

HISTORY OF EAST AFRICAN

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

THE ROLE PLAYED IN THE COLONISATION PROCESS

EXPLORERS / TRAVELLERS

Explain the role played by explorers in the colonization of East Africa

- ❖ Explorers were European travelers who came to East Africa to adventure more about the Dark Continent.
- ❖ The explorers who came to East Africa included John Speke, James Grant, Sir Samuel Baker, Jacob Erhardt, Dr. David Living stone, Robert Thompson, Henry Murton Stanley, Richard Burton, Mungo Park, John Rebman.
- ❖ They discovered the navigable rivers and passed on this information to their home governments which increased European interest.

- ❖ Some explorers served as administrators eg Sir Samuel Baker who acted as a governor of the Equatorial province hence extending colonial rule.
- ❖ Some explorers signed treaties with African leaders which were used to colonise such areas eg HM Stanley
- ❖ Some explorers built forts e.g. Sir Samuel Baker built a fort at Patiko which was used by the colonial troops as a base for extending colonial rule
- ❖ Explorers discovered the source of river Nile which was of great importance to the colonizing countries and they struggled to colonise the area.
- ❖ Some of the explorers reported about the hostile tribes which made the colonialists to come ready to fight them.
- ❖ Explorers also reported about the hostile African leaders hence the colonialists came ready to fight them.
- ❖ Some explorers like Jacob Erhardt drew the map of East Africa showing the geographical features which made it easy for the colonial masters to divide up E.Africa.
- ❖ The explorer called HM Stanley convinced Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda to allow missionaries to come to Buganda yet they were agents of colonialism.
- ❖ Some explorers provided geographical information about EastAfrica especially the good climate which increased European desire to colonise such areas.
- ❖ They also reported about the inhuman slave trade which was regarded as evil and the colonial masters wanted to stop it hence colonised E.Africa to stop it.
- ❖ They discovered EastAfrica's economic potentials and reported to their home countries ie rich in minerals, fertile soils, forest resources etc which increased European interest.
- ❖ Some explorers discovered the Uganda's physical features and beauty and reported it to their mother countries hence they struggled to colonise Uganda.

CHARTERED COMPANIES

Explain the role played by chartered companies in the colonization of East Africa

- ❖ The major chartered companies in East Africa were the Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo) formed in 1883 and the Germany East African Company (GEACo) formed in 1884.

- ❖ They helped in signing a number of treaties with the African rulers which were used to colonise such areas eg Carl Peters of GEACO with Chagga chiefs, Lugard of IBEACO with Mwanga of Busoga.
- ❖ They fought against slave trade and made East Africa peaceful hence easy to colonize.
- ❖ They promoted legitimate trade and made alot of profits which attracted the colonial masters
- ❖ They also promoted agriculture in form of growing cash crops which were used as exports e.g. cotton, coffee etc to get money for colonial administration.
- ❖ Chartered companies gave information about East Africa's hostile tribes and hospitable tribes hence the colonial masters came ready for them.
- ❖ They also gave information about East Africa's economic potentials e.g. fertile soils, minerals, good climate, forestry resources which increased the interest of the colonial masters to occupy such areas.
- ❖ They built roads which were used to make transport and communication of the colonial masters easy.
- ❖ They also constructed forts which were later used as administration centres by the colonial masters e.g. at Old Kampala, Rabai Mpya, Machakos.
- ❖ They gave gifts and jobs to some natives of East Africa who later supported colonial rule and acted as collaborators to extend colonial rule
- ❖ Chartered companies provided the first administrators/manpower where the colonial masters lacked administrators eg Lugard and Carl Peters
- ❖ They also fought the rebellious groups in East Africa and defeated them eg Lugard fought Mwanga and Kabalega while Carl Peters fought Abushiri(coastal Arabs)
- ❖ They offered protection to both missionaries and other colonial agents who extended colonial rule.
- ❖ They divided the Africans which made it easy for them to be colonized.
- ❖ They provided funds to finance administration in their areas of influence.
- ❖ They provided guns or arms to the collaborating tribes/chiefs to fight the resistors
- ❖ They recruited Africans into the army hence setting up the first colonial armies that were used to extend colonial rule.

- ❖ When they became bankrupt, they handed over their areas of influence to their mother countries which started carrying out colonial administration
- **Explain the role played by the following chartered companies in the colonization of East Africa**

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY (I.B.E.A.CO)

- IBEACO was found in 1888 by William Mackinnon.
- It was formed out of the British East African Association
- It operated in both Uganda and Kenya with Fredrick Lugard as its main officer
- It helped in signing a number of treaties with the African rulers e.g. Mwanga
- It fought against slave trade and made Kenya and Uganda peaceful hence easy to colonize.
- It promoted legitimate trade and made profits which attracted the mother country.
- It also promoted agriculture in form of growing cash crops which were sold to get money for colonial administration.
- It built roads which made transport and communication easy for the colonial masters.
- It constructed forts e.g. at Old Kampala, Rabai Mpya which became administration bases.
- It gave gifts and jobs to some natives of Kenya and Uganda who later supported colonial rule as collaborators
- It fought the rebellious tribes in Kenya and Uganda like Bunyoro.
- It offered protection to missionaries and other colonial agents who extended colonial rule.
- It divided the Africans which made it easy for it to colonize them.
- It provided funds to finance administration in its areas of influence.
- It provided arms/guns to the collaborating tribes/chiefs to fight the resisters.
- It recruited Africans into the army hence setting up the first colonial army that was used to extend colonial rule.
- It provided the first administrators or manpower where the colonial masters lacked administrators e.g. Fredrick Lugard.
- It gave information about Kenya and Uganda's hostile tribes and hospitable tribes hence the colonial masters came ready for them.
- It gave information about Kenya and Uganda's economic potentials e.g. fertile soils, minerals, good climate, forestry resources which increased the interest of the colonial masters.

- When the company became bankrupt, it handed over its areas of influence to its mother country which started carrying out colonial administration.

GERMANY EAST AFRICAN COMPANY (G.E.A. CO)

- It was found in 1884 by Carl Peters
- It was created out of the Germany Colonization Society and Carl Peters was the main officer.
- It helped in signing a number of treaties with the African rulers eg chiefs of Ukami, Usambara.
- It promoted agriculture eg cotton, coffee, sisal to get money for colonial administration.
- It fought slave trade in Tanzania making it peaceful hence easy to colonise
- It built roads which made transport and communication easy for the colonial masters.
- It fought the rebellious tribes eg the coastal tribes (Abushiri) to extend colonial rule
- It constructed administration headquarters or forts eg Usagara, Uvinza, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Uluguru.
- It offered protection to the missionaries and other colonial agents who extended colonial rule.
- It divided the Africans which made it easy for them to be colonised.
- It provided funds to finance administration in its areas of influence
- It provided arms/guns to the collaborating tribes/ chiefs to fight the resisters hence extending colonial rule.
- It recruited Africans into the army hence setting up the first colonial army that was used to extend colonial rule
- It provided the first administrators or manpower where the colonial masters lacked administrators e.g. Carl Peters.
- It gave information about Tanganyika's hostile tribes and hospitable tribes hence the colonial masters came ready for them.
- It gave information about Tanganyika's economic potentials e.g. fertile soils, minerals, good climate etc which increased the interest of the colonial masters.
- When it became bankrupt, it handed over its areas of influence to its mother country which started carrying out colonial administration.

PROBLEMS FACED BY CHARTERED COMPANIES

- **Explain the problems faced by chartered companies in East Africa.**

- Tropical diseases as they didn't have medical facilities i.e. suffered from Malaria, Yellow fever, small pox, sleeping sickness etc.
- Strong competition between the chartered companies themselves i.e. over Buganda.
- Poor or undeveloped transport system in the interior where there were no roads.
- Hostile tribes in the interior i.e. the Nandi, Hehe, Yao, Banyoro etc.
- Constant rebellions where by the Africans opposed their activities i.e. the Coastal Arabs.
- Corrupt and incompetent leaders who embezzled the funds.
- They lacked good geographical knowledge about the interior i.e. location of places, climatic conditions etc
- There were limited natural resources in some places in the interior.
- Harsh climatic conditions in some places like prolonged drought, floods etc.
- They were also attacked by wild animals in the thick forests of East Africa e.g. lions, leopards, hyenas etc
- Language barrier as the whites could not speak the natives' languages
- Delays in the supplies of necessities from Britain or Germany
- Poor accommodation facilities due to poor houses in the interior
- Shortage of manpower or administrators to control the large area.
- Opposition from slave traders who still wanted to continue their illegal trade.
- Religious wars in the interior of East Africa especially Buganda disturbed peace.
- Conflicting interests whereby they had to carry out trade and administration.
- Poor means of communication between E. Africa and Europe

Questions

- Explain the role of the following in the colonization of East Africa
 - Describe the activities of the following in East Africa
 - How did the following contribute to the colonization of East Africa
 - Captain Fredrick Lugard
 - Carl Peters
- In conclusion, the problems faced by Chartered companies were political, social and economic

CAPTAIN FREDRICK LUGARD

- He was a British ex-army officer in India.

- He won distinguished service for himself
- He was the first agent of the **IBEACO** in East Africa.
- When he came, he signed a treaty of protection with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.
- In 1891, he led the Christian army to defeat the Moslems at the border of Bunyoro.
- He then marched to Toro where he drove out the Bunyoro army and restored King Kasagama.
- He later went to Lake Albert at a place called Kavallis
- He met and persuaded Salim Bey with his Sudanese soldiers to enlist in the colonial army.
- He constructed forts along the Toro - Bunyoro border and in Buganda.
- He used some of the Sudanese soldiers to maintain the forts
- He intervened in the battle of Mengo in 1892.
- He fought on the side of the Protestants.
- He forced Kabaka Mwanga and the Catholics to run to Bulungugwe islands
- He also entered into a treaty (signed a treaty) with Ankole in 1891 making the area to become part of the company territory.
- In 1892, he signed another treaty with Kabaka Mwanga giving him official political control over Buganda.
- Through the **IBEACO**, Lugard financed British colonial interests in Uganda.
- Lugard's **IBEACO** and the **GEACO** of Carl Peters conflicted over Buganda leading to the signing of the Anglo-Germany agreement of 1886.
- More conflicts between the two led to the signing of the Anglo-Germany agreement of 1890 also known as Heligoland treaty of 1890.
- He went back to Britain and vigorously campaigned for British colonization and retention of Uganda.
- In 1922, he wrote a guideline book about colonial administration called "The Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa."
- This book became the yardstick of British administration in East Africa ie indirect rule.

CARL PETERS

- He was the pioneer of Germany colonial ambitions in East Africa.
- Founded the Germany Colonization Society which later became the Germany East Africa Company in 1884.

- He was mainly known for his trading activities.
- He signed many treaties with the African chiefs e.g Usambara, Ukami, Chagga, Uluguru etc.
- He also signed a treaty with chief Mumia of Luyia in Kenya.
- He also signed a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda in 1890.
- Such treaties were used to bring such areas under Germany control or sphere of influence
- Their agreements were also presented at the Berlin Conference of 1884-5 that divided up Africa.
- He enabled Germany to acquire the areas of Usagara, Ukami, Uluguru and Usambara.
- He provided man power for controlling the protectorate before Germany officially took over from the colony.
- GEACo conflicted with IBEACo leading to the signing of Anglo Germany agreement of 1886.
- Further conflicts between the two led to the signing of Heligo-land treaty of 1890.
- Because of the Abushiri rebellion to 1891, the German government took over control and by then, the GEACo had become bankrupt and ineffective.

QUESTIONS

➤ Write short notes about the following

- Fredrick Lugard
- Carl Peters

WHY WERE THE CHARTERED COMPANIES WITHDRAWN/REASONS FOR COLLAPSE.

- They lacked funds ie they couldn't fund their economic activities due to unreliable donors.
- They lacked manpower / administrators.
- They lacked medical facilities eg drugs, hospitals.
- Lack of supplies from their home countries eg food stuff and fire arms
- Poor means of transport or no developed roads and railways.
- Due to lack of cooperation from local leaders
- Opposition from slave traders made their work difficult
- Due to poor means of communication, had no means of communicating to their home countries.
- Due to harsh climatic conditions especially floods and drought
- Due to stiff competitions between GEACo and IBEACo.
- Interference by slave traders e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders.
- Due to religious wars.

- Due to lack of geographical knowledge
- Language barrier whereby white administrators couldn't speak native languages.
- They faced tropical diseases e.g. malaria, yellow fever etc
- They had poor and inexperienced managers.
- Lack of marketable commodities in some parts of the interior.

In conclusion, reasons for their collapse were political, economic and social in nature.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

Why did the Christian missionaries come to East Africa during the 19th century?

- They were the second group of Europeans to come to the interior of E. Africa in the 19th century after the Explorers
- The missionary groups that came to East Africa included, Church Missionary Society (CMS), Roman Catholic Missionaries (RCM), London Missionary Society (LMS), Holy Ghost Fathers, Mill Hill fathers, The Verona Fathers, Universities Mission to Central Africa. (UMCA), Methodists etc.
- The first Missionaries were Krapf and Johann Rebman who worked in Kenya
- The first Missionaries in Uganda were Alexander Mackay and Gold Smith of CMS in 1877
- These were later followed by the Catholic Fathers Lourdé and Brother Amans in 1879
- They came to spread Christianity since according to them, Africans did not have any religions.
- They came to spread western civilization since Africans were believed to be backward and uncivilized.
- They wanted to stop slave trade and slavery after the reports by the early explorers/ travellers and also because slave trade was evil.
- They also wanted to encourage the Africans to participate in legitimate trade after abolishing slave trade.
- Some came to pave way for colonization through softening the hearts of the Africans hence prepare them for colonial rule.
- They also came to spread western education i.e. teach the African people how to read and write.
- In order to answer the call by Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda who sent for the missionaries through HM Stanley. Therefore, the CMS sent C.T. Wilson, Sir Goldsmith and Alexander Mackay.

- Some missionaries were encouraged by the different accounts or reports given by the early travelers or explorers eg H.M.Stanley.
- Some missionaries came to resettle and rehabilitate the freed slaves in East Africa
- They also came to stop the spread of Islam which they blamed for the evil of slave trade.
- Some of the missionaries came because of the success of the earlier explorers ie H.M Stanley, Krapf and Rebman.
- Some of the missionaries had desire for adventure or exploration eg Krapf and Rebman.
- Some came because of Dr. David Livingstone's writings which increased European interest in Africa.
- Some came to complete the work of Dr. Livingstone who had died in 1873.
- Missionaries also wanted to improve on the living conditions of Africans eg by fighting diseases that had made the lives of Africans difficult.
- Missionaries also wanted to create a civil society i.e. to eliminate hostile and backward African cultures and customs eg twins murder, human sacrifice, female circumcision.

PROBLEMS FACED BY CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

What problems did the Christian missionaries face in East Africa?

Explain the problems that were faced by the Christian missionaries in East Africa during the 19th century.

- Many tropical diseases eg malaria, sleeping sickness, typhoid etc often attacked them leading to death of some missionaries.
- Missionaries faced hostile tribes in the interior of East Africa e.g. Banyoro, Yao, Nandi which made their stay in East Africa difficult.
- They were few in number to cover all areas in East Africa (shortage of man power).
- There was rivalry or competition among the Christian groups i.e. the Protestants against Catholics.
- Opposition from slave traders e.g at Mombasa, the slave traders always attacked the CMS mission at Rabai.
- The unfavourable or hot tropical climate of East Africa which didn't favour missionary work.
- Missionaries were also mistaken to be slave traders therefore the East African people resisted them.

- Missionaries lacked proper geographical knowledge of the interior of East Africa i.e. they often failed to trace some of the places in East Africa.
- Some missionaries intervened or involved in the political and judicial affairs of East African tribes which endangered their lives.
- Some of the African Traditional leaders saw missionaries as a threat to their authority eg Mwanga and Kabalega.
- Opposition from the Africans who strongly believed in their traditional religion.
- Shortage of enough funds or capital to finance their activities
- The missionaries also faced the problem of unfaithful porters who often stole their property
- The establishment of mission stations caused opposition from Africans who lost land.
- They faced poor means of communication from East Africa to their mother countries
- There were also poor roads in the interior i.e. no good means of transport.
- They also faced the problem of wild animals e.g. lions, leopards, hyenas, snakes etc.
- Christian missionary practices often conflicted with African traditional practices e.g. Africans wanted polygamy, female circumcision, twin murder, human sacrifices.
- Missionaries lacked enough supplies e.g. food, medicine, clothes, etc
- Problem of thick tropical rain forests which were difficult to cross.
- Poor accommodation i.e. the early missionaries slept in poor houses eg at Natete and Nalukolongo
- Opposition from Arabs who had already introduced Islam.
- Problems of language barrier i.e. could not speak African languages.
- Missionaries suffered problems of mistaken identity i.e. were regarded as people who had come to give military aid.
- Lack of law and order in the interior due to tribal wars (insecurity in the interior)
- Illiteracy of the converts who could not read or write.
- Lack of literature for the converts ie no enough bibles.
- Outbreak of religious wars that endangered the lives of missionaries
- Difficult terrain or relief of East Africa ie high mountains, big rivers and lakes which were difficult to cross.

In conclusion, the problems faced by the Missionaries were political, economic and social in nature.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES TO EAST AFRICA

What were the effects of the coming of missionaries to East Africa?

- Missionaries built hospitals that provided better health services eg Mengo, Rubaga, Namirembe, Nsambya, Kisubi, Lacor.
- They also built schools that provided education eg Namilyango (1902), Gayaza high school (1904), St Marys college Kisubi (1906), Kings College Buddo (1906)
- They promoted the study of Africans' languages e.g. Krapf translated the New Testament into Kiswahili and Alexander Mackay translated the bible into Luganda.
- They spread Christianity in East Africa and many people became converted.
- The missionaries encouraged the abolition of slave trade and slavery in the interior
- They encouraged legitimate trade in East Africa as a substitute to slave trade.
- They introduced plantation agriculture and improved farming methods like use of fertilizers, crop rotation, mixed farming etc.
- They always built roads to open up the interior of East Africa and developed legitimate trade.
- They also opened up mission stations that later developed into towns e.g. Kampala, Bagamoyo, Rabai Mpya, Tabora.
- They introduced new technical skills such as carpentry, brick laying, craft making etc
- They somehow paved way for the European colonization of East Africa.
- They also influenced some of the local or traditional leaders to collaborate with the colonial administrators.
- They improved on the standards of living of the local people by giving them employment, improving on the quality of food etc.
- They divided some African societies along religious lines e.g. Buganda
- They helped to over throw some of the African chiefs like Mwanga and Kabalega. (African political powers were reduced)
- They provided funds to help in the process of colonization e.g. the Church Missionary Society gave money to **IBEACO** to continue operating in Uganda.
- They helped to reduce civil wars in the interior of East Africa.
- They also resettled and rehabilitated freed slaves.
- Missionary education produced pioneer nationalists who led the independence struggle for their countries.

- Their teaching made African political parties to be based on religion e.g. DP for Catholics, UPC for Protestants, KANU for Protestants, KADU for Catholics.

In conclusion, the effects of missionaries in East Africa were political, economic and social.

ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

- Missionaries preached the gospel to convert people.
- They built schools to improve literacy in East Africa.
- They built hospitals to improve health services.
- They fought against slave trade and slavery in East Africa
- They introduced legitimate trade to replace the slave trade
- They taught new languages to East African people e.g. English, Latin, French, German.
- They carried out study of African languages and put them down in writing
- They introduced new methods of agriculture to improve farming
- They also introduced new cash crops to improve agriculture.
- They built roads to improve transport
- They opened up mission stations in the interior.
- They spread western culture to the African people
- They taught the Africans technical skills like carpentry, brick laying, pottery, craft making etc.
- Missionaries encouraged local African leaders to collaborate with colonial administrators
- They divided the local people along religious lines i.e. Protestants, Catholics etc.
- They introduced the printing press
- Missionaries of CMS group gave funds to the IBEACo
- Missionaries tried to stop the spread of Islam.
- They made effort to improve the status of women in Africa.
- They preached and reduced civil wars among Africans
- They introduced new architecture among the Africans

REASONS WHY MISSIONARY WORK WAS SUCCESSFUL IN BUGANDA:

Why was Missionary work in E.Africa Successful?

- Missionaries had wide support from their hom government in Europe.
- They came in large numbers/many Missionary groups hence covered wide areas of E.Africa.
- Different groups concentrated in specific areas which made them successful in such areas.

- They got support from local traditional leaders like Kabaka Muteesa 1.
- The discovery of quinine that greatly reduced death due to Malaria which was the main killer disease in Africa.
- The industrial Revolution generated a lot of funds hence the Missionary groups received enough financial support.
- Improved security in the interior after the introduction of guns.
- Improved transport in the interior due to the presence of trade routes.
- The stopping of Slave trade in E. Africa which made the Africans settled in their homes where the Missionaries met and preached to them.
- The hospitality of Africans towards Foreigners made them welcome and work with the Missionaries
- They got support from the Chartered Companies eg the IBEACO officer Fredrick Lugard helped the Christians to defeat Moslems in Buganda.
- Establishment of Co-ordinated centres for the Missionaries at Mombasa and Entebbe.
- Translation of the Bible into local languages like Kiswahili by Krapf, Luganda by Alexander Mackay which made it easy to read.
- The Massacre/Killing of Christian converts at Namugongo (Uganda Martyrs) also helped to popularize Christianity.
- The provision of formal education lured/persuaded many people to join Christianity
- The drawing of the sketch map of E. Africa by the early Travelers or Explorers which gave good detailed information about the interior.
- Missionaries also had support from the Colonial governments in E.Africa which also protected them.
- Missionaries were also generally determined in their activities which ensured their success
- The discovery and introduction of the printing press which printed different materials increased literature for the converts.
- The giving of gifts by Missionaries convinced many Africans to join Christianity to get gifts.
- The first class of Converts greatly helped the Missionaries to spread Christianity further.
- Role played by the Bombay Africans who were former Slaves from Bombay in India but were freed and brought back to E.Africa where they knew the local language hence acted as interpreters.

- In conclusion, the reasons why the Missionaries in E.Africa were successful were political, social and economic/internal and external.

EFFECTS OF MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA:

What were the effects of missionary activities on the people of East Africa?

How did the activities of the Christian missionaries affect the people of East Africa?

- When they preached the gospel, many people became converted to Christianity.
- They built schools which improved upon literacy e.g. Namilyango college, Gayaza High etc
- There were improved health services after the missionaries constructed hospitals e.g. Mengo, Nsambya etc which reduced death rates due to diseases.
- The abolition of slave trade promoted human dignity and respect for human rights
- They introduced legitimate trade which became an alternative source of living to the people.
- The new languages introduced by the missionaries made communication easy e.g. English, Latin, and French
- They promoted the study of African languages which led to production of more literature for the converts.
- The new methods of agriculture they introduced led to the improved farm yields
- The new cash crops they introduced became sources of income for countries e.g. coffee, cotton, sisal, pyrethrum, rubber etc.
- The mission stations that they set up later developed into towns e.g. Tabora, Bagamoyo, Kampala etc.
- The roads built by missionaries made transport and communication easy.
- They created many employment opportunities to the Africans which improved people's living standards.
- The western culture introduced by the missionaries greatly undermined the African culture.
- The technical skills taught by the missionaries were learnt by the Africans and used to improve upon their lives e.g. carpentry, brick laying, craft making.
- Missionaries paved way for European colonization of East Africa hence removing independence of Africans.
- They influenced some African leaders to collaborate with colonial administrators which made colonization easy.

- Many Africans died because of the religious wars between the Protestants and Catholics.
- The printing press introduced by missionaries made it easy to improve the literature
- The funds they gave to chartered companies made colonization of Africa easy.
- Missionary teaching greatly weakened the African political leaders.
- Spreading of Christianity greatly checked the spread of Islam.
- Missionary teaching produced elites who formed political parties along religious lines
- Missionary education produced pioneer nationalists who fought to liberate their countries.
- They introduced new architecture which improved on the living conditions of the Africans.
- Missionary activities divided Africans along religious lines.
- Missionary preaching reduced civil wars in East Africa
- Through teaching domestic science, missionaries made effort to elevate the status of women in East Africa
- In conclusion, the effects of missionary activities were both positive and negative to the Africans.

ROLE OF MISSIONARIES IN THE COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA

How did the activities of early missionaries lead to the colonization of East Africa?

- The missionary groups that came to East Africa included CMS, RCM, LCM etc
- The missionaries helped in the signing of treaties that were later used to colonize such areas e.g. Bishop Tucker greatly helped in the signing of 1900 Buganda agreement which were used to colonise such areas.
- They identified the hostile tribes and informed their home governments accordingly i.e. they acted as spies hence they came ready to fight such tribes.
- Missionaries set up different infrastructures like roads, which made the movement of colonial masters easy.
- They also opened up medical centres which were used to treat the sick colonial masters e.g. Mengo hence ensuring their health and that of natives.
- They opened up schools which became centres of indoctrination i.e. where Africans were taught to obey whites.
- Missionaries helped to stop slave trade which created conducive or peaceful atmosphere for colonization.

- They also encouraged development of legitimate trade which made a lot of profits that attracted the colonial masters to take over such places
- They called for protection from their home countries when they were attacked by other groups especially during the religious wars which helped the British to take over Buganda and Uganda
- They promoted development of agriculture which became the foundation upon which the colonial economy survived i.e. by selling crops.
- Missionaries also introduced new crops especially coffee in Kenya, cotton in Uganda which the local people grew to generate income for the colonial administration
- They also identified East Africa's economic potential e.g. good climate, fertile soils, minerals etc and reported to their home countries hence increasing their interest in East Africa
- Missionaries spread western cultures and values which enslaved Africans ideologically hence they became easy to colonise.
- Missionaries supported the coming of white settlers to East Africa and these opened up projects that generated revenue to support colonial administration.
- They introduced new languages like English, French, and Latin etc which made communication easy between the colonial masters and local people.
- They funded Chartered Companies which were working on behalf of their home governments eg the CMS gave money to **IBEACO** to continue operating in Uganda for another year before the home government took over.
- They divided the people along religious lines which made it easy for them to be colonized because they had been weakened
- Some missionaries acted as explorers, discovered the navigable rivers, and informed their home governments e.g. Dr. Living stone etc which increased their interest in East Africa
- Missionaries also occupied areas where their home governments had interest hence fulfilled the doctrine of effective occupation i.e. the demand of the Berlin congress of 1834.
- They introduced Christianity which pacified or softened the hearts of Africans towards the coming of whites i.e. love your neighbour.

Why did Kabaka Muteesa I invite Christian Missionaries to Buganda?

Why did Mwanga want to chase the Christian Missionaries from Buganda?

- In 1875, Henry M Stanley visited Muteesa I and had a discussion with him at his palace

- Stanley convinced Muteesa I to write a letter to the Queen of England requesting for missionary work in Buganda.
- In 1877, the first group of missionaries arrived from the Church Missionary Society (CMS) ie Alexander Mackay and Gold Smith
- In 1879, the Roman Catholics arrived in Buganda ie Father Lourdel and Brother Amans.
- He hoped that they would give him guns to strengthen his military position.
- He expected military assistance against his traditional enemy Bunyoro (Kabalega)
- He wanted them to teach his people how to read and write
- He also wanted his people to trade with the Missionaries
- As a friendly diplomatic king, Muteesa I welcomed the missionaries
- He wanted to establish diplomatic ties with their countries of origin
- He wanted modernization and westernization for his people
- He also wanted to teach Christianity to his people
- He also expected gifts in form of clothes, mirrors, glassware

Why did Mwanga want to chase the Christian missionaries from Buganda?

- Mwanga assumed power after the death of his father Mutesa I in 1884
- He was only 18 years and hence inexperienced
- On top of being young, he was erratic, emotional and weak minded.
- He came to power at the time when Christian missionaries and the Muslims were struggling for domination
- Islam was introduced by the Arabs in 1844, Catholicism in 1879, Anglicanism in 1877.
- The rate of conversion to Christianity by the people was alarming
- The fear was worsened when Arabs warned him about his dealings with the missionaries whom they believed were agents of the imperialists.
- He also looked at the missionaries as a threat to his power and authority.
- He was also not diplomatic as his late father.
- He failed to play one group against the other and was unable to contain the pressure from them
- Because of his failure to control the different religious groups, conflicts cropped up among them
- He was equally alarmed by the increased European interests in East Africa
- He had a natural hatred against the missionaries

- The Germans had occupied Tanganyika in 1884 and hence alarmed Mwanga about Europeans and their intentions.
- 1884 – 1885 was a time for Europeans scramble and partition of Africa
- He also failed to establish a good working relationship with the local chiefs.
- Chiefs exploited his weakness and warned him about the Christian missionaries
- He ordered all his subjects not to deal with the missionaries
- When they refused his orders, Mwanga used his authority to execute 3 Church Missionary Society converts in January 1885.
- In November, the same year, he ordered for the murder of Bishop Hannington in Busoga.
- On 3rd June 1886, he ordered the execution of 30 Christian converts in Namugongo.
- For refusing his homosexual advances and giving up their new faith.

THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA 1885 – 1900

What were the causes of the religious wars in Buganda?

Why did the Protestants, Catholics and Muslims go to war in Buganda between 1885 and 1900?

- The religious wars in Buganda were conflicts between the Muslims, Christians and traditional religious groups.
- They were also known as the Waingleza-Wafransa Wars
- They took place between 1885 up to 1900 in Buganda during the reign of Kabaka Mwanga
- The presence of many religious groups in Buganda i.e. Protestants, Muslims, Catholics and traditionalists.
- Each religion above wanted to win the favour of the Kabaka which caused conflicts
- Also each of these religions spoke evil against the other groups in order to win converts.
- Because Christianity condemned traditional religion customs and practices yet many Baganda belonged to the traditional religion
- Because of Kabaka Mwanga's weakness and failure to control the different religious groups.
- Because the Christian groups did not want to be dominated by Muslims.
- The Catholics accused the Protestants that they were influencing Kabaka Mwanga to favour the **IBEACO** yet **IBEACO** was from Britain.

- Also because some leading Catholics said that it was better to fight than being led by the Protestants
- Also because the western religions were brought by rival enemy colonial masters i.e. Britain (Protestants) and France (Catholics)
- Because of religious conflicts in Europe between the Catholics and the Protestants which were extended to the colonies.
- Also because of the killing of the Uganda martyrs at Namugongo on 3/June/1886
- Because of the rise of Mwanga who was arrogant, inconsistent but above all weak.
- Because of the death of Kabaka Muteesa I who was strong and always handled the religious groups wisely.
- Because of differences in teaching by the four groups which caused confusion to Kabaka Mwanga.
- Because of the divisions in religions were extended even to the army that was established by Mwanga.
- It was also because the pages (workers in the royal palace) belonged to different religious groups led by prominent converts i.e. the Catholics by Nyonyintono and Protestants by Apollo Kagwa.
- Because of false rumour that when Mwanga was in exile at Kabula, he was with Alexander Mackay learning Protestantism which annoyed the Catholics.
- Because of mistrust and conflict over division of key offices in Buganda between the groups.
- Because of the arrival of Captain Fredrick Lugard who armed and sided with the Protestants in 1892
- He helped the Protestants to defeat Mwanga and the Catholics.
- In 1894, the British declared a protectorate over Buganda and Uganda
- In 1897, Mwanga and his chiefs protested against the British but in vain
- In August 1897, Mwanga was overthrown and replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa II
- Later, he fled to Lango and joined Kabalega in the struggle against British imperialism
- Unfortunately, the two were captured and exiled to Seychelles Island
- He died in exile in 1903.

COURSE OF THE RELIGIOUS WARS

Describe the course of the religious conflicts in Uganda between 1885 and 1900

- The religious wars were conflicts between Christians, Moslems and traditional religion in Buganda between 1885 and 1900.
- The first Christian missionaries had arrived in Buganda in 1877 i.e. the CMS
- These were followed by the Roman Catholic missionaries in 1879
- The two Christian groups soon started competing for political influence at the Kabaka's court or palace.
- This was the situation which was existing when Mwanga succeeded his father Muteesa I in 1884
- The Arabs and the Moslem group in Uganda took advantage of their long stay in Buganda to warn the young Kabaka Mwanga that the Christian groups wanted to take over his kingdom.
- Kabaka Mwanga responded by punishing those who refused to denounce the new religions.
- It was during this period that Bishop Hannington was killed in Busoga in 1885.
- In 1886, many more Christian converts were burnt at Namugongo
- Sensing more instability, Kabaka Mwanga planned to chase away all the religious groups from Buganda i.e. both Christians and moslems
- However the two groups discovered his plans and combined to over throw Mwanga after which they put Kiwewa as the new King.
- By this time the Moslems were the strongest group but also soon deposed (removed him for refusing to be circumcised).
- They put Kalema as a new King and soon started persecuting the Christians.
- The Catholics fell under the leadership of Nyonyintono while the Protestants were under Apollo Kagwa.
- The Christian groups came back and reinstated (put back in power) Mwanga in 1890 with support of the catholics.
- Also in 1890, Captain Fredrick Lugard arrived in Uganda as representative of **IBEACO**.
- Lugard used the Protestant missionaries to influence Mwanga to sign a treaty which gave the **IBEACO** permission to operate in Uganda.
- Afterwards Lugard armed the Christian missionaries and followed Moslems up to Bunyoro where they had gone to ask for help from Kabalega.
- The Moslems were defeated hence their influence reduced in Uganda.

- Lugard continued to Toro and Ankole and by the time he returned to Buganda, he found the Catholics and Protestants conflicting for influence at the Kabaka's court.
- Mwanga's sympathy lay with the Catholics
- Captain Lugard armed the Protestant missionaries and this was followed by the battle for Mengo which was usually referred to as the Wa-Ingleza-Wa Fransa wars where Wa-Ingleza meant protestants and Wa Fransa meant Catholics
- This conflict was won by the Protestants led by Lugard.
- Another treaty was signed with Mwanga and it marked the beginning of Protestant domination in the politics of Buganda and the whole of Uganda that was later to be formed
- Buganda was divided between the Protestants, Catholics and Muslims i.e. the Protestants took the central counties of Kyadondo, Busiro, Kyagwe and Mawokota.
- The Catholics were given areas of Buddu while the Muslims were pushed to Butambala and Ggomba.
- There was also to be 2 Prime Ministers (Katikiros) i.e. one Catholic and one Protestant.
- However this ended in 1900 when it was declared that the Prime Minister would be Protestant.

EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS WARS

How did the religious wars affect the people of Buganda?

What were the results of these conflicts?

- In 1886, about 30 Christian converts were burnt at Namugongo and these became known as the Uganda martyrs.
- The Christians formed two armed groups to protect themselves and the converts
- By 1890, the missionaries urged or encouraged their home governments to colonise Uganda in order to protect them and their converts leading to colonization of Uganda.
- Schools were opened and run along religious lines (sectarianism) ie Kisubi, Namagunga for Catholics, Buddo, Mengo, Gayaza for protestants.
- Chief offices in Buganda were divided according to religion.
- Kabaka Mwanga was forced into exile from where he eventually died
- Even Kiwewa and Kalema were over thrown by religious groups
- Mwanga became confused and did not know what religion to follow i.e. changed alliance from time to time.

- Some Baganda came to prominence (became well known) e.g. Absalom Sseviiri, Mudiima, Apollo Kagga etc.
- It led to the signing of the 1900 Buganda Agreement in order to stop the conflicts.
- The religious wars greatly reduced the spread of Islam in Uganda.
- It led to the discrimination in the civil service (giving of jobs).
- Buganda was divided between Protestants, Catholics and Moslems
- The Protestants took the central counties like Kyadondo, Busiro etc
- The Catholics were given Buddu while the Moslems were pushed to Ggomba and Butambala
- There were to be two Prime Ministers in Buganda i.e. one Catholic and one Protestant and this ended in 1900 when it was confirmed that the Katikiro was to be a protestant.
- The religious wars increased disunity among the people which had been created by the British indirect rule system.
- The conflicts led to loss of lives of some people
- It ended Buganda's independence or Uganda's Independence as it was colonized by Britain
- It led to dominance of politics by the Protestants
- Christianity and Islam weakened Bugandas' traditional region.
- They led to colonization of Uganda.
- Religions became an important factor in Buganda's politics
- Divided the society and later the whole of Uganda along religious lines.
- Created enmity among the followers of different religions
- The wars were won by the Protestants
- There was destruction of property like banana plantations
- The religious wars increased the spread of Christianity
- They led to displacement of people running away from the conflicts.
- Political parties in Uganda were influenced by religion e.g. DP for Catholics and UPC for Protestants.
- The Catholics and Moslems were forced into a position of inferiority by the British administration.
- There existed enmity between the schools of different religious denominations.

In conclusion, the effects of the religious wars were positive and negative: political, economic and social.

SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

Why did the British and Germans struggle to control East Africa in the 19th Century

- To scramble meant rush or fight over something and partition meant to divide up.
- The European powers that struggled for and partitioned East Africa include Britain (Uganda and Kenya) and German (Tanganyika)
- The reasons for the struggle to control East Africa were social, political and economic, humanitarian.
- It was part of the general struggle that had its roots in Europe itself.
- It was partly because of the defeat of France in the Franco Prussian war of 1870-71.
- The struggle for East Africa was also part of the general scramble for territories in Africa.
- East Africa was seen to be of economic potential ie had a variety of minerals which attracted the European powers
- East Africa would be a possible source of raw materials to feed their industries in Europe.
- East Africa would also act as a consumer market for the goods produced by their industries.
- East Africa would also act as a potential area for investing their surplus capital.
- East Africa was of strategic importance due to the connection between the Suez Canal in Egypt and River Nile in Uganda.
- Because of the activities of men like Carl Peters of the **GEACO** and Fredrick Lugard of the **IBEACO** who came and signed treaties with the African chiefs.
- The scramble was also part of the European desire to dominate others (Jingoism)
- The general desire to spread Christianity also partly contributed to the colonization of East Africa.
- There was also need to re-settle Europe's surplus population
- They had the desire to spread western civilization and education.
- The struggle to control East Africa was also because of the Berlin conference of 1884 -85 where the European countries were given freedom to acquire colonies outside Europe.

- It was also because of the desire to stop slave trade in East Africa which was referred to as an inhuman practice.
- Due to the pressure by missionaries who called for protection from their mother countries.
- The European countries also wanted to develop legitimate trade in East Africa.
- Because of the activities of Otto Von Bismarck who was a chancellor of Germany.

METHODS USED BY THE COLONIAL MASTERS TO ESTABLISH THEIR RULE

Describe the methods used by the colonial masters to establish their rule in the colonies

Explain the methods used by the colonial masters to establish their rule in the colonies

- The colonial masters used a number of methods to extend their rule in the colonies.
- The methods used depended on a given society's attitude or response towards colonial rule.
- Use of treaties i.e. promising protection to such a tribe against their enemies e.g. the Buganda Agreement 1900, Tooro 1900, Ankole 1901 etc
- Use of collaborators i.e. African agents were used to extend European rule.g. Semei Kakungulu , Chief Merere of Sangu against the HeHe.
- Use of Missionaries who preached and softened the hearts of Africans and these eventually became collaborators.
- The Missionaries even convinced Africans to sign treaties which were used to extend colonial rule to such areas.
- Use of explorer's/travellers especially at the start of colonial interest. These established the first contacts between Africans and whites.
- Use of intimidation and threats in order to scare those who wanted to rebel. Those who refused and were captured were hanged, beheaded or exiled i.e. Mwanga and Kabalega were exiled in Sechelles and chief Mkwawa was beheaded.
- Use of military support especially to collaborating tribes to fight their enemies. The British gave military support to Buganda to fight Bunyoro, the Germans gave support to the Sangu to fight the Hehe.
- Building of forts in areas where people were hostile i.e. Between Toro and Bunyoro. Such forts were later used by the colonial military

- Use of traders or trading companies i.e. IBEACo and GEACo. Their agents signed treaties, supplied the first colonial masters, recruited the first colonial armies etc.
- Development of infrastructure for effective occupation e.g. roads, railways, hospitals, schools etc which were used to move, treat sick administrators and train collaborators.
- Signing of agreements among themselves to avoid conflicts e.g. the Anglo German Agreement of 1886 and Anglo German Agreement of 1890 (Heligo land treaty)
- Use of divide and rule where by they encouraged unfriendly tribes to remain hostile to one another e.g. the Baganda and Banyoro etc.
- Use of gifts or rewards to collaborating leaders and tribes e.g. Buganda was given some land taken from Bunyoro for resisting.
- Ineffective rule i.e. in some areas where the colonial master has no economic interests such areas would be neglected until later years. Later in Uganda, the British colonized Lango in 1910, Kumi in 1910 etc.

In conclusion, the methods were political, economic and social.

EFFECTS OF THE PARTITION

- There was loss of independence by African societies that came under foreign rule.
- It encouraged the spread of European culture like worshipping a foreign God, dressing, burying, marrying etc
- It led to exploitation of East Africa's resources to the benefit of the whites e.g. minerals, soils, forests etc.
- It led to the introduction of taxes in order to get revenue for the government e.g. the hut and gun tax.
- It also marked the end of the Long Distance Trade and collapse of commercial empires i.e. that of Mirambo, Nyungu Ya Mawe etc.
- Africans were forced to grow cash crops e.g. coffee, cotton, sisal, tea etc hence moved from subsistence economy to cash economy.
- It increased missionary activities in East Africa which divided the Africans into different religions.

- It led to improvement of infrastructure in order to ease the exploitation of resources i.e. the colonial masters built roads, railways etc.
- There was development of legitimate trade to replace slave trade.
- Africans lost land to the whites e.g. the Kenyan highlands.
- There developed a group of people called collaborators who helped colonial masters to extend colonial rule and benefited from it e.g. Semei Kakungulu etc.
- It led to the coming of the white settlers into East Africa who ended up displacing the Africans from their land e.g. the Kikuyu, Nandi and Masai.
- African leaders who tried to oppose colonial rule were killed e.g. Orkoiyot Koitale Arap Somoei, Kinjikitire Ngwale, Abdallah Mpanda, chief Mkwawa, Abushiri etc.
- It encouraged tribal conflicts and enmity by favouring some tribes against others eg Buganda against Bunyoro, Sangu against Hehe, Masai against Nandi
- It led to the rise of nationalism by Africans as they fought to recover their lost independence. This led to the rise of liberation movements.
- It led to the dividing up and separation of some tribes when the colonial masters put their new boundaries e.g. Luo, Iteso, Samia in Uganda and Kenya, Alur in Uganda and Congo.
- The colonization of East Africa finally ended the conflicts between Britain and Germany over colonies in East Africa.

In conclusion, the effects of the scramble and partition were political, economic and social; positive and negative to the Africans.

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE ANGLO GERMAN CONFLICTS IN EAST AFRICA

-These were conflicts between the British and Germans over colonies in E.Africa

- These took place during the period of the scramble and partition.
- There was conflict between the British East African Association (BEAA) and the German East African Association. (GEAA)
- Over an area of about 300km inland from the coast.
- Both Britain and German wanted to control the resources in that area ie 300km.

- GEAA took over the area yet the BEAA had reached agreement with the Sultan Bargash to trade in the main land.
- German was afraid that the British might join with the British South African company to force her out of Tanganyika.
- Britain was also afraid that German Witu Company might link up with GEACO in Uganda and push them out of Kenya.
- Between 1886 and 1890, there was a race for Uganda.
- In 1890, Carl Peters signed a friendship treaty with Mwanga, this worried the British
- Fredrick Jackson tried to secure a similar treaty but Kabaka Mwanga refused.
- When it was rumoured that the German Commissioner would visit Buganda, the British anxiety increased (heightened)
- Between 1887 and 1889, Mahadists besieged Emin Pasha the Egyptian Equatorial Governor
- Carl Peters heard that Jackson was on the way to relieve the siege, which would mean that the area would be taken over by Britain.
- However, Stanley rescued Emin Pasha before either Peters or Jackson arrived
- In 1888, the IBEACo took over the job of protecting the British interests in East Africa.

HOW WERE THE CONFLICTS SOLVED

- The conflicts led to negotiations between German and Britain
- These negotiations led to the Anglo German agreement of 1886.
- And the Anglo German agreement of 1890
- By 1886 agreement, the Sultans dominion was limited to a 10 mile coastal strip.
- The Sultan also acquired the towns of Brava, Kismayu and Merca.
- The German sphere of influence was to consist of the area beyond the 10 miles coastal strip from R. Ruvuma in the south to R. Uмба on the foothills of mountain Kilimanjaro.
- The British sphere of influence comprised the area north of river Uмба
- Witu in modern Kenya was to be a German enclave.
- But the 1886 agreement did not cater for Uganda which led to another scramble.
- The result was the 1890 agreement (Heligo land treaty) by which Britain got Uganda
- While German received Heligoland Island in Europe in compensation.
- The 10 mile coastal strip reverted to the Germans.

- The Germans gave up Witu to the British.
- Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia were to be under the British
- The line from Umba was extended westwards to across Lake Victoria
- Uganda was declared a British protectorate.
- The Uganda – Tanganyika border was extended westwards to Congo border
- The 1890 agreement virtually solved the conflicts between German and Britain.
- Effective occupation by colonial governments ended the conflict.
- In conclusion, the conflicts were solved through political means of signing agreements between the powers

SYSTEMS OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

INDIRECT RULE

What was indirect rule?

Explain the system used by the British to administer their territories in East Africa

How was the system of indirect rule applied in East Africa?

- The British mainly applied the policy of indirect rule in order to administer their colonies
- This was a system of administration where administration was left in the hands of the traditional rulers/native chiefs.
- The British administrators would pass their orders to the native rulers or native chiefs who would in turn pass over such orders to their subjects.
- The indirect rule of administration meant preservation of the traditional, social-political institutions and their gradual adoption under the direction of British.
- It was a system where the conquered chiefs were used to rule the conquered people.
- It was developed by Sir Fredrick Lugard who explained it in his book called “The Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa” published in 1922.
- Indirect rule was mainly applied in areas with centralized political systems e.g. Buganda
- At the top of the system, was the colonial minister/colonial secretary who reported to the British parliament
- Below the colonial secretary were the Governor Generals who were white men.
- These were responsible for the colonies and reported to the colonial secretary about their areas.
- The colonies were sub divided into provinces under Provincial Commissioners who were white men.
- The provinces were sub divided into districts under district commissioners who were also white men.
- The districts were subdivided into smaller administrative units called counties under county chiefs who were Africans.
- The county chiefs were supposed to maintain law and order
- The counties were subdivided into sub counties under sub county chiefs who were Africans

- The sub counties were again divided into parishes under parish chiefs
- The parishes were divided into sub parishes under sub parish chiefs.
- The sub parishes were divided into villages under village chiefs.
- Under indirect rule, the Africans featured at local government level, while whites acted as supervisors and advisors
- In some areas, some people who had no hereditary claim to power were used ie Buganda agents in Bunyoro, Bairu were used to rule the Bahima and in the North Rwot Amet who never belonged to any royal family was made the chief.
- Some ordinary people with undoubted loyalty to the British were also used as chiefs eg Semei Kakungulu
- Among the duties of the African chiefs included collecting taxes used to develop schools, roads, medical centres; mobilized local people to work on government projects and implemented other colonial policies or government policies.
- The chiefs were given government salaries to make them loyal to the central government
- In most cases the Africans had no real powers but just carried out orders from the whites.
- The local authorities were also financially weak and always depended on the central government
- Where there were no recognized chiefs, the British used direct rule.
- The British would create their own chiefs who were willing to listen to them and imposed them on the people.
- In most cases, humiliating punishments were given out to the chiefs who did not cope up with the demands of the colonialists.
- An example was Rwot Atiker of Pajule who was dropped in a pit latrine when he disagreed with the whites.
- There was a central government council based in Entebbe while district councils were based at the district levels.
- In conclusion, indirect Rule system was well laid from the top to the bottom

WHY THE BRITISH USED INDIRECT RULE

Why did the British use indirect rule in administering their colonies

- Indirect rule was the British system of administration in her colonies.
- It was a system where the conquered chiefs were used to rule the conquered people.

- The system was explained properly by Captain Fredrick Lugard in his book called “The Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa”.
- It was economically cheap i.e. the African chiefs were not paid much money for the work they did.
- The British did not have enough man power therefore had to rely on native chiefs and young people with missionary education.
- There was an already established system of administration with chiefs in many areas hence the British decided to use them.
- The British admired the Buganda system which fitted well hence decided to use it.
- Because the local rulers and chiefs got ready obedience from their people and were greatly respected.
- The British feared opposition or resistance from the Africans. Indirect rule would appear as if the orders came from the fellow Africans.
- The native chiefs would act as shock absorbers in case of problems like rebellions.
- Because the native chiefs understood their people better i.e. always lived with them and understood their problems.
- The British wanted to preserve the traditional political institutions of the Africans to some level hence decided to use local chiefs
- The British also respected the social setup of many societies and wanted to preserve it i.e. the local courts, laws and customs.
- Also because the system of indirect rule had been used elsewhere and worked well i.e. In India and Nigeria.
- The British discovered that each tribe in Uganda had its own language hence indirect rule would solve problems of language barrier.
- The British also argued that the system was a way of rewarding societies that had cooperated i.e. leave them to remain with their institutions and chiefs.
- The British wanted to look unique or different from other colonial masters i.e. the Germans who used Direct Rule and the French who used Assimilation policy
- The British said that the system would help Africans learn and develop their leadership skills.

- The system was generally efficient because the African chiefs worked very hard to please the whites.
- Also because many areas were far from the center and had poor roads (transport network) hence the system solved the problems of transport and communication.
- Some of the areas were affected by dangerous diseases or vectors i.e. Mosquitoes and tsetse flies and Africans were considered immune to such problems

EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE

- It created a class of ambitious people who wanted to be recognized by the white masters eg Semei Kakungulu, Nuwa Mbaguta Apollo Kaggwa etc
- It encouraged self centered thinking (tribal thinking) among the people of Uganda ie it encouraged tribalism
- The collaborators were rewarded and they acquired a lot of wealth especially land.
- It encouraged Buganda to develop separatists tendencies/wanting to break away from the rest of Uganda.
- It enabled the British to effectively exploit Uganda's resources.
- The system saved Uganda from becoming a white settler colony.
- Some services like education were greatly neglected.
- The system of indirect rule encouraged the introduction of religions in the politics of Uganda.
- The system encouraged conflicts between the tribes in Uganda especially Buganda and Bunyoro.
- The system delayed the growth of nationalism in Uganda because the native chiefs remained happy with their small offices
- The system greatly reduced the speed of spread of Islam because mainly favoured Christians.
- The system demoralized some chiefs because they could be caned and humiliated before their subjects by their white masters.
- The system also dehumanized the African chiefs who were given corporal punishments eg Rwot Atiker of Pajule who was thrown in a pit latrines.
- In conclusion, the effects of indirect rule were political, social and economic

THE GERMANY SYSTEM OF DIRECT RULE

Why did the Germans apply direct rule as their system of administration

- ✚ Direct rule was the system of administration where the Germans themselves administered Africans or appointed their own chief to act as administrators.
- ✚ Under this system the traditional chiefs lost their posts and power was given to German agents called Akidas and Jumbes
- ✚ The system was started and popularised by Carl Peters
- ✚ The Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively control and administer their colony
- ✚ Also because the Germans suffered some early rebellions or resistances hence decided to use the harsh Akidas and Jumbes to tame the Africans.
- ✚ Also because the Germans had used force to capture many parts of Tanganyika hence they had to use force to maintain them.
- ✚ Because direct rule would help them effectively exploit and benefit from African resources.
- ✚ The Germans also believed that direct rule was the only effective system of administration
- ✚ The Germans were a proud race hence used the system to stand high above the Africans i.e. never wanted to share administration with Africans.
- ✚ The Germans wanted to impose their superior culture over the Africans.
- ✚ The Germans claimed that they had enough man power to employ in all departments hence no need to employ native chiefs.
- ✚ The Germans were also being threatened by the British in Tanganyika hence decided to use direct rule.
- ✚ Also because the Germans were less experienced in colonial administration i.e. just got involved in the 1880's.
- ✚ Germans believed in the Berlin conference principle of effective occupation which principle needed Direct rule.
- ✚ The German government also wanted to create employment for their people.
- ✚ The Germans also feared to use a system that was being used by their enemies the British i.e. Indirect rule.
- ✚ Germans lacked experience in tropical countries and did not trust local rulers in Africa thus decided to use Direct Rule.

- ✚ There were no traditional chiefs in many societies in Tanganyika/lacked centralized kingdoms that would produce enough chiefs to be used in administration.
- ✚ Even where they existed, they were not powerful enough to be trusted with colonial administration.
- ✚ Bismack's policy of blood and iron encouraged them to use Direct Rule.
- ✚ Germans wanted to build a strong Empire in Africa.

HOW THE SYSTEM WAS APPLIED

Describe the German system of administration in Tanganyika

- ✚ The German government took over the administration of Tanganyika from the GEACO in 1891
- ✚ Also because of the Berlin conference of 1884-5, the German government had wide powers over the colony.
- ✚ The government appointed a minister in charge of the affairs of all German colonies
- ✚ At the top of the administration was a German governor with his headquarters at Dar-es- salaam.
- ✚ At first, the governor would be a soldier
- ✚ The German governor in Tanganyika was always responsible to the colonial minister.
- ✚ In 1904, the governor's council was set up to advise the governor.
- ✚ The territory was divided into districts and by 1914, there were 22 districts.
- ✚ Each district was headed by a district commissioner who was a white.
- ✚ Two of the districts i.e. Iringa and Mahenge were under military control for being rebellious
- ✚ The district officers collected the taxes and appointed and dismissed the African chiefs in the district.
- ✚ The district officers presided over the courts of law and administered punishments
- ✚ The district officers also formed and commanded a small police force to ensure law and order.
- ✚ At county level, the Germans appointed the Akidas who would be in charge of ensuring law and order and collecting taxes for the government.
- ✚ The Germans were inexperienced in colonial rule because they had just begun to acquire colonies.
- ✚ The Germans aimed at making Tanganyika to make profits to meet the costs of administration.
- ✚ The Germans therefore applied direct rule to meet such aims
- ✚ They used forced labour on government projects like road construction, cotton growing etc

- ✚ However the Africans were paid less for their labour.s
- ✚ At the village level, the Jumbes were in charge and would also be appointed by Germans.
- ✚ The African native chiefs were replaced by the German personnel and their agents
- ✚ The German settlers greatly influenced official government policy against the Africans.
- ✚ In a few areas, the Germans used African chiefs to govern the districts i.e. among the Chagga.
- ✚ German administration was generally brutal, cruel and harsh.
- ✚ The Germans were generally arrogant and always isolated themselves from the Africans i.e. they lived in a closed community.
- ✚ The Germans, Arabs and Swahili, Akidas and Jumbes generally disrespected the African chiefs, African tradition and culture.

EFFECTS OF DIRECT RULE

- ✚ It led to outbreak of rebellions against the harsh Akidas and the Jumbes eg Maji Maji rebellion
- ✚ The African traditional rulers lost their authority which was given to the Akidas and the Jumbes
- ✚ It made the Africans to hate Germans because of their harshness
- ✚ The Africans were subjected to different forms of exploitation.
- ✚ It led to the heavy taxation of Africans which left them poor
- ✚ The Africans were subjected to heavy labour on white farms and public projects.
- ✚ The Africans lost their political independence to Germans
- ✚ Direct rule led to the breakdown of tribal and cultural institutions like families.
- ✚ It led to loss of lives due to rebellions.
- ✚ It led to forced growing of cash crops especially cotton
- ✚ It led to destruction of property especially crops hence famine.
- ✚ Famine also increased because Africans were forced to grow only cash crops and because of the German scorched earth policy.
- ✚ German rule made the Africans live in fear and panic.
- ✚ It led to widespread discontent against the Akidas, Jumbes and Germans at large.
- ✚ It divided Africans into collaborators and resisters.
- ✚ Increased poverty due to heavy taxation of Africans.
- ✚ Africans lost most of their fertile land which was given to German settlers.
- ✚ The Germans introduced forced cultivation of crops especially cotton

- ✚ The Germans developed infrastructure like roads and railways to encourage exploitation of African resources.
- ✚ It Led to the rapid spread of Christianity except at the coast.
- ✚ It encouraged the spread of western civilization by building schools and churches.
- ✚ The Africans and Arab traders were outcompeted by German traders.
- ✚ There was wide spread insecurity as a reaction against direct rule
- ✚ It encouraged the growth of African nationalism i.e. the desire of people to be free from foreign rule (people started organizing themselves into movements to struggle for independence).
- ✚ African traders were phased out of trade like the Nyamwezi, Hehe
- ✚ German direct rule in Tanganyika came to an end in 1918 when the Germans were defeated in World War I.
- ✚ In 1904, the Direct Rule policy was abandoned and the Germans resorted to Indirect Rule.
- ✚ In conclusion, the effects of Direct Rule were largely negative to the Africans social political and economic.

CHANGES INTRODUCED IN TANGANYIKA BY THE BRITISH

What changes did the British introduce in Tanganyika after 1920?

- ❖ Tanganyika became a Mandated Territory of the British in 1920 under the League of Nations.
- ❖ The first British governor was Sir Horace Byatt
- ❖ He took on German administration as he found it
- ❖ The major British concern was to set the economy back on its feet again after the destruction of World War I.
- ❖ The barriers set up between the rulers and the ruled remained.
- ❖ Sir Donald Cameron (1925-31) as a British governor established indirect rule
- ❖ He established the Native Authority Ordinance of 1926 where by the African leaders were empowered to collect taxes, administer justice and carry out some executive tasks.
- ❖ In 1926, he established the Tanganyika Legislative Council where by the settlers were put in the government and other communities to work on behalf of the government.
- ❖ Africans were limited to the local councils and this later provoked the young mission educated elites against colonial rule.

- ❖ The British settlers found it hard to get African labour and when they obtained it, it was very expensive.
- ❖ The government fixed wages to safeguard the Africans i.e. Masters and Servants Ordinance.
- ❖ Many settlers went to Kenya hence the settlers problem in Tanganyika was reduced
- ❖ Many Africans continued to produce cotton and coffee on their shambas
- ❖ New roads were built and the old ones were extended, other railways lines were constructed to help communication with Kenya.
- ❖ In 1925, they set up the department of Education to direct and finance the education system in cooperation with the missionaries.
- ❖ A new system emerged where by Europeans controlled central administration. This was seen later by the Africans as a means to prevent political development of the Africans.
- ❖ Land relocation and soldier settlement schemes were set up
- ❖ The land ordinance of 1923 was allocated on a one(1) year lease.
- ❖ The British put slavery to an end in Tanganyika in 1920.
- ❖ In conclusion, the changes introduced by the British were political, social and economic

REACTION TO COLONIAL RULE

- ❖ The imposition of colonial rule led the African societies to react especially because of the loss of independence
- ❖ The Africans reacted either by resisting or collaboration
- ❖ Among the collaborators included Omukama Kasagama of Tooro, Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda etc.
- ❖ Among the resisters included Abushiri, Kabalega of Bunyoro, chief Mkwawa of the Hehe, chief Awich of Payera, chief Kingikitire Ngwale, Kabaka Mwanga.

ABUSHIR REBELLION OR RESISTANCE 1888-1891

Explain the causes of the Abushir rebellion.

Why did the coastal Arabs rise against the Germans in Tanganyika?

- ❖ The rebellion took place between 1888 and 1891 along the coast of Tanganyika.
- ❖ It was also known as the Coastal revolt/ Arab revolt/ the first revolt against colonial rule.
- ❖ It was organized against German imperialism mainly due to loss of independence by Africans

- ❖ It was because of the dismissal of the Jumbes and Akidas who were Africans serving in the Germany administration.
- ❖ Also because of the harsh treatment of the Africans by the Germans
- ❖ Because of religious abuse i.e. the Germans would enter mosques with their shoes and dogs.
- ❖ The Germans had forced the Arabs out of the middle man's position in the coastal trade.
- ❖ Because of the loss of land caused by the introduction of new land laws
- ❖ The Germans wanted to stop slavery which was the back bone of the economy of the coastal people.
- ❖ The Africans hated exploitation of minerals and other resources by the Germans.
- ❖ The Germans had taken over the responsibility of collecting import duties or import taxes
- ❖ Disrespect of the culture and customs of the Arabs by the Germans
- ❖ The rise of the Abushiri and Bwana Heri who provided leadership
- ❖ Because of forceful cultivation of crops under severe conditions aimed at supplying the Germans with raw materials.
- ❖ The German administrators were generally harsh or brutal against the Africans.
- ❖ Because of forced labour on government projects.
- ❖ The African chiefs i.e. Akidas and Jumbes were always publically flogged or caned
- ❖ The coastal Arabs opposed the 1888 agreement where the sultan of Zanzibar sold African coastal lands to the Germans
- ❖ Some of the Arabs and African chiefs had lost their traditional authority to the Germans which they hated.
- ❖ The Arabs and Swahili wanted to protect the economic power.
- ❖ The Germans had put heavy taxes on the traders and local people i.e. hut tax, poll tax, inheritance tax etc.
- ❖ Coastal people became suspicious of the increased number of German settlers in their areas.
- ❖ The taxes were collected using harsh and brutal methods by the Germans
- ❖ The GEACO had started confiscating Arab houses.
- ❖ Even the other property of the Arabs and Swahili was being taken over by the Germans which hurt the Arabs and Swahili.

- ❖ The GEACO had put restrictions on Arab ownership of land and other property.
- ❖ The Germans drunk and slept with the wives of the coastal Arabs and Swahili (adultery)

COURSE/ORGANISATION OF THE ABUSHIRI REBELLION

- ❖ It was the first and earliest resistance against German rule on Tanganyika.
- ❖ It took place along the coast of Tanganyika between 1888 and 1891
- ❖ The rebellion broke out on 8th August, 1888 when the Germans arrived and tried to establish themselves in the area.
- ❖ They started on the coastal town of Pangani and later spread to other areas.
- ❖ The rebellion was led by Abushiri Bin salim who was an outstanding trader and Bwana Heri.
- ❖ The Arabs refused the raising of the German flag in their area and rioted against the Germans.
- ❖ The rebellion quickly spread to the other coastal towns of Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Tanga, Mukindani etc.
- ❖ Some African tribes joined the rebellion like the Bondei and Zigua.
- ❖ The Germans were caught unaware hence suffered heavy early losses.
- ❖ The GEACO officials were defeated and chased out of most of the coastal towns.
- ❖ By October 1888, the GEACO officials were besieged or surrounded in Bagamoyo and Dar-es salaam.
- ❖ General Von Wisman was sent from Germany to stop the rebellion
- ❖ The Germans were helped by Zulu, Somali, Nubian and Turkish troops.
- ❖ Von Wisman first captured pangani and later turned to Dar es salaam
- ❖ The rebellion soon begun to crumble and Abushir asked for peace
- ❖ Abushir retreated to the interior where he hired Maviti and Ruga Ruga fighters
- ❖ However the Mavit were mainly interested in looting since they were just mercenaries
- ❖ On 15 December 1889, Abushiri was betrayed by Jumbe Magaya of Usagara who reported him to the Germans
- ❖ Abushiri was captured and hanged at Bagamoyo.
- ❖ Abushiri had used Islam to mobilise the people against the Germans
- ❖ He also used conventional warfare at first to fight the Germans
- ❖ However, Abushiri later turned to guerrilla warfare after moving from the coast (Hit and run)
- ❖ Abushiri's fighters mainly used old fashioned guns, bows and arrows, spears and clubs

- ❖ On the other hand, the Germans used machine guns and bombs
- ❖ The Germans also applied the scorched earth policy
- ❖ In April 1890 Bwana Heri also surrendered to the Germans
- ❖ By January 1891 the Abushiri rebellion had been crushed
- ❖ The German government took over power and replaced the GEACO as new rulers of German East Africa

❖ **EFFECTS OF THE ABUSHIRI REBELLION**

- ❖ Abushiri and the coastal Arabs, Swahili and Africans were defeated by the Germans
- ❖ It led to loss of lives on both sides
- ❖ There was destruction of property whereby many buildings were destroyed
- ❖ It led to outbreak of famine due to the scorched earth policy
- ❖ It led to outbreak of diseases which killed more people in the coastal towns
- ❖ Peace eventually returned to the coastal towns after a long period of political upheavals/instability
- ❖ The defeat of Abushiri rebellion opened up East Africa for colonization
- ❖ The sultan of Zanzibar recognized German ownership over the coastal towns
- ❖ It also taught the tribes of Northern Tanganyika not to bother resisting against the Germans.
- ❖ The coastal towns and the interior tribes lost their independence
- ❖ It made the German government realize the weakness of company rule (That chartered companies were weak to administer colonies)
- ❖ The German government therefore took over direct control of the coastal towns and Tanganyika from the G.E.A.CO.
- ❖ The Germans were forced to change their system of administration i.e. started using some of the traditional rulers in their administration
- ❖ The Germans started training some local people to help in the administration of the area
- ❖ The Abushiri rebellion encouraged outbreak of other future rebellions e.g. The Hehe resistance, Nandi resistance and Maji Maji rebellion
- ❖ In conclusion, the effects of the Abushiri rebellion were mainly negative to the Africans.
- ❖ **WHY THE ABUSHIRI REBELLION FAILED (Problems faced by Abushiri)**
- ❖ **Why was Abushiri defeated during the rebellion?**

❖ **Why did the Abushiri rebellion fail?**

❖ **What problems did Abushiri face during his rebellion?**

- ❖ Lack of military training for Abushiri himself and his fighters i.e. Abushiri was just a trader and not a soldier.
- ❖ The Germans had superior weapons compared to the Africans or the Arabs.
- ❖ There was lack of a united command i.e. many of the coastal towns fought independently hence became easily defeated.
- ❖ There was lack of effective coordination among the fighting groups
- ❖ There was lack of unity i.e. Abushiri was betrayed by Jumbe Magaya of Usagara.
- ❖ Lack of the spirit of nationalism among the coastal Arabs and other African groups at the coast.
- ❖ Abushiri's army was not big enough compared to the large force of the Germans.
- ❖ Abushiri used Mercenary Ruga Ruga and Maviti who were not dependable
- ❖ However, the hired mercenaries did not know why they were fighting
- ❖ The Germans used ruthless Zulu, Somali, Nubian and Turkish troops.
- ❖ In the interior, Abushiri was cut off from trade and his supply of guns.
- ❖ Also in the interior, Abushiri had no followers because he was new in the area.
- ❖ Acts of betrayal by some Africans who supported the Germans e.g. the Zigua under their chief Mkubwa.
- ❖ Some coastal towns and tribes quickly gave in or surrendered to the Germans which weakened the resistance.
- ❖ Poor fighting tactics used by the Arabs i.e. Direct Confrontation, open warfare etc.
- ❖ Divisions quickly developed among the fighters or coastal people e.g. the Swahili just wanted to regain their independence (they did not want either the Germans or the Sultan of Zanzibar to rule them.)
- ❖ The rebellion lacked a national outlook and was taken to be just an Arab revolt /coastal affair.
- ❖ The Arabs who were mainly traders just wanted to protect their economic interest and they were not ready for a long war which would disturb their trade.
- ❖ Outbreak of famine due to the German scorched earth policy made many people to surrender.
- ❖ The coastal Arabs and Africans lacked a strong economy to sustain a long war (poverty)

- ❖ Topography or relief along the coast did not favour the rebellion ie there were no forests or places to hide.
- ❖ The Germans had strong determination to crush or defeat the rebellion.
- ❖ The Germans use cruel methods to suppress the rebellion which instilled fear among many coastal fighters.
- ❖ General Von Wisman quickly organized war and caught Abushiri unprepared.
- ❖ The arrest or capture and killing of Abushiri himself greatly demoralized the coastal fighters
- ❖ Lack of leadership especially after the hanging or killing of Abushiri
- ❖ The surrender of Bwana Heri greatly weakened the rebellion.
- ❖ The cruelty of the coastal leaders against Africans who refused to participate in the rebellion also partly undermined support.
- ❖ In conclusion, the reasons for failing of the Abushiri rebellion were political, social and economic/internal and external.

THE MAJI MAJI REBELLION 1905 – 1907

What led to the outbreak of the Maji maji rebellion of 1905 - 1907?

Why did the people of southern Tanganyika rebel against the Germans between 1905 – 1907?

- ✚ Maji Maji was an African revolt against German colonial rule in Southern Tanganyika.
- ✚ The word “Maji Maji” referred to the magic water that was believed to give protection from German bullets and also commit the fighters to fight without fear.
- ✚ It was Bokero Kinjikitire Ngwale who provided the magic water to encourage the fighters ie He lived at Ngarambe around river Rufigi.
- ✚ It was because of the replacement of the traditional rulers with harsh Akidas and Jumbes who were Arabs and Swahili and hated by the people.
- ✚ Also because of German arrogance i.e. they left their dogs to enter Mosques which annoyed Moslem Africans.
- ✚ Because of the introduction of heavy taxes which the people did not want.
- ✚ Because of the harsh or cruel methods used by the Germans to collect taxes.
- ✚ Because of unsuccessful cotton schemes introduced by the Germans in order to get raw materials for their industries.

- ✚ Because the growers of cotton were given very little money e.g. 35 cents per year.
- ✚ Because of the introduction of forced labour on the communal farms introduced by the Germans.
- ✚ Also because of the desire to regain their lost independence.
- ✚ Because of the harsh way or cruelty towards the Africans who were working on the plantations of the whites.
- ✚ Lack of respect for local chiefs i.e. they would be caned or flogged in public.
- ✚ Because of loss of land where the Germans took African lands by force (land alienation)
- ✚ Lack of respect for local customs i.e. the German mercenary soldiers committed adultery with the Ngindo women.
- ✚ Also because the Germans were generally harsh and cruel in their administration of the local people.
- ✚ Because of the introduction of Christianity which under mined the African culture.
- ✚ The Ngoni joined because of the Boma massacre of 1897 where their leaders and many others people were killed by German soldiers.

COURSE/ORGANISATION OF THE REBELLION

Describe the course of the Maji Maji revolt of 1906 – 1907

- ✚ Maji Maji was an African rebellion against German rule in Southern Tanganyika.
- ✚ The rebellion involved several tribes e.g. Matumbi, Pogoro, Zaramo, Ngindo etc.
- ✚ The rebellion started in the areas in of the Matumbi hills in 1905 when the Matumbi chased out the hated Akidas and Jumbes.
- ✚ It was also sparked off when the Pogoro at Kitope refused to pick cotton and instead uprooted it
- ✚ The rebellion spread quickly to the other cotton producing areas around the Rufigi valley ie Uluguru, Mahenge, up to the Kilombero valley (it spread like a wild fire)
- ✚ The Ngindo, Mbunga, Pogoro and Ngoni were brought together by their traditional religion called Kolero cult.
- ✚ The African tribes used a secret system of communication known as Jujila.
- ✚ Kinjikitire Ngwale encouraged unity of his fighters by getting water from river Rufigi and mixed it with sorghum and millet.

- ✚ The magic water (mixture) was to protect the African fighters from the German bullets and also give them courage.
- ✚ German plantations, mission stations, administration quarters (Bomas) and swahili shops were attacked
- ✚ At first the Africans used surprise attacks when they invaded the German quarters at Mahenge, Iringa and Songea.
- ✚ The Germans got re-enforcements from the Zulu, Sudanese and Swahili.
- ✚ The German re- enforcements were led by Major Van Wissman
- ✚ The Africans were armed with magic water, spears, bows and arrows and stones.
- ✚ However the magic water didn't work and many African fighters were killed and the leaders executed.
- ✚ The Germans on the other hand used machine guns and bombs.
- ✚ The Germans used the scorched earth policy.
- ✚ The Germans destroyed the strength of African fighters by burning houses, crop farms, granaries or food stores and anything of value.
- ✚ The Africans resorted to guerilla warfare after their defeat at the battle of Ureka.
- ✚ The Africans were finally defeated by the Germans in 1907.

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION

How did this rebellion affect the people of Southern Tanganyika?

What were the effects of this rebellion on the people of Tanganyika?

- ✚ The Africans were defeated by the Germans.
- ✚ There was great loss of lives i.e. about 75,000 people were killed
- ✚ Crops were destroyed hence outbreak of famine in the area which became known as Fuga Fuga.
- ✚ The Africans stopped using violence and tried other means to regain independence
- ✚ The Germans stopped taking Africans for granted.
- ✚ The Germans also changed their methods of administration
- ✚ Corporal punishments by the Germans were stopped.
- ✚ The Africans were now encouraged to grow crops on their own farms and not forced.
- ✚ There was wide spread destruction of property ie houses, crop gardens etc
- ✚ The rebellion led to displacement of people in southern Tanganyika.

- ✚ The white settlers' demands for forced labour were reduced or controlled.
- ✚ Education was improved where it existed and introduced where it never existed.
- ✚ The white settlers who mistreated Africans would also be punished
- ✚ Africans lost confidence and respect in their traditional rulers.
- ✚ The Africans who collaborated with the Germans were rewarded.
- ✚ Tanganyika was divided into districts and rebellious districts put under military leaders
- ✚ Acquiring of land by the Africans became very difficult.
- ✚ The Maji Maji rebellion encouraged future nationalists in Tanganyika ie inspired growth of nationalism.
- ✚ The Africans lost trust in their traditional religions hence many joined Islam and Christianity.
- ✚ Hatred developed between the resisting tribes (resistors) and those that did not resist (collaborators) e.g. Nyamwezi and Hehe.
- ✚ In conclusion, the effects of the Maji Maji rebellion were mainly negative to the Africans but also political, social and economic.

THE HEHE RESISTANCE

What were the causes of the Hehe resistance in 1891- 1898

Explain the causes of chief Mkwawa's resistance against the Germans

- The Hehe lived in Southern Tanganyika and greatly resisted colonial rule.
- Their resistance was led by Chief Mkwawa
- They wanted to protect their independence which the Germans wanted to erode.
- The Hehe wanted to protect their land which the Germans had started grabbing (taking by force) i.e. land alienation.
- Also because the Hehe had a strong standing army which they thought that couldn't be defeated by any other army or force.
- Because the Germans were trying to stop the Hehe from taxing the caravan traders which was a major source of income to the Hehe.
- Because the Germans wanted to stop the Hehe imperialism ie Germans were stopping the Hehe from taking the neighbours land.
- Because the Germans disrespected the Hehe culture and tradition and called it backward

- The Hehe wanted to protect their position and control over the long distance trade route which the Germans had started claiming.
- Because the Germans always condemned the African traditional systems and practices calling them satanic and barbaric.
- Also because the Germans had killed the Hehe diplomatic envoys (messengers) who had been sent to negotiate peace with the Germans
- Because of the influence of earlier resistances at the coast/Abushiri rebellion.
- Also because of chief Mkwawa's character i.e. he was arrogant, big headed and generally unpredictable.
- Because the Hehe expected support from chief Chambruma of the Ngoni and chief Isike of Tabora / Nyamwezi.
- Because the Hehe fighters had helped some African prisoners to escape from the Germans at Usagara.
- Because German missionaries always threatened to stop slave trade which was a profitable business to the Hehe.
- Because the Germans were generally harsh and always under looked the local people
- Because the Hehe leader chief Mkwawa had refused to go to the coast where the Germans had invited him and instead sent messengers

COURSE OF THE HEHE RESISTANCE

- The Hehe resistance was led by their chief Mkwawa
- The Hehe resisted German imperialism and wanted to maintain their independence.
- The Hehe waged persistent raids against their neighbours
- They also asked for taxes from the caravan traders which annoyed the Germans
- The German forces on the other hand were led by Von Wisman whom the Hehe hated
- In 1890, chief Mkwawa closed the trade route between Bagamoyo and Tabora
- The Hehe sought alliance with chief Isike of the Nyamwezi.
- In 1891, the Hehe had their first clash with the Germans
- The Hehe defeated a big German force of about 100 men.
- In October 1892, the Hehe destroyed a large commercial caravan having some Germans.

- The Hehe also attacked the German garison or headquarters at Kilosa and killed all the occupants.
- The Hehe chief Mkwawa setup his headquarters at Kalenga.
- In 1894, a German force led by captain John Von Prince attacked Kalenga but chief Mkwawa escaped
- The Hehe attempted to ambush the Germans at Imange as they returned to the coast but failed.
- Between 1894 – 1898, the Hehe engaged in guerilla warfare against the Germans.
- Due to the long period of war, small groups of Hehe warriors started surrendering.
- In 1898, the Hehe leader Mkwawa was finally cornered.
- In order to avoid being captured, Mkwawa committed suicide
- His head was cut off by the Germans and taken to German.
- It was however returned to the Hehe people in 1954 after the defeat of the Germans in World War II.

EFFECTS OF HEHE RESISTANCE

- The Hehe were defeated by the germans
- The Hehe lost their independence to the Germans.
- Many people were killed hence loss of lives.
- There was wide spread depopulation of the area.
- There was wide spread destruction of property ie crop farms, houses, food stores (granaries) etc.
- There was outbreak of famine due to the abandoning of agriculture by the people due to the war.
- Trade was greatly disturbed especially along the central trade route
- The Hehe learnt a lesson ie not to bother fighting the Germans again hence even never participated in the Maji Maji rebellion.
- The germans also learnt a lesson that Africans should not be taken for granted because some tribes were very strong.
- The defeat of the Hehe greatly scared other tribes that wanted to resist German rule hence did not bother to resist. e.g. Nyamwezi.
- After defeating the Hehe the Germans dissolved their council of advisors

- After shooting himself, Mkwawa's head was cut off and taken to German where it was kept in a Museum.
- The Hehe continued demanding for the head of their leader until it was returned to them in 1954.
- There was displacement of people.
- There was economic decline of the Hehe as they lost control of trade in the area.
- In conclusion, the effects of the Hehe rebellion were mainly negative to the Africans but also political, social and economic

WHY THE HEHE WERE DEFEATED

Why were the Hehe defeated by the Germans?

Why did the Hehe resistance fail?

What problems did Mkwawa face during the his resistance?

- There was lack of military training for the Hehe fighters
- The weapons used by the Hehe were inferior compared to those of the Germans ie the Hehe used spears, bows and arrows and old fashioned guns.
- There was lack of a strong standing army by the Hehe
- The Hehe army was not good enough compared to the large force mobilized by the Germans.
- The army of the Germans was well trained and equipped compared to that of the Hehe.
- The Germans were strongly determined to defeat the rebellious Hehe and to colonise Tanganyika.
- The storming or attacking and burning of Mkwawa's capital and fort of Kalenga also greatly weakened the Hehe resistance.
- The use of cruel methods by the Germans in order to stop the rebellion also created a lot of fear among the Hehe ie scorched earth policy made it easy for the Hehe to be defeated.
- The Hehe resistance took place at a difficult time of the scramble and partition of East Africa.
- The influence of the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885 which called upon the European countries to cooperate during the scramble hence the British helped the Germans with soldiers.
- The Germans used ruthless mercenaries i.e. Zulu, Somalis, Nubians etc
- There was a long period of drought followed by diseases which weakened the Hehe.
- Outbreak of famine due to the German scorched earth policy made many of the Hehe fighters to surrender.
- Mkwawa himself experienced increasing poor health ie it is said that he had developed an unstable mind.
- Lack of a strong economy to sustain a long war i.e. the Hehe were poor to fight the rich Germans.
- The Hehe generally suffered from an inferiority complex.
- Poor fighting tactics used by the Hehe especially open war and direct confrontation in many places made it easy for the Germans to defeat them.

- Poor planning of the war by Mkwawa i.e. he mainly concentrated on protecting his capital and quickly abandoned other areas to the Germans.
- Divisions quickly developed among the Hehe with some wanting to continue with the war and others wanting it to stop
- The rebellion also took a long time hence leaving many Hehe fighters either killed or wounded.
- The Germans used intimidation methods i.e. cut off Mkwawa's head which greatly scared the Hehe fighters forcing them to eventually surrender.
- In conclusion, the reasons for failure Hehe resistance were mainly political, social and economic.

THE NANDI RESISTANCE 1895-1906

What were the causes of the Nandi Resistance?

Why did the Nandi rise against the British in Kenya

- The Nandi belonged to the Kalenjin Nilotic group of people and occupied the escarpment west of the Uasin Gishu plateau in Kenya.
- The Nandi resisted the British attempt to establish colonial rule in their area for 11 years
- The Nandi disliked British interference and wanted to be independent from foreign control.
- Also because they never wanted the British or any other white to cross their land.
- The Nandi thought that they were militarily superior because of their long experience in raiding over the neighboring tribes.
- The Nandi believed in their cultural superiority hence wanted to protect their culture.
- The British arrived claiming to be superior which violated the Nandi integrity hence the Nandi wanted to chase them away.
- Also because of the cloth and colour of the British that resembled Nandi female devils and had to be chased away.
- Due to the prophesy of the Nandi religious leader called Kimnyole and later their military leader called Orkoiyot.
- Their prophet had prophesied the coming of the iron snake which turned out to be the railway which would pass their land and remove their independence.
- The Nandi also resisted because of the British settlers desire to occupy their land through the forced peace treaty of Kipture.
- They also resisted because they were being forced into reserves out of their fertile lands.

- Also because the British were interfering with the profitable Nandi trade in Ivory and slaves.
- Also because the Nandi neighbours i.e. Masai and Luyia who were great enemies of the Nandi had collaborated with the British.
- Because the Nandi had killed PeterWest who was a British trader and envoy (ambassador) who was trying to cross Nandi land.
- The Nandi were also encouraged by other earlier rebellions especially the Abushiri resistance and the Hehe rebellion.
- The British had killed the Nandi Orkoiyot called Koitlél Arap Samoei in a shameful incident which greatly annoyed the Nandi who decided to resist.

COURSE OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE

- It started in 1895 when the Nandi killed a British trader called PeterWest who was crossing their land.
- The British responded by sending Sudanese and the Swahili Mercenaries but the Nandi resisted them.
- The Nandi attacked and destroyed British troops and installations in their area.
- The British hired the Masai to support them but the Nandi defeated the Masai Mercenaries.
- The Nandi attacked and stole the railway equipments and also killed many railway builders (coolies)
- The British again hired Mercenaries from Buganda, Masai and Sudanese but they were defeated by the Nandi
- The British therefore resorted to the scorched earth policy (total destruction) but still failed to break down the Nandi spirit.
- The British therefore resorted to negotiations with the Nandi so as to end the war.
- The Nandi allowed the British to build their posts in the area.
- However, some Nandi continued attacking the railway depots (stores), stealing telegraph wires and destroying white settlers' farms.
- The British commander Colonel Meinertzhagen tricked the Nandi Orkoiyot to organize a meeting.
- When the Nandi leader came out to welcome and greet the visitors, he was shot dead on spot.
- The British commander argued that he did it in self defence because the Nandi group was armed

- Koitales' death greatly demoralized the Nandi fighters.
- The Nandi continued fighting using guerilla warfare.
- By 1905, the Nandi had suffered many heavy losses, lost their leader and even morale of fighting hence gave up resistance
- By 1906, the British had started administering their rule in the Nandi territory.
- The fertile lands of the Nandi were given away to white settlers.

WHY THE NANDI RESISTED FOR LONG

- Because of the environmental advantage i.e. the Nandi occupied a hilly or Mountainous area with steep wooded valleys which was good for guerilla warfare.
- The Mountainous wooded valleys were not suitable for the British Maxim guns.
- The Nandi practiced a mixed economy which reduced the effects of crop burning by the British i.e. they would depend on their animals after the British had burnt the crops.
- The movement of the British forces was slowed by the large number of porters who used to carry their supplies i.e. food.
- The Nandi had a highly disciplined, efficient and experienced army which had always fought against the strong Masai and other neighboring tribes.
- The Nandi put up strong resistance against the Sudanese soldiers who were hired by the British.
- The Nandi had good military tactics including night fighting and ambushes.
- The Nandi did not have strong defensive points that would have been good targets for the British guns.
- The Nandi also fought in separate companies or groups according to their clans.
- When one company was destroyed, the war was continued by the other companies which prolonged the resistance.
- There was co-operation between the different clans during the war because the Orkoiyot appointed agents called Matik to mobilize the fighters.
- Because of the existence of strong leadership i.e. through the Orkoiyot
- Also because the Nandi made their own war weapons especially spears.
- The Nandi had also acquired many guns from trade with Arabs.
- Unlike the other societies in the area, the Nandi did not suffer from natural calamities like diseases, famine, drought etc.

- The British underestimated the strength of the Nandi army and at first sent small forces which were severely defeated
- The Nandi were also greatly determined to fight and defend their independence.
- The British lacked geographical knowledge about the area.
- The cutting of telegraph lines and stealing of railway equipment hindered easy communication, transport and reinforcement of the British troops.
- In conclusion, the reasons why the Nandi resisted for long were political, social and economic.

EFFECTS OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE

- The Nandi lost the war and they were finally defeated
- The Nandi started declining as a military power
- They also lost their political independence to the British
- Many people were killed mainly Africans but also some whites
- It led to depopulation in the area.
- There was destruction of property i.e. food stores, villages, houses
- It led to the decline in the economy of the Nandi as both trade and agriculture were disturbed or disrupted.
- The Nandi lost their fertile land to the white settlers.
- They were also pushed far away from the railway line.
- The Nandi were also forced into reserves where life was hard and the conditions of living were poor.
- The Nandi resistance delayed the extension of the railway line to Kisumu.
- The Nandi suffered from wide spread poverty and misery.
- There was outbreak of famine due to the scorched earth policy used by the British
- The defeat of the Nandi scared off the other tribes that wanted to resist British rule hence made it easy for the British to colonize Kenya.
- The Nandi tribe and culture started collapsing and the Nandi adopted foreign culture.
- The population of white settlers in Kenya increased because of the free land got from the Nandi.
- The Nandi stopped raiding the neighboring societies e.g. the Masai, Luyia, Luo etc
- The Nandi realized the superiority of the white man's gun during the war and started respecting the whites.

- The defeat of the Nandi fulfilled the prophesy of their religious leader Kimnyole who said that the railway line would come meaning loss of their land and independence.
- The British constructed many forts around the land of the Nandi e.g. at Kipture and Kitome
- The Nandi resistance led to the death of their leader called Orkoiyot Koitalel Arap Samoei
- Some of the Nandi abandoned their traditional religion and joined Christianity.
- The Nandi resistance encouraged the growth of African Nationalism in Kenya i.e. greatly inspired future leaders.
- In conclusion, effects of the Nandi resistance were positive and negative but largely negative to the Africans

WHY THE NANDI RESISTANCE FAILED

- The British had more superior and strong weapons i.e. Maxim gun
- The killing of the Nandi leader greatly demoralized many Nandi fighters.
- The British were more organized than the Nandi.
- The Nandi were betrayed by their neighbors i.e. the neighbours cooperated or collaborated with the British e.g. Masai, Luyia, Luo etc.
- The tricks by the British commander Colonel Meinertzhagen who killed the Nandi leader partly weakened the Nandi.
- The war had taken too long hence weakening the Nandi
- The British had strong determination to take over the Nandi country
- The British got support from their home country to fight and defeat the Nandi.
- The British hired ruthless Mercenaries i.e. Sudanese, Buganda, Somalis
- Outbreak of famine greatly weakened the Nandi.
- The Nandi had poor weapons i.e. spears, bows and arrows, old fashioned guns hence would not match the British.
- The British raided the Nandi of their cattle hence no alternative source of food
- It was the general period of the scramble and partition hence the Nandi would not remain uncolonized.
- In conclusion, the Nandi resistance failed because of political, social and economic reasons/internal and external factors.

THE MAU MAU REBELLION

Explain the causes of the Mau Mau rebellion

Why did the Kikuyu rise against British rule in Kenya between 1951 and 1960?

- Mau Mau was an African revolt that took place in Kenya against colonial rule.
- Mau Mau was an abbreviation of "Mzungu Ayende Ulaya, Mwafrika Apate Uhuru" meaning let the Europeans go back to Europe and Africans acquire independence.
- The Kikuyu were fighting to regain political independence
- Because of the African loss of land i.e. The Kikuyu land (Kenyan Highlands) had been taken over by White settlers
- The Africans hated being pushed into reserves where they were overcrowded, experienced over stocking etc.
- The Africans hated racial segregation or discrimination that was practiced by the whites.
- Social degradation of Africans by the whites i.e. the whites generally under looked Africans.
- The Africans were poor while the white settlers and Asians were rich which hurt the Africans
- The white settlers and Asians monopolized trade which the Africans hated.
- Introduction of forced labour with low wages e.g. on European farms, public works etc
- The Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops under the excuse that it would lower the quality of their products.
- Reluctance of the British to carry out constitutional reforms in Kenya
- Some of the Kenya African Union extremists or hardliners were not happy with the peaceful means followed by the KAU to achieve independence
- Also because in 1946, the KAU extremists or hardliners and World War II ex service men(former soldiers) formed an armed movement and called it Mau Mau
- Because of the effects of the second world war on Kenya i.e. unemployment, widespread poverty, etc
- Because the world war II veterans returned with new ideas and grievances concerning independence.
- Because of strong belief in traditional religion by the Kikuyu.
- The Africans hated and strongly opposed Christianity.
- The Africans hated the restrictions put on their movement by use of the kipande.
- The Africans hated the continued domination of government by the whites.

- The Africans also hated the lack of direct African representation in the legislative council.
- The Africans hated the imposition of heavy taxes which left them poor
- The high rate of unemployment among the educated Kenyans also caused the rebellion
- The poor education given to Africans as a result of social segregation also caused the rebellion
- The Africans hated massive arrests and detention or imprisonment by the whites.
- The Africans hated reduction in the numbers of their cattle ie using scientific methods.
- The role of educated Africans e.g. Jomo Kenyatta who led and organized the rebellion.
- Mau Mau rebellion was organized by the Kikuyu, it effectively began in 1952 and ended in 1960.

COURSE OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION

- The Mau Mau rebellion was planned in 1946 by KAU extremists who were not satisfied with the party's speed of movement towards independence.
- These were joined by World War II veterans who were not happy with the living conditions in Kenya
- The movement was planned secretly to fight the colonial government.
- The Mau Mau fighters established their base in the Aberdare Mountains and mountain Kenya forest.
- In October 1952, the Mau Mau fighters murdered chief Waruhiu of Kiambu for being loyal to the British.
- On October 20th 1952, the colonial governor Sir Evelyn Baring declared a state of emergency in Kenya.
- The colonial government brought in the King's African rifle (KAR) which was the British colonial army in order to suppress the rebellion.
- The colonial government later realized that some KAR soldiers and policemen belonged to the Mau Mau.
- The government carried out massive arrests of suspects.
- Raids were also carried out in towns in Kenya and Makerere University in Uganda to crack down the Mau Mau.
- In April 1953, Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders were arrested, tried and sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

- In 1954, about 26,000 Kikuyu were arrested around Nairobi and sent to detention camps.
- In 1955, General China (Waruhiu Itote) who was one of the key military leaders of the Mau Mau was arrested in the Mount Kenya forest and sentenced to death.
- In 1956, Deden Kimathi who was another key Military leader of the Mau Mau was arrested in the Aberdare Mountains and sentenced to death.
- By the end of 1956, most of the fighting was over.
- However, the government continued mopup operations up to 1960 when the state of emergency declared in 1952 was lifted

ORGANISATION OF THE REBELLION

How was the Mau Mau rebellion organized?

- The rebellion started as an underground movement aimed at driving away Europeans out of Kenya.
- The supporters or the Mau Mau fighters took oaths that bound them to obedience and respect to the movement.
- Death penalty was inflicted on those who were thought to betray the movement.
- Mau Mau was a tribal movement and never spread beyond Kikuyu land.
- The movement had its headquarters in Nairobi where orders and supplies were issued for the fighting groups.
- The mass of the people (Kikuyu) provided food, shelter and information to the fighters in the forests.
- The mau mau movement mainly comprised of ex-soldiers who fought in World War II, squatters on European farms and willing youths.
- The educated elites played a significant role in the organization and coordinating the movement.
- The movement was planned in the 1940s and comprised of more than 40 groups.
- The young Kikuyu boys moved to the Aberdare forests and the slopes of Mt. Kenya to fight the colonial government.
- The number of Mau Mau fighters increased as the colonial government put more pressure on the Kikuyu.
- The Mau Mau fighters used guns and other local weapons like arrows, spear, pangas etc
- The Mau Mau fighters used surprise night attacks.

- They also adopted guerilla warfare ie they would attack and retreat to the forests which acted as their bases.
- The Mau Mau fighters used to strike terror, steal arms and ammunitions then run back to their bases.
- The rebellion was characterized by cattle theft, crop destruction, murder of collaborating Kikuyu and murder of white settlers in isolated farms.
- Some of the Kikuyu chiefs who opposed the goernment would be attacked and killed eg chief Waruhiu of Kiambu
- Many of the European victims who were killed were those who had done great service to the kikuyu tribe
- The Mau Mau supporters always sung blasphemous songs only known to themselevs where the name of Jomo Kenyatta was substituted to that of Jesus Christ.
- The Mau Mau made attempts to get support from other tribes but were not successful.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO STOP THE MAU MAU

- Immediately the government sensed trouble, it declared a state of emergency and imposed Military laws or rule.
- The government imposed curfew from sunset to dawn i.e. people were not allowed to move at night.
- The government banned all political parties and unions i.e. declared them illegal
- The government used its police to stop the MauMau but soon discovered that some of the policemen belonged to the Mau Mau.
- The colonial government in Kenya asked for more troops to be imported to strengthen the existing forces.
- The Kings African Rifle (KAR) from Uganda and troops from Britain were taken to Kenya
- The government arrested some of the leaders of the Mau Mau rebellion eg Kenyatta was arrested and sentenced to seven years imprisonment.
- In 1956, Waruhiu Itote (General China) who was one of the main military leaders of the rebellion was captured in Mt. Kenya and sentenced to death.
- The government set up special villages where they kept the local people to stop them from contacting the Mau Mau fighters.

- The government also set up detention camps and prisons where they kept captured Mau Mau fighters.
- Constant raids were made by the police and government troops especially in Nairobi and Kampala to arrest Mau mau suspects.
- Raids were also carried out in Makerere University and the suspects taken to concentration camps where suffering was terrible.
- The government troops entered the forests where the fighting became intensive.
- Many Mau Mau fighters were killed by the government troops.
- Dedan Kimathi who was another military leader of the Mau Mau was captured in the Aberdare forest and also sentenced to death.
- The Mau Mau fighters started quarrelling amongst themselves over leadership and strategy
- The government carried out mopup(cleanup) operations until 1960
- The state of emergency declared in 1952, was finally lifted in 1960.

EFFECTS OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION

Explain the effects of the Mau Mau rebellion on the people of Kenya.

- Both Africans and European lost life i.e. over 1000 Mau Mau fighters, 2000 innocent Kikuyu, 1000 government troops (soldiers), 58 Europeans died.
- On 20th October 1952, the colonial governor Sir Evelyn Baring declared a state of emergency, banned all political parties and labour unions
- Many Kikuyu, Kamba and Embu were sent to concentration camps where conditions of living were poor.
- Political leaders like Jomo Kenyatta were imprisoned
- There was outbreak of famine in areas of central Kenya
- Many clans and families became divided with some supporting the Mau mau rebellion and others opposing it.
- Many Europeans started opposing colonialism and criticized Britain and white settlers in Kenya.
- Kenya's road to independence was cleared i.e. the rebellion increased the speed towards independence.

- The British Government came to good terms immediately and peacefully with Africans and white settlers.
- African interests gained supremacy over those of the white settlers and Asians (Africans demands were considered as the most important)
- Kenyatta and other Mau Mau leaders who had been imprisoned were later released and allowed to participate in the government.
- It led to running away or exodus of many white settlers from Kenya to South Africa.
- There was wide spread destruction of property like houses, crops farms etc.
- There was decline in the economy of Kenya i.e. decline in agriculture and trade.
- There was a lot of insecurity in the central region of Kenya especially Kikuyu land.
- The rebellion strengthened nationalism in Kenya.
- Political parties were eventually allowed to operate freely.
- In 1956, 5 (five) Africans were allowed to sit on the legislative council.
- The number of Africans on the legislative council was increased to 14 in 1958.
- The rebellion destroyed the white settler's hopes of making Kenya a white man's country like South Africa.
- The rebellion cost the British government about 5 Million pounds to stop it.
- The imprisonment of many Kikuyu leaders cleared the way for the rise of young educated men like Ronald Ngala, Daniel Arap Moi etc.
- In conclusion, the effects of the Mau Mau rebellion were positive and negative, but largely negative to the Africans
- **PERSONALITIES:**
- **COLLABORATORS**
- **What was collaboration?**

This is where African Societies or individuals co-operated with the colonial powers in the establishment of colonial rule

REASONS FOR COLLABORATION:

Some societies collaborated with the Europeans in order to get support against their enemies who were threatening their independence eg Tooro and Buganda collaborated with the British in order to fight Bunyoro

Others looked at collaboration as Civilization, Modernity and Christianity eg Muteesa 1 of Buganda

Some Collaborated because they had been hit by natural calamities and diseases like small pox which had weakened them eg The Masai, Kikuyu, Chagga

Collaboration was also due to fear of the Military might of the colonial powers

Due to the influence of Missionaries with their “beautiful” teaching which weakened the hearts of Africans

Some Collaborators were simply opportunists who were after advancing their selfish interests and expected to gain materially from colonialists eg Semei Kakungulu and Apollo Kaggwa

Some societies Collaborated out of ignorance, they thought that Europeans were just visitors who were here for a short period

Some African leaders eg Mkwawa had terrorized their people and as a result, European rule was seen as a blessing

The Method used to bring a given Society under European rule also determined its response eg if it involved signing of treaties, such a society would collaborate

Others collaborated because their rivals and neighbours had resisted eg once Bunyoro resisted, Tooro Collaborated. Tooro’s Kasagama wanted to see Bunyoro crushed

The direction used by the European invaders also determined African reaction e.g Europeans who entered Buganda through the South received a warm welcome and those who came through the East (Busoga) and West (Bunyoro) were resisted.

- **SIR APOLLO KAGGWA.**
- Kaggwa was born in 1869 into the grasshopper clan (Nsenene clan)
- He served in the courts of Muteesa 1 and Mwanga 11 (He trained as a page)
- He converted to Protestantism
- He led the campaign against Kabaka Mwanga and Kabalega

- In 1898, he played a role of suppressing and defeating the Sudanese Mutineers (Rebelling Soldiers)
- He was involved in the capturing of Mwanga and Kabalega in 1899
- He was made a senior regent in Kabaka Chwas' reign
- He played a key role in the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- Kaggwa continued to work closely with the colonial administration especially Governor Hesketh Bell.
- He encouraged education, building of schools, enrolled many young girls and boys into missionary schools.
- Adopted new methods of agriculture and crops (He encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton, Mulching of bananas, application of fertilizers)
- He assisted in the evacuation/removal of people from the shores of lake victoria because of tsetseflies eg Also sprayed the flies.
- Kaggwa stood in the defence of the Ganda traditional institution.
- He took part in the Lukiiko reforms of 1914-1916
- He increasingly dealt with the colonial administration.
- Apollo Kaggwa faced opposition from the Bataka and the new generation of the chiefs who accused him of selling their land to the British.
- The granting of the Beer licence in the kibuga (Kampala) also climaxed the tension between Sir Apollo Kaggwa and the Commissioner for Buganda in 1925.
- He was very instrumental in the constructing of Namirembe Cathedral
- He played a big role in the signing of the Mwanga- Portal Agreement of 1893
- This Agreement led to the declaration of a British Protectorate over Uganda in 1894
- He extended British influence in Uganda eg in 1893, he supported Colonel Colville's campaign against Bunyoro.
- Kaggwa was one of the key players in the overthrow of Mwanga and Kabalega and their subsequent deportation to Seychelles Island in 1899
- He introduced financial and Judicial reforms in the administration of Buganda eg he introduced administrative departments and upheld the rights of the Lukiiko as stipulated in the 1900 Buganda agreement

- He also wrote books about Buganda like Bassekabaka ba Buganda, Empisa Za'baganda etc.
- When he had outlived his usefulness to the British Protectorate Government and his own people, angry and frustrated Kaggwa resigned in 1926
- He died on 21st February 1927.
- **OMUKAMA KASAGAMA**
- He was the Omukama (King) of Tooro
- He was restored to the throne by the British
- He lived under constant threats of Kabalega who was driven out of power in 1893
- Following Kabalegas' defeat in 1894, Tooro gained part of Bunyoros' land through the help of the British
- Kasagama was a strong ally of the British
- As the Omukama, he did not win the recognition of all the Batooro
- There were persistent complaints about his state of affairs
- In 1904, government prompted by H.E Maddox a C.M.S Missionary took action
- Consequently, Kasagama was recognized as the Omukama of Tooro
- His powers were increased including rights to nominate his successors
- Tooro was put on the same footing with other kingdoms in Uganda
- But her relations with the colonial government was not smooth
- The majority of the Batooro accused the government of neglecting their area in development
- He signed the Tooro agreement of 1900 with the British
- They accused the government of giving some of their territories to Congo in 1941
- And that many of their chiefs had not received the Mailoland promised to them in 1941
- While Kasagama collaborated with the British, there was mistrust and hostility between the colonial rulers and the Africans he ruled
- He died in 1929

RESEARCH ON THE FOLLOWING COLLABORATORS

- Chief Awich of Payera
- Nuwa Mbagutta
- Nyungu ya Mawe
- Laibon Lenana

- Semei Kakungulu

▪ RESISTORS TO COLNIAL RULE:

▪ **KABAKA MWANGA OF BUGANDA:**

- Kabaka Mwanga was born around 1866 to Kabaka Muteesa 1
- He came to power at a tender age of 18 years upon the death of his father
- By the time he ascended to power, there were four religious groups in Buganda (Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Traditionalists)
- Unlike his father who was a great diplomat, playing off one group against the other, Mwanga was young and inexperienced and therefore could not handle the pressure from four groups.
- He faced a problem of Bunyoro's growing power eg Desire to revive the glory of Bunyoro.
- He was also worried of European increasing power in E. Africa and the Germans were also advancing from Tanganyika.
- Arabs warned him of the problems he was likely to face because of his association with the whites
- The rate at which people were getting converted into Christianity also worried him especially at his court
- In 1885, he executed three Church Missionary Society (CMS) converts and in November the same year, he ordered the execution of Bishop Hannington in Busoga.
- On 3rd June 1886, he went ahead and executed thirty Christian converts at Namugongo for refusing to denounce their Christian faith.
- In 1888, he had plans to capture all Christians and Muslims after which he would take them to an island on lake Victoria where they would die of starvation
- In October 1888, a combined force of Christians and Muslims overthrew Mwanga.
- He was replaced by his brother **Kiweewa**.
- The Muslims tried to convince Kiweewa to accept circumcision and convert to Islam but he refused claiming that the Ganda tradition didn't allow.
- Because of his refusal to embrace Islam, Kiweewa was overthrown after a few months and with some Christians, he fled to Ankole
- Power was passed on to his young brother Kalema who had embraced Islam and given the name Rashid

- Christians were not pleased with the developments and this forced them to ally (join) with the deposed Mwanga and in October 1889, their combined force brought Mwanga back to power
- Kalema fled with his Muslim supporters to Bunyoro
- On 30 April 1890, Mwanga signed a treaty with Fredrick Jackson placing Buganda under the protection of the I.B.E.A.CO.
- The same year,he embraced Christianity and was called Daniel
- He appointed Catholics to positions in government
- However, all these developments did not end his problems as conflicts and quarrels continued between his Christian allies resulting into the famous W'Ingeleza – W' Fransa wars
- The war brokeout after a protestant was murdered by a Catholic on a Kampala street
- During the conflicts Captain Lugard sided with the Protestants and armed them with 500 guns.
- The Catholics with Mwanga were defeated by the protestants
- He took refuge in Buddu (Masaka)
- The British accused the Catholics of supporting Mwanga against them
- He was however recalled in 1893 to sign a treaty with Gerald Portal.This brought peace in Buganda
- In 1897, with the support of disgruntled chiefs, Mwanga tried to resist the new British changes like loss of power,end of his prerogative as giver of land and the stopping of the collection of tributes from Busoga
- Unfortunately, the revolt was crushed and Mwanga was forced to flee and surrender to the Germans in Tanzania
- The same year, the British officially deposed him (Mwanga)
- They proclaimed his One year old Son Daudi Chwa as the Kabaka with three Ministers (Regents)
- In 1898,after escaping from the Germans, Mwanga joined ex-enemy Kabalega in Lango to continue with his resistance against the British
- Unfortunately, the two were captured by Kakungulu with the help of a British force under Colonel Evatts on 9th April 1899 at Kangai near Lake Kyoga
- This marked the end of his rebellion to British rule
- The two were exiled to Seychelles Island (Indian Ocean) where Mwanga died on 8th May 1903

- Mwanga was therefore one of the notable resistors to Colonial rule in E.Africa
- **OMUKAMA KABALEGA OF BUNYORO**
- Kabalega was born in 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi and his wife Kanyange Nyamutwalibwa in present Tooro
- He spent his early years in Bulega where his father had been exiled by a rebellion
- From Bulega, he acquired the name Kabalega meaning someone from Bulega
- In 1869, he was involved in a power struggle with his brother Kabagumire over who should succeed their father
- Kabagumire was supported by the royal family and provincial chiefs
- In 1870, he came to power after defeating his brother (Kabagumire) with the support of the Commoners, his father's bodyguards, the Arabs and Langi Mercenaries
- However conflicts did not end with the defeat of his brother and therefore his early years in power were full of problems
- These problems ranged from internal rivalry, Buganda's threat, the Nubians backed by Khedive Ismail, the Arab Slave traders, the lost glory of the kingdom and increased European interest in E. Africa
- After defeat of his brother, he exiled and killed members of the royal family and the chiefs who had supported his brother
- He began his campaign to rebuild Bunyoro by building a strong army (Abarusura)
- The army had two regiments, each with 1800 men, armed with guns that he had got from the Khartoumers and coastal Arabs
- He developed a network of spies (informers), these always fed him with information about his enemies
- He destroyed the social classes that existed in Bunyoro and appointed Commoners
- He carried out expeditions against his neighbours eg Tooro, Buganda, Lango and Acholi
- Kabalega's imperialism soon clashed with British imperialism
- He resisted the British invasion in June 1872 when he fought Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies at the battle of Isansa (Masindi border)
- Because of the above success, he attacked Buganda in the East which made him face Captain Frederick Lugard

- At the sametime, Kabalega realized that his campaigns against the British would cause more problems, he opted for peace
- In 1893,he attacked Kasagama, drove him out of his capital and forced him to seek refuge in Buddu where he met Captain Lugard on his way to Ankole
- Kasagama moved back to Tooro with Lugard who fought and defeated Kabalegas' forces and restored him (Kasagama)
- A chain of forts were built on the Bunyoro-Tooro border to protect the later against the formers attack
- But later Kabalega attacked the Forts and deposed Kasagama again
- In 1894, Lugard led a force of Europeans, 600 Sudanese and 1500 Baganda who attacked and defeated Kabalega
- Kabalega abandoned his Capital Mparo and withdrew to Budongo forest
- The British forces under Colonel Colville the new British Commissioner occupied Bunyoro and installed his son Kitahimbwa
- In Budongo forest, Kabalega continued with his wars of resistance against the British
- In 1895, he successfully defeated the British and Ganda forces in Masindi
- Semei Kakungulu defeated him in Budongo forest and he fled to Lango
- In lango, he was joined by Mwanga who was also running away from British imperialism in Buganda
- The two continued with their guerrilla warfare
- However, in Lango, the two were betrayed by the local chiefs who reported them to Semei Kakungulu.
- With Colonel Evatts' force, Kakungulu captured the two men on 9th April 1899 in a swamp near lake Kyoga and brought them to kampala
- They were deported to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean
- While in exile, the Banyoro kept on pressing for his return

- He got converted to Christianity and was baptized Yohana
- He returned as a mere citizen but did not reach Bunyoro
- He died at Mpumudde in Jinja on 7th April 1923 at the age of 75
- He was buried in present day Hoima district at Mparo.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA s1900-1945.

THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT OF 1900

Why was the Buganda agreement of 1900 signed?

What were the aims of the 1900 Buganda Agreement?

- ❖ The 1900 Buganda agreement was a treaty or document signed between the British representative or Commissioner Sir Harry Johnstone and the three agents of the Kabaka ie Sir Apollo Kagwa, Stanslus Mugwanya and Zakariya Kisingiri.
- ❖ It was signed on 10/March/1900 at Mengo.
- ❖ The agreement was to define the position of Buganda within Uganda
- ❖ It was also due to the desire by the British to have effective control over Buganda and Uganda as a whole.
- ❖ It was also intended to limit and control the powers of the Kabaka.
- ❖ It was also due to the need to follow and fulfill the terms of the Berlin Conference.
- ❖ In order to define the boundaries of Buganda within the wider Uganda.
- ❖ It was also to lay a platform or foundation for Buganda's and Uganda's economic development
- ❖ Also due to the need by the British to reduce on the costs of administration of Uganda.
- ❖ It was also due to the need to settle the political confusion or problems caused by Kabaka Mwanga.
- ❖ It was also intended to stop the religious wars that were taking place in Buganda at that time between the Protestants, Catholics and Moslems.
- ❖ The British wanted to use Buganda as a spring board or starting point for the extension of British rule to the rest of Uganda.
- ❖ The British wanted to sign similar agreement with Ankole, Tooro, Busoga, Bunyoro etc but starting with Buganda.

- ❖ It was also because Buganda seemed to provide an ideal good political climate for development.
- ❖ The British also wanted to streamline the system of land ownership in Buganda.
- ❖ The British also wanted to reward the leading chiefs who had helped them to take over Buganda.
- ❖ It was also signed to clear the confusion and effects of bad administration by the IBEACO.
- ❖ It was also intended to regulate and define the relation between Buganda and the British government.
- ❖ The British also wanted to make Buganda safe for missionary activities.
- ❖ The British also wanted to introduce the rule of law in the country i.e. to ensure law and order in Uganda as a whole and Buganda in particular.
- ❖ It was also intended to end the threats caused by the Sudanese Mutiny (Army rebellion) in the North.
- ❖ The agreement was also aimed at making Buganda and Uganda self reliant.
- ❖ It was also aimed at ending the rebellion of Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- ❖ The British also wanted to exploit the resources of Buganda and Uganda as a whole i.e. they wanted to encourage resource exploitation.
- ❖ It was also intended to act as a legal document that could protect and safe guard British interests in Uganda.

TERMS OF THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT

- ❖ The key terms centred on governance or administration, finance and land.
- ❖ Buganda was to be part of Uganda as a province
- ❖ Buganda was to remain with her Kabaka as the overall ruler.
- ❖ The Kabaka was to be given the title of “His Highness”
- ❖ The Kabaka was to rule through the Lukiiko or the Buganda parliament.
- ❖ The Lukiiko was to act as the law making body for Buganda Kingdom.
- ❖ Buganda’s laws were to remain in use or in force if they did not conflict with the protectorate laws.
- ❖ The Lukiiko was to have a fixed membership of 89 people

- ❖ These were to include the 3 ministers i.e. Prime minister (Katikiro), Chief Justice (Mulamuza) and Treasurer (Omuwanika), 20 county chiefs, 6 Kabaka nominees and 60 notables.
- ❖ Buganda kingdom was to consist of 20 counties including those taken from Bunyoro.
- ❖ Buganda's boundaries were to be defined.
- ❖ Issues involving foreigners were to be referred to the Protectorate government.
- ❖ The Kabaka was not to dismiss any members of the Lukiiko or the chiefs without consulting the protectorate government
- ❖ The Kabaka was to be paid a monthly salary.
- ❖ Buganda land was to be divided into two i.e. Mailo land and crown land
- ❖ Mailo land that was about 10,000 square miles was to be shared between the Kabaka, royal family, his chiefs and a few notables (Bakungu).
- ❖ The crown land was to be reserved for the protectorate government i.e. about 9000 square miles
- ❖ The peasants or squatters on Mailo land were to pay rent (Busulu) to the land lords.
- ❖ Land titles were to be given to the land lords.
- ❖ Hut and gun tax was to be paid by people who owned huts and guns.
- ❖ The chiefs were to be in charge of collecting the taxes.
- ❖ The whole revenue got from taxes was to be forwarded to the protectorate government.
- ❖ No new taxes were to be introduced without the consent of the Buganda Lukiiko.
- ❖ Buganda kingdom was to stop collecting tributes from the vassal or tributary states i.e. Busoga, Tooro, Ankole etc
- ❖ All mineral and forestry resources or natural resources were to belong to the protectorate government.
- ❖ The British were to dishonor the agreement if Buganda broke any of the terms.

EFFECTS OF THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT

What were the effects of the Buganda agreement on the people of Uganda?

How did this agreement affect the people of Uganda?

How did this agreement affect Buganda Kingdom?

- ❖ The Kabaka's powers were greatly undermined
- ❖ The Kabaka lost his spiritual powers as many other religions were introduced.
- ❖ Buganda also became a constitutional monarch i.e. the kabaka had to rule using a constitution

- ❖ The Kabaka lost power over land distribution in Buganda.
- ❖ He also lost his judicial powers as and could no longer pass death sentences.
- ❖ The Kabaka lost control over his chiefs who became civil servants paid by the protectorate government
- ❖ The Kabaka could no longer rule arbitrarily (as a dictator) but was assisted by the three ministers.
- ❖ The Lukiiko became the law making body for Buganda (Legislature)
- ❖ The agreement confirmed British authority over Buganda and Uganda as a whole hence loss of independence.
- ❖ It gave special status to Buganda hence laying a foundation for her future secessionist tendencies i.e. wanting to break away from the rest of Uganda.
- ❖ It led to the Kabaka crisis of 1952 – 1955 when Kabaka Muteesa II disagreed with the Governor of Uganda.
- ❖ It led to the signing of other agreements i.e. 1901 with Toro, 1901 with Ankole, 1903 with Busoga etc.
- ❖ The agreement redefined the boundaries of Buganda and Bunyoro.
- ❖ The agreement increased hostility between Buganda and Bunyoro over the lost counties
- ❖ The agreement empowered the chiefs more than before especially the Christians who collaborated with the British.
- ❖ The Kabaka also lost control over revenue from Buganda and tributes from Vassal states.
- ❖ The king lost control over his army i.e. he could not raise an army without the consent of the British.
- ❖ The agreement gave Buganda a favoured position within the protectorate compared to other areas.
- ❖ The Kabaka was reduced to a mere employee of the British or a civil servant to be paid salary.
- ❖ The agreement created a new class of people called land lords within Buganda.
- ❖ It also created landlessness among the peasants who became squatters on other people's land.
- ❖ Buganda lost land to the protectorate government i.e. crown land which had resources
- ❖ The agreement led to the introduction of taxes to raise revenue for colonial administration.

- ❖ The introduction of the hut tax led to congestion in small huts to escape from taxation hence easy spread of diseases.
- ❖ It also encouraged migration of people to other areas to escape paying taxes.
- ❖ The signing of the agreement ended the religious wars in Buganda
- ❖ It encouraged rapid spread of Christianity in Buganda and the rest of Uganda
- ❖ It led to the development of infrastructure like roads, schools, hospitals etc by the colonial government.
- ❖ It also led to the introduction of cash crops to raise revenue for the colonial government i.e.cotton, coffee etc.
- ❖ It encouraged exploitation of Buganda's natural resources to raise revenue for colonial administration i.e. forests, minerals, water resources etc.
- ❖ Many Baganda collaborated with the British colonial government to extend colonial rule to other areas of Uganda.
- ❖ The protectorate government started favoring Protestants against other religions in giving out political posts i.e. introduced religion in the politics of Uganda.
- ❖ It led to the introduction of police and army to ensure law and order.
- ❖ The Kabaka lost control over the foreigners in Buganda.
- ❖ The agreement stopped Buganda's attacks on her neighbors.
- ❖ Buganda kingdom became greatly hated by other societies.
- ❖ The agreement also created an obstacle to the colonial government hence failing to build a united Uganda.
- ❖ Buganda kingdom's traditional chiefs called Bataka lost their powers i.e. acting as war leaders.
- ❖ In conclusion, the effects of the Buganda agreement were political, economic and social and largely negative to Buganda.

THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER OF 1923

Why was the Devonshire white paper issued in 1923?

What led to the differences between the Europeans and Asian communities in Kenya by 1923?

What were the causes of the conflicts between the white settlers and Asians in Kenya by 1923?

Why did the white settlers and Asians send delegations to the colonial secretary in 1923?

What were the causes of the racial conflicts in Kenya between 1907 and 1923?

-Why did the White settlers and Africans conflict in Kenya by 1923?

- Devonsire White Paper was a document issued by the colonial secretary who was the Duke of Devonshire in 1923.
- It was to state government position concerning conflicts between Africans, White Settlers and Asians in Kenya
- There were conflicts and rivalry between the races in Kenya over land and political rights.
- The Europeans or white settlers were given fertile land in the Kenya Highlands but Asians and Africans were excluded.
- The white settlers were given seats on the legislative council in 1907 but other races were not considered
- In 1911 the number of white settlers on the legislative council was increased but other races were not considered.
- In 1918, white settlers were given seats on the executive council but Asians and Africans were not considered.
- In 1920, the number of white settlers on the executive council was increased to 11 but Asians and Africans were not considered.
- The white settlers in Kenya advocated for a policy for separate development among the races (racial discrimination/ apartheid)
- Because the schools and hospitals were racially segregated hence conflicts developed.
- Because the white settlers were generally uncompromising in their demands.
- Also because the governor of Kenya called Hayes Saddler was too lenient towards the white settler's demands.
- The white settlers had set up a group called Convention of Association which became a platform for airing out their views.
- Due to the influence of strong men like Lord Delamere and Colonel Grogan who led the white settlers in their demands.
- Because the Asians demands for equal treatment were opposed by the white settlers.
- Also because Asians were allowed to live in towns only
- Also because Asian migration or entry in Kenya was opposed by the white settlers.
- Most of the Asians complaints were directed towards the white settlers

- Also because the Asians had also formed a group called the East African Indian Association that became a platform for airing out their views.
- Also because the Asians in Kenya had support of the British colonial government in India.
- It was also because of the influence of strong men like A.M Jeevanjee and Makhlan Singh who championed the Asians demands.
- Also for different reasons the Asians always relied on Africans for support.
- The Africans demanded for the withdraw of the Kipande (passes which restricted their movement).
- Africans especially the Kikuyu wanted their land to be given back to them e.g. the fertile Kenya Highlands.
- The Africans also wanted poll tax to be reduced
- The Africans wanted to be provided with better labour or working conditions
- The Africans also wanted to be allowed to grow cash crops.
- The Africans also wanted better social services i.e. schools, hospitals, etc.
- In 1923, a conference was called in London by the Colonial Secretary who was also the Duke of Devonshire to deal with the racial conflicts.
- After the conference, a paper was issued that came to be known as the Devonshire White Paper of 1923.

N.B

If the question mentions only white settlers and Africans conflicting, then don't include Asian interests.

TERMS OF THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER OF 1923

What were the terms of the Devonshire white paper?

How did the Lord Devonshire settle the racial conflicts in Kenya?

-In 1923, a conference was called by the colonial Secretary who was the Duke of Devonshire to deal with the racial conflicts

-After the conference, the DWP was issued with a number of terms

- The Devonshire white paper was a document issued by the Colonial Secretary who was the Duke of Devonshire in London.
- The document was aimed at settling the conflicts between the Asians, white settlers and Africans in Kenya.
- There were to be no more restrictions on Asian immigration into Kenya.
- Racial discrimination was to be stopped and all races were to be treated equally.
- The Kenya highlands were to be reserved for the white settlers only.
- Asians were to elect five (5) members to represent them in the Legislative council.
- One missionary was to be nominated to represent Africans in the Legislative council
- The Legislative council was to be expanded to have 11 Europeans, 5 Asians and 1 missionary to represent the Africans.
- The whites were not to be given independence in Kenya
- The Colonial Office was to keep a close watch over the colony
- African interests were to be paramount (Africans' interests were to be considered most important by the colonial office.
- The white settlers were not to have controlling influence in the Government of Kenya (there was to be no advance towards white settlers' domination of Kenya)
- There was to be no more racial segregation in the residential areas.
- Kenya was to be primarily an African country
- Asians were to be represented on the municipal councils.
- Voting was to be done on a communal basis other than common roll.
- All racial groups were to work towards self government of Kenya (independence)
- Asians were to stay only in towns.
- Africans were to be members of Native Councils or local councils.
- There was to be no constitutional changes in favour of the white settlers.
- The colonial government was to recognize the contribution of the white settlers towards the development of Kenya.
- In conclusion, the terms of the Devonshire White Paper were political, social and economic

EFFECTS OF THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER

How were the people of Kenya affected by the terms of the Devonshire White Paper?

What were the effects of the Devonshire white paper to the people of Kenya?

- All the three (3) groups of people were not pleased with the outcomes or terms of the White paper i.e. the white settlers, Asians and Africans.
- Asians failed to win equal status with the white settlers i.e. they were denied the right to occupy the fertile Kenya Highlands hence became disappointed.
- The white settlers lost their dream of ever controlling Kenya as a racist colony.
- More white settlers came into Kenya because of the free land that was given to the whites in the Kenya Highlands.
- Africans lost more fertile lands to the white settlers thus the Kenya Highlands.
- It disappointed the white settlers' and Asians' hope of colonizing Kenya for themselves i.e. Kenya was for Kenyans.
- The white settlers after being disappointed in colonizing Kenya for themselves resorted to controlling the finance, agriculture and industrial sectors.
- The Africans and Asians were denied chance of settling in the Kenya highlands
- It also increased the number of Asians in Kenya because of the free immigration policy.
- Africans were more enslaved as they were to continue providing cheap labour on the white settlers' farms.
- Asians continued to voice their dissatisfaction with the favour given to the white settlers by the paper.
- Therefore the Asians refused to elect their five representatives to the legislative council until after World War II
- The Asians were given both commercial and trading rights
- The Africans remained discriminated, less paid and generally exploited
- The Africans started sharing in the running of their country through Native Councils or local councils.
- In 1931, the Africans were allowed to send one representative to the legislative council i.e. they chose Mr. Eluid Mathu.s

- The Devonshire white paper laid a foundation for future independence struggle among the Africans because of the land lost (refer to the Mau Mau rebellion)
- The Devonshire white paper denied Africans chance to sit in the legislative council as one missionary (a white) was appointed to represent them i.e. Dr. Arthur.
- The Devonshire white paper increased instabilities among the people of Kenya as the three groups remained conflicting amongst themselves
- The colonial government started training and educating the Africans to prepare them for future responsibilities i.e. independence.
- In conclusion, the effects of the Devonsire White Paper were political, economic and social but largely negative to the three groups.

WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

Why did many white settlers come to Kenya in the late 19th century?

- ❖ In the late 19th century many white settlers came to Kenya especially from Britain, Canada, South Africa, Newzealand, Australia etc.
- ❖ Before 1900, the white settlers mainly came to Kenya on their own initiative i.e. because of love for adventure
- ❖ At the beginning of the 20th century (after 1900) the governor of Kenya called Sir Charles Eliot gave them official encouragement
- ❖ Even the British foreign office came up with a scheme or programme for quickly settling the excess European population hence encouraged many British settlers to come to Kenya.
- ❖ They were attracted by the suitable climate of the Kenyan Highlands.
- ❖ They wanted to develop the land through which the railway passed.
- ❖ The British government favoured the establishment of a new royal white dominion purely founded on the principles of British tradition
- ❖ They wanted to exploit African land since Africans were considered lazy to develop it.
- ❖ They were attracted by the fertile volcanic soil for agricultural purposes
- ❖ They were also attracted by the beautiful sceneries in Kenya.
- ❖ They wanted to settle ex- soldiers from the Anglo – Boers war of 1899 – 1902 in South Africa (Second Anglo-Boer War).
- ❖ The desire to stop the inhuman act of slave trade.

- ❖ And introduce legitimate trade so as to encourage cash crop growing.
- ❖ They sold land in free hold to Europeans because Kenya was considered an estate belonging to Her Majesty.
- ❖ Because the people of Kenya offered little resistance.
- ❖ Kenya was near the coastline hence easy to reach

EXPLAIN THE ROLE PLAYED BY WHITE SETTLERS IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KENYA

- The white settlers were a group of people who were invited by the British colonial government in Kenya.
- They arrived between 1900 – 1904 from Britain, Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.
- They occupied the fertile Kenya Highlands
- They cleared fertile areas as farmlands and grew crops e.g. coffee, tea, maize, potatoes.
- Some were exported to earn revenue for the colonial administration
- The highlands favoured fruit growing on a large scale like mangoes, oranges, passion fruits were grown to earn income for the settlers and government.
- Settlers developed trade in Kenya by dealing in crops and animals which earned them revenue.
- They constructed infrastructure like roads from the coast to the interior there by facilitating trade.
- They established processing industries e.g. flour mills (UNGA Ltd)
- They helped to construct urban centres in most parts of Kenya ie Nairobi, Thika, Voi etc.
- They reared domestic animals like sheep, pigs and cattle which supplemented crop cultivation.
- Industries and farms operated by white settlers created employment for Africans.
- Settlers introduced plantation agriculture which earned foreign exchange hence facilitating trade and monetized Kenyan economy.
- There was forced labour on the settlers' farms that brought misery to the Africans.
- They extended the railway to many areas where they had settled

EFFECTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WHITE SETTLERS

How did these activities affect the people of Kenya?

What were the effects of their settlement to the people of Kenya?

- ❖ They established plantation agriculture
- ❖ They grew important cash crops e.g. coffee, tea, wheat, cotton, etc.
- ❖ They introduced scientific research to improve on the crops and live stock.
- ❖ Local communities lost most of their land to the white settlers ie Kikuyu, Masai, Nandi.
- ❖ It led to the creation of reserves to settle displaced Africans
- ❖ Africans were subjected to forced labour on European farms
- ❖ They imposed the Kipande system upon the Africans
- ❖ Settlers led to the complete colonization of Kenya
- ❖ Africans were forced to pay taxes i.e. the hut and poll tax
- ❖ Their settlement aroused African nationalism especially the Kikuyu against Europeans
- ❖ Led to the transfer of the North Eastern territory of Uganda to Kenya to give more fertile land to White Settlers.
- ❖ The whites introduced racial segregation in towns, schools, buses, etc
- ❖ The whites restricted the Africans from growing cash crops saying it would lower the quality..
- ❖ They also set up companies to aid agriculture i.e. Kenya Co-operatives Creameries limited.
- ❖ Roads and railways were improved upon e.g. Kenya – Uganda railway.
- ❖ The whites restricted Asians immigration into Kenya leading to conflicts.
- ❖ They led to the improvement in social services i.e. schools, hospitals etc.
- ❖ Settlers dominated the economy of Kenya through agriculture and industries.
- ❖ Small scale industrialization took place i.e. in 1909; UNGA limited established a grain mill in Nairobi.
- ❖ They also established the legislative council in 1906 and also settlers felt numerically superior in number to the Africans.
- ❖ Modern towns and trading centers developed i.e. Nairobi, Thika, Voi etc.
- ❖ Issues of land became a major one by 1950s hence a root cause of the Mau Mau rebellion of 1952.
- ❖ Africans lost their political independence to the Whites

- ❖ Led to the signing of the Devonsire white paper of 1923 when White Settlers conflicted with Asians and Africans.

In conclusion the effects of white settlers activities were political, economic and social.

DESCRIBE THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING SECTORS IN KENYA BETWEEN 1900 AND 1945

AGRICULTURE

- ❖ Cash crop development in Kenya was linked much to the white settlers who occupied the Kenya highlands
- ❖ The first crops to be grown were maize and potatoes for cash and food production.
- ❖ Lord Delamere experimented wheat farming in the Uasin Gishu plateau.
- ❖ He produced his first wheat crop in 1902.
- ❖ In 1904, tea was introduced in Limuru.
- ❖ Sisal was planted near Thika in 1904 and by 1920, it had become the second most important crop.
- ❖ Rubber was grown on plantations near the coast
- ❖ Tomatoes and cape goose berries were also grown
- ❖ Africans grew crops which they were familiar with e.g. ground nuts, simsim etc
- ❖ In 1904, the policy of reserves was begun where Africans had to supply labour and not to produce cash crops.
- ❖ In 1906, an attempt was made to produce cotton in the Nyanza basin but wasn't successful
- ❖ In 1908, the coffee Planters Association was formed where coffee trees were got from missionaries
- ❖ Lord Delamere took the coffee growing near the Thika plateau.
- ❖ By 1920, coffee had become the most important cash crop in Kenya.
- ❖ Large tea estates were established around Nakuru
- ❖ In 1925 two companies from India set up large plantation at Kericho
- ❖ Fruits were also grown in the Mau hills
- ❖ Between 1920 and 1921, the government encouraged maize growing
- ❖ In 1921, pyrethrum was grown in Kenya Highlands
- ❖ Vegetables were also grown e.g. cabbages, carrots, etc.

COMMUNICATION

Describe the development of transport in Kenya between 1900 and 1945

- Communication included railway lines, roads, telegraphic lines, water ways etc
- The Kenya - Uganda railway line was begun in 1896 at Mombasa and extended to various parts of Kenya
- In 1899, the railway extended to Voi and reached Kisumu in 1901.
- In 1921, the railway extended from Nakuru to Eldoret and Kitale.
- Railways were extended to Nyeri, Nanyuki, Thompson falls, Magadi etc.
- Feeder roads were constructed to supply or feed the railway stations with goods to be transported.
- The harbour of Mombasa developed due to the easy communication by the railway and roads.
- Lake Steamer services on Lake Victoria were established which boosted trade.
- Major ports i.e. Kisumu, Jinja, Entebbe, Portbell, Bukoba, Mwanza and Musoma were established
- Many communication lines linked the Kenya highlands which had white settlements.
- By 1930, Kenya's internal and international communication services had been established.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

Why was the Uganda railway built or constructed?

- It was the railway line that was built from Mombasa (Kilindini) at the coast of East Africa through Kisumu to Kampala and then extended to other parts of Uganda.
- The construction started on 30th May 1895 at Kilindini in Mombasa.
- George Whitehouse was the chief engineer
- The Indian coolies provided labour during the construction.

REASONS WHY THE RAILWAY OF KENYA – UGANDA WAS BUILT

- It was intended to ease transport of military troops.
- The British wanted to establish effective control over their sphere of influence that's to say Uganda to Kenya
- The need to stop slave trade especially in the interior of East Africa.
- It was purposely to open up the interior for trade and commerce.

- It was built to enable East Africa trade with the outside world easily.
- To encourage cash crop growing e.g. coffee, cotton, tobacco etc
- To ease the work of transportation of missionaries to spread christianity
- To conform to the doctrine of effective occupation as demanded by the Berlin conference
- In order to stop other powers e.g. Egyptians who had shown interest in colonizing Uganda.
- It was intended to open up Uganda for resource exploitation ie its expansion into areas with minerals e.g. Kasese
- It was to fulfill the IBEACo recommendations
- It was built to protect the source of river Nile and the British head quarters
- It was as to act as a shortcut to Egypt's link to the coast of East Africa.
- It was intended to make the British East African protectorate self reliant and able to pay its own administration
- It was built to act as a source of revenue to the British government and Uganda as a whole
- British confidence in Uganda after the second Anglo Germany agreement of 1890.
- The acceptance of German that Uganda and Kenya were British spheres thus making the construction necessary.

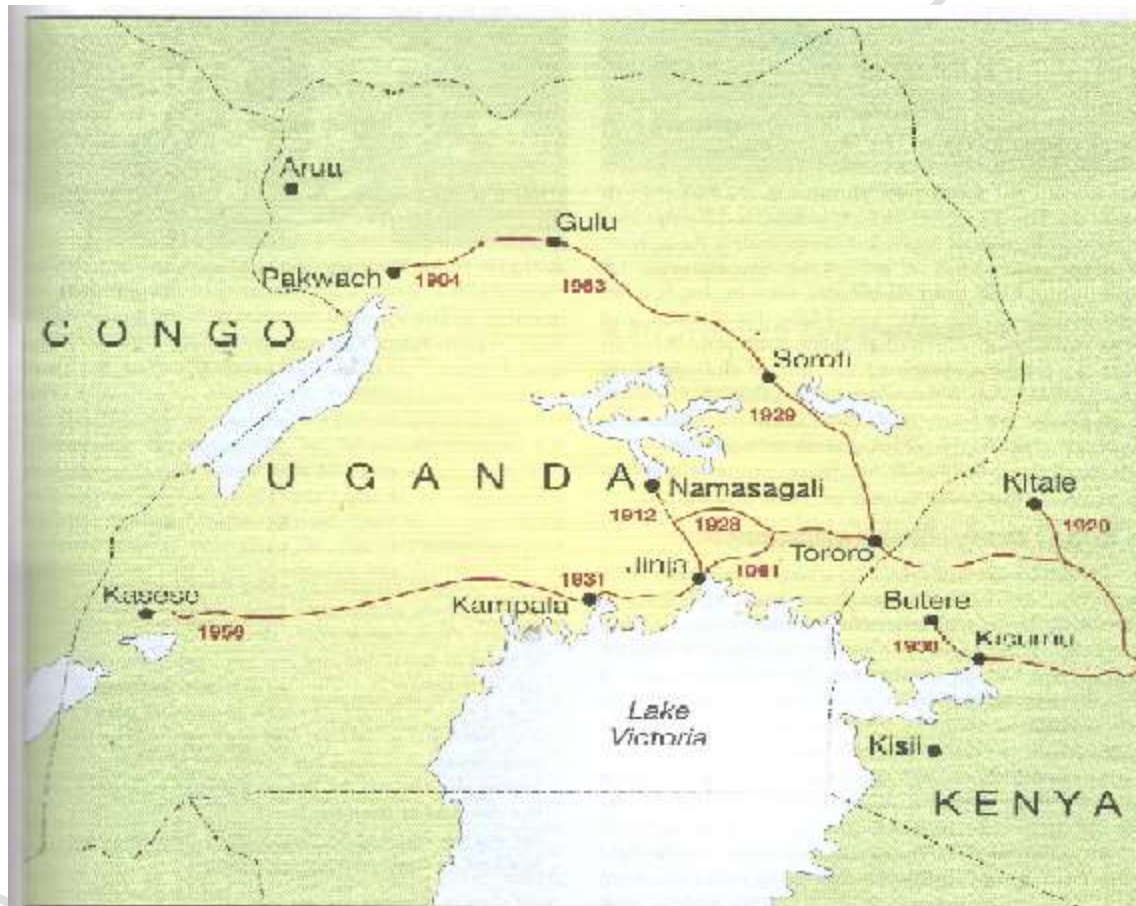
To which parts and why the railway was extended between 1912 and 1965?

Describe the development of the railway system in Uganda between 1912 and 1965?

- The railway system in Uganda was an extension of the Uganda railway from Kenya
- In 1912, the Portbell-Kampala line was constructed
- This was to connect to the steamer service from Kisumu and encourage import and export trade.
- In 1912, the Jinja Namasagali line was constructed
- It was designed to link northern Uganda to the steamer service.
- It was also to tap products like cotton, live stock, cereals etc from Northern Uganda.
- And also encourage cotton growing in Busoga.
- In 1923, the railway line reached Jinja
- It was to facilitate the transportation of cotton, coffee, food stuffs and people
- In 1928, Mbale and Soroti was linked to Tororo line
- In 1931, the railway was extended to Kampala.
- This was to tap coffee and other products from the central region

- This was mainly to ease the transportation of copper from Kasese to Jinja for smelting
- It was also intended to tap tea, tobacco, food stuff, etc from western Uganda.
- In 1961, the Jinja Bukonte lines was built.
- It was to tap agricultural products from Busoga.
- In 1965 the railway was extended to Gulu
- It was intended to ease transportation of people and agricultural products ie cotton, tobacco, cereals.
- In 1968, the railway was extended to Pakwach.
- This was intended to ease transportation of people and products like tobacco

MAP SHOWING THE EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY IN UGANDA



BENEFITS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

Explain the contributions of the Uganda Railway to the development of East Africa

What were the effects of the construction of the Uganda Railway?

- ❖ Transport and communication from the interior to the coast was made easier and quicker.
- ❖ East Africa was linked or connected to the outside world.
- ❖ Uganda and Kenya were opened up for exploitation of natural resources
- ❖ It stimulated or encouraged economic growth since the crops grown could easily be transported for export.
- ❖ It encouraged cash crop production e.g. cotton in Uganda and pyrethrum in Kenya.
- ❖ It led to the growth of towns along the railway line e.g. Kisumu, Jinja, Nakuru, Nairobi etc with its associated problems i.e. drug abuse, crimes, etc
- ❖ Kilindini harbor also developed as a loading and off loading centre
- ❖ There was loss of lives as those who resisted the construction were killed i.e. Orkoiyot of the Nandi.
- ❖ It led to the influx of the Asians i.e. 1/5 of the Indian coolies remained behind to do business
- ❖ Others came as drivers' clerical officers and station managers etc
- ❖ The presence of many Asians later created political problems especially in Kenya
- ❖ This was because Asians wanted equality with whites in terms of education, employment and representation in legislative council.
- ❖ The railway created employment opportunities for many people i.e. drivers, station managers etc
- ❖ It transported rice to the Akamba people who were hard hit by the 1898 to 1899 famine.
- ❖ It eased British administration because administrators were easily transported
- ❖ It led to the loss of independence for Uganda and Kenya.
- ❖ It led to the coming of more white settlers and these mainly settled in Kenya.
- ❖ Africans lost land to European settlers especially Kenya Highlands
- ❖ In 1902, part of Uganda was transferred to Kenya to give the whites suitable land for farming.
- ❖ Slave trade and human portage were ended
- ❖ Taxation was introduced to recover the cost of building the railway
- ❖ Transport costs were greatly reduced i.e. transporting a tone of cotton from Kisumu to Mombasa cost only 600/=
- ❖ East Africa's economy was monetarised as the Asians brought Rupees and later paper notes i.e. led to the introduction of money.

- ❖ It led to the development of feeder roads to bring goods to be transported by trains.
- ❖ The Nandi and Masai lost land where the railway passed
- ❖ The railway encouraged the activities of Christian missionaries which led to the spread of Christianity and western civilization.
- ❖ Small scale industries developed e.g. cotton ginneries and copper smelting which reduced the bulkiness of the raw materials.
- ❖ It promoted international and local trade and local markets were created.
- ❖ It changed Uganda and Kenya's economy from reliance on Britain to being self reliant.
- ❖ Instead cash crops i.e. coffee, cotton, tea, etc raised money for the countries.
- ❖ It led to domination of the economy by the Asians especially trade.
- ❖ It led to the transfer of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi which was more central.
- ❖ It led to the racism / racial discrimination in Kenya practiced by the White Settlers.
- ❖ It increased the standards of living of the East African people.
- ❖ In conclusion, the effects of the railway were largely positive to the people of East Africa/ political, social and economic.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILWAY LINE:

- ❖ The idea of building the railway was made by the IBEACO under the leadership of William Macknon.
- ❖ It was Mac Donald who carried out survey in 1892 to make the route for the railway line.
- ❖ The idea became more urgent when Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894.
- ❖ The project eventually begun at Kilindini harbor or Mombasa
- ❖ The construction work started on 30th May 1896.
- ❖ Sir George Whitehouse was the chief engineer (Whitehouse).
- ❖ The project employed over 32,000 Indian coolies
- ❖ The railway reached Voi in 1897.
- ❖ It reached Tsavo in 1898.
- ❖ It reached Nairobi in 1899.
- ❖ It reached Nakuru in 1900.
- ❖ It reached Kisumu in December 1901.

PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY LINE

- ❖ The Mazrui uprising of 1895 delayed the start of the project at Mombasa but construction work started in 1896 ie four years later.
- ❖ The primary survey was done in 1892 by Mac Donald of the IBEACO
- ❖ Lack of capital for the project
- ❖ Initially it was estimated to cost two (2) million pounds but it eventually cost eight (8) million pounds which was four times what had been estimated.
- ❖ There were wrangles or disagreements within the British Parliament about the economic value of the railway i.e. some called it “the lunatic line”.
- ❖ The construction did not take only 6 years as expected
- ❖ 32,000 Indian coolies, 500 clerical staff were employed during the construction which was too costly
- ❖ African labourers such as the Akamba were reluctant to work on the railway line.
- ❖ The few Africans who volunteered to work didn’t go beyond their home areas
- ❖ The Indian coolies suffered from jiggers while the Europeans suffered from malaria, sleeping sickness.
- ❖ Other areas were subjected to adverse climate which caused floods.
- ❖ There were wild animals e.g. lions at Tsavo which killed many of the builders until when they were shot by Colonel Patterson.
- ❖ There was also an outbreak of small pox epidemic which also hindered the construction of the railway.
- ❖ Outbreak of drought and famine which necessitated the importation of food e.g. rice, wheat etc.
- ❖ The Eastern part of the rift valley presented engineering problems due to the escarpment
- ❖ Beyond the Mau summit, there were the hostile Nandi, Masai, etc
- ❖ They stole the railway equipment and would disappear in the hills.
- ❖ There was lack of decent accommodation for the builders of the railway.
- ❖ There was lack of storage facilities at Mombasa and in the interior
- ❖ There was a problem of thick forests which were very difficult to clear.
- ❖ It was only after the 1900 agreement with the Nandi that the construction proceeded successfully
- ❖ Resistance from slave traders who did not want the railway to be constructed

- ❖ Finally the line reached Kisumu in December 1901 after a very long period

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING IN THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

LORD DELAMERE.

- ✚ He was a product of white settler influence in Kenya.
- ✚ He first came to Kenya in 1898 on a hunting expedition
- ✚ He later returned in 1903 to stay.
- ✚ He was determined to make farming a success story in Kenya
- ✚ And to turn Kenya into a white man's country
- ✚ He spent personal effort and money on agricultural experiments.
- ✚ He acquired land at Njoro and around lake Elmenteita
- ✚ It is where he experimented with various types of wheat and different types of live stock.
- ✚ He spent many years trying to control diseases and climatic problems
- ✚ Through research, he was able to control the rust disease which threatened wheat
- ✚ He imported pigs, sheep and cattle but many died due to the East coast fever
- ✚ He carried out cross breeding with local animals which promoted resistance of the animals towards diseases
- ✚ In 1912, he produced his first successful wheat crop proving its economic viability
- ✚ In 1908, he set up the UNGA Company limited which was a mill for wheat farmers
- ✚ He was instrumental in the formulation of the Master and Servant Ordinance of 1906.
- ✚ This made the Africans stop growing cash crops but only provided labour on White Settlers farms.
- ✚ Delamere was also active in settler politics and led the European settlers delegation to the Devonshire talks in 1923
- ✚ He died in 1931.

ALLIDINA VISRAM

- ✚ He was born in India in 1863
- ✚ Visram was a product of the construction of the Uganda railway.
- ✚ Begun his commercial career in Zanzibar in the 1870s and later moved in land and set up a base at Bagamoyo.

- ✚ With penetration inland from the coasts, Visram set up commercial posts along the railway line.
- ✚ Perhaps Visram was the most enterprising Indian trader in Uganda.
- ✚ He bought produce from African farmers for resale
- ✚ He built cotton ginneries (one in Kampala)
- ✚ He lent out money
- ✚ He introduced the banking system and built the National Bank of India
- ✚ By 1898, he had reached Kampala and established himself
- ✚ He had agents in Jinja and stations along the railway line from Uganda to the coasts.
- ✚ Sent his caravans from Uganda to the coast
- ✚ He mainly exported ivory and also dealt in cotton
- ✚ With growing wealth he invested in oil mills, saw mills and soda factories.
- ✚ He owned over 240 business establishments and controlled 80% of Ugandan's economy
- ✚ Streets in Kampala and Jinja were named after him/ his memory eg Aldina Road.
- ✚ He died in 1916

SIR ANDREW COHEN

- ✚ He was the governor of Uganda in 1952 during the decolonization era.
- ✚ He inaugurated/started industrialization through steel production
- ✚ He discouraged introduction of industrial colour bar. (Segregation according to colour)
- ✚ He was sympathetic towards African Union.
- ✚ He believed in development of the Country's, natural resources in order to increase the state treasury.
- ✚ He encouraged cotton growing and saw the need for the government to support African farmers
- ✚ He enabled Africans to take control over a number of ginneries
- ✚ Others trained in technical and managerial branches of industries i.e. Africans
- ✚ He protected African interests in coffee ginneries
- ✚ In October 1955, he set up an African loan fund to enable Africans to get bank loans ie he encouraged large scale capital enterprises among Africans.
- ✚ He set up tarmac road network or tarmac roads.
- ✚ He extended the railway from Kampala through Mityana to Kasese to tap agricultural potential and copper.

- ✚ Educationally, Cohen's period witnessed improvement in the education standards e.g. in 1953, the first students obtained bachelor education of arts and Bachelor of Science degrees.
- ✚ The first female graduate got her degree in 1955.
- ✚ He appointed an education committee under Mr. Den Bunsen to make recommendation for future organization and development of education.
- ✚ The committee recommended that senior secondary should be organized on a four year school certificate
- ✚ Politically, he fostered cooperation between British civil servants and the masses.
- ✚ He planned to see a steady development of Uganda as a unitary state.
- ✚ In August 1953, he announced radical reforms on the structure of the legislative council which annoyed the Buganda Lukiiko.
- ✚ This plan for steady formation of a unitary state caused the Kabaka crisis in October 1953 and consequently deported the Kabaka to Britain.
- ✚ In 1955, he introduced a ministerial system of government with three Africans appointed.
- ✚ Reforms were made in the local government.
- ✚ He allowed political party system formation in 1952 like the Uganda National Congress (UNC) which aimed at ending colonial rule.
- ✚ Democratic Party (DP) was formed in 1954 by Benedict Kiwanuka.
- ✚ In 1955, he returned the Kabaka from exile and accepted Buganda's demand for direct election to the legislative council.
- ✚ He checked much of Buganda's secessionist tendencies and managed to bring Uganda nearer to independence as a unitary state.
- ✚ Thus Cohen the governor developed Uganda politically, economically and socially.

SIR HESKETH BELL

- ✚ He was a governor of Uganda in 1907. He fulfilled the aim of the British colonization i.e. exploitation and development
- ✚ He developed a cash crop economy by encouraging Africans to grow cotton instead of white settlers
- ✚ He served the Ugandan Cotton Ordinance which ordered the destruction of wild cotton plants and seeds.

- ✚ He replaced it with American upland seeds.
- ✚ He opened ginneries in Kampala, Entebbe (Uganda-Kisumu) to process cotton on restricted hand ginning
- ✚ He encouraged rubber growing and collecting wild rubber e.g. at Namukekera by Uganda company plantations.
- ✚ He improved on health through campaigning against small pox, meningitis, influenza and brought them under control.
- ✚ Controlled sleeping sickness by evacuating people around Lake Victoria to further places
- ✚ Researched on animal diseases (rinder pest) and found methods of control.
- ✚ Brought the first car in Uganda and it was called ford.
- ✚ He encouraged trade domination by Asians or Indians.
- ✚ He designed a road construction programme that linked up all important centers of southern Uganda by all weather roads.
- ✚ By 1914, he had brought vehicles used to transport farmers' produce
- ✚ He completed 98km railway link from Namasagali to Jinja in 1912
- ✚ As a result of infrastructural development, trading centers emerged.
- ✚ Linked steamer ships between Kisumu and Jinja
- ✚ This enabled African farmers to transport and sell produce to earn more income and pay tax.
- ✚ He opposed white settlers dominating land in Uganda.
- ✚ In 1912, he introduced Arabica coffee among the Bagisu on cooperative basis.
- ✚ In 1914, Robusta coffee was planted in Buganda
- ✚ Rubber experimentation took place at Namukekera and in 1918 to 1919, rubber exported earned £26,000 in exports.
- ✚ In 1924, tea plantations were established in Mubende Also tea estates developed in other areas.
- ✚ Tobacco growing was started in Bunyoro and spread to other areas of west Nile
- ✚ In 1925, NK Metha established a sugar refinery at Lugazi and spread plantation skills else where
- ✚ Cash crop processing and marketing was done by British companies anxious to rip big profits
- ✚ By 1930 to 1948, due to improved transport, processing and marketing of cotton, coffee, tobacco, simsim, ground nuts, were increased by Africans.

WORLD WAR ONE (I) OF 1914 TO 1918

Why was East Africa involved in World War I?

- It broke out on 28th July 1914
- It was between Serbia, Russia, Britain, France and their allies against Austria, Hungary, Germany, and their allies.
- It was purely a European war but Germany and Britain had colonies in East Africa
- The Germans were in Tanganyika while Uganda and Kenya were under the British.
- In Somalia and Eritrea, there was Italy yet Germany and Britain were the major war lords in Europe.
- East Africa became involved because of extended conflicts and suspicions in their colonies.
- Since the King's African Rifle (KAR) was a colonial force in East Africa i.e. Uganda and Kenya, it had to fight in defence of its masters' interests thus the British.
- The British government wanted to disorganize the Germany colonies before they would attack the British areas of interests.
- The Germans deliberately provoked British colonies with the objectives of diverting British attention from the War in Europe.
- East Africa was strategically located and so would help the British to protect her colonial interests because of the war North Africa and in the Middle East.
- Both Germans and British recruited Africans in their army for the war hence involving the local people.
- Some of the Africans went for prestige and adventure.
- Africans were forced (conscripted) to participate in the war.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR

How did the war affect the people of East Africa?

What were the results of this war on East Africa?

- Germany and her allies were defeated
- Germany was forced to surrender her colony of German East Africa to the newly formed League of Nations.
- Britain took over the control of German East Africa in 1920 and named it Tanganyika
- The number of European settlers especially of British origin increased in Kenya highlands.

- There was an influx of ex-soldiers or white settlers leading to grabbing of better African land
- The local administration in Tanganyika was restructured especially under governor Donald Cameron.
- Indirect rule was introduced in Tanganyika.
- There was wide spread famine and starvation
- There was wide spread misery and suffering of people
- There was wide spread destruction of property i.e. buildings and railway lines
- There was growth of political power among East Africans/nationalism.
- It led to economic depression of 1930's i.e. low income, low standards of living
- Africans learnt new fighting skills during the war.
- The white settlers begun demanding for representation in government.
- There was break out of influenza in 1918 – 1919 which killed many people.
- Many people were killed, wounded and disabled
- Internal and external trade was disrupted leading to increased poverty.
- There was increasing rate of exploitation because the British wanted to compensate what was lost and destroyed during the war.
- New economic power was put in the hands of the Africans
- The returning soldiers brought diseases like small pox, meningitis, and plague.
- There was also an evolution of many new ideas and critical thinking
- The whole of East Africa now became part of the British Empire.
- Rwanda and Burundi were given to Belgium as mandate territories i.e. were transferred from East Africa to Central Africa.
- In conclusion, the effects were political, social and economic.s

WORLD WAR II (1939 – 1945)

Why were the East African countries involved in World War II?

- It was fought between 1939 and 1945
- It took place in Europe and not in East Africa.
- German, Italy and their allies fought Britain, France and other allies

- East Africa was under the rule of one of the war lords i.e. Britain and when the war broke out it was impossible for East Africa to remain neutral.
- The German settlers in East Africa had conflicting opinions whereby some supported Hitler hoping that Germany would regain Tanganyika.
- There were British in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika and yet in Europe, they were both opponent war lords making the Africans involved.
- In neighboring Somalia and Eritrea, there was Italian who were opponents of the British
- The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspicion and tension
- Seven battalions of the Kings Africans Rifle (KAR) were stationed on the Somali border during the Second World War.
- Also because many troops moved into Kenya and were joined by the contingents(others) from Nigeria, Gold coast etc.
- East Africa also got involved because they contributed large sums of money towards the British war costs
- Also in 1940, for instance Italy joined the war on the side of Germany hence making East Africa to be involved in the war.
- Later when Japan joined the war on German's side and attacked Britain, the KAR was expanded to 30 battalions making more East Africans to be recruited in the war.
- Also because thousands of East Africa soldiers went to India and Burma for fighting.
- Also because others went to Madagascar for fighting.

EFFECTS OF THE WORLD WAR II ON THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

- There were political, economic and social consequences of the war on East Africa.
- The war quickened the growth of political movements ie nationalism in East Africa.
- Peoples' attitudes towards chiefs and African Administrators changed
- People begun to resist them since they were considered supporters of colonialism.
- Most British officials were away for military services and this widened the gap between Africans and Europeans
- Exports declined and lack of skilled man power affected production
- Uganda's cotton and coffee growers had to be helped by the government when prices fell too low.

- Otherwise the war increased the demand of sisal and cotton
- Japan captured Malaysia with its huge plantations of rubber hence Tanganyika was encouraged to increase rubber production.
- The Africans in Kenya were for the first time encouraged to produce cash crops
- There was loss of lives due to the many people who died during the War.
- Veterans brought and spread venereal diseases and other STDs
- Lack of employment for the veterans caused them to join the military wing of nationalist movements e.g. general China (Waruhi Itote) joined the Mau Mau movement.
- The British government directed technical schools and institutions to introduce and produce war equipment.
- After World War II, Tanganyika became a trusteeship of the British under the United Nations Organisation (UNO) provision towards self government.
- Many European communities began to change their attitudes towards the Africans for the better.
- In conclusion, the effects of World war 11 were political, economic and social

THE KABAKA CRISIS OF 1952 – 1955

What were the causes of the Kabaka crisis in 1952 to 1955?

- ✚ It was a political misunderstanding between the governor Sir Andrew Cohen and the Kabaka of Buganda Sir Edward Muteesa II
- ✚ It involved a lot of tension, mistrust and suspicion between the two men.
- ✚ In 1945, the first three (3) Africans were nominated to the legislative council to quicken constitutional advance
- ✚ Buganda, Busoga, Ankole were all supposed to send one representative each to the Legco but Buganda refused.
- ✚ This would mean placing Buganda on the same footing with other regions i.e. eroding their semi independent status.
- ✚ The Kabaka supported the Lukiiko's refusal to send Buganda's representative to the legislative council and openly supported its demand that Buganda should be left out to forge her own future.

- ✚ This wasn't accepted by the governor who wanted a united Uganda.
- ✚ In 1952, A C Wallis was appointed to look into the problems of local government in Uganda which Buganda did not want.
- ✚ He emphasized the need of local councils and that the colonial government should maintain overall control of Uganda.
- ✚ The report worried Buganda and she saw it as a move aimed at sabotaging their semi independence.
- ✚ Buganda was also worried by the developments in the legislative council which was slowly turning into a small assembly including all races, tribes and religions of Uganda.
- ✚ The formation of UNC (Uganda National congress) as the first political party in 1952 further worried Buganda.
- ✚ This party aimed at uniting all the people and fastening the achievement of self rule.
- ✚ This was seen by Buganda as a threat to the institution of Kabakaship and the Lukiiko.
- ✚ The Baganda were also alarmed by the colonial secretary Oliver Lyttelton's proposal of the East African Federation (E.A.F)
- ✚ The Baganda did not want their kingdom to merge with other areas because this would mean loss of independence
- ✚ The Kabaka was supported on the issue of federation by his subjects, the Lukiiko and other provinces of Uganda i.e. Busoga and they all opposed the idea of federation hence becoming more determined.
- ✚ The governor was also annoyed by Buganda's demand that her affairs be transferred from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office.
- ✚ The situation was worsened by the Kabaka's failure to guarantee cooperation with the protectorate government
- ✚ On 3rd November 1952, the British government withdrew the recognition of Muteesa II as a ruler of Buganda.
- ✚ This resulted into Muteesa's deportation to England hence the beginning of the crisis.
- ✚ Buganda refused to choose a successor to Kabaka Muteesa II which was contrary to what the governor had thought.

- ✚ The Baganda only voiced out one point “We want our Kabaka back” which also increased the crisis

EFFECTS OF THE 1952 KABAKA CRISIS.

What were the effects of the 1952 Kabaka crisis on the people of Buganda?

How did the crisis affect the people of Uganda?

- ✚ A state of emergency was declared in Buganda.
- ✚ The Baganda sent a delegation including Eridad Muliira, Thomas Makumbi and Apollo Kironde to England to plead for Muteesa II's return.
- ✚ Early in 1954, a constitutional expert Sir Keith Hancock was sent to see how peace and order could be restored to Buganda.
- ✚ This led to the calling of the Namirembe conference of 1955.
- ✚ It led to the whole year's discussion characterized by mistrust and the following were agreed upon.
- ✚ The position of the Kabaka was redefined i.e. he was to become a constitutional monarch
- ✚ The election to the Lukiiko was to be the responsibility of the county chiefs
- ✚ The Lukiiko was empowered to nominate the Kabaka's ministers but approved by the governor.
- ✚ Buganda was to elect and send her members to the legislative council like other provinces of Uganda.
- ✚ There was to be no further constitutional changes for the next seven years
- ✚ The Kabaka Muteesa II could return if the Lukiiko invited him.
- ✚ On 17th October 1955, Muteesa returned amidst jubilation from his people.
- ✚ The crisis resulted into Bugandas' boycotting of the national assembly elections of 1961.
- ✚ Fresh elections had to be organized in 1962 in which Buganda participated.
- ✚ Kabaka crisis led to the violation of the 1900 Buganda agreement by both the British and Buganda
- ✚ Riots increased in Buganda with the Baganda demanding for British withdraw from Buganda's soils and the return of the Kabaka.
- ✚ Men allowed their beards to grow wild and wore back cloth as a sign of mourning the deportation of their king
- ✚ In 1955, the number of Africans in the legislative council was increased to 30.

- ✚ A ministerial system was introduced with three African ministers, one European and one Asian.
- ✚ These became members of the executive of 11 ministers and two ex-official members.
- ✚ The crisis provided the basis for the formation of other political parties e.g. DP in 1956, and UPC in 1960
- ✚ Political developments in Uganda were fastened which facilitated attainment of independence
- ✚ The idea of the East African federation was postponed until the people would demand for it.
- ✚ In conclusion the Kabaka crisis left Buganda kingdom greatly weakened but still part of Uganda.

NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.

- The term nationalism refers to some one's desire to be independent socially, economically and politically.
- Nationalism was the strong desire by the E.African people to be independent.
- Nationalism in E.Africa greatly increased after 1920.

CAUSES OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.

What factors led to the growth of nationalism in East Africa?

- World War II encouraged nationalism because the ex soldiers brought ideas of liberty and independence when they came back.
- The poverty after World War II forced the ex-soldiers to form nationalist movements and demand for independence e.g. Mau Mau.
- High level of unemployment among the Africans forced them to form political movements in order to demand for better working conditions.
- Also because of the influence of Christian missionaries i.e. they preached equality of all men hence Africans started demanding for equality or independence.
- Missionary education produced a group of educated Africans who started demanding for independence.
- Because of the rise of strong men like Julius Nyerere, Jomo Kenyatta, I.K. Musaaazi, Milton Obote who provided leadership.
- Independence of India in 1947 since the conditions in India and East Africa were almost the same.

- The return of young Africans who had been studying abroad i.e. Europe and had a wide outlook and thinking e.g. Bidandi Ssali of Uganda, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- The development of national languages that solved the barrier of communication eg Swahili in Tanganyika, English in Uganda and Kenya.
- USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic) and China came up against colonialism since they wanted socialism.
- USA and Russia put pressure on Britain, France, Portugal , Italy, Germany etc to give independence to their colonies
- USSR and china also gave military aid to the East African countries to fight colonialism.
- Because of the Pan African Movement (P.A.M) that gave support to the nationalist movements and demanded “Africa for Africans”.
- The Manchester conference of 1945 that called upon all the African leaders to demand for independence
- Because the evils of colonization i.e. land grabbing, forced labour, over taxation etc which encouraged Africans to rise up
- Because of the formation of the United Nations Organization (U.N.O) which came up with an anti-colonial policy
- The rise of trade unions and cooperative movements which became platforms for airing out views against colonial rule.
- Because of the independence of Ghana in 1957 which gave morale (encouragement)to other African countries to demand for the same.
- Also due to the publication of the Atlantic Charter by President Roosevelt of U.S.A and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain in 1941 i.e. “People all over the world have the right to choose their own government under which to live”.
- Also because of the Asian domination of trade i.e. Indians dominated trade in East Africa which the local people hated.
- Because of increased literacy among the Africans i.e. could read newspapers, listen to radio which helped to spread nationalist ideas
- Because of spread of communism and socialism which emphasized equality and opposed colonialism.

- Also because of support from the Africans in the diaspora i.e. blacks living in USA, Britain, and the Caribbean island.
- Because of the migration of people from villages to towns where by they were influenced by new ideas
- Because of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 where the new leader Abdul Nasser decided to help nationalist movements after Egypt's Independence.
- Because of land grabbing which encouraged Africans to form nationalist movements i.e. Mau Mau in Kenya, Bataka Federation in Buganda.
- Because of racial segregation against Africans in some areas e.g. Kenya.
- Because of urbanization which broke tribal barriers i.e. people started thinking and discussing national issues other than tribal issues.

PROBLEMS FACED BY NATIONALISTS

- There were differences in political ideologies (difference in thinking) i.e. KANU for unitary government and KADU for federal government.
- Absence of nationally accepted leaders to fight for independence.
- The existence of sectarianism and tribal differences i.e. KANU for Kikuyu, KADU for Luo, Kabaka Yekka for Baganda.
- Differences on the method to be used to get independence e.g. some wanted violence or fighting while others wanted peaceful means or negotiation
- Problems faced of language barrier as each tribe had its own language hence difficulty in communication.
- Poor transport and communication in the interior hence difficulty to mobilize people in far places
- Killing of some nationalist leaders caused fear among the others e.g. General China (Waruhiu Itote), Dedan Kimathi etc.
- Wide spread illiteracy among the majority of the local people who could not read or write.
- There were also religious differences among the nationalists e.g. in Uganda – DP for Catholics and UPC for protestants.
- Methods used by nationalists made them lose support by international sympathizers.

- In some countries like Uganda there were no uniting grievances (problems) to force people to demand for independence
- There were threats of secession (breaking away of some groups) e.g. Arabs at the coast of Kenya, Somalis in the north of Kenya and Baganda in Uganda.
- Inferiority complex among some Africans as they always underrated themselves
- Lack of funds to finance nationalist's struggles such as buying of guns, facilitating movement of nationalists etc also delayed our independence.
- The colonial governments were also negative towards nationalists.
- Arrests and imprisonment of some of the nationalists like Kenyatta.
- In conclusion, the problems were political ,social and economic

WHY POLITICAL PARTIES WERE FORMED IN EAST AFRICA

- A political party is an association of people where the major aim is to acquire state power
- Political parties in East Africa included Uganda National congress, Uganda People's Congress, Democratic Party, Kenya African National Union, Tanganyika African National Union etc.
- Most of the parties were formed and dominated by young educated Africans
- Parties begun with limited and local complaints against colonial rule but soon expanded.
- They were formed to fight for independence of their respective countries
- They were also demanding for greater African representation on the LEGCO
- They also wanted expansion of voting rights to the Africans since Africans were refused from voting
- Because of Pan Africanism a movement that wanted Africans to rule themselves
- Because of the evils of colonial rule i.e. forced labour, cash crop growing etc
- In order to fight for the release of imprisoned Africans who became a problem against European rule.
- In order to fight discrimination of Africans by whites.
- Also to demand for the removal of some regulations imposed upon Africans e.g. the Kipande system, no cultivation of cash crops
- Because of high levels of poverty and unemployment among the Africans.
- Because of the influence of ex servicemen or former soldiers from world war II.

- To act as a platform for airing out African problems against colonial rule.
- To fight against exploitation of African resources like land, labour, forest resources etc.
- To fight for the release of imprisoned Africans who had become a problem to colonial rule i.e. Jomo Kenyatta.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- Political parties contributed to attaining of independence for different countries i.e. UPC for Uganda, TANU for Tanganyika, KANU for Kenya.
- They organized boycott, riots and demonstrations to demand for immediate advance towards independence.
- Parties encouraged establishment of universal manhood suffrage i.e. people of voting age being free to vote.
- They encouraged unity among East African people and brought people of different tribes together.
- They also fought for freedom in their various countries
- They also fought for freeing of the political prisoners eg KANU secured the release of Kenyatta
- They ensured equality to all races and encouraged establishment of multi-racial governments.
- They made their countries to be recognized nationally and internationally
- They acted as platforms for the Africans to explain problems of colonialism to their people.
- They encouraged development of infrastructure e.g. roads, hospitals etc
- Because of the pressure exerted by political parties, Africans started getting white collar jobs.
- They educated people about their rights in the different countries.
- Parties setup republics in their respective countries i.e. 1962 in Uganda, 1963 in Kenya.
- Political parties fought for freedom of the people in the various countries.
- They encouraged development of Agricultural in their countries e.g. Busitema Agricultural Collage and Kibimba Rice scheme were established in Uganda.
- Political parties encouraged development of infrastructure in their respective countries e.g. roads, hospitals.
- In conclusion, the achievements of political parties were political, social and economic.

REASONS WHY POLITICAL PARTIES DELAYED TO DEVELOP IN UGANDA

- The first major political party in Uganda was the Uganda National congress (UNC) founded by Ignatius Kangave Musaaazi in March 1952.
- It composed of old boys of Buddo who opposed Buganda breaking away from the rest of Uganda.
- Other parties included DP formed in 1954 by Mugwanya Matayo, Uganda National Movement (UNM) by Augustine Kamyia and was founded in 1958.
- The Ugandans had no general pressing problem i.e. no white settlers or land alienations etc
- There was a lot of tribalism in Uganda hence people would not unite for a common goal
- Buganda which was in the centre was busy demanding for her separate independence
- Uganda had no strong white community that would snatch independence from Africans
- Many Ugandans were politically docile i.e. they felt comfortable under colonial rule
- Some Ugandans who benefited from colonial rule opposed the formation of political parties i.e. those who got land and big posts
- There was no national language to unite the people hence it became very difficult to bring the people together.
- Some Ugandans thought that politics was far above them and was for educated ones
- The educated Ugandans who would lead the struggle were comfortably employed under colonial rule
- The existing laws would not allow employed civil servants in politics
- Indirect rule in Uganda encouraged tribal divisions hence disunity
- Even local chiefs appointed by colonialists opposed political parties and were happy with the small offices.
- There were many conflicts in the newly formed parties which made the self rule hard to achieve.
- There were problems of ethnic conflicts especially Bantu in the south opposing the Nilotics in the North which created natural division
- Uganda lacked a serious complaint. The peasants grew coffee, cotton, tea etc and got good income hence no poverty to force people to form parties
- Even the traditional rulers like Kabaka, Omukama, etc opposed Political parties.

- Even the idea of forming political parties was foreign hence complicated for the local people and was for the educated ones
- Even the political party leaders were not full time politicians i.e. had other jobs which took most of their time
- There were also religious conflicts i.e. one group could not allow to be ruled by others
- There was wide spread illiteracy among the people hence hindering the formation of political parties.
- In conclusion, the reasons were political, social and economic.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MILTON OBOTE

- He was born in 1924 in Akokoro in Lango by Stanley Opeto who was a local chief
- He joined Makerere University College for an Arts degree but was expelled because of his political activities.
- He joined the Mowlem Construction company which was based in Jinja in 1949.
- Obote later went to Kenya and joined the Standard Vacuum Company.
- It was while in Kenya that Obote got good introduction to politics i.e. he first became a member of Kenya African union (KAU)
- He came back and joined the Uganda National Congress (UNC)
- In 1957, there was a split in the UNC with one group under the leadership of Obote
- Obote decided to form his own party called the Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) in 1960
- During that time Buganda was not ready to be part of Uganda's independence and demanded a federal independence hence formed a party called Kabaka Yekka (KY)
- Obote convinced the Baganda into UPC/KY alliance
- During the 1961 elections, Obote's UPC lost to DP which was led by Benedicto Kiwanuka
- Kiwanuka became the leader of the legislative council while Obote became the leader of opposition in the legislative council
- In the legislative council, Obote demanded for immediate independence
- On 1st march 1961, another election was organized and Obote won because of the UPC/KY alliance i.e. 58 seats against 24 seats for DP.

- On 9th October 1962, Uganda was given full independence and Obote became the first prime minister with Kabaka Mutesa I as the first president.

FACTORS THAT ENCOURAGED DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM IN KENYA BETWEEN 1939 AND 1952

- Because the British lost prestige in Kenya due to their defeat in war in Europe and the far East during World War II.
- Also the ex-soldiers in Kenya who had fought alongside the whites begun to doubt their superiority as they had always asserted.
- Because of the signing of the Atlantic Charter by Winston Churchill and Franklyn Roosevelt in 1941 whereby they asserted that “People all over the world have a right to choose their form of government under which to live.”
- Because of the increased criticism and opposition to imperialism around the world which gave morale or courage to nationalists in Kenya.
- Also because of the anti-colonial policy of the United Nations Organization which demanded for freedom of the people.
- Also because of the return of young educated African leaders who had studied from abroad i.e. had interacted with friends from other countries and shared ideas e.g. Jomo Kenyatta.
- Also because of Negro Movements that were formed outside Africa and demanded for the liberation of the African continent from colonial rule
- It was because of the Manchester Conference of 1945 which was dominated by educated Africans, demanded for the freedom of Africa and even threatened to use force.
- The nationalists of Kenya got morale after attending that conference and were promised support i.e. Jomo Kenyatta.
- The economic importance of Kenya and Africa as a whole to the world market especially after World War II also greatly encouraged nationalism in Kenya.
- Also because of the rise in the cost of living after World War II which made people in Kenya hate colonial rule.
- Also because of the rise of trade Unions which supported and financed nationalist movements.
- The rise of many urban centres which attracted many people to the towns for employment where they lived under very poor conditions while the Europeans lived comfortably.

- The existence of racial segregation in Kenya which was generally hated. It became a major instrument which the nationalists used to undermine colonial rule.
- The appearance of many news papers, radios and other written literature greatly awakened African feelings in Kenya against colonial rule.
- The land alienation policy where many Kenyans lost their lands to white settlers increased nationalism as they desired to chase away the whites who had grabbed their lands.
- Due to the influence of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 where by the Egyptians (Abdel Gamal Nasser) started giving financial support to African Nationalists in Kenya.
- Because of the influence of USA which put pressure on the colonial masters to grant independence to their African colonies.
- Because of the independence of India and Pakistan in 1946 which greatly encouraged nationalists in Kenya to demand for the same.
- The existence of many ex-servicemen (ex-soldiers) in Kenya who had seen conditions in outside countries and shared with soldiers from other countries greatly encouraged nationalism e.g. General china (Waruhiu Itote)
- Domination of trade in Kenya by Asians and Arabs greatly hurt the Africans and encouraged them to form nationalist movements.
- Encouragement by the Africans in the diaspora especially Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana greatly encouraged Nationalists in Kenya.

JOMO KENYATTA

- Jomo Kenyatta was born in 1893 at Nsenda near Nairobi and was a Kikuyu by tribe
- His real or true name was Kamau Wa'Ngenyi
- Between 1909 and 1914, he attended the Presbyterian Mission School where he was baptized as Kamau Johnstone.
- Between 1922 and 1928, he worked for the Nairobi Municipality as a water inspector.
- He became a very active member of the Kikuyu political organization.
- He became a major voice of workers demanding increase in wages and better housing facilities.
- Due to his increasing popularity and political awakening he changed his name to "Kenyatta" meaning Kenya's light

- In 1928, he was appointed to become Secretary General of the Kikuyu Central Association a group which aimed at recovering land that had been lost to white settlers.
- Also Kenyatta became editor of a kikuyu language local paper called Muigi Thania
- As a representative of the Kikuyu Central Association he went to London in 1929 as the representative of the KCA to meet the Colonial Secretary and claim for the lost Kikuyu land.
- He went back to study in London School of economics in 1931 and while there, he studied Anthropology.
- While in London, he became one of the organizers of the 1945 Manchester Conference together with Kwame Nkrumah and George Padmore.
- Jomo Kenyatta also wrote a book called “Facing Mountain Kenya” in 1939 where he encouraged the people to struggle for their lost land and rights.
- Kenyatta returned to Kenya in 1946 where he was greatly welcomed by the Kikuyu.
- In July 1946, Kenyatta was appointed as new leader of Kenya African Union (KAU) to replace James Gichuru.
- KAU under Kenyatta demanded for more African representation on the legislative council and increased recognition by government.
- Kenyatta also became member of Mau Mau which was an underground movement formed to fight for the independence of Kenya.
- Kenyatta later became one of the great leaders of the Mau Mau movement together with General china (Waruhiu Itote), Dedan Kimathi and Tom Mboya.
- Kenyatta was made principal of Githungui TTC but was soon sucked by the Colonel Government because of his political activities.
- Kenyatta collaborated with the moderates in Mau Mau in order to keep the movement together.
- He even tried to convince the members who had broken away from the movement in 1951 to come back into the struggle.
- Also in 1951, Kenyatta met the Colonial Secretary and presented a memorandum demanding for the independence of Kenya.
- In 1953, Kenyatta was arrested because of his connections with the Mau Mau movement and was sentence to seven years imprisonment.
- However due to the pressure from the people demanding for his release, he was set free in 1960.

- Kenyatta together with other Africans in the LEGCO formed a new political party called KANU (Kenya African National Union).
- Kenyatta was appointed president of the new party and assumed its leadership in August 1961.
- However, some people split from KANU and formed a new party called KADU (Kenya African Democratic Union) accusing KANU of being radical, town centred and mainly dominated by the Kikuyu and Luo.
- Kenyatta tried to reconcile the members of KANU and KADU though he later failed.
- In January 1962, Kenyatta was elected as member of legislative council.
- KANU won majority votes in the general elections.
- In February 1962, Kenyatta attended the second Lancaster House Conference that was meant to make a constitution for Kenya.
- Under Kenyatta's leadership KANU won the election of May 1963 with 83 seats against KADU's 41 seats.
- On 1st June 1963, Kenya was given internal self rule with Kenyatta as Prime Minister.
- Kenyatta tried to choose his ministers from all races in Kenya in order to promote Unity .
- He also greatly encouraged African Unity.
- On 12th 1963, Kenya was given full independence with Kenyatta as the first president.
- Kenyatta died in 1978 and power was passed over his vice president Daniel Arap Moi.

WHY KANU WAS FORMED.

Why was Kenya African National Union (KANU) formed?

- KANU was formed out of Kenya African Union (KAU) that was started by Elud Mathu in the 1940s
- KANU was an abbreviation for Kenya African National Union
- KAU was renamed to become KANU by Jomo Kenyatta in the late 1950s.
- It was formed to fight for independence for Kenya from British colonial rule.
- It was also intended to demand for greater African representation in the legislative council.
- Also to fight against European exploitation of resources especially land, labour, minerals etc
- Also because of the influence of World War II where by Veterans came back with new ideas and desire to liberate fellow Africans.

- It was also intended to demand for the removal of the restrictions put on the people of Kenya like no cultivation of cash crops, trade, free movement etc.
- Also to fight the racial discrimination that was practiced by the whites in education, health, employment etc.
- Because of the growth and rise of African nationalism in the late 19th century.
- To fight the high levels of poverty and unemployment which had reached its climax in Kenya.
- It was to act as a platform for airing out African discontent against European rule.
- To fight for the extension of voting rights to all Africans with voting age.
- To fight the land grabbing or alienation policies by the whites.
- To fight for the removal of forced labour on Africans.
- Because of the influence and rise of Pan-Africanism among the Kenyans
- To fight for the revival of African culture and customs.
- To fight for the removal of over taxation and exploitation of Africans.
- To fight for the release of political prisoners like Jomo Kenyatta.
- To fight against Asian domination of trade.
- To fight for the Africanisation of the civil service.
- To encourage National Unity using the Harambe philosophy.
- Because of the encouragement by the communist countries e.g. USSR
- The Ghana's attainment of independence in 1957 also encouraged the formation of KANU

CONTRIBUTIONS OF KANU TOWARDS KENYA'S INDEPENDENCE

Explain the contributions of KANU to the history of Kenya

- KANU demanded for the immediate independence of Kenya
- It encouraged the formation of Mau Mau uprising to liberate Kenya
- Using the Mau Mau, it made Kenya ungovernable by the whites.
- The party acted as a platform for airing out Africans' views.
- The party encouraged national unity using the philosophy of Harambe.
- The party fought and stopped racial segregation in Kenya.
- It encouraged the revival of African cultures

- The party demanded for African rights to vote.
- It groomed or trained leaders e.g. General China, Jomo Kenyatta among others who fought for Kenya's independence
- It demanded for increased African representation on the LEGCO
- The party greatly participated in making Kenya's constitution.
- It won internal sympathy, support and respect from the natives.
- It demanded for the release of all political prisoners e.g. Jomo Kenyatta etc
- It Africanized the civil service.
- It led to the independence of Kenya.
- In conclusion, the contributions of KANU were mainly political.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF TANGANYIKA.

-Why was TANU formed?

- ❖ The struggle for independence in Tanganyika was led by TANU.
- ❖ TANU in full was Tanganyika African National Union
- ❖ It was formed on 7th July 1954 and was at first referred to as Saba Saba.
- ❖ It was formed out of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA) that had earlier been created in 1928
- ❖ It was intended to prepare the people of Tanganyika for self government or independence.
- ❖ It was also formed to struggle for national unity for the whole of Tanganyika.
- ❖ It was also intended to destroy tribalism among the people of Tanganyika.
- ❖ It was also formed to fight for the extension of voting rights (Franchise) to the Africans since they had been denied the right to vote.
- ❖ It was also intended to act as a mouth piece or platform for airing out African grievances and discontent against European rule.
- ❖ Also to struggle for a democratic government.
- ❖ It was intended to fight against the European exploitation of Africa's resources e.g. land, labour, minerals etc.
- ❖ Also to encourage workers to form trade unions

- ❖ It was intended to fight for more African representation on the legislative council and the executive council.
- ❖ The party was also formed to fight the racism and discrimination practiced by the whites in Tanganyika.

ACHIEVEMENTS OR CONTRIBUTIONS OF TANU

Describe the role of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in the achievement of independence in Tanganyika

Explain the role of TANU in the History of Tanganyika

- ❖ It was formed on 7th July 1954 from the Tanganyika African Association and was first referred to as SABASABA.
- ❖ It made sure that Tanganyika was mainly African.
- ❖ In 1954, TANU presented a report to the UN visiting team proposing a planned constitutional process towards independence over the next 20-50 years.
- ❖ In 1955, Nyerere who was the president of TANU visited the UN in New York to explain TANU's aims and to press for support.
- ❖ It won much sympathy, support and respect from the natives.
- ❖ In 1957, it demanded for independence in the next 2 years.
- ❖ When its demand for one man one vote was rejected Nyerere resigned his seat on the Legislative council (LEGCO).
- ❖ Largely owing to its multi racial policy, TANU won a landslide victory during the LEGCO elections in 1958.
- ❖ In 1960, TANU won the elections and Nyerere became the chief minister.
- ❖ TANU called for independence the following year and it was granted.
- ❖ The party Africanized the civil service and introduced a special training scheme to accelerate change over.
- ❖ On 9th December 1961, Tanganyika was granted independence with TANU forming the government.
- ❖ In 1963 Tanganyika became a one party government under TANU.
- ❖ It promoted education to the people of Tanganyika which promoted or fastened the independence struggle in Tanganyika.

- ❖ It improved infrastructures e.g. roads schools which made the movement of Nationalists simpler.
- ❖ It fought for national unity for all the people of Tanganyika.

Explain the contributions of the following towards the attainment of independence to their countries

1. Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
2. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere
3. Jomo Kenyatta
4. Tom Mboya

What problems did TANU face up to 1961?

- ❖ Tanganyika was too big for effective mobilization
- ❖ Lack of transport ie there was poor road network in Tanganyika.
- ❖ Its call for independence upset the Colonial governments' plans because it was hostile to the nationalists.
- ❖ Some TANU members decampaigned the government schemes for agricultural improvement and pest control.
- ❖ Such acts discredited the party and led to some of their meetings being banned.
- ❖ In 1956, a new party i.e. Tanganyika Party emerged to challenge TANU.
- ❖ Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the party activities.
- ❖ Majority of the members of TANU were illiterates hence making the party activities very slow and difficult.
- ❖ Closure of some of the party branches by the central government also affected its progress.

COMPILED BY MERRYLAND HIGH SCHOOLS HISTORY DEPARTMENT

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICAN

THE KHOIKHOI (HOTTENTOTS OR HERDERS)

- The Khoikhoi were also one of the early inhabitants of south Africa
- However they arrived and settled in south Africa after the san in otherwords they were the second group of people to settle in South Africa after the San
- Their origins are not clearly known
- They are people who are said to have first settled in East and central Africa before migrating to South Africa
- They generally took the southern directions during their migration
- They were close relatives of the san
- They also belonged to the bushmanoid family or race

- However they were a bit taller than their brothers the san
- The Khoikhoi also had a yellowish – brownish skin like the san
- They were people who spoke words with a clicking sound but with a wider vocabulary
- They were people who called themselves Khoikhoi meaning ‘men of men’
- However, the early European settlers called them Hottentots meaning stupid or ignorant
- They were people who were generally herders.
- The Khoikhoi were further sub divided into four major groups like, the Gonaqua (Eastern Khoikhoi), Namaqua (Western Khoikhoi)Cochoqua, and later the Griqua.
- They lived in different parts of south Africa before the coming of the Europeans
- They occupied places like Damara land, Batlapin, Transvaal, Orange Free state, Table bay, Mossel bay and saldanha Bay.
- Today the Khoikhoi are mainly found in the Namib Desert.

REASONS FOR THEIR MIGRATION

The reasons for the migration of the Khoikhoi from their cradleland into Southern Africa and the time of migration are not clear. But the causes of their migration were political, social and economic as explained below;

- Internal strife or disagreements due land and succession forced the Khoikhoi to migrate into South Africa
- External conflicts or pressure from the hostile neighbours like the Bantu pushed the Khoikhoi to migrate to South Africa.
- Over population in their original homeland that caused shortage and more demand for the limited land forced them to migrate.
- Overstocking since they were pastoralists made the Khoikhoi to migrate from their homeland.
- Others migrated simply because they were searching for water and pastures for their animals since they were cattle keepers
- Yet some might have migrated because they were searching for hunting and gathering grounds since they hunted and gathered.
- They migrated because of the outbreak of severe drought that caused lack of water and food.

- Love for adventure into unknown new areas might have forced the Khoikhoi especially the youth to migrate.
- Group influence or band wagon also made the Khoikhoi to migrate into South Africa.
- The nomadic nature of the Khoikhoi was one of the factors that made them leave their land. I.e they never settled in one place

COURSE OF MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE KHOIKHOI

- The Khoikhoi are also said to have migrated from East Africa
- However, other historians said that the Khoikhoi originated from areas of central Africa
- Therefore their origins, causes of migration, course and settlement is debatable or not clear
- The Khoikhoi are believed to have been the second group of people to migrate to south Africa after the san
- They moved southwards in between AD 1000 -1500. (In the 9th – 14th centuries).
- The Khoikhoi migrated into South Africa in four major groups;
 - a) The first group was known as the cochoqua which moved south wards to the coastal areas of the cape where they live up to today. Later the Korana separated from the rest and moved the Griqua west.
 - b) Another group was the western Khoikhoi also known as the Namaqua, they moved east wards along River Orange and this group occupied areas of Namaqua in present day Namibia
 - c) The third group came to be known as the Gonaqua also called the Eastern Khoikhoi. These moved east wards towards the fish river where they eventually settled
 - d) A small group known as Lorand Khoikhoi broke away from the first group and spread to other areas of the Cape Province.

By the 13th and 14th centuries, the Khoikhoi had reached and settled in Southern Africa.

- By the 15th century, when the Portuguese reached South Africa, the Khoikhoi were living in the areas around the cape coast i.e. Saldhana bay, Table Bay and Mossel bay.
- By the 17th century, the Khoikhoi had reached Cape colony Orange river and parts of Natal

- The Khoikhoi are also said to have settled and spread to different parts of South Africa before the coming of the whites, such places include Batlapin, Damara land, winterburg, Brankenstein and Lesotho.
- Some of the Khoikhoi settled in the Orange Free states, Transvaal, and other areas of the Atlantic coast.
- The Bantu and the Dutch pushed the Khoikhoi across the Vaal and Orange rivers
- Today a good number of the Khoikhoi have been displaced and live in areas e.g. the Namib Desert in Namibia.
- Others had been pushed up to Kalahari desert
- Evidence of their migration has been found through rock painting in areas of west and central Africa.

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE COURSE OF MOVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF THE KHOIKHOI.

ORGANISATION OF THE KHOIKHOI

- Way of life of Khoikhoi (political, social and economic)

SOCIAL ORGANISATION

- The Khoikhoi spoke a language full of a clicking sound and they had a wider vocabulary than the San.
- Like the San, the Khoi khoi celebrated important occasions e.g. birth, puberty, marriage and birth
- They also carried out initiation ceremonies of their youth and these usually took place before marriage.
- The Khoi khoi married at a later age i.e. the girl, married at 13 – 14 years and the boys at 16 – 18 years
- The Khoi khoi were polygamous i.e. men married more than one woman
- The young couple could stay with the in laws until the birth of the first born.
- The married couple would be given gifts of cattle, mats, sheep etc. as they moved to start their new home.
- The Khoi khoi always married outside their clans hence their marriage was exogamous.
- The Khoi khoi were also generally peaceful and hospitable people unless provoked
- The Khoi khoi practiced a religion that involved ancestral worship
- Like the San, the Khoi khoi danced at the appearance of the new and full moon
- The Khoi khoi believed in a supreme being whom they called Tsui Goab
- Tsui Goab was represented on earth by a preying mantis
- The 'preying mantis' was generally respected and treated as a symbol of wealth and good fortune
- The Khoi khoi also believed in life after death
- The Khoi khoi always offered sacrifices to their gods for blessings and on major occasions like marriage

- The Khoi khoi carried out circumcision of boys as part of their initiation
- They lived in large groups (societies) of between 600 – 2000 people who were members of the same clan
- They generally lived in make shift huts
- Unlike the san, the Khoi khoi had wider vocabulary in their language.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

- The Khoi khoi were generally pastoralists and led a nomadic life of moving from one place to another looking for water and pastures for their animals
- They also hunted using bows, arrows and later spears to get hunted meat, they also trapped big animals by digging pits.
- Like the San, the Khoi khoi very much defended jealously their grazing and hunting land
- Fishing was another activity carried out by the Khoi khoi to supplement on their diet
- They also kept fat tailed sheep, goats, dogs and large numbers of cattle. So unlike the San, the Khoi khoi had material culture.
- The women carried out gathering of wild roots like yams, wild fruits, honey, butterflies, caterpillar, ants etc
- They were cattle keepers, they rarely killed their cattle because they valued them except on special occasions.
- They used their animals especially cattle for performing cultural functions like paying bride price, cattle were also a sign of wealth, solving internal disputes and as means of transport.
- Among the Khoi khoi work was divided according to sex like men and boys provided security, looked after animals and hunted while the women gathered fruits.
- The men took cattle milk, mixed with blood while the women took sheep milk
- When the Europeans arrived in south Africa, they exchanged items with the Khoi khoi (traded)
- Even the bantu barter traded with the Khoi khoi exchanging their food items with animal products

POLITICAL ORGANISATION

- The Khoi khoi had a larger political structures than the san and were a bit more organized

- They lived in bigger camps of about 600 – 2000 people
- The Khoi khoi had chiefs for their camps and these had limited powers i.e. would settle disputes among the members of the camps
- The clan leaders assisted the chief to settle problems with in the camp
- However, unlike the san, the Khoi khoi had a strong army.
- The youths were responsible for security of the camp
- The camps or groups were generally loose and would break up easily.
- The power and authority of the leaders was based on acceptable customs and traditions but they were not established i.e. didn't have specific laws.
- In conclusion therefore the Khoi khoi were politically, socially and economically organised in their structures by the end of the 19th century.

In general the khoikhoi had their well laid down political, social and economic structures that helped them to run their day today life.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE KHOIKHOI WITH THE DUTCH AND OTHER INHABITANTS

- Politically, Khoi khoi lost their political power or independence to the Dutch
- They also lost their political structures, the political units of the Khoi khoi became more scattered
- The Khoi khoi leaders lost much of their political powers
- The Dutch generally undermined the political powers of the Khoi khoi
- Economically, the Khoi khoi lost their land to the Dutch and they were driven away into unfavourable areas.
- The Khoi khoi were pushed to drier areas like deserts
- There developed raiding and counter raiding for cattle between the Dutch and Khoi khoi
- The Khoi khoi lost their grazing land to the Dutch
- They were also forced to work for the Dutch i.e. some became migrant laborers or enslaved
- The Dutch traded with the Khoi khoi. They always exchanged cattle and land for tobacco, beads and alcohol
- After some time, the Khoi khoi adopted arable farming from the Dutch

- The Khoi khoi generally became impoverished or were made poor due to the coming of the Dutch
- Socially, many of the Khoi khoi were enslaved
- The Khoi khoi were employed cheaply by the Dutch (provided cheap labor)
- The Khoi khoi lost their culture and customs and adopted Europeans or Dutch culture i.e. way of dressing, language, religion etc
- The Khoi khoi were raped by the Dutch men and this gave birth to the colored's
- The Khoi khoi contracted and suffered from European diseases e.g. T.B, venereal diseases etc
- They also adopted new habits from the whites like drinking, smoking and prostitution
- Most of the Khoi khoi were displaced by the Dutch.
- Some of them became refugees within south Africa
- Others were hunted and killed by the Dutch and this reduced their population

THE SAN

- The khoikhoi related well with the San whom they depended on for the supply of meat and herbs
- There was intermarriage between the Khoi khoi and San leading to the birth of the Khoisan.
- The two strongly depended on each other in many ways, like the skills of making bowls and poisonous arrows from the San.
- However wars could be fought between the Khoi khoi and the San over hunting grounds and raiding.
- These wars that were fought later reduced the population of the Khoi khoi.

THE BANTU

- The coming of the Bantu into South Africa led to the displacement of the Khoi khoi further into unfavorable areas.
- The Khoi khoi learnt from the Bantu the skills of cultivating food when the Bantu introduced new crops like maize and beans.
- The Khoi khoi also began living settled or permanent settled life after mixing with the Bantu.
- The Khoi khoi traded with the Bantu they exchanged meat with iron implements.

- They lost the source livelihood to the Bantu and Dutch after losing land and cattle
- The Khoi khoi intermarraied with the Bantu leading to the birth of new tribes and languages.
- The Bantu enslaved the Khoi khoi and this made them suffer from misery.

THE BANTU SPEAKING PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

WHO WERE THE BANTU

- The word Bantu is linked to a group of people who spoke similar or related language with common suffix 'ntu' or 'ndu' on things or people
- They belong to the large group of people called the Negroid or black people and they were the 3rd group of people to enter into South Africa.
- The origin of the bantu is not clear or is uncertain
- However, they are also believed to have migrated from western Sudanic areas to southern Africa
- They are believed to have started migrating from their cradle land about 2000 years ago
- They were composed of four major groups of people i.e. Shona-Venda, Sotho – Tswana, Nguni – Tsonga and Ambo- Herero.
- The Bantu were the largest group of people of south Africa about 70% of the population

REASONS FOR THE BANTU MIGRATION

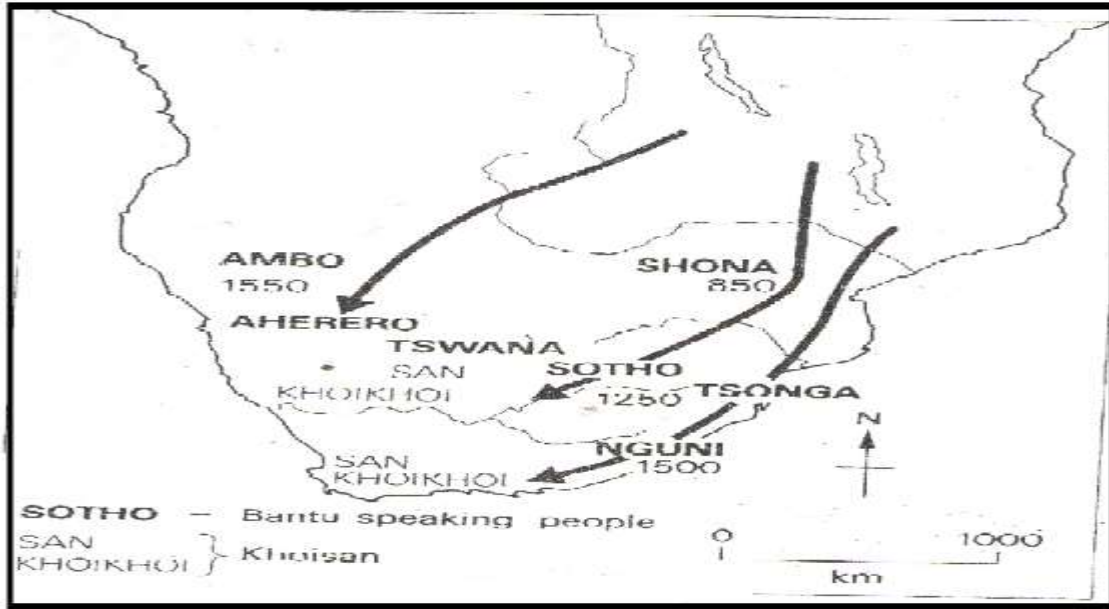
- It is not clear why the Bantu migrated but some of the following might have caused their migration
- They were forced to the south by stronger and hostile tribes in the Nile valley and upper Congo basin like the pygmies
- They wanted to get rid of the sudden increase in population
- The stable political and economic organization had led to an increase in population and this led to shortage of land
- They were basically farmers and had discovered improved farming methods. This encouraged them to search for fertile soils where they could continue with their farming practices
- The Bantu discovered iron smelting from which they made equipments that they used to clear forest areas

- They migrated to South Africa because of the existence of bad or oppressive leaders.
- Their farming skills had greatly improved which encourage them to look for more farm land else where
- The Bantu experienced epidemic disease outbreak especially small pox, malaria, forced them to look for other lands free from such diseases.
- Also because of the internal conflicts among themselves. Evidence of this is that they migrated in small groups at different times i.e. succession disputes
- Some Bantu groups were pastoralists and might have migrated in search for water and pasture for their cattle.
- Some bantu groups practiced shifting cultivation hence believed that such bantu moved looking for fresh areas for cultivation
- Natural calamities might have occurred in their cradle land including drought, famine, flooding, leading to migration.
- They migrated due to pressure of the relatives and friends i.e. band wagon
- The Bantu also produced a lot of iron equipments which they wanted to exchange with other products produced by other people i.e. desire to exchange or to trade their equipment
- The need for adventure encouraged some youth to migrate and ended up in South Africa.

In conclusion, the causes of the Bantu migration into South Africa were not clear, some were internal while others were external some were political, others economic and social factors.

COURSE OR MOVEMENT OR SETTLEMENT OF THE BANTU

MAP SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE BANTU MIGRATION



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MERRYLAND HIGH SCHOOL - ENTEBBE

- The Bantu are a group of people that speak related languages with the common word ntu
- The bantu migration started probably 200 years ago from the western Sudanic areas
- The bantu speakers migrated from their cradle land towards south Africa in four different groups
 - a) The shona-Venda
 - b) The Nguni -Tsonga
 - c) The Sotho -Tswana
 - d) The Ambo- Herero
- These groups migrated at different times, took different directions and settled in different places.
- Their migration was generally slow and gradual
- The first group to migrate southwards was the shona who moved and settled in present day Zimbabwe.
- They migrated from the plateau region between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa before settling in Zimbabwe.
- When they reached the area, they found the Zimbabwe culture (Kalanga culture)
- One of the shona speaking clans called the venda crossed river Limpopo and settled on the southern banks in order to escape local wars
- The Nguni Tsonga took the east route while moving from the great lakes region
- This group mainly settled along the east coast of south Africa i.e. areas between Natal up to the cape because of the fertile soils and reliable rainfall
- This group had many smaller ethnic groups or tribes like the Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele, Panda, Swazi, Thembu, Ngwane, Mthethwa, Sotho etc
- The Xhosa settled further in areas of river Umzivumbu and later expanded to areas of Umtata and fish river

- This group occupied areas of Transvaal, Orange free state and even scattered around the cape province
- The third group were the Sotho Tswana
- This group left the northern plateau of south Africa and settled around the Drakensburg mountains
- They are said to have settled in the areas of the north of Orange river and river Vaal
- The Tswana settled in the areas of lake Ngami
- By the 13th century, the Sotho had settled in the eastern part of present day Lesotho
- By the 14th century, the Tswana had settled in present day Botswana
- The Sotho – Tswana mainly settled around the Drakensburg mountain and the Kalahari desert
- Another group were the Ambo Herero also called the western Bantu
- This group left the south eastern group of Congo around the 16th century. They came to be known as the Ovambo
- They moved to areas around lake Tanganyika through central Africa and finally entered Namibia
- The Ambo settled in what is called the Ambo land where the Herero settled in the present day Angola
- The Ambo were basically agriculturalists while the Herero were basically pastoralists
- The Herero moved to west of Ambo land into the grasslands of Namib plateau
- Today the Bantu are the most widely spread and the most numerous making up about 70% of the total population of South Africa

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE BANTU

POLITICALLY

- Before the new changes of the early 19th century the political organization of the Bantu had the following features
 - The tribe was the biggest political unit and consisted of several people in the same clan. This was common especially among the Sotho and Nguni
 - Each tribe among the Bantu had its own independent territory

- The central clan acted as the head of the tribe and this had a central family with followers or subordinates
- All the relatives of the chief of the tribe occupied high offices of power and helped the chief in running the day to day activities.
- The bantu had chiefs as the head and this post was hereditary i.e. the eldest son of the first wife would legally assume leadership after the death of his father
- The tribe was composed of original members who formed the central clan and other members who formed the commoner class (other clans)
- Chiefs among the Bantu were greatly respected, powerful and settled disputes among the tribe members.
- The chief ruled according to the accepted customs and norms of the tribe.
- The chief was always assisted and advised by the elders
- The chief had two councils to help him in administration i.e. inner council and the larger council (assembly)
- The inner council consisted of confidential advisors while the larger council consisted of all adult males and served as general assembly.
- The general assembly mainly dealt with important issues in the general society
- Among the Sotho or the Basuto, the general assembly was known as the pitso and was held annually
- Amongst the bantu, the chief was held in high esteem, given a lot of prestige and acted as a symbol of unity of the tribe
- The chief acted as the head of the tribe, head of religion, head of administration, head of justice and acted as the final court of appeal and powers to declare peace or war
- However, the chief would be criticized and even rejected by his people if he came up with unpopular policies or became a dictator
- The political organization of the Bantu can be described as decentralized because each tribe managed its own affairs.

SOCIALLY

- The Bantu had a more organized social system based on clans hence the clan was the basic unit of social organization.

- Several clans formed tribes and the tribes consisted of people who traced similar origin from the same ancestors.
- People from the same clan among the Bantu were not allowed to marry one another i.e. marriage was exogamous
- The many wives married were given different houses and property according to the favor of the husband.
- The family consisted of a sizable number of persons who were closely related tracing descent from the father (descended from the father)
- The bantu had initiation ceremonies that were performed on the young ones to prepare them to be accepted as members of the society
- Among the Nguni speakers, the initiation ceremonies involved circumcision.
- The time of initiation could be decided by the chief
- People who had been initiated at the same time formed an age regement and they could carry out social talks together
- The Bantu were generally very religious people and believed in a super natural being who they also called the controller of rain.
- Religion played an important role among the Bantu but acted as a symbol of unity and encouraged discipline
- The bantu strongly believed in life after death hence highly respected the dead
- The bantu would give names of the departed ancestors to the newly born as a symbol of continuity and morality
- The Bantu strongly believed in superstitions hence heavily relied on traditional medicine and magic.
- There was division of labour i.e. women planted food while the men constructed huts, looked after animals and fought wars to defend the tribe.
- The Kraal was the centre of every settlement in the area among the Bantu.

ECONOMICALLY

- The bantu were mainly agriculturalists so they were cultivators (arable farming and pastoralists)

- They mainly grew crops like beans, yams, pumpkins, cereals etc
- The Bantu also kept animals like cattle, sheep, goats which they valued as a symbol of wealth and they also kept birds
- Land was an important economic aspect among the Bantu and always communally owned.
- The bantu also hunted wild game using bows and arrows, spears to get the small animals and dig pits to trap bigger ones
- The bantu also carried out gathering to supplement their diet and would gather berries, wild yams, ants, caterpillars etc
- Those who settled along or near water bodies like rivers: Vaal, Orange, Umzivumbu, Umtata, Fish river etc carried out fishing
- The bantu were also good iron workers or black smiths and produced items like hoes, spears, arrow heads, knives etc
- The bantu engaged in barter trade exchanging their iron products with the Khoisan
- The Bantu also carried out raiding of neighboring societies for economic items
- They also engaged in weaving and making of craft items like baskets, mats etc
- They also carried out pottery or making of clay items

In conclusion therefore, the Bantu had well developed political, social and economic structures by the end of the 19th century.

EFFECTS OF THE BANTU MIGRATION ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Qn: Describe the relationship between the Bantu and other people of South Africa?

- The migration and settlement of the Bantu into South Africa had a number of effects some were positive while others were negative and they included the following;
- Their migration resulted into intermarriages between the Bantu and other people they found there for example the Bantu mixed with the Khoi khoi giving birth to the Thembo, Xhosa.
- Some tribes found there were absorbed into the cultures of the Bantu and started practicing skills like iron smelting and produced items like spears.
- They are also remembered for having introduced agriculture i.e. shifting cultivation in the area

- The Bantu introduced new crops such as pumpkins millet and other crops
- They increased the trading activities in South Africa because they had items to exchange with other tribes. Ie iron implements for meat.
- The coming of the Bantu boosted the population of the people of South Africa.
- The Bantu learnt, copied and starting using the clicking sound in their language like the Khoisan.
- The Bantu introduced their new strong political organisations and made other groups of people like the Khoisan to copy them and they also set up strong settlements.
- On the negative side, the Bantu had the following effects on the people of South Africa. It's said that the Bantu on their arrival in South Africa absorbed other tribes into their culture leading to deculturalisation.
- They made the Khoisan to lose their political independence to the Bantu and the Khoisan became subjects of the Bantu.
- The Bantu enslaved the Khoisan who started working for them.
- The San lost their hunting grounds to the Bantu and the San were forced into drier areas where the conditions of living were very difficult.
- The Khoi khoi also lost their grazing land to the Bantu and were made to wonder.
- Bantu migration resulted into land and cattle conflicts with the Khoi khoi.
- The Bantu impoverished the San through constant raids and in the process the Khoi khoi lost a great deal of their cattle.
- Their migration caused misery and general suffering of the Khoisan after losing their cattle and hunting grounds, so they led a difficult life
- The settlement of the Bantu in South Africa created a lot of insecurity in the area, they plundered and destroyed the economic activities of the Khoisan.
- Their settlement in the area caused wars between the Bantu and the Khoisan leading to loss of lives.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Portugal was the first country to map a sea route to India because it was the main source of spices but never developed interest in South Africa

- After their success in the far east, the Portuguese never colonized south Africa although they had seen the area
- The Portuguese just set up a polling station or resting point along the coast of Angola.
- In AD 1574, Holland got her independence from Spain and in 1595 several Dutch traders combined and formed the Dutch East India Company (DEICO) to compete with other trading companies.
- The Dutch also discovered that most of the spices used in Europe were bought in India but the main source was Indonesia.
- They also discovered that sailors needed to rest on their way to and from Far East hence the need to establish a polling station or resting point in South Africa.

DUTCH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE

REASONS FOR THE DUTCH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE

Why did the Dutch occupy the cape in the 17th century?

Why did the Dutch settle at the cape?

- The Dutch also known as the Boers or Afrikaners were the first Europeans to come and make permanent settlement in South Africa in 1652 because of many reasons that were political, social, economic and others were strategic and they included;
- The Dutch occupied the Cape because in 1647, their Dutch ship called Haarlem got an accident (wrecked) near the table bay (cape town today) and the survivors stayed in the area for about six months
- The Dutch occupied the Cape because of the favorable reports given by the survivors to their home government when they were rescued
- They took over the cape because it was mid- way between Europe and Asia which would simplify their trading activities
- The Dutch wanted to set up a place where their sailors would rest and get refreshments before continuing with their journey
- They wanted to set up a work shop or station where they would repair their damaged ships.
- The Cape was colonized to serve as a refueling point for their ships enroute.
- The Cape had good, deep natural harbours where the merchant ships could anchor safely.

- They also wanted to build a wooden hospital where they would treat their sick sailors on their way to and from the far East
- The Dutch wanted to set up a Fort or Garrison for their soldiers that would provide security to their sailors and soldiers.
- The desire by the Dutch Government to create a wider commercial Empire made them to occupy the Cape.
- The area around the cape was in a strategic place for controlling trade around the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Cape was occupied due to the role played by Jan Van Reibeck who led the first or pioneer settlers to South Africa and his officials commanded other Dutchmen to occupy the Cape.
- The Dutch occupied the Cape because the island of St Helena where the Dutch used to get fresh supplies of meat had run dry i.e. there were no more pigs.
- The Dutch occupied the Cape because they wanted to capture the spice trade from its very source and this source was at the Cape.
- They also desired to control spice trade from the Portuguese that is why they occupied the Cape.
- Before 1574, Spain had controlled Holland but by 1595, the Dutch got their independence. So the desire to revenge against the Spanish made them occupy the Cape.
- The Dutch occupied the Cape because they wanted to overcome the fierce competition from the English traders
- The area round the cape had good climate (Mediterranean climate) which was good for settlement, raising of animals and growing of vegetables
- The presence of fertile soils for growing vegetables and other foods to feed sailors also encouraged the Dutch to occupy the area.
- Due to the need to grow fruits to feed their sailors who used to suffer from scurvy.
- Because of the availability of large pieces of unoccupied land which also attracted the Dutch i.e. the native Khoisan were nomadic
- Also because of the hospitality or welcoming attitude of the native Khoisan who received the early Dutch settlers warmly.
- The Dutch also wanted to barter with the Khoi khoi especially in meat products.

- It was also because of the joining together or amalgamation of several Dutch trade companies to form a stronger company called the Dutch East India Company (DEICO)

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PIONEER DUTCH FARMERS

The first Dutch settlers in South Africa or at the Cape suffered from many problems ranging from social, economic, political while others were climatic in nature and they included the following;

- Many of the pioneer Dutch settlers became home sick because they were very far away from home i.e. Holland
- The pioneer settlers lacked knowledge about the economic potential of South Africa.
- The settlers lacked dependable geographical knowledge about south Africa
- The settlers also never knew what to grow on the land apart from vegetables.
- There was outbreak of an unexpected long drought that affected their crops.
- Lack of health facilities to treat them, they therefore faced hard living conditions with no hospitals.
- They also suffered from malnutrition diseases hence loss of life of a number of settlers
- The settlers lacked enough capital and equipment to use in the new found place
- Many of the pioneer settlers were former soldiers hence had no knowledge about agriculture
- There were climatic related problems especially very cold winters characterized by floods.
- They also had poorly constructed huts or tents that would leak during the rainy season hence having wet floors
- The native Khoi khoi lacked enough cattle and sheep to barter with the Dutch settlers
- Also the Khoi khoi were mobile i.e. always moved into the interior during the dry season hence the settlers would lack suppliers
- The pioneer Dutch farmers also lacked market for their produce
- Even the produce itself was poor in quality because most of them were not experienced farmers
- The pioneer Dutch settlers also had poor relationship with the natives i.e. they suffered from constant raids for cattle and conflicts over land
- Problems of labour shortage since the natives (Africans) were not willing to offer labour to the whites

- The pioneer settlers lacked enough women which kept their population low.
- Also because of lack of women, the Dutch men resorted to homosexuality
- The pioneer settlers also lacked proper defense for their settlement which were often attacked by the natives (experienced insecurity)
- The settlers also lacked education facilities for their children
- There were problems of language barrier as the new settlers could not understand the language spoken by the natives
- The pioneer settlers were also few in number to grow enough food demanded by the calling ships and could not develop the area of the Table Bay
- The wars that were taking place in Europe were extended even to South Africa (Napoleonic wars) hence the settlers lived in constant fear of French invasion.
- The rigid company regulations put to control the settlers and therefore could not allow individual farmers to prosper
- The DEICO officials were generally corrupt and used the company funds for personal interests e.g. William Adrian, Van der Stel etc
- There was unfair granting of contracts for supplies of beer, tobacco, meat, bread, wines and spirits
- The company also fixed the prices at which they bought the produce from the farmers hence cheating them.
- The pioneer settlers were forced to pay 10% of their produce to the company in order to get permission to use land and pasture.
- Most settlers were ex-soldiers and so they lacked knowledge of farming and because of this they could not prosper.

HOW THE SETTLERS OR DEICO TRIED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

- More land was brought under use to increase on agricultural productivity and solve problems of food shortage.
- Some of the pioneer settlers (men) were set free from company service, given land on lease hold and told to cultivate privately
- The settlers were allowed to sell grains and other locally produced goods to visiting ships

- A temporary hospital was built to control the rampant diseases and by 1707 a large hospital had been built by the company.
- The problem of labour shortage was solved by using slaves imported from Madagascar, West Africa and Java.
- The company solved the problem of shortage of women, by importing orphaned girls from Amsterdam (Holland) and married off to the settlers.
- This also helped to increase the population needed for defense purposes and labor leading to increased production through natural growth
- The governor William Adrian and other corrupt company officials were dismissed.
- The property of the corrupt company officials that was in South Africa was confiscated
- The DEICO persuaded more European settlers to come and settle at the cape in order to increase the population of the whites
- The company also encouraged settlers from France who were facing religious persecution to come and settle at the cape i.e. the French Protestants and these came to be known as the Huguenots
- The pioneer settlers and new comers were given free land and loans to boost Agricultural production
- The company also encouraged intermarriage with the Africans to boost the population through natural growth which led to the birth of the coloured race.
- The defense or security of the colony was boosted by recruiting and training the whites into a militia of settlers that came to be known as the Burger Militia.
- Also to increase the security of the colony, the company under Commander Simon De Stel constructed a large castle for defense purposes
- Also some of restrictions imposed by the company on the settlers were relaxed.
- The settlers were now allowed to sell some of their produce to any potential buyer or visiting ships
- The company constructed a large water reservoir to provide clean water to the settlers during dry seasons.
- The company also built a church to attend to the religious needs of the settlers.
- The company encouraged the Dutch reformed Church to come and operate in the cape colony

- The company set up elementary schools and put them under the church to cater for the education needs of the children of the settlers
- The company also allowed establishments of other settlements in the interior e.g. Graaf Reinet, Swellendam and Stellenbosch.

HOW DID THE DUTCH ESTABLISH A COLONY AT THE CAPE?

- The Dutch East Indian Company (DEICO) had intended to set up a calling station or a resting base at the Cape and not to establish a colony.
- They feared to establish a colony because it would be expensive and it would need to put in place a big force to guard the settlers in case a colony was established.
- However when the survivors of the accident settled at the Cape they experienced good climate and on return to Holland they recommended that a Colony be established.
- The DEICO then officially sent Ian Van Reibeck with 130 people with 3 ships and they landed at the Cape.
- They then built wooden houses and a fort that would serve as their station and headquarters at the same time.
- In 1657, the policy of colonization was adopted and the expansion was in the East and North East direction
- Ian Van Reibeck and the settlers started growing fruits and vegetables which they supplied to the passing sailors in addition to fresh meat.
- The colony at first was small in size and this worried the settlers who thought of making it an Island.
- In 1657, the policy of colonization was adopted and the expansion was in the East and North East direction
- The Company decided to retire some of the settlers around 9 members from company work and allowed them to colonize other areas and carry out agriculture on their own.
- The 9 members each was given 13 1/2 acres of free land and they were supplied with tools and exempted from taxation.
- In return, the settlers were to sell their produce only to the company and prices were to be fixed by the company itself.

- In 1658 and the years that followed, in order to increase their population, other people were encouraged to come and settle, these included the French Protestants known as Huguenots who were running away from persecution and they were 200 in number.
- By 1685 the Cape population had grown to the tune of 150 families.
- By 1700, the population of the settlers at the Cape had grown rapidly to about 1300 people.
- Because of increased population and strict company rules, some settlers decided to move into the interior.
- The settlers that moved into the interior became free from the company rules and even established new settlements like; Stellenbosch and De-Pearl. They also went up to fish River and this increased the population beyond 1500 families.
- Other settlements were established by the free Burghers and these included Graaf Reinet, Cape and Swellendam.

HOW DID THE DEICO GOVERN THE CAPE COLONY?

(Dutch Administration)

- From 1652 to 1795, administration of the Cape colony was done in the interest of the DEICO.
- In fact, the highest authority was the *Directors* of the DEICO who were stationed in Holland.
- The directors were assisted by the governor, the council of policy, council of justice, council of defense and the Dutch reformed church.
- The highest officer at the Cape was the *Governor* who was appointed and paid by the DEICO
- The governor was answerable or reported to the directors of the company in Netherlands.
- The governor at the Cape ruled the colony in the interest of the directors of DEICO the governor was assisted by the *Council of policy*
- The council of policy was composed of 17 people, seven of them were senior officials and were the main instrument of government
- The council of policy made the laws that governed the colony
- However, the Dutch settlers were not represented on the council of policy
- Below the council of policy was a *council of Justice*
- The council of justice acted as the highest court or Court of appeal
- The members of the council of policy sat on the council of justice

- Two settlers (colonialists) were appointed to the council of justice whenever hearing cases that concerned the settlers
- However, the members of the council of justice were made up of lawyers who were not professional lawyers hence were ignorant about the law which led to inefficiency and corrupt judicial system
- There was an officer called fiscal who was in charge of police work.
- The fiscal was supposed to ensure that the governor did not abuse his powers.
- Each district had a magistrate who tried local cases but in the interests of the company.
- There was also the *Council of defense* headed by a Chief Police which was supposed to ensure the security of the settlers
- The council of defense formed a local army known as the Burger Militia that was a kind of police to ensure security
- The Burgher Militia later developed into a more sophisticated group of commandos to defend the colony from attacks by the natives.
- The *Dutch Reformed Church*, was highly associated with the company and all the settlers (Dutch/Boers) were supposed to belong to the Dutch reformed church and it performed the following activities;
- The Dutch Reformed Church provided education to the children of the settlers but the education did not go beyond 3R's
- Africans were not allowed in the Dutch reformed Church as they were all regarded as a cursed class
- It promoted Dutch as the official or Afrikaner language which provided the settlers with a common bond and also increased their unity.
- It preached, baptized and confirmed Dutch children.
- It encouraged the persecution and killing of Africans and it never allowed Africans to be members of this church

EXPANSION OF THE COLONY TO THE INTERIOR

- The Dutch expansion into the interior was generally slow and unplanned.

- It was not even the company policy to expand the colony or the settlement upto fish River but geographical, economic and administrative factors forced the pioneer settlers to expand the colony.
- The first Dutch settlement had been established around the area of the table bay which is the present day cape town
- But later, when the population increased, the Dutch expanded and established new settlements in other places like Graaf Reinet,s Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Beaufort, Piketberg and cape colony itself.
- The Dutch expansion into the interior was not a company policy

Reasons for the expansion of the colony

- The settlers were forced by a number of factors that were geographical, economic and others were administrative and they included;
- The severe conditions or rules which the company imposed on the settlers forced some to move away into the interior
- Also by 1746,the population around the cape had grown too big which forced some settlers to open up new settlements at Stellenbosch
- There was a lot of unoccupied land in the interior which attracted the Dutch settlers.
- The interior of South Africa had more fertile soils than the Cape so this attracted them.
- Some settlers needed large pieces of land to increase on the production of agricultural products and wealth.
- The interior of South Africa had favorable climate which was good for farming, grazing and settlement compared to the Cape.
- The **DEICO** officials had failed to provide the settlers with protection against attacks by the Africans especially Khoi khoi
- The Dutch settlers were confident of defending themselves against African attacks; they were militarily superior after forming commando groups known as Burgher Militia.
- Some of the settlers moved away to escape from unfair taxes imposed by the company.
- There was also no strong resistance against the Dutch expansion from the Africans due to their poor social, economic and political organization.

- Some settlers moved away due to desire for independence from the company.
- Also because the settlers were not allowed to sell their produce to any other company yet they wanted to sell at competitive prices.
- Some of the settlers disliked interference in their practices like keeping of slaves i.e. they did not want to be stopped from exploiting the Africans
- Also due to the wide spread corruption among the DEICO officials
- Some of the Dutch farmers had become bankrupt hence decided to move to the interior to try their luck elsewhere.
- Dutch law required that man's property must be divided equally among his sons upon his death which encouraged the Dutch to move to the interior to get more land
- The Dutch were generally nomadic in nature hence decided to expand to the interior as a tradition
- Some wanted to develop settler farming (commercial farming) hence moved to the interior to get larger areas.
- Some of the Dutch settlers had found out that stock farming or animal rearing was more profitable than crop growing hence needed more land for animal rearing
- Due to absence of strong natural barriers i.e. no big mountains, no big rivers or forests between the coast and the interior to stop them.
- They extended into the interior because they were no attempts to stop or discourage them by the company.
- Also because DEICO forced the settlers to fight with its army whenever need arose.
- Outbreak of small pox epidemics in 1713 – 1723 which greatly reduced the number of Khoi khoi leaving a lot of land free in the interior.

EXPANSION OF THE COLONY UP TO THE FISH RIVER

- In 1652, the Dutch officially came to south Africa for settlement
- DEICO sent 3 ships with 130 people led by Jan Van Reibeeck.
- The first Dutch settlers reached at the Table Bay and settled along the Liesbeck valley or river.

- Jan Van Riebeck was instructed by the company to open up the first Dutch settlement and he was instructed to construct wooden houses to serve as the headquarters, a hospital and establish a garden around Table Bay.
- As a result, Nine soldiers were set free from the company service to start the colonization
- Each soldiers was given 13½ acres of land along the Liesbeck valley to cultivate
- By 1662, the colony was still very small with few people
- In 1676, the commissioner called Verberg started expanding the colony and new settlements were established.
- By 1685, population had slightly increased over 150 settler families with over 1300 people and about 200 French protestants known as Huguenots were allowed at the Cape.
- Then population grew and the people living at the Cape came to include the Dutch, French, Germans and the English
- By 1700, the colony had reached a radius of over 55 miles
- By 1750, the colony had already expanded by 255 miles in radius.
- By 1775, it had reached 500 miles radius
- By 1780, the colony had been expanded up to the fish river.
- The direction of expansion was mainly towards the East and North East
- By 1707, the Dutch settlers or colonialists had established local commando units for defense against African attacks
- By 1795, the colony had expanded to include four major districts, the district of cape town which was based in cape town, the district of Stellenbosch which was based in Stellenbosch, district of Swellendam based in Swellendam, the district of Graaf Reinet which had its capital at Graaf Reinet
- Dutch expansion was by force and through the initiative of the farmers themselves and not the company

EFFECTS OF THE DUTCH EXPANSION TO THE AFRICANS

The Dutch expansion had many positive and negative effects in the political, social and economic concerns of the company and to the people of South Africa as seen below,

- Wars were fought between the expanding Boers or Dutch and Africans

- Many Africans lost their lives during and after these wars.
- These wars resulted into depopulation of the Africans
- Africans lost a lot of their property during the wars that were fought with the Dutch as a result, many were impoverished and even begun to beg from the whites in order to survive.
- As the colony expanded, the Dutch took away land from the Africans and Africans faced misery and suffering due to Dutch expansion
- The African women were raped by the Dutch men hence leading to birth of a new race called the colored's.
- Africans generally lost their dignity.
- Africans were enslaved by the Boers without payment after they had lost land.
- Many Africans suffered from famine
- Africans also lost many of their animals due to the Boer raids.
- They also lost their independence and political structures and their dignity.
- African chiefs lost their respect and political power
- Africans lost their culture and many became detribalized
- Many Africans were displaced and pushed to dry areas.
- Africans adopted European cultures like dressing, language
- Many Africans learnt bad European habits like drinking and smoking
- Africans acquired Europeans diseases like tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases (syphilis and gonorrhea) etc
- The small pox epidemic of 1713 and 1775 brought by Boers almost wiped out the Khoi khoi
- Africans were hunted down like animals.
- Those who survived became very poor and started begging from the whites to survive
- Africans traded with the Dutch mainly to get tobacco and threads

COLLAPSE OR DECLINE OR DOWNFALL OF THE DEICO

- The DEICO started showing signs of collapse as early as 1790
- The company's collapse was due to several problems or challenges, both internal and external and they included the following;

- The change of the financial centre from Amsterdam to London which pushed the company out of business as they lost profits
- The company suffered from competition with other European rivals especially British and French companies
- Even the shipping lanes (routes of most ports) were now dominated by the British and French ships hence out competing the Dutch
- The company officials were very corrupt and misused the company funds hence causing losses e.g. Van De Stel
- Attacks by the natives also greatly disturbed business activities
- The locust invasion of 1695 destroyed many crop farms hence causing great losses
- There was a lot of administrative inefficiency.
- The company's monopolistic tendencies also led to loss of business
- Due to the numerous prolonged European wars which worsened the company's economic situation i.e. trade was negatively affected
- The Dutch settlers or colonialists were generally discontented or not happy with the company i.e. felt that they were not well protected by the company.
- The Dutch settlers had also started rebelling against the company e.g. in 1795
- Also because the company made no effort to improve on the country's administration or even remove abuses which made it become unpopular
- Due to the continuous attacks against the cape by France which was under napoleon I(the napoleon wars)also greatly weakened DEICO.
- The company officials themselves were also disunited which caused disorganization and poor coordination of the DEICO activities.
- The company lacked skilled manpower which greatly weakened its administration
- The costs of administration became too high due to the size of the area under company control.
- The company lacked support from their mother country Poland in terms of finance and other supplies
- The company had failed to make many profits which made it to collapse
- The company also had many other areas or colonies to look after apart from the cape colony

- The company spent a lot of money in administration yet it was making little profits from the trade.
- The company officials were generally harsh or cruel which scared away potential business partners and customers.
- The company also failed due to bankruptcy i.e. in 1784 the company declared itself bankrupt hence had to close down.
- Also because the company failed to pay its debts and by 1794 it had debts amounting to 10 million pounds.
- The final blow was the invasion and occupation of the cape by the British in 1795.

BRITISH OCCUPATION ON THE CAPE BETWEEN 1795 AND 1803

- The period between 1795 and 1803 was marked by the birth of revolutionary ideas like liberty and equity
- During that period, France went to war with the rest of Europe including Britain and Holland
- It were these wars that encouraged Britain to get directly involved in the affairs of South Africa.
- The cape (South Africa) was under control of the Dutch yet Holland was not strong enough to stop France from occupying the area.
- Britain therefore decided to occupy the cape (South Africa) and this was in 1795.

WHY BRITAIN OCCUPIED THE CAPE

- The period between 1789 and 1795, Britain took interest in South Africa because it feared that the European wars against Napoleon would spill over South Africa and destroy her interest there.
- Britain wanted to protect a route to India and her Asian empire
- Because in 1793, France had invaded or attacked Holland forcing the Dutch King Fredrick William to run to Britain where he requested the British to protect the Dutch colonies from French attacks including south Africa
- The collapse of DEICO also encouraged the British to occupy the cape in 1795.
- The British also wanted market for their goods which forced them to occupy the cape.

- The cape was strategically located on the sea route to India from Europe i.e. was mid way between Europe and the Far East.
- The British wanted the cape to serve as a resting point on their way to India and back to Europe
- It was also because Britain wanted to protect the small British population that had settled at the cape earlier i.e. some British farmers.
- Also because in 1814, France under Napoleon was defeated by a group of European countries and these countries gave the cape to Britain as a reward for helping them to defeat Napoleon
- Britain also wanted to use the area around the cape as a defense post against her enemies
- Britain was also encouraged by the good relationship between the British government and the Dutch government
- Also because the Dutch king Fredrick William requested the British to occupy the area.
- It was also for prestigious purposes i.e. she just wanted to be recognized as powerful
- Because British trade had been greatly disturbed at Antwerp in Europe by the French and she looked at the cape as a solution
- The British occupied the cape in two phases i.e. from 1795 – 1802 and later from 1806 – 1910.

HOW THE BRITISH OCCUPIED THE CAPE

- The British occupied the cape two times i.e. between 1795 and 1806
- The British occupation of the cape was through use of force or conquest
- The year 1795 marked the first British occupation at the cape
- In 1789, a revolution took place in France which overthrew the bad government of king Louis
- Between 1789 and 1802, France started what became known as the revolutionary wars to overthrow all the bad kings in Europe
- In 1795, the French army invaded and defeated the army of the Netherlands
- The king of the Netherlands Fredrick William the IV escaped to Britain.
- He asked the British to protect all Dutch colonies around the world.
- At that time, Britain was one of the world's military powers and was the seamaster of Europe.

- Britain had other colonies in India, Canada, the west indies, Australia, New Zealand and many other parts of the world
- The British occupation at the cape involved a combined sea and land attacks by their troops.
- The Dutch governor at the cape was forced to give in to the British who took over control of the area.
- However, the first British occupation was short lived i.e. from 1795 to 1802
- The British did not even bother to carry out any major reforms during their first occupation
- From 1803 – 1806, the cape was given back to the Dutch government that was called the Batavian government.
- The British signed an agreement called the peace treaty of Amiens of 1802 where they gave back the cape to the Dutch
- The Batavians who were the new Dutch rulers however became friends of the French
- Therefore in 1806, the British took over the cape from the Dutch, marking the second occupation.
- The second British occupation was done after a number of wars between Britain and France
- The British feared that the Dutch Batavians would give away the cape to France
- The French had also set up a military base in Mauritius
- The British occupation was carried out using a large unit of 61 war ships
- The Dutch put up very little resistance hence the British took over the area for the second time.

THE CAPE UNDER BATAVIAN GOVERNMENT BETWEEN 1803 AND 1805

- The government that took over after the collapse of DEICO came to be known as the Batavian government
- The Batavian government was liberal in nature having been influenced by the French revolutionary ideas
- The Batavian government ruled the cape for 3 years and introduced a number of reforms in the area
- The reforms were in the areas of law, freedom of worship, development of education, etc

- The Batavian government made the cape administration to have a conservative and smooth government
- They also tried to make the administration more effective in all aspects of life
- The Batavian government at the cape was headed by the governor general who was called Jan William Johnson
- He was assisted by the commissioner general called Jacob Abraham De Mist
- The governor general was the head of administration and had wider powers over the colony.
- He could appoint and dismiss government officials
- He could also handle both civil and criminal cases
- All political posts were reserved by the Dutch Batavians while the British mainly occupied the civil posts (lower posts) and acted as support staff
- The judicial system was also reformed where the high court was made independent of the executive.
- Restrictions on land and trade which had been imposed by DEICO were removed
- The Khoisan were given back some of their land
- A policy to treat Africans as normal human beings was adopted and were given a number of freedoms
- Freedoms of religion was extended to all religions and people
- Africans who opted to remain as slaves had to be given their rights
- The Batavian government also made efforts to improve agriculture and a number of projects were introduced e.g. ranching merino sheep for wool and dairy cattle were also kept
- Farmers were allowed to trade in all crops after removing trade barriers.
- The cape was to be divided into districts for easy administration
- Each was given a government representative who was given a title landrost.
- The landrost was responsible for the day to day running of the district local government
- He would also act as magistrate and also had powers to settle minor cases
- Each district was divided into small political units known as wards under a government officer known as Veld Kotnot

- Reforms were also carried out in education sector i.e. education was extended to all settlers to fight illiteracy, encourage free thoughts and decisions.
- The Batavians encouraged white labour instead of slave trade

WHY THE BATAVIANS LOST CONTROL OF THE CAPE

- Because the British decided to occupy the cape in 1806
- The British sent general Baard with 61 ships that ended the occupation of the Batavians at the cape
- Military superiority of the cape compared to the Dutch i.e. the British sent a strong army
- The Batavian rulers had made no effort to modernize their army but spent most of the resources on the economy hence their army was not well facilitated
- The Dutch were not so friendly towards Africans hence the Africans refused to help them to fight the British
- The Batavian often supported the French which made them lose European allies
- The British were strongly determined to conquer and occupy the cape
- The collapse of the peace treaty of Amiens meant that there was nothing to stop the British from occupying the cape
- The British wanted to protect the English farmers who had settled at the cape which made the Batavian government to lose the area
- The British citizens also put pressure on their home government to occupy the cape.
- The British wanted to put the cape under their expanding commercial empire.
- The financial bankruptcy of the Batavian government made them unable to stop the British occupation at the cape
- The British were determined to use the cape as a defense post to protect their eastern empire

THE SECOND BRITISH OCCUPATION AT THE CAPE AND THE BRITISH REFORMS

- In 1806, the British occupied the cape for the second time marking the end of the Batavians' government rule
- After a little resistance, British navy defeated the Dutch

- From 1806, the cape became a British colony until 1910 when the British and the Dutch colonies came together in what came to be known as the act of union.
- From 1806, the British introduced a number of reforms or formal changes in the field of administration, education and emancipation of law.
- The British reforms were aimed at the following
 - ❖ Giving British stronger control over the cape
 - ❖ Carrying out economic development in the area
 - ❖ To maintain peace or stability in the area.
 - ❖ To promote racial equality at the cape

A. REFORMS IN THE ECONOMY

- In 1825, new paper money was issued based on the British pound to replace the Dutch rix dollar.
- Salaries of government officials or civil servants were greatly reduced to control government expenditure
- Also expenditure on public works or projects were greatly reduced
- The policy of giving financial help to immigrants was stopped
- All trade restrictions on farmers were removed

B. REFORMS ON RELIGION OR CHURCH

- Freedom of worship was extended to all groups
- All religious denominations were given equal status
- Government officials were stopped from extending synod meetings (church meetings)
- The British government became responsible for paying salaries for the preachers or priests

C. REFORMS IN THE PRESS

- Freedom of press was granted and the old restrictions were removed
- In 1822, a law was passed which required newspapers companies to deposit 300 pounds to get permission of operation
- By 1835, many English and Dutch newspapers had come up e.g. the Graham stone Journal, the commercial Advertiser, the Zuid Afrikaner

D. LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

- In 1822, the British decided that English was to be used as official language to be used in public places
- By 1828, the Dutch language was replaced by English as the official language to be used in public places.
- English was to be used in school, courts etc
- The English education system was also introduced and English was the medium of communication in such schools
- In 1817, the British put in place a number of schools
- Elementary and technical schools were put place for the children of the slaves or Africans
- Public schools were also set up.

E. REFORMS IN JUDICIARY /LAW

- The British legal system was introduced to replace the Dutch system
- A charter of justice was also introduced.
- A supreme court was set up.
- Judges were also appointed by the British and were paid by the government
- Judges were to be independent and could hold office as long as they were morally upright.
- Court sessions were made public
- Trial by the Jury was established
- All people were to be equal before the law
- By 1836, only professional judges and lawyers were allowed to work in courts
- The British introduced black courts known as circuit courts/mobile courts which gave Africans or slave's powers to persue their matters.

F. REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION

- The cape colony was to be headed\ by a governor general who resided at the cape.
- The governor general at the cape was to be answerable to the colonial secretary in London
- In 1825, an advisory council was given powers to debate and pass laws
- In 1825, an advisory council was set up composed of the governor general, chief justice, colonial secretary and two other citizens.
- In 1834, LEGCO was formed to replace the advisory council

- In 1836, a municipal council was set up and composed of elected members regardless of their races

G. LAND REFORMS

- All land was to be surveyed, marked and fenced
- Land titles were to be issued to the people owning land
- Land could be bought or sold
- The 1825 land law was introduced and the Khoi khoi got some of their land back

H. EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES

- In 1811, black circuit courts (mobile courts) were introduced to deal with the cruel masters
- Africans worked as interpreters in some of these courts
- In 1812, the apprenticeship court was declared which required all slave owners to teach them skills
- In 1816, a law was passed which required all slaves to be registered
- In 1823, the slave working hours were reduced
- Sunday was declared a resting day and day for prayers
- Slaves were also given marriage rights
- The slaves or Africans were encouraged to take up paid employment
- Between 1795 and 1836, masters were encouraged not to give harsh punishments to their slaves
- In 1807, it was declared that no more slaves were to be sold publically
- The British banned or stopped importation of slaves into south Africa
- African laborers/slaves had to sign a contract of at least a year.
- The British encouraged the use of passes for travelling laborers
- In 1820, slavery was abolished in the new district of Albany.
- In 1828, the 50th ordinance was passed giving more freedom and rights to the Africans
- In 1834, slavery was completely abolished by the British in south Africa

EFFECTS OF THE REFORMS

How did the coming of the British at the cape affect the foreign groups?

- a) Africans/Hottentots/Slaves/Blacks

b) Dutch/Boers/Afrikaners/Whites

How did the reforms introduced by the British improve on the status of the slaves in South Africa?

How did the reforms introduced by the British affect the people of South Africa?

a) **On the Africans/Hottentots/Slaves/Blacks**

- ❖ The slaves in south Africa got some freedom or liberty and they were treated like human beings i.e. they got back their dignity
- ❖ The 50th ordinance of 1828 removed all the restrictions imposed on the Africans hence put Boers and Africans on equal footing
- ❖ It abolished the movement law which had restricted Africans from moving freely from one place to another.
- ❖ Forced labour on the farms of the whites which was against Africans was stopped
- ❖ The Africans were given small plots of land hence started growing crops and animals on their own. (Africans acquired some of the land that they had lost)
- ❖ The mobile courts or black circuit courts gave freedom to the Africans who were mistreated or sued by the white masters.
- ❖ The reforms made the Africans to be equal to the Dutch and British before the law
- ❖ Led to establishment of elementary and technical schools to teach the Africans some skills
- ❖ The children of the slaves or Africans were able to receive western education and became literate.
- ❖ Africans were given freedom of worship and started attending church services
- ❖ Former slaves who had nowhere to go were given accommodation by the British
- ❖ In 1834, slave trade and slavery were completely abolished in S.A hence gave Africans more freedom.
- ❖ A registrar office was put in place to register all the former slaves
- ❖ The Boers hated the Africans even more than before the coming of the British
- ❖ The Africans got more time to rest as the working hours were reduced
- ❖ The Africans gained paid employment hence many left the Boers because they were being mistreated

- ❖ However, it somehow encouraged the stealing of the African land by the Boers hence conflicts that became known as the Kaffir wars

b) Dutch/Boers/Afrikaners/Whites

- ❖ The Boers rejected the freedom of worship extended to the Africans
- ❖ The Boers treated the Africans more harshly than before the coming of the British
- ❖ The Boers decided to move away from the cape to the interior to avoid contacts with the British and this came to be known as the great trek
- ❖ The Boers lost their source of cheap labor after the abolition of slavery
- ❖ The Boers resisted the black circuit courts which put them on equal footing with the slaves.
- ❖ They also resisted the 50th ordinance which destroyed their God given right of being a superior race
- ❖ The Dutch also resisted the English education system that was introduced by the British
- ❖ The Boers also opposed the land reforms introduced by the British like surveying, documentation etc.
- ❖ The Boers eventually found it very difficult and expensive to own Africans as slaves
- ❖ The Boers at Swellendam and Graaf Reinet rebelled against the new reforms claiming to be independent
- ❖ More Boers rebelled after the Slatchers' neck incidence of 1815 where the British had hanged some rebellious Boers.
- ❖ The Boers disliked the British government even more for demanding a lot of taxes yet they offered few services
- ❖ The Boers also blamed the British government for abolishing slavery and slave trade.
- ❖ The Boers were given little money as compensation for losing their slaves
- ❖ The Boers hated the Moravian missionaries for tempting African laborers to leave the Boer farms
- ❖ The Boers opposed the new administrative reforms especially the English legal system
- ❖ The Boers also resented being taken to the courts of law and accused by the slaves
- ❖ They also hated the British missionaries for teaching or educating the Africans hence improving their reasoning
- ❖ They also hated the British missionaries for preaching the gospel of brotherhood

- ❖ They also rejected the use of English as the official language
- ❖ They rejected the abolition of the Dutch rix dollar
- ❖ They also resented the freedom of worship extended to the African
- ❖ The Boers treated the Africans even more harshly

CONFLICTS AT THE EASTERN FRONTIER (THE KAFFIR WARS)

- ✓ During the 16th century, the Dutch reached south Africa, later settled there and started expanding towards the interior
- ✓ In the course of expansion, they came into contact with the Bantu.
- ✓ The Bantu who occupied the immediate interior were the Xhosa who belonged to the Nguni speaking group of people.
- ✓ The Africans or bantu feared any contacts with the whites hence quarrels, clashes and open wars broke out between the two
- ✓ These conflicts between the bantu and the Boers or the whites became known as the conflicts of the Eastern frontier
- ✓ These conflicts are also referred to as the Kaffir wars or the wars of dispossession or conflicts between the Xhosa and the Boers.
- ✓ These wars were many in number i.e. about 9 in total, 1779 -1781, 1789 – 1793, 1799 -1803, 1811 -1812, 1818 -1819, 1834 – 1836, 1846-1847, 1851 – 1877 -1879.
- ✓ The wars were as a result of a desperate struggle between the Xhosa and Boers who wanted to take their land.
- ✓ Also because the Boers and the Xhosa had different attitude towards land ownership i.e. the Bantu owned land communally while the Boers looked at it as private property hence conflict.
- ✓ Raiding and counter raiding especially for cattle between the two groups also encouraged the wars
- ✓ The Bantu were expanding southwards while the Boers were expanding northwards and when the two met at the fish river, conflicts broke out.
- ✓ Bad harvests which were as a result of the locust invasion of 1834 causing famine. The Xhosa culturally thought that the Boers came with the locusts hence accused them of bringing the famine leading to the 1834 – 1836 war

- ✓ The Boers lived in isolated settlements which encouraged the Xhosa to raid their camps hence causing some wars
- ✓ The coming of British settlers in the area especially after 1820 worsened land shortage and caused more wars
- ✓ The Boers would sometimes take Xhosa women hence the Xhosa would fight the Boers to get their women back which also caused some wars.
- ✓ The whites never respected the African traditional rulers which greatly annoyed the Africans and caused conflicts
- ✓ The Boers never fenced their lands and lacked clear boundaries making it easy for the same land to be claimed by bantu hence outbreak of conflicts
- ✓ The Bantu were pastoralists just like the Boers hence the two groups needed large areas of land for grazing their cattle. The two there fore ended up fighting for the little available land
- ✓ The outbreak of severe drought between 1792 and 1793 caused raiding and counter raiding for food which prolonged the war of 1789 – 1793.
- ✓ The Xhosa hated the poor treatment and enslavement given to the Africans who worked on the farms of the whites
- ✓ The Boers never respected the African culture and often abused African traditional practices calling them backward which also caused conflicts
- ✓ The Xhosa hated the spreading of Christianity in their areas by the whites because it was undermining African traditional culture
- ✓ The conflicts were also encouraged by the population increase on both sides which led to increased demand for the land by the two groups.
- ✓ The Africans also fought because they wanted to protect their independence which was threatening.
- ✓ Also because of the activities of the British governor called Harry Smith who tried to solve the conflicts but ordered more with Boers which annoyed the Xhosa who decided to fight the two groups
- ✓ The wars were also partly encouraged by the British imperialism i.e. the Boers did not want to be under British rule and as they moved away to the interior, they conflicted with the Xhosa

- ✓ The Xhosa stole horses belonging to the Dutch military officer which forced the Boers to raid them in order to recover their horses which led to outbreak of war.
- ✓ The Xhosa were encouraged to fight because of the influence of their religious leaders e.g. Ralabe, Nanguase, Tyali, Graika, etc. these gave the people charms to turn the bullets into water.
- ✓ The war of 1846 was caused by an incident involving an axe i.e. a relative of a Xhosa chief was arrested for stealing an axe but the Xhosa attacked the police, killed the police man and set the offender free which caused war with the Boers.

EFFECTS OF THE KAFFIR WARS

- ✓ The major result of these wars was the Xhosa were defeated militarily by the Boers
- ✓ Because of the many military defeats, the Xhosa became weakened
- ✓ Also because of continuously being defeated in war, the Africans lost large quantities of land to the Boers
- ✓ The Xhosa were displaced i.e. forced to migrate from their ancestral lands or areas.
- ✓ The Africans also lost large numbers of their cattle to the Boers
- ✓ The conflicts led to wide spread loss of lives on both sides
- ✓ It led to wide spread depopulation as more than 20,000 Xhosa were killed
- ✓ Destruction of property on both sides due to the raids and open wars
- ✓ Destruction of crop farms which increased food shortages hence outbreak of famine
- ✓ The Xhosa lost their political independence to the whites.
- ✓ Many of the Xhosa were forced to depend on the whites for employment in order to survive
- ✓ The Africans were subjected to harsh working conditions by the whites on their farms i.e. the enslavement of the Africans worsened.
- ✓ It led to destruction of the economy of the Xhosa hence they were reduced to a state of poverty.
- ✓ Africans were also forced to start working for low wages
- ✓ The Africans lost confidence in their traditional religion and beliefs hence many turned to Christianity.
- ✓ The African traditional leaders also lost their authority and recognition

- ✓ The bad racial policies of the Boers were extended to the interior i.e. segregation of Africans in many aspects.
- ✓ A mixed group or blood of people known as colored's were born as a result of the contacts between the whites and Africans
- ✓ The wars greatly destroyed the economic, political and social life of the Africans
- ✓ Some Africans lost identity and were absorbed by other cultures
- ✓ The Kaffir wars of 1834 – 1836 partly contributed to the great trek i.e. the Boers were given free land in the province of queen Adelaide that had been taken from the Xhosa.
- ✓ **NB: RESEARCH ON;**
- ✓ **HOW THE BRITISH TRIED TO SOLVE THE KAFFIR WARS.**

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GREAT TREK

- The great trek was the mass movement of the Boers or Dutch settlers or Afrikaners from areas around the cape colony to the interior of South Africa.
- The great trek is sometimes referred to as the Boer exodus of the 19th century
- The great trek was caused by political, economic and social or religious factors

Political causes

- There was need for Boer independence from British rule whereby they wanted to be free
- The Boers were tired of the unfavorable British laws especially the 1834 law that abolished slavery.
- The Boers also hated the 1828 50th ordinance law which gave a lot of liberty to the Africans or blacks or slaves.
- Because of the failure of the British government to give the Boers the money for compensation for losing their slaves after abolition of slavery.
- Also because the Boers were forced to employ agents to collect the compensation money from London
- Because of the failure of the British government to protect the Boers from attacks by the natives

- Also because of the introduction of the black circuit courts which gave a lot of freedom to the Africans
- The Boers hated being equal with their servants i.e. Africans before the courts of law.
- Also because there was rumour of forced military service which the Boers feared.
- The use of English as the official language and in the courts of law as opposed to Dutch language also annoyed the Boers
- Because of the presence of strong leaders who led the Boers in their trek e.g. Piet Petief, Louis Trigardt, Hendrick Portgieter, Celliers, etc

Economic causes

- The Boer population had greatly increased hence need for more land which they could only acquire in the interior
- Due to rumors that there was a lot of empty land in the interior.
- Because of the outbreak of Mfecane that left many lands in the interior of south East South Africa empty this attracted the Boers.
- The Boers were forced to pay land taxes to the British which they greatly hated.
- The land at the cape had to be sold by auction which the Boers hated
- The land at the cape had started becoming infertile and unproductive which encouraged the Boers to move to the interior to get new fertile lands.
- The Boers were also generally nomadic in nature hence were used to moving from one place to another
- Replacing of the Dutch currency or the rix dollar with the British currency also greatly annoyed the Boers hence the great trek.

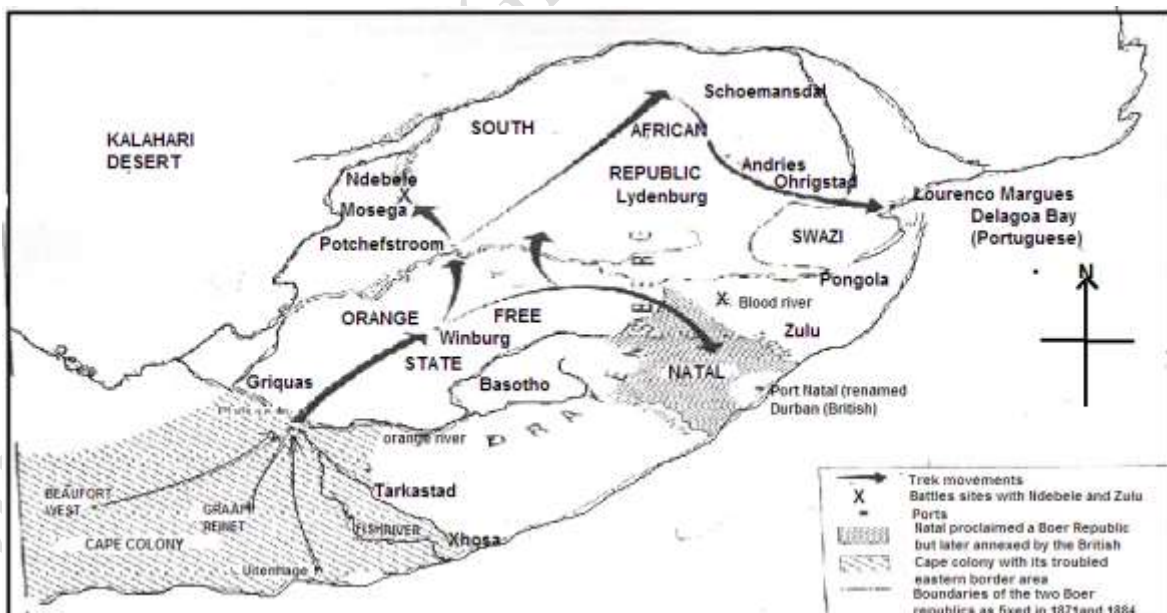
Social or Religious causes

- The need by the Boers to preserve their culture and language encouraged them to trek to the interior
- Because of the encouragement from the Dutch Reformed Church which did not support the mixing of the Boers with other races

- Also because the DRC taught that the Boers were God's chosen race who should be respected by other people but the British were not doing that.
- The Boers also looked at the great trek as the biblically exodus which they had to fulfill.
- It was also because the British missionaries had started marrying African women or slaves and the Boers could not tolerate this.
- It was also because of the rumor that the Boers would be forced to marry the Africans which they did not want.
- Also because of the introduction of British education system which greatly annoyed the Boers.
- Reduction of the salaries of Boers workers also forced many Boers to move away to the interior
- The Boers had been forced to lose land which they had captured from the Xhosa during one of the Kaffir wars i.e. the province of Queen Adelaide.

COURSE OF THE GREAT TREK (STAGES)

MAP SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE GREAT TREK



MERRYLAND HIGH SCHOOL - ENTEBBE

MERRYLAND HIGH SCHOOL - ENTEBBE

- The great trek mainly took place between 1834 and 1843
- The Boers moved in different groups and took different directions during their migration.
- The trekkers mainly used ox-wagons.
- The great trek was started off from a place called Graaf Reinet.
- The great trek was led by different leaders (each group had different leaders)
- The great trek started off after reading of the Boers declaration by Piet Retief
- Trigardt and Van Rensburg led the first group of trekkers out of the cape colony
- Portgieter and Celliers led the second group of trekkers and were soon followed by Maritz.
- Piet Retief led the third group that mainly moved east wards towards Zululand.
- The trekkers avoided the crowded coastal areas
- The trekkers mainly followed the middle grasslands, west of the Drakensburg mountains
- The trekkers in first group moved eastwards and then northwards.
- They crossed river Orange and river Vaal and first settled at Zoutenburg.
- The trekkers in this first group were generally ill prepared or poorly prepared and ill equipped for the hazards of the journey
- Out of the 100 trekkers who started the journey, only 27 reached Lourenco Marques in Mozambique (present day Maputo)
- The second group was led by Portgieter and Celliers and was soon followed by Maritz.
- This group crossed river Vaal and settled in the areas nearby.
- The trekkers in this group established the republic of Orange free state
- In 1836, the Boer wagons in the second group were attacked by the Ndebele under their leader called Mzilikazi and many Boers were killed

- The rest of the Boers gathered under their leaders, fought the Ndebele and defeated them at the famous battle of Vegkop of 19th October 1836
- After defeating the Ndebele, the Boers settled in the area and spread widely around the veldt.
- After being defeated by the Boers, Mzilikazi led his people Northwards into Rhodesia or Zimbabwe
- The third group of Boer trekkers was led by Piet Retief
- The group generally moved eastwards towards Zulu land during their trek
- When they reached the Zulu land, the Boers visited the Zulu king called Dingane and asked for land for Boer settlement
- Retief was promise land around the Natal if he recovered Dingane's cattle that had been stolen by chief Sekonyela of Toikwa.
- He also easily tricked chief Sekonyela and recovered the cattle
- However, instead of rewarding the Boer leaders, Dingane planned and killed Retief and his group at a beer party.
- The remaining Boers withdrew or moved from Zulu land towards Transvaal.
- Pretorius took over leadership of the remaining Boers and reorganized them to fight the Zulu
- He also allied with Mpande who was Dingane's brother and rival for the throne in order to fight Dingane.
- At the famous battle of blood river fought in December 1838,Dingane and his Zulu army were defeated
- The Boers forced Dingane to flee to Swaziland where he was captured and killed by the Swazi chief.
- The Boers crowned or enthroned Mpande as new king of the Zulu but also demanded for a ransom or a fine of 17,000 herds of cattle for their support.
- The Boers were also given the land around Natal as they had been promised by Dingane.
- They were also given some other territory across river Tugela
- Out of all this land given to them, the Boers created a republic of natal as a new Boer territory.
- However in 1843, the British invaded and annexed Natal republic forcing many Boers to run away to the republic of Transvaal.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BOER TREKKERS

- The journey was too long which they were not used to.
- Death of many Boer Trekkers along the way due to many problems.
- The Trek Boers had scanty/ little knowledge about the interior.
- Some of the Boer Trekkers would get lost along the way.
- There were no modern means of transport hence they had to use ox-wagons.
- The ox-wagons which they used during movement were generally old.
- The wagons were pulled by their animals (cows) making movement very slow.
- They met a lot of resistance from the African natives which resulted into open wars like the Battle of Vegkop of 1836 and Battle of Blood River of 1838.
- There was death of some of their courageous leaders like Piet Retief.
- The old ox-wagons would constantly break down yet they had no spare parts for repairing them in the interior.
- The Boer Trekkers would waste a lot of time repairing the old wagons.
- There was shortage of supplies due to the Long distance from the Coast.
- Existence of many diseases in the interior that killed large numbers of the Boers Trekkers.
- The Boers also ran short of gun powder and other ammunition hence could not properly guard themselves against African Attackers.
- Movement with large herds of animals greatly slowed down their progress.
- The Trekkers also found problems crossing big rivers in the interior.
- The interior lacked education facilities for their children.
- Existence of wild animals in the interior (The Veldt) which would attack the Trekkers and their animals.
- Communication in the interior was difficult especially after separation into different groups.
- There was wide spread poverty in the interior due to the poor knowledge about its economic potential.
- The British continued to follow the Boers in the interior which created more conflicts between the two white groups.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT TREK

- Many Africans lost land to the Boers as they migrated to the interior.
- The Zulus lost land around Natal to the Boer group under leadership of Andreas Pretorius.
- The Pedi chief lost land to the Boers who were led by Portgieter and Maritz.
- Chief Mzilikazi and the Ndebele were forced to abandon the land around Transvaal to the Boers after being defeated during the battle of Vegkop
- Chief Moshesh of the Basuto also lost land to the Boer trekkers
- Some wars were fought between the Africans in the interior and the migrating Boers e.g. the battle of Vegkop of 1836 and the battle of Blood River 1838.
- There was wide spread loss of lives due to the wars fought between the trekkers and the Africans in the interior.
- There was depopulation of some areas in the interior due to wide spread loss of lives
- Displacement of the Africans from their ancestral lands.
- There was loss and destruction of property.
- There was loss of cattle especially by the Africans to the migrating Boers e.g. the Zulu were fined 17,000 herds of cattle by the Boers.
- The great trek encouraged conflicts among the Africans e.g. Mpande against Dingane.
- The great trek greatly weakened African societies in the interior especially the Zulu
- It made the Boers to start interfering in the politics of the Zulu kingdom when they supported Mpande to overthrow Dingane.
- It led to the killing of Dingane who was king of the Zulu
- African technology started declining as the Boers introduced new technology in the area.
- Some African chiefs acquired guns from Boers e.g. Mpande of the Zulu, Moshesh of the Basuto and Sikonyela of Tlokwa.
- Africans continued to be enslaved by the Boers
- Africans suffered deculturalisation due to introduction of new culture by the Boers e.g. new dressing, the concept of time or calendar, new religious beliefs etc
- European diseases were spread in the interior making Africans to suffer from such diseases
- African languages were put down in writing by Boers.

- There was decline in agriculture in the interior because Africans could not concentrate on farming during the wars hence famine.
- There was increased poverty among the Africans after losing their animals, land and other properties.
- Racial segregation was extended to the interior by the migrating Boers.
- Some African groups in the interior started trading with the Boers.
- The British were drawn more in the affairs of the interior in their attempt to control the Boers.
- The British administrative work increased and they were now forced to govern even the non whites in the interior.
- The British attitude towards the Boers changed and they started persuading the remaining Boers not to migrate from the cape.
- The great trek worsened the relationship between the Boers in the interior up to 1910.
- The great trek partly contributed to the future wars between the Boers and the British e.g. the Transvaal war of independence (1st Anglo Boer war) of 1880 – 1881 and the 2nd Anglo Boer war (A white man's war /the gentle man's war/the last war) of 1889 to 1902.
- The trek led to the discovery of minerals in the interior of South Africa by Boers in future years.