

THE ROLE OF CHARTERED COMPANIES IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA

- They provided the initial skilled man power for the administration of their areas of influence e.g. captain Fredrick Lugard (IBEACO) and Captain Karl Peters (GEACO).
- The traders financed the colonial administration on behalf of their respective home government e.g. I.B.E.A.CO on behalf of the British government.
- The traders fought and defeated rebellious societies e.g. IBEACO defeated Bunyoro, Nandi and Maasai while the G.E.A.CO fought /defeated the Abushiri Arabs.
- The traders also developed transport and communication networks e.g. IBEACO constructed Murram roads and even designed the plan for the Uganda railway.
- They undertook businesses that generated funds that supported colonialism e.g. they encouraged people to grow cash crops.
- They constructed administrative posts, forts and garrisons which were later used by the colonial government e.g. at Old Kampala, Naivasha, Machakos e.t.c.
- They created security organs which improved on internal security e.g. IBEACO built a private army which was later used in the colonization of Uganda.
- They helped in the effective abolition of slave trade and establishments of legitimate trade.
- The Chartered companies protected Christian missionaries who were also colonial agents e.g. IBEACO'S private army always provided security to the Church Missionary society.
- Chartered companies also provided their home governments with information about the economic potential of East Africa e.g. IBEACO reported about the fertile soils of Uganda and the Kenya highlands which later attracted colonialists.
- They signed treaties with the local people that were later used by their home government to occupy E. Africa e.g. IBEACO signed treaties with the Baganda, Kikuyu and Masai.
- The chartered companies called on their home governments as a result of failure to administer e.g. when IBEACO ran bankrupt that called on the British government to take over.
- The traders only settled in areas where their colonial governments had economic interests so that it would be easy for the colonialists to settle with in East Africa.
- The rivalry between IBEACO and GEACO forced them to sign the Anglo - German agreement of 1890 (Heligoland treaty) which practically eroded the independence of E.Africa.
- Company officials strongly campaigned for the retention of their areas of influence e.g. captain Lugard Fredrick strongly supported Britain to colonize Uganda because IBEACO had done all the underground work.

PROBLEMS FACED BY CHARTED COMPANIES / TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA.

- Tropical diseases e.g. malaria and Sleeping Sickness always claimed the lives of many traders making their work difficult.
- Harsh Climatic conditions e.g. too much rain, sunshine while some areas were too dry e.g. Taru desert in Kenya.
- Language barrier mainly because East Africa had many tribes which used different languages.

- Poor transport and communication in East Africa also hindered the work of the traders.
- Wild animals e.g. lions and leopards that were many at the time also made their work difficult.
- Frequent rebellions also frustrated the traders making their work difficult e.g. IBEACO faced resistance from Bunyoro, Masai, and Baganda.
- Geographical barriers e.g. Mountains, Lakes, Forests e.t.c made their movements very difficult.
- Theft of their property by the porters and guides also affected the work of the traders in the interior.
- Lack of funds i.e. the companies lacked a steady source of income to meet the costs of administration.
- Some of the African chiefs were reluctant to trade with the companies and they imposed heavy taxes.
- There was rivalry between the different companies of the Europeans e.g. IBEACO always rivaled GEACO.
- Lack of man power i.e. the companies lacked effective and good administrators because the company officials were few.
- The companies also lacked enough supplies e.g. food, drugs and clothes because it was difficult to get them from their home government.
- The companies also lacked proper communication between their headquarters in Europe and their headquarters in East Africa.
- The companies always faced strong opposition from the Swahili and Arab slave traders who were always armed with guns.
- IBEACO involved itself in the politics /religious wars in Buganda and this strained the company's budget because the wars were very expensive to fund.

SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- The word scramble refers to the rush by European powers to acquire colonies in East Africa.
- Partition refers to the division of East African territories among European countries i.e.
 - Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar for Britain and
 - Tanganyika for Germany.

Reasons for the scramble and partition of East Africa

- ❖ Need for raw materials i.e. most Europeans nations wanted to control areas of cheap raw materials to feed their 'hungry' industries back home e.g. cash crops and minerals.
- ❖ There was the need to secure profitable market overseas for the European goods which had over flooded the European markets.
- ❖ There was need to secure areas where surplus capital would be invested i.e. the industrial revolution had generated a lot of wealth for the Europeans who wanted to set up plantations and exploit minerals.
- ❖ There was need to resettle the excess population in Europe especially the slaves who had become useless after the invention of machines.

- ❖ The strategic importance of River Nile also forced European powers to scramble for East Africa i.e. after Britain had occupied Egypt; she wanted to control all the countries through which R. Nile passed i.e. Uganda and Sudan while Kenya was to provide an inlet for Uganda at the coast.
- ❖ King Leopold's activities in Congo i.e. The Belgians had gained a lot of wealth from the minerals and forest resources in the Congo and this forced other European powers e.g. Germany and Britain to rush to E. A so as to exploit her resources.
- ❖ Mineral discovery in S. Africa in 1867 by the Dutch also forced other European powers to rush to E. Africa with the hope of exploiting minerals.
- ❖ The growth of nationalism in Europe created the need for international recognition and prestige among European countries i.e. a country with many colonies was considered great and superior.
- ❖ Power imbalance in Europe also created a need for colonies e.g. after the 1870—1871 Franco - Prussian war France lost her mineral rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. This caused her to rush to Africa to compensate for her loss and similar Germany and Britain could not sit back.
- ❖ The Berlin conference of 1884 — 1885 also increased the need for colonies by European powers i.e. it was a platform that was used to divide African territories among European super powers.
- ❖ The European powers had a desire of stamping out slave trade which they regarded as evil and a crime against humanity.
- ❖ European powers wanted to spread Christianity because they didn't want to see Africans go to hell. I.e. E. Africa was seen as a place where seeds of Christianity would be sown.
- ❖ Europeans also wanted to civilize Africans who were considered backward and barbaric and this was to be done through the introduction to western Education.

COURSE OF THE PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- The partition of E.A was interestingly not done in E Africa but in Europe.
- The process began after the chancellor of Germany Otto Von Bismarck called the Berlin conference in 1884 and this is where much of the paper work was done.
- The process of partition went through three main stages.
 - Berlin conference (1884 – 1885)
 - 1st Anglo – German Agreement (1886)
 - 2nd Anglo – German Agreement (1890) popularly known as the Heligoland treaty.

BERLIN CONFERENCE;

- This conference was called by Otto Von Bismarck, the German chancellor. The conference came up with the following guidelines;
 - No European power was to ally with any African country to frustrate colonialism.
 - It was also agreed that all European powers should eliminate slave trade in their colonies.
 - Each European country had to effectively occupy its colony by developing it.
 - It was also agreed that a paper map of E. Africa should be drawn to ease the partition.

- In case a colonial power wanted to extend its influence, it had to first inform other European countries to avoid clashes and misunderstandings.
- Congo was to be left to Belgium while France was to be compensated in West Africa.
- The conference accordingly gave Germany and Britain a free hand in East Africa.

THE EFFECTS / ROLES OF THE CONFERENCE IN THE PARTITION OF E.AFRICA

- ❖ The Berlin conference increased the rivalry among European powers i.e. they became more hungry for colonies.
- ❖ The Berlin conference practically divided East Africa among the Germans and the British hence doing away with the independence of East Africa.
- ❖ The Berlin conference helped in the eradication of slave of slave trade leading to the introduction of legitimate trade.
- ❖ The conference stimulated the development of Infrastructures in East Africa e.g. The Uganda railway ,Schools, Hospitals, Roads e.t.c
- ❖ The Berlin conference also speeded up to the colonization process of East Africa i.e. European powers started sending missionaries, explorers, traders e. t. c
- ❖ The conference stimulated the formation of chartered companies e.g. IBEACO and GEACO which exploited E. Africa resources.
- ❖ The conference also led to an influx of white settlers because it gave permission to the whites to start coming to Africa.
- ❖ The conference also prevented any co-operation between European power and any African states.
- ❖ The conference totally neglected the Africans yet what was going to be decided was to affect the Africans and their grand children.
- ❖ The Berlin conference also neglected tribal boundaries e.g. some tribes like the Samia and luo are in Kenya and Uganda and this created disunity among the Africans.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN CONFLICTS (1885-1890)

- After the 1884-85 Berlin conference, Britain and Germany started sending traders into East Africa.
- They were to acquire necessary raw materials for their industries and also prepare the way for colonial agents.
- Britain sent the British East Africa Association (B.E.A.A) and Germany sent the German East Africa Association (G.E.A.A).

Causes of the Anglo-German conflicts between 1885-1890

- A conflict arose between the two groups of traders over an area of about 800 miles inland from the coast.
- German East Africa Association took over the area yet British East Africa Association had reached an agreement with Sultan Bargash to trade in the mainland.
- Germany was afraid that Britain might join with the British South Africa company to force her out of Tanganyika.
- The British were also afraid that the German East Africa Association might link up with Uganda and push them out of Kenya.
- Between 1886 – 1890, there was a race for the total control of Uganda between the British and the Germans.

- In 1890, Karl Peters signed a friendship agreement with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda which worried the British.
- Fredrick Jackson tried to secure a similar treaty for the British but Kabaka Mwanga refused.
- When it was rumoured that the German commissioner would visit Buganda, the British anxiety increased/heightened.
- Between 1887 and 1889, the Mahdi of Sudan besieged Emin Pasha who was the Egyptian Equatorial Province Governor.
- Karl Peters had that Fredrick Jackson was on the way to relieve the siege which would mean that the area would be taken over by Britain.
- However, Henry Morton Stanley rescued Emin Pasha before Karl Peters or Fredrick Jackson arrived.
- In 1888, the Imperial British East Africa Company (I.B.E.A.C.O) was given a charter/license to protect all areas of British interest.

How were the conflicts solved?

- Negotiations between the British and Germans were used to solve the conflicts.
- These involved the 1st Anglo-German agreement of 1886 and 2nd Anglo-German agreement of 1890.
- By 1886, the Sultan's area of control was limited to a ten mile coastal strip and the rest of the area was to be in the hands of the Europeans.
- The sultan also acquired the coastal towns of Brava, Kismayo and Merca.
- The German sphere of influence was to consist of the area beyond the ten mile coastal strip from river Ruvuma in the south and river Umba on the foothills of Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- The British sphere of influence comprised of the area north of river Umba and north of river Kilimanjaro.
- Modern Kenya was to be a German enclave because it was smaller than Tanganyika.
- However, the 1886 agreement did not cater for Uganda which led to another scramble.
- This resulted into the 2nd Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 popularly known as the Heligoland Treaty.
- Britain got Uganda and Uganda received Heligoland in compensation.
- The ten mile coastal strip that originally belonged to the Sultan was given to the Germans.
- The Germans gave up with their conflicts with the British after getting the coastal strip.
- Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia were to be under the British.
- The area from river Umba was extended westwards across Lake Victoria.
- In 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate.
- The Uganda-Tanganyika border was extended westwards to the Congo border.
- The 1890 agreement virtually solved the conflicts between the Germans and the British.
- Effective occupation by the colonial governments ended the conflicts.

Effects of the Anglo-German conflicts

- ✓ The conflicts led to the partition of East Africa i.e. Uganda and Kenya for Britain and Tanganyika for the Germans.
- ✓ The partition of East Africa completely eroded the independence of the East African societies.

- ✓ The boundaries of the East African countries were clearly drawn to include some parts of Congo.
- ✓ New forms of administration were introduced in E.Africa i.e. indirect rule by the British and direct rule by the Germans.
- ✓ The conflicts increased tension between the Germans and the British by causing a lot of anxiety and mistrust from each group.
- ✓ These conflicts led to diplomatic relations which led to the signing of the 1st and 2nd Anglo-German agreements.
- ✓ The Sultan of Zanzibar completely lost control over the coastal strip of land to the Europeans.
- ✓ There was increased European influx into East Africa.
- ✓ Uganda developed into a protectorate colony and Kenya became a settler colony.
- ✓ The British formed a strong army of the King's African Rifles (K.A.R) to prepare for any confrontation from the Germans in future.
- ✓ Colonial economic policies were introduced in East Africa e.g. forced labour and taxation.
- ✓ Africans lost their authority to the colonial masters and became subjects.

THE FIRST ANGLO – GERMAN AGREEMENT (1886)

- After the paper work in Berlin was done, the next major step in the actual partition of E.A was the signing to the 1st Anglo - German agreement of 1886.
- At first, Britain was reluctant to sign any agreements with Germany.
- Karl Peters had signed treaties with African chiefs like Mwanga of Buganda and the chief of the Wanga society but went ahead to sign the 1st agreement with the British.

Terms of the first Anglo – German agreement

- ❖ East Africa was to be divided into two from the coast up to Lake Victoria.
- ❖ The Southern part was to belong to German and the northern part was to belong to Britain.
- ❖ The islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Brava, and Mogadishu, all on the Indian Ocean were to belong to the sultan the Zanzibar.
- ❖ Both German and Britain were not to interfere with the area under the Sultan of Zanzibar whatsoever.
- ❖ Claims over the Kilimanjaro district were to be settled between the two powers because Britain had arrived first in the area before the Germans.

THE SECOND ANGLO – GERMAN AGREEMENT (1890)

It was signed in July 1890 and came to be known as the Heligoland treaty.

Terms of the Heligoland treaty

- ❖ Germany was to lose the Northern area i.e. the Wanga area (Western Kenya) to the British who would in turn lose the Kilimanjaro area.
- ❖ The Islands of Zanzibar, Mafia and Pemba were to be given to the British.
- ❖ Uganda and Kenya were to be confirmed as Britain spheres of influence.
- ❖ Uganda was to become a **protectorate** while Kenya was to become a **settler colony**.

- ❖ The agreement was to mark the end of political and commercial importance of Zanzibar since it had become part of the British sphere of influence.
- ❖ Colonial rule and economic policies like taxation, cash crop growing were to be introduced.

EFFECTS OF THE PARTITION OF E.AFRICA

- ❖ The partition of East Africa completely eroded the independence of the East African societies.
- ❖ The boundaries of the E.African countries were clearly drawn.
- ❖ Many people in E. Africa lost their land to the whites who introduced cash crops e.g. coffee, wheat, sisal.
- ❖ Many people lost their lives as they tried to resist colonial rule.
- ❖ The partition marked the end of slave trade and legitimate trade was introduced.
- ❖ The partition led to the formation of chartered companies e.g. IBEACO and GEACO to exploit East Africa's resources.
- ❖ African kings and chiefs lost their authority to the whites especially in Tanganyika.
- ❖ It led to the introduction of taxes e.g. gun and hut tax.
- ❖ The partition led to the development of infrastructures in East Africa e.g. Uganda railway.
- ❖ The partition increased the rivalry between Germany and Britain.
- ❖ The partition accelerated or increased missionary work in E.A.
- ❖ The partition resulted into the separation of people who previously belonged to one tribe e.g. the Samia in Uganda and Kenya, Masai in Kenya and Tanzania, Banyankole in Uganda and Rwanda.
- ❖ The partition also accelerated tribalism as the Europeans tended to support collaborators against resistors.
- ❖ Africans that previously grew crops for their own consumption were now forced to grow crops that they could not eat e.g. coffee, tea, cotton and sisal.
- ❖ The partition ended the long distance trade and led to the fall of trading empires of Mirambo, Nyungu ya mawe and Tippu –Tip.
- ❖ The partition led to the rise of a class of African collaborators who worshiped the white man e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Nuwa Mbaguta, Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Nabongo Mumia (Wanga).
- ❖ After the partition, the colonialists began a process of developing their colonies e.g. They constructed roads and railway lines to help out in the exploitation of East Africa's resources.
- ❖ New forms of administration were introduced in E.Africa i.e. indirect rule by the British and direct rule by the Germans.

METHODS USED BY THE BRITISH TO ESTABLISH THEIR RULE IN UGANDA.

- They used a number of methods / tactics / Techniques to achieve their goal of colonizing Uganda.
- In most cases, the method used always depended on each society's attitude.
- In most cases, more than one method was used.

- ❖ Singing of treaties; The treaties were later used to claim effective occupation e.g. 1900 Buganda agreement, 1901 Ankole agreement and 1902 Toro agreement.
- ❖ Use of force; in areas that were hostile to the British, direct military confrontation was used e.g. in Bunyoro and Acholi Land.
- ❖ Use of collaborators; These were opportunists who were used by the British to spread colonial rule to other areas e.g. Semei Kakungulu was used by the British to extend colonial rule to the Eastern parts of Uganda e.g. Busoga, Bukedi, Budaka, Bugisu and Budama.
- ❖ Divide and rule; This was used in areas where two or more unfriendly societies were encouraged to remain hostile to each other e.g. the British supported Buganda against Bunyoro.
- ❖ Intimidation and threats; These were used to scare off would be resistors e.g. Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda and Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro were exiled at the Seychelles island on the Indian Ocean.
- ❖ Ineffective rule; This method was used in areas where the British were not in a hurry to take over e.g. Karamoja region.
- ❖ Use of Missionaries; - These softened the hearts of Africans with wonderful preaching and they managed to convince African chiefs to sign treaties e.g. in Buganda.
- ❖ Use of traders (chartered companies); they used IBEACO and it did a lot of ground work for the British e.g. it defeated rebellious societies, encouraged war between protestants and catholic in Buganda. All this created disunity among Africans which made colonialism easy.
- ❖ Use of explorers; These established good working relations with African chiefs and also provided the geographical information which was later used by the colonialists.
- ❖ Construction of military forts; These were set up in areas which had hostile communities e.g. Fort Patiko in Acholi land, Fort Portal in Western Uganda, and Fort Lugard in Old Kampala.
- ❖ Construction of infrastructure; These were for consolidations of colonial rule and for effective occupation of their areas of influence e.g. Uganda Railway.
- ❖ Gun - Boat diplomacy; Through this, the British would simply parade their weapons to scare off African resistors e.g. in areas like Busoga.
- ❖ Use of treachery / carrot stick diplomacy; In some cases, the British pretended to be friendly to the Africans only to turn around later e.g. they befriended Kabaka Mwanga but later sent him to exile.

EXTENSION OF COLONIAL RULE IN UGANDA

- ❖ In July 1890, the Heligoland treaty was signed between the British and Germans.
- ❖ It was to define the borders of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
- ❖ In 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate which confirmed British control over Uganda.
- ❖ In December 1895, the Busoga chief Wakholi signed an agreement with the British to bring Busoga under the British protectorate.
- ❖ In March 1900, the Buganda agreement was signed and it confirmed Buganda as a British Protectorate.
- ❖ In June 1900, the Toro agreement was signed with Omukama Daudi Kasagama to confirm Toro as a British protectorate.

- ❖ In August 1901, the Ankole agreement was signed with Prime Minister Nuwa Mbaguta and this made Ankole part of the protectorate.
- ❖ No agreement was signed with Bunyoro because of Kabalega's hostility to the British.
- ❖ The British used mercenaries from Buganda, Busoga, Sudan to crush Kabalega's resistance.
- ❖ Buganda agents like John Miti was sent to Bunyoro to help the British in administrating.
- ❖ During the same period, the British were also using collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu to extend colonial rule to Eastern Uganda.
- ❖ By 1901, Kakungulu had annexed Bugishu, Bukedi, Budama, Teso, Budaka and Kumam areas.
- ❖ The British who had neglected Northern Uganda started opening up posts e.g. in Gulu in 1910, Lango in 1910, and Kitgum in 1912.
- ❖ In 1913, the British crushed the Lamogi rebellion and they established their rule in Acholi land.
- ❖ In 1913, military rule was established in Karamoja.
- ❖ By 1914, West Nile region was annexed to the British protectorate from Sudan.
- ❖ By 1920, almost the whole of Uganda was under British rule except for Karamoja which was still under military rule.
- ❖ Karamoja only became part of the British protectorate in 1926.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BRITISH IN THEIR EXTENSION OF COLONIAL RULE.

- ❖ There were so many revolts/ rebellions against British rule e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi (1911 – 1912) Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro (1907) and Nyabinji rebellion in Ankole.
- ❖ In societies where there was no central authority e.g. in Northern and eastern Uganda the British faced a problem of creating such authority.
- ❖ The Kiganda model of administration failed miserably because most areas did not have centralized governments.
- ❖ Most of the Baganda agents that were used by the British were simply opportunists e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- ❖ There was language barrier because each tribe in Uganda had its own language yet a few people by that time had learnt English.
- ❖ Poor transport and communication facilities i.e. Roads to Northern and North Eastern Uganda were very poor.
- ❖ They faced a problem of introducing a uniform economic activity in Uganda e.g. Ankole rejected cash crop growing.
- ❖ Religious wars that were fought in Buganda created confusion and insecurity in the protectorate.
- ❖ Diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness made in work to the colonial administration very difficult.
- ❖ They failed to understand the cultures of the people of Uganda and this led to resistance from the local people.
- ❖ The cost of administration was very high e.g. they had to pay the collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu.
- ❖ Lack of manpower also hindered the work of British administration e.g. they only had 40 trained white personnel to supervise the whole of Uganda.

- ❖ The Baganda who first co-operated with the British later turned against them and started making their work difficult e.g. in 1896, Kabaka Mwanga ordered for the killing of the 30 Uganda Martyrs.
- ❖ With the growth to Nationalism in Uganda, political parties were formed which always demanded for independence e.g. D.P and U.P.C.
- ❖ The 1900 Buganda agreement caused more problems because it gave land that had previously belonged to Bunyoro to Buganda.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

- After acquiring territories in East Africa, the British and Germans used different methods to administer.
- The British used **Indirect rule** while the Germans employed the **Direct rule** system.

NATURE OF INDIRECT RULE

- This was a colonial administrative method that was used by the British during the period of colonialism particularly in Uganda.
- On top of the administration was the colonial secretary, who was based in London.
- He was the minister in charge of colonies.
- Below him was the governor based in the respective colony.
- For Uganda, Entebbe was the Headquarter.
- Below the governor were the provincial and district commissioners heading every province.
- These took orders from the governor and worked under his close supervision.
- All the above mentioned posts were strictly reserved for the British or Whites.
- Blacks or Africans were involved in administration at the lower levels.
- The county chiefs (Ssaza chiefs) followed in line and took orders from provincial commissioners and passed them on to the sub-county chiefs (Gombolola chiefs).
- Below the sub county chiefs were the parish chiefs (muluka chiefs), who would in turn pass on the orders to the sub parish chiefs (Omutongole).
- Below the sub parish chiefs were the village headsmen (Abakulu be kyalo) who would then pass on the orders to the common man.
- All the chiefs from county level up to the village headman formed a Chain of command.
- Indirect rule was based on the assumption that every area had to be centralized like Buganda.
- When the system failed in Northern and Eastern Uganda, the British used Buganda agents e.g. Semei Kakungulu to introduce the Kiganda model of administration in those areas.
- The local chiefs were in charge of tax collection, mobilizing people for public work and presiding over local courts of law.
- The whites would only come in case of resistances from the Africans and they were also in charge of planning the economy of the colony.

WHY THE BRITISH APPLIED INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA

- ❖ The system was economically cheap i.e. it needed very few whites and the chiefs were paid very little or nothing at all.

- ❖ The British feared opposition from Africans because they believed that the traditional chiefs were respected by their subjects.
- ❖ The British wanted the Africans chiefs to act as shock absorbers, in case of any opposition from the Africans it would appear as if the orders came from Africans .
- ❖ The British admired the Kiganda model of administration; hence they did not want to destroy the traditional systems of governance.
- ❖ The traditional chiefs understood their people better e.g. in terms of Language, customs and culture.
- ❖ This system had already been successful elsewhere e.g. India, Egypt and Nigeria hence they needed to use it in Uganda.
- ❖ The system of indirect rule was intended by the British to preserve and protect and develop the Africans' political and social institutions in order to prepare the Africans for independence.
- ❖ Indirect rule was used to reward societies which had collaborated with the British e.g. Buganda was left with its independent institution.
- ❖ The British also wanted to look unique because they never wanted to use the same system as their enemy, the Germans who used direct rule while the French had used assimilation.
- ❖ The African chiefs were also considered to be immune to the African problems e.g. Diseases, wild animals, harsh climate e.t.c.
- ❖ Uganda was too big yet whites were very few and therefore could not administer the whole of Uganda.
- ❖ Some areas were too remote with poor roads, no hospitals, no schools and therefore the British feared for their lives in such areas.
- ❖ The existence of the centralized system of the administration also called for the use of indirect rule because the British didn't want to create new centers the power.

EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE

- ❖ The system created a class of ambitious Africans who were more than willing to do anything to please the British. These later became collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- ❖ The system encouraged tribalism because each society was administered at tribal level and therefore unity against foreign rule was difficult.
- ❖ The British tended to favour Buganda over other areas because they greatly admired the Kiganda model of administration compared to other regions' systems of administration.
- ❖ Indirect rule enabled the British to effectively exploit Uganda's resources e.g. the Africans were forced to grow cash crops, provide labour on European farms and pay taxes.
- ❖ Serious education for the Africans was totally neglected and many were given elementary education. As a result, many became clerks, secretaries, office messengers and interpreters.
- ❖ Indirect rule created a class of conservative Africans who were totally against any new idea and these felt so comfortable under British rule. E.g. Semei Kakungulu.

- ❖ Indirect saved Uganda from becoming a settler colony because there was no need for the British to come, dominate and finally settle here because the African chiefs were doing the job well.
- ❖ Indirect rule brought religion into the politics of Buganda and Uganda at large. E.g. in Buganda, the Katikiro (prime minister) had to be a protestant.
- ❖ Indirect rule tended to favour Protestants compared to other religious groups in Uganda.
- ❖ The system dehumanized and demoralized African chiefs i.e. many were not pleased with the changes but they had no option but to follow or to lose their leadership posts.
- ❖ The African chiefs earned themselves hatred, dislike and disrespect from their subjects who looked at them as traitors who had “sold” them to the British colonialists.
- ❖ Indirect rule greatly affected the spread of Islamic faith because many people became Christians as the British tended to favour Christians particularly protestants.
- ❖ Indirect led to the loss of land by the Africans as a result of the British introducing the forceful growing of cash crops.
- ❖ Indirect rule led to a lot of suffering on the side of the Africans as many were left in poverty after losing their land to the British, paying heavy taxes and receiving poor education systems.
- ❖ Indirect rule led to the outbreak of resistances against the whites as a result of the Africans getting fed up of forced cash crop growing, payment of heavy taxes and loss of independence e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi land.

BRITISH COLONIAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

- After acquiring and establishing their rule in Uganda and Kenya the British carried out a number of economic and social policies which helped them maintain their stay in East Africa.

The economic policies included the following;

- ❖ Agriculture: the British introduced compulsory growing of cash crops in order to make Africans meet their own costs of administration e.g. Kenneth Borup introduced cotton in 1905.
- ❖ Taxation: the Africans were introduced to a new system of paying taxes in cash form, a system that was totally new to them. Hut and gun tax became compulsory.
- ❖ Industrialisation: the British destroyed traditional industries to make Africans totally dependent on European made goods. They only set up small processing plants like ginneries to reduce on the bulk of raw materials for export.
- ❖ Forced labour: Africans were forced to provide labour on large plantations, and in the construction of roads, railways, ports and harbours.
- ❖ Land alienation: Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers in the Kenyan highlands and to the construction of transport lines, schools, hospitals yet no compensation was made.
- ❖ Transport: Several murram roads were constructed within Uganda and vehicles were introduced. The Uganda railway was also constructed from Mombasa and it reached Kampala in 1931.
- ❖ Education: the education given to the Africans was based on the western syllabi and did not provide solutions to African problems. Missionaries were at first in charge but later on, the colonial gov’t took over.

- ❖ Health: better health services were introduced and missionaries did a commendable job. E.g. the white fathers built Nsambya hospital, the CMS built Mengo hospital.
 - ❖ Introduction of a currency: this was introduced to replace the old system of barter trade. First cowrie shells were used then Indian rupees and later coins. These were later followed by banking.
 - ❖ Urbanization: trading centers, towns and big cities were all developed especially along the railway lines. E.g. Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kampala, Tororo, Mbale and Kasere.
- N.B** Where the Africans gained from the colonial economic policies, it was by accident and not design.

Effects of the British colonial economic policies

- Due to urbanization, the Africans were segregated against and they were in most cases required to be in the rural areas to grow cash crops. E.g. in Kenya, restrictions were issued through the Kipande system or national identity cards for only the Africans.
- The introduction of a currency system meant that Africans started paying taxes in form of cash which was very new to them.
- Africans became prisoners on their own land through forced cash crop growing, forced taxation policies and restricted movements in their own motherland.
- Africans became increasingly dissatisfied with the colonialists and they started demanding for their independence through rebellions e.g. Mau Mau rebellion in 1952, Nandi resistance in 1895.
- Literacy was wide spread through the introduction of western education but it was not of any assistance to the local people because they only trained as clerks, secretaries e.t.c...
- People in Uganda started growing crops that they were not going to eat e.g. cotton, coffee, tea.
- With the development of many roads and the Uganda railway, many areas were effectively exploited by the British e.g. Buganda, Busoga, Bugisu and Kikuyu land in Kenya.
- Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers who introduced cash crop growing e.g. in the 1900 Buganda agreement, the Baganda lost the crown land to the British yet it was the most fertile.
- Heavy taxation and land alienation forced many Africans to suffer with poverty because they had to work very hard to pay the taxes yet they never had land to grow their crops for sale.
- Improvement in the transport sector meant that business was improved in the protectorate because it eased the movement of raw materials and business men.
- Traditional industries like bark cloth making, greatly declined as the Africans were forced to depend on European made items like clothes.
- Better medical services were provided with the construction of hospitals like Nsambya and Mengo and this reduced on deaths as a result of tropical diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness.
- Africans were taught new farming systems like plantation farming which replaced the traditional system of subsistence agriculture. Dairy farming was also introduced in the Kenya highlands.

- Africans got jobs on European farms, public road works and on the Uganda railway and this helped some to improve on their standards of living.
- Many urban centers sprung up as a result of development of schools, Uganda railway, hospitals e.g. Kampala, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mbale, and Tororo.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GERMAN RULE IN TANGANYIKA

Just like British rule, the Germans established their rule by using several methods which included;

- Use of force; this involved direct military confrontation with societies that tried to resist German rule e.g. the Hehe, Abushiri, Ngoni, Maji Maji were all defeated through use of force.
- Treaty signing; Karl Peters, a German trader and imperialist was instrumental in signing of agreements e.g. he signed with chiefs of Usagara, Uzigua and Usambara.
- Use of collaborators; these were used to spread German rule in Tanganyika e.g. Chief Marere of Sangu and Mangi Mandela of Kilimanjaro.
- Intimidation and threats; these were used to scare off those who wanted to rebel. Resistors were severely beaten, beheaded, or hanged e.g. even after chief Mkwawa of the Hehe had shot himself, the Germans cut off his head and sent it to Berlin (Germany).
- Use of traders and trading companies; e.g. Karl Peters and his trading company-GEACO. These funded the German administration and provided the initial manpower.
- Development of infrastructure; several transport networks were constructed like roads and railway lines in order to conform to the doctrine of effective occupation and to enable German consolidation of colonial rule e.g. in 1891, a railway line was built connecting the coast to lake Tanganyika.
- Use of Christian missionaries; through their wonderful preachings, they softened the hearts and minds of the Africans which made them ready for colonial rule. E.g. the Berlin III missionaries.
- Use of explorers; these were used in the initial stages of colonialism e.g. Jacob Erhardt drew a sketch map of East Africa and Dr. Livingstone reported about slave trade and all these called for European need to come to East Africa.
- Construction of military posts; these were mainly put up by Karl Peters and they totaled to eight e.g. in Uluguru, Usagara, Uvinza and these were later used by German administrators.
- Divide and rule; this was mainly used in areas where Africans were rivaling each other for supremacy e.g. Karl Peters used Arabs to fight Abushiri soldiers who were fellow Arabs.
- Use of gifts and Incentives; such were used in areas where collaborators helped the Germans extend colonial rule e.g. Chiefs of Usambara, Usagara were all given gifts to accept colonial rule.
- Use of treachery; this system was used in a way that the Germans pretended to befriend African chiefs but later turned against them e.g. Karl Peters signed treaties of friendship with chiefs of Uvinza, Usambara but later the Germans replaced them with the Akidas and Jumbes.

DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA

- This was the German system of colonial administration that was used in Tanganyika.
- Direct rule involved the Germans directly in the administration of their colony.
- Under this system, the traditional chiefs lost their power and authority to the Akidas and Jumbes, who were Africans but of Asian origin from the coast.
- The system was dictatorial and ruthless and hence it led to a lot of resentment from the Africans.

WHY THE GERMANS APPLIED DIRECT RULE

- ❖ The Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively administer Tanganyika.
- ❖ They also believed that it was the only way that they could effectively exploit resources within Tanganyika.
- ❖ The Germans had used force to take over many parts of Tanganyika and therefore soldiers had to be used so that Africans wouldn't easily revolt.
- ❖ The Germans wanted to impose their superior culture over the Africans and this would involve imposing their culture and legal system.
- ❖ The Germans were also a proud people and therefore used this system to stand high and above the Africans.
- ❖ The Germans had suffered early revolts and therefore had to bring in the harsh Akidas and Jumbes to tame the Africans.
- ❖ In many societies, there were no chiefs and where they existed they were not faithful or powerful enough and therefore the Germans had no one to entrust authority with.
- ❖ They opted for this system because they had enough manpower to man all departments and thus saw no need to recruit Africans in colonial administration.
- ❖ The Germans also feared the expenses of training Africans before they could takeover administration because this could strain their budget.
- ❖ The Germans were very selfish and didn't want to share the exploited resources with the Africans and that is why they used direct rule.
- ❖ The Germans also used direct rule because of their inexperience in colonial administration because they had just started acquiring colonies.
- ❖ The Germans also feared using indirect rule that was being used by their rivals (British) because this was going to increase rivalry and competition among them.

HOW DIRECT RULE WORKED/THE NATURE OF DIRECT RULE

- At the top was the Governor who was the head of the colony, stationed at Dar-es-salaam and in most cases a soldier
- The Governor had wide powers and authority and was directly answerable to the colonial minister in Berlin (Germany).
- In 1904, there was the Governor's council that was set up to advise the Governor.
- For efficient administration, the Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914, they were twenty two.
- Each district was under a district officer called Berzirksamtmann, with a police force and a small army to maintain law and order.
- District officers acted as judges and appointed chiefs to preside over courts and administer punishments on their behalf. They were also the highest court of appeal.

- Districts were further divided into counties, which were further split into sub-counties and sub-counties into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people.
- Areas that showed hostility to German rule, were put under military rule e.g. by 1914, the two districts of Iringa and Mahenge were under military rule because they were chaotic.
- The Governor, district officers, and members of the Governor's council were all whites. Therefore the whites dominated the top positions and the Africans were left to rule at the lower levels.
- Below the district officers were the Swahili Arabs called Akidas and below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of the villages.
- Akidas and Jumbes were in charge of tax collection, supervision of cotton schemes and public works. They were also supposed to appoint and dismiss junior chiefs and presided over local courts of law.
- Many local chiefs were stripped of their powers and were replaced by Akidas and Jumbes and in areas where no chiefs existed, the Germans just appointed the Akidas in place.
- These turned out to be very harsh and brutal to fellow Africans and in the end, they made German administration very unpopular.
- German administration was characterized by mal-administration, cruel methods of tax collection and forced labour on road construction communal cotton growing.
- Areas that co-operated with the Germans, they were left with their local chiefs e.g. in Nyamwezi land but these chiefs were made Akidas and therefore served the Governor.
- In some areas, puppet chiefs were put into authority to promote German interests e.g. in Usambara after the death of chief Samboja and in Unyanyembe after the death of chief Isike.
- In their administration, the Germans were arrogant, and isolated themselves from the Africans which caused a lot of rebellions from the Africans e.g. maji-maji revolt.
- This system of administration attracted many German settlers who also influenced the colonial government policy against Africans.
- In some areas where the societies were organized, the Germans used some indirect rule and left the Africans to rule e.g. among the Chagga.
- German rule came to an end in 1919 when the League of Nations granted Britain authority over Tanganyika because Germany was being punished for causing World War 1 (1914 - 1918).

Effects of direct rule in Tanganyika

- ❖ Many African chiefs were stripped of their powers and replaced by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- ❖ Africans who were co-operative and loyal to the Germans were appointed as Akidas.
- ❖ Direct rule brewed wide spread rebellions as people rose up against the harsh Akidas and Jumbes rule. E.g. Maji-maji revolt, Abushiri revolt and Hehe rebellion.
- ❖ There was a rise in African nationalism because many people started organizing themselves into revolutionary movements to struggle for independence.
- ❖ Heavy taxation was introduced e.g. a hut tax 3 rupees and taxes were brutally collected as the German tried to fully exploit the Africans and maximize profits.

- ❖ There was forced cash crop growing introduced by the Germans e.g. they started forced cotton growing, which irritated the Africans.
- ❖ Africans lost large chunks of land to the German settlers who introduced plantation farming.
- ❖ People including chiefs were brutalized and humiliated as they were publicly flogged and beaten by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- ❖ African cultures and customs were eroded and abused by the Akidas e.g. they always raped women when their husbands were working on cotton farms and they would also enter mosques with dogs.
- ❖ People were always in a state of suffering as there was wide spread discontent and resentment against the Akidas and Jumbes and generally the whole German administration.
- ❖ Christianity was wide spread as traditional beliefs and Islam greatly declined as a result of shrines being burnt and churches widely built by German missionaries.
- ❖ There was heavy loss of lives and destruction of property as the Germans tried to suppress the many rebellions.
- ❖ Africans were forced to work for long hours on European farms and road works where they received little or no pay at all.
- ❖ Infrastructures were widely developed in Tanganyika to aid the exploitation of resources e.g. roads and railway lines were built.
- ❖ Famine broke out due to the unsettled life of the Africans and the German neglect of growing of food crops in favour of cash crops.
- ❖ African traders like the Nyamwezi were driven out of trade by the Germans who became the main trade controllers.
- ❖ Western civilization was promoted as a result of many schools that were constructed by the Germans.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA

(Changes introduced by the British after 1919)

- Having lost World War 1 (1914 - 1918), Germany was forced to surrender her overseas colonies to the League of Nations.
- Tanganyika became a mandated territory and the League of Nations mandated Britain to administer Tanganyika on her behalf in 1919.
- They began their administration of Tanganyika by appointing Sir Horace Byatt as a new British Governor and he was assisted by four members of the executive.
- In his administration, Byatt retained the Akidas and Jumbes and generally the whole German administration.
- He was later accused of failing to put Tanganyika back on a serious recovery track and he was thus replaced by a new governor, Sir Donald Cameron in 1925.
- Cameron embarked on developing Tanganyika and he started by instituting indirect rule to close the gap between the people and government, which had been created by the Germans.
- In 1926, he established the Native Authority Ordinance and set up legislative councils on which Africans were represented.

- Africans were empowered to collect taxes, administer justice and carry out some administrative duties e.g. they were made secretaries for the native affairs to supervise themselves.
- In 1926, Cameron established the Tanganyika Legislative Council comprising of thirteen official and seven unofficial members, to formulate new laws governing Tanganyika.
- However, Cameron frustrated Africans by not including them on the Legislative council yet settlers were included and Africans only participated in politics at a lower level.
- This later provoked the young mission educated people to rise against the British rule. This brought in many problems for the British who even failed to get labour when they badly needed it.
- The colonial government had to come in and regulate wages for the Africans to be protected at work.
- In order to win the support of the Africans, Cameron gave them land which had belonged to settlers and settlers were also stopped from buying big chunks of land to set up estates.
- Cameron also encouraged Africans to grow cash crops on their own shambas to improve their standards of living e.g. the Chagga grew Arabica coffee on the Kilimanjaro slopes while in Bukoba, they grew Robusta coffee.
- Transport was developed i.e. roads and railway lines were extended to productive areas e.g. the Tabora – Mwanza and Dar-es-salaam – Kigoma railway lines were built and repaired.
- Cameron also introduced poll tax on top of the hut tax that had been introduced by the Germans except that it was now collected by African chiefs and slightly reduced rates.
- Trade was developed within Tanganyika and with outside countries and Africans fully participated. E.g. the Dar-es-salaam – Kigoma railway line promoted trade with Belgian Congo.
- Cameron also developed the mining industry e.g. in Musoma, Mwanza and Geita, gold deposits were exploited and this increased government revenue.
- The British also developed the education sector and increased government funding of education e.g. in 1925, a department of education was set up and many schools were constructed.
- Ex – servicemen, who had participated in World War 1, were resettled and their problems were looked into. E.g. they were given land that previously belonged to white settlers.
- Slave trade that had persisted in Tanganyika was finally brought to an end in 1922.
- The young mission educated elites were allowed to form political parties e.g. the Tanganyika African Association (T.A.A) formed in 1919.

Revision questions

1. a) Why were different European powers interested in East Africa in the 2nd half of the 19th century?
b) What problems did they face in East Africa?
2. a) Why were European countries involved in the scramble and partition of East Africa?
b) What were the effects of colonization on the peoples of East Africa?

3. a) Describe the course of the partition of East Africa.
b) What were the effects of the partition of East Africa?
4. a) Describe the terms of 1884-1885 Berlin conference.
b) What was the role of the conference in the colonization of East Africa?
5. a) Why was the 2nd Anglo-German Agreement of 1890/Heligoland Treaty signed?
b) What were the results /effects/outcomes/consequences of this agreement?
6. a) Describe the methods used by the British to establish their rule in Uganda.
b) What problems did they encounter in Uganda?
7. a) Describe the British colonial economic policies.
b) How did these policies affect the people of Uganda up to independence?
8. a) How was colonial rule extended in Uganda up to 1920?
b) Describe the problems the British faced in the extension of colonial rule to other parts of Uganda.
9. a) How did Europeans acquire colonies in East Africa?
b) How were these colonies maintained?
10. a) Describe the British system of administration in Uganda up to 1914.
b) Why did the British apply it in Uganda?
11. a) Describe the nature of Indirect rule in Uganda OR How was indirect rule applied?
b) What were the effects of this system on Uganda?
12. a) Why did the Germans apply Direct rule in Tanganyika?
b) What problems did they face in the administration of Tanganyika?
13. a) Describe the German system of administration in Tanganyika before 1914.
b) What changes did the British make in the administration of Tanganyika between 1919-1939?
14. a) How did the Germans gain control of Tanganyika between 1884 and 1890?
b) How did they administer the area up to 1914?
15. a) Explain the causes of the Anglo – German rivalry in East Africa.
b) What were the steps taken to end this rivalry?
16. a) What led to the Anglo – German conflict in East Africa during the 19th century?
b) Explain the effects of this conflict on the peoples of East Africa.

AFRICAN RESPONSE TO COLONIAL RULE

- The imposition of colonial rule in East Africa did not go unchallenged.
- Africans responded to the loss of their independence in two ways;
 - Through Collaboration and
 - Resistance.

COLLABORATION

- This is where African societies or individuals co-operated with the colonial powers in the establishment of colonial rule.
- Societies that collaborated included Buganda, Toro and Ankole.
- Individuals included Semei Kakungulu (Buganda), Laibon Lenana (Maasai), Nabongo Mumia (Wanga), and Nuwa Mbaguta (Ankole).

Reasons for collaboration

- ❖ Some societies collaborated with the Europeans in order to get military support against their enemies e.g. Toro and Buganda collaborated with the British to get weapons to fight Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- ❖ Some individuals collaborated because they wanted to get employment from the Europeans e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa e.t.c.
- ❖ Some societies collaborated because they had been hit by natural calamities and therefore could not stage any resistance against the Whiteman e.g. the Chagga and Maasai had been hit and weakened by famine, small pox and rinder pest.
- ❖ Others looked at collaboration in line with civilization, modernity and Christianity. Therefore they wanted their areas to be developed by the Europeans e.g. Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda.
- ❖ Some Africans were blind folded by gifts and simple presents from Europeans e.g. bibles, clothes and rosaries which forced them to collaborate.
- ❖ Some Africans collaborated due to the fear of the military strength of the colonial powers i.e. the Europeans had the maxim gun yet Africans were at a disadvantage with spears, arrows and stones.
- ❖ Due to missionary influence, some societies collaborated e.g. Buganda where many people were converted to Christianity they ended up collaborating.
- ❖ Some individual collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu and Sir Apollo Kaggwa were simply opportunists i.e. they were after material gains from the Europeans e.g. land, titles like Sir.
- ❖ Some societies collaborated because their rivals and Neighbours had resisted e.g. once Bunyoro resisted, Toro and Buganda collaborated.
- ❖ Some societies collaborated out of prestige e.g. Muteesa 1 of Buganda wanted to be recognized for working with the British or the white people.
- ❖ Some African societies had been terrorized by their leaders which forced a few individuals to collaborate with the Europeans e.g. Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole had been terrorized in his childhood days by Ntare IV.
- ❖ Some societies wanted to strengthen their diplomatic ties and relationship with the whites e.g. Buganda and Ankole wanted to trade with the British.
- ❖ The nature of societies also led to collaboration e.g. the Baganda were known to be friendly and hospitable hence they collaborated with the British.

- ❖ The failure of resistances also led to collaboration e.g. when Mwanga was defeated by the British, the Baganda decided to collaborate.
- ❖ The direction or route taken by European invaders also determined African reaction e.g. in Buganda visitors who entered from the South were warmly welcomed. Since missionaries came from Tanganyika in the south, the Baganda collaborated with them.

SEMEI KAKUNGULU

- Semei Lwakilenzi Kakungulu was born in Kooki around 1870.
- He grew up as a page at the Kabaka's palace in Buganda.
- With the growing influence of the missionaries at the Kabaka's court, Kakungulu found himself so close to the British.
- He was converted to Christianity and christened Semei.
- During the 1888 – 1890 religious wars, Kakungulu joined hands with Christians to topple Kalema and the Muslims who had taken control of Mengo – Buganda's capital.
- His political career begun to take shape in 1890, when he decided to ally/collaborate with the British for personal gains.

WHY KAKUNGULU COLLABORATED WITH THE BRITISH

- He participated in the 1888 – 1890 religious wars in Buganda on the side of Protestants who emerged victorious and this marked the beginning of his collaborating career.
- The growing influence of the missionaries also forced Kakungulu to collaborate. This was because he had been converted to Christianity and this forced him to ally with the British.
- Kakungulu was an opportunist who expected material rewards from the British e.g. old clothes and employment, land e.t.c.
- Because of his humble origin, Kakungulu wanted to earn himself fame and recognition from the Baganda and Uganda at large.
- Kakungulu was also convinced that the best way of fighting Buganda's enemies e.g. Bunyoro was to collaborate with the British.
- Kakungulu also had serious ambition for power and leadership e.g. he at one time crowned himself Kyabazinga of Busoga to satisfy his appetite for power.
- Kakungulu's failure to get a post in the Buganda government also forced him to collaborate with the British e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa beat him to the post of Katikiro (Prime Minister).
- Kakungulu was also interested in developing Buganda and he believed that through collaboration with the British, Buganda would develop.
- The willingness of the British to tap the administrative potential in him also brought Kakungulu close to the British hence his collaboration.
- Kakungulu also wanted to use his British connections to extend Buganda's influence to the neighbouring areas e.g. Busoga, Bukedi, Budaka e.t.c.
- It was also part of the British indirect rule system to look for the brave Africans to use as "tools" in the extension of colonial rule hence leading to Kakungulu's collaboration.
- Kakungulu also collaborated out of ignorance i.e. he didn't know the intentions of the British.

- Due to Mwanga's harsh rule, Kakungulu was also forced to collaborate with the British e.g. Mwanga was against the British yet Kakungulu wanted to be their ally.
- All the above reforms earned Kakungulu a lot of admiration from the British but this was short lived.
- In 1901 his headquarters at Budaka were attacked and taken over by the British, forcing Kakungulu to withdraw to Nabumali.
- Kakungulu also suffered a series of demotions e.g. was demoted from being the Kabaka of Bukedi to county Chief at Mbale.
- In 1923, Kakungulu was forced to retire on pension of three thousand pounds and this greatly demoralized and frustrated Kakungulu.
- Kakungulu later joined a religious sect called **Abamalaki** and opposed anything western e.g. medicine.
- In 1925, Kakungulu died a disappointed man and was buried in Mbale after failing to realize his dream of creating an empire for himself.

Effects of Kakungulu's resistance

- ❖ He helped the British to extend colonial rule to Eastern Uganda particularly in Busoga, Bugisu, Teso, Bukedi and Kumam.
- ❖ He convinced the fellow Baganda to accept British rule as a way of securing military help against their traditional enemies-the Banyoro.
- ❖ Kakungulu built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda, which the British later used as their bases e.g. in Mbale, Budaka, and Nabumali.
- ❖ Kakungulu built several roads which eased the mobility of colonial armies and administrators e.g. he built Mbale-Tirinyi road, Bubulo-Nabumali road and Iganga-Budaka road.
- ❖ Kakungulu united the Basoga and assumed the presidency of the Busoga Lukiiko.
- ❖ He also trained many local rulers in the area which greatly helped in the extension of indirect rule.
- ❖ He set up medical centers wherever he established administrative posts like Budaka dispensary in Budaka.
- ❖ He planted many Mvule and mango trees in Eastern Uganda especially along the roads.
- ❖ Kakungulu introduced the Kiganda model of administration in Eastern Uganda.
- ❖ He divided these areas into counties and appointed Baganda agents and advisors there.
- ❖ Kakungulu also encouraged the growing of cash crops e.g. he introduced cotton growing in Busoga and coffee in Mbale.
- ❖ He encouraged the extension of the Uganda railway to Eastern Uganda to collect cotton and coffee and by 1930, it had reached Tororo.
- ❖ Kakungulu helped the British in the capture of Kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega in Lango on 4th April 1899. These two had given the British a lot of hard time because of resistances.

Sir Apollo Kaggwa

- He was a Muganda from the grasshopper (Nsenene) clan born around 1869.
- He trained as a page and served at Kabaka Muteesa I and Mwanga II's courts.
- Due to missionary influence. He converted to Protestantism and was christened Apollo.
- He started preaching Christianity and converted many people to Christianity.

- He was also very much influential in the construction of Namirembe cathedral.
- When Mwanga ascended to power, Kaggwa's religious involvements landed him into trouble and he narrowly survived the Christian killings of the martyrs in 1886.
- He became influential at the Kabaka's court and he rose to the post of Katikiro (Prime Minister).
- He was rewarded with over thirty square miles of land for his excellent work as Katikiro.
- During the religious wars, he worked closely with Captain Fredrick Lugard who armed the Protestants against Catholics.
- He also played a key role in the signing of the Portal – Mwanga agreement of 1893 which led to the declaration of a British protectorate over Uganda in 1894.
- He helped the British extend their influence in Uganda e.g. he supported British campaigns against Bunyoro.
- In 1898, he led a Ganda force against Sudanese mutineers from the north and he brought the situation to normal.
- He was one of the key players in the overthrow and deportation of Mwanga and Kabalega to Seychelles Island in 1899.
- He also helped the British to proclaim the young Daudi Chwa II as the new Kabaka of Buganda.
- Kaggwa became a regent to the new Kabaka and was involved in the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- The agreement caused him problems because the 'Bataka' accused him of selling Buganda's land to the British.
- He introduced judicial and financial reforms in Buganda and upheld the rights of the 'Lukiiko'.
- He campaigned for education and enrolled many boys and girls into mission schools.
- Kaggwa also asked the colonial government to grant many scholarships to many promising sons of Buganda to go and study abroad.
- He encouraged cotton growing, mulching of bananas and application of fertilizers.
- In 1902, he visited England to attend the coronation of Sir Edward VII and was Knighted 'SIR' as a reward for his good work for the British.
- He advocated for the spraying against tsetse flies around the shores of Lake Victoria and Sir Hesketh Bell did exactly that.
- Kaggwa later lost his influence at the Kabaka's court because Daudi Chwa had grown up and he also lost his popularity from the chiefs.
- He conflicted with the British due to his desire to protect African traditional institutions in Buganda.
- By this time, he had outlived his usefulness to the British and his own people.
- He angrily resigned in 1926 and died on 21st February 1927.

Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole

- Nuwa Mbaguta was born in 1867.
- He lost all his parents at a tender age and was therefore left in the hands of his relatives.
- He later ran away from his relatives to go and live at Omugabe Ntare IV's court.
- As he grew up, he was taken to work as a page at the king's court at Mularagira.
- He didn't enjoy his stay there and soon ran back to Ntare's palace.

- As a young man, he had the courage of entering the Omugabe's bedroom and he got praises for this courage.
- Mbaguta became a fearless wrestler and was nicknamed 'Kitinwa' meaning the 'feared one'.
- This soon earned him a lot of admiration from Omugabe and he became his favourite page.
- He was made to join the trusted army unit of the Omugabe which helped him rise to prominence.
- When the British showed up in Ankole, he became crusader of their propaganda and this further elevated him above other pages.
- In 1894, he signed a treaty of friendship and protection with the British on behalf of the Ntare IV.
- This made him a public figure in Ankole.
- He led the campaign to construct the road used by Sir Harry Johnston to move from Ankole to Toro.
- In 1900, he was made the Nganzi (Prime Minister) of Ankole by the British commissioner Sir Harry Johnston.
- In 1901, he signed another treaty with the British who pledged to support Ankole against Bunyoro.
- Ankole was allowed to maintain self government and was even rewarded with additional territories like Buhweju, Mpororo, Igara and Buziba.
- He encouraged education by building several schools in Ankole.
- He also built several churches which helped in the spread of Christianity.
- Mbaguta also encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton and coffee.
- Due to his contribution to British rule, he was rewarded with an MBE (Member of the British Empire) honor.
- He retired in 1938 having done a lot for the British and his people.
- He died in 1944.