

PRIMARY SEVEN

SOCIAL STUDIES

TERM 2

WORK BOOK

2019

TOPIC	SUB TOPIC
THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA ETHNIC GROUPS AND SETTLEMENT PARTNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Origin of different ethnic groups. ✓ Movement of different ethnic groups into Africa. ✓ Settlement partners of different ethnic groups. ✓ Tribes belonging to different ethnic groups. ✓ Reasons for the migrations and settlement of ethnic groups in Africa. ✓ Problems met by ethnic groups. ✓ Activities done by different ethnic groups. ✓ Effects of the migration of ethnic groups in Africa.
Foreign influence in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Foreign groups in Africa. ✓ Arab traders. ✓ Persian and Indian traders. ✓ European explorers. ✓ European missionaries ✓ European colonialists (administrators). ✓ Reasons for the coming of European explorers in Africa. ✓ Effects of European explorers. ✓ European traders in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangular trade. • Trans – Saharan trade ✓ European colonialists in Africa. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • Ghana • Nigeria • Senegal • Egypt • Malawi • DRC • Uganda • Kenya

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania • Angola • Zambia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The scramble and partition of Africa. ✓ The establishment of colonial rule in the francophone and Anglophone countries. ✓ Methods of acquiring colonies in Africa. ✓ European settlers in South Africa and Zimbabwe. ✓ The beginning of the Great Trek in South Africa. ✓ Effects of the Great Trek in South Africa. ✓ Effects of Foreign influence (Political, Economical and Social). ✓ The apartheid policy. ✓ Methods used by colonialists to administer colonies e.g direct rule, indirect rule and assimilation policy.
Nationalism and the road to independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Meaning of Nationalism, Nationalist, Pan Africanism, Pan Africanist, Patriotism and Patriot. ✓ Countries that were not colonized in Africa and reasons why they were not colonized. ✓ Methods of work by the Pan Africanist and the Nationalists. ✓ Problems Pan Africanist and Nationalists faced. ✓ Multi party system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages of multi party system of governance • Disadvantages of multi party system of governance ✓ Single party system of governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages of single party system of governance • Disadvantages of single party system of governance
Post independence Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Formation of OAU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When and why it was formed. • Founder members. • Objectives of OAU.

- Functions of OAU.
- Achievements of OAU.
- Failure of OAU.
- Formation of AU.
- Objectives of AU.
- Challenges of AU.
- Organs of AU.
- Possible solutions of challenges of OAU.
- ✓ Region economic groupings (common Markets).
- ✓ **COMESA** (Common Market for Eastern and southern Africa).
- ✓ **ECOWAS** (Economic Community of West African states).
- ✓ **SADC** (Southern Africa Development Community)
- ✓ **ECCAS** (Economic Community of Central African States)
- ✓ **IGAD** (Inter – Governmental Authority on Development)
- ✓ Functions of economic groupings
- ✓ Advantages and disadvantages of economic co – operation.
- ✓ Ways of solving problems faced by the economic groupings.

Date: _____

TOPIC 5: THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA, ETHNIC GROUPS AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS.

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION TO ETHNIC GROUPS.

LESSON NOTES:

Ethnic Groups in Africa.

An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same origin and speak closely related languages.

- The people of Africa are grouped according to their origin, languages and skin colour.
- **Origin:** The term origin refers to the situation in which something exists or a place where something starts.
- African has very many Ethnic groups.
- **Language:** *It is a system of words used by a [particular tribal group].*

Major ethnic groups:

- The Bantu, Nilotics or River Lake Nilotes, Nilo-Hamites or Plain Nilotes, Highland Nilotes, Cushites, Semites, the Khoisans.
- **Tribal group:** Is a group of people who speak the same language and have the same cultural practices.
- **Culture:** This refers to accepted way of behaviour in the society.

Characteristics of ethnic groups

- They have the **same origin**.
- They speak **related languages**.
- They have similar **cultural activities / practices**.
- They have similar **traditional practices**.
- They have similar **political set ups**.
- They have similar **social institutions** e.g clans.
- They carry out similar **economic activities**.

N.B Here we mainly use the word similar and not same

An ethnic group consists of various tribes.

- A tribe is a group of people of the same race, customs and speak the same language.
- These tribes include the Fulani, Buganda, Tutsi, Kikuyu, Ngoni, Zulu, Thembu.

Characteristics of tribal groups.

- They have the **same origin**.
- They speak the **same language**.
- They have **the same political set up**.
- They have the **same ancestors**.
- They have the **same social set up**.
- They have the **same cultural practices**.

Factors that influenced the settlement patterns of ethnic groups.

- Relief, climate, Nature of soils, Vegetation, water bodies, occupation / economic activity.
- Social services in a given area.

Terms related to movement of Ethnic groups.

- **Migration:** Movement of people from one place to another for permanent settlement.
- **Emigration:** The act **of leaving** a country **to another** for permanent settlement.
- **Immigration:** The act of **coming into** a country **from another** country for permanent settlement.
- **Emigrant:** A **person who leaves** his home country for another for permanent settlement.
- **Immigration:** A person **who comes into** a country for another for permanent settlement.

Reasons for the migration of ethnic groups.

- Invasion of foreigners like Arabs.
- Family conflicts.
- Drought.
- Shortage of land.
- Internal and external conflicts.
- Over population in the original homeland.
- Shortage of water and pasture.
- Outbreak of human and animal disease.

Activity 1.

1. What is an ethnic group?

2. How is an ethnic group different from tribal group?

3. Give one reason why Dr. Leakey is remembered in the history of Africa?

4. What is the economic importance of Olduvai Gorge to the government of Tanzania?

5. Mention any **one** way an ethnic group can be identified.

6. State **one** factor that influenced the settlement pattern of the ethnic groups.

7. Identify **four** characteristics of an ethnic group.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

8. Define the following terms

a) Emigration:

b) Migration:

c) Immigration:

d) Culture:

e) Language:

f) Emigrant:

Spelling exercise

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LESSON 2: Migration of the Bantu Ethnic Group.

LESSON NOTES

The Bantu:

- The word Bantu means “people” in Singular it is “Muntu” which means a “person”.
- Tribes under the Bantu ethnic group speak closely related languages with a common word “Ntu”.
- The Bantu are believed to have originated from:
Cameroon highlands and Congo Basin.
- They moved and settled in areas with adequate rainfall and fertile soils in the lake regions and highlands of Africa since they were strong crop farmers (Cultivators)
- Some of them settled in the Central, East, Southern and others in Western Africa.
- The Bantu is the largest ethnic group in Africa.
- The Bantu mainly settled in the interlacustrine regions of Africa.
- **Interlacustrine regions** are the regions between the great lakes and rivers of Africa.

Bantu tribe in Central Africa.

- Balunda, Baluba, (DRC), Yao, Makwa, Nyanja, Chewa, (Malawi), Shona, Ndebele (Zimbabwe), Bemba, Lozi (Zambia)

Bantu Tribes in Southern Africa.

- Tswana, Bechuana – Botswana, Sotho or Basuto-Lesotho, Swazi – Swaziland, Shona – Zimbabwe, Ovambo, Herero, Griquas (Namibia)
- Xhosa, Zulu, Ndebele, Venda, Thembu, Ngoni, Sotho- South Africa

NB: The Bantu in Southern Africa have a click sound in their language which they borrowed from the Khoisan.

The Bantu tribal group that came to East Africa from Southern Africa were the Ngoni who settled in Tanzania. The Ngoni left South Africa because of the Mfecane wars.

- **The Negroes (West African Bantu):** These settled mainly in West Africa, some parts of Central Africa. In West Africa they settled in the countries of Burkina Faso Ghana, Sierra Leona, Nigeria, Niger, Togo, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Benin, etc.
- The Negroes are mainly cultivators.

The Negroes are divided into two groups i.e. the Kwa, the Mande

The Kwa include the; Igbo, Yoruba, Ewe, Akan (Ashanti and Fante) in Ghana, Edo, Nupe etc.

- The Mande (MAndinkas or Mandingoes) include the following:
Soninke, Bambara, Mande, Susu, Malinke.

NB: The Soninke formed the ancient Ghana kingdom of West Africa. Ghana kingdom had its headquarters at Kumbi Saleh with its leader called Ghana

- The Malinke or Mandingoes formed Mali kingdom which replaced Ghana kingdom. Its leaders were called Mansas and its capital was at Niani. The greatest Mansa was Mansa Musa.

Cause of Bantu migration to various parts of Africa.

- **Disease** in their original home land
- **Internal conflicts** / External conflicts cradleland.
- **Prolonged drought** in original homeland.
- **Famine** in their cradle land
- **Shortage of land** due to population growth in their motherland.

Effects of the migration and settlement of the Bantu

Positive effects.

- They introduced some new crops in the places they settled.
- They introduced new languages and culture.
- They formed kingdoms and Chiefdoms.
- They introduced new skills like iron working and pottery.
- They introduced cultivation in places they settled.

Negative effects.

- They led to increased population in areas they settled.
- They led to displacement of people from areas they settled.
- They caused wars and conflicts in areas they settled.

Problems Bantu faced during their migration

- Many people lost property during their movement.
- They ran shortage of supplies.
- Difficulty in crossing some physical features.
- Poor transport and communication.
- Harsh climatic conditions.
- Attack from hostile tribes.

Activity 2.

1. What was the cradle land of the Bantu?

2. Mention the major occupation of the Bantu.

3. Why did the Bantu settle in the interlacustrine region?

4. Mention any two Bantu tribes found in South Africa.

i) _____ (ii) _____

5. Give the meaning of the term migration.

6. Name any two countries in Africa where the Bantu area found.

i) _____ (ii) _____

7. Why do people migrate from one place to another?

8. What is rural-urban migration?

9. Suggest any **two** ways in which the government can reduce rural-urban migration.

i) _____

ii) _____

10. From which direction did the Bantu enter Uganda?

11. Mention any two Bantu tribes found in Tanzania.

i) _____ (ii) _____

12. Which was the last group of Bantu to enter into East Africa?

13. Why did the group of people mentioned above migrate from South Africa?

14. How are the Chagga similar to the Bagishu in terms of;

a) Ethnicity?

b) Economic activity?

15. Name the Bantu tribe that lived in the Kenya highlands before the coming of the white settlers.

16. State **two** problems the Bambu faced during their migrations.

i) _____

ii) _____

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LESSON 3: The Nilotes

LESSON NOTES:

Nilotes

- It refers to the ethnic groups that migrated from the Nile valley of Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- **They inhabit the following countries.**
 - i. East Africa mainly Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
 - ii. ii) South Sudan.
 - iii. iii) Ethiopia.
- **The Nilotes are sub divided into the following groups.**
 - i. Nilotics (River-lake Nilotes)
 - ii. Plain Nilotes (Nilo Hamites)
 - iii. Highland Nilotes.
 - iv. Nilo Saharan

- **Nilotics (River-Lake Nilotes)**

- i. They migrated from the Bahr-el Ghazel of South Sudan.
- ii. They are mainly found in East Africa, South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- iii. The Nilotics include:
- iv. Shilluk, Dinka, Nuer, Jalu of Kenya and Tanzania, Acholi, Jap'Adhola, Alur and Jonam of Uganda.

- **Plain Nilotes (Nilo-Hamites)**

- i. They are mainly found in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. They include; Kalenjin, Iteso, Masai, Pokot, Karamajong, Turkana, Kakwa, Langi and Maa speakers of Ethiopia.

- **Highland Nilotes**

- i. They include; Dadong, Okick, Sabiny, Nandi, Kipsigis, Marakwet.

- **Nilo-Saharan group**

- i. These are the Nilotic speakers who migrated from the Lower Nile area bordering the Sahara desert.
- ii. Songhai who settled in North Eastern part of West Africa. They include;
- iii. Zarma, Kanuri, Dendi, The Songhai founded Songhai empire and the title of their kings was Askia.

Activity 3

1. Which ethnic group originated from Bar-el-Ghazel in South Sudan?

2. What was the **main** occupation of the River-Lake Nilotes?

3. To which ethnic group do the Nuer of South Sudan belong?

4. Give any **three** tribes in Uganda that belong to the Nilotics.

i) _____ (ii) _____

iii) _____

5. How did the Alur tribe come into existence?

6. In which way are the Jalu of Kenya related to the Dinka of South Sudan.

i) _____ (ii) _____

7. How is Pubungu historically remembered in the migration of the Nilotics.

8. Which language is commonly spoken by the Acholi?

9. Mention the **three** sub groups of Nilotes in East Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

10. State any **two** negative effects of the migration of the Nilotics.

i) _____

ii) _____

11. In which region of Uganda did the Jopadhola settle?

12. Name **one** Nilotic tribe found in two neighbouring countries of East Africa.

i) _____

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Spelling exercise

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LESSON 4: The Cushites and Semites.

LESSON NOTES.

Cushites (Hamites)

- They are believed to have originated from Arabia (Asia) and settled in the Horn of Africa before entering East Africa.
- They first settled at Meroe in Southern Egypt from where they invented iron smelting from here they moved to the Horn of Africa and later to East Africa.
- Some settled in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Sudan. Others moved and settled in Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania. They were Pastoralists that's why they settled in dry plains of the Horn of Africa.

Examples of Hamites in Africa:

- ✓ Oromo
- ✓ Ogaden
- ✓ Afar (Ethiopia)
- ✓ Basiita and Banyamulenge in DRC.

Hamites in East Africa

- Mbugu, Iragu, Galla, Boran, Rendille, (Kenya).
- Tatsi, Hutu and Twa (Rwanda and Burundi).
- Bahima in Uganda.

Cushites in Somalia

- Somali, Danakil, Hawiyah, Ogaden, -

Cushites in Eritrea

Danakil, Eritrea.

Cushites in Kenya.

Borana, Rendile, Oromo and Somali.

Reason for the migration of the cushites.

- They had internal conflicts amongst themselves.
- They were external attacks against them.
- They were looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- There was land shortage due to increased population.
- Prolonged drought in their original homeland.
- Outbreak of famine in their cradleland.

Results of Cushites in Africa

Positive

- They introduced the keeping of long horned cattle.
- They introduced new languages.
- Invented iron smelting.

Negative results.

- It led to increased population in East Africa.
- It led to overstocking of domestic animals.

N.B: The Maghreb region of Africa is the Northern region which comprises countries like:-

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| ✓ Morocco | ✓ Libya | ✓ Algeria |
| ✓ Tunisia | ✓ Western Sahara | ✓ Egypt |

THE SEMITES

- They are a mixture of African, Arabic and Jewish blood.
- It is believed that as the Arabs moved into North Africa from Arabia and the Jews moved from the Middle East to the African communities they formed new language groups.
- Therefore, they are basically of **Arabic origin**.
- A large section of the population is Muslim and Arabic is the main language spoken.
- In East Africa the Semites came as traders and some were attracted by the favourable climate as others were fleeing religious persecution in their homeland.
- Many areas of the Sahara region of Africa, North Africa and Horn of Africa are occupied by the Semites.
- The Semites are many in Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Western Sahara and East Africa.
- The Semites include; Nubians, Farashas of Ethiopia, Tuaregs, Tigreans, Arabs, Amhara, Eritrea, Hausa, Bagara, Berbers (North Africa).

NB: The Semites occupy the largest part of North Africa. The Berbers and Tuaregs are mainly Pastoralists who keep camels, cattle and sheep especially in the Sahara.

Activity 4

1. Which other name is used to mean the Cushites?

2. Mention **two** countries in the Horn of Africa.

i) _____ (ii) _____

3. What was the main occupation of the Hamites?

4. Give any **two** effects of migration and settlement of Ethnic groups in Africa.

i. _____

ii. _____

5. Give any **one** tribe in each of the following countries that belongs to the Cushites.

a) Uganda _____

b) Somalia _____

c) Tanzania _____

d) Kenya _____

e) Rwanda _____

6. Mention any **two** ethnic groups found in Rwanda

i) _____ (ii) _____

7. Name the ethnic group that occupies the greatest part of North Africa?

8. Identify the **main** language used by people of Northern Africa.

9. State **two** ways the people of Africa benefitted from the coming of the Cushites.

i) _____

ii) _____

10. Name the continent where the Semites are believed to have come.

Corrections

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LESSON 5: Khoisan

- The Khoisan are believed to be one of the earliest occupants of Southern Africa.
- They were the oldest inhabitants of Southern Africa having spread throughout Central and Southern Africa.
- They migrated into Southern Africa from Central and East during the advance of the Bantu. In East Africa, they were commonly called the Bushmen.

The two groups of the Khoisan

- The Khoikhoi who are called the Hottentots by Europeans.
- The San who were formerly called the Bushmen.

NOTE: The Bushmen were organized in villages or camps and they were headed by a hereditary ruler.

- The common characteristic among the Khoisan is that they speak a language with a click sound.

The Khoikhoi

- They were mainly pastoralists keeping long horned cattle, goats, and fat tailed sheep.

Economic activities carried out by the Khoikhoi

- Pastoralism, hunting of wild animals, Gathering of food, fishing.

Social activities of the Khoikhoi.

- There was initiation into adulthood before marriage e.g. girls were initiated after the first menstruation period and boys after 18 years.
- They performed life rituals e.g. birth, puberty, marriage and death.
- They had a religion where they danced for the new moon and full moon.

Political organization of the Khoikhoi

- They were organized in camps or villages.
- They had hereditary chiefs who headed the camps.

THE SAN.

Economic life of the San.

- They were hunters of wild animals for meat.
- They were gatherers of food like wild bulbs, tubers, fruits, insects, honey.
- They carried out fishing.

Social life of the San.

- They had love for art-painting of rocks e.g. in Drakensberg Mountain.
- There was early marriage.
- There was a ritual of dancing at a new moon and full moon.
- There was religious belief and worship of a creator god called Kaggen.

Political organization.

- They were organized in villages or camps headed by a headman.

Note:

- The San who are mainly found in the Kalahari Desert of Botswana and Namibia were hunters and gatherers.
- The Khoisan have greatly been reduced in number having been absorbed by the Bantu through intermarriage.

Reason for the migration of the Khoisan

- The Khoisan were looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- The advancement and expansion of the Bantu.
- The San moved in search for wild animals, roots and berries for food.
- The coming of European colonialists which made them to move to remote areas from the Cape Province.

Problems faced by the Khoisan in the course of movement and settlement.

- Interference in their hunting grounds by migrating groups like Bantu.
- Diluting the culture of the Khoisan through intermarriages.
- Some Khoisans were capture as slaves by the Europeans.
- Khoisans were forced out of their land by European who used superior weapons.

Activity 5

1. Identify **two** tribes that belong to the Khoisan.

i) _____ (ii) _____

2. State the common characteristic of the Khoisans.

3. Who were the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa?

4. How did the coming of the Bantu and Europeans affect the Khoisans?

5. Give one way the Khoisans obtained their food.

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LESSON 6: Other people of Africa.

LESSON NOTES.

The pygmies.

- They are also believed to be the earliest inhabitants of Africa.
- They are also known as Bambuti (Batwa).
- They are short, about 1.3 metres tall and weighing 40 kilograms.
- The pygmies are forest people living by hunting wild animals and gathering food like fruits, honey, insects etc.
- The life of the Pygmies is largely communal sharing of most of the food they get and live in small villages.

Countries where pygmies are found in Africa.

- Central African Republic.
- Congo Brazzaville.
- Gabon.
- Democratic Republic of Congo in Ituri forest.

NOTE:

- The Pygmies have reduced in number due to intermarriage with other tribes.

The Afrikaaners

- These were the descendants of Dutch settlers who migrated and settled in South Africa.
- The Dutch were mainly farmers.
- The Dutch farmers were known as Boers.
- They settled in the Cape Province and later moved to settle in orange free stat.
- Natal and Transvaal area of South Africa.

The Coloureds:

These were groups of people formed as a result of intermarriage between whites , blacks and Asians.

The coloured are mainly found in South Africa.

The Caucasians.

Caucasians refers to groups of people who have pale skin.

- They mainly migrated from Eastern Europe.
- They consisted of the settler communities in South Africa and Zimbabwe.
- They are the descendants from the Dutch and British settlers who intermarried with the indigenous black people of Southern Africa.

The Orientals.

- These are the early immigrants from the far East e.g. India, China, Japan, Indonesia.
- They occupied countries like Madagascar, South Africa, and Mauritius.

THE ASIANS.

- They included the Indians, Chinese, and Malaysian.
- They came from Asia.
- They mainly came as traders.

Activity 6

1. Give one way in which the Pygmies obtain their food.

2. Give any **one** other group of people of Southern Africa apart from the Bantu and Khoisan.

3. Name any **two** countries where oriental people originated.

i) _____
ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** provinces where the Afrikaaners settled in South Africa.

i) _____
ii) _____

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LESSON 7:

LESSON NOTES

THE NEGROES

- They are the light skinned people of Africa living in south of the Sahara.
- The Negroes are considered to be Bantu.
- Their origin is from the forest of west Africa.
- The Negroes are mainly crop farmers.

Groups of Negroes;

- Pure Negroes e.g Wolof, Serer, Tokolor.
- Mixed Negroes e.g Songhai, Hausa, Kanuri, Fulani.

Other examples of Negroes in Africa are;

- Mandika(Mande) of Mali.
- The Asante of Ghana.
- The Yoruba and Igbo of Nigeria.

N.B: Most Negroes were taken as slaves to America.

- ✓ **General conflicts.**
- ✓ **Wars in their homeland.**

Reasons for migration of Ethnic groups in Africa.

- ✓ Due to internal conflicts.
- ✓ Due to population increase in their homeland.
- ✓ Harsh climatic conditions in the cradle land.
- ✓ Diseases in their homeland.

Problems met by different Ethnic Groups

- Resistance from local people.
- Difficulty in movement.
- Wild animals.
- Diseases.
- Difficult terrain (landscape).
- Shortage of food and water.

Effects of Ethnic Groups migrations

- They led to increase in population in places they settled.
- New cultures were introduced in different areas.
- Displacement of the original settlers.
- Wars due to competition for land.
- They introduced new economic activities.

Rural Urban Migration

- The movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.

Causes of rural urban migration

- To get employment in towns.
- To get better education services in towns.
- To get piped water and electricity in towns.
- To get better market for their goods.
- Better transport and communication in towns.

Ways of controlling Urban Rural migration

- Building better schools in villages.
- Creating more job opportunities in villages.
- Building better schools in villages.
- Extending electricity to rural areas.
- Building better roads in rural areas.
- Extending amenities like piped water to rural areas.

Qn. What are amenities?

Qn. What are social services?

Rural rural migration.

- This is the movement of people from one village to another for better settlement.

Causes of rural rural migration.

- To get fertile land for farming.
- To get areas with electricity.
- To get areas with better education services.
- To get areas with better medical services.
- To get areas with fertile soils.

Effects of Rural rural migration

- Shortage of land in new areas of settlement.
- Population increase in the new areas they settled.
- Land conflicts in the new areas of settlement.

Urban Rural migration

- Movement of people from town to villages.

Causes of Urban Rural migration.

- Loss of jobs.
- Old age.
- Diseases.
- Search for land to practice farming.

Why the government encourages Urban Rural migration.

- To increase food production.
- To reduce unemployment in towns.
- To reduce high crime rate in town.
- To reduce overcrowdings in towns.

Activity 7

1. Name any **two** ethnic groups

- i. _____
- ii. _____

2. Give any **one** other group of people of Southern Africa apart from the Bantu and Khoisan.

3. Name any **two** countries where oriental people originated.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** provinces where the Afrikaners settled in South Africa.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Corrections

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Date: _____

LESSON 8:

Problems faced by ethnic groups during movement and settlement in Africa.

LESSON NOTE:

Problems faced by the ethnic group

- Attacks from tropical diseases.
- Attacks from dangerous wild animal.
- Shortage of food.
- Shortage of water.
- Walking long and tiresome journeys.
- They were attacked by hostile tribes.
- Crossing lakes and rivers was difficult.

Positive effects of the migration and settlement of ethnic groups.

- They introduced new languages in areas where they settled.
- They introduced new crops where they settled.
- It led to intermarriages among different tribes.
- They introduced new systems of governance by forming kingdoms, empires, Chiefdoms and clans etc.
- They introduced new cultures in places they settled.

Negative effects of the migration and settlement of ethnic groups.

- It led to displacement of people where they settled.
- It led to increased population where they settled.
- It led to inter - tribal wars.

Activity 8

1. Give **one** reason why ethnic groups migrated from their original homelands.

2. State **two** problems faced by ethnic groups during migration

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Write **one** positive effect of the ethnic migrations in Africa.

4. Give **one** negative effect of the migration of ethnic groups in Africa.

5. What was the **main** occupation of the following ethnic groups?

a) Bantu _____

b) River Lake Nilotes. _____

6. Give any **two** examples of tropical diseases which affected ethnic groups during migrations.

i) _____

ii) _____

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LESSON 9: Economic Organization

LESSON NOTES:

- Africans were engaged in many traditional activities.

How ethnic groups organized themselves economically.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| ▪ Crop growing | ▪ Iron working | ▪ Weaving |
| ▪ Hunting | ▪ Animal rearing | ▪ Mining |
| ▪ Trade | ▪ Painting | |
| ▪ Pottery | ▪ Food gathering | |

Trade: This is the buying and selling of goods or services.

- Africans got goods through barter trade.
- Barter – trade is the exchange of goods for goods or services.

The Trans-Saharan Trade (TST)

- This was the trade carried out between the people of West Africa and North Africa across the Sahara desert.
- The trade routes were opened up for easy movement of goods to market centres
- The traders built camps near oases.

Why the traders moved in Caravans during Trans – Saharan trade

- To avoid being attacked by hostile people or for safety or for protection against their enemies.
- The caravans also simplified transportation of goods during the trade.

The people who were involved in the Trans-Saharan trade

Africans (People of West Africa)

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| ▪ Soninke | ▪ Mandingo |
| ▪ Tuaregs | ▪ Ashanti |
| ▪ Berbers | ▪ Hausa |

Foreigners

- Arabs
- Romans
- Jews
- Greeks

Goods which were taken by the foreigners from Africa.

- Gold
- Slaves
- Ivory
- Skins and hides
- Salt

Goods which were brought by the foreigners to Africa.

- Beads
- Camels
- Glass
- Copper ware
- Clothes
- Camels
- Guns

Were used as a common means of transport during Trans- Saharan Trade.

Why the camel is able to resist desert conditions.

- It has a huge hump which stores water and fats.
- It has hard eyelids which protect its eyes from dust and strong sun rays.
- It has large flat padded hooves that protect the camel from sinking in the desert sand.

NB: Salt was so marketable during the Trans-Saharan Trade because it was used in meat preservation.

DATE: _____

LESSON 10: PROBLEMS DURING AND EFFECTS OF THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

Problems faced by traders during the trans Saharan trade.

- Poor means of transport.
- High taxes.
- Harsh desert conditions.
- Sand storms at times blocked their movement.
- Shortage of food and water.
- It was expensive to hire agents, guides and guards.
- Threats from dangerous wild animals attack.
- Shortage of goods like salt.

Effects of the Trans Saharan Trade.

- It led to exploitation of Africa's resources.
- kings and chiefs became richer and very powerful
- New items of trade were introduced.
- It led to spread of Islam.
- It improved people's wealth.
- Ancient kingdoms grew strong and powerful
- It promoted slave Trade which led to human tortures.
- It led to development of towns.
- It brought West Africa and North Africa together.
- It made rulers acquire military supplies e.g. guns.

Reason for the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade.

- The discovery of Gold in South America lowered the market of Gold in West Africa.
- Shortage of some commodities e.g. gold, Ivory, etc.
- The rise of the Trans Atlantic Trade.
- Increased cheaper goods on the West African Coast.
- European Colonization of West Africa.

ACTIVITY 9 and 10.

1. What was the Trans Saharan Trade?

2. How did people of West Africa benefit from Trans Saharan Trade'?

3. Give **one** reason why the traders moved in Caravans.

4. Mention any **two** items of trade that the Arabs obtained from Africa

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Write down any **two** goods which the Arabs brought to Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. In which **two** ways is a camel able to survive in desert conditions?

i) _____

ii) _____

7. State any **two** effects of the Trans Saharan Trade.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Corrections

Spelling Exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON11: The Dutch and the British

LESSON NOTES:

- They mainly migrated from Europe.
- The first Europeans to come to Africa were the Portuguese from Portugal.
- They found a resting base along the coast of South Africa named the cape of storms by Bartholomew Diaz and later renamed the cape of Good Hope by King John II of Portugal because he had a lot of hopes that the sea route to India would soon be found.

Factors that attracted the Portuguese at the Cape of Good Hope

- Fresh water.
- Favourable climate.
- Fertile soils.

NB: The climate at the cape was similar to that of Europe where the Portuguese came from

- In 1647, a Dutch ship called Haarlem hit a rock and sank in the ocean.
- Fortunately, most of the sailors survived and swam towards the shores.
- Jan Van Riebeck encouraged the Dutchmen who survived to build temporary houses and grow crops at the Cape of Good Hope.
- The Dutch East Indian Company appointed Jan Van Riebeck to be in charge of the Dutch settlers at the Cape" of Good Hope.
- it later became Cape Colony which was the first colony to be founded in Africa
- Most of the Dutch settlers in South Africa were farmers (Boers)
- The Boers were joined by the French in the cape colony.
- The French introduced grapes for making wine.
- The British later took over the cape colony.

Reasons for the British occupation of the cape colony.

- They had commercial interests in South Africa.
- The need to protect their ships against French.

Reasons for the establishment of the Cape Colony by the Dutch.

- The desire to control the spices trade in the East.
- Favourable climate for human settlement.
- Fertile land for crop growing.
- Presence of fresh fruits.
- Presence of fresh water.

Effects of Dutch settlement in South Africa to the Africans.

- It led to loss of land by Africans.
- It led to wars between the Boers and Africans.
- African became poorer due to denial of economic rights.
- The culture of the Africans was destroyed.
- Africans were displaced
- It led to intermarriage between the Africans and the Dutch.

Problems faced by the Dutch on the Cape Colony.

- Unfavourable climate due to prolonged drought.
- Poor accommodation
- Poor health due to starvation, malnutrition and diseases.
- Inadequate labour.
- Poor transport and communication network.
- Insecurity due to attacks by Khoisan.

Topic 5: People of Africa, Ethnic Groups and Settlement patterns

Topical Questions

1. Name the Dutch ship which hit a rock and sank into Atlantic Ocean near Cape of Good Hope.

2. Name the Dutch who encouraged the fellow Dutch survivors to settle at Cape Colony.

3. Which beverage is obtained from grapes?

4. State the **main** reason why the Portuguese wanted to find a sea route to India.

5. Name the **official** who took charge of the Dutch East Indian Company in South Africa?

6. What was the **main** occupation of the Dutch settlers in South Africa?

7. How did the settlement of the Dutch affect the Khoisans?

8. What was the first colony to be founded in Africa?

9. Apart from the Dutch, name any other group of Europeans who came to South Africa.

10. Give the **difference** between an Ethnic group and a Tribal group?

11. Why did some Ethnic group settle near Lakes and rivers?

12. Name **two** Bantu tribes in :-

- a) East Africa _____ (ii) _____
b) Southern Africa (i) _____ (ii) _____

13. State **two** characteristics of Ethnic groups.

- i) _____
ii) _____

14. Define the following terms:-

a) Migration

b) Emigration

c) Immigration

d) Interlacustrine region

15. State **four** major causes of migration for Ethnic groups.

- i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____

16. Suggest **four** ways in which the Bantu affected the places they settled?

- i) _____
ii) _____
iii) _____
iv) _____

17. What continent was the cradle land of the Arabs?

18. State **two** problems Ethnic groups faced during their migration.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

19. State **four** reasons why the Khoisan migrated from their homeland.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

20. Which region of Africa are the pygmies mainly found?

21. State down **two** problems traders faced during the Trans-Saharan Trade.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

22. Give **two** reasons why the Trans-Saharan Trade declined.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

23. Why were caravans important during the Trans-Saharan Trade?

24. Identify **two** reasons why the British occupied Cape colony.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

25. What was the first colony to be established in Africa?

26. How were the Africans affected by the Dutch settlement in South Africa (**Give two reasons**)

- i) _____
- ii) _____

27. Name **two** factors that attracted Portuguese traders who came to Africa.

ii) _____

28. Identify the origin of these Ethnic groups

a) Bantu

b) River Lake Nilotes

29. State **one** way Ethnic groups organized themselves economically.

Corrections

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DATE: _____

TOPIC 6: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA.

LESSON NOTES:

Foreigners: Are the people who are not citizens to a particular country.

Foreign influence in Africa. This refers to changes that were brought to Africa by the foreigners. Foreign groups were grouped as Asians and Europeans.

Different groups of foreigners who came to Africa

- Traders
- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Colonialists or administrators
- Settlers.

Asia:

- Arabs
- Indian
- Persian

European:

- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Traders

Trader is a person who buys and sells goods and services.

Examples of Early traders who came to Africa.

- Arab traders
- Persian traders
- Indian traders
- European traders.

In Uganda they arrived in 1844 & welcomed by Kabaka Ssuuna II. They were led by Ahmed Bin Ibrahim.

Reasons why early traders came to Africa.

- To look for market for their manufactured goods.
- To look for raw materials for their industries.
- To invest excess capital in Africa. '

Early Arab traders.

- **Arab traders** were the first group of foreigners to come to Africa.
- They came from **Saudi Arabia**- in Asia.
- The early Arabs in East Africa crossed Indian Ocean using boats called **dhow**s driven by the monsoon winds.
- The winds were called **Monsoon winds** because they were blowing seasonally.
- At times the monsoon winds were called **trade winds** because they promoted trade between continents across large water bodies.
- The Monsoon winds aided the movement of traders across the large water bodies.
- The Arab traders named the coast of East Africa, The land of the Zenj meaning the land of the Blacks.
- The land of the Zenj extended from Mogadishu in Somalia to Port Delgado in Mozambique.

Reason why Zenj Empire was not referred to as a true empire

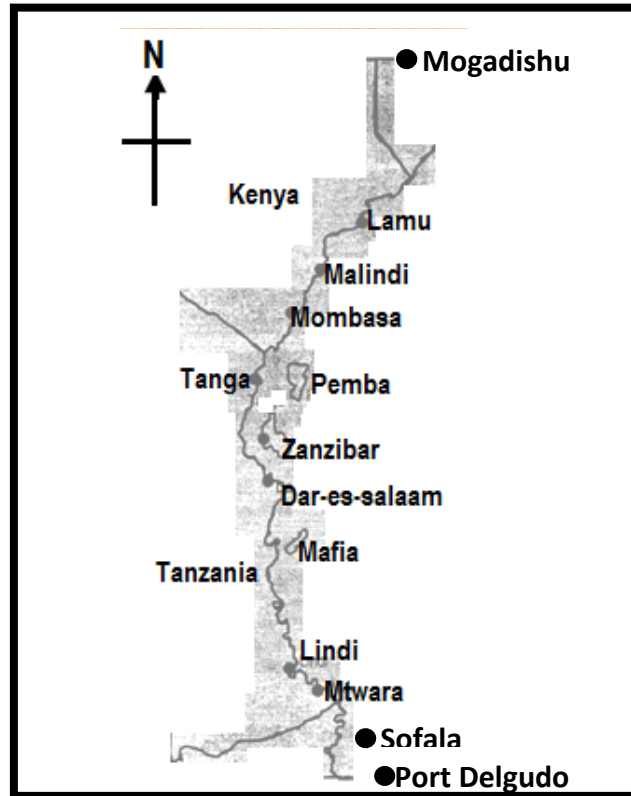
- The empire had no single ruler.
- The empire was based on trade.

NOTE: Each coastal settlement had their own ruler called the Sultan.

Coastal Towns in East Africa.

- Kilwa
- Mombasa
- Zanzibar
- Malindi
- Sofala
- Mafia
- Lamu.

NOTE: The intermarriages between Arabs and Coastal Bantu created the Swahili Culture
MAP SHOWING THE COASTAL TOWNS OF EAST AFRICA.



DATE: _____

LESSON 2: Reasons for the coming of Arab and results of their coming

Reasons why the Arabs came to Africa.

- They came to carry out trade.
- They wanted to spread Islam.
- To escape religious wars (Jihads)

Positive effects of the coming of the Arabs to Africa.

- They introduced cowries shells as a medium of exchange.
- They introduced new crops e.g. cloves, rice and dates.
- They introduced Islamic faith.
- They introduced new skills of building e.g. stone building
- They introduced Zebu cows. '
- They built coastal towns.(sofala, Malindi, Kilwa)
- They introduced new styles of dressing.

Negative effects of the coming of Arabs.

- They introduced slave trade.
- They exchanged valuable items for less valuable items.
- They preached against African Traditional Religion.
- They led to over population at the coast of East Africa.
- They led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.

Items taken by Arabs from Africa.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------------|
| ▪ Slaves | ▪ Gold | |
| ▪ Ivory | ▪ Rhino horns | ▪ Hides and skin |
| ▪ Wax | ▪ Salt | |

Items that Arabs brought to Africa. "

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ▪ Guns | ▪ Cups | ▪ Carpets |
| ▪ Beads | ▪ Knives | ▪ Ornaments |
| ▪ Plates | ▪ Mirrors | |

ACTIVITY 1 and 2.

1. Name the country where most Arab traders came from.

2. Give the major reason for the coming of Arabs to Africa.

3. Why did Arabs run away from Jihads?

4. Which group of foreigners used dhows to sail across the Indian Ocean to EastAfrica?

5. How were the Monsoon winds helpful to the people you have named in (4) above

6. Give any two positive contributions of the Arabs in East Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

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LESSON 3: Slave trade.

LESSON NOTES:

Slave trade: was the buying and selling of people as slaves.

Slavery: Is the state of being a slave.

Methods in which slaves were obtained.

- Through raids.
- Through inter-tribal wars.
- Kidnapping and capturing lonely travelers.
- Buying the war captives from kings and chiefs.

Reasons for Slave trade.

- The need for cheap labour in mines and plantations.
- The need for domestic workers.
- Traditional chiefs and kings wanted to sell their captives to get money.
- Lack of better means of transport.

Individual Arabs who took part in the slave trade

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| ▪ TippuTip (Ahmed Bin Muhammad) | ▪ Msiri |
| ▪ Fundikiri | ▪ Abu Sand |

Groups of people who took part in slave trade.

- African chiefs and kings.
- African tribes.
- The Arab traders.
- The Khartoumers.
- Europeans e.g. Dutch, French, British, Spanish, Portuguese

Slave trade markets in Africa.

- Zanzibar in Tanzania (at the coast).
- Kazehe (Tabora) in Tanzania (in the interior)
- Timbuktu in Mali
- Goree islands in Senegal (West Africa)

Positive effects of slave trade.

- It led to the growth of some chiefdoms and Kingdoms.
- Kings and chiefs became rich.
- It led to the growth of towns especially at the coast.

Negative effects of slave trade.

- It led to death of people.
- It led to inter-tribal wars.
- It reduced the population of East Africa
- It led to famine.

Why African kings and chiefs never wanted slave trade to stop.

- It was very profitable for them.

Treaties which were signed to end slave trade in East Africa.

- Frere treaty.
- Hamerton treaty.
- Moresby treaty.

Moresby Treaty

- It was signed between Captain Moresby and Sultan Seyyid Said of Zanzibar.
- He forbade the selling of slaves outside Sultan's territory.

Hammerton treaty

- It was signed between colonel Hammerton Sultan Seyyid Said Said of Zanzibar.
- He stopped the transportation of slaves from the East African coast

Frere Treaty

- It signed between Sir Battle Frère and Sultan Seyyid Bargash.
- He closed all slave markets in East Africa.

People who took part in the abolition of slave trade.

- Sir Samuel Baker, Adam Smith, Dr'. David Livingstone, Clarkson Thomas, William Wilberforce.

Activity 3

1. What was Slave trade?

2. Give any **two** methods the Arab traders used to get slaves.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. State the reason why Arabs bought slaves.

4. Identify any **two** groups of people who participated in slave trade.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Which was the largest slave trade market in East Africa?

6. State any **two** positive effects of slave trade in Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Give any **two** ways in which slave trade affected the people of Africans negatively.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Why did African kings and chiefs want slave trade to continue?

9. Give any one treaty that was signed to end slave trade in East Africa.

10. What were the recommendations of each of the following treaties in relation to Slave trade.

a) Hammerton treaty

b) Moresby treaty

c) Frere treaty

Corrections

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Spelling exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON 4: Other Asian traders.

LESSON NOTES:

Other early Asian traders in Africa.

- Indian traders —India
- Persian traders —Persia ‘

Pakistan traders- Pakistan **Indian traders in East Africa.**

- They had come to build the Uganda railway.

NOTE:

- The Indians who came to build the Uganda railway were referred to as Indian coolies.
- Banyans were the Indian money lenders and traders.
- Aldina Visram was the first Indian trader to open up a shop in Kampala in 1898

Positive contributions of the early Indians in East Africa.

- They helped to build the Uganda railway.
- They built shops.
- They introduced Indian rupees as a medium of exchange..
- They opened up sugarcane plantations and tea estates.
- They built schools.
- They built factories.
- They introduced the system of money lending and banking in Africa.

Negative effects of the Indians.

- They dominated the business sector in Uganda.
- They paid low prices for farmer's produce / they underpaid farmers.

Problems faced by early traders in Africa.

- Language difficulty
- Dangerous wild animals.
- Tropical diseases.
- Poor means of transport.

Effects of early traders in Africa.

Positive

- It led to development of industries.
- It led to development of modern transport and communication network.
- Interior of Africa was known to the rest of the world.

Negative

- It led to development of slave trade.
- It led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.
- Foreign traders dominated business.

ACTIVITY 4.

1. Name the first person to open up the first shop in Kampala.

2. How did the Uganda railway contribute to the coming of Indians?

3. What name was given to the Indians who came to build Ugandarailway?

4. What was the main work of the Banyans?

5. State any **two** economic contributions of Indians in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Give any one problem faced by the early traders in East Africa.

7. Which form of money did the Indians introduce in East Africa?

8. Mention the sugarcane plantations in Uganda established by the following Indians.

a) Nanji's Khalidas Mehta

b) Maljibai Madhivani

9. How did the Indians promote education in Uganda?

10. Why was the Uganda railway constructed?

Correction

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Date: _____

LESSON 5: EUROPEAN TRADERS

LESSON NOTES:

Reasons why the European Countries wanted to trade with Countries in Far

East at first and later Africa:

- They wanted silk and tea from China.
- They wanted spices from India.
- They wanted palm oil and ivory from Africa.

NOTE:

- Marco Polo from Italy was the first European trader to travel overland to far East i.e. China.

Industrial revolution:

- This was the change from hand tools to power driven machines in Europe. i.e. many modern machines were invented e.g. the seed drills, harvesters etc.
- This was the period in Europe and America when people started using machines to simplify work.

Results of Industrial revolution on Africa:

- It led to search for raw materials to feed their industries.
- It led to search for market to sell industrial goods.
- It led to flooding of Africa with European goods.

Results of Industrial revolution in Europe:

- There was shortage of raw materials in industries.
- There was increased production of industrial goods.
- Many industries were built.
- Many industrial machinery were invented.
- It led to demand for slaves from Africa.

Reasons for the coming of Early European traders to Africa:

- To look for market for their manufactured goods.
- To look for raw materials for their home industries,
- To invest excess capital in Africa.
- Search for slaves to work on the plantations and mines

European traders in West Africa:

- Portuguese were the first European traders in West Africa.
- They established themselves on West African coast before coming to East African coast.

Factors that attracted the Portuguese traders to West Africa.

- To find a sea route to India to get silk and spices as well as jewels.
- To get gold from West Africa.
- To carry out trade.

Other Early European traders from Europe to West Africa:

- The British traders.
- French traders.
- German traders
- The Dutch traders.

Items of trade which were taken to Europe from West Africa:

- | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------------|
| ▪ Slaves | ▪ Bees wax | ▪ Cola nuts |
| ▪ Copper | ▪ Cotton | ▪ palm oil |
| ▪ Ivory | ▪ Gold | ▪ Timber |
| ▪ Salt | ▪ Coffee | ▪ Rhinoceros horns |

Items from Europe imported into Africa:

- Clothes
- Shoes
- Sugar
- Guns
- Gun powder
- Porcelain cups
- Porcelain plates

ACTIVITY 6.

1. Mention **two** items taken from Africa to Europe by traders?

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Name **two** items that were brought from Europe to Africa by traders.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. State **one** effect of the industrial revolution on Africa.

4. Why did the European traders come to Africa?

5. What was the industrial revolution?

6. State **two** reasons why European traders came to East Africa?

i. _____

ii. _____

7. Identify **two** factors that attracted Portuguese traders to West Africa.

i. _____

ii. _____

8. State **two** reasons why European countries wanted to trade with countries from the far east.

i. _____

ii. _____

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DATE: _____

LESSON 6: FORMATION OF TRADING-COMPANIES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Examples of trading companies which were formed by Europeans to conduct trade in Africa.

- The International African Association.
- The British South Africa Company.
- The German East Africa Company (GEAC)
- The Imperial British East Africa Company. (IBEAC)
- The Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company (LCATC)
- The British Indian Steam Navigation Company.
- The Dutch East India Company.

Reason for the formation of trading companies

- To sign treaties with the local leaders.
- To introduce legitimate trade.
- To protect the missionaries in Africa.
- To stop slave trade.
- To obtain raw materials from Africa.

The Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company.

- It was started by James Stevenson.

Achievement of Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company.

- It set up a steamship service on Lake Tanganyika.

The British Indian steam navigation company.

- It was started by Sir William Mackinnon

Achievements of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company

- It built a road from Dar -es-Salam to Lake Victoria.
- It set up a mail service

Problems faced by chartered companies in Africa.

- Shortage of funds
- Poor communication network
- Poor transport network
- Shortage of exports

ACTIVITY 6.

1. Who was the founder of the Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company?

2. Give **two** reasons why trading companies were formed in Africa

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Write down **two** problems faced by trading companies in Africa.

i. _____

ii. _____

4. List **four** trading companies that were established by Europeans in Africa.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

5. Identify **two** trading companies that worked in East Africa

i. _____

ii. _____

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LESSON 7: THE TRANS - ATLANTIC T-RADE

The Trans - Atlantic Trade

- This was the trade carried out by the people of West Africa America and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean.
- It is also referred to as the Triangular Trade because it followed a triangular route.

NOTE:

- The trade involved West Africa, Europe and America.
- Portugal and Spain had acquired colonies in South America in the 15th Century and there was shortage of Labour in the acquired colonies.
- The Portuguese and Spanish colonialists had to look for the sources of labour and they looked at the slaves from Africa being suitable since they were able to survive the harsh conditions.

Places where slaves from West Africa were taken.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| ▪ Mexico | ▪ Dominica Republic |
| ▪ Cuba | ▪ Venezuela |
| ▪ Brazil | ▪ West Indies |
| ▪ Peru | |

Why Slaves were taken to America?

- To Work in silver mines.
- To work in plantations e.g. sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, coffee and tea

Trade items exported to Europe from Africa.

- Timber
- Ivory
- Bee Wax
- Kola nuts

Trade item from Africa to America

- Slaves
- Gold
- Ivory
- Kola nuts
- Food stuff
- Palm oil
- Bee wax
- Timber
- Rhino horns

Items imported from Europe to Africa. '

- Clothes
- Guns
- Plates
- Metal bars
- Mirrors
- Jewelry
- Chains
- Gun powder

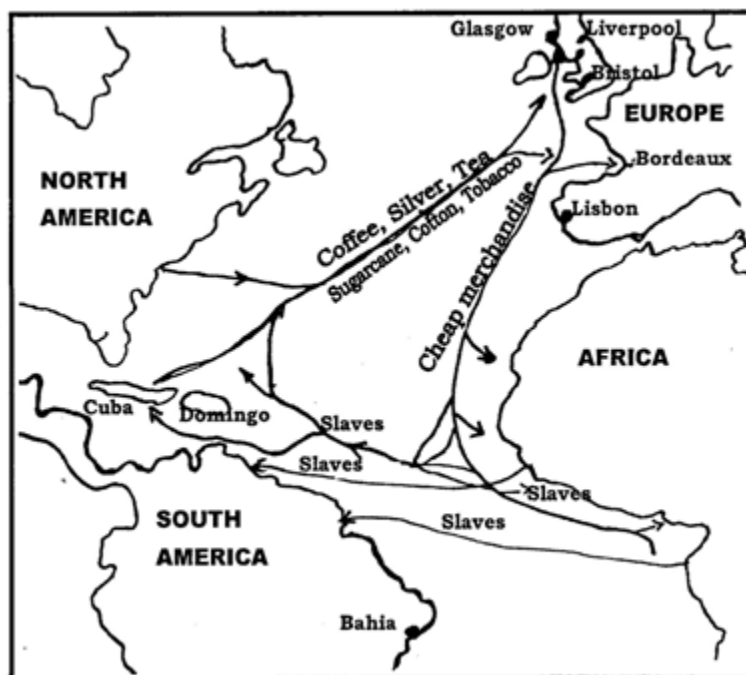
Items exported from America to Europe.

- Sugar
- Tobacco
- Tea
- Cotton
- Silver
- Copper ore

Trade routes

- Europe to Africa
- Africa to America
- America to Europe

THE MAP SHOWING THE TRADE ROUTES OF TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE.



Qn: Give the reasons why the Trans – trade was abolished?

- There were anti – slavery riots introduced.
- The trade was condemned by religious groups.
- The freed slaves campaigned against it.

Effects of Trans - Atlantic Trade

- It led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.
- Some states like Benin declined due to slave rides.
- It brought suffering to Africans whose relatives had been taken as slaves.
- New crops were introduced to Africa.
- It led to inter tribal wars.
- New European goods were introduced.
- Africa was denied of strong labour force.
- It led to reduction in the number of people in Africa. t
- It led to growth of African states.
- It led to loss of lives.

Problems faced in the abolition of Trans-Atlantic Trade.

- Shortage of man power and resources.
- Resistance from slave owners and settlers.
- Lack of support from African Kings.
- Anti - slavery group was small.

ACTIVITY 7.

1. What was Trans-Atlantic Trade?

2. Why were slaves needed in America?

3. Name **two** European countries that took part in the Trans-Atlantic Trade

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Mention **one** item taken from Africa to Europe.

5. Name **one** place where slaves from West Africa were taken.

6. State **two** effects of the Trans - Atlantic Trade.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Name **two** countries in West Africa that were homes for freed slaves.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. State **two** reasons why the Trans – Atlantic trade had to be suspended

i) _____

ii) _____

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DATE: _____

LESSON 8: EUROPEAN EXPLORERS IN AFRICA

LESSON NOTES:

EUROPEANS IN AFRICA:

Some Countries in Europe where the Europeans came from:

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| ▪ Britain | ▪ Spain | ▪ Poland |
| ▪ France | ▪ Germany | ▪ Bulgaria |
| ▪ Portugal | ▪ Italy | ▪ Denmark. |

Europeans came to Africa in different groups as is the order below

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| ▪ Explorers. | ▪ Colonialists or Administrators |
| ▪ Missionaries. | ▪ Settlers. |
| ▪ Traders. | |

European explorers:

An explorer is a person who travels to new areas in order to find out information about them.

NOTE:

- Europeans had referred to Africa as the Dark Continent.
- Because they knew nothing about the interior of Africa.

Reasons why the Europeans took long to enter the interior of Africa.

- They feared the hostile tribes in Africa.
- They feared the dangerous wild animals.
- They feared the hot deserts of Africa e.g. Sahara desert.
- The presence of thick forests which made movement difficult.
- There were no clear routes to the interior of Africa.

Reasons why the European explorers came to Africa.

- To find the source of river Nile.
- To study the geography of Africa.
- To find trade opportunities in Africa.
- To open up way for the coming of missionaries.
- To gain prestige for themselves and their home countries.
- To find suitable places for establishing naval bases.

THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS.

- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to Africa.
- The Portuguese came from Portugal.
- The capital city of Portugal is Lisbon.
- The Portuguese wanted to get silk and spices from India.
- Prince of Portugal called Prince Henry the navigator started a school for the Sailors at **port Sagres**.
- He wanted to send the sailors on water as far as India.

Examples of the Portuguese navigators to Africa.

- Pedro Da covilla.
- Bartholomew Diaz.
- Vasco Da Gama.
- Denis Diaz

Prince Henry the Navigator (1394 - 1460)

- He was a Portuguese Royal Prince, a soldier and a patron of explorers.
- He was a son of King John I of Portugal in the 1400s.
- He built School sailors in Portugal known as Sagres in 1418.
- The Sagres School was built to drive fear out of the Navigators.
- He sent Portuguese explorers to India to buy silk and spices which were on high market that time.
- Through his Sagres School the sailors were taught how to read and to draw maps. They also taught about the movement of sun, moon and stars.
- Sailors in the Sagres School were also taught how to build and repair ships.
- Prince Henry sent many sailing expeditions down Africa's West coast but did not go on them himself.
- Prince Henry was called a navigator yet he didn't sail like other Portuguese explorers because of the courage he put before the explorers and the School he built for the navigators.
- Prince Henry was also called the navigator because he sponsored the Portuguese explorers in the struggle to find the sea route to India.

Qn: Who is a navigator?

A navigator is a person who sails along a river or a sea.

Pedro Da Covilla:

- He travelled overland from Portugal through Asia in East and sailed across Red sea to the East Coast up to Sofala in order to gather information in Preparation for the conquest of East Africa.

Denis Díaz

- He led the Portuguese explorers from Lisbon to Cape Verde in West Africa in 1445.
- Denis Diaz and his group went back to Portugal after running shortage of supplies.

Bartholomew Díaz:

- He moved from Portugal, travelled on Atlantic Ocean and reached the cape of South Africa.
- He named the cape at South Africa as “Cape of storms” because of a lot of storms by the time he reached there.
- The name cape of storms was changed by King John II of Portugal as “Cape of Good Hope” because he was full of hope that the sea route to India would soon be found.
- Bartholomew Diaz did not continue due to shortage of supplies and went back to Portugal.

Vasco Da Gama:

- He sailed from Lisbon of Portugal in 1497.
- He followed the route of Bartholomew Diaz, reached the Cape of Good Hope and continued up to East African Coast.
- He became the first European to discover a Sea route to India. However when Vasco Da – Gama reached the coast of East Africa, most Sultans of coastal towns and Arabs did not welcome him.
- He named the cape of storms in South Africa the “Cape of Good Hope” as directed by King John.

Reasons why Arabs at the coast of East Africa did not welcome Vasco Da - Gama:

- They thought that Europeans would- interfere in their coastal trade.
- They disliked Christian religion.

However;

- The sultan of Malindi welcomed Vasco Da Gama.
- The Sultan of Malindi gave Vasco Da Gama guide called Ahmed Bin Majid who guided him to India.
- He reached port Calcutta in India on 20th May, 1498.

NOTE:

- The major reason why the Portuguese wanted to find a sea route to India was to get silk and spices.
- The Portuguese came to East African while finding a sea route to India.

ACTIVITY 8.

1. Who is an explorer?

2. How did Prince Henry the Navigator contribute to the Portuguese exploration of Africa?

3. Name any **two** trade items the Portuguese obtained from India.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. How was Vasco da Gama able to find the route to India?

5. Who is a navigator?

6. Why did the Prince Henry the navigator send Portuguese explorers to India?

7. Mention **two** skills that were taught in the School of Sagres.

i. _____

ii. _____

8. Why was Prince Henry referred to as the navigator yet he didn't sail like other Portuguese explorers?

9. How useful was Prince Henry to the Portuguese explorers?

10. Why did Bartholomew Diaz fail to lead Portuguese explorers to India?

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Reasons why the Portuguese came and settled at the coast of East Africa:

- To control the coastal trade in East Africa.
- To create a resting base for their sailors.
- To spread Christianity.
- To break Muslim domination at the coast of East Africa.

Factors for the success of Portuguese of the coast of east Africa.

- They had superior weapons e.g. canon guns.
- They had well trained soldiers.
- They had better ships well equipped for naval war.
- The Coastal towns were disunited e.g Malindi and Mombasa.
- The Portuguese had strong leaders. _
- The Portuguese were financially equipped.

Reasons for the decline of Portuguese rule in East Africa.

- Shortage of Portuguese administrators.
- 'Few Portuguese soldiers.
- Incompetent and corrupt Portuguese officials.
- The hatred of the Portuguese by Africans.
- The decline of trade due to heavy taxes.

DATE: _____

LESSON 9: EXPLORERS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

LESSON NOTE:

- Dr. Mungo Park
- Richard Lande
- John Lander
- Gordon Laing
- Dr. Heinrich Barth
- Gaspard Mollein
- Rene Cailhe
- Hugh Clapperton
- Dr. Walter Oudney
- Major Dixon Denham

Major explorer in North Africa:

- James Bruce

He saw Lake Tana in Ethiopia.

Dr. Mungo Park:

- He was a young Scottish doctor
- He was the first successful explorer in West Africa.
- He was sponsored by African Association of Britain and British government in 1795.
- He made two journeys to Africa.

Reasons why Mungo Park came to Africa:

- To find the source of River Niger,
- To find trade opportunities in West Africa.

His findings:

- He stated that River Niger flowed East wards.
- He made a report on natural resources, the people, and transport on rivers in Africa.

NOTE:

- Mungo Park drowned at Bussa falls on River Niger before reaching the source of Niger River.
- Many explorers met their death in West Africa and so this made the Europeans to call it **“the white man’s grave”**.

Hugh Clapperton

- He came with Richard Lander, Dr. Walter Oudney and Maj. Dixon Denham.
- They were sponsored by the British Government to trace the course of River Niger.
- They travelled from Tripoli in Libya across Sahara desert. Denham travelled to Bornu near Lake Chad in Chad.

- Oudney and Clapperton moved towards the Niger but Oudney died on the way. For
- Clapperton, he continued to Kano and Sokoto in Nigeria but he was stopped from
- Continuing by the sultan of Sokoto to Niger River, Oudney and Clapperton returned to England via Tripoli in 1825.

Richard Lander and John Lander. (The Landers)

- They were two brothers from Britain.
- They were sent to continue with Mungo Park's exploration of finding the source of River Niger.
- Richard Lander died in Africa in 1834 after being attacked by Africans on the river Niger at Fernando Po.
- John Lander made a report on the possibilities of trade in West Africa especially in palm oil and Ivory.
- The Lander brothers were also sent to come and find out whether River Niger could be used for transport.
- The Lander brothers found out the depth of river Niger.

Mary Henrietta Kingley.

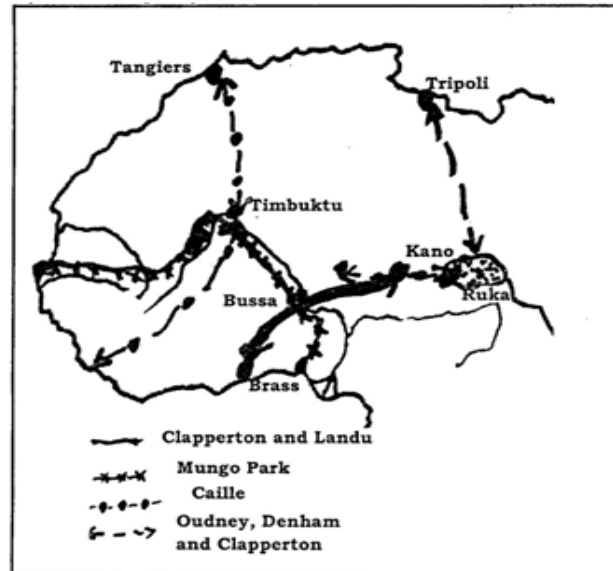
- She was the first female explorer to come to Central Africa.
- Henrietta was first European explorer to see mountain Cameroon.
- She was the first European explorer to enter Gabon.
- She wrote reports about features she saw in Central Africa.
- Henrietta Kingley wrote a book in which she revealed the way European slave traders mistreated Africans.

Heinrich Barth

- He was sent by the British government to end slave trade in Central Africa.
- He crossed Sahara desert in search of lake Chad.

- He was the first European explorer to see the Adamawa highlands in Cameroon.

Map showing explorers in West Africa



ACTIVITY 9.

1. Give one reason why Mungo Park was sent to West Africa.

2. Identify the society which sponsored Mungo Park to come to Africa.

3. How did Mungo Park's travels attract Europeans to come to West Africa?

4. Name the waterfalls where Mungo park drowned.

5. What caused the death of most explorers in West Africa?

6. Which river led to the coming of most European explorers to West Africa?

7. Name the first European explorer to see River Niger.

8. Who were the earliest European explorers to come to Africa?

9. How was the London Missionary Society important to Dr. Livingstone?

10. Give any **two** Portuguese explorers who came to central Africa.
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____

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LESSON 10: Explorers to central Africa.

LESSON NOTES:

European explorers to Central Africa.

- Dr. David Livingstone
- H.M Stanley
- Antorit Fernandez
- Dr. Francesco Jose Dalecarda
- Gimmito
- Moteriro

David Livingstone 1813-1873:

- He was a Scottish missionary Doctor and explorer.
- He was a famous explorer in central Africa.
- He arrived in Southern Africa as a missionary from London Missionary Society (LMS) with an aim of improving the life of Africans.
- He opened up a missionary station at Koloberg in 1847.
- He was a qualified doctor and missionary.
- He believed that missionary work came after geographical exploration of Africa.

Livingstone's journey 1858 -1863.

- Between 1852-1856, he crossed Africa from Luanda-Angola to Quelimane - Mozambique following river Zambezi to the sea and named Victoria falls.
- He wanted to find out whether R. Zambezi was navigable.
- 1858-1864 he explored the shire highlands and river Ruvuma valley and lake Nyasa (lake Malawi)
- He wrote a book about the resources, people and human suffering due to Slave trade.
- He returned to England in 1863.

Livingstone's journey of 1866-1873.

- In 1865 he set off to find the source of river Nile.
- His journey was sponsored by his friends and sales from his books.
- He travelled from Zanzibar in 1866 and went around the Southern end of Lake Nyasa.
- He moved and reached Ujiji on lake Tanganyika
- He saw river Lualaba and returned to Ujiji where he met H.M Stanley in 1871 who had come to look for him.

- He later died in Africa in 1873 at the shores of Lake Bangwela. His heart was buried but the body was carried to Zanzibar and shipped to England.
- Susi and Cuma the faithful Servants of Livingstone took his body to East African coast.
- He was buried at Westminster's Abbey in England.

Importance of Dr. Livingstone travel.

- His travel paved way for the coming of missionaries.
- He appealed to European missionaries to come to Africa and help to stop slave trade activities.
- He provided an early record about the economic, social and political set up of the people in Africa.
- His appeals led to the formation of a missionary society called Universities Mission to Central Africa (UMCA) and more missionary societies came to Africa in response to his appeal to stop slave trade.
- He appealed to European traders and missionaries to come to Africa in order to promote lawful trade instead of the inhuman trade (Slave trade).
- Livingstone's reports were also used by the Europeans who supported
- Colonialism in Africa as a reason for protecting missionaries and ending the Slave Trade.

MAP SHOWING LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNEY



Positive results of the early explorers in Africa:

- The interior of Africa was known to the rest of the world.
- They wrote reports about the wealth and resources of Africa.
- They led to the coming of the missionaries.
- They discovered the source of the Nile.
- Many physical features in Africa were discovered and given new names.
- The maps they drew provided the earliest mapping of the African continent.
- Some explorers established friendly relationships between Africans and their home government.

Negative results of the early explorers in Africa:

- Explorers led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.
- They paved the way for the Colonization of Africa.
- They described Africans as primitive and backward.
- They gave European names to some African physical features.

Problems faced by early explorers in Africa:

- They were attacked by hostile tribes.
- Language difficulty
- They were attacked by tropical diseases e.g. malaria.
- Shortage of supplies e.g. medicine and food.
- Attacks from fierce wild animals.
- Walking long and tiresome journeys.
- Thick forests that made their journeys difficult.
- Difficulty in crossing lakes and rivers.

Activity 10

1. What was the former name of Lake Malawi?

2. Name the place where Henry Morton Stanley met Dr. Livingstone.

3. State **one** reason why Henry Morton Stanley came to Africa in 1871.

4. How did Dr. Livingstone contribute to the coming of missionaries?

5. Name the Lake in Africa where Dr. Livingstone died from.

6. Mention the **two** servants who carried Dr. Living stone's body up to the coast

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Give any **two** problems that were faced by the European explorers in Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Write down any **two** effects of the European explorers in Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

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LESSON 11: Missionaries in West Africa.

LESSON NOTES: Early European missionaries in West Africa.

- A missionary is a person who leaves his or her country for another to spread the word of God.
- Most of the missionaries who came to Africa were Europeans.

Reasons why the European missionaries came to Africa.

- They were sponsored by private missionary societies.
- They wanted to spread Christianity in Africa.
- Need to spread European culture.
- They came to stop slave trade.
- To teach Africans how to read and write.

NOTE:

- The missionaries who came to West Africa originated from Germany, France,
- Britain and America.

Examples of Missionary groups who worked in West Africa.

- The Church Missionary Society.
- The Society for the propagation of the Gospel.
- The Holy Ghost Fathers.
- The Wesleyan Methodist missionary society.wf
- The Methodist Episcopal church.
- The Bremen society
- Basel mission society
- Church of Scotland mission.

The Holy Ghost Fathers

- This was a catholic missionary group from France.
- It worked in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Benin. -
- They established missionary stations at free town in Sierra Leone, Lagos in Nigeria and Ouidah in Benin.
- One of the Missionaries included Father Blanchet.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

- it was founded in Britain by the church of England in 1701
- its earliest missionary was Rev. Thomas Thompson.
- Reverend Thomas Thompson established a mission station in Ghana in 1752

The church missionary Society (CMS)

- It worked among the Freed slaves in Sierra Leone.
- Rev Renner and Peter Hartwing were the first Missionaries in this group.

Activities of CMS

- They opened up schools e.g. Fourah Bay
- They opened up mission stations e.g. Abeokuta, Ibadau, Onitisha.

The Methodist Episcopal church

- This was an American Missionary Society
- it worked in Liberia
- Its first missionary was Rev.Cox

Other missionary groups in West

- The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society
- The Bremen Society.
- Basel Missionary Society
- Church of Scotland mission;

Activity 11

1. Name any **two** mission stations that were established by the Holy Ghost fathers in West Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. How did the Missionaries promote education in West Africa?

3. Apart from the Holy Ghost father, name any other **four** missionary groups that worked in West Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

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DATE: _____

LESSON 12: Missionaries in Central and Southern Africa.

LESSON NOTES:

MAJOR MISSIONARY SOCIETIES THAT WORKED IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa.

- The missionaries were led by Bishop Mackenzie who set up a mission station in Shire highlands in Malawi
- Unfortunately, Bishop Mackenzie died of Malaria.
- In 1863 the remaining missionaries led by Bishop Tazewell left Malawi and set for Zimbabwe.
- Dr. Livingstone spread the word of God in many parts of central and Southern Africa.

Other missionary groups in Central Africa.

- The white Fathers.
- The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.
- The London Missionary Society (LMS)
- The Jesuit Missionaries.
- The Free Church of Scotland.
- The Church of Scotland mission.

Missionary groups in Southern Africa

- The Maravian Brethren
- Mariana hill Missionary Society.(It worked among the Zulu and Xhosa in South Africa)
- The London Missionary Society (LMS)(The most prominent in Southern Africa)
- The Paris evangelical Missionary Society.

ACTIVITY 12.

1. Write each of the following in full

a). UMCA

b). LMS

2. Write short notes about each of the following people.

a) Brother Amans Delimas

b) Father Simon Lourdel

c). Dr. David Livingstone

3. Who was the leader of the UMCA in Southern Africa?

4. Name the Bishop who died of malaria in Malawi.

Corrections

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LESSON 13: Problems and results 01' the early Christian missionaries in Africa.

LESSON NOTES:

- Shortage of supplies e.g. food and medicine.
- Attacks from hostile tribes.
- Attacks from fierce wild animals.
- Language difficulty
- Thick forests made their movement difficult.
- Harsh climatic conditions.
- Difficulty in crossing physical lakes and rivers, valleys etc.
- They were attacked by tropical diseases.
- Walking long and tiresome journeys.
- Cruel traditional leaders e.g. Kabaka Mwanga.

Positive effects of missionary work in Africa.

- They introduced formal education.
- They helped to stop slave trade.
- They built hospitals.
- They built churches and mission stations.
- They introduced new crops e.g. cotton.
- They introduced new styles of dressing.
- They discouraged bad cultural practices e.g. the Ibo in Nigeria considered twin as evil.
- They introduced new languages. A
- They built schools e.g.
 - ✓ -Livingstonia Institute of Malawi
 - ✓ Fourah Bay in Sierra Leone which is a university today.
 - ✓ Lovedale in South Africa was set up by the Free Church of Scotland.
 - ✓ They taught practical skills e.g. carpentry.

Negative effects of missionary work in Africa.

- They led to division among people through religious groups.
- They paved way for the colonization of Africa.
- They preached against African cultures.
- They led to religious wars.

ACTIVITY 13.

1. Apart from building schools, give any other three positive contributions of missionaries in Africa.

2. State any **two** negative effects of Christian missionary activities in Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. State any **two** economic contributions of missionaries in Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

Corrections

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LESSON 14: THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

LESSON NOTES:

Scramble for Africa — was the struggle among European countries to get colonies in Africa.

Partition of Africa — was the division of Africa among European countries as colonies.

Some European countries which scrambled for Africa.

- Britain
- France
- Germany
- Portugal
- Belgium
- Spain
- Italy

Reasons for scramble and partition of Africa.

- To get raw materials for their home industries.
- To get market for their manufactured goods.
- To stop slave trade.
- To get land for settlement.
- To invest their capital.

The Berlin Conference 1884 -1885

- It was called the Berlin conference because it was held in Berlin city of Germany
- It was called and organized by chancellor Otto Von Bismarck of Germany to find peaceful means of colonizing Africa.

Aims of the Berlin Conference.

- To find peaceful way of sharing Africa. '
- To prevent war among European powers.
- To solve the Congo question.

Effects of the Berlin Conference.

- Many trading companies were formed.
- Boundaries were created in Africa.
- Africans lost independence. '
- There was development of infrastructures.

Countries that attended the Berlin Conference

- Britain
- Portugal
- Belgium
- Spain
- Italy
- France
- Germany

Colonial territories in Africa.

1. Britain:

- Egypt
- Kenya
- Sierra Leone
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Botswana
- Uganda
- South Africa
- Nigeria
- Ghana

(b) France:

- Mauritania
- Chad
- Benin
- Senegal
- Togo
- Ivory Coast
- Gabon

(c) Belgium: Democratic Republic of Congo (Belgian Congo)

(d) Portugal:

- Mozambique
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Angola

(e) Italy: Somalia, Libya

(f) German

- Namibia
- Burundi
- Rwanda
- Togo
- Tanzania

(g) Spain: Equatorial Guinea, Western Sahara

Activity 15 and 16

1. Name **two** countries in Africa which were colonized by Portugal.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Give **two** reasons why European countries were interested in colonizing African countries.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. What did the term scramble for Africa mean?

4. Who was the chancellor of Germany that called for the Berlin conference of 1884 to 1885?

5. State the meaning of the term partition of Africa.

6. Name any two European countries which took part in the scramble for Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. What was the major reason for calling the Berlin conference?

8. Write two effects of the scramble and Partition of Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

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LESSON 15: The Results of the scramble and partition of Africa.

LESSON NOTES:

Political results of the scramble and partition of Africa.

- Africans lost their independence.
- African rulers lost their traditional political powers.
- Traditional systems of administration were abolished and colonial systems introduced.

Economic results of scramble and partition of Africa.

- It led to the development of roads and railway network.
- It led to development of modern communication net work.
- Africans were exploited for labour.
- New businesses were started.
- New crops were introduced.
- Africans lost their land to the colonialists.
- It led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.

Social results of scramble and partition of Africa.

- People lost their nationality during the partition.
- People lost their lives.
- There was forced labour.
- It led to the end of slave trade.
- It led to racial segregation

ACTIVITY 16

1. State **one** political effect of scramble and partition of Africa on the natives.

2. Give **one** negative effect of scramble and partition of Africa.

3. To which **two** ways did scramble and partition of Africa affect the nations socially?

i) _____

ii) _____

4. State **two** ways African benefited from the scramble and partition of Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

Corrections

Spelling exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON 16: ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

LESSON NOTES:

A colony is a country which is controlled by a more powerful state for the benefit of colonial masters.

Colonialism is the system where a strong country controls another politically, economically and socially.

A protectorate is a country which is controlled by a more powerful state for economic gains.

A mandate territory was a former colony of Germany which was taken over by the League of Nations after the First World War

A trusteeship was a former colony of Germany and Italy that was taken over by the United Nations after World War II.

Reasons for the coming of colonialists to Africa.

- They wanted raw materials for their home industries.
- They wanted market for their manufactured goods.
- They wanted to control the source of river Nile.
- Colonialists came to stop slave trade.
- They wanted land for settlement.
- To protect Christian missionaries.

COLONIAL AGENTS: These are individual Europeans who to get colonies in For example;

- Sir George Goldie – West Africa
- Louis Faidherbe - West Africa
- Cecil Rhodes - West Africa
- De Brazza - For Southern Africa
- Henry Morton Stanley - Central Africa
- Sir Harry Johnstone

Methods used by colonialists to establish their rule in Africa

- By using collaborators.
- Signing treaties
- Sending trading companies,
- Through military force

Activity 16

1. Give the meaning of each of the following:-

a) Colony

b) Protectorate

2. Write **two** reasons for the coming of colonialists to Africa.

i)

ii)

3. State **two** methods used by colonialists to establish their ruler in Africa.

i)

ii)

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Spelling exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON 17: Roles played by explorers, Missionaries and trading companies in the Colonization of Africa

Influence of explorers in the colonization of Africa

- The early explorers discovered the source of R. Nile which led to the coming of British in Uganda.
- They provided European traders with the information about resources in Africa.
- They led to the coming of missionaries for which colonialists come to protect.
- They made reports about evils like slave trade which Europeans came to fight.
- They opened up communication and transport which helped colonialists to enter interior of Africa.

Influence of missionaries in the colonization of Africa.

- They built mission stations which served as colonial headquarters.
- They convinced Africans with the teaching of Christianity.
- They funded the colonialists e.g. the IBEAC.
- They helped to sign the treaties in Africa.
- They started the growing of cash crops which attracted colonialists.

Influence of trading companies in the colonisation of Africa.

- They signed treaties which introduced colonialists in Africa.
- They created administration centres which were used by colonialists.
- They build roads and railways which were used by colonialists to enter Africa.
- They fought hostile tribes and protected the colonies.

ACTIVITY

1. How did missionaries promote the colonization of Africa?

2. Give **two** reasons why the colonialists came to Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Mention any **two** British Commissioners that came to Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Name the German official who founded GEAC.

5. State **two** methods used by the colonialists to acquire colonies in Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

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LESSON 18

LESSON NOTES: Colonial rule in the French West colonies.

French Colonial Empire:

- This refers to the set of territories in Africa that were under French rule from the 17th century to the late 1960's.
- Franco phone countries mean the French speaking countries.
- Most countries in West Africa were colonized by the France
- The French colonies in West Africa were under a federation.
- The headquarters of the French Colonial Empire were in Dakar Senegal.
- The French used assimilation policy which promoted French culture in their colonies.
- In 1946, the Rassemblement Democratique Africain (RDA) Party was formed.
- Felix Houphauet OT Boigny was the leader of RDA in 1958.
- The French government wanted the French colonies to gain internal self government but remain under the same federation.
- Most of the French colonies accepted to be self governed but within the Federation.
- By 1960, most of the French colonies had become independent.

Leopold Senghor.

- He wanted French colonies to gain independence and remain in the Federation.
- His idea failed because other French colonies started demanding for separate independence.
- He became the first president of Senegal.

French Colonies of West Africa

Country	Leader of Independence	Year of Independence
Guinea	Sekou Toure	2 nd October, 1958
Senegal	Leopold Senghor	4 th April, 1960
Mali	Modibo Kelta	20 th June 1960
Togo	Sylvanus Keita	27 th April, 1960
Benin	Herbert Maga	1 st August 1960
Niger	Diori Haman	3 rd August 1960
Burkina Faso	Thomas Sankara	5 th August 1960
Ivory coast	Houphauet Boigny	7 th August 1960
Chad	Francois Tombolbaye	11 th August 1960
Mauritania	Moktar Ould Daddah	28 th November 1960
Cameroon	Ahmadou Ahidjo	1 st January, 1960
Madagascar	Phillibert Tsiranana	14 th October, 1958
Central African Republic	David Dacko	13 th August 1960
Congo Brazzaville	Fulbert Youlov	17 th August 1960
Gabon	Leaon M'ba	17 th August 1960

Activity 18

1. Name any two countries that were colonized by France.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. What was the former name of Benin?

3. Name the first political party formed in the French West Africa.

4. Name the first president of Benin.

5. Give two reasons why countries of West Africa wanted attain independence.

i. _____

ii. _____

6. Name the personality who led Senegal to independence.

Correction

Spelling exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON 19: Liberia and Ethiopia

LESSON NOTES:

- Ethiopia and Liberia are the two African countries that were not colonized by the Europeans.

Liberia

- It is located in West Africa.
- Monrovia is the capital city of Liberia.

Reason why Liberia was not colonized.

- The Americans who formed it a home

Ethiopia

- She is located in the Horn of Africa.
- Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia.
- Italy tried to colonize Ethiopia however, did not succeed.

Reasons why Ethiopia was not colonized

- Ethiopia had strong leaders.
- Ethiopian soldiers were able to fight the Europeans who tried to colonize the country.
- The mountainous nature provided hiding places for the Ethiopian soldiers.

Why Ethiopia was able to maintain her Independence.

- The country had Strong support from Russia and France by giving weapons to Ethiopia.

Activity 19

1. Name the **two** countries in Africa that were not colonized by the Europeans.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. In which region of Africa is Liberia located?

- ### 3. Why was Liberia not colonized?

4. Mention the part of Africa where Ethiopia is located.

- ### 5. Why was Ethiopia not colonized by the Europeans?

6. Which European country tried to colonize Ethiopia?

Corrections

Spelling exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON 20: METHODS USED BY THE COLONIALISTS TO ADMINISTER AFRICA

LESSON NOTES:

Methods used by colonialists to administer Africa

- Direct rule
- Indirect rule
- Assimilation policy.

Indirect rule: was the system of administration where the colonialists used the local Kings and chiefs to rule the natives on their behalf. eg The British in Uganda and Nigeria

Reasons why some colonialists used indirect rule.

- Indirect rule was cheap in terms of paying the native rulers.
- Lack of enough man power.
- To reduce or control rebellions.
- Colonialists didn't know African languages.

French Assimilation policy was where the French aimed turning the people of French colonies into French citizens.

- Assimilation was mainly used by the French in Senegal.

Reason why this was a system where French used the Assimilation policy.

- To promote French culture.
- To control her colonies permanently.
- To promote French nationalism.

Direct rule

- Colonialists ruled the natives themselves.
- The methods were by Germany, Portugal and Belgium.

Reasons why some colonialists used direct rule.

- To promote their culture
- To show their superiority over Africans.
- To ensure faster exploitation of African resources
- To promote their language and system of government.

ACTIVITY 20

1. State any **two** methods of administration used by colonialists in Africa.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. What was indirect rule as it was used by colonialist?

3. What type of administration was used by the British in Uganda and Nigeria?

4. Who were the colonial masters of Ghana?

5. Why did colonialists use indirect rule in Africa?

6. How was indirect rule used by the colonialists in Africa?

7. What was meant by direct rule?

8. Name the European country which colonized Tanzania.

9. Why did some colonialists like Germans use direct rule?

10. What system of administration was used by the French in Senegal?

Correction

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DATE: _____

LESSON 21: REACTIONS TO COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

LESSON NOTES

There are ways in which Africans reacted to colonial rule.

- Some Africans resisted colonial rule.
- Other Africans accepted colonial rule.

Resistors:

- Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.
- Kinje-Kitile Ngwale of Tanzania.
- Chief Mkwawa of Tanzania.
- King Menelik II of Ethiopia.
- Samoure Toure of the Mandinka Empire.

Reasons why some communities resisted colonial rule.

- To protect their independence
- Kings never wanted to lose their powers to the colonialists.
- Their enemies had collaborated with the colonialists.

Reasons why African resistance to colonial rule was defeated.

- Disunity among Africans
- Africans had inferior weapons compared to those of the whites.
- Europeans were well trained and tactful in fighting Africans
- There were few African standing armies.

Effects of African resistance to colonial rule.

- African rulers were killed.
- People were exiled.
- Property was destroyed.
- African were later able to attain independence.

Collaborators in Africa.

Collaborators: These are people who supported colonialists to rule Africa

- Nuwa Mbaguta — Western Uganda
- Semei Kakungulu – Eastern/ Northern Uganda.
- Nabongo Mumia of Wanga in Kenya
- Chief Laibon Lenana of Masai in Kenya.
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa of Buganda in Uganda
- Fante of Ghana

Reasons why some Africans collaborated:

- They wanted to be protected
- To get gifts from the colonialists
- To get wealth.
- To get jobs.
- To regain their land that enemies who had resisted colonial rule had grabbed.

Effects of collaboration of Africans.

- It led to loss of culture.
- Africans were forced to work.
- Africans lost their independence.
- Africans were mistreated.
- Africans lost their land.

Activity 21

1. Give **two** ways in which Africans reacted towards colonial rule.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Give any **two** Africans who collaborated with the colonialists.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. State any **two** reasons why some Africans collaborated with the colonialists.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Why was some African communities resist colonial rule?

5. Give **two** reasons why African resistance against colonial rule was easily defeated by the colonialists.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. How did semi Kakungulu help the British in Uganda?

7. Name **one** way Africans resisted colonial rule.

8. Which method of administration was used by the colonialists in areas where African communities tried to resist?

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LESSON 22: EFFECTS OF COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

LESSON NOTES

Effects of colonial rule were both good or positive and bad or negative

Positive effects of colonial rule.

- New states in Africa were formed.
- Inter-tribal wars were reduced.
- Colonialists introduced new methods of administration.
- They introduced machines that simplified work.
- They discouraged some inhuman culture.
- Colonialists introduced some modern methods of farming.
- Colonialists introduced monetary trade.
- This led to spread of Christianity in Africa.
- Colonialists introduced the European culture in Africa.
- Colonialists built factories and industries in Africa.
- New crops were introduced.
- International trade was promoted.
- Colonialists constructed hydro electric power stations.
- Development of transport and communication.
- Colonialists built hospital and health centres to promote health services.
- Formal education was promoted.
- Introduction of new languages.
- Africa was made known to the rest of the world.
- Colonialists helped to end slave trade.

Negative effects of colonial rule.

- African culture was regarded primitive.
- There was forced labour.
- African leaders lost their powers to the colonialists.
- Africans lost their lives while opposing colonial rule.
- Some colonialists refused Africans to grow cash crops on their own.
- Africans were denied representation to the **LEGCO**
- Colonial rules led to racial segregation in some countries.
- African traditional religion was regarded as evil.
- People of the same tribe were separated due to creation of boundaries.
- Trade was monopolized by Europeans.
- Heavy taxation led to poverty among Africans.
- It led to exploitation of Africa's resources for the benefit of colonialists.
- Africans lost their fertile land to colonial settlers.
- Africans lost their independence.
- Some traditional leaders were exiled, detained and others killed.

ACTIVITY 22

1. Write **two** cash crops grown in Uganda during colonial time.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
2. Give any **three** economic contributions of colonialists to Africa.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
3. Which British governor of Uganda promoted cash crop growing?

4. State one reason why the colonialists encouraged cash crop growing in Africa?

5. Mention **two** political effects of colonial rule to Africa.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
6. Write in full LEGCO.

7. List **three** social effects of colonial rule to Africa.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
8. Outline **four** social services developed by colonialists in Africa.
 - i) _____
 - ii) _____
 - iii) _____
 - iv) _____
9. Which group of foreigners introduced Christianity in Africa?

10. State any **one** economic effect of colonial rule to African continent.

Correction

Spelling exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON 23: SETTLERS IN AFRICA.

LESSON NOTES:

The settlers were people who came to settle in Africa. They mainly settled in the following countries.

- Angola - Portuguese
- Algeria - French
- Mozambique - Portuguese
- Zimbabwe - British
- South Africa - Dutch, British
- Namibia - Germans
- Kenya - British, Arabs, Indians

Reasons for the coming of settlers.

- To invest capital in Africa.
- To create new homes.
- To create employment for their people.
- To trade.
- To exploit the resources like fertile soils.
- Some came to provide labour e.g. Indians came to construct Uganda – Kenya railways.

Case study

The Dutch settlers in South Africa and the Great Trek.

- The Dutch settlers came to South Africa from Netherlands.
- They were interested in trade especially in spices.
- The Dutch East Indian Company was formed to promote this trade.
- Jan Van Riebeck was the leader of the Dutch East India Company (DEIC)
- The Dutch came to South Africa after their boat had capsized near the Cape of Good Hope.

- They displace the Khoikhoi who were formerly called Hottentots and the San who were formerly called Bushmen.
- The Dutch later founded the first colony in Africa called Cape Colony.
- The Dutch settlers were led by Jan Van Riebeck.
- The Dutch settlers were encouraged to grow fruits, vegetables and keep animals in South Africa and break ties with their home country.
- The Dutch settled in the interior away from the cape and broke ties with their home country.
- The word Boers means farmers in the Dutch language.
- They speak a language called Afrikaans.
- The Boers regarded Africans as an inferior race and mistreated them.
- The British took over the Cape Colony in 1805.
- In 1835, the British defeated the Boers and moved away from the Cape Colony.
- The Boers founded new states around R. Orange & Vaal. These were Orange Free State, Transvaal.
- Jan Van Riebeck encouraged fellow Dutchmen to come to South Africa and build temporary houses and use the greatest part of the land for cultivation.

The Great Trek: was the movement of the Boers from the Cape Colony to the interior of South Africa.

Causes of Great Trek

- The British stopped the Dutch from mistreating Africans and using them as slaves.
- The Boer wanted to preserve their culture.
- The abolition of slave trade by the British.
- To search for more land for farming in the interior of South Africa.
- The Dutch never wanted to be ruled by the British.
- To run away from the high taxes which had been introduced by the British.
- British introduced English as an official language.
- The conflict over land ownership with the British.
- The British had set harsh laws against the Boers.

Effects of Great Trek

- Africans in the interior lost their independence.
- It led to formation of new states. (Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal)
- Some Africans died as they tried to resist the Boers.
- It led to discovery of minerals like Gold and diamond.
- Africans lost their land to Boers.
- It led to population increase.
- Led to displacement of Khoisans.
- The Afrikaan language and Boer culture was introduced in the interior of South Africa.
- It led to inter-marriage between the Dutch and Bantu.

Problems faced during the Great Trek

- Attacks from wild animals.
- Resistance from local people (natives)
- Shortage of food on the way.
- Loss of lives and property.
- Diseases outbreak in some areas.
- The Boers formed new states e.g. Orange Free state, Transvaal, Natal.

Effects of the Boers settlement in South Africa.

- New languages came into existence
- They introduced Western civilization.
- The Dutch led to the formation of new states.
- Africans were discriminated and mistreated.
- Africans lost their land to the White settlers

Activity 23

1. Why did the White settlers come to Africa?

2. Who was the leader of the Dutch settlers in South Africa?

3. Write DEIC in full.

4. Who were the Boers?

5. Which language is spoken by the Afrikaaners?

6. Give the meaning of the term Great Trek.

7. Write down any **two** effects of the Great Trek.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Identify any **two** states that were formed by the Boers after the Great Trek.

i) _____

ii) _____

9. State any **two** effects of the Dutch settlement in South Africa

i) _____

ii) _____

Correction

DATE: _____

LESSON 24: Apartheid policy in South Africa.

LESSON NOTES:

Apartheid was a policy of racial discrimination in South Africa.

Apartheid was a system of racial segregation which was mainly practised in South Africa.

Apartheid was started in 1948 and ended in 1994.

How apartheid laws were practised in South Africa.

- Marriage between whites and non whites was illegal.
- There were separate residential places for the Blacks called Bantustans.
- Skilled labour was only reserved for whites.
- The blacks were not allowed to participate in the political affairs of South Africa.
- Whites and blacks were not allowed to share roads and streets.
- Blacks and white went to separate lodges and hotels.
- There were separate schools, hospitals and churches.
- There were separate social centres shops and entertainment.
- Africans were not allowed to travel to other parts of the country without pass identities.
- Sports activities were preserved for the whites only.
- The Blacks were denied quality Education.

Effects of Apartheid in South Africa.

- It created mistrust for the whites by Africans.
- It caused disunity in South Africa.
- It led to loss of land by Africans.
- It led to loss of many lives.
- It led to high rate of poverty amongst Africans
- It led to high rate illiteracy amongst Africans.
- It led to suffering among the non whites.
- It promoted immorality among the blacks.
- It promoted hatred between the blacks and the whites.
- It promoted unemployment among the Africans.

ACTIVITY 24

1. Give the meaning of apartheid.

2. Name the country in Africa where apartheid was practiced.

3. state **two** factors that led to the apartheid in South Africa

i.

ii.

4. Give any **two** ways apartheid laws were practiced in South Africa.

i.

ii.

5. How were the Africans discriminated politically during the apartheid policy?

Correction

DATE: _____

LESSON 25: THE BANTUSTANS

LESSON NOTES

Bantustans

- These were the homes for the blacks in South Africa during the Apartheid policy.

Townships

These were homes of blacks who worked in the major city centres of South Africa during the Apartheid policy.

Examples of the Bantustans

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| ▪ Kwazulu | ▪ South Ndebele | ▪ Soweto |
| ▪ Venda | ▪ Lebowa | ▪ Swazi |
| ▪ Ciskei | ▪ Qwaqwa | |
| ▪ Gazankulu | ▪ Transkei | |

Reasons why Bantustans were created.

- To separate Blacks from whites
- To create reserve for labour
- To limit the growth of African Nationalism
- To promote the superiority of whites.

Problems Africans faced in Bantustans

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ Poor hygiene. | ▪ They were over crowded. |
| ▪ Congested houses. | ▪ Poor education facilities. |
| ▪ Poor houses. | ▪ There were poor health facilities. |
| ▪ Lack of food. | ▪ No electricity services. |
| ▪ High costs of food. | ▪ High levels of poverty. |
| ▪ High rate of crimes. | |

The role of Nelson Mandela in the end of Apartheid.

- He led the spear of the nation (Umkhonto we sizwe) to fight apartheid in a military way.
- He became a leader of African National congress that opposed apartheid
- He organized demonstration against the apartheid policy
- He spoke against racism
- He mobilized the entire world to help stop apartheid
- He fought for the rights of Africans during the Apartheid policy.
- He negotiated over the reforms in the apartheid laws with President Fredrick W. Deklerk

N.B:

- Umkhonto we sizwe (spear of the nation) was the armed forces started by ANC to fight apartheid in South Africa.
- Mandela was released from the prison in 1990 at Robben Island.
- Mandela became the President of South Africa in 1994.
- The Truth and reconciliation commission was formed to Unit the White and the Africans.
- The commission was chaired by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

ACTIVITY 25

1. What were the Bantustans as created in South Africa?

2. Name **two** of the Bantustans that were created In South Africa.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Which township was created for the blacks working in the cities?

4. Name any **one** freedom fighter of apartheid in South Africa.

5. Why was Nelson Mandela regarded an International Hero?

6. Give **one** reason why Bantustans were created.

7. Mention any **two** problems Africans faced while in Bantustans.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Corrections

DATE: _____

LESSON 26: THE ROLES PLAYED BY OAU, UNO, ANC, CWN AND FRONTLINE STATES TO END APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

Lesson notes:

The roles played by Organization of African Unity (O.A.U)

- OAU regarded apartheid as an evil against mankind.
- OAU Extended financial and technical support to liberation movement in South Africa.
- OAU demanded for the release of political prisoners in South Africa.

The role of the United Nations Organization (UNO)

- The UN Security Council imposed an arms ban on South Africa.
- The UN Member states imposed economic sanctions against south Africa
- The UN universal declaration of Human Rights defined apartheid as an evil against mankind.

Frontline states

- These were countries that offered military training and assistance to the guerrillas against apartheid.

Examples of the frontline States.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| ▪ Tanzania | ▪ Zambia |
| ▪ Zimbabwe | ▪ Malawi |

The roles of the frontline states

- They provided military training to the guerrillas against apartheid.
- They provided guerrillas with war logistics e.g. medicine, food.
- They imposed trade embargo on South Africa.
- They provided a sylum or protection to political figures from south Africa

The role of the African national congress (ANC)

- It founded a newspaper which helped to promote nationalism in South Africa.
- Members of ANC composed songs and slogans against apartheid.
- The ANC caused urban black workers to strike against the mistreatment by racist employers.

The role played by the Common Wealth of Nations (CWN)

- It put trade sanctions on south Africa
- It suspended south Africa from participating in common wealth games
- It banned South Africa from participating in an of its activities.

ACTIVITY 26

1. Write the following abbreviations in full.

(a) OAU_____

(b) UNO_____

(c) ANC_____

(d) CWN_____

2. State any one role played by OAU in ending apartheid in auth Africa.

3. Give any one role played by the UNO to stop apartheid in South Africa.

4. What were the Frontline states in Africa?

5. Name any two frontline states in relation to apartheid in South Africa.

(i)_____

(ii)_____

6. State any one role played by Frontline states in ending apartheid.

7. How did ANC help to stop apartheid in South Africa?

8. Give one role played by CWN in ending apartheid in South Africa?

Corrections

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Spelling exercise

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Topic 27: Nationalism and the road to independence of Africa

LESSON 1: PAN – AFRICANISM

LESSON NOTES

Pan Africanism:

This is the movement that encouraged the unity and growth of Africans worldwide.

Pan – Africanist:

This is the person who supports the political, social and economic interests of Africans.

The objectives of Pan Africanism.

- To unite all Africans
- To restore the welfare of Africans.
- To protect the rights of African
- To promote the interests of African
- To uplift the standards of living in Africa
- To train African leaders.

The earliest pan-Africanists or pioneers of Pan Africanism.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------|
| ▪ Booker T. Washington | - | America. |
| ▪ J.E.K Aggrey | - | Ghana. |
| ▪ Dr. William E. Dubois | - | America |
| ▪ Marcus Garvey | - | Jamaica |
| ▪ Henry Sylvester Williams | - | Trinidad |
| ▪ Leopold Senghor | - | Senegal |
| ▪ Kwame Nkrumah | - | Ghana |
| ▪ Edward Blyden | - | Liberia |

Roles played by the earliest Pan-Africanists.

Booker T. Washington

- He encouraged the Black people to cooperate and promote their welfare.
- He Encouraged African to educate their children

J.E.K Aggrey

- He encouraged Africans to value education
- He believed that Africans had to cooperate with the whites if they were to progress.

Dr. William E.Dubois

- He encouraged Africans to unite and oppose the white domination.
- He encouraged Africans to know rights and defend themselves.
- He organized the Manchester conference which was attended by Kwame Nkrumah.

Marcus Garvey

- He founded the universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) to promote the rights of Africans
- He advised Africans to start business just as the whites did.
- He strongly believed that the Africans could get political power after gaining economic power.

Henry Sylvester Williams

- He sponsored the cause for pan Africanism
- He sponsored the first Pan-African congress which was held in London.

Edward Blyden

- He was a Liberian who worked in the USA
- He preached about the love and unity of the blacks.
- He wrote many books that promoted love for Africa

Dr.Kwame Nkrumah

- He attended the 1955 Manchester Conference.
- He organized the 1958 pan African congress.
- He demanded for the rights of Africans.

ACTIVITY 27

1. What is Pan Africanism?

2. Give **two** reasons why |Pan – Africanism was formed?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. In which way did Sylvester William's promote pan Africanism?

4. Why is Marcus Garvey remembered as a great Pan – Africanist?

Corrections

Spelling exercise

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LESSON 28: Methods used to spread Pan Africanism

LESSON NOTES:

- Media.
- Conferences/meetings.

Media:

This was the use of communication means which can reach many people. These include newspapers and radios e.g. the Accra Evening news, West African Pilot etc. this was done to unite Africans, spread their Pan – African ideas etc.

Conferences

These were meetings held in different places to spread the Pan-African ideas, unite blacks and collect people`s views and observations about Pan – Africanism.

Conferences organized by the earliest Pan – Africanist.

- 1900 London conference.
- 1919 Paris conference.
- 1921 London conference.
- 1923 Pan African congress.
- 1945 Manchester Conference.
- 1958 Accra Conference.

THE 1900 LONDON CONFERENCE

- The 1900 London conference was presided over by Bishop Alexander Walters with the sponsorship of Henry S. Williams.

AIMS OF THE 1900 LONDON CONFERENCE

- To campaign for effective Legislation to secure civil Africans throughout the world.
- To encourage Africans take part in trade.
- To provide basic information about Africans.
- To mobilize funds for the campaigns against exploitation.
- To unite Africans.

THE 1945 MANCHESTER CONFERENCE

This conference (meeting) was held in Manchester city of England in October, 1945 with the sponsorship of Dr. William Du Bois.

Objectives

- To speed up the independence struggle for the Africans.
- To unite Africans
- To plan for the ways of fighting for freedom for the Africans.

Some African Nationalists who attended the 1945 Manchester Conference.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| ▪ Peter Abraham | - | (South Africa) |
| ▪ Kwame Nkrumah | - | (Ghana) |
| ▪ Haile Selassie | - | (Ethiopia) |
| ▪ Jomo Kenyatta | - | (Kenya) |
| ▪ Obafemi Awololo | - | (Nigeria) |
| ▪ Namdi Azikiwe | - | (Nigeria) |
| ▪ Hastings Kamuzu Banda | - | (Malawi). |

The effects of the October 1945 Manchester Conference

- It united African Nationalists
- It encouraged the use of force to demand for independence.
- Africans were encouraged to form political parties, trade unions and co-operative societies to demand for independence.
- It was agreed to create a base for Pan-Africanism in Africa.
- Many blacks agreed to return to Africa. E.g. Nkrumah returned from Britain in 1947.
- It encouraged the feeling of brotherhood of Africans.

THE APRIL 1958 ACCRA CONFERENCE

- It was the first Pan- African Conference in Africa.
- This meeting was called and chaired by Dr. Francis Kwame Nkrumah after the independence of Ghana in 1957. He invited the leaders of the then independent African states.

Some African nationalists who attended the 1958 Accra Conference.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ▪ Dr. Kwame Nkrumah from Ghana | ▪ Mohammed idris of Libya | ▪ Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. |
| ▪ William Tolbert of Liberia | ▪ Ibrahim Abboud from Sudan | |
| ▪ King Hassan II of Morocco | ▪ Mahammad Bourgiba of Tunisia | |

Objectives of the Conference.

- To unite African nationalists.
- To suggest the ways of demanding for independence.
- To revive Pan- Africanism.
- To plan for the development of Africa.

Effects of the Pan-African congress of 1958

- African nationalists agreed to use armed struggle to get independence.
- Pan –Africanism became more real and militant.
- It provided a platform for leaders to meet.
- Nkrumah promised to support other African countries in the struggle for independence.
- It increased the spirit of unity among Africans.

Reasons why Pan – Africanism delayed to spread in Africa

- It was looked at as a movement for the educated/intellectuals.
- Africans were not yet politically developed.
- Africans were not aware to their rights.

- The earlier Pan – African congresses were held in Europe and America.
- Lack of a common language since countries spoke variety of languages.
- Control of the press by colonialists in almost all African colonies.
- Ignorance among Africans
- Difficulty in transport and communication worldwide.

Activity 28

1. Give **two** ways in which Pan Africanists delivered their messages to other Africans.
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____
2. Name the Pan – Africanist who sponsored the 1900 London conference.

3. Why was the 1945 Manchester Conference held?

4. Name any **one** African leader who attended the 1945 Manchester Conference.

Corrections

Spelling exercise

DATE: _____

LESSON 28: ACHIEVEMENTS AND WEAKNESSES OF PAN AFRICANISM.

LESSON NOTES.

Problems faced by Pan – Africanists.

- Lack of enough funds
- Pan Africanists were banned
- Pan Africans were imprisoned.
- They were murdered.
- Their media was stopped.
- Lack of a common language.
- Lack of unity among the African leaders

The achievements of Pan – Africanism

- It promoted unity among Africans in and outside Africa.
- It helped to sensitize black people about their rights.
- It helped to reduce the rate of racial segregation in South Africa.
- It helped to train high quality African leaders.

Qn: State down the weaknesses of Pan – Africanism

- It failed to create the united states of Africa.
- It failed to raise the standards of living for the people of Africa.
- It failed to end the abuse of human rights in Africa.
- It failed to end NEO – Colonialism in Africa.
- It failed to stop the division among African leaders.

Qn: What is Neo – Colonialism?

This is the indirect control a weaker country by a more powerful politically, socially and economically.

Factors for the success of Pan Africanism.

- Funding from rich black Negroes in American.
- Influence of Western Education.
- The role of newspapers.
- Common colonial problems.
- Need for independence.
- There was need for racial awareness.
- The impact of the Second World War.
- The need to raise the black man's dignity.

ACTIVITY 28

1. State any **two** problems that were faced by the Pan Africanists.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. Give **one** achievement of Pan Africanism.

3. Mention any **one** method used by the Pan Africanists in their struggle for African`s rights.

4. Why did Pan – Africanism increases among many African countries?

5. What is Neo – Colonialism?

Corrections

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DATE: _____

LESSON 29: LEADING NATIONALISTS IN AFRICA

LESSON NOTES: NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM IN AFRICA.

Nationalism

- Nationalism is one's desire to develop their country politically, socially and economically.
- This is a deep love and pride of one's country.

Nationalist

This is a person who has love and pride in his or her country.

Independence

This is a state of having political, social and economic freedom.

Examples of leading nationalists who struggled for the independence of their countries.

- Kwame Nkrumah – Ghana
- Namdi Azikiwe – Nigeria
- Hastings Kamuzu Banda – Malawi
- Nelson Mandela – South Africa
- Gamel Abdel Nasser – Egypt
- Patrice Lumumba – Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Samora Machel – Mozambique
- Dr. Appollo Milton Obote – Uganda
- Jomo Kenyatta – Kenya
- Julius Nyerere – Tanzania.
- Kenneth Kaunda – Zambia

Reasons why African demanded for their independence.

- They wanted to protect African culture.
- The Africans wanted to elect their own leaders.
- The Africans wanted to get better working conditions.
- The Africans wanted to grow their own cash crops.
- The Africans wanted to be represented in the legislative council.
- They wanted to control national resources.
- They wanted to stop oppression from the colonialists.
- To end racial discrimination.
- To regain land from European settlers.
- They wanted to stop exploitation by colonial masters.
- They wanted to promote human equality.
- To regain Africans` dignity and respect.
- They wanted to regain their social freedom and respect.

- They wanted to stop mistreatment from colonialists.
- The African chiefs and kings had lost their authority over their people.
- The colonialists imposed heavy taxes on Africans.

Methods used by nationalists in the struggle for independence.

- Formation of trade unions.
- Formation of political parties.
- Through strikes, riots and demonstrations.
- Through writing articles in news papers and magazines.
- Through rebellions.
- By organizing rallies.

Problems faced by nationalists in their struggle for independence.

- Some African nationalists were killed.
- Some nationalist in African were imprisoned.
- Some nationalists in African were detained.
- Some African nationalists were tortured.
- Some African nationalists were intimidated.
- Some of their political parties were banned.

ACTIVITY 4

1. State any **four** reasons why there was a need for Africans to demand for their independence.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____
- (iv) _____

2. Give any **two** methods Africans used to demand for their independence.

3. What is independence?

4. Name the leading nationalists who struggled for the independence of the following countries.
- (a) Uganda_____
- (b) Kenya_____
- (c) Tanzania_____
5. State any two problems faced by the nationalists in their struggle for the independence.
- (i)_____
- (ii)_____
6. How did newspapers promote nationalism during the struggle for independence?
- _____

LESSON 5: REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.
LESSON NOTES:

- The second world War influence
- The spirit of Pan- africanism
- Formation of the OAU
- Independence of some other states
- Unity among Africans
- The Missionary education

WAYS THE ABOVE FACTORS CAUSED SUCCESS OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

1. The second World war Influence

- African soldiers gained skills
- Africans learnt the importance of unity
- It weakened colonial empires like Germany
- It made colonialists to change their policies.

2. Education of Africans

- Educated Africans formed political parties
- It reduced the problems of language barrier
- It brought together people of different walks of life.
- Africans learnt the benefit of fighting for their rights
- It promoted unity
- Africans learnt the importance of protecting their resources

3. Pan- Africanism

- It mobilized Africans
- It united Africans
- It gave morale to the nationalists
- It provided funds.
- It gave morale to the nationalists.
- It provided funds.

4. The Organization of African Unity

- It united African nationalists
- It provided training grounds to nationalists.
- It provided funds to the nationalists.

5. Independence of some countries

Independence of some African countries like Ghana, guinea, Morocco, Ethiopia and Sudan contributed in the following ways.

- Provided morale to nationlists
- Provided refuge to nationalists
- The independent countries mobilized and supported others.
- Provided military training and bases to nationalists

How the second World War promoted Nationalism and demand for Independence.

- African soldiers who went to fight the ware learnt skills of fighting in a war.
- Africans learnt the importance of unity and organization

- Africans learnt that Europeans could be fought and defeated.
- African soldiers who went to fight the war were encouraged by some Europeans to come back and fight for their own freedom.

ACTIVITY 5

1. How did the Second World War promote nationalism and demand for independence in Africa?

2. In which way did Higher education help in the struggle for Independence in Africa.

3. State one way the OAU helped in the struggle for independence.

LESSON 6: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and Independence of Ghana

LESSON NOTES:

- The former (colonia) name of Ghana was called Gold coast.
- It was named Gold coast because it had a lot of gold at the coast.
- It was renamed Ghana by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah after independence in remembrance of old Ghana Empire.
- The first political party in Ghana was the United Gold Coast convention formed by J.B Danquah in 1947.
- Dr. Kwame joined UGCC and became its first secretary General on his return from Britain. He used his position to
- He demands for the rights of Africans.
- He organized the soldiers who had returned from the Second world war to demand for better salaries and living conditions.
- In 1949, Kwame Nkrumah formed his political party called convention People`s Party (CPP)
- This was because the UGCC was not very active.
- Independence now" was the slogan for the CPP
- How Nkrumah demanded for independence.
- He organized Africans to boycott British goods and transport.

- He organized nation wide strikes.
- He started Accra evening News, a newspaper which carried CPP message to the people.
- In 1950 he was arrested and imprisoned. Kwame Nkrumah was arrested because of organizing strikes.
- In the 1951 Elections CPP won the highest number of seats on the LEGCO
- Nkrumah was later released and became the leader of government business in the LEDCO
- In 1954 Ghana gained internal self government and Kwame Nkrumah became the Primer Minister.
- In the independence elections CPP under Nkrumah won 71 out of 101 seats.
- In 1957, Kwame Nkrumah led gold coast to independence.
- The colonial name Gold coast was changed to Ghana.
- Kwame Nkrumah became the first executive president in July 1960 when Ghana became a republic.

The role played by Nkrumah in the struggle for the independence of Ghana.

- He formed convention people's Party that led Ghana to independence.
- He organized riots, strikes, demonstrations and boycotts against colonial rule.
- He established a newspaper (Accra Evening News) which carried CPP message to people.

Achievements of Nkrumah in Ghana as a president

- He led Ghana to independence
- He improved transport and communication network.
- He extended piped water and electricity to most towns and villages.
- He improved health services by setting up health centres.
- He reformed education system by constructing several primary, secondary and tertiary institutions.

Nkrumah`s roles as a Pan Africanists

- He organized the pan African congress in Accra-Ghana in 1958.
- He advocated for the independence of Africa.
- He campaigned against colonialism all over Africa.
- He played an important role in the formation of OAU

ACTIVITY 6:

1. What was the colonial name of Ghana?

2. Write **UGCC** in full.

3. Why do you think UGCC was formed in Ghana?

4. How did the Accra Evening News promote the spirit of nationalism in Ghana?

5. Which political party led Ghana to independence?

6. State one reason why Kwame Nkrumah was arrested and imprisoned?

7. Who was the first prime minister of Ghana?

8. Why was Ghana called Gold coast?

9. When did Ghana become independent?

10. Give two ways in which kwame Nkrumah demanded for Ghana`s Independence.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Date:-----

LESSON 7: Namdi and the Independence of Nigeria.

LESSON NOTES:

- Nigeria was colonized by Britain. Nigeria is found in West Africa and her capital city is Abuja.
- The leading personalities in the independence of Nigeria were;
 - Dr. Namdi Azikiwe
 - Tafawa Balewa
- Namdi Azikiwe returned in Nigeria in 1937 and started a newspaper called West African pilot.
- He used this paper to protest against colonial administrative policies.
- He organized Africans to fight for their freedom.
- In 1944, the political party in Nigeria was formed known as National council of Nigeria and Cameroons (NCNC).
- Its first president was Herbert Macalay and its secretary General was Dr. Namdi Azikiwe.
- Namdi mobilized different ethnic associations and unions to demand for independence.
- Namdi Azikiwe was elected as a member on the Legislative council in 1947.
- While on the Legislative council, he promoted the interests of Africans.
- The colonialists did not like Azikiwe because of protesting against colonial rule.
- His newspapers were banned several times by the British colonial government.
- Nigeria became independent in 1960 with Tafawa Balewa as first Prime Minister and Namdi Azikiwe as first Present.
- Nigeria was led to independence by a coalition between Northern people's congress and NCNC.
- In 1963, he became the first president of Nigeria upto 1966 when he was overthrown.

The roles of National council for Nigerian citizens in the struggle for Independence.

- ❖ It fought for Nigeria`s independence.
- ❖ It founded a newspaper called West African pilot which promoted national views.
- ❖ It pointed out the evils of colonialism to Nigerians.
- ❖ It supported workers riots.
- ❖ It advocated for unity rather than tribalism.

ACTIVITY 7:

1. Which European country colonized Nigeria?

2. Mention one method used by the Nigerians to demand for their independence from the British colonialists.

3. Which was the most popular political party in Nigeria?

4. Name one personality who struggled for the Independence of Nigeria.

LESSON 8: Hastings Kamuzu Banda (Malawi)

LESSON NOTES

- ❖ Malawi was colonized by Britian.
- ❖ In 1945, Banda was nominated by Nyasaland African congress (NAC) under chipembere and Bwamausi to represent them at the Pan African conference in Manchester (England).
- ❖ He later changed NAC to Malawi congress Party (MCP).
- ❖ In 1958 Banda attended the Pan-African conference in Ghana where he won the support of other African nationalists.

Contributions of Kamuzu Banda towards the achievement of Malawi`s independence.

- ❖ He represented Nyasaland African congress at the Pan African conference in England.
- ❖ He raised issues about Malawi in the British Parliament through his friends.
- ❖ He contributed funds to run the activities of the Nyasaland African Congress.
- ❖ He protested the federations of Malawi, Northern and Southern Rhodesia to form the Centra African federation. (He protested to the colonial office)
- ❖ He mobilized people to reject the colonia policies.
- ❖ He was one of the leaders of the Nyasaland African congress.
- ❖ He attended the Pan African conference of 1958 in Ghana.
- ❖ He organized public meetings throughout the country and asked people to demand for their rights.
- ❖ He led Malawi to independence.

Note:

1. Kamuzu Banda returned to Malawi in 1950 to head the Nyasaland congress.
2. In 1959, banda was arrested because of organizing public meetings which protested against colonial rule.
3. In 1961, elections were held and MCP won the Majority of the seats.
4. Kamuzu Banda became the first Chief Minister of Malawi.
5. Independence elections were held in 1963 and Banda became the executive Prime Minister.
6. He became the president in 1964 when Malawi became a republic.

ACTIVITY 8:

1. State any one contribution of Kamuzu Banda.

2. Why did the people of Malawi oppose the leadership of Banda?

3. What was the former name of each of the following countries?

(a) Zambia

4. _____

(b) Zimbabwe

(c) Malawi

Which political party led Malawi to independence?

Date:.....

LESSON 9: Patrice Lumumba and the Independence of Democratic Republic of Congo.

LESSON NOTES:

- ❖ Belgium was the colonial master of Democratic Republic of Congo. This was because it was regarded as an overseas province of Belgium.
- ❖ Patrice Lumumba joined politics in 1955.
- ❖ He witnessed the suffering of Africans under the Belgian rule.
- ❖ He believed in the armed struggle to fight against colonial rule.
- ❖ In 1958, Lumumba formed the movement National congolais (MNC).
- ❖ He attended the first Pan African conference in Accra, Ghana in 1958.
- ❖ He was one of members of the organizing committee of the Accra conference.
- ❖ In 1959 riots were staged in Leopoldville.
- ❖ Many Nationalists were arrested for staging the riots.
- ❖ Lumumba traveled to Belgium and preached against colonial rule.
- ❖ When he returned, he also arrested for staging the riots.
- ❖ In 1960, independence elections were held.
- ❖ MNC won 74 seats out of 137 in the House of Representatives
- ❖ Joseph Kasavubu became the President and Patrice Lumumba became the prime Minister.

Contributions of Lumumba in the Struggle for the Independence of DRC

- ❖ He formed movement National congolais which led Zaire to Independence.
- ❖ He organized meetings to inform the people of Congo about the need to fight for their freedom.
- ❖ He preached against colonialism.
- ❖ He demanded for the release of the leaders arrested during riots.

ACTIVITY

1. State the role that was played by Patrice Lumumba in the Pan African conference of 1958.

2. Give any two effects of the 1959 riots that were staged in Democratic Republic of Congo to the people.

3. Who formed the first political party in Democratic Republic of Congo?

4. Which political party led Democratic Republic of Congo?

5. Who were the colonial masters of Democratic Republic of Congo to independence?

6. Give one contribution of Patrice Lumumba in the struggle for the Independence of DRC.

7. Who was the first president of Democratic Republic of Congo?

8. who was the first prime minister of Democratic Republic of congo?

Date: _____

LESSON 10: Abdel Nasser (Egypt)

LESSON NOTES:

- ❖ The British recognized the independence of Egypt in 1922 after the war between Egypt and the British in 1919.
- ❖ A new constitution was formed and King Farouk 1 became the supreme leader.
- ❖ However the British continued to maintain their influence over Egypt.
- ❖ King Fuad 1 was replaced by King Farouk between 1936-1952. Naguib became his Prime Minister.
- ❖ Abdel Nasser criticized the leadership of king Farouk.
- ❖ He took part in the student`s demonstration against the government.
- ❖ He supported the British in Sudan during world War II
- ❖ He formed the free Officers movement which opposed the presence of the British in Egypt.
- ❖ He also formed the Council of the Revolution which was aimed at overthrowing king Farouk`s government.
- ❖ The free officers overthrew king Farouk`s government in 1952.
- ❖ Major general Muhammad Neguib became the President of Egypt between 1953-1954 and colonial Abdul Nasser Prime Minister in 1953.
- ❖ In 1954, Abdel Nasser became the President.

Problems in Egypt before Abdel Nasser`s regime.

- ❖ There was little industrialization.
- ❖ The wealth of Egypt was not evenly distributed.
- ❖ There was a lot of poverty among the people.
- ❖ The workers were uneducated and unskilled.
- ❖ Overdependence on cotton.

Abdel Nasser`s achievements.

- ❖ He encouraged people to form co-operative societies.
- ❖ He improved the living standards of the people.
- ❖ He nationalized the Suez Canal.
- ❖ He promoted free and compulsory education.
- ❖ He was one of the founder member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)
- ❖ He improved the states of women in Egypt.
- ❖ He distributed land to the peasants.

Note: Abdel Nasser died in 1971 when he was still a president.

ACTIVITY

1. In which year did Egypt gain her political independence?

2. Which movement over threw king Farouk`s government?

3. on which river was the Aswan High dam built?

4. In which way did Abdel Nasser promote education in Egypt?

5. How did Nasser help the peasants to live a better life?

6. State any two achievements of Abdel Nasser.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Date: _____

LESSON 11: Samora Machel (Mozambique)

Lesson Notes:

- ❖ Mozambique was colonized by the Portuguese.
- ❖ The Portuguese made Mozambique a crown colony.
- ❖ There was a lot of suffering in Mozambique under the Portuguese rule. E.g.
- ❖ There was forced labour.
- ❖ There was racial discrimination
- ❖ The Africans were treated cruelly.
- ❖ The Portuguese imposed heavy taxes on Africans.
- ❖ In 1962, Eduardo chivambo Mondlane and others formed the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

Objectives of FRELIMO

- ❖ TO introduce democracy in Mozambique.
- ❖ To abolish taxes.
- ❖ To provide better health services
- ❖ To build schools
- ❖ To allow people to freely cultivate their land.
- ❖ In 1969, Eduardo chivambo was killed in Tanzania.

NOTE:

- ❖ Samora Machel replaced Eduardo chivambo after his death.
- ❖ He continued to fight against the Portuguese.
- ❖ FRELIMO got support from the Soviet Union, china, Tanzania and Zambia.
- ❖ By 1974, FRELIMO Had liberated almost half of Mozambique
- ❖ Mozambique gained independence on 25th June 1975.
- ❖ Samora Machel became the first president of Mozambique.

Note:

- ❖ *Guerrillas were trained from Tanzania*
- ❖ *The headquarters of FRELIMO were in Tanzania.*

The roles of FRELIMO in achieving Mozambique`s Independence.

- ❖ It launched serious guerilla warfare against Portuguese colonialists.
- ❖ It recruits a number of Africans to be trained as soldiers in Tanzania, Egypt and Algeria.
- ❖ It called for unity and discouraged ethnicism
- ❖ It gave leadership training and skills to its members.

Reasons for the success of the FRELIMO

- ❖ Able leader
- ❖ Appropriate military strategy.
- ❖ Constant attacks on Portuguese posts.
- ❖ The support from the local people.

ACTIVITY 11

1. Who were colonial masters of Mozambique?

2. Write FRELIMO in full.

3. State two ways in which the people of Mozambique were mistreated under the Portuguese rule.

4. Give any two objectives of FRELIMO.

5. Who was the founder of FRELIMO?

6. In which two ways did Tanzania help Mozambique to gain independence?

7. When did Mozambique gain her independence?

8. who was the first president of Mozambique?

9. Give any one role that was played by FRELIMO in achieving Mozambique`s independence.

10. State one reason for the success of FRELIMO.

Date: _____

Lesson 12: Emperor Haile selassie (Ethiopia)

LESSON NOTES:

- ❖ Ethiopia is located in the horn of African and its, capital city is called Addis Ababa.
- ❖ The former name of Haile Selassie was ras Tafari Makonnen
- ❖ He belonged to the royal family.
- ❖ The word Ras means Prince.
- ❖ At the age of 16 he became the provincial governor.
- ❖ In 1913 Menlik II died and he was succeeded by his daughter Zaiduti.
- ❖ She ruled by the help of regents and Ras Tafari was one of them.
- ❖ The other regent died in 1926 and Zaiduti died in 1930.
- ❖ Ras Tafari Makonnen was then crowned the emperor of Ethiopia after the death of Zaiduti in 1930.

Achievements of Haile Selassie

- ❖ He built schools.
- ❖ He established Ethiopia airways.
- ❖ He built hospitals.
- ❖ He built roads and railways.
- ❖ He modernized the army to improve security.
- ❖ He introduced constitutional rule.
- ❖ He defended the independence of Ethiopia during the Italian invasion in 1935.

ACTIVITY

1. Which European country tried to colonise Ethiopia?

2. Who succeeded Emperor Menelik II?

3. State any three contributions of Haile Selassie to Ethiopia.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

4. Name the capital city of Ethiopia.

Date: _____

TOPIC 8: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA

LESSON 1: Post independence Africa.

LESSON NOTES:

Post independence refers to the period after independence free from-

- ❖ It is the period when countries of Africa were colonial rule.

The organization of African Unity (OAU)

Background

- ❖ During 1960`s many African states had gained their independence.
- ❖ The independent countries wanted to unite and develop economically, socially and politically.
- ❖ They wanted to assist other African countries which were still under colonial rule to gain their independence.

People who spearheaded the formation of OAU.

- ❖ Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
- ❖ Haile Selassie of Ethiopia
- ❖ Julius Nyerere of Tanzania

In May 1963, Foreign ministers of 32 independent countries met in Addis Ababa and discussed the following;

- ❖ The creation of an organization for African countries.
- ❖ Ways of keeping peace in Africa.
- ❖ How to end colonialism in Africa.
- ❖ Ways of promoting co-operation among African countries.
- ❖ Still in May, 1963, African Heads of state of independent countries met in Addis Ababa and formed the organization of African unity.
- ❖ The member states were only the independent countries of Africa.
- ❖ The ruling body of OAU, the assembly of the Heads of state met every year in any of the member states.
- ❖ The headquarters of OAU were in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.
- ❖ The chief administrator of OAU was given a title of Secretary General.
- ❖ The first Secretary General of OAU was Kifle wodajo from Ethiopia

Note

- ❖ *South Africa did not become a member of OAU because of apartheid policy.*
- ❖ *Morocco suspended her membership from the OAU because OAU recognized Western Sahara as a member state.*

Some of the founder heads of states of OAU

Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana	Haile Selassie of Ethiopia
Julius Nyerere of Tanzania	Kamuzu Banda Malawi
Leopold Senghor-Senegal	Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda
Kenneth Kaunda – Zambia	King Hassan of Morocco
Jomo Kenyatta- Kenya	Abdel Nasser of Egypt
Sekou Toure – Guinea	Herbert Maga of Benin

ACTIVITY

1. Write OAU in full?

2. Why was there a need for unity among African states in 1960s?

3. Which countries qualified to member states of the organization of African unity (OAU)?

4. Identify any two heads of state who took part in the formation of the organization of African Unity.

5. When was the Organization of African Unity formed?

6. What title was given to the chief administrator of the OAU?

7. How did Emperor Haile Selassie help in the formation of OAU?

8. What factors led to the formation of the organization of Africa Unity?

9. Name the African city where the headquarters of African Union are founded.

10. Why did Morocco suspended its membership from OAU?

11. State the reason why South Africa was not a member of OAU upto 1994?

12. Give any two founder member states of OAU?
(i) _____
(ii) _____

Date: _____

LESSON 2: OBJECTIVES ORGANS OF OAU.

LESSON NOTES:

- ❖ To stop colonization of Africa.
- ❖ To unite all independence African states.
- ❖ To promote economic, social and political development among African states.
- ❖ To defend the independence of African states.
- ❖ To promote international co-operation between Africa and the rest of the world.
- ❖ To improve people's standards of living in Africa.

Organs of OAU

1. The Assembly of Heads of State.
2. The council of Ministers.
3. The secretariat.

Functions of the Assembly

- ❖ To discuss problems facing Africa and find solutions.
- ❖ To elect chairpersons of the summit.

Functions of the secretariat.

- ❖ To plan for the work to be done.
- ❖ To make budgets.

Functions of the council of ministers.

- ❖ To prepare an agenda for the head of state meeting.

Achievements and failures of OAU

- ❖ It encourage formation of regional bodies
- ❖ It ended colonialism in Africa.
- ❖ It started the African development Bank (Headquarters at A Bidjan in Ivory coast)
- ❖ It helped to end apartheid policy in South Africa.
- ❖ It helped to solve border disputes between member states. E.g. Algeria and Morocco, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and between Kenya and Somalia.
- ❖ It helped to end wars in some African countries e.g. Liberia, Sierra Leone, Western Sahara etc.
- ❖ It gave birth to the African Union.

ACTIVITY 2

1. State any four aims for the formation of the organization of African Unity.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

2. Give any two organs of the OAU.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. State any two functions of the OAU Secretariat.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

4. Which organization was formed to defend Africa's independence?

5. Where is the head office of the OAU secretariat?

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Problems faced By OAU 1963-2002

- ❖ Lack of peace keeping force.
- ❖ Inadequate funds
- ❖ Boarder conflicts
- ❖ Big number of refugees in Africa.
- ❖ Poverty amongst African countries.

(Why was OAU transformed into AU? (Why was OAU transformed into AU?

In order to create a stronger organization that would be in a better position to solve Africa's problems.

Date: _____

LESSON 3: The formation of African Union (AU)

Lesson notes:

- ❖ African leaders proposed a new name for the organization of African unity while in a special meeting at Sirte, in Libya.
- ❖ The proposed new name was African Union.
- ❖ The African heads of state met in Durban South Africa in July 2002 and agreed to transform OAU to AU.
- ❖ President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa became the first chairperson of AU.
- ❖ The headquarters of AU are in Addis Ababa Ethiopia
- ❖ H.E Idriss Deby
- ❖ President of the republic of Chad 30th Jan 2016

Objectives of the African Union (AU)

- ❖ To promote democracy and good governance in Africa.
- ❖ To promote and protect human rights
- ❖ To speed up the process of bringing African states together in items of economic and political development.
- ❖ To promote co-operation and living standards of African people.
- ❖ To promote research and technology.
- ❖ To support the development of African countries.
- ❖ To promote good health by getting rid of preventable diseases.
- ❖ To promote and defend African interests.

Note:

- Consult your teacher for the current chairperson of AU Assembly and AU commission.

ACTIVITY 3

1. Which organization gave birth to the African Union?

2. In which country did the African Heads of State propose the name African union?

3. State any three objectives for the formation of African Union.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

4. Where in Africa are the headquarters of African Union?

5. Who was the first chairperson of the African Union?

6. Name the President who proposed the formation of African Union.

7. Name the current chairperson of African Union

8. Who is the current secretary general of African Union?

Correction

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Date: _____

LESSON 5: Other organs of African Union

LESSON NOTES:

- The Pan African Parliament.
- It is made up of members of parliament for each member country.

Functions of the Pan African Parliament.

- Encourages good governance in Africa.
- Promote proper use of resources.
- To discuss and solve challenges facing Africa.
- To ensure full participation of Africans in Affairs of the continent.
- To advise other organs of OAU

The court of Justice of the Union.

- It is made up of the judge appointed from members' states.
- The main duty is to settle disputes among member states of African Union.

The peace and security council

- Was started on 26th December 2003.

Functions of the peace and security in Africa.

- To promote peace and security in Africa
- To prevent and reduce conflicts among member states.
- To manage disasters in Africa.

ACTIVITY 6

1. Write the name for the Parliament of African Union.

2. State two roles of the Legislature of African Union.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. Which organ of African Union is responsible for promoting peace and security?

4. Name the Judiciary of the African Union.

Date: _____

LESSON 5:

LESSON NOTES:

Organs of AU:

- The assembly of the union.
- The Executive council.
- The Pan African Parliament.
- The African union commission
- The specialized technical committee
- The peace and security council
- The permanent Representative committee.
- The financial Institution
- The economic social and cultural council.
- African court of Human and people's rights (Court of Justice)
- African Union commission of International law
- Advisory Board on corruption.

The Assembly:

- It is composed of Heads of state and government
- It is the Supreme organ of the union.
- It meets at least once a year in ordinary session. They may meet in extra ordinary session after approval by 2/3 majority of the member states.
- They Assembly is headed by the Assembly Chairperson for a period of one year.

Functions of the Assembly:

- To determine the common policies of the union.
- To receive, consider and take decision on reports and recommendation from the other organs of the union.
- Consider requests for membership of union.
- Establish any organ of the union.
- Monitor implementation of policies and decisions of the union.
- Adopts, the budget of the union.

- Give directives to the Executive council on the management of conflicts, war and restoration of peace.
- Appoint and terminate the appointment of the judges of the court of justice.
- Appoint the chairman of the commission, deputy and determine their functions and terms of office.

Note: The first chairperson of AU was Thabo Mbeki of South Africa.

The Executive council

It is made up of Foreign affairs Ministers.

They meet twice each year.

Functions of the Executive council

- To prepare the agenda for the assembly meeting.
- It formed the assembly for discussion.
- To coordinate activities of AU
- To monitor the implementation of AU programmes.

ACTIVITY

1. Give any two organs of the African Union (AU)

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State two roles of the African Union Assembly.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. How is the Executive council helpful to the AU?

4. Which group of people make up the Executive Council of AU?

5. Who was the first chairperson of the AU Assembly?

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- This is the secretariat of the union. It is made up of commissioners, chairperson, deputies and other staff members as appointed by the Heads of state.
- The AU commission is headed by the chairperson. This organ has the main offices in Addis Ababa of Ethiopia. The first chairman, AU commission is Amara Essy of from Ivory Coast.
- To make the annual budget for the union.

Challenges faced by African Union

- Construct civil wars.
- Limited funds
- Difference in political ideology
- Dependence on developed countries.
- Poverty among people etc.

Possible solutions to the challenges of AU

- ❖ Encouraging members state to remit their contributions in time.
- ❖ Holding peace talks in order to end civil wars.
- ❖ Encouraging regular elections to avoid conflicts.

Promoting economic development and self reliance.

ACTIVITY 6

1. Name any two organs of African Union.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

2. State any two duties of the Assembly.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

3. To which organ do countries appeal for the peace keepers?

4. Mention any two factors affecting the activities of the African Union.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. How can AU try to improve on its activities?

Date: _____

REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

LESSON 7: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

LESSON NOTES:

- ❖ An economic grouping is an organization of countries which have come together to promote trade.

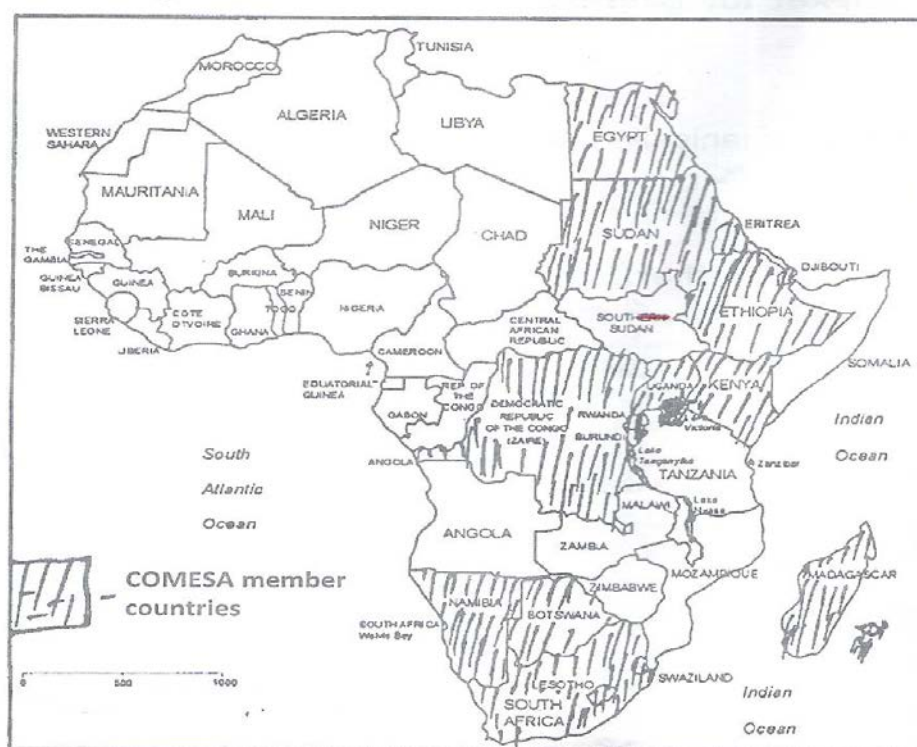
Reasons why countries work together.

- ❖ To promote unity
- ❖ To promote trade
- ❖ To promote peace and security.

Examples of regional bodies in Africa.

- ❖ ECOWAS
- ❖ EAC
- ❖ COMESA
- ❖ IGAD
- ❖ SADC
- ❖ **The common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**
- ❖ it was started in 1994.
- ❖ Its headquarters are found in Lusaka –Zambia
- ❖ COMESA is the largest economic grouping in Africa.
- ❖ COMESA has a development bank in Bujumbura.
- ❖ Some of the member states of COMESA

Map showing the COMESA members.



Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola, Madagascar, Namibia, Mauritius, Swaziland, Eritrea, Burundi, Rwanda, DRC, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Egypt, Sudan, Seychelles,

Aims/objectives of COMESA

- ❖ To promote the living standard of people in the member states.
- ❖ To promote trade barriers
- ❖ To create a common market for goods and services.
- ❖ To remove restrictions on the movement of people of the member states.
- ❖ To promote economic co-operation in the areas of trade, industry and agriculture.
- ❖ To improve on transport on communication among members states.

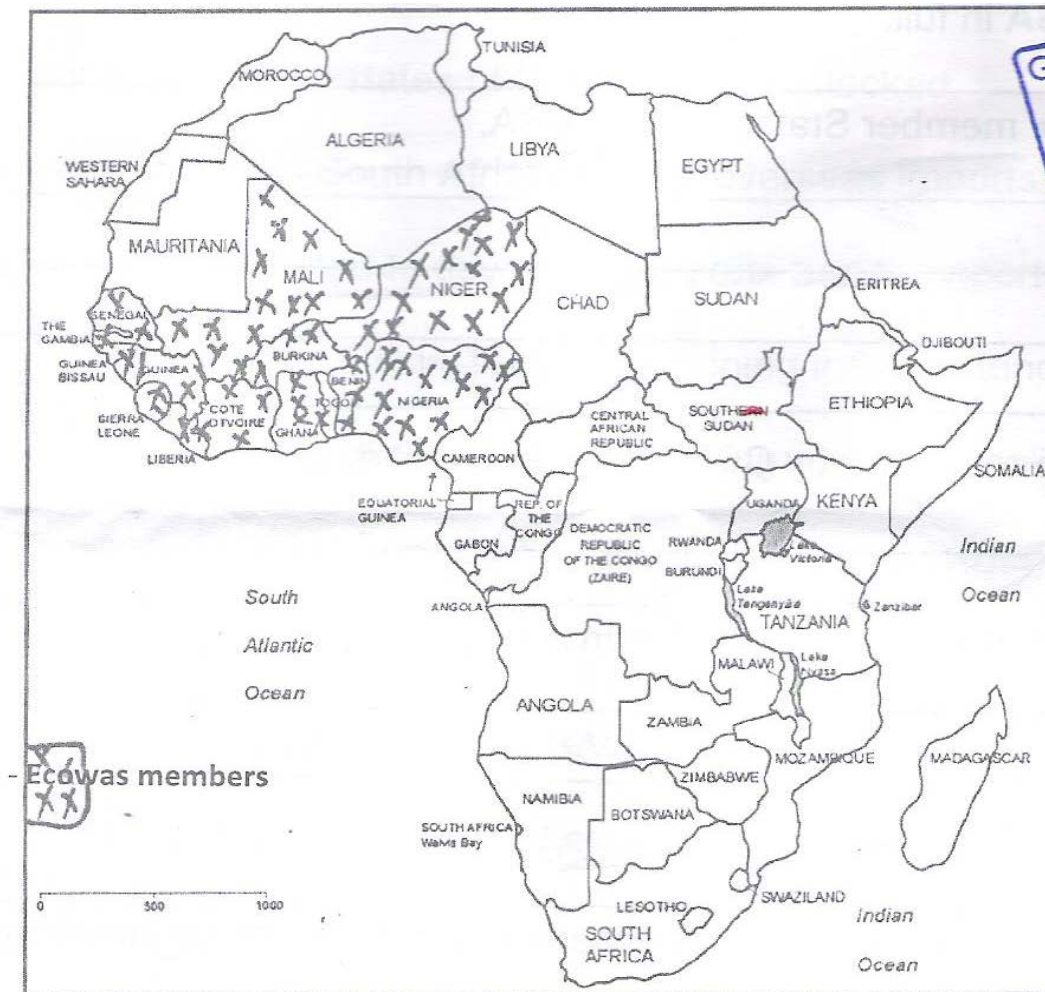
Economic community of West African States (ECOWAS)

- ❖ IN 1975, West African countries met in Lagos, Nigeria and agreed to form a common market called ECOWAS.
- ❖ In 1976, an agreement to form the ECOWAS was signed in Lome, Togo
- ❖ ECOWAS consists of 16 member states.
- ❖ The headquarters of ECOWAS are in Lagos Nigeria.

Member states of ECOWAS

Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Benin, Guinea, Togo, Cape Verde, Liberia, Cote Divoire, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea Bissau.

MAP SHOWING ECOWAS MEMBERS.



Objectives of ECOWAS

- ❖ To remove trade barriers on locally manufactured goods.
- ❖ To improve transport and communication in order to promote trade.
- ❖ To promote research in Agriculture, forestry, industrialization and development.
- ❖ To encourage trade in the region.
- ❖ To promote free movement of goods, people and services in the region.
- ❖ To raise the standard of living of the people among member states.

ECOMOG is a military wing of ECOWAS

- ❖ It is responsible to maintain peace in case there is a war among ECOWAS members states.

Activity

1. What is an economic grouping?

2. Write COMESA in full.

3. Give any four member states of COMESA.

4. State any two reasons why COMESA was formed.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

5. Write ECOWAS in full.

6. Which common market brings together the West African countries into one trading community?

7. Write ECOMOG in full.

Correction

[illegible]

Date: _____

LESSON 9:

Southern Africa Development community (SADC)

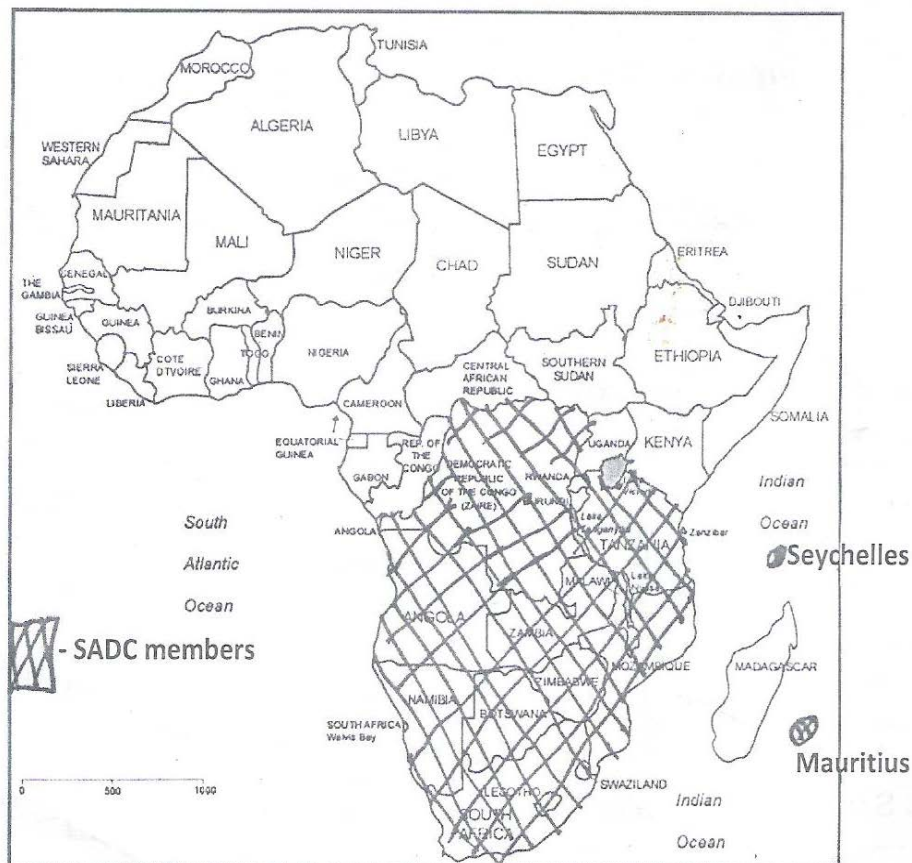
LESSON NOTES:

- ❖ SADC was formed in 1979 as Southern African Development Co-ordination conference (SADCC)
- ❖ The main objective of SADCC was to promote trade and economic co-operation among member states.
- ❖ Most of the member states of SADC were landlocked.
- ❖ They depended on South Africa for their overseas imports and exports.
- ❖ Therefore they wanted to develop their ports and transport network.
- ❖ Namibia joined SADCC in 1985 after gaining independence.
- ❖ South Africa joined in 1994 after abolishing apartheid policy.
- ❖ The name then changed from SADCC to southern Africa Development community (SADC).

Some of the member states of SADC.

South Africa Namibia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana. Swaziland.

Map showing SADC Members.



Objectives of SADC

- ❖ To promote the development of transport and communication.
- ❖ To promote international co-operation.
- ❖ To promote trade in the region.
- ❖ To promote people's standard of living in member states.

Inter- Government Authority on Development (IGAD)

- ❖ It was formed in 1986.
- ❖ It replaced the inter-Government authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)
- ❖ The headquarters of IGAD are in Djibouti.

Objectives of IGAD

- ❖ To control desertification
- ❖ To promote the supply of water in the region.
- ❖ To promote food supply.
- ❖ To promote development among member states.

END Compiled By: Kiggundu.Richard