killed.
- ✓ There was a temporary set back in Kenyan nationalism. This was due to the banning of the KAU, imprisonment of patriots, inter-ethnic hostilities and divisions between the loyal conservatives and the young nationalists. Hence it became difficult to have a united front against colonial rule. Even the future political parties were formed on ethnic or regional basis. These were the KANU and KADU.
- ✓ It delayed the early return of independence. Though at first Kenya was ahead of Tanganyika in terms of political, educational, economic and constitutional development, her independence came much later than that of Tanganyika because of the Mau Mau rebellion. During the period of violent exchanges, no meaningful negotiations could be made for the independence of Kenya.
- ✓ Positively, ended the British intentions of turning Kenya into a white man's country. The political domination of the white settlers came to an end and the British government came in seriously to run the politics of Kenya which it had hitherto left into white settler hands. Without the Mau Mau, Kenya would possibly have been turned into a white man's country like South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.
- ✓ It laid the foundation for self rule. The British came to realise that Kenyans wanted self government. So they carried out political reforms which speeded up the process of independence for example in 1954, as the rebellion raged on, the colonial secretary Oliver Lyttelton introduced a multi racial council of ministers. The first African to the colonial cabinet was appointed was B.A Ohanga from Nyanza province. He became minister for community development. A number of other Kenyans were recruited in the civil service.
- ✓ African political parties were released. As a result of the Mau Mau, the ban which had been put on political parties was lifted in 1955. These parties were at first allowed only at a provincial but later at a national level. Hence in 1956, the Nairobi district African Congress (NDAC) was founded by Argwings Kodhek, in 1957 the

Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party was formed by Tom Mboya; in July 1959 the Kenya National Party was formed and in August the Kenya Independence Movement was formed. These later became- KADU and KANU respectively.

- ✓ It led to land reforms. The Kikuyu and other aggrieved Africans were allocated land and even allowed to grow the cash crops that had originally been restricted. Hence between 1954- 1959, African coffee planting rose from 4,000 to 26,000 acres. By 1960, almost 90,000 Africans (89,000 in 1959) were growing coffee.
- ✓ This led to some improvements in the standard of living, however, land allocation mainly benefited the Home guards those who fought against the Mau Mau, Most Kikuyu were allocated swampy or arid lands.
- ✓ It led to constitutional progress. In 1957, six Africans were elected to the legislative assembly. They included Oginga Odinga, Ronald Ngala, Tom Mboya and Daniel Arap Moi. In 1958, the new colonial secretary Alan Lennox Boyd increased the African membership on the Legco to fourteen elected members plus four special appointees. These Africans used their position on the Legco to demand for speedy independence and the release of political prisoners. They adopted a slogan "Uhuru na Kenyatta", which meant "No Kenyatta, No Independence".
- ✓ It led to the release of political prisoners. For instance in August 1961 Mzee Jomo Kenyatta was released, elected to the Legislative Assembly and made president of the Kenya African National Union (KANU). Not to forget the 173 prisoners who were released by rebels during the height of the Mau Mau rising.
- ✓ The colour bar policy was dropped. After the war, the British government announced plans of removing all sorts of discrimination based on skin colour. The "White Highlands" were opened to Africans and the health of Africans got more funding, Africans were appointed to top posts in the civil service, African cultural development was allowed and Trade Union activities were permitted. Hence an African felt a sense of belonging to his country.
- ✓ It accelerated the independence of other countries. For fear of the re-occurrence of such a disastrous revolt, the British hurried to grant independence to Tanganyika in 1961 and Uganda in 1962. It even made them adjust their policies in Central African Countries like Malawi and Rhodesia. They hurried to send troops there having realised the weakness and vulnerability of white settlers.
- ✓ It cost Britain about 50 million pounds to suppress it. This led to economic strain

on the British and Kenyan tax payer; Temporary economic decline also beset Kenya due to the fleeing of some white investors along with their capital.

- ✓ It challenged ex-service men in all countries of Africa to step up and lead the independence struggles for example In Algeria and Portuguese colonies.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

REASONS WHY THE MAU-MAU REBELLION WAS DEFEATED

Although Africans won the war (due to the positive impact that accrued), they lost the battle (were militarily defeated). This was due to the following reasons:

- ✓ The Mau- Mau fighters had used very old, locally manufactured and rudimentary guns. Some of them fought using pangas, sticks, stones and metal bars. Such weapons couldn't win a war really.
- ✓ The colonial army had up to date weapons, some of which had been applied during the Second World War against Germany. These included armoured vehicles, artilleries, Engfield guns, Lancaster bomber planes. With these, they over powered the Mau Mau guerrillas.
- ✓ There was betrayal by fellow Africans. The British trained some Africans, gave them favours like land and sent them to the bushes to pretend as if they were part of the Mau Mau fighters. These managed to kill and arrest a number of the guerrillas because they were not easy to detect.
- ✓ The nature of the terrain. Though they provided good hiding bases, the ridges/hills also proved a barrier to communication. Since the Mau Mau guerrillas camped on various ridges, it was easy for the British to isolate them and fight them ridge by ridge. Hence ridges were a barrier to effective co-ordination.
- ✓ The British divide and rule policy where by they spread the "anti-revolutionary propaganda" terming the Mau Mau as a Kikuyu tribal affair. They discouraged other tribes from joining the rebellion.
- ✓ The British scorched earth policy. The British plus their African collaborators set forests and gardens on fire. This not only led to the death of some guerrillas but also destroyed their means of survival. Many guerrillas had become accustomed to hiding in nearby forests and farms where they obtained food and took to fellow guerrillas. The scorched earth policy ended this and weakened the fighters. They started living on roots, birds; berries yet some of these were poisonous.
- ✓ Opposition from the learned aristocrats. Most of the rich old men including Kikuyus opposed the use of violence and this undermined the struggle.
- ✓ Lack of KAU support. Since the Mau-Mau fighters were a break away group from the moderate KAU, this prevented full co-operation between the KAU moderates and Mau, Mau radicals (the 40 group). This too weakened the Mau-Mau fighters.

- ✓ The destruction of rebel bases in Nairobi. The Mau Mau had its urban Headquarters at Mathare valley, a slum for Africans. It was used as a channel for new recruits, pistols; medicine and it even had workshops for manufacturing locally made guns. However it was discovered and destroyed by government forces in 1953.
- ✓ The capture of its leaders. During the course of the fighting, Mau-Mau leaders were captured for example Itote (General China) was captured in February 1954 while Dedan Kimathi was captured in October 1956 and hanged. This demoralised the fighters.
- ✓ False protection from their gods. The Mau Mau fighters wrongly believed that the founders of their society. Gikuyu and Mumbi plus other gods and ancestral spirits were fighting on their side.
- ✓ This belief was cemented through a number of oaths and rituals the fighters under went. The oaths gave the fighters psychological courage and many went on the battlefield armed with nothing but courage. Hence they were killed in big numbers and defeated.
- ✓ Lack of foreign support explains the defeat of the Mau Mau. Unlike the Algerian and Angolan nationalists who received financial and military support fellow Africans and the Eastern block, the Mau Mau fighters were disadvantaged. It was a self-reliant movement which was destroyed due to this fact.
- ✓ The British obtained re-enforcement troops from Uganda and even U.K. Among Ugandan commanders against the Mau Mau fighters was the youthful and militarily genius Idi Amin Dada.
- ✓ The timing of the revolt was wrong. This is because the British colonialists were still deeply entrenched in Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda.
- ✓ The area of operation was small; Mau Mau fighters failed to capture large bases and were easily rounded up.
- ✓ Internal rivalries led to disputes, in fighting, delayed decision making and poor organisation. All these led to the defeat of the Mau-Mau.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

THE 1923 DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER

- ✓ This was an important paper in the constitutional development of Kenya. It was issued by the colonial secretary who was the Duke of Devonshire in 1923 in London.
- ✓ This document was aimed at providing solutions to the various grievances (problems) arising from the Asians, Africans and white settlers' communities in Kenya.
- ✓ Whites started flocking to Kenya in 1896 and the Asians came during and after the construction of the Uganda railway. From 1907 bitter conflicts arose among the Asians, whites and Africans.
- ✓ Whites were led by Lord Delamere; Asians were represented by A.M Jeevanjee.

EXPLAIN THE FACTORS THAT LED TO THE ISSUING OF THE 1923 DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER.

- ✓ The Asians wanted to have equal political footing in Kenya with the white settlers. The white settlers had been given positions in the legislative council in 1907 and in 1920, their number had been increased to 11 yet the Asians whose number of population was more, had no representatives in the council.
- ✓ The Asians felt offended by the British restrictions on their immigration into Kenya. They wanted such restrictions lifted/removed
- ✓ The Asians also demanded for ownership of land in Kenya highlands which were regarded exclusively/totally for white settlers.
- ✓ The Asians felt discriminated against in the field of education, politics, and business e.t.c. They called for equal treatment concerning the above.
- ✓ The Africans demanded for the withdrawal of the Kipande system that made them look like prisoners in their own country.
- ✓ They also wanted a reduction in poll tax which had made them poorer yet they did not have a source of income.
- ✓ They complained about the grabbing of their land by the European settlers. They were even restricted from growing cash crops. The Kikuyu were demanding for the return of their land.
- ✓ The Africans demanded for better labour conditions. Many of them worked on European farms under very unbearable conditions.

- ✓ Africans had been denied education and it had remained a privilege of only the Europeans and Asians. Africans therefore demanded for such education opportunities.
- ✓ They also demanded for representation in government because they had been excluded from their country's politics.
- ✓ Much as the white settlers had been given representation in the legislative council by 1907. Their number had increased to 11 by 1920 but still they were demanding for more representations.
- ✓ Whites demanded for separate development in social services like health, education because they did not want to share with Africans and Asians.
- ✓ They demanded for Kenya highlands to remain exclusively/totally for whites.
- ✓ They also wanted the colonial agreement to discourage Africans from growing cash crops so that they could serve as labourers on their farms.
- ✓ They wanted to control Kenya as an independent colony from Britain just like in South Africa and Rhodesia.

WHAT WERE THE TERMS OF THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER OF 1923?

- ✓ Kenya highlands were to be reserved for European settlers only.
- ✓ Asians were allowed to elect 5 members on the legislative council on the same voters'role as the whites.
- ✓ Asians were also to be represented on the municipal council.
- ✓ There was to be no more restriction on Asian immigration into Kenya since they were also subjects of the British imperialism.
- ✓ There was to be no more racial segregation in residential areas and all races to live side by side.
- ✓ A missionary was to be nominated to represent the interests of the Africans on the legislative council.
- ✓ The legislative council consisted of 11 Europeans, 5 Asians and 1 missionary to represent the Africans.
- ✓ The colonial office in London was to exercise direct control over Kenya so as to keep close control and ensure that the interests of the Africans were protected.
- ✓ The paper warned the whites against making future advances towards self rule.
- ✓ It stated that Kenya was primarily an African country and therefore African

interests were to be given first priority.

- ✓ The white settlers would have no further constitutional privileges.
- ✓ All racial groups were to gradually work towards self rule.

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE WHITE PAPER ON THE PEOPLES OF KENYA?

The results were political, social and economic in nature which affected the people of Kenya positively or negatively.

- ✓ The settlers were disappointed because they had hoped to gain political control which they very much demanded.
- ✓ However, the settlers still struggled to control the government by having settlers as the majority the legislative council and financial control.
- ✓ The Asians were also disappointed because they were not allowed to settle in Kenya highlands. Similarly, they were not granted political equality with the Europeans. As a result, the Asians were refused to hold elections and take up their seat in the legislative council until 1933.
- ✓ The Asians refused to pay separate taxes which were not similar to those of the Europeans and they continued to voice their political and social dissatisfaction against the inequality.
- ✓ This paper recognized the contribution made by the settler community towards the economic development of Kenya.
- ✓ The paper also indirectly confirmed Kenya as a settler colony and this increased the number of white settlers.
- ✓ The free immigration policy resulted in many traders pouring into Kenya. This became a major force in Kenya's economic development.
- ✓ The paper failed to address land and labour problems. Africans continued providing labour on settler farms, a thing they hated.
- ✓ Due to increased influx of immigrants, the East African high commission was established to promote co operation between Africans, Asians and the white settlers.
- ✓ The grievances led to the formation of armed groups like the Mau Mau that championed the struggle for Kenya's independence which was eventually attained in 1963.
- ✓ It fostered unity between the Africans and Asians because the paper affected them equally since it favoured white settlers against them.
- ✓ It exposed the intentions of the white settlers in Kenya which was turning the country into a white settler's colony.
- ✓ The aim of the white paper was to declare Kenya as an African country which was ultimately fulfilled because Africans were educated and trained for future responsibilities.

- ✓ In 1931, African membership on the legislative council was granted through the native council
- ✓ The papers prevented the Europeans from having constitutional privileges and were obliged to accept Kenya as a multi-racial society.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

- ✓ White settlers were a group of Europeans who were invited by the British colonial government in Kenya under Commissioner Sir Charles Eliot.
- ✓ Kenya became a British colony in 1895 and immediately White settlers started arriving in 1896
- ✓ .These came from Britain, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa.

WHY DID THE WHITE SETTLERS COME TO KENYA? OR GIVE REASONS WHY KENYA DEVELOPED AS A SETTLER COLONY

- ✓ Kenya was able to speed up its economic development through cash crop growing. This was made possible due to the availability of fertile soil in places like Kenya highlands.
- ✓ The presence of a good network of the railway which apart from easing transportation of settlers, Kenya was able to pay for the cost of administration by use of the revenue collected from the railway.
- ✓ Kenya highlands had a cool conducive climate, suitable for European settlement and farming
- ✓ The Devonshire white paper of 1923 that had given exclusive rights to the whites to settle. This encouraged the settlers to come.
- ✓ The British were under obligation to reward the ex-soldiers of World War I by giving them conducive a settlement.
- ✓ Kenya being a crown colony provided the best alternative to settle the British.
- ✓ Kenya's proximity to the sea, coupled with developed means of transport, eased the transportation of produce and these encouraged settlers to come.
- ✓ Colonial governors like Sir Charles Elliot, Lord Delamere, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir James Sadler encouraged a number of settlers to come.
- ✓ The colonial government had a policy that gave settlers liberty to grab more land

from Africans. This encouraged more settlers to come.

- ✓ Since Kenya was a crown colony, land was sold to whoever could afford and since the white settlers had more money, they could acquire as much land as they could.
- ✓ The mineral discovery in South Africa between 1867 – 1885 encouraged the settlers to rush to Kenya with the hope of discovering minerals in Kenya too.
- ✓ The second Anglo-Boer war in South Africa caused a lot of destruction that forced many settlers to look for settlements prospects in Kenya.
- ✓ Because the Africans in Kenya were prohibited from growing cash crops, they were left poor and desperate with only the alternative of providing labour on settler farms thereby contributing to the development of settler economy.
- ✓ Kenya highlands had been sparsely populated. This encouraged more settlers to come to Kenya.
- ✓ The construction of the Uganda railway line which reduced transport costs made settlers come in large numbers,
- ✓ The presence of cheap labour in Kenya since most Kenyans were poor and unemployed
- ✓ Whites wanted to exploit East African land since they were regarded as lazy and unable to develop it.
- ✓ The transfer of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to the interior (Nairobi) in 1907 increased economic opportunities in the interior.
- ✓ The nomadic way of life of the Kenyans that would leave large chunks of land vacant to be occupied by white settlers.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WHAT PROBLEMS WERE FACED BY THE WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA?

- ✓ Hostilities of some African tribes like the Maasai and Nandi who constantly raided cattle and farm produces.
- ✓ Pests and diseases like the East Coast fever that attacked cattle and Rust which attacked wheat.
- ✓ They lacked funds to carry out large scale farming which affected cultivation of crops like tea and rubber that needed large plantations.
- ✓ They lacked support from the colonial government because the government was pre-occupied with reducing the cost of administration and regaining the money

- spent on the construction of the railway.
- ✓ They faced competition from imported products into Kenya.
 - ✓ There were some areas in Kenya where the settlers inhabited but which were infertile with unfavourable climate.
 - ✓ Undeveloped transport and communication network since the railway was not constructed or connected to all the areas.
 - ✓ They spent a lot of money and time on experimental growing of cash crops, some which failed. Africans were not willing to sell their land to the whites.
 - ✓ It was not until the government grabbed land by force that settlers began getting land

WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE SETTLERS IN KENYA?

- ✓ Cash crop economy was introduced and cash crops like coffee, pyrethrum, sisal and wheat were grown for export.
- ✓ It led to the introduction of plantation farming among the Africans which brought income and improved the standard of living of Kenyans.
- ✓ Introduction of modern methods of farming like the use of fertilizers and manure which improved yields and consequently increased earnings.
- ✓ Settler farming led to political agitation by the African nationals for independence. They formed groups like the Mau Mau which opposed the demands of the settlers like prohibition of cash crop growing by Africans, exclusive representation on the legislative council e.t.c.
- ✓ Employment was provided to people on farms which led to improved standard of living.
- ✓ Kenya was able to raise revenue and run its own government without the help of the British government.
- ✓ It also led to the development of communication lines e.g. the Uganda railway was extended to Kitale, Fort Itall, Nanyuki and this railway line was eventually able to pay for the cost of administration.
- ✓ The revenue raised from the economic activities of the settlers was used to put up social infrastructure like roads, health centres, schools e.t.c.
- ✓ Exotic breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs were introduced into East Africa.
- ✓ They made use of land that was previously idle and uncultivated to establish farms which improved Kenya's economy.
- ✓ It created labour problems. The payment for labour was kind and not cash e.g. in return for living on settler's land, Africans had to give 180 days of free labour each year.

- ✓ Africans lost the best of their land which was taken by the settlers.
- ✓ Africans were pushed to reserves like Ngong and Laikipia.
- ✓ Indigenous people were prohibited from the cultivation of certain crops like coffee, until after the First World War when there was change of policy.
- ✓ There was also introduction of the hut tax which forced Africans to work on settler farms in order to get money for tax payment.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

WRITE BRIEFLY ABOUT LORD DELAMERE (1900 – 1931)

- ✓ He is believed to have come from South Africa and his real name was Hugh Cholmondeley. He is said to have been a tough hot tempered man who established himself as one of the settlers in Kenya.
- ✓ Lord Delamere first came on a hunting expedition in 1896. It was then that he admired the climate and got attracted by the great potential of the country.
- ✓ In 1903, he decided that Kenya highlands were suitable for white settlement. He then formed the Planters' and Farmer's Association known as the Colonialist Association.
- ✓ He bought 100,000 acres of land at Njoro and embarked on sheep rearing programme. This scheme however failed, due to mineral deficiency in the soil.
- ✓ He then turned to cattle rearing which also failed because of the East Coast fever which attacked the cattle.
- ✓ He then undertook Arable farming and planted wheat which was also attacked by Rust, a wheat disease.
- ✓ He then embarked on experimenting the breeding of a rust resistance variety and eventually, yields improved.
- ✓ After this success, he again turned to stock farming and by 1914, his farm at Gil Gil was a success and other farmers began copying him.
- ✓ In 1905, he became chairman of a committee to consider land laws so that Kenya could become a white settler colony.
- ✓ In 1910, he was one of the settlers that formed the Convention of Association that forced their will on government.
- ✓ They wanted forced labour and the expulsion of Indians.
- ✓ In March 1923, he led a delegation of settlers to a conference that resulted in the signing of the Devonshire white paper that settled land and political conflicts among the different races in Kenya.
- ✓ In 1923, he began dairy farming after having abandoned stock farming.
- ✓ In 1925, he established the Kenya co-operative society and encouraged other farmers to do the same.
- ✓ Lord Delamere died in 1931 but is much remembered as the father of modern farming in Kenya.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918)

- ✓ The first global war broke out on 28th July 1914, when Austria- Hungary declared war on Serbia. Soon all the European countries found themselves joining this war.
- ✓ Germany sided with Austria- Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria while Serbia sided with Russia, Britain, U.S.A and France.
- ✓ Despite the fact that this was primarily a European war, people in East Africa found themselves joining on the side of the colonizing powers.

WHY WAS EAST AFRICA INVOLVED?

- ✓ Britain and Germany were the major warlords in Europe and had colonies in East Africa. East Africa was therefore involved because of extended conflicts and suspicion.
- ✓ There was a lot of conflict and mistrust since in the German and British colonies were adjacent to each other. Each country was suspicious that the other would soon attack her colonial interest nearby.
- ✓ Britain was forced to join the war because of strategic reasons. She wanted to use East Africa to protect her colonial interest in North Africa and the Middle East.
- ✓ Germany provoked Britain into war well aware that this was the only way she could drive her attention and resources from the war in Europe.
- ✓ The British wanted to disorganize the German colonies before they could attack the British areas of interest.
- ✓ Britain and Germany that were involved in fighting had colonies in East Africa. These colonies were therefore under military obligation to provide troops to their colonial master.
- ✓ The fighting powers (Germany and Britain) did not have enough troops. They therefore had to run to their colonies for more fighters.
- ✓ Even before the war started, some Africans were already serving in the colonial armies like the Kings' African Rifles (K.A.R) definitely had to fight in the interest of colonial masters.
- ✓ The colonial power recruited Africans into their armies with the intentions of using them as human shields in the war.
- ✓ The settlers joined the war because they wanted to maintain their position in East

Africa.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

GIVE THE EFFECTS OF THE 1ST WORLD WAR

The war had a number of social, political and economic effects on East Africa but most of these were negative and affected mostly Tanzania where the war took place.

- ✓ The war severely disrupted economic activities in the three countries. This was due to the fact that fighting brought every economic activity to a standstill.
- ✓ Agriculture greatly declined. European plantations were greatly destroyed or abandoned in order to concentrate on the war. African trade and cultivation was equally affected resulting to famine.
- ✓ Trade and commerce also suffered greatly during the war. The war situation couldn't allow trade to go on. In the end people lost the source of their economic power and became poor.
- ✓ Lives were lost. Many Africans, Europeans and Asians were killed, wounded and others permanently disabled during the war campaigns.
- ✓ There was massive destruction of property e.g. villages, building bridges, railway lines and towns that took years to build were all destroyed in four years.
- ✓ There was an outbreak of diseases like small pox, meningitis, plague and venereal diseases like syphilis. These were brought by the returning soldiers.
- ✓ The war brought a lot of suffering, misery and anarchy; families were destabilized as men had to leave their families (women and children) to go to the war front.
- ✓ After the war, the influx of European settlers into East Africa increased. These were mostly ex-soldiers which meant loss of land by the Africans.
- ✓ With increased European settlement in Kenya, settlers started agitating for political power i.e. representation in government.
- ✓ African attitudes towards Europeans changed. Many Africans became critical of European rule hence rise of nationalism.
- ✓ Ranks and medals were awarded to those who successfully fought in the war thereby creating a new class of ex-service men.
- ✓ The war ended with the defeat of Germany in 1918. She was forced to surrender all her overseas colonies including Tanganyika to a newly formed League of Nations.

- ✓ Rwanda and Burundi were also transferred to Belgium from East Africa. The whole of East Africa territory came under the British. A number of reforms were instituted e.g. Donald Cameron introduced indirect rule to replace direct rule in Tanganyika.
- ✓ There was increased exploitation because the British wanted to compensate their loss in the war.

SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945)

- ✓ Western democrats had learnt how catastrophic war could be and endeavoured to bring peace in Europe at all cost. Despite their efforts, another bloody war broke out on 3rd September 1939.
- ✓ Once again, Germany under Adolf Hitler was the aggressor. She was supported by Italy and Japan against Britain, Russia, France and later USA, Ethiopia, Burma and South Africa.
- ✓ At first East Africa was not involved since it was a European war but soon after Italy had occupied Somalia in 1940, East Africa found herself joining the war to the side of Britain and the war went on up to 18th May 1945.

WHY WAS EAST AFRICA INVOLVED IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR?

- ✓ East Africa was under the colonial rule of some of the warlords. She was therefore under military obligation to support her colonial master Britain.
- ✓ Some Germans in Tanganyika supported Hitler hoping that Tanganyika would return to Germany. Britain had to make sure this did not happen.
- ✓ Germany and Britain were opponents and had East Africa as part of their colonies. Therefore it was no surprise that East Africa fought in the war.
- ✓ Africans had performed quite well in the First World War. This encouraged them to join the Second World War.
- ✓ Italy included Somalia, Eritrea and Ethiopia. The presence of such a power in such an area threatened the British in East Africa inevitably forcing them to come in to protect East Africa against possible Italian attack.
- ✓ In June 1940, Italy joined the war on the side of Germany forcing Britain to also join and even station war battalions on the Somali border. General Allan Cunningham led the British army against the Italians in Somalia.
- ✓ The Italians were defeated and even driven out of Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea.

By December 1941, Italy had surrendered.

- ✓ More tension was created when more troops were passed into Kenya from Nigeria, Gold Coast (Ghana), South Africa and India. As more troops poured in, it became increasingly difficult to escape the war.
- ✓ East Africa was directly included in the ending of the war. She contributed money to her colonial master Britain for the war, which had now spread to almost the whole world.
- ✓ Later (1943) Japan joined the war. This worried the British who wanted to protect the Indian Ocean and their interests in India.
- ✓ Because of this, the number of KAR battalions was expanded to thirty. Many Africans were encouraged to join the war.
- ✓ On 8th May 1945, Germany was utterly defeated and forced to surrender. This marked the end of the war.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)

OUTLINE THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON EAST AFRICA

- ✓ The effects of the war were both positive and negative.
- ✓ Many people were killed, wounded and others were permanently crippled in the military campaigns in Somalia, Burma, Ethiopia, India e.t.c.
- ✓ For those who were killed, families weren't compensated.
- ✓ Many people were forcefully recruited to KAR army and forced to fight in foreign land like Madagascar and India.
- ✓ Trade was disrupted and exports declined for example Ugandan coffee and cotton fell in prices and many people lost their businesses.
- ✓ Because all man power was devoted to fighting the war, there was a decline in food production.
- ✓ There was misery and suffering for family members whose heads went to fight in the wars.
- ✓ On return, many ex-service men could not get proper settlement. Many wanted to settle in towns and get white collar jobs and on failing to get these jobs, they ended up joining the militant Mau Mau movement.
- ✓ Many of the ex-soldiers on return spear headed a campaign of chasing out foreigners e.g. General China, the leader of the Mau Mau movement was a World

War II ex-service man.

- ✓ Educated Africans like Jomo Kenyatta and Julius Nyerere were inspired by the war to mobilise the masses and fight for self rule in their respective countries. Many were imprisoned. In Tanganyika, those who tried to challenge the new British administration were arrested and imprisoned.
- ✓ Africans realized that Europeans were not as strong as they thought. The myth that the white man is invincible was therefore destroyed since they were seen dying in the battle field as Africans.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Nationalism refers to the application of strong feeling for independence and to overthrow colonialism.
- ✓ It is the desire by a given group of people to achieve political, economic and social independence.
- ✓ This is the desire for self rule that related much with love for one's country.

WHAT FACTORS LED TO THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ The existence of independent states of East Africa e.g. the independence of Tanzania was an example to Uganda and Kenya
- ✓ The formation of UN that replaced the League of Nations. The UN was against colonialism and encouraged the Africans to rise against it.
- ✓ The role of educated Africans in East Africa. Such people on most cases provided leadership for nationalistic movements e.g. Nyerere, Kenyatta, e.t.c.
- ✓ The contribution of the Second World War veterans who fought against the Europeans.
- ✓ The growth of urbanization in East Africa. This improved on the standards of living of Africans in Africa who never liked colonialism.
- ✓ The rise of USA and USSR as super powers after the Second World War.
- ✓ The role played by African politicians like Nyerere, Kenyatta, and Fred Kubai e.t.c. these mobilized anti colonialist movements.
- ✓ The role played by political parties in East Africa. They put much pressure on the Europeans e.g. UNC, UPC, KANU, TANU e.t.c.
- ✓ The independence of Ghana in 1957 under Nkrumah who stirred for the

independence of other African countries Uganda inclusive.

- ✓ World War II also played a great role to the raise of East African nationalism e.g. it exposed the ex-soldiers to the concepts of liberty, equality and independence. It destroyed the belief that whites are superior.
- ✓ High rate of poverty after World War, forced many ex-soldiers to form nationalistic movements like the Mau Mau.
- ✓ High level of unemployment was also a factor. This made Africans to form mass political movements to demand for better labour conditions
- ✓ Influence of Christian missionaries. They used to stress the principle of equality of all men. This encouraged Africans to rise up and fight for their rights.
- ✓ The independence of India in 1948. This awakened East Africans to fight for their independence since the conditions in India were the same as those of East Africa.
- ✓ The development of national languages e.g. Swahili in Tanzania, English in Kenya and Uganda. This solved the language barrier problem and eased communication among the nationalists.
- ✓ Formation of co-operative movements in Uganda. This became a platform to those who wanted to air out their grievances and discontent against the colonial governments.
- ✓ The migration of people from villages to towns. This exposed them to new ideas.
- ✓ Need to defend land among the East Africans. This also led to the formation of nationalistic movements in Uganda e.t.c.
- ✓ The domination of trade by the Asian (Indians). This forced the Africans to fight for their share of trade.
- ✓ Segregation against the Africans especially in Kenya. E.g. when they had to move with a Kipande and not to stay in towns yet Kenya was their country.
- ✓ Early economic developments in East Africa were also a factor. This made people to finance liberation struggles.
- ✓ The return of Africans who had been studying abroad also influenced the political direction of their respective countries towards independence. These included Nyerere and Jomo Kenyatta.
- ✓ In Kenya, the Kikuyu and Luo generated a lot of revenue after breaking into retail business owned by the Asians.
- ✓ The spread of socialism and communism. Prominent communist countries like

USSR and China were anti colonialist and therefore influenced African countries towards socialism and gave military support to countries like Tanganyika that were willing to adopt it.

- ✓ There was anti colonial pressure from USA and Russia towards Portugal, France and Britain to decolonize. Their influence was eased by the fact that they were key members in the United Nations Organisation.
- ✓ The growth of PAN Africanism gave massive support to African national movements. This brought the nations of Africa to Africans.

WHAT WERE THE PROBLEMS FACED BY NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Political parties that were formed were not on a national basis. Some Africans collaborated with the whites against their fellow Africans.
- ✓ There was a strong opposition from the colonial master to wards those who were trying to advocate for political independence such as the colonial government in Kenya disorganized and banned political parties like KANU and also killed some nationalists.
- ✓ Lack of organisation among the East Africans i.e. they were disunited instead. Africans lacked clear leadership. This was evident in Kenya where the nationalists were divided into two that is KANU and KADU.
- ✓ The British system of indirect rule in East Africa was also a problem to nationalism.
- ✓ There was general lack of funds to finance nationalistic movements such as arms and ammunitions..
- ✓ Low level of education and tribal thinking among the Africans which made it difficult to explain the need for independence.
- ✓ Poor communication and movement systems that were in East Africa by then.
- ✓ Language barrier that affected African co-ordination. There was lack of a uniform language in some countries such as Uganda where different languages were used.
- ✓ The death of capable leaders of national movements such as General Chinain Kenya.
- ✓ Religious differences among the East Africa people which was created by the Christian missionaries among their converts making it hard for them to come together and fight for common national cause.
- ✓ Nationalists over concentrated in urban centres thereby ignoring the support from the rural people.
- ✓ Colonialists used the divide and rule method that weakened African unity.

- ✓ Colonialists were superior in skills and equipments than Africans.
- ✓ Domination of the Europeans of the political life of the Africans.
- ✓ The hostile attitude of the colonial government which discouraged or even banned African political party activities.
- ✓ The detention of some leaders by the Europeans Disunity among the nationalists e.g. in Kenya,
- ✓ There were conflicts between KADU and KANU
- ✓ There were also clashes between personalities in East Africa e.g. Obote and Edward Mutesa over who should spearhead the acquisition of independence.
- ✓ Differences in the way of achieving independence for example in Kenya. Some nationalists like Mau-Mau preferred violence and others peaceful means.
- ✓ Some countries like Uganda lacked acceptable leaders with strong local loyalty. Apollo Milton Obote was opposed by Buganda because he came from the north.

THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ A political party is an association of people whose main aim is acquiring state power.
- ✓ The political parties formed in the early days of East Africa included KANU and KADU for Kenya, TANU and TADU for Tanzania, UNC, PP, DP, UPC, KY e.t.c. for Uganda.
- ✓ Most of these parties were formed and dominated by the educated Africans.

WHY WERE POLITICAL PARTIES FORMED IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ To seek power through democratic elections or by revolution.
- ✓ To fight for the independence of the Africans in East Africa.
- ✓ Parties were also formed as a result of pressure of colonial rule on the Africans in East Africa.
- ✓ The influence from the first and Second World War i.e. these wars acted as an example in the struggle for independence.
- ✓ The existence of ex-soldiers who were redundant after war. They saw political parties as the only alternative for survival.
- ✓ Parties were also formed to fight against European domination and discrimination.
- ✓ They were also to act as a mouth piece i.e. to express the African interest and governance.
- ✓ The rise of African nationalism in the late 19th century. This was when Africans

desired to rule themselves.

- ✓ The influence of PAN African movements in the world. This was also to make Africans rule themselves.
- ✓ The existence of colonial rule with all its evils was also a factor;.
- ✓ They were also formed to extend political rights to Africans.
- ✓ The high level of poverty and unemployment caused the formation of political parties.
- ✓ Political parties were also formed as a basis of unity for Africans in East Africa.
- ✓ Parties were also formed to fight against European exploitation against African resources.
- ✓ Parties were also formed to release African nationalists who had been imprisoned.
- ✓ The existence of young educated Africans who gave leadership role in political party formation.

WHAT FACTORS LED TO THE DELAY OF PARTY FORMATION IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Tribalism: This was because most parties were formed on tribal lines and therefore furthered the interest of only their tribes
- ✓ Lack of a national language. Swahili is not so dominant in most parts of Uganda while English is spoken in a few areas of Tanganyika and Kenya. This affected co-ordination of people from different parts of the country.
- ✓ The British policy of indirect rule. The different political structures of Africans were disorganized by the application of indirect rule in their respective kingdoms.
- ✓ Collaboration of some local people united the colonialists while it disunited the Africans. The existence of quarrels and conflicts among the collaborators
- ✓ Lack of funds for political party formation and activities. Strong level of illiteracy among the natives in East Africa.
- ✓ Religious conflicts like in Buganda which resulted to most political parties being formed on religious lines. Most of the people were dominated and docile.
- ✓ Low levels of mobilization of the masses. Problem of the media or the lack of it made communication difficult to reach different parts of East Africa.
- ✓ Existence of many local issues mixed with national ones e.g. the Buganda agreement of 1900 and lost counties of Bunyoro.

WHAT WERE THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN EAST AFRICA?

- ✓ Shortage of capital for mobilization.
- ✓ Lack of popular support from the majority of Africans.
- ✓ Language barrier that affected communication.
- ✓ Hostility from colonial governments in various countries.
- ✓ Underdeveloped transport and infrastructures to facilitate the works of political parties.
- ✓ Religious differences especially parties formed on religious lines.
- ✓ The British policy of divide and rule.
- ✓ Tribalism e.g. among the members of KANU.
- ✓ Imprisonment of political leaders e.g. Kenyatta.
- ✓ Loss of lives during the mobilization
- ✓ The Buganda kingdom with its Lukiiko. It was a problem because Buganda

wanted to be a state within a state

- ✓ . Lack of leadership especially in Uganda.
- ✓ High levels of illiteracy especially in Buganda.
- ✓ The undeveloped roads and lack of vehicles.
- ✓ Telephone services were also lacking.
- ✓ Lack of a natural character and a serious program.
- ✓ Disunity e.g. in Kenya between the KANU and KADU Clashes between personalities especially for political party leadership.
- ✓ Closure of the parties e.g. TANU
- ✓ They lacked grass root leaders Lack of freedom of expression and to organize

OUTLINE THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN EAST AFRICA

- ✓ Political parties contributed to the attainment of independence of various countries e.g. TANU for Tanzania, KANU for Kenya, UPC for Uganda e.t.c
- ✓ They created unity among tribes such as different tribes could come together to form a National party like KANU.
- ✓ Led to the recognition of various states in East Africa nationally and internationally.
- ✓ Contributed to the establishment of universal suffrage in various countries of East Africa
- ✓ They fought for the attainment of freedom for their respective countries.
- ✓ Developments of education in the different countries to enable people know their rights.
- ✓ Contributed to the attainment of republican status by various countries.
- ✓ Contributed to the development of agriculture schemes e.g. Kibimba rice scheme, Busitema agricultural college e.t.c. hospitals, roads, schools e.t.c.
- ✓ Contributed to the development of infrastructures e.g. hospitals, roads, schools e.t.c.
- ✓ Led to the mobilisation of masses nation wide. Organised boycotts, demonstrations and riots towards self rule.
- ✓ Fought for freedom in their various countries.
- ✓ Educated the masses about their rights in various countries.
- ✓ Acted as platforms for explaining the colonial ills to the people through local languages.

- ✓ Through pressure, Africans were able to get white collar jobs.
- ✓ Fought for political, social and economic development of Africans Organised conferences, rallies, meetings which were especially aimed at development.
- ✓ Groomed East African politicians especially in the early days e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Julius Nyerere, Milton Obote, Grace Ibingira e.t.c.

KABAKA CRISIS OF 1953

- ✓ This was a political misunderstanding between the British governor Sir Andrew Cohen and the Kabaka of Buganda Muteesa II.
- ✓ This created tension fear and suspicious between the two gentlemen.
- ✓ This led to the deportation of the kabaka to England on 30th Nov 1953 because he had failed to fulfil the demands of the Buganda agreement of 1900.
- ✓ However, this did not threat the Baganda but it instead strengthened them and they became firm and demanded for the return of their king.
- ✓ The situation was non violent but it raised the tempers of the Baganda hence the term "Kabaka Crisis" of 1953.

WHAT LED TO THE KABAKA CRISIS OF 1953?

- ✓ The rising issue of the establishment the East African Federation i.e merging of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika where the Baganda were not ready to see their kingdom merged with other areas to form the federation as this would mean loss of independence.
- ✓ The Kabaka refusal to co-operate with British colonial government.
- ✓ The refusal of the Baganda and the Lukiiko to send a representative to the LEGCO as this would mean placing Buganda on the same level with other regions such as Ankole, Tooro Busoga etc.
- ✓ The need by the Baganda to have self rule from the British protectorate.
- ✓ The violation of some of the terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement by the Baganda annoyed the British.
- ✓ The deportation of the Kabaka by the British was also a factor.
- ✓ Disagreement within the Lukiiko on to the relation of the Baganda and the British.
- ✓ The delicate relationship between Buganda and the rest of Uganda.
- ✓ The British need to make the Baganda equal with other tribes of which the Baganda never wanted.

- ✓ The Baganda need for a federal status of government from the British was also a cause.
- ✓ The determination of the Lukiiko members to resist the British was also a cause.
- ✓ The British interest to have a full control over the whole of Uganda.
- ✓ The formation of Kabaka Yekka (KY) as a party gave morale to the Baganda to die for their Kabaka.
- ✓ The growth of nationalism among the Baganda was also another cause.
- ✓ The personal difference between the British governor sir Andrew Cohen and Mutesa II was also a cause.
- ✓ The withdrawal of the co-operation between the Baganda and the colonial government after the East African federation issue.
- ✓ The demand among the Baganda for separate independence from the colonial government.
- ✓ The formation of UNC as a party that aimed to unite all people towards self rule f which the Baganda never wanted.
- ✓ The Buganda's refusal to choose a successor after the deportation of the Kabaka their voice "we want our Kabaka back"
- ✓ The demand made by the kabaka that Buganda's issues to be handled by the foreign office in London which was a vote of no confidence to the governor that he could not handle Buganda's issues.
- ✓ This was worsen by the kabaka's failure to co-operate with the protectorate government despite several meetings with the governor, Sir Andrew Cohen.

WHAT STEPS WERE TAKEN TO END THIS CRISIS?

- ✓ The British declared a state of emergency in Buganda and that any law would work in time without consulting the Kabaka.
- ✓ A delegation was sent to London to plead for Kabaka and it included Elidadi Mulira, Thomas Makumbi and Apollo Kilonde.,
- ✓ An Austrian professor Keith Cook was sent to look into the issue of the Kabaka simply because he could listen to both the Africans and the Whites.
- ✓ In 1954 June 22nd, there was a conference held at Namirembe to set off the crisis and some of the delegates included Bishop Kiwanuka, Kasule and Masagazi.
- ✓ The Baganda were to elect members to the LEGCO with out British interference.

- ✓ The ministers of the Buganda government were to be empowered accordingly.
- ✓ The Kabaka was to be constitutional but not hereditary and his period of office was 7 years.
- ✓ On 7th October 1955, Mutesa II returned from exile and was given heroic welcome.
- ✓ A new agreement was signed in 10th October 1955 between the Baganda and the British in Mengo and agreed not to invade each other.

OUTLINE THE EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS

- ✓ Following the deportation of the Kabaka, a state of emergency was declared in Buganda.
- ✓ The Baganda were hated by the British due to their demand for independence.
- ✓ There was increased demand by the Baganda for their Kabaka from exile as a hero.
- ✓ There were negotiations between the Baganda and the British.
- ✓ Buganda was without a king for almost a period of 2 years.
- ✓ It enabled the Baganda to obtain a federal status of government in the 1962 constitution.
- ✓ The whole of Buganda got incited against the British rule.
- ✓ There was demand by the British for a new agreement just because the 1900 was greatly amended.
- ✓ Kabaka's powers were greatly reduced after the crisis.
- ✓ Buganda was to remain part of Uganda and members of the Legco The Saza (county councils) were to organize the election of the Lukiiko.
- ✓ After the crisis the idea of the East African federation was dropped.
- ✓ There were no any other constitutional changes to take place for a period of 7 years.
- ✓ The Lukiiko and the office of the Katikiro (prime minister) were strengthened as a result of the crisis.
- ✓ There was the formation of the Kabaka Yekka (king alone) as a party.
- ✓ There was the violation of the 1900 agreement by the British and the Baganda.
- ✓ There was increased riots by the Baganda to demand for the British to withdrawal from Buganda and wide spread cries.

- ✓ The crisis provided the basis for the formation political parties e.g. D.P 1956 and UPC1960.
- ✓ There was political development in Uganda which led to the acquisition of independence in1962.
- ✓ After the crisis, all men allowed their beards to grow wild and wear black cloth as signs ofmourning for Kabaka"s deportation.
- ✓ The Kabaka"s refusal to co –operate with the British led to his deportation in England.
- ✓ The deportation made the Kabaka become e hero in the eyes of the Baganda.
- ✓ The return of the Kabaka gave courage to the Baganda not to join other region to theLegco.

(Conclusion to be given individually by students)