**P.6 SST LESSON NOTES TERM III**

**THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA**

**Foreign influence in East Africa**

**Foreign Influence**

This refers to changes brought about by different groups of people who came to East Africa.

**Groups of foreigners who came to East Africa.**

* Traders
* Explorers
* Missionaries
* Colonialists / Administrators
* Settlers

**Changes brought by foreigners to E. Africa**

* Foreign religions
* Foreign languages
* Cash crop growing
* Modern transport and communication
* Urban life.

**THE EXPLORERS**

* **An explorer** is a person who travels to unknown land to find out more about it.
* Most of the explorers to E. Africa came from Europe.
* Explorers were the first group of Europeans to come to East Africa.
* The first explorers to reach the coast of East Africa were the Portuguese.
* The first Europeans to come to the coast of East Africa were the Portuguese.
* Vasco da Gama was the first European explorer to come to East Africa.
* The Europeans called Africa a “***Dark continent***” because they knew little about its interior.
* Most European explorers who came to East Africa were sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society.

**How RGS was helpful to the explorers**

* It funded explorers.
* It gave them food supplies.
* It gave them medical supplies.
* It gave them protection.

**Why most explorers who came to Uganda entered through Bagamoyo**

* It was safe and clear.
* It had friendly people.

**Why explorers first went to Zanzibar**

* To learn Kiswahili language.
* To get permission from the Sultan.
* To get porters.
* To get translators/interpreters.
* To get guides.

**Reasons why Europeans explorers came to E. Africa.**

* To find the source of river Nile
* To identify new areas for settlement.
* To find the possible trade opportunities.
* Some European countries were interested in getting colonies in Africa as a sign of prestige.
* They wanted to get cheap labour
* Some were interested in spreading Christianity.
* To discover economic resources in Africa.

**Problems faced by the explorers**

* Walking long and tiring journeys.
* Attacks from dangerous animals.
* Attacks from hostile people.
* Language difficulty.
* Shortage of supplies
* Attacks from tropical diseases
* Harsh climatic conditions

**Effects of the coming of explorers**

* The reports given by the explorers led to the colonization of Africa.
* The reports led to the exploitation of East African resources.
* Their coming led to the coming of Missionaries.

**How explorers led to the development of East Africa**

* They opened up trade routes.
* They linked Africa to Europe.
* They discovered dormant natural resources.
* They paved way for missionaries and colonialists who built schools, hospitals, roads and railway lines.

**How explorers led to colonization of East Africa.**

* Their reports about resources of East Africa attracted colonialists.
* They exposed areas with hostile tribes.

**Famous European explorers who came to East Africa**

* Vasco da Gama
* John Speke
* Richard Burton
* Sir Samuel Baker
* HM Stanley
* Joseph Thomson
* Johannes Rebmann
* Johann Ludwig Krapf
* Jakob Erhardt
* Count Teleki
* Dr. David Livingstone

**THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS**

**Examples of Portuguese**

* Bartholomew Diaz
* Vasco da Gama
* Joao De Trasto
* Province Henry the Navigator

**Note**

* The first Europeans to come to E. Africa were the Portuguese from Portugal.
* Vasco Da Gama discovered the sea route to India.

**Why Vasco Da Gama was not welcomed by the Arabs at the coast of East Africa.**

* Arabs at the coast feared the European interference in their trade.
* They also disliked the Christian religion

**Note**

* Vasco Da Gama was only welcomed at Malindi
* *He was welcomed by the sultan of Malindi who gave him a guide called*
* *Ahmed Bin Majid. directed Vasco Da Gama up to India.*
* *Ahmed Bin Majid – He showed Vasco Da Gama the sea route to India*

**How Prince Henry the navigator was helpful to the Portuguese explorers**

* He funded the Portuguese explorers.
* He provided information about exploration work.
* He built ships.
* He invented a compass.
* He established a school that trained sailors at Sagres.

**THE SKETCH MAP SHOWING VASCO DA GAMA’S JOURNEY TO INDIA**

**Activity**

1. Who is an explorer?
2. Why was Africa once referred to as a ‘Dark continent’ by Europeans?
3. Give any two reasons why European explorers came to East Africa.
4. How was R. Nile responsible for the coming of European explorers to Uganda?
5. Who were the first Europeans to come to East Africa
6. How did Vasco –Da – Gama contribute to the exploration process of East Africa?
7. From which country did the Portuguese come from?
8. Name the town where the Portuguese started their journey from.
9. Name the sultan of Malindi who welcomed Vasco Da Gama.
10. Who guided Vasco Ga Gama to India?
11. Why is it wrong to believe that John Speke was the first to see the source of R. Nile?

**Reasons why the Portuguese wanted to conquer the coast of E. Africa.**

* They wanted to break the moslem domination at the coast.
* They wanted to spread Christianity.
* They wanted to control the coastal trade.
* They wanted to create a resting base for their sailors.

**Note**

* The headquarters of the Portuguese were in Stone town- Mozambique
* Mombasa was their major Trading Centre at the coast of East Africa

**Why the Portuguese succeeded in conquering the East African coast.**

* They had superior weapons.
* They had well trained soldiers.
* They used surprise night attacks.
* Disunity among the coastal people.

**Why the Portuguese were interested in finding the Sea route to India.**

* To get silk and spices from India.
* The land route in the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) was affected by the Turkish war.
* They were over taxed.

**Effects of the Portuguese coming**

* New crops were introduced e.g. Yellow Maize, pineapples, ground nuts, guavas paw paws etc.
* Christianity was introduced
* They built fort Jesus at Mombasa
* They linked East Africa to Europe and Asia.

**Why did the Portuguese build Fort Jesus?**

* For protection

**How Fort Jesus is important in Kenya today**

* It promotes tourism

**Negative effects**

* There were constant revolts against Portuguese rule which left many coastal towns in runs
* Heavy taxes imposed on traders decreased trade.
* The inflow of goods from Saudi Arabia and Persia was called off.
* Gold trade through Sofala also decreased
* The people at the coast became poorer.
* Enmity between the Portuguese and coastal natives became strong.

**What led to the collapse of the Portuguese *rule*?**

* Failure to establish a proper administration base.
* They had few administrators.
* They were far from their Mother country.
* They were more interested in their personal gains than in the people they ruled.
* They were Merciless and harsh which led to constant rebellions
* The Portuguese were frequently attacked by malaria and dysentery.
* They over taxed Africans and Arabs
* Corrupt Portuguese officials.
* They lacked support from the coastal people.

**Activity**

1. Give any two reasons why the Portuguese were interested in controlling of the East African coast.
2. Mention any two factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule in East Africa.
3. Why did the Portuguese build fort Jesus?
4. What is the importance of fort Jesus to the economy of Kenya today?
5. Mention any four contributions of the Portuguese in East Africa.
6. *What evidence is there to show that the Portuguese once lived at the coast of East Africa?*
7. *State any two coastal towns that were developed by the Portuguese at the coat.*

**OTHER EUROPEAN EXPLORERS**

**Henry Morton Stanley.**

* He came to East Africa on three difference Occasions
* He was sent and sponsored by two newspaper companies namely: -
* Daily Telegraph of London paid for his first journey
* New York Herald of America
* New York Tribune - *paid for his second journey.*
* *The British government sponsored his third journey.*

**Why he is remembered**

* He came to look for David living stone in 1871-1872.
* He circumnavigated Lake Victoria to prove whether it was the source of R. Nile – *Second journey. (1874 – 1883)*
* He wrote a letter asking Missionaries to come to Buganda.
* It was taken by Linant De Bellefonds to England.
* He named Rwenzori the mountains of the moon
* He saw and named lake Edward and George
* He rescued Emin Pasha from the Equatoria province.
* He worked as an administrator with the Belgians in Congo.

***Note***

* *First journey, he came to work for Dr. David Living Stone. He met him at Ujiji.*
* *Second Journey, he came to prove John Spekes’ discovery about the source of River Nile.*
* *Third journey, he came to rescue Emin pasha who had been captured in the Equatoria province in 1879.*

**Dr. Fischer**

**Why he is remembered**

* He was a German doctor
* He was the first European to see L. Naivasha
* He spent little time in East Africa due to fear of the hostile tribes in Kenya.

**Joseph Thomson**

**Why he is remembered.**

* He was sent by the Royal Geographical society.
* He became the first European explorer to cross the lands of the Masai and Nandi successfully.
* He was the first European to see Mt. Elgon
* He explored lake Baringo.

**What enabled Joseph Thomson to cross the Masai land successfully?**

* He moved with a trading caravan which provided enough security to him.
* He respected the Masai culture. (dressed like the Masai, learnt some Masai words)

**Dr. David Living Stone.**

* He was a medical doctor, Missionary and Explorer
* He fought against slave trade.
* He established work shops where Africans were taught practical skills.
* He was the first European to see.
* L. Nyasa (Malawi)
* L. Mweru
* L. Bangwelu.

**Rivers**

* Zambezi and the Victoria falls
* Limpopo
* Lualaba
* He preached the gospel
* He persuaded some European farmers to come and teach Africans better methods of farming.
* He made three Journeys to Africa.
* He died in 1873 at Chitambos village near the swamps of L. Bangwelu in Zambia.
* His two faithful servants Susi and Chuma carried his body to the East African Coast 1100miles.
* He was buried at West Minister Abbey in England.

**Jakob Erhardt**

* Attempted to draw the first map of East Africa.

**Count Teleki**

Why he is remembered.

* He was a Hungarian soldier and Scientist
* He became the first white man to see L. Rudolf in 1888. (L. Turkana)
* He also saw and named L. Stephanie in Ethiopia

**James Bruce**

* He was the first explorer to see L. Tana and Blue Nile in Ethiopia.

**Activity**

1. Why was H.M Stanley sent to East Africa in 1871?
2. How did H.M Stanley prove that the source of R. Nile was on Victoria?
3. How did the Royal Geographical Society promote the exploration process of East Africa?
4. What contribution was made by the following in the history of the exploration of East Africa
   1. Joseph Thompson?
   2. Jacob *Erhardt*
   3. *Count* Teleki?
5. Give any two difficulties the early European travelers faced in East Africa.
6. State any two effects of the coming of European explorers to East Africa.

**MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA**

A missionary is a person who leaves his home land and goes to foreign land to preach the word of God.

**Groups of Missionaries that came to East Africa.**

* Protestant missionaries
* Catholic missionaries

**Societies that sent missionaries in East Africa**

* Church Missionary Society (CMS)
* The White Fathers from France
* The Holy Ghost Fathers from France
* Mill hill Fathers from England

**Reasons for the coming of missionaries**

* To preach Christianity
* To stop slave trade
* To spread western civilization
* To suppress the spread of Islam
* *To introduce legitimate trade.*

**Difficulties faced by the Missionaries**

* Tropical diseases
* Poor transport
* Hostile tribes
* Religious wars
* Language difficulty
* Shortage of supplies like food, medicine

**How missionaries tried to solve the problems they faced in East Africa**

* They got guides from the coast.
* They used translators.
* Giving gifts to local kings and chiefs.
* Learning local languages.
* Teaching reading and writing.

**Effects of the coming of Missionaries**

* They introduced the formal education
* The built technical schools to teach practical skills
* They built hospitals
* They introduced new crops
* They founded towns for freed slaves
* They taught people how to read and write.

**How missionary work led to colonization of East Africa**

* Their work caused divisions among people which weakened societies.
* Their teaching softened the hearts of the locals.
* They called their home government for protection.
* They acted as interpreters for colonialists.

**Johann Ludwig Krapf**

**Why he is remembered**

* He belonged to the church missionary society
* He established the first mission station at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa
* He wrote the first Swahili dictionary and grammar book
* He was the first European to see Mt. Kenya
* He translated the new testament Bible into Swahili language.

**Johannes Rebmann and Jackob Erhardt**

**Why they are remembered**

* Rebmann influenced the lives of the Chagga who liked him for his kindness.
* Rebmann became the first European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro
* *Erhardt* attempted to draw the first map of East Africa.

**Activity**

1. W
2. ho is a missionary?
3. Name two groups of missionaries that came to East Africa.
4. Why did the Christian missionaries come to Uganda?
5. What role was played by the early missionary in Uganda?
6. How did Ludwig Krapf contribute to the spread of Christianity in East Africa?
7. What role was played by H.M Stanley in the spread of Christianity in Uganda?
8. What is the importance of Rabai Mpya in the history of Christianity in East Africa?
9. *Besides spreading Christianity give any other one reason why Johannes Rebman is remembered in East Africa.*
10. *Write in full* CMS

**Dr. Steer**

* He worked so hard among the freed slaves at Zanzibar.
* He created settlement for them and taught them skills in building and carpentry
* He built a large cathedral at Zanzibar.

**Activity**

1. How did Dr. Steer contribute to the spread of missionary work in East Africa?
2. What was the greatest contribution of Dr. David Livingstone to the people of East Africa?
3. Mention any four difficulties the early European missionaries faced in East Africa.
4. State any two effects of the coming of missionaries to East Africa.
5. *How did the coming of the missionaries affect the following*
6. *A TR*
7. *African culture*
8. *Informal education*

**THE COLONIALISTS**

* **Colonialism** is the practice by which a powerful country controls a weaker country.
* **A colonialist** is a person who controls a weaker country on behalf of his home country.
* **A colony** is a country which is controlled and developed by a powerful country with the aim of having permanent settlement.
* **A protectorate** is a country which is controlled and protected by a powerful country for economic gains.
* **Imperialism** is the political system in which a rich country controls a country that is not as rich as itself.
* **Capitalism** is an economic system where economic business are owned and controlled by individuals in a country but not the state.
* **Communism** is the political system where the state owns and controls all businesses, factories and farms with the aim of treating all people equally.
* **Mandates** are colonies that belonged to Germany and Italy before the first world war e.g. Rwanda, Burundi and Tanganyika.

These colonies were handed over to the League of Nations as a punishment to Germany for starting the first world war.

* **Trusteeship** are colonies of Germany and Italy that were handed over to the UN after the Second world war.

**Egypt attempts to colonize Uganda**

The African country that attempted to colonize Uganda is Egypt

In the 18th Century, Muhammed Ali the khedive of Egypt wanted to control the Nile valley.

In 1869 Khedive Ismail employed a European explorer to extend his empire.

**Reasons why Egypt attempted to colonize Uganda.**

* To have full control over the Nile.
* To get gold and ivory from east Africa.
* To get slaves for recruitment in her army.
* Egypt employed governors to help in establishing Egyptian rule in the Equatoria province.

**Equatoria province**

This was an area made up of Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan.

**Governors of the Equatoria province**

**Sir Samuel Baker.**

* He was the first Governor General of the Equatorial province
* The Equatorial province included the Southern part of Sudan and Northern part of Uganda.
* He established his headquarters at Gondokoro.
* He built many forts in the province
* The Abarusura made it difficult for Baker to capture Bunyoro
* He stopped Slave trade in Acholi and established the rule of law.

**Charles Gordon**

He succeeded Baker. Gordon sent a messenger to Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda to become an ally of Egypt.

These messengers were: -

* Chaille – long
* Linant De Bellefonds
* Nuer Aga
* Kabaka Muteesa I resisted them all and imprisoned some of them
* He built a fort at Mruli near Masindi
* He retired from the Egyptian service
* He was failed by the resistance from the Madist revolt, Acholi, Bunyoro and Buganda.

**Dr. Edward Schnitzer (Emin Pasha)**

* He was a medical doctor
* He built a fort at Wadelai

In 1881, the Sudanese revolted against the Egyptian rule

This was because of: -

* Heavy taxes imposed on the Sudanese
* Ismail was cut off from communication with the Equatorial province.
* Emin’s soldiers become weaker and slave trade grew again.
* The Madist revolted in Sudan and Acholi people on attacking Emin’s posts.
* He was rescued by H.M Stanley.

**Activity**

1. Which African country attempted to colonise Uganda?

b. Why did the above country have interests in colonizing Uganda?

1. What was the Equatorial province?
2. How important was Sir Samuel Baker in the administration of the Equatorial province?
3. Why did Samuel Baker build a fort at Patiko?
4. *Who was the last governor of the Equatorial provinces?*
5. *Which governor succeeded Sir Samuel Baker?*
6. *Name the king of Egypt who sent Sir Samuel Baker to Uganda.*
7. *Why is Mwanga regarded as a hero in Uganda?*
8. *State the main cause of the Lamogi rebellion.*

**European Colonialists**

The colonialist are people who came to rule East African countries on behalf of their home governments.

**Sir William Mackinnon**

* He founded IBEACO in 1888. The main aim of IBEACO was to trade.
* His company became a channel of extending British influence in East Africa
* IBEACO built several custom stations at the coast and inside Kenya.
* Steam and mail services were introduced
* He suggested the building of the Uganda railway to the British government.
* He wanted slave trade to be stopped and the movement of troops be made easy.
* He urged the British government to take over Uganda and Kenya after his company had ran bankrupt in 1892.

***Other reasons for the formation of IBEACo.***

* To protect missionary work
* To extend British rule

**Capt. F.D Lugard**

* He was the first representative of IBEACO in Uganda.
* He helped to establish colonial rule by signing several treaties
* He introduced indirect rule system.

**Carl peters**

* He was a German colonialist.
* He founded GEACO.
* He signed treaties with the native chiefs of Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.
* He also signed the treaties with the chiefs of Witu and River Tana region even Wanga in Kenya.
* He used direct rule through the Akidas and Jumbes.

**GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY (GEACO)**

* It was founded by Carl Peters.
* It was formed to colonise East Africa on behalf of German Government.
* It promoted German influence in Tanganyika.
* GEACO had its headquarters in Bagamoyo.
* It constructed the first railway line in East Africa.
* Carl Peters signed treaties with local chiefs to promote German influence in Tanganyika.
* He signed treaties with chiefs of Pangani, Kilimanjaro etc
* He signed the treaty with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda and Nabongo Sakwa of Wanga.
* He used the **Akidas and Jumbes** to administer Tanganyika.
* Akidas were the Arab governors while the Jumbes were half castes who were used as soldiers.

**Roles of the Akidas and Jumbes**

* They collected taxes.
* They supervised the growing of cash crops.
* They also helped in administration.

**Note**

* Akidas were appointed as chiefs and the Jumbes were sub chiefs

**Activity**

1. White in full IBEACO.
2. Why was IBEACO formed in 1888?
3. Who was the founder of IBEACO?
4. How did Capt. F.D Lugard promote the activities of IBEACO in Uganda in 1890?
5. Why did IBEACO withdraw from East Africa?
6. Write GEACO in full.
7. Why IBEACO collapsed / withdraw from East Africa?
8. Who were the Akidas and Jumbe?
9. What role was played by Carl Peters in promoting German colonization of Tanganyika?
10. How did Capt. F.D Lugard contribute to the spread of British rule in Uganda?
11. How did Sir Gerald Portal contribute to the British colonization of Uganda?
12. Give the difference between a protectorate and a colony.
13. Meaning of colony, mandate state, protectorate.
14. *Why was Kenya referred to as a colony and Uganda a protectorate and yet both were colonized by the British?*

**SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITON OF EAST ATRICA**

* Scramble for East Africa was the struggle that took place between Britain and Germany to acquire colonies in East Africa.

**Why Europeans were interested in colonizing Africa/ reasons for the scramble for East Africa.**

* They wanted market for their industrial goods.
* They wanted cheap labour of the Africans.
* They wanted to spread Christianity
* For prestige
* They wanted raw materials
* They wanted land for settlement
* For political pride

**Effects of scramble for East Africa**

**Political effects**

* Boundaries of colonial territories were defined.
* East African communities lost their independence.
* Kings and chiefs lost their powers.
* New states were formed.

**Economic effects**

* It led to exploitation of Africa’s resources.
* New crops were introduced.
* Modern industries were built.
* Roads and railway lines were built.
* Some communities lost their land.
* New farming systems were introduced.
* Taxes were introduced.

**Social effects**

* It led to separation of communities.
* African culture was undermined.
* It helped to stop slave trade.
* Forced labour was introduced.
* Health facilities were built.

**THE BERLIN CONFERENCE**

* It was held in Berlin the capital city of Germany in 1884.
* King Leopold 11 of Belgium suggested the Berlin Conference.
* It was called and chaired by Otto Von Bismarck.
* Otto Von Bismarck was a German military chancellor (leader).

**Why it was called for?**

It was called to find peaceful means of acquiring African territories.

**Resolutions / recommendations of the conference**

* Any European country was free to claim land in Africa.
* Once claimed, land was effectively governed no other country had to claim it.
* For any extension of rule, the other European powers had to be informed.
* The colonial powers had to stop slave trade in their colonies

**Effects of the Berlin Conference**

**Positive effects**

* Africa was shared among European countries peacefully.
* New states were formed
* Colonial boundaries were fixed.

**Negative effects**

* It created economic imbalances among African countries.
* Creation of boundaries separated communities
* It led to colonization of Africa.
* It led to exploitation of Africa’s natural resources.

**The European colonial powers**

* Britain
* Belgium
* France
* Germany
* Italy
* Portugal
* Spain

**Activity**

1. What was the Berlin Conference?
2. Why was the Berlin conference called so?
3. How did chancellor Otto Vin Bismarck contribute to the colonization of Africa?
4. Why was the Berlin conference held?
5. Name any three European countries whose leaders attended the Berlin conference.
6. What is meant by the “Scramble for Africa”?
7. Give any two reasons why European powers scrambled for Africa.

**Colonial rule in East Africa**

**Why did Britain and Germany *colonize* East Africa?**

* Each country wanted to get raw materials e.g. ivory, timber etc.
* Each country wanted to get market for its manufactured goods.
* They wanted to get African man power to help them fight wars.
* Britain wanted to control the Nile valley.

**PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA**

* Partition of East Africa refers to the division of East Africa betweenBritain andGermany.

**Methods used to partition East Africa.**

* By signing treaties /agreements
* By organizing conferences/meetings.

**Partition agreements / treaties in East Africa**

* The Anglo – German Agreement of 1886.
* The Anglo – German Agreement of 1890 (Heligoland Treaty)

**The Anglo – German Agreement of 1886**.

* It was the first agreement to be signed between Britain and Germany over their spheres of influence in East Africa.

**Effects of the Anglo -German Agreement of 1886**

* It gave Kenya to Britain and Tanganyika to Germany.
* Boundaries of the Germans and British spheres of influence were fixed.
* The Sultan’s territories were identified. They were Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Coastal strip.

**The Anglo – German Agreement of 1890.**

* This agreement was also called the Heligoland Treaty.
* It was called so because Britain handed over the Heligoland islands to Germany in exchange for Uganda.
* It was the agreement that led to the final partition of East Africa.
* In this agreement Britain got Uganda in exchange of Heligoland Island *which were given to Germany*.
* This Island is in the North Sea in Europe.

**Effects of the Heligoland Treaty**

* It gave Uganda to Britain.
* It gave Heligoland islands to Germany.
* It gave Witu land to Britain.
* It gave Rwanda and Burundi to Germany.
* It gave Zanzibar and Pemba to Britain.

Note

* In 1891, the British took over Zanzibar as a protectorate for the simple reason that the sultans territories administration was not effective in that Island.

**Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa**

**Methods used to establish colonial rule in East Africa.**

* Signing treaties
* Military means
* Divide and rule policy / Fueling existing misunderstandings.
* Use of collaborators
* Building forts and railway lines
* Using missionaries
* Using Trading companies

**Activity**

1. Give any three methods that the colonialists used to establish their rule in East Africa.
2. Why did the colonialists used military means (force) to establish their rule in some parts of East Africa?
3. Why was the Anglo-German Agreement signed in 1890 between British and Germany?
4. Mention any two terms of the Buganda Agreement of 1900.
5. Who signed the Buganda Agreement of 1900?
6. On behalf of Britain?
7. On behalf of Buganda kingdom?
8. How did the 1900 Buganda Agreement affect the leadership in Bugnda kingdom?

**TYPES OF RULE USED IN EAST AFRICA / COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES**

**The Indirect Rule**

* This *is the system of administration* where the colonialists used local African Chiefs to rule on their behalf.
* It was started by F.D Lugard in Uganda through his book “Dual Mandate” and Sir Donald Cameron in Tanganyika.

**Why indirect rule was used by the British colonialists.**

* To control rebellions.
* To increase manpower.
* To ease communication with natives.
* It was cheap to pay local leaders

**How indirect rule preserved African culture.**

* It retained local leaders.
* It retained kingdoms and chiefdoms.

**How indirect rule made local leaders puppets**

* It did not give local leaders absolute powers.

**Advantages of indirect rule.**

* It was cheap
* It preserved African political system / kingdoms and chiefdoms were retained.
* It solved language problems.
* It helped to avoid rebellions.
* It preserved African culture.

**Disadvantages of indirect rule**

* It promoted hatred between the natives and local leaders.
* It caused divisions among the natives.
* It made local leaders to become puppets.

**Note**

It was used by the British in Uganda and Nigeria

**THE DIRECT RULE**

* This was the system of administration where the colonialists used their leaders to administer their colonies.
* This was the method which was used by the Germans in East Africa.

**Disadvantages of direct rule**

* It was expensive
* It caused rebellions
* It did not preserve the African culture
* This rule was complimented by the Akidas and Jumbes

***Why did the Germans use direct rule?***

* They believed in their superiority/they wanted to dominate Africans.
* To effectively exploit Africa’s resources.

**A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING BRITISH AND GERMAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.**

**Activity**

1.a) What is meant by “Indirect Rule’ as used by the British in Uganda?

b) Give any two reasons why the British used indirect rule system.

c) Why did the British at first use direct rule in Bunyoro?

2.a) What was Direct rule?

b) Which European power used Direct rule system?

c) Why was direct rule system a disadvantage to both the colonialists and the natives?

d) In which country in East Africa was Direct rule applied?

e) Why did the Germans use direct rule system?

2. How similar was IBECO to GEACO in their roles?

3. Who was the founder of GEACO?

4. How did Borup contribute to the agricultural sector in Uganda?

**GERMAN RULE IN TANGANYIKA**

* Tanganyika was colonized by Germany and her colonial name was German East Africa.
* GEACO first ruled German East Africa on behalf of Germany from 1887 to 1891 under the German administrator called Carl Peters.
* Later the German government took over the administration of Tanganyika in 1891.

**Roles of GEACO in Tanganyika**

* It controlled Tanganyika on behalf of the German government.
* It collected taxes from ports and traders.
* It carried out trade in agricultural produce.
* It built the first railway line called Tanga -Korogwe railway.

**Why the German government ended GEACO rule in Tanganyika.**

* The company had fewer administrators.
* The company lacked enough funds to carry out effective administration.
* The company faced a lot of opposition from natives.

**Changes Made by the German government in the administration of Tanganyika.**

* They introduced direct rule.
* They changed their administrative headquarters from Bagamoyo to Dar-es- Salaam.
* They appointed Akidas and Jumbes to help them in administration.
* They introduced indirect rule in Karagwe Kingdom. This is because Karagwe had strong centralized traditional government.

**Why the Germans transferred their headquarters from Bagamoyo to Dar-es-Salaam.**

* Dar-es-Salaam had good natural harbours.
* Dar-es- Salaam was well positioned for trade as compared to Bagamoyo.

**Characteristics of German rule in Tanganyika / why German rule was hated.**

* There was forced labour.
* There was high taxation of Africans.
* Africans were not respected by the Germans.
* Germans denied Africans their rights.
* Harsh rule.
* Africans were stopped from growing their own cash crops.
* Low payment of Africans.

**THE END OF GERMAN RULE IN EAST AFRICA.**

* Germany lost her colonies as punishment for causing the First World War.
* German East Africa was changed to Tanganyika as a Mandate territory.
* The Mandate was given to Britain by the league of nations.

**The League of Nations**

* The League of Nations was an international organization that was formed to prevent the outbreak of another World War.
* The LON was formed in 1919 after the first World War that ended in 1918.
* The formation of the League of Nations was suggested by President Woodrow Wilson of USA.

**Britain was supposed to do the following**

* Use resources of Tanganyika for the benefit of the Tanganyikans.
* To prepare Tanganyika for self-governance
* Rwanda and Burundi were given to Belgium

**Tanganyika under British rule**

* Sir Horace Byatt became the first British governor of Tanganyika in 1919.
* The Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops
* In 1925, Sir Donald Cameron became the new colonial governor of Tanganyika.
* He introduced indirect rule by giving more powers to the local chiefs
* Roads were built
* Dispensaries were built
* Other social facilities were built in different parts of Tanganyika
* The Legislative council (LEGCO) was established by Sir Donald Cameron in 1926.
* **The first Africans to join LEGCO in 1945 were;**
* Chief Shangali of Moshi
* Chief Makwaia of Shinyanga

**Steps taken by the British to end German rule in Tanganyika.**

* English replaced German as an official language.
* The British discouraged White settlement and developed Tanganyika as a White man’s country.
* German settlers and missionaries were expelled.
* Traditional leaders replaced Akidas and Jumbes.
* The country’s name was changed from German East Africa to Tanganyika.

**British colonial governors in Tanganyika**

* Sir Horace Byatt (1916-1925)
* Sir Donald Cameron (1925-1931)
* Stewart Symes (1931-1934)
* Harold MacMichael (1934-1938)
* Sir Mark Young (1938-1942)
* Sir Francis Jackson (1942-1945)
* Sir William Battershill (1945-1949)
* Sir Edward Twining (1949-1958)
* Sir Richard Turnbull (1958-1961)

**Sir Horace Byatt**

* He was the first British governor of Tanganyika.
* He was criticized for refusing to favour European settlers and give them a share in the government.

**Sir Donald Cameron**

* He introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika.
* He established the LEGCO in Tanganyika in 1926.
* He appointed local chiefs with powers to collect taxes, settle disputes and carry out some administrative duties.
* He brought the settlers in to share in the government.
* However, he excluded the Africans whom he believed were not ready to share in the national government.

**Sir Richard Turnbull**

* He was the last British governor in Tanganyika.
* He was the governor at the time Tanganyika got her independence.

**Activity**

1. Who were collaborators during the time of colonial rule?
2. Name any two Africans who collaborated with the colonialists.
3. What is a mandate territory?
4. b) Why was Tanganyika referred to as a mandate territory?
5. Which European country ruled Tanganyika in 1919?
6. Mention any one contribution of Sir Donald Cameron in Tanganyika in 1925.
7. Which historical event led to the end of German rule in Tanganyika?
8. What punishment was given to Germany as result of causing the first world war?
9. Write down one major cause of the Maji-Maji rebellion.
10. Why did the Germans encourage forced cotton growing in Tanganyika?

**BRITISH RULE IN KENYA**

* During colonial rule, Kenya was known as British East Africa.
* It was declared a British protectorate by Sir A.H Hardicofe in 1895 and later named a British colony in 1905.

**Steps taken to make Kenya a colony.**

* They built the Kenya-Uganda railway.
* They encouraged White settlement in Kenya.

**British colonial administrators in Kenya.**

**Commissioners**

* Sir Charles Eliot (1900-1904)
* Donald Stewart (1904-1905)

**Governors**

* James Saddler (1905-1909)
* Sir Percy Girouard (1909-1912)
* Sir Henry Belfield (1912-1917)
* Sir Charles Calvert Bowring (1917-1919)
* Edward Northey (1919-1922)
* Robert Coryndon (1922-1925)
* Sir Edward Grigg (1925-1930)
* Henry Moore (1930-1931)
* Joseph Byrne (1931-1936)
* Armigel Wade (1936-1937)
* Sir Robert Brook Popham (1937-1940)
* Henry Moore (1940-1944)
* Sir Phillip Mitchell (1944-1952)
* Sir Evelyn Baring (1952 -1959)
* Sir Walter Coutts (4th -23rd October 1959)
* Sir Patrick Renison (1959-1962)
* Erick Griffin Jones (1962-1963)
* Malcolm MacDonald (4th Jan 1963-4th Dec 1963)

**THE SETTLERS**

**Foreign settlers in East Africa.**

* Settlers were the people who moved from their home countries in order to settle in Africa.
* The Portuguese were the first European settlers in East Africa.
* The Europeans who settled in East Africa were called the “White settlers”

**Reasons why European settlers came to East Africa.**

* To get land for settlement due to industrial revolution.
* To invest their surplus capital.
* In East Africa, the Europeans mainly settled in the Kenya Highlands.
* The settlement of the whites in Kenya was led by Lord Delamare in 1903 at the time of Sir Charles Eliot as the commissioner.

**Reasons why the whites chose to settle in the Kenya highlands.**

* Favourable climate (cool temperatures/ *cool climate)*
* Presence of fertile farmland.

**The positive contributions of the white settlers in E. Africa.**

* They introduced new crops like tea, pyrethrum
* They introduced large scale farming
* They introduced modern farming methods.
* They created employment for the Africans who provided labour on their large farms.

**Colour bar policy**

* It was a system of racial segregation where the Kenyan natives were not allowed to share the Same social services with the Whites.

**Kipande policy** in Kenya restricted the movement of the Blacks in the country.

* Kenyans were not allowed to move from one part of the country to another without identity cards.

**Why Kenyans were not allowed to grow cash crops.**

* The Whites did not want competition in the market.
* The White settlers wanted to use Africans for cheap labour.
* They feared that if the Blacks got rich, they would be difficult to manage.
* They thought that the Blacks would lower the quality of their produce.

**How did the settlement of the whites negatively affect the native people of Kenya?**

* They grabbed land causing land shortage and displacement of people
* They over exploited Africans through cheap labour.
* Their policy of land grabbing caused rebellions eg. the Mau Mau.
* They spread diseases like small pox.
* They denied Africans the chance to grow cash crops.

**Apart from Kenya, name two other African countries which were occupied by the settlers.**

* Zimbabwe - the British
* Mozambique - the Portuguese
* South Africa – the Dutch, British
* Algeria – The French

**THE LEGCO IN KENYA**

* It was formed by governor Sir James Saddler in 1907.
* Mr. Eliud Mathu was the first African to be appointed on the Legco in 1944.
* It was formed mainly to serve the interests of the White Settlers in Kenya.

**Activity**

1. Who were the first foreigners to settle in East Africa?
2. What name was given to the Europeans who settled in East Africa?
3. Give one reason why the whites chose to settle in the Kenya highlands.
4. State the contributions of the white settler in East Africa.
5. Why did the Europeans introduce cash crop?

b. Give reasons why the Europeans refused Africans to grow cash crops.

1. Mention the first cash crop to be successfully grown in Uganda.
2. Why did the British encourage cash crop growing in Uganda?
3. What is a granary?

**AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIALISM**

Africans reacted to colonialism in the following ways.

* Resistance
* Collaboration

**Resistance to colonialism**

* Resistance is the use of force when rejecting something

**Examples of African leaders who resisted colonial rule in East Africa.**

* Omukama Kabalega
* Chief Awich
* Dedan Kimathi
* Kabaka Mwanga
* Chief Siki of Nyamwezi
* Chief Mkwawa of Hehe
* Abushiri Bin Salim
* Kinjikitile Ngwale
* General China
* Dedan Kimathi

**East African communities that strongly resisted colonial rule.**

* Banyoro
* Hehe
* Ngoni
* Acholi
* Kikuyu
* Nandi
* Yao
* Matumbi
* Nginda

**Why Africans resisted colonial rule.**

* To oppose heavy taxes.
* To protect their independence.
* To regain their lost land.
* To oppose forced land on the plantations.
* To fight against harsh and oppressive colonial rule.

**Why resistance against colonial rule was easily defeated.**

* They had inferior weapons.
* Disunity among Africans.
* Natives never had strong standing armies.
* Colonialists had better fighting skills.

**REBELLIONS AND THEIR CAUSES**

**The Abushiri revolt in Tanganyika 1888-1890.**

* It took place at the coast of Tanganyika
* It was led by an Arab called Abushiri Bin Salim and an African chief called Bwana Heri.
* Both were captured and hanged at Bagamoyo

**Causes**

* The loss of political power.
* Loss of control over trade.
* High taxes charged on trade items.
* Abolition of slave trade.

**THE HEHE RESISTANCE**

* It was led by chief Mkwawa.
* He defeated a German force of 1000 men near Iringa.
* In 1894, the Germans managed Chief Mkwawa and he escaped.
* He hanged himself after being defeated.
* His head was cut off and was taken to Germany for a scientific study on how the African brain functions.
* They found out that Africans wanted their independence.

**Causes of Hehe rebellion.**

* Land grabbing by the German settlers.
* Interference in the traditional culture of Africans.
* High taxes.
* Forced labour.
* Loss of control over trade routes.

**The Chagga and the Nyamwezi resistance in Tanganyika**

* The Chagga and Nyamwezi also resisted German rule.
* The Chagga were le d by chief Meli who was hanged after defeat
* The Nyamwezi were led by Chief Siki who hanged himself after defeat.
* A lot of losses on both sides were registered

**The Maji Maji rebellion of 1905 – 1907.**

* It took place in Tanganyika against the German colonialists.
* It was led by a medicine man called Kinjikitile Ngwale
* It was called Maji Maji because the fighters used magic water mixture.
* Magic water was mixed with millet and maize flour.
* Prophet Kinjikitile believed that the mixture would turn the German bullets into water.

***Where was the magic water got?***

* From River Rufiji

**Causes of the Maji Maji Rebellion**

* Forced labour
* High taxes imposed on Africans.
* Low wages paid to Africans.
* Forced cotton growing.
* Africans were not allowed to grow their own cash crops.
* Need for independence.
* Harshness of the Germans
* Loss of fertile land by the natives to the German settlers.
* The Adidas and Jumbes were cruel and harsh

**Why the Maji Maji fighters were defeated.**

* The Germans had superior weapons.
* Germany soldiers had better military skills.
* There was lack of unity among African fighters.

**Effects of Maji Maji rebellion.**

***Negative effects***

* People were displaced.
* Plantations and gardens of crops were destroyed.
* Many people lost their lives.
* Destruction of property.

**Positive effects**

* Health and education services were promoted.
* Public facilities were preserved.
* The natives were allowed and encouraged to grow cash crops like sisal and cotton.
* The Germans changed their system of administration
* African workers were given higher wagws than before.
* Taxes paid by Africans were reduced.

**Activity**

1. State two methods the Africans reacted to colonial rule in East Africa.
2. Why do you consider Semei Kakungulu as a colonial collaborator?
3. Why did Omukama Kasagama of Toro welcome the British colonialists?
4. Write down any two causes of the Maji maji rebellion?
5. What were the effects of the Maji maji rebellion?
6. Apart from the Maji maji rebellion, name two other examples of African resistance to colonial rule in Tanganyika.
7. Why was German rule unpopular in Tanganyika?
8. *In which two ways did maji –maji rebellion benefit the people of Tanganyika*

**THE SUDANESE MUTINY IN UGANDA OF 1898.**

A mutiny is a rebellion staged by members of an armed force.

It took place in Jinja.

The soldiers had been brought in Buganda by FD Lugard to help him in the religious wars between the protestants and the Catholics.

**Causes of the Sudanese mutiny**

* The soldiers were being under paid
* The soldiers were being under fed
* They were tired of fighting
* Due to long distances they moved

**The Lamogi rebellion of 1911-1912.**

* It was staged by the Acholi in Northern Uganda.
* It was led by chief Awich of Payera.

**Causes**

The Acholi were protesting against the order by the British to register their guns.

**NYANGIRE REBELLION IN UGANDA**

* It was staged by the Banyoro.
* They were opposed to the British rule and their agents the Baganda
* The rebellion was led byOmukama Kabalega
* The word Nyangire is a Runyoro word meaning. “I have refused”

**Activity**

1. Name any two Africans leaders who resisted colonial rule in Uganda.
2. What was the major cause of the Lamogi rebellion in 1911?
3. Why did Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro resist colonial rule?
4. Give any one cause of the Sudanese muting in Uganda in 1898.
5. Mention any two examples of African resistance to colonial rule in Uganda.
6. *Name the Uganda agent who helped the British to capture Omukama Kabalega*
7. *Why were most rebellions defeated by the colonialists?*

**THE NANDI RESISTANCE OF 1895-1906.**

* The Nandi is a hostile tribe that lives in Kenya.
* In 1895, they killed a British trader called West who tried to cross their country.
* A war broke out between the Nandi under their leader Koitalel Arap Samosi and the British protectorate administration of Kenya.

**MAU-MAU REBELLION**

Mau –Mau means: Mzungu Arudi Uluya Mwafrika Apate Uhuru meaning:

“Let the Europeans go back to Europe so that the Africans can get their independence”

The members of this rebellion were the Veterans of the second world war.

**The leading military leaders**

* Dedan Kimathi
* General China.

**Political leaders**

* Jomo Kenyatta
* James Gichuru

**Why the Mau Mau took long to stop**

* It involved skilled and fearless warriors.
* The rebellion was popular among many Kenyans.
* The war fighters hid in the Mountains and thick forests of Aberdare.
* It had experienced soldiers who fought in the Second World War.

**CAUSES OF MAU MAU REBELLION**

* The Africans were hindered from growing cash crops
* Imbalanced representation of the native Kenyans on the Legco.
* The high costs of living.
* Under payment of African workers.
* Land grabbing by the White settlers.
* The fertile land of the native had been occupied by the white settlers.
* Restricted movements of the Africans. (Introduction of Kipande policy)
* Africans were greatly discriminated. (Introduction of colour bar policy)
* Forced labour on plantations.

**RESULTS OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION**

**Negative**

* There was great destruction of property
* Many people lost their lives.
* The colonialists became very harsh and Merciless against the Mau Mau suspects.
* Many people were displaced from their homes.
* Some African leaders were imprisoned.

**Positive**

* The white settlers lost their hopes of dominating the politics of Kenya for a long period of time.
* Kenya’s independence process was sped up.
* Africans were allowed to grow their own cash crops.
* It led to the growth of nationalism in Kenya.

**Why African resistance was defeated.**

* Africans had inferior weapons
* Africans were not united
* Some Africans collaborated with the Colonialists.

**Activity**

1. In which country was the Mau Mau rebellion staged?
2. Why did the people of Kenya stage the Mau mau rebellion? (Give any two reasons)
3. How was the Mau mau rebellion different from the Maji Maji rebellion?
4. State any two effects o the Mau mau rebellio.
5. Give any two reasons why African resistance to colonial rule was easily defected.
6. How was Dedan Kimathi important to the Mau mau fighters?

**COLLABORATORS WITH THE BRITISH COLONIALISTS**

* Collaborators were Africans who helped colonialists to establish their rule in various parts of Africa.

***Examples of colonial collaborations in east Africa***

* Lenana of the Masai in Kenya
* Omukama Kasagama of Toro
* *Semei Kakungulu – Eastern Uganda*
* *Nuwa Mbaguta –Western Uganda (Ankole)*
* *Apollo Kagwa – Central Uganda (Buganda)*
* *Nabongo Mumia – Wanga Kingdom.*

**Reasons why some Africans collaborated with the colonialists.**

* To get protection
* To acquire gifts
* To get support to fight their enemies.
* They feared military strength of the colonialists.
* They did not know the end results of colonial rule.

**How collaborators were helpful to colonialists**

* They administered areas on behalf of the colonialists.
* They promoted colonial policies among natives.
* They signed treaties with colonial masters on behalf of natives.
* They helped to suppress resistance towards colonial rule.

***Activity***

1. *Who were collaborators?*
2. *In which three ways did the collaborators benefit from the colonialist?*
3. *Why are the following people remembered in E.Africa*
4. *Sir Apollo Kagwa.*
5. *Semei Kakungulu*
6. *Nabongo Mumia*

**THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE**

* Nationalism is the feeling of love for and pride in one’s country.
* Nationalism is one’s strong love for his/her country.
* A nationalist is a person who has strong love for his/her country.
* Patriotism is the feeling of love for one’s country and willingness to defend it.
* Patriotism is a person’s pride for his country and willingness to defend it.

**Factors that led to the rise of African nationalism**

* The formation of political parties.
* Harassment of the natives by colonialists.
* Acquisition of European education.
* Influence of the Second World War.

**How the Second World War led to the demand for independence.**

* African war veterans learnt new military skills.
* They learnt the importance of fighting for one’s freedom.
* They learnt that Whites could be fought and defeated.
* The war united many African nationalists.

**Prominent nationalists in East Africa**

* Julius Nyerere
* James Gichuru
* Tom Mboya
* Oginga Odinga
* Ronald Ngala
* Jomo Kenyatta
* Apollo Milton Obote
* Benedicto Kiwanuka
* Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

**The struggle for independence**

* Independence is referred to as the political freedom from colonial rule.
* National independence is the state when a country is free from control of another country.

**How was independence achieved in each of the following countries?**

* + Uganda – peaceful means after forming political parties
  + Kenya – Through violence and armed struggle.
  + Tanganyika – peaceful means after forming political parties

**Why did the people of East Africa struggle for independence?**

* + **Economic reasons**
* To regain their land from the white settlers.
* To avoid over exploitation.
* To participate in growing cash crops.
* To be free from unfair colonial policies.
* To have fair prices for goods.
  + **Political reasons**
* To regain their lost powers.
* To be represented in the LEGCO
* To participate in choosing their own leaders.
  + **Social reasons**
* To end racial segregation.
* To revive African culture.
* To access better social services.
* To have their rights respected by the Whites.

**Ways by which the people of East Africa struggled for independence**

1. **Peaceful methods**

* Forming political parties.
* Through boycotts
* Through trade unions
* Peaceful demonstrations
* Writing articles in newspapers

1. **Armed struggle**
   * Through rebellions
   * Staging riots
   * Armed demonstrations

**Problems faced during the struggle for independence**

* Some nationalists were imprisoned.
* Some political parties were banned.
* Some nationalists were murdered.
* Some nationalists were denied freedom of movement.
* Some nationalists were exiled.
* Detention without trial
* They were tortured.
* Disunity among people.
* Shortage of funds.

**FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN EAST AFRICA.**

* A political party is an organisation made up of people with the same political ideologies and goals.

**Why political parties were formed during colonial rule**

* To unite people to struggle for independence.
* To deal with common problems affecting people.
* To defend and fight for the rights of Africans.
* To protest harsh government laws and policies.
* To advise the government

**POLITICAL PARTY FORMATION IN UGANDA.**

**Political organizations and parties in Uganda**

* In 1946 there were riots in Buganda. These riots were caused by land grievances.
* The Bataka party was formed to cater for the interests of Buganda.
* The Bataka wanted the land in Buganda to belong to the clans rather than individuals as stated in the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

**Political parties that demanded for Uganda’s independence**

**The Uganda National Congress (UNC)**

* It was the first political party to be formed in Uganda
* It was formed on 2 March, 1952.
* It was founded by Ignatius Kangave Mussazi.

**Why UNC was formed**

* To unite all people in Uganda.
* To bring independence to Uganda.

**Qn. How did UNC help to demand for independence in Uganda?**

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

**It was formed in 1954 by;**

* Matayo Mugwanya
* Joseph Kasolo

**Its aims were: -**

* To fight for equal representation of Catholics in the Lukiiko and government of Buganda kingdom.
* To demand for Uganda’s independence.

**Note;**

* In 1956, Benedicto Kiwanuka took over the leadership of DP.
* 1958 UNC split into two parties. Uganda People’s Union (UPU) was formed.
* UPU was led by Wilberforce Nadiope .
* It was formed by the members of Legco representing various districts outside Buganda.
* In 1960, the Uganda People’s Union joined together with the Uganda National Congress to form the Uganda people Congress (UPC)
* UPC was under Milton Obote
* The general elections were organized in March 1961.
* UPC and DP participated
* DP won the majority seats
* Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka became the chief minister in July 1961.
* Dr. Apollo Milton Obote became the leader of the opposition.
* In 1961 the Baganda formed “Kabaka Yekka” (King alone) to fight for the interests of the kingdom of Buganda and to defend the Kabaka and his kingdom.

**United Congress Party**

* It was led by David Lubega.
* It was formed to support traditional rulers and a federal system of government.

**UGANDA’S INDEPENDENCE.**

* In September 1961 the first constitution of Uganda was made at the constitutional conference in London. Hereditary rulers attended and representation of the British colonial office.
* Uganda was granted full independence.
* In April, 1962 another general election w ere held.
* The Uganda people’s congress allied with the Kabaka Yekka (KY) and won the overall majority.
* An alliance refers to the union of people, states or parties to achieve a common goal.
* On the 9th October 1962 Uganda became independent bringing to an end to over sixty years of British rule.
* Obote became the first prime minister with the executive powers.
* Sir Edward Muteesa II was appointed the first president of Uganda.

**Activity**

1. Apart from the Uganda National Congress, name any two other political parties that were formed in Uganda during the demand for independence.
2. What is independence?
3. Why did the people of Uganda demand for independence? (Give 2 reasons)
4. In which way was the achievement of independence in Uganda different from that of Kenya?
5. Name the first chief minister of Uganda.
6. Which political party led Uganda to independence?
7. How did the Kabaka Yekka(KY) party help UPC to win elections?
8. Why did Benedicto Kiwanuka miss to become the first prime minister of Uganda at the time of independence?

**FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN TANGANYIKA**

* Tanganyika African National Union.
* United Tanganyika Party

**The rise of Tanganyika African National Union**

* The first political party in Tanganyika was Tanganyika African Association (TAA).
* It was formed in 1929.

**It was formed by the following members;**

* A Bomani
* S Kondoro
* B Humanko
* In1953, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere was elected the president of TAA.
* TAA was changed to TANU in 1954.
* Through TANU, Nyerere mobilized fellow natives to demand for independence.

**Objectives of TANU.**

* To prepare for self-government
* To end tribalism in Tanganyika
* To set up a democratic government
* To have more Africans in the civil service
* To remove racism
* To promote cooperation with trade unions and cooperatives.

**Note**

* Julius Kambarage Nyerere led Tanganyika to her independence on the 9th December,1961.

**TANGANYIKA UNDER PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE.**

* He became the first president of Tanganyika

**Achievements of Nyerere**

* He led Tanganyika to her independence
* He united Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 to form Tanzania.
* He led Africans to regain their freedom in Tanganyika.
* He helped to form Tanganyika African National Union.
* He spread the policy of self-reliance through agriculture.
* He established links with Central African neighbours.
* He promoted education at all levels
* Health centres were improved.
* More industries were established.

**Note**

* Abeid Karume helped Nyerere to unite Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form Tanzania
* Mwalimu Julius Nyerere retired from presidency in 1985 voluntarily
* Hassan Mwinyi succeeded him
* Benjamin Mkapa succeeded Mwinyi
* Jakaya Kikwete succeeded Benjamin Mkapa
* John Pombe Magufuli succeeded Jakaya Kikwete
* The current president of Tanzania is HE. Samia Suluhu Hassan

**Activity**

1. Name the first political party to be formed in Tanganyika.
2. Write TANU in full
3. How did Julius Nyerere contribute in Tanganyika?
4. Which political party led Tanganyika to independence?
5. Why was Tanganyika able to attain independence before Uganda and Kenya?
6. *What contribution did Nyerere make in promoting unity in Africa?*

**British influence in Zanzibar.**

* The Sultan of Zanzibar signed many treaties with the British.
* The Sultan relied more on the British as a result of stopping slave trade
* Zanzibar was declared a British protectorate in 1890
* Sultan Ali was forced to sign many treaties some of which were against slave trade.
* In Oct 1891, Sir Gerald portal took over the running of the sultan’s finances, army, police, customs, office and public works
* The sultan lost his control over public funds and was granted an annual salary.

**POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS IN ZANZIBAR**

* Between 1955 and 1964 both Arabs and Africans were busy forming political parties.
* They both had different political beliefs.

**Political parties that were formed in Zanzibar included the following;**

* The National Party
* The African Association
* The Shirazi Association
* Afro – Shirazi party (ASP)
* Zanzibar and Pemba People’s Party.(ZPPP)
* The first party was the National party in 1955 which later changed its name to Zanzibar National Party (ZNP)
* The African Association and The Shirazi Association joined together and won 6 seats.
* Under Abeid Karume, the Africans formed the Afro – Shirazi party (ASP)
* The people of Pemba formed the Zanzibar and Pemba peoples party. (ZPPP)
* The ZPPP joined the ZNP and formed a coalition government.This was led by Sheikh Mohammed Shante in June 1961. Its leader Shante became the first Chief minister.

***Note:***

* Tanganyika became independent on 9th December 1963.
* Julius Nyerere was the first president of The Republic of Tanzania
* Zanzibar became independent on 10th December, 1963 under Abeid Karume

**Other leaders who fought for the independence of Tanganyika**

* Oscar Kambona
* Mark Bomani

**Independence and Revolution in Zanzibar**

* The coalition of ZNP and ZPPP ruled for two years. Many people were unhappy with it. Zanzibar became independent on 10th December,1963. In 1964, John Okello a Ugandan led a revolution against Shante.
* Most Arabs who had dominated politics were killed.
* The ASP supporters rejoiced soon after Sheikh Abeid Karume became Zanzibar’s leader.
* In 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united and formed the United Republic of Tanzania.

**Activity**

1. Which European power had Zanzibar as its protectorate?
2. What factor led to the formation of Tanzania in 1964?
3. How did the struggle to end slave trade contribute to the establishment of colonial rule in Zanzibar?
4. Why is Julius Nyerere still remembered in the history of Tanzania?

**Colonial rule in Kenya**

* After occupying Kenya, the British government allowed white settlers
* This was to encourage a speedy development of the country through agriculture.
* The settlers provided advice to the central government
* The Legco was either nominated or elected
* The white settlers were the majority of the legislature
* Mr. Eliud Mathu joined LEGCO in 1944. He became the first African to join the LEGCO in Kenya.

***Characteristics of colonial rule in Kenya***

* Africans’ land was reserved and subject to communal interests.
* Kenyans were not allowed to grow certain crops e.g. coffee and tea.
* Forced labour
* Introduction of kipande system.
* Land grabbing by white settlers.

**Why Kenyans were denied to grow certain cash crops.**

* European settlers never wanted competition for market.
* They also wanted to use Africans for cheap labour on their plantations
* They never wanted Africans to be economically stronger.

**Problems faced by Africans**

* Racial discrimination
* Poor educational standards
* Africans were treated as inferior by the Europeans and Asians
* High taxation (The hut and poll tax was a threat to the Kenyans).
* The introduction of identity cards called Kipande system which restricted their movements.
* Violation of rights of the natives.

**Role of Kipande**

*It meant pass identity*

* To control freedom of the Africans. Africans could not share the same hotels, toilets and transport facilities with the Europeans.
* This policy was called “colour bar”

**The struggle for independence**

* The Africans wanted to control their own future.
* They desired to promote justice and equality among themselves against the colonialists.

**Methods used by Kenyans to struggle for their independence.**

* Constitutional progress/formation of political parties.
* Use of military means

**The rise of Nationalism in Kenya**

* All through the colonial period there was increasing opposition.
* Most of the resistance came from politicians who wanted the Africans to be represented at the local native councils.
* Traditional religious movements also contributed to the opposition of colonialism

Organizations were formed which included: -

* Young Kavirondo Association
* East African Association
* Kavirondo Tax payer’s welfare Association
* Kikuyu Central Association
* Kamba members Association
* Taita Hills Association
* Harry Thuku started the East African Association in 1920.
* It was made to oppose the decision of making Kenya a crown land.
* This means that the British wanted to make Kenya a colony for only the whites.

**The rise of Kenya African Union**

* Kenya African Union (KAU) was formed in 1944.
* Its first president was James Gichuru.
* Jomo Kenyatta joined Kenya African Union in 1944
* In 1946, he became its president
* KAU was banned, Kenyatta was arrested and imprisoned in the same year.

**Kenya gains her independence**

* The Mau Mau rebellion proved to the British that it was difficult to deny the Kenyans independence for a long time.
* Constitutional changes were made and through these changes Kenyans were given some posts in government
* Jomo Kenyatta was released from prison in 1961.
* He became the leader of KANU and on 12th December 1963 Kenya gained her independence.
* The colonial rule had lasted for 68 years in Kenya.

**Note;**

* Kenya’s independence was attained through armed struggle.

**Why Kenyans used armed struggle to demand for their independence.**

* To regain their lost land.
* To end racial segregation.
* To oppose heavy taxes.
* To regain their freedom of movement.

**Activity**

1. Why were the Africans refused to grow cash crops by the colonialists in Kenya?
2. Name the first African to be nominated to the LEGCO in Kenya.
3. How did Harry Thuku contribute to Kenya’s independence?
4. Write the following political parties in full.
5. KANU
6. KADU
7. How did Jomo Kenyatta contribute to the achievement of independence in Kenya?
8. In which year did Kenya attain her independence?
9. Name the political party that led Kenya to independence.
10. How was independence attained in Kenya?

**Leading personalities in Kenya National Movement**

**Ezekiel Apindi**

* In 1931, Ezekiel Apindi was nominated by the colonial government to go and represent the views of the Kenyan Africans before a committee of the British parliament.

**Harry Thuku**

* He started the Young Kikuyu Association in 1920, which later changed its name to the East African Association in 1921.

**Why the Young Kikuyu Association was formed.**

* It was to represent views for young men and women.
* In 1921, he changed the name of his association to the East African Association in order to work with non- kikuyu people.
* Harry Thuku was arrested in 1922 and detained for nine years. He was the member of KAU and KANU till he died in 1970.

**Jomo Kenyatta**

* He was the most famous nationalist.
* His original name was Johnston Kamau Wangengi.
* The name Kenyatta means Kenya’s lamp.
* He was the General secretary of KCA and editor of its newspaper. “Mugwithania”
* He lived in Kenya between 1931 to 1946.
* In 1946 he was one of the organizers of the fifth Pan African congress held at Manchester in Britain.
* He became the political leader of Mau Mau. Elections were held in 1961 and KANU won the majority of the African seats.
* 1961 Kenyatta was released from prison
* Kenyatta joined KANU
* Gichuru stepped down in his favour
* He led Kenya to independence (Uhuru) on 12th December,1963.
* He died on August 21st 1978.

**Contributions of Jomo Kenyatta to the development of Kenya**

* Introduced free primary education.
* More industries were opened
* Health and Health Facilities were also improved upon.
* Land was allocated for settlement and agricultural development
* Improvement in transport and communication
* Political stability helped to encourage speedy development.
* He helped to unite people of Kenya.

**Oginga Odinga**

* From 1948 he was a member of KAU and by 1952 he was a member of its central committee.
* In 1953, he founded the Luo Union which was a cultural association
* Oginga was elected to Legco in 1957 as a member of central Nyanza
* In 1958, he was the first Kenyan leader to proclaim that Kenyatta was the true leader of the Kenyan Africans.
* Odinga led the campaign to release Kenyatta from detention.
* In 1960 Odinga and Tom Mboya and others founded KANU at Kiambu
* Odinga became Kenya’s first Vice President in 1964.

**Tom Mboya**

* He founded the Kenya Local government workers’ union in 1952.
* He later became the secretary of the Kenya federation of Registered Trade Unions.
* He fought hard for workers’ rights
* He joined Legco in 1957
* Mboya became the General secretary of Kenya African national Union (KANU)
* After independence he served as a cabinet minister
* He was killed by a gun man in one of the streets of Nairobi on 5th July 1969.

**Ronald Ngala**

* He was one of the leading nationalist in the late 1950s
* He became the first leader of Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
* He became Kenya Chief Minister in 1961
* Unfortunately, he died in a fatal car accident in 1972.

**Daniel Arap Moi.**

* He was Kenya’s second president.
* In 1955 he was nominated to LEGCO.
* He was elected a member of parliament for the rift valley province in 1957.
* Moi joined Odinga and Mboya in the call for Kenyatta na Uhuru.
* In 1960, he joined KADU as party chairperson
* In 1964, he joined KANU when KADU collapsed
* He became a minister for home affairs and later vice president of Kenya.
* In 1978, he became the president of Kenya.
* He ruled until he retired in 2002 .Then he was replaced my Mwai Emilio Kibaki.

**Activity**

1. Write down one way in which each of the following personalities contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya.
2. Tom Mboya
3. Ronald Ngala
4. Oginga Odinga
5. Dedan Kimathi
6. James Gichuru

**Colonization and nationalism in Uganda**

* The Legco was formed in 1921 by Sir Robert Coryndon.

**Why Legco was formed**

* To make laws for the colonial government.
* To advise the colonial government.

**Note**

* No African was appointed as a member on Legco before 1945.

**Why Africans were unhappy with Legco before 1945.**

* They were not represented on Legco.
* Their views were not presented on Legco.

**Why Africans wanted to join Legco?**

* They wanted their views to be presented on Legco.
* They wanted to participate in decision making.
* They wanted to participate in making laws.

In 1945, Sir John Hathon Hall appointed the first three Ugandans to join Legco.

**The first African Ugandans to be nominated/appointed on the Legco in 1945 were:-**

* Mr. M.E Kawalya Kaggwa - Buganda /central region
* Mr. Petero *Nyangabyaki* Akiiki - Western region / Bunyoro
* Mr. Yekonia Zirabamuzaale - Eastern region / Busoga
* Later 1946 Mr. Yekosofati Innyon - Northern Uganda

**Note**

* Pumla Kisosonkole was the first female Ugandan to join Legco.

**Why Africans later became happy with Legco.**

* They were represented.
* They participated in decision making.
* They participated in the law making.
* Their views were presented.

**How the work of Legco was similar to that of the Legislature/EALA.**

* Legco made laws as the legislature /EALA does today.

**Activity**

1. Write LEGCO in full.
2. Why was the LEGCO set up in Uganda in 1921?
3. Name the first three Africans to be nominated to the LEGCO in 1945.
4. Why was Buganda not willing to send representatives to the LEGCO
5. Why were political parties formed in Uganda in the early 1950s?
6. Name the first political party to be formed in Uganda.
7. How did I.K Musaazi contribute to the development of African nationalism?
8. Who was the British administrator by the time the LEGCO was formed in Uganda?
9. Why were the Africans not happy with the LEGCO before 1945?
10. How was the work LEGCO similar to the Legislature today?

**The Kabaka crisis of 1953.**

The Kabaka crisis means the time when the people of Buganda were unhappy with the British who had exiled their Kabaka.

* In 1953, the Kabaka of Buganda Sir Edward Muteesa II was exiled.
* He was exiled by Sir Andrew Cohen who was the governor of Uganda by then.

**Why Muteesa II was exiled.**

* He opposed the idea of the East African federation.
* He wanted Buganda to remain independent.

**Why Buganda and Tanganyika rejected the E. African federation.**

* They feared that the white settlers in Kenya would control all resources.
* They feared that the white settlers in Kenya would control trade and activities of the federation.
* The Buganda government wanted to maintain their special position given to in the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
* Therefore, Muteesa II demanded for a separate independence for Buganda.
* This meant that he had broken the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

**How Baganda reacted after the exile of Kabaka Muteesa11.**

* They staged riots.
* They boycotted
* They staged demonstrations.
* They striked.

**Results of Kabaka Muteesa 11’s exile.**

* The Baganda staged strikes and demonstrations.
* The Baganda refused to buy commodities from Europeans shops or even boarding their buses.
* The Namirembe agreement was signed.
* The UNC also demanded for the return of Muteesa II.

**NAMIREMBE CONFERENCE/NAMIREMBE AGREEMENT**

**Namirembe conference**

* It was held at Namirembe hill in 1954.
* This conference was attended by two parties i.e. Buganda Kingdom and the British protectorate government.
* Keith Hancock represented the British government while Micheal Kintu represented Buganda Kingdom.
* But the above mentioned did not sign the 1955 Namirembe Agreement.

**Namirembe Agreement of 1955**

* It was signed by Sir Andrew Cohen and Kabaka Muteesa11 after his return from exile.

**Terms of the Namirembe Agreement.**

**Recommendations of the Namirembe Agreement.**

**Effects of the Namirembe Agreement.**

**Effects of the Namirembe Conference.**

**How Namirembe Agreement affected powers of the Kabaka.**

**Note**

* Mr. Micheal Kintu is one of the regents of Kabaka Muteesa II who kept the throne of Buganda during the absence of the Kabaka.

**Activity**

1. What was the Kabaka crisis?
2. Why was Kabaka Mutesa II exiled?
3. Name the British governor who exiled Kabaka Mutesa II.
4. How was the Namirembe Agreement of 1955 important to the people of Buganda?
5. Who signed the Namirembe Agreement on behalf of
6. The British government?
7. Buganda kingdom?
8. What was the result of the Namirembe Agreement?
9. Why is Namirembe agreement called so?
10. How did the Namirembe agreement affect the powers of the Kabaka?

**RWANDA COLONY**

Colonization is the act of *exercising political, social, and economic powers by a powerful country over a weak country.*

**Causes of colonization of Rwanda**

Rwanda was colonized for political, economic and religious reasons

**Economic**

* The Europeans needed raw materials eg cotton, tea, coffee for home industries.
* The European countries wanted to acquire vast land for farming and animal keeping
* Europeans wanted to establish markets for their manufactured goods.

**Political reasons**

* The European countries wanted to acquire colonies in Africa as a sign of prestige.
* Europeans wanted to settle in Africa because their countries had a big population
* The Europeans came to Africa as explorers who after wards invited the rulers in their home countries to take over areas they had explored.

**Religious reasons**

* The missionaries wanted to spread Christianity all over Africa.
* The missionaries were in need of converts for their churches
* Some missionaries wanted to help Africans by building hospitals, schools and churches for them.

**FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS.**

The parties which were formed include:-

Movement social Muhutu

**Hutu social movement**

* It founded in 1957
* It was formed by Gregoire Kayibanda
* It pushed for economic social and political changes in Rwanda.
* In 1959 Kayibanda changed the name of his movement to “ Parti du Movement etc de Z Emancipation Hutu. Or party of the movement for the Emancipation of the Hutu (PARMEHUTU)
* Kayibanda tried to delayed the independence until the Hutu could take over leadership in the country.
* In 1960, PARMEHUTU was renamed the Democratic Republican movement.
* Party of the movement for the Emancipation of the Hutu (MDR PARMEHUTU)
* In the elections held in September 1961, MDR PARMEHUTU won majority parliamentary seats.

**ASSOCIATION POUR LA PROMOTION SOCIALE DE LA MASSE (APROSOMA)**

APROSOMA was an association for the social promotion of the masses especially the interests of the Hutu.

It was formed in Nov. 1957 by Joseph Gitera. The party challenged the privileged of the Tutsi and demanded for independence.

**UNAR : Union National Rwandaise**

This was the Rwandese National Union. It was formed by Francis Rukeba in August 1959.

Supporters of UNAR were Tutsi. These were supporters of the monarchy system of leadership under a king.

They wanted independence and to be ruled by a king.

**Rader: Rassemblement Democratique Rwandaize**

This was the Rwandese Democratic Union. It was formed by prosper Bwanakhaki in September 1959 and was largely Tutsi party.

**INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

After the second world war, the United Nations put pressure on the Belgians to prepare to grant independence the people of Rwanda.

Belgium granted Rwanda freedom after the September 1962 a UN General assembly resolution ended Belgium trusteeship of Rwanda and granted independence to Rwanda.

**FORMS OF GOVERNMENT IN POST INDEPENDENCE – RWANDA.**

Since independence Rwanda has had more than one form of government.

**The first Republic**

* This was led by Gregoire Kayibanda who was also the MDR PARMEHUTU Political leader.
* The first republic promoted domination against the Tutsi and left them out of leadership and education.
* There were massacres of the Tutsi and many ran away to neighbouring countries.
* In 1965, Rwanda was declared an MDR – PARMEHUTU party state.
* It effectively became as one party state.
* Kayibanda became very un popular because of the Massacre of the Tutsi
* Rwanda also experienced economic problems during his time.

A republic is a country ruled by a president and government that are chosen by the people

**The second republic**

In July 1973 , the minister for Defence and the head of National Guard. Major General Juvenile Habyarimana over through Kayibanda’s first Republic Government

* He declared his government the second republic. Many politicians including Kayibanda were killed
* President Habyarimana formed the National Revolution Movement for Development (NRD)

**The political parties that led countries to independence**

* Tanganyika – Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
* Uganda- Uganda People’s Congress (UPC)
* Kenya – Kenya African National Union (KANU)
* Rwanda –
* Burundi -

**The leaders of independent East African Countries**

* Tanganyika – Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
* Uganda – Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
* Kenya – Nzee Jomo Kenyatta
* Rwanda – Gregoire Kayibanda
* Burundi – Mwami Mwambutsa

**In 1975.**

It was a single ruling party that implemented a constitution that repeatedly returned Habyarimana to office by making him the only candidate in Elections.

The division between Hutu and Tutsi grew bigger. Both the first and second Republic claimed that Rwanda was too small to take in people from Rwanda who had fled to neighbouring countries and were living there as refugees.

**Activity**

1. ***Write the following in full***
2. ***TANU***
3. ***UPC***
4. ***KANU***
5. ***RPF***
6. ***Why are the following people know in E.Africa.***
7. ***Mwalimu Julius N.***
8. ***Dr. A.M Obote***
9. ***Mzee Jomo Kenyatta***
10. ***Gregoire Kayibanda***

**POST INDEPENDENCE IN E. AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

**The political parties that led countries to independence**

**i.** Tanganyika – Tanganyika African National Union(TANU)

ii. Uganda – Uganda People’s Congress (UPC)

iii. Kenya – Kenya African National Union (KANU)

iv. Rwanda – Rwanda People’s Party (RPP)

v. Burundi - Union for National Progress (UPRONA)

**The leaders of independent East African countries**

* Tanganyika – Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
* Uganda – Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
* Kenya – Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
* Rwanda – Gregoire Kayibanda
* Burundi – Mwami Mwambutsa

**THE PRESIDENTS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES FROM INDEPENDENCE TO DATE.**

**Uganda**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **President** | **Years** | **Vice president** |
| Sir Edward Mutesa II | Oct.9.1962-May.2.1966 | William W. Nadiope |
| Dr. Milton Apollo Obote | May 24 /1966-Jan 11, 1971 | Hon. John Babika |
| Idi Amin Dada | Jan 25, 1971, April,11, 1979 | Gen. Mustafa Idris |
| Yusuf Kironde Lule | April 12,1979, Jun 19,1979 |  |
| Godfrey Lukongwa Binayisa | Jun 19,7979-May 1998 | Paulo Muwanga |
| Paul Muwanga | May 1980-Dec,1980 |  |
| Dr. Apollo Milton Obote II | Dec1980-Jul-27 -1985 |  |
| Tiro Okellow Lukwa | July 25,1985-Jan 25 1986 |  |
| Yoweri Kaguta Museveni | Jan 26 1986- to date | Dr. Samson Kiseka – Edward Sekandi |

**N.B**: Dr. Specioza Wandina was once a V.P of Uganda. She became the first woman V.P in Africa

**Kenya.**

1st Jomo Kenyatta - 1963 -1978

2nd Daniel T. Alap Moi - 1978-2002

3rd Mwai Kebaki - 2002- *2013*

*4th Uhuru Kenyatta - 2013 -2023*

*5th William Ruto*

William Ruto is the current president of Kenya.

**Tanzania**

1st Mwalimu Julius Nyerere

2nd Ali Hassan Mwinyi

3rd Benjamin Mkapa

4th Jakaya Mrisho Kakwete

5th  John Pombe Magufuli

6th Hassan Samia Suluhu

**Rwanda**

* Gregoire Kayibanda - 1962 – 5th July 1978
* Juvenal Habyarimana - 1978 – April 1994
* Paster Bizimungu - 1994 – March 2000
* Maj Gen. Paul Kagame - April 2000 – to date
* Kagame is the current president of Rwanda

**Burundi**

Evreste Ndayishimye is the current president of Burundi.

**CURRENT POLITICAL PARTIES OF EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES.**

**UGANDA**

* NRM : National Resistance Movement
  + - * Led by Y.K Museveni and it is the ruling party in Uganda
* FDC : Forum for Democratic Change
* UPC : Uganda People’s Congress
* DP : Democratic Party
* UFA : Uganda Federal Alliance
* PPP : Progressive People’s Party
* C.P : Conservative Party

Kenya : Jubilee Alliance

**Tanzania**

Chama cha Mapinduzi

Burundi : NDD-FDD

Rwanda : Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)

**Challenges of post-independence in East Africa.**

**Social challenges**

* Illiteracy
* Poverty
* Famine
* Teenage pregnancies
* Early marriages
* High infant mortality rate
* High maternal mortality rate
* Unemployment
* Low life expectancy

**Low life expectancy**

* Life expectancy refers to the number of years that the average person in a certain nation is expected to live.

**Causes of low life expectancy**

* Poor feeding
* Poor medical services
* Outbreak of diseases.

**Causes of low life expectancy in East Africa**

* Poor medical care.
* Poor feeding (nutrition)
* Diseases like HIV / AIDS, Ebola
* Poor communication and Transport**.**
* Roads are full of pot holes
* Low technology

**Note;**

* Infant mortality rate refers to the total number of children who die before turning one year.

**Illiteracy**

* This is the state of being unable to read and write.

**Causes of illiteracy**

* High cost of education
* Poverty
* Gender imbalance
* Bad cultural practices
* Poor distribution of learning institutions

**Effects of illiteracy**

* It leads to low skilled labour.
* It leads to low technology.
* It leads to unemployment.

**Solutions to illiteracy**

* Establishing ABEK (Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja)
* Establishing UPE.
* Establishing USE.
* Promoting Adult Literacy Education

**Poverty**

* This is a state of lack of money to provide basic needs.

**Causes of poverty**

* High levels of unemployment
* Poor crop yields
* Laziness
* Poor climatic conditions
* Political instabilities
* Diseases
* High levels of illiteracy
* Ignorance
* Low levels of technology

**Effects of poverty**

* It leads to school dropout.
* It leads to poor standards of living.
* It increases crimes.
* It leads to diseases.
* It leads to high infant mortality rate.

**Solutions to poverty**

* Building more industries.
* Modernizing agriculture.
* Improving on transport network.
* Creating market for goods and services.

**Famine**

* Famine is the wide spread of lack of food in an area.

**Causes of famine**

* Laziness
* Poor farming methods
* Wars
* Drought
* Floods
* landslides

**Effects of famine**

* More money is spent on importing food.
* It leads to malnutrition.
* It leads to poverty.
* Lack of efficient workers.

**Solutions to famine**

* Agricultural mechanization.
* Use of improved seeds.
* Promoting the growing of food crops.
* Establishing food stores.
* Establishing irrigation schemes.
* Growing drought resistant crops.

**Diseases**

* These are illnesses that affect people, plants and animals.

**Causes of diseases**

* Poor sanitation
* Malnutrition
* Ignorance
* High population
* Poverty

**Effects of diseases**

* Death of people
* A lot of money is spent on buying drugs.
* Increases infant and maternal mortality rate.

**Solutions to diseases**

* Building more health centres.
* Promoting good sanitation
* Use of good feeding practices.
* Promoting prevention of communicable diseases.

**Unemployment**

* Unemployment is lack of jobs.

**Causes of unemployment**

* Laziness
* Low levels of education
* Corruption
* Low level of industrial development

**Solutions to unemployment**

* Promoting practical skills
* Building vocational skills
* Fighting corruption.
* Building more industries.
* Promoting rural electrification.

**Constant civil wars**

* These civil wars have been encouraged by dictatorship, injustice and tribalism.

**Refugees**

* Refugees are people who have been forced to leave their homeland by factors beyond their control.
* Some people voluntarily migrate to other countries to get better paying jobs. These people are referred to as economic refugees.

**Economic challenges**

* Dependence on foreign aid.
* Corruption
* Poor transport and communication network.
* Brain drain
* Low levels of technology.
* Economic dependence on raw materials.
* Large debt burden
* Poor resource utilization.

**Dependence on foreign aid**

* Foreign aid is any help a country gets from another.

**Forms of foreign aid**

* Military equipment
* Food relief
* Loans
* Donation
* Grants
* Machinery

**Effects of dependence on foreign aid**

* It leads to insecurity
* It leads to corruption
* It leads to large debt burden.

**Solutions to dependence on foreign aid**

* Promoting industrialization
* Modernizing agriculture.
* Improving education standards.
* Promoting vocational training

**Poor transport**

**Effects of poor transport**

* Delay of goods in transit.
* Leads to low market for goods.
* It increases accidents.
* It leads to poor service delivery.

**Solutions to poor transport**

* Building better roads and railway lines.
* Increasing funding on the transport sector.
* Monitoring transport providers.
* Fighting corruption.

**Economic collapse**

* This is when a country cannot meet the needs of its people.

**Effects of economic collapse**

* Industries are closed.
* Leads to shortage of essential items.
* Leads to loss of money value.
* It leads to increase in prices of goods.

**Solutions to economic collapse**

* Promoting industrialization
* Carrying out free and fair elections.
* Fighting corruption.

**Corruption**

* Corruption is the misuse of public offices for personal gains.

**Forms of corruption**

* Bribery
* Nepotism
* Tribalism
* Obtaining money from false pretence.
* Embezzlement of public funds

**Effects of corruption**

* It leads to inefficiency
* Poor social service delivery.
* Discourages development.
* Substandard work is done.
* Loss of government revenue.

**How the government of Uganda is fighting corruption**

* Empowering the office of IGG.
* Sensitizing people through the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity.
* Enforcing strict laws against corrupt officials.
* Increasing monitoring.
* Forming commissions of inquiry in government offices.

**DEMOCRATIC RULE IN EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

* **Democracy** is a system of government which gives people freedom to express their rights.
* Democracy originated from Greece

**Signs of modern democracy**

* Elected political leaders
* Elected parliament
* Freedom of speech
* Freedom of press
* Freedom of movement
* Freedom of worship
* Freedom to carry out business
* Observance of human rights
* Constitutional rule
* Competitive politics

**Question .**

How is democracy practiced in Uganda ?

* Through election of political leaders
* Through freedom of speech
* Through constitutional rule
* Through observance of human rights
* Through freedom of movement.

**CITIZENSHIP**

* **A citizen** is a person who was born in a country where he/ she lives or acquired citizenship legally.

**Types of citizenship**

* Single citizenship
* Dual citizenship – when one voluntarily acquires citizenship of another country.

**How a person becomes a citizen**

* **By registration**

Any person can register with the government to become a citizen.

* **By Birth**

Any one born by parents who are Ugandans becomes a citizen.

* Adoption
* Descent
* Naturalisation

This happens when a person has spent many years in a country.

e.g. Rwandans, Indians

**N.B: How one can lose his/ her citizenship.**

* When he becomes a citizen of another country.
* When one joins an army of an enemy country to Uganda.
* If one spies his / her country for another country.
* If one acquires citizenship by illegal means

**Rights and responsibilities of the citizens.**

**Human rights** are fundamental rights and freedoms to which all people are entitled simply because they are human beings.

**Examples Human rights**

* Right to free expression
* Right to belong to a tribe, clan, lineage
* Right to access public information
* Freedom from discrimination on basis o0f race. Education opinion etc.
* Protection of right to life
* Right to fair heaving in court of law
* Freedom of speech worship and assembly
* Right to a clean and healthy environment
* Right to privacy of home and property.

**Responsibilities of citizens**

* Preserve his environment
* Participate in self-help projects
* Preserve public facilities
* Respect and preserve the nights of others
* Preserve the national constitution
* Pay taxes promptly
* Fight miss use of public property
* Respect the nation’s attributes e.g. the Anthem, flag, currency
* Render nation service whenever they are required

**ELECTORAL PROCESS**

An election is a process of voting for political leaders

**TYPES OF ELECTIONS**

**General elections**

* These are elections held on a national level e.g. Parliamentary election

**Presidential elections**

* These are direct elections for a president.

**Local elections**

* This is where people vote leaders at local council level.

**Referendum**

* This is an election held to decide on an important political issue in a country.

**Note;**

**Bye – elections**

* These are elections held to fill a vacant political post.

**Conditions that can lead to a bye – election**

* When a political leader dies.
* When a political leader is exiled.
* When the incumbent runs insane.
* Critical illness of the incumbent.
* When the incumbent resigns.
* Involvement in vote rigging
* Presentation of fake documents
* When there is a vacant electoral post

**Organization of elections** This is the responsibility of the Uganda Electoral commission.

Members of this commission are appointed by the president and approved by parliament.

**Duties of the electoral commission**

* To conduct and supervise elections
* To demarcate constituencies
* To declare election results
* To compile and up-date the voters’ registers
* To carry out civic education

**Electoral terms**

**Returning officer.** He is responsible for elections in a constituency.

**Electoral roll (voter’s Registers)** These are lists of eligible voters.

**Polling stations.** These are places where people vote from eg on schools, churches etc.

**Presiding officer** This is a person responsible for all activities at a polling station

**Polling assistant** He assists the presiding officer at a polling station on a polling day.

**Polling agent**

This is a person who represents a candidate at a polling station.

**Voting by proxy** This is when a person who is absent gives authority to another person to vote for him or her.

**ELECTORAL SYSTEMS**

**Secret ballot system -**This is a system whereby a voter is given a piece of paper written on it from a secret place and puts it in a ballot box.

**Advantages of this system**

* The voter is free from interference when casting his vote.
* To the voters, the system is time saving.
* In developed countries, the elections can easily be monitored by computers.

**Disadvantages**

* The system is cumbersome (difficult) to voters who cannot read and write.
* It is expensive in buying ballot papers , ballot boxes

In developed countries, these elections can easily be rigged.

**Open elections -**These are elections were voters line up behind the candidate of their choice.

**Advantages of an open election system**

* Results of the elections cannot be easily rigged
* It is cheap to carry out in developing countries.
* It is simple to people who cannot read and write

.

**Disadvantages of this system.**

* It is tiresome since voters must be counted in person.
* On lookers can easily affect the voters final decision.
* It cannot be easily computerized.

**Ways of becoming a member of Parliament**

* By winning parliamentary elections
* By being chosen to represent a special interest group eg. people with disabilities.

**Qualifications for an MP.**

* Must be a citizen of Uganda
* Must be a registered voter
* Minimum academic qualification of senior six or its equivalent
* Must be of sound mind.

**Composition of Uganda parliament**

* MPs directly elected
* Woman representatives for each district
* Special groups eg.
* Army
* Youth
* Workers
* Disabled

**Challenges of the electoral process in the East African Countries today**

* Voter intimidation
* Voter ignorance illiteracy
* Vote rigging / election malpractices
* Post-election violence
* Lack of transparency by some electoral officials
* Dictatorship – many leaders don’t want to leave power.
* Widespread poverty among the electorate
* Tribalism, electricity and nepotism.
* Political greed

**Solutions to the challenges of the electoral process in E. Africa.**

* Strengthening civic education
* Ensuring transparency in the electoral process.

**RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT.**

**Environment**

* It refers to all things that surround man.

**Types of environment**

* Physical (natural) environment
* Social (man-made) environment

**Physical environment**

* It includes physical features, vegetation, climate, minerals, animal resources.

**Social environment**

* It includes all things that are established by man e.g. homes, schools, hospitals, industries, transport and communication systems.

**The characteristics of a good and bad environment.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Good environment** | **Bad environment** |
| * Experiences average temperatures * Receives well distributed rainfall * Has fertile soils * Has good vegetation cover * Is free from diseases | * Experiences high temperature * Areas are dry and receive little or no rainfall * Has infertile or barren soils * Has poor vegetation cover * Is dump and has many disease vectors and pests |

**Environmental degradation**

Environmental degradation refers to the lowering of the quality of resources in the environment.

**Ways in which man destroys / spoils the environment.**

* Through pollution
* Through deforestation
* Through poor waste disposal
* Through over grazing
* Through swamp reclamation
* Through brick making
* Through bush burning.

**Causes of environmental degradation in East Africa.**

* Wide spread poverty
* Over population
* Industrialization
* Urbanization
* Wide spread un employment
* Lack of strict laws regarding environmental management and protection
* Lack of awareness about its effects
* Corruption in public offices
* Political instabilities

**Activity**

1. Give the meaning of the term environment
2. State any two characteristics of a good environment.
3. What is environmental degradation?
4. Outline any two ways by which people degrade the environment
5. Mention any one reason for environmental degradation

**The major environmental problems their causes and effects.**

**Problems / hazards that affect the environment.**

* Pollution of air, land and water
* Deforestation
* Swamp reclamation
* Global warming
* Soil erosion
* Landslides

**Note;**

* **Pollution** refers to the process by which the environment is made unhealthy for human, plant and animal life.

**Examples of pollutants**

* Smoke
* Dust
* Fumes from industries
* Garbage (solid wastes eg. plastic polythene bags)
* Sewage from toilets
* Industrial wastes
* Chemicals
* Poisonous gases from vehicles.

**Types of environmental pollution**

* Sound pollution
* Air pollution
* Land pollution
* Water pollution

**The major effects of pollution are**

* It causes poor health
* It causes global warming

**Deforestation**

* It is the cutting down of trees on a large scale without replacement.

**Causes of deforestation**

* To create land for settlement
* To create land for agriculture
* To create land for industrialization
* To get timber
* To get poles for construction
* To get wood fuel – firewood, charcoal

**Effects of deforestation**

* It reduces the supply of rainfall
* It encourages soil erosion
* It leads to desertification

**Swamp reclamation**

* It is the process of clearing swamps for other uses.

**Causes of swamp reclamation**

* To create land for settlement
* To create land for agriculture
* To create land for industrialization

**Effects of swamp reclamation**

* It leads to frequent floods
* It leads to loss of habitat for aquatics
* It leads to drought/ reduced rainfall
* It leads to shortage of water supply
* It leads to desertification.

**Soil erosion**

* It is the removal of top soil by its agents e.g. running water

**Causes of soil erosion**

* Poor farming methods e.g. over cultivation
* Relief / nature of the land (Hilly areas)

**Effects of soil erosion**

* It leads to poor crop yields.
* It leads to loss of soil fertility.

**Land fragmentation**

* Land fragmentation is the division of land into smaller plots.

**Causes of land fragmentation**

* Large population
* Large family sizes
* Land tenure system

**Effects of land fragmentation**

* It increases land conflicts.
* It leads to low food production.

**Land consolidation** is the joining of small plots of land.

**Overstocking**

* It refers to having a large number of animals on a small piece of land

**Effects of overstocking**

* It leads to overgrazing.
* It leads to devegetation.
* It leads to soil erosion.

**How does overgrazing lead to soil erosion?**

* It exposes the soil to agents of soil erosion/ leaves the soil bare.

**Climate change**

* Climate change refers to the variation in the average weather conditions over a long period of time.

**Causes of climate change**

* Industrialization
* Pollution of the atmosphere
* Deforestation
* Swamp drainage / reclamation
* Bush burning

**Effects of climate change**

**Human effects**

* Drought leads to rampant famine
* Floods caused death, destruction of property and displacement of people
* Heavy rain causes landslides in hilly areas
* Too much rainfall
* Drought
* Global warming
* Storms / strong winds
* Soil erosion
* Death
* El-nino – is a natural change of climate. It refers warming of waters of the coast which makes ice caps to melt causing floods, slides, drought, conditions in South America.
* Lanina – This occurs when lands blow the warmer water to the lands on the Western politic. It causes an increase in rainfall as well as drought.

**Indicators of climate change**

* Torrential rains
* Prolonged drought
* Global warming
* Heavy storms / strong winds

**Solutions to climate changes**

* Afforestation and localization of industries
* Agro-forestry
* Treating both domestic and industrial wastes before releasing to the atmosphere
* Re - afforestation

**Activity**

1. What is climate?
2. Give the meaning of climate change
3. Mention any three factors that can lead to climate change
4. Outline any two effects of climate change

**Global warming**

* It is the rise of the atmospheric temperatures all over the world.

**Indicators of Global warming**

* Very hot weather conditions
* Extension of the desert and semi-arid conditions
* Melting of the ice caps / snow

**Causes of Global warming**

* Industrial fumes
* Deforestation
* Bush burning
* Fumes from Auto – mobile machines
* Destruction of the Ozone layers

**Effects of Global warming**

* Overheating of the earth’s surface
* Leads to climate change

**Examples of Greenhouse gases**

* Carbon monoxide
* Nitrogen oxide
* Neon gas

**Activity**

1. Identify any two problems that affect the environment
2. a) What is deforestation?

b) Give any two reasons why people practice deforestation

c) Mention any two effects of deforestation

1. a) What is meant by the term swamp reclamation?

b) Why do people reclaim swamps?

1. What is land fragmentation?

**Sustainable use of the environment**

**Effects/ consequences of irresponsible living in the environment**

* It leads to floods
* It leads to mud land slides
* It leads to soil erosion
* It leads to desertification
* t leads to depletion of resources
* It leads to shortage of water supply / drought.

**Soil conservation**

* Soil conservation refers to the maintenance of soil fertility.

**Methods of soil conservation**

* Planting cover crops
* Terracing land / contour ploughing
* Bush fallowing
* Use of fertilizers / manure
* Practicing afforestation/ re afforestation

**Environmental conservation**

* Environmental conservation refers to the protection of the environment.

**Ways of conserving the natural environment / solutions to**

**environment problems**

* By educating people about the dangers of environmental degradation
* By use of alternative sources of fuel e.g. solar, Bio gas.
* By setting up strict laws to regulate the use of the environment.
* By teaching people good farming practices like irrigation, mulching, terracing, agro -forestry.
* By encouraging afforestation and re afforestation of bare land
* By controlling pollution.
* By controlling swamp drainage.
* Through proper waste management e.g. recycling

**Why the government of Uganda should safe guard the environment**

* To avoid the extension of the desert
* To promote sustainable development
* To control soil erosion
* To promote tourism
* To protect the habitat for wild life.

**National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**

**Roles of NEMA in Uganda today.**

* It conserves wet lands
* It protects the environment.

**Achievements of NEMA**

* It has tried to control degradation of the environment.

**Factors that hinder the performance of NEMA.**

* Interference by politicians.
* Widespread poverty among people.
* Inadequate knowledge about environmental concerns among people.
* Shortage of funds to run its activities.
* Corrupt officials

**Note;**

* NEMA is under the Ministry of Water and Environment.

**Activity**

1. State any two effects of degrading the environment.
2. Give any two reasons why conserving the environment is difficult.
3. What is environment conservation?
4. Suggest any two ways of conserving the environment.
5. Give any two benefits of sustainable use of the environment
6. Why should the government of Uganda support NEMA?

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

* A waste is a material that is a by product of human activity without any value.
* Wastes are things that have no value to humans

**Types of wastes**

* Biodegradable wastes
* Non-biodegradable wastes

**Biodegradable wastes**

* These are wastes which decay or rot.

**Examples of biodegradable wastes**

* Animal remains
* Plant remains
* Baskets
* Paper bags

**Non-biodegradable wastes**

* These are wastes which do not decay or rot.

**Examples of non-biodegradable wastes**

* Plastics
* Metals/scrap
* Polythene bags
* Rubber products
* Glasses
* Mirrors

**Ways of proper management of wastes**

* Reuse
* Recycle
* Reduce
* Reject/refuse
* Return

**Recycling**

* It is the making of new products from waste materials.

**Examples of materials that can be recycled.**

* Plastics
* Metals / scrap
* Glass

**Causes of the increase of wastes in the environment.**

* Poor waste disposal
* Lack of places for proper waste disposal.
* Ignorance about the methods of recycling wastes
* Use of resource wastefully.

**Effects of poor waste management**

* It leads to outbreak of diseases
* Leads to poor sanitation
* Leads to air pollution
* Leads to water pollution