

## **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 Kasese.

**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 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> February 1927.

### **Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole**

- Nuwa Mbaguta was born in 1867.
- He lost all his parents as 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 Nyanzi (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.

## **RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE**

- This is basically where African societies or individuals refused to co-operate with the whites in the imposition of colonial rule.
- Individual resisters included Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda, Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro, and Laibon Sendeyo of the Maasai e.t.c.
- Large scale resistances included Maji- Maji rebellion in southern Tanganyika, Abushiri revolt along the coast in Tanganyika, Nandi resistance in Kenya, Mau-Mau in Kenya, and Lamogi revolt in northern Uganda.

## **REASONS FOR RESISTANCE**

- ❖ African societies wanted to preserve their independence e.g. Bunyoro, Nandi, Hehe.
- ❖ The imposition of colonial rule had interrupted territorial expansion of some societies e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro crushed with the British because they wanted to check on his ambition of expanding his Kingdom to Toro, Bunyoro,

and Ankole e.t.c

- ❖ Colonial economic policies such as forced labor, compulsory growing of cash crops e.g. Maji Maji rebellion was as a result of forced cotton growing by the Germans.
- ❖ Some societies resisted because colonial rule interfered with their economic interests e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders resisted the abolition of Slave trade leading to the Abushiri rebellion.
- ❖ Presence of able leaders also led to rebellion e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro, Chief Mkwawa of the Hehe, Prophet Kinjikitile who led Maji Maji, Mau Mau led by General China.
- ❖ Land alienation also led to resistances i.e. Europeans forcefully grabbed African land to introduce the growing of cash crops e.g. Mau Mau in Kenya was as a result of the Kikuyu losing their fertile Kenyan highlands.
- ❖ Heavy taxation also led the rebellions with in East Africa e.g. the British introduced hut and gun tax which left Africans in poverty.
- ❖ The method used to acquire lands also determined the mode of reaction e.g. the British used force in Bunyoro and Lango hence leading to rebellions.
- ❖ Religious propaganda and superstition also led to rebellions e.g. Maji- Maji fighters were miss-led by prophet Kinjikitile while the Nandi were encouraged by Kimnyole's Prophecies.
- ❖ Other resisted because their neighbours who in most cases were their enemies, had collaborated with whites e.g. Bunyoro could not cooperate with the British because the Baganda had done so.
- ❖ Other resisted because they were sure of their military strength e.g. Kabalega and Mau- Mau militants believed that they were too strong for the Europeans.
- ❖ Some societies resisted cultural and religious imperialism of the colonialists e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders wanted to defend Islam leading to the Abushiri rebellion.
- ❖ Segregation and harsh rules by the Europeans also led to rebellions e.g. in Kenya, all Africans who were to move to urban centers were supposed to carry passes called Kipande (identity card).
- ❖ Some societies resisted as a result of European interference with their Political affairs e.g. Germans had replaced local chiefs with the Akidas and Jumbes leading to Maji Maji revolts.

### Reasons for defeat /suppression of the resistors in East Africa.

- ❖ False propaganda and superstition didn't work in favors of Africans e.g. Kinjikitile's magic water didn't provide immunity to German bullets.

- ❖ Africans were poorly organized e.g. they didn't make enough preparation before war and didn't have military training.
- ❖ Disunity among the various tribes also weakened the Africans e.g. the Chagga and Nyamwezi didn't join the Hehe rebellion.
- ❖ Some African fighters lacked persistence i.e. they would pull out leaving fellow Africans to suffer the might of the European forces.
- ❖ Superiority of European forces i.e. Africans depended on traditional weapons like spears, stones and outdated guns compared to Europeans who had modern guns like the Maxim gun.
- ❖ Some societies had been hit by natural calamities e.g. drought, famine, diseases e.t.c and this weakened their armies.
- ❖ Poor military tactics, Africans always fought in big groups while Europeans fought in troops which made it easy for the Europeans to defeat the Africans.
- ❖ Influence of collaborators: African resistance was weakened by collaborators e.g. Kakungulu who worked for British helped in the capture of Kabalega and Mwanga.
- ❖ The death of able leaders also left a power vacuum like chief Mkwawa of the Hehe was surrounded by German troops and he committed suicide by shooting himself while Chief Orkoiyot Koitale of the Nandi was also murdered in cold blood and this left their people without leadership.

## **Case study of individual resistors**

### **Kabaka Mwanga**

- He was Muganda Prince born around 1866 to Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
- Upon the death of his father, he came to power at a tender age of 18 on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1884.
- His early years in power were faced with many problems e.g. growing influence of European power, many religious groups in Buganda and Kabalega's desire to revive Bunyoro's glory.
- Unlike his father, Mwanga could not manage all these problems at his tender age.
- He was erratic, inexperienced and could not handle all the pressure.
- Arabs warned him of the problems he was to face if he worked with the whites.
- The rate of conversion to Christianity in Buganda worried Mwanga so much that he decided to deal with it decisively.
- In January 1885, he executed three CMS missionaries which marked the beginning of his campaign against Christianity.
- In November of 1885, he ordered the execution of Bishop Hannington in Busoga.

- On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1886, he went ahead to execute thirty Christian converts at Namugongo for failing to denounce Christianity.
- In 1888, he made plans to capture all Christians and Muslims in Buganda and take them to an Island on Lake Victoria and starve them to death.
- The plan was unearthed by the Christians and Muslims who started plotting Kabaka Mwanga.
- In October 1888, a combined force of Christians and Muslims overthrew Mwanga.
- He was replaced by his brother Kiwewa.
- The Muslims convinced Kiwewa to accept circumcision and convert to Islam but he refused on grounds that a Kabaka is not supposed to shed blood in the Ganda tradition.
- The Muslims overthrew Kiwewa after a few months for refusing to convert to Islam.
- His younger brother Kalema was then handed the power and he embraced Islam and was given the name Rashid.
- Christians were not pleased with this development and they were forced to ally with the deposed Mwanga.
- In October 1889, a combined force of Christians brought back Mwanga to power and Kalema and his Muslim supporters fled to Bunyoro.
- On 30<sup>th</sup> April 1890, Mwanga signed an agreement with Fredrick Jackson which placed Buganda under the protection of IBEACO.
- Mwanga embraced Christianity and was christened Daniel and even appointed Catholics in his government.
- These developments did not end his problems as conflicts and quarrels continued between the missionary groups leading to the famous W'ngereza – W'faransa wars.
- During the conflicts, Captain Fredrick Lugard of IBEACO armed the Protestants with 500 guns to fight the Catholics.
- The British accused the Catholics of supporting Mwanga against their rule.
- Mwanga was defeated with his Catholic allies and he took refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
- In 1893, he was recalled to sign a treaty with General Gerald Portal to end the mess in Buganda by equally dividing all posts among the Catholics and Protestants.
- In 1897, Mwanga got the support of disgruntled chiefs and he tried to resist the new British changes e.g. Kabaka's loss of power and stopping collection of tribute from Busoga.
- Unfortunately, the revolt was crushed and Mwanga fled to Tanganyika where he surrendered to the Germans.

- The British deposed Mwanga and proclaimed his one year old son – Daudi Chwa II as the Kabaka with three ministers as his regents.
- In 1898, Mwanga escaped from the Germans and he joined his ex-enemy Kabalega in Lango to continue with the resistance against the British.
- With the help of Semei Kakungulu, Mwanga and Kabalega were captured on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1899 at Kangai near Lake Kyoga.
- This completely marked the end of his rebellion against British rule.
- Mwanga and Kabalega were exiled to Seychelles Island on the Indian Ocean.
- Mwanga died in exile on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1903 and he is remembered for trying to safeguard Buganda's independence.

### **Omukama Kabalega**

- He was born in 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi.
- He spent his early years in Bulega where his father had been exiled by a rebellion.
- From Bulega, he got the name Kabalega meaning 'someone from Bulega'.
- In 1869, he was involved in a power struggle with his brother Kabigumire over who should succeed their father.
- In 1870, he came to power after defeating his brother by using the support of commoners, Langi mercenaries and his father's bodyguards.
- His problems didn't end with the defeat of his brother and therefore his early years in power were full of trouble.
- These ranged from internal rivalry, Buganda's threats, increased European interests in Bunyoro and the need to revive Bunyoro's lost glory.
- He also built a strong army of the Abarusula with two regiments of 1800 men each and armed with guns got from coastal Arabs and Khartoumers.
- He expanded Bunyoro's boundaries to areas such as Toro, Acholi, Busoga, Buganda and Lango.

- Kabalega's imperialism soon landed him into clashes with the British who were also extending colonial rule in Uganda.
- In June 1872, he resisted British intrusion when he fought Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies at the battle of Isansa at the Masindi border.
- Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies were utterly defeated and this dismayed the British.
- Due to that success, Kabalega then attacked Buganda in the East which made him face Captain Fredrick Lugard and his Ganda allies.
- At this time, he realized that his wars against the British were bound to cause him more problems and so he opted for peace.
- He hoped that Sir Samuel Baker would give him military support against Buganda.
- Sir Samuel Baker told him that he would only offer his support if Kabalega accepted Egyptian protection which Kabalega refused.
- He even refused to sign the treaty of protection with Sir Samuel Baker.
- In 1893, he attacked Kasagama of Toro, drove him out of his capital and forced him to seek refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
- Kasagama met Lugard on his way who gave him support and he managed to defeat Kabalega's forces and Kasagama was restored back to power.
- A number of forts were built along the Toro – Bunyoro border to protect Kasagama against attacks from Kabalega.
- Later, Kabalega attacked these forts and deposed Kasagama again.
- In 1894, Lugard led a force of Europeans, Sudanese and Ganda mercenaries and they attacked and defeated Kabalega.
- Kabalega abandoned his capital at Mparo and retreated to Budongo forest.
- The British under Colonel Colville occupied Bunyoro and installed his son-Kitahimbwa as the new Omukama.
- In Budongo forest, Kabalega continued with his resistance using the guerilla tactics of hit and run.
- In 1895, he successfully defeated the British and Ganda forces in Masindi.
- It was Semei Kakungulu who defeated him in Budongo forest and he fled to Lango in northern Uganda.
- In Lango, he was joined by Mwanga who was also running away from British imperialism in Buganda.
- The two continued with their resistance by using the guerilla war tactic against British rule.
- However, in Lango, the two were betrayed by local chiefs who reported them to Semei Kakungulu.
- They were captured on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1899 at Kangai in a swamp near Lake Kyoga.
- Kakungulu brought them to Kampala and handed them officially to the British

who deported them to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean.

- Even in exile, the Banyoro continued looking at Kabalega as their hero and pressed for his return.
- While in exile, he converted to Christianity and was baptized Yohana.
- Later on, he was allowed to return as a commoner but he didn't reach Bunyoro.
- He died at Mpumudde near Jinja on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1923 at the age of 75.
- He was buried at Mparo in present day Hoima district and he was remembered as an African hero who staged a serious resistance to the British occupation of his area.

### **Chief Awich of Payera**

- Awich was a Rwoth (chief) of Payera in Acholi district.
- He came to power in the 1880's after the death of his father, Rwoth Camo.
- By the time he came to power, the British were busy extending their rule in Northern Uganda.
- He constantly attacked and raided his neighbours e.g. the Paibona.
- These acts greatly annoyed the Major Radcliffe Delme who was the British Commissioner at Nimule.
- The commissioner pleaded to Awich to stop his activities but he refused and even escaped arrest from the British.
- Awich even refused to sign a treaty with Colonel Mac-Donald as other Acholi chiefs had done in 1892.
- British hatred for him increased when he gave asylum to Kabalega and his fugitives who were terrorizing the colony from Lango.
- He defied British pleas for him to chase away Kabalega and his fugitive soldiers.
- In 1898, a British force under Major Herman set out to capture chief Awich and in 1901, he was captured and taken to Nimule.
- He was imprisoned and while in prison, his people continued to revolt and demanded for his return.
- In March 1902, the British reinstated him as the ruler in Payera after failing to establish administration in his absence.
- In 1903, Colonel Mac-Donald tried to persuade him to accept British rule but he refused.
- Awich was then involved in inter-clan wars on the side of the Joka clan of Purnanga against the Langi and Ogoora clan.
- In January 1912, he was accused of amassing guns from the Arabs and the British began to register them.
- Awich organized the Acholi to resist the policy of arms registration and this resulted into the Lamogi rebellion.



- He was thus arrested and taken to court at Nimule to face charges.
- During the court session, he lost his temper and boxed a British prosecutor called Sullivan who was cross examining him.
- He was fined two cows, a goat and ivory and he was imprisoned at Kololo in Kampala for contempt of court.
- As he served his prison sentence, his chiefdom was divided into two.
- By the time he returned in 1919 from prison, he was no longer a ruler and his chiefdom was no more.
- He however invited Christian missionaries to his area to teach his people Christianity and book learning.
- He died in the 1920's having done a lot to protect his area against British rule.

### **THE ABUSHIRI UPRISING (1888 – 1890)**

- This was the earliest resistance against German rule in Tanganyika.
- It took place on the Tanzania coast between 1888 – 1890.
- It was basically a revolt of the coastal slave traders and it included some Africans and Swahili traders.
- The Abushiri uprisings were divided into two.
- The one in the northern coastal area around Pangani was led by Abushiri.
- The one in the south near Dar-es-salaam and Kilwa was led by Bwana Heri.

### **CAUSES OF THE ABUSHIRI UPRISING**

- ❖ The rebellion was intended to keep the coast independent and free from German domination.
- ❖ The coastal traders and Swahili were protecting their economic power i.e. the German East Africa Company had abolished slave trade which was the major trade item of the Arabs.
- ❖ The coastal people were also angered by the Germans who had taken over the collecting of mainland import duties or taxes.
- ❖ The coastal people were also protesting against the loss of their property e.g. GEACO had started confiscating Arab houses to be used as bases for German administration.
- ❖ The GEACO had started issuing economic restrictions on ownership of land and property which the Arab traders challenged.
- ❖ The Germans did not respect the cultures and traditions of the coastal people mainly because the Germans were Christians and Arabs were Moslems.
- ❖ The Coastal people were also angered by German attempts to alienate their land. E.g. in 1888 they came up with a new land regulation which required people to have proof of land ownership.
- ❖ The Germans demanded heavy taxes from the traders and local people e.g. poll

tax, hut tax and inheritance tax on top of brutally collecting the taxes.

- ❖ The Germans had recruited the Akidas and Jumbes in their administration who were mistreating the Arab traders yet they were related to the coastal Arabs.
- ❖ Presence of able leadership by Abushiri in Pangani, Bwana Heri in Uzigua and Matoro in Lindi also led to the outbreak of the revolts.
- ❖ The local rulers were being humiliated and harassed by the Germans who flogged them in public and embarrassed them before their subjects.
- ❖ The Germans forced the Africans to grow cash crops under severe conditions which angered the coastal people.
- ❖ The rise of nationalistic feelings also led to the outbreak of revolts. There was a desire to regain their independence that had been eroded.
- ❖ The Arabs had participated in the Indian Ocean trade for so long and had gathered weapons e.g. guns which forced them to engage the Germans in war.
- ❖ The Germans disrespected the coastal Arabs e.g. they drank and slept with peoples' wives and even entered Mosques with their dogs which annoyed the Moslems.

### **COURSE OF ABUSHIRI REBELLION**

- ❖ It started on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1888 in Pangani where GEACO had established an administrative post.
- ❖ It was led by Abushiri Ibn Salim al Harthi, a prominent Arab trader and sugar cane planter in Pangani.
- ❖ It started when Abushiri refused to raise / hoist the German flag and even refused to listen to the German instructions and his people started rioting against the Germans.
- ❖ The rebellion abruptly and spontaneously spread to other areas e.g. Tanga, Kilwa, Mikindini and Kilwa.
- ❖ Some Bantu communities' e.g. the Bonda and Zinguwa also joined the rebellion.
- ❖ Bwana Heri, a Swahili chief in Uzigua and other coastal Arabs joined the revolt.
- ❖ The Germans were caught unaware and suffered heavy losses.
- ❖ GEACO officials were beaten and driven out of all coastal towns except Dar-es-Salaam.
- ❖ The Abushiri rebels surrounded them and captured them.
- ❖ The Germans called for assistance from home and by May **1889**, reinforcement had arrived under Major Von Wissman.
- ❖ He commanded a large army of **600** Nubian, Sudanese, **50** Somalis, **350** Zulus and **20** Turkish troops.
- ❖ Within **2** months, Wissman had captured Pangani and Dar-es-Salaam.
- ❖ Many Arabs who had supported Abushiri opted to make peace with the

Germans.

- ❖ Smelling defeat, Abushiri retreated into the interior and hired **500 Maviti** fighters (Ngoni warriors).
- ❖ They used the Ngoni tactics of warfare but did not save the situation because they were only interested in looting.
- ❖ He later adopted the guerilla war tactic of hit and run.
- ❖ By 15<sup>th</sup> Dec 1889 most of his followers had deserted him.
- ❖ He was later betrayed by a Jumbe called Magaya of Usagara.
- ❖ He was captured and killed at Bagamoyo.
- ❖ By 1890, Von Wissman had moved to the south and captured all coastal towns e.g. Kilwa, and Lindi.
- ❖ In April 1890, Bwana Heri also submitted to the Germans and this marked the end of the rebellion.

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY ABUSHIRI DURING THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS.**

- ❖ He had never been a military man and so were many of his followers who lacked military training.
- ❖ It was poorly organized since the fighters lacked serious military strategies and thorough preparation.
- ❖ Abushiri's weapons were inferior e.g. old fashioned guns, bows, arrows and short stabbing spears which couldn't match the guns of the Germans.
- ❖ The Germans had recruited a large force reinforced by Nubians, Sudanese, Somalis and Zulu and Turkish troops.
- ❖ The 500 Maviti mercenaries recruited by Abushiri lacked interest in war and instead of fighting they were just looting from the Germans.
- ❖ Some coastal tribes easily gave in to the Germans e.g. Magaya of Usagara even gave the Germans information about Abushiri.
- ❖ The rebellion wasn't well coordinated and lacked a united command e.g. Abushiri led forces in Pangani, Bwana Heri in Uzigua and Matoro in Kilwa.
- ❖ The revolt lacked a national outlook i.e. the indigenous people (blacks) did not join the revolt because it was entirely an Arab revolt.
- ❖ Abushiri employed poor methods of fighting e.g. they used open warfare which put him and his troops at a disadvantage.
- ❖ The Germans also used cruel methods to suppress the rebellion e.g. the scorched earth policy, hanging the captured rioters and shooting at first sight which greatly scared the rebels.
- ❖ Abushiri was forced into the interior where he lacked an Arab following. E.g.

he was cut off from the supply of guns and ammunition while in the interior.

- ❖ The Germans were determined to crush the rebellion because they wanted to colonize Tanganyika.
- ❖ The landscape of the coast lacked defensive barriers so the Abushiri rebels could be spotted from far.
- ❖ Famine also weakened the Abushiri rebels e.g. many of the Bwana Heri fighters surrendered due to starvation.

### **EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION**

- ❖ There was heavy loss of lives like Abushiri was killed during the rebellion.
- ❖ There was heavy destruction of property e.g. buildings were demolished.
- ❖ Abushiri was defeated which marked the end of his independence and that of the coastal Arabs.
- ❖ There was deliberate spread of cattle diseases like rinder pest, by the Germans.
- ❖ The Germans used the scorched earth policy which led to outbreak of famine.
- ❖ The Germans were forced to change their government e.g. they brought in traditional rulers to replace the Akidas and Jumbes at the coast.
- ❖ The Germans also realized the weaknesses of GEACO hence the colonial government took over immediately.
- ❖ Abushiri's defeat opened up East Africa for colonization e.g. many European settlers started coming to Tanganyika.
- ❖ After the defeat of Abushiri, peace returned to the coastal towns after a long time of political turmoil (upheaval / chaos)
- ❖ The rebellion taught the people of northern Tanganyika not to bother resisting the Germans again.
- ❖ The Germans were forced to work with the Arabs and Africans at the coast e.g. they trained a lot of personnel to help in the administration of the area.
- ❖ Coastal towns like Kilwa, Malindi, Zanzibar and interior tribes of Tanganyika were forced to recognize German ownership over Tanganyika.
- ❖ The rebellion also spread waves of nationalism with in Tanganyika e.g. Maji Maji revolt and Hehe revolts in Southern Tanganyika were as a result of Abushiri's fight against the Germans.

### **THE HEHE REBELLION/CHIEF MKWAWA'S RESISTANCE (1890 - 1898)**

- The Hehe rebellion was the first major uprising that took place on mainland Tanganyika against German rule.
- The rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika.
- It was spearheaded by *chief Mkwawa* who had come to power in 1878.
- The major cause of the war was chief Mkwawa's refusal to give up on trading activities as he had been instructed by the German colonialists.

## CAUSES OF THE REBELLION

- ❖ Chief Mkwawa wanted to maintain the independence of his people which the Germans had eroded i.e. he didn't want his people to be under foreign rule.
- ❖ The Hehe under Mkwawa had built a strong army due to their participation in trade with the Arabs through which they got guns and they thought that they could humiliate the German forces.
- ❖ Mkwawa levied a heavy **Hongo** tax on the caravans that passed through his area and when the Germans requested him to stop the tax, he refused and this led to war with the Germans.
- ❖ When German traders refused to pay tax to Mkwawa, he angrily reacted by closing the trade routes and imprisoning many traders at Usagara which annoyed the Germans.
- ❖ The Hehe also resisted because the Germans had grabbed a lot of Hehe lands to introduce plantation farming.
- ❖ The Germans were always interrupting Mkwawa's aggressive expansionist raids against his neighbours and this brought him to clashes with the Germans who were also spreading their rule.
- ❖ Mkwawa was also annoyed with German disrespect for him e.g. they called him backward and uncivilized yet he was a sovereign ruler of the Hehe.
- ❖ Mkwawa also claimed to be the sole controller of the central long distance trade route (Tabora - Bagamoyo) which the Germans were also claiming and this resulted into war.
- ❖ Forced labour on European farms, public works like roads also forced Mkwawa to mobilize his people to rebel against German rule.
- ❖ Mkwawa's diplomatic envoys (messengers) were on several occasions gunned down by the Germans forcing him to angrily retaliate by engaging them in warfare.
- ❖ Mkwawa also expelled the German mercenaries (Akidas and Jumbes) that had been brought in to assist the Germans in administration. This annoyed the Germans who resorted to war.
- ❖ The Hehe were also resisting cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity, and western education and were condemning African cultures.
- ❖ The Hehe were also known to be war mongers and they took a lot of pride in fighting and that is why they revolted against the Germans.
- ❖ Mkwawa's character also led to the outbreak of the revolt i.e. he was big headed and unpredictable. E.g. when he imprisoned the German traders for not paying tax, the Germans requested him to release them but he refused and this annoyed the Germans.

- ❖ The Hehe also expected support from chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora and this gave them courage to fight against the Germans.

### **Course of the Hehe rebellion**

- ❖ Chief Mkwawa came to power in 1878 after succeeding his father **Munyigumba**.
- ❖ He built a strong army which he used to stage a prolonged resistance against the Germans in southern Tanganyika.
- ❖ From 1880, Mkwawa was busy expanding his borders of his empire.
- ❖ It landed him into trouble with the Germans who were busy expanding their rule in Tanganyika.
- ❖ In his bid to control the trade, Mkwawa closed the Tabora – Bagamoyo trade route.
- ❖ He also imprisoned German and Swahili traders for refusing to pay **Hongo tax/tribute**.
- ❖ Mkwawa was on several occasions requested by the Germans to release the traders he had imprisoned but he refused and this arrogance annoyed the Germans who reacted with force.
- ❖ Mkwawa's behavior was also based on the assumption that he was to get support from Chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora.
- ❖ In 1891, a German force under Zewlekis confronted Mkwawa for the first time.
- ❖ However he learnt of this plot and he ambushed and humiliated the German force at Lungala.
- ❖ He killed many Germans and their commander, Zewlekis.
- ❖ The Germans temporarily accepted defeat and they turned their attention to chief Isike of the Nyamwezi, who was willing to collaborate and work with them.
- ❖ Mkwawa later realized the need for a peaceful end to the conflict.
- ❖ He sent messengers with gifts to the Germans and they responded by gunning down Mkwawa's messengers.
- ❖ Mkwawa was greatly annoyed by this act and he responded by closing the caravan trade route from Bagamoyo to Tabora to all traders.
- ❖ This forced the Germans to organize more attacks against him.
- ❖ But Mkwawa was not to give up on his peaceful plans to end the conflicts.
- ❖ He therefore sent another messenger to the Germans with gifts but he was also killed.
- ❖ This greatly demoralized Mkwawa who engaged the Germans in full scale war at Kilosa.
- ❖ He managed to kill 290 Germans and their allies.
- ❖ In October 1892, he destroyed a long distance caravan at Kondowa which

increased his influence in the region.

- ❖ Mkwawa was also able to complete the construction of his Fort at Kalenga.
- ❖ In 1894, the Germans decided to deal decisively with Mkwawa and they stormed and destroyed his capital at Kalenga killing many of his soldiers.
- ❖ With a handful of his men, Mkwawa escaped to Ingonge where he unsuccessfully attempted to ambush the Germans on their way back to the coast.
- ❖ After this, the Germans relaxed their machinery against Mkwawa thinking that this had completely weakened him, but they were mistaken.
- ❖ Mkwawa started using a guerilla war tactic (hit and run) to launch attacks on German controlled areas.
- ❖ This also forced the Germans to adopt the scorched earth policy.
- ❖ The Germans destroyed water and food reservoirs, which caused wide spread hunger and starvation.
- ❖ Between 1895 – 1898, Mkwawa suffered heavy losses as his warriors were killed.
- ❖ After sensing defeat, Mkwawa refused to be captured alive and instead shot himself in 1898.
- ❖ A few of his trusted soldiers also surrendered to the Germans.
- ❖ When the Germans found his body, they cut off his head and sent it to a museum in Berlin (Germany) and this marked the end of the Hehe resistance against the Germans.

### **REASONS FOR MKWAWA'S DEFEAT**

- ❖ Military superiority of the Germans compared to Mkwawa's outdated guns.
- ❖ Lack of support from neighbouring societies e.g. the Sangu chief always spied on chief Mkwawa.
- ❖ The Germans always received massive support from their home gov't e.g. weapons, medicine.
- ❖ The Hehe had a poor economy that could not sustain the prolonged resistance.
- ❖ Lack of proper planning e.g. no battle plans were made.
- ❖ The scorched earth policy used by the Germans caused a lot of famine which weakened the Hehe.
- ❖ Mkwawa lacked advisers e.g. he should have released the German traders who had not paid Hongo tax.
- ❖ German brutality also scared some of Mkwawa's forces and they surrendered.
- ❖ The long periods of drought and diseases also weakened the Hehe.
- ❖ By the time of his death, Mkwawa was sickly and this also led to the defeat against the Germans.
- ❖ The Germans' determination to completely discipline Mkwawa led to his

defeat.

- ❖ Mkwawa made a mistake of constructing a fort at Kalenga and this made it easy for the Germans to ambush his strongest point of defense.
- ❖ Mkwawa had also neglected other areas in the Hehe region and was only concentrating on his capital at Kalenga and this made it easy for the Germans to defeat areas beyond the capital.
- ❖ Mkwawa had been cut off from the Arab supply of arms which also weakened his army.
- ❖ Finally, the death of Mkwawa left his forces with low morale for fighting, and many surrendered to the Germans afterwards.

### **EFFECTS OF THE HEHE REBELLION**

- ❖ The Hehe were defeated by the Germans and they lost their independence.
- ❖ Many people were killed e.g. at Kilosa, Mkwawa killed 290 Germans and their allies.
- ❖ The death of people resulted into massive depopulation in southern Tanganyika.
- ❖ The rebellion caused a lot of misery, suffering which forced some people to migrate to safer areas.
- ❖ There was destruction of property e.g. villages, food stores especially when the Germans used the scorched earth policy.
- ❖ Famine set in because people had neglected agriculture to fight the Germans.
- ❖ After the war, the Germans became more cruel and brutal to Africans which increased suffering.
- ❖ Trade was disrupted especially along the central trade route in Nyamwezi land and Hehe land due to Mkwawa's anti-German campaigns.
- ❖ The Hehe learnt a lesson, that in future they should not bother resisting the Germans because they were superior e.g. during Maji-Maji rebellion (1905-1907), the Hehe didn't participate.
- ❖ The Germans also learnt a lesson that African resistances shouldn't be taken for granted because the Hehe rebellion proved to the Germans that Africans could organize a war.
- ❖ The rebellion spread waves of nationalism in Southern Tanganyika and this led to other revolts in future e.g. Maji-Maji revolt (1905-1907)
- ❖ Africans who assisted the Germans during the war were rewarded by the Germans after the war e.g. the Sangu chief was promoted to the position of an Akida.
- ❖ Diseases like dysentery and sleeping sickness were also spread.
- ❖ The rebellion greatly affected the economic development of southern Tanganyika because many activities came to a standstill.



- ❖ The Germans introduced new advisers and disbanded Mkwawa council of advisers which led to the introduction of Akidas and Jumbes in the area.

### **MAJI -MAJI REBELLION (1905 – 1907)**

- The Maji-Maji rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika and was against the German rule.
- The rebellion included a large section of tribes in southern Tanganyika e.g. Zaramo, Wangindo, Bena, Pogoro, Matumbi e.t.c.
- The rebellion got its name from a Swahili phrase “maji-maji” which means magic water.
- This magic water was got from River Rufiji by a medicine man called Bakero Kinjikitile Ngwale.
- The rebellion started in July 1905 and ended in 1907.

### **Causes of Maji Maji rebellion**

- ❖ The unsuccessful cotton scheme: The people of southern Tanganyika were forced to grow cotton by the Germans in 1902 but the soils were poor and the yields were also poor.
- ❖ Africans also received very little pay for the cotton and this is what sparked off the rebellion.
- ❖ Forced labor on government farms and public works like roads also forced Africans to rebel e.g. Africans worked for long hours and received little or no pay at all.
- ❖ Heavy taxes. The Germans imposed taxes on Africans e.g. three rupees per cotton plot yet the taxes were accompanied with cruel methods of collection e.g. failure to pay meant torture, flogging and imprisonment.
- ❖ Loss of land/land alienation: Africans in Southern Tanganyika had lost a lot of their lands to the German settlers forcing them to move to remote and unfavorable land.
- ❖ The desire to regain independence that had been eroded by the Germans also led to the Maji – Maji rebellion in 1905.
- ❖ The Africans were also resisting the cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity and western education in favor of African cultures.
- ❖ The Wangindo blamed the German mercenaries i.e. Akidas and Jumbes for raping and eloping with their wives and daughters as they were working on the cotton farms. Akidas and Jumbes also allowed their dogs to enter Mosques and this greatly annoyed the Muslims.
- ❖ The rebellion was also caused by the struggle to control the trade between the coast and the interior i.e. both Germans and Africans all claimed to control the

trade.

- ❖ Kinjikitile's religious Propaganda that the magic water would give the fighters protection against German bullets inspired the Africans to fight and Kinjikitile provided the long awaited leadership for the revolt.
- ❖ The replacement of African traditional rulers with the Akidas and Jumbes, who were very harsh, brutal and corrupt also led to the rebellion.
- ❖ Effects of earlier rebellions for example the Hehe rebellion of 1890 in Tanganyika also inspired the Africans in Southern Tanganyika to rebel.
- ❖ The Ngoni had a personal grievance against the Germans because they wanted to revenge on the Germans for murdering their tribe mates during the Boma massacres in 1897.

### **Course of the rebellion**

- ❖ In 1904, a traditional priest called Bakero Kinjikitile Ngwale emerged from the Ngarambe hills near River Rufigi.
- ❖ He was possessed by a spirit called Hongo which stayed in a pond near River Rufigi.
- ❖ It was from River Rufigi that the Magic water was got and mixed with millet, sorghum and local herbs to give immunity to the German bullets.
- ❖ By January 1905, a secret movement called Jujila or Nywiwila had been formed among the Wangindo and Matumbi.
- ❖ This movement worked by secretly communicating from one person to another, encouraging people to go for Kinjikitile's Magic water.
- ❖ However Kinjikitile did not instruct people to go and start fighting and when the Germans heard about the medicine man from Ngarambe hills, they did not take him serious.
- ❖ By 1905, people grew impatient and decided to provoke the Germans into war by uprooting cotton farms and this was enough to engage the Germans into war against the Africans.
- ❖ From Rufiji area, within a few weeks the rebellion had quickly spread to other cotton producing areas like Uluguru, Mahenge and Kilombero valleys.
- ❖ On 2nd August 1905, the Africans attacked the coastal town of Samanga near Kilwa where many traders and government officials were murdered.
- ❖ The whole town was burnt down and German missionaries were murdered.
- ❖ From this time, the rebellion spread to all areas through night messengers and several societies e.g. the Mbuga, Bena, Pogoro, Zaramo later joined the rebellion.
- ❖ On the 30<sup>th</sup> August 1905, Maji – Maji fighters attacked Lukuledi and Mahinge Valleys where the Germans were caught unprepared and it was a success for the Africans.

- ❖ This forced the Germans to take the rebellion seriously and they adopted the scorched earth policy while the Africans resorted to Guerilla warfare.
- ❖ The Germans ordered for reinforcements and by November 1905, it had arrived under Von Wissman and the Germans started suppressing the rebellion systematically.
- ❖ From 1906, the Germans rounded up whoever was opposed to their rule especially the ring leaders.
- ❖ Leaders were killed, captured while others surrendered and Kinjikitile didn't survive these killings.
- ❖ Others decided to go into exile in Mozambique and when Kinjikitile was killed the rebellion came to an end in 1907 with the Germans emerging victorious.

### **Why Africans lost the war**

- ❖ Kinjikitile false Propaganda i.e. the magic water didn't provide immunity against German bullets as he had claimed.
- ❖ There was no military training carried out to prepare the fighters for war.
- ❖ Africans had poor organization i.e. people just joined the rebellion basing on Kinjikitile's Propaganda.
- ❖ Africans lacked unity among the various tribes i.e. some were even fighting amongst themselves.
- ❖ Africans lacked a unified command i.e. they had more than one leader and they always fought together as a whole community and not in troops or battalions.
- ❖ The Germans also used the scorched earth policy which left many African homes, food stores and gardens destroyed.
- ❖ The Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the rebellion which reduced the power of the Africans fighting against the Germans.
- ❖ Superiority of the German forces i.e. the Germans had guns while Africans had traditional and crude weapons e.g. Spears, bows, and arrows, stones e.t.c.
- ❖ The Maji Maji fighters lacked persistence i.e. some tribes pulled out leaving fellow fighters to suffer.
- ❖ The Germans received help from Germany in form of arms and troops.
- ❖ Slave trade had also taken away the energetic men and left the weak ones .who could not do much in the rebellion.
- ❖ Africans had poor economies that could not sustain a prolonged war against a rich and powerful country like Germany.
- ❖ The death of African leaders also made the rebellion lose continuity and strength e.g. Kinjikitile Ngwale.
- ❖ The Germans were also determined to take over Tanganyika whether by hook or crook.

### **Effects of the rebellion**

- ❖ The Maji Maji fighters were defeated and this completely led to the loss of African independence.
- ❖ Many people lost their lives i.e. over 75,000 people were killed during the suppression of the rebellion.
- ❖ As a result of the killings, there was heavy depopulation particularly in southern Tanganyika.
- ❖ There was massive destruction of property i.e. settlements. Villages and cotton farms were burnt to the ground.
- ❖ There was wide spread misery and suffering caused by the ruthless Germans.
- ❖ A period of famine (Fuga Fuga) set in because people had neglected farming and the Germans had also used the scorched earth policy to destroy farms.
- ❖ Africans lost confidence and trust in religion and traditional leaders and medicine men and started joining foreign religions like Christianity.
- ❖ Many people were crippled in the war campaigns and others forced into exile especially to Mozambique.
- ❖ The rebellion was a source of inspiration for future nationalists like Oscar Kambona and Julius. K. Nyerere who led the fight for independence.
- ❖ Africans who collaborated with the Germans were rewarded with posts in the colonial government land.
- ❖ The Germans also learnt from the rebellion and made changes in their administration e.g. the harsh Akidas and Jumbes were sacked / fired.
- ❖ The colonial government made economic reforms e.g. taxes were relaxed and mistreatment of Africans was made punishable.
- ❖ Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops on their own individual plots rather than on a communal basis.
- ❖ In education, Africans were encouraged to go to School and scholarships were given to promising Students in order to fight ignorance.
- ❖ Economic activities like trade came to a standstill in Tanganyika and that is why the area lagged behind for a long time in terms of economic development.

### **NANDI RESISTANCE (1895-1906)**

- The Nandi put up a strong and prolonged battle against the British in 1895.
- The rebellion took place in western Kenya particularly in the Uasin-Gishu plateau.

### **CAUSES OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE**

- ❖ The Nandi fought the British in order to defend their independence i.e. they didn't want British interference in their society affairs.
- ❖ The Nandi did not want to see any stranger crossing their land and in 1895, they

killed a British trader Peter West and this sparked off the war.

- ❖ The religious prophecy of Orkoiyot Kimnyole also inspired the Nandi to fight the British e.g. He warned that the Nandi land would at one time be ruled by foreigners.
- ❖ The construction of the Uganda railway also provided the Nandi with an excuse to fight the British i.e. Prophet Orkoiyot had warned them of the “Big iron snake” belching smoke that came from the East to quench its thirst in the west. (Lake Victoria)
- ❖ They believed that they were militarily superior because they had successfully defeated and raided all their neighbours e.g. the Maasai.
- ❖ The Nandi also resisted because they believed in their cultural superiority and didn’t want the British to pollute their culture e.g. they resented the British dressing code and looked at it as the Nandi female devils.
- ❖ The Nandi also had a belief that their land was the most fertile land in the whole world and therefore didn’t want to lose it to the British colonialists.
- ❖ The Nandi also resisted because their traditional enemies and neighbours the Maasai and Luyia had collaborated with the British.
- ❖ The Nandi were a Warrior society that took pride in fighting and raiding and therefore when the British came, they took it as a chance to show their military might.
- ❖ The Nandi resistance was also inspired by other rebellions like the Hehe and Abushiri revolts in Tanganyika.
- ❖ The Nandi also had an environment advantage i.e. the Nandi hills were suitable for war with little space for open warfare.
- ❖ The rise of Nandi nationalism towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century also inspired the Nandi to challenge the British.
- ❖ The killing of the Nandi leader Orkoiyot Koitale Arap Samoei in a shameful incident also forced the Nandi to pick up arms to fight the British.
- ❖ The British were also interfering in Ivory and slave trade which were the main source of livelihood for most of the Nandi.

## **COURSE OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE**

- ❖ Clashes between the British and the Nandi begun in 1895 when a British trader Peter West was killed by the Nandi for attempting to cross their land.
- ❖ The British responded immediately by sending a force under General Cunningham comprised of six British and several Sudanese and Swahili mercenaries.
- ❖ This force was defeated with 30 of their men killed.
- ❖ In 1897, the Nandi successfully attacked the British and destroyed their mail

system.

- ❖ The British organized another force under the command of Truman and even recruited Maasai mercenaries but still they were crushed.
- ❖ In 1900, when the Uganda railway reached their area, the Nandi often raided the equipment deposits, stole telegram wires and killed the Indian railway workers before disappearing into the hills.
- ❖ At the same time, the Nandi attacked the Luo and Luyia tribes that were under the British and raided traders passing through that area.
- ❖ The British mobilized a stronger force comprising of Ganda, Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries but still they were crushed.
- ❖ This greatly worried the British who resorted to burning Villages and confiscating Nandi cows but the Nandi didn't give up.
- ❖ After suffering several losses, the British decided to change tactics and adopted peaceful negotiations to end the war because they wanted the railway construction to go on.
- ❖ The Nandi were also tired of the war, negotiations begun and an agreement was reached.
- ❖ The Nandi allowed the British to build centres in Kipture, Kiptume and Kapkolei.
- ❖ The peace was short lived and the Nandi resumed their attacks on the railway builders and looting telegram wires.
- ❖ In 1902, the British organized an expedition which registered minimum success and this time the British decided to use force and diplomacy.
- ❖ In the same year, the British built a strong force of about 1500 soldiers but its diplomacy which ended the Nandi wars.
- ❖ In 1905, a British commander Colonel Meinertzhagen visited the Nandi leader Orkoiyot Koitale Samoei Arap Kimnyole and as he came out to greet his visitors, he was shot dead with some of his men.
- ❖ To the Nandi, this was cold blooded murder of their leader and between October and November 1905, they tried to stage Guerilla wars but they were defeated with heavy losses.
- ❖ By December 1905, the Nandi had lost the morale and spirit of fighting and this marked the end of their resistance against the British.
- ❖ The Nandi were forced into reserves in the north far away from the railway line so that construction work would go on and their fertile lands were given to European settlers.

## **WHY THE NANDI RESISTED THE BRITISH FOR SO LONG**

Unlike other rebellions, the Nandi put up a prolonged resistance against the British for over 11 years.

- ❖ The Nandi were involved in the L.D.T through which they were able to acquire guns from their neighbours the Akamba.
- ❖ The Nandi pride i.e. they were a superior race militarily and culturally which gave them determination to fight the British for so long.
- ❖ The emergence of Orkoiyot Koitale provided the necessary leadership for the wars because this united the Nandi and gave them morale.
- ❖ The Nandi never suffered from famine because their land was fertile and could therefore support agriculture which provided enough food for their troops.
- ❖ Being a warrior society, the Nandi had a lot of experience in fighting e.g. they had a long history of successfully defeating their neighbours like Maasai, Luyia and Luo.
- ❖ The Nandi area had an environment advantage because it was hilly with little space for open warfare and the British could not use their maxim gun effectively.
- ❖ The Nandi had a strong, organized and highly disciplined army which was divided into units and companies based on clans and place of residence.
- ❖ The Nandi employed the Guerilla tactic which involved ambushes (hit and run) especially at night and this always surprised the British who were unprepared for these fights.
- ❖ The cutting of telecommunication lines by the Nandi hindered the transportation of British troops and reinforcements.
- ❖ The Nandi lacked defensive units e.g. forts and barracks which could have been possible targets for the British forces.
- ❖ The presence of black smiths among the Nandi who constantly made iron weapons like spears, arrows and these were used to strengthen the Nandi army.

### **WHY THE NANDI FINALLY LOST THE WAR**

- ❖ The British had a lot of determination because this was delaying colonialism and they wanted to construct the Uganda railway.
- ❖ The death of Orkoiyot Koitale also led to the final defeat of the Nandi i.e. he died in a shameful manner hence causing them to lose the morale of fighting.
- ❖ The Nandi had inferior weapons which could not compete effectively with the superior weapons of the British who had the maxim guns.
- ❖ The British always got support from neighbouring countries e.g. Uganda, Sudan and Egypt in form of troops and ammunitions (weapons)
- ❖ The British always recruited mercenaries into their army e.g. Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries who made their army grow stronger.
- ❖ The Nandi lacked support from their immediate neighbours like the Maasai which greatly led to their defeat.
- ❖ The recruited mercenaries knew about the Nandi military tactics which

information was used by the British to defeat the Nandi.

- ❖ The scorched earth policy employed by the British greatly weakened the Nandi because several farms and houses were destroyed and this left the Nandi suffering.
- ❖ Many of the Nandi troops and people were always killed by the tropical diseases and famine which reduced on their military might.
- ❖ The Nandi neighbours who were hired as mercenaries also had the determination to support the British and defeat the Nandi who had terrorized them for so long.
- ❖ The British tricked the Nandi into negotiations and agreements into accepting to work with the British, also weakened the Nandi military might.
- ❖ British missionaries used the tactic of spreading Christianity which brought about disunity amongst the Nandi.

### **Effects of the Nandi resistance**

- ❖ There was heavy loss of lives especially the Africans which led to depopulation in the area.
- ❖ There was massive destruction of property. E.g. Villages and food stores were all set on fire and this led to famine.
- ❖ The Nandi lost their land to the white settlers and the Uganda railway line and were pushed to infertile lands in the north.
- ❖ There was wide spread poverty and misery in the Nandi area due to the serious economic destruction.
- ❖ The Nandi were over powered and therefore defeated which completely marked the end of their independence.
- ❖ Some of the Nandi who lost their land to the Europeans were forced to migrate to towns and urban centres to make ends meet.
- ❖ The British were able to construct the railway line through the Nandi area with minimum difficulty and it was extended to Kisumu and Uganda.
- ❖ The defeat of the Nandi taught their neighbours a lesson that the British were militarily superior and many decided to collaborate e.g. Maasai. Luo and Luyia.
- ❖ The Nandi superiority and arrogance in the region was crushed mainly because they had terrorized and bullied most of their neighbours.
- ❖ Many people were converted to Christianity because the teachings of Prophet Orkoiyot Koitale had failed to guide them into defeating the British.
- ❖ Forts and European stations were built throughout the area e.g. in Kiptume and Kapkolei after the defeat of the Nandi.
- ❖ With the defeat of the Nandi, more Europeans poured into Kenya and took over the Kenyan highlands.
- ❖ The Nandi resistance taught the British a lesson that the Africans could also put up an organized resistance.



- ❖ The rebellion spread waves of nationalism throughout Kenya and this led to future revolts e.g. Mau-Mau rebellion in 1952.

### **MAU- MAU REBELLION (1952 - 1956)**

- This was a clandestine (secret) nationalistic movement in Kenya.
- It was formed by extremist ex-soldiers of World War II in 1946 to fight the colonial government.
- The phrase Mau-Mau is an abbreviation of a Swahili slogan “mzungu ayende ulaya Mwafrika Apate Uhuru” loosely translated as the ‘white man should return to Europe and the African gets independence’.
- The rebellion effectively begun in 1952 and ended in 1960.

### **Causes of the rebellion**

- ❖ Loss of land to the white settlers angered the Africans especially the Kikuyu and that’s why they joined the movement in large numbers.
- ❖ Africans were pushed into reserve camps where conditions were unfavorable for instance they were overcrowded and lacked schools and medical centers.
- ❖ Mau-Mau fighters were struggling for the independence of Kenya i.e. most of the ex-soldiers had a negative view about colonialism.
- ❖ Poor labour conditions also forced Africans to join the Mau Mau movement i.e. Africans were denied employment as better jobs were given only to the whites.
- ❖ Restrictions imposed on the growing of cash crops also angered the Africans i.e. it were only the whites that were allowed to grow cash crops.
- ❖ The return of the World War II ex-soldiers led to the formation of the movement. When they compared the situation in Europe with that of Kenya, it was still backward.
- ❖ Africans were also against the introduction of the Kipande (Identity cards) because it denied Africans freedom of movement.
- ❖ The Mau Mau resistance was also as a result of unfair taxation i.e. the British introduced poll tax which was too high for the Africans.
- ❖ Africans were denied a chance of trading with their neighbours, Asians and the coastal people because the trade was dominated by Indians or Asians.
- ❖ Mau -Mau fighters also hated the European attitude towards African traditional beliefs and cultures e.g. missionaries attacked the Kikuyu female circumcision.
- ❖ Africans were denied a chance of attaining western education and this was a deliberate move to keep them backward.
- ❖ Africans also hated racial segregation in education Institutions, residential areas, and medical centres and in government offices hence caused rebellions.
- ❖ The emergence of able leaders also led to the formation of the movement i.e. leadership was provided by Elites such as Jomo Kenyatta, Harry Thuku, Bildad

Kaggia, Dedan Kimathi, General China (Waruhiu Itote).

- ❖ Africans were also tired of the settlers influence on Government decisions and policies i.e. the settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a settler colony like Rhodesia and South Africa.
- ❖ The Mau Mau fighters were not pleased by the revelations of the British government to affect constitutional changes in Kenya i.e. they wanted greater African representation on the legislative council.

### **Course of the rebellion**

- ❖ Mau -Mau started in 1946 as an underground movement in Kenya to fight the colonial government and bring independence as soon as possible.
- ❖ It was formed by the Kenya African Union extremists (KAU) including the ex-soldiers of World War II.
- ❖ The movement was basically a tribal rebellion of the Kikuyu and when fighting intensified, the rebellion spread to other communities such as Kamba, Meru, and Embu e.t.c.
- ❖ Mau -Mau guerillas and their supporters took oaths that bound them to obedience, secrecy and support of the movement.
- ❖ The supporters of the movement sang hymns in which the name of Jomo was substituted for Jesus Christ.
- ❖ By 1950, the Mau Mau fighters started to act violently and the British government declared the militant group illegal and unlawful.
- ❖ After being declared illegal, the guerillas retreated to Aberdare Ranges and slopes of Mt. Kenya where they launched attacks on the colonial government and white settler farms.
- ❖ They formed gangs which could steal arms, destroy plantations and committed arson (burning property that belonged to the settlers) e.g. plantations, homes e.t.c.
- ❖ Many chiefs who opposed the movement were hacked to death e.g. in October 1952 chief Waruhiu Kiambu was murdered for being loyal to the government.
- ❖ On 20<sup>th</sup> of October 1952, the British governor Sir Evelyn Baring declared a state of emergency.
- ❖ Sir Evelyn Baring called in the King's African Rifles (KAR) to suppress the movement and by the end of the year, more soldiers had been flown in from Britain.
- ❖ In April 1953, Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders of the movement especially the Kikuyu were tried and sentenced to 7yrs in jail.
- ❖ In 1954, several Kikuyu were arrested for not giving a convincing reason for being in Nairobi at such a time.
- ❖ In 1955, General China was arrested but Dedan Kimathi continued with the

resistance up to October 1956 when he was also captured in the Aberdare forest.

- ❖ By 1956, the movement had been weakened seriously but the hunt for Mau - Mau fighters continued up to 1960.

### **Effects of the rebellion**

- ❖ The rebellion was so costly to the British government i.e. The British spent over 50,000 pounds to suppress the movement.
- ❖ Many African leaders and activists were arrested for opposing colonialism e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Dedan Kimathi, General China e.t.c.
- ❖ The rebellion taught the British that Kenyans seriously wanted independence and couldn't settle for anything less than that.
- ❖ There was massive destruction of property e.g. shops were looted and gardens belonging to the white settlers were destroyed.
- ❖ Many families and clans disintegrated as a result of the chaos during the course of the movement.
- ❖ Due to the destruction of crops, food stores and the unsettled life, agriculture declined and famine broke out.
- ❖ The rebellion led to a decline of Kenya's economy since trade and commerce came to a standstill.
- ❖ The rebellion shattered the white settlers' dream of turning Kenya into a settler colony like Rhodesia.
- ❖ Land that had belonged to the Africans before was reclaimed as the British changed the land policy.
- ❖ Africans were allowed to grow cash crops and schools, hospitals; roads were built to cool African tempers.
- ❖ The rebellion led to the emergence of leaders like Jomo Kenyatta, Tom Mboya, Daniel Arap Moi e.t.c who spear headed the independence struggle in Kenya.
- ❖ Political parties were formed and allowed to operate e.g. K.A.N.U (Kenya African National Union) and this spear headed the campaign for self rule or independence.
- ❖ The rebellion created a period of confusion and uncertainty among the people e.g. between 1952 – 1960, Kenya was in a state of emergency.
- ❖ The British came to good terms with Africans. From this time, African interests gained supremacy over Asian and white settler interests.
- ❖ Both Africans and Europeans lost their lives during the rebellion.

### **Why did the Africans lose against the British in the rebellion?**

Europeans were militarily superior compared to Africans they had better guns while Africans used traditional weapons like spears, bows and arrows.

- ❖ Disunity among African societies also weakened their struggle against the

imposition of colonial rule and therefore they could not form a united front against the colonialists.

- ❖ The teachings of the Christian missionaries weakened African societies. They softened the hearts and minds of Africans to the extent that some could not see the need to fight the whites.
- ❖ Collaborators who supported colonial powers also weakened those resisting because they used to leak information to the colonialists.
- ❖ Many African societies were hit by diseases The Kikuyu, Maasai, Nandi were for example hit by rinder pest, long periods of drought and famine that weakened them and therefore made their fights against European rule ineffective.
- ❖ Poor military tactics. African societies lacked military strategies.
- ❖ Many African chiefs were ignorant of the intentions of the Europeans. They thought that the whites were just visitors who were here for only a short period and as such took them to be their friends.
- ❖ The Spirit of nationalism was lacking in many African societies at the time. Many rebellions were therefore tribal or regional wars, lacking the support of their neighbours.
- ❖ The weak economies of many African societies contributed to their defeat. Many of these couldn't support full- scale wars.
- ❖ Too much belief in superstition and traditional religion also blind folded Africans.
- ❖ The death and imprisonment of inspirational leaders also undermined African rebellions.
- ❖ The Europeans also employed the divide and rule policy whereby they played one society against the other.

### **Revision questions**

1. How did the following respond to colonial rule in East Africa?  
(a) Semei Kakungulu    (b) Nuwa Mbaguta    (c) Laibon Lenana    (d) Sir Apollo Kaggwa
2. a) Why did some African societies collaborate with Europeans ?  
b) What were the effects of their collaboration?
3. a) Why did some African societies resist colonial rule in East Africa?  
b) Why did African resistance against colonial imposition fail?
4. How did the following respond to colonial rule in East Africa?

a) Chief **Mkwawa** b) **Abushiri** c) **Rwoth Awich** d) Kabaka **Mwangae** e) Omukama **Kabalega**

5. a) Why did Semei Kakungulu collaborate with the British colonialists before 1914?

b) What were the results/effects/outcomes of his collaboration?

6. a) What were the causes of the MAU-MAU uprising in Kenya?

b) Describe the organization/course of the uprising?

7. a) Why did the Kikuyu stage a rebellion between 1952 to 1960?

b) How did this rebellion affect Kenya up to independence?

8. a) Describe the course of the struggle that took place in central Kenya in the 1950s.

b) Why did the Europeans emerge victorious over the Africans?

9. a) What were the causes of the uprising in Southern Tanganyika between 1905-1907?

b) How did it affect the peoples of Southern Tanganyika up to independence?

10. a) Describe the course/organization of the Maji-Maji revolt of 1905-07.

b) What reasons led to the failure of the revolt?

11. a) Describe the response of the Nandi to the imposition of colonial rule in their area?

b) What were the effects of their response to colonial rule?

12. a) What were the causes of the Nandi uprisings of 1895 to 1906?

b) Why were the Nandi able to resist the British for so long?

13. a) Why did it take the British so long to defeat the Nandi?

b) Why were the Nandi finally colonized by the British?

14. a) What were the causes of Chief Mkwawa's resistance against German rule?

b) What were the effects of his resistance?

15. a) Why was there a rebellion in southern Tanganyika between 1890-1898?

b) Describe the course of the rebellion during that period.

16. a) What were the reasons for the failure of the Hehe rebellion?  
b) How did it affect the affairs of Tanganyika up to independence?
17. a) Describe the course/organization of the Abushiri revolt between 1888-1890.  
b) What problems did Abushiri face during this revolt?
18. a) What were the causes of the rebellion along the coast of Tanganyika between 1888-1890?  
b) How did it affect the peoples of Tanganyika up to independence?
19. a) Why were the Germans able to suppress the Abushiri revolt of 1888-1890?  
b) What were the effects of this revolt on the affairs of Tanganyika?