

# **UNITS TO BE COVERED**

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# **UNIT 1: COLLECTING AND ANALYSING HISTORICAL SOURCES**

sources of history mean where we can get historical information which range from oral tradition to audiovisual sources. Now the work of collecting and analyzing this information is not only clamming the list of those sources, but also it requires serious knowledge and steps to be followed respectively.

#### COMPLEMENTARITIES OF HISTORICAL SOURCES

No any single source of history has to be fully reliable as it requires comparison of different sources which brings about complementarities between those different sources. Therefore, as good historian you have to know that each source of history can play a part in understanding of another source. Now let us see how these sources complement each other.

- ✓ Narratives and testimonies from eye witness (oral / traditional sources) are usually written down in books which later are written sources of historical information.
- ✓ The findings from linguistic sources are narrated from generation to generation and this play a big part to shape oral tradition sources.
- ✓ The findings from digging up the materials and remains of man's pas are based on to narrate to other generations (oral tradition)
- ✓ These dug up materials from archaeology can be based on to form a written record in books, magazines, journal, etc. now archaeology complements with written sources.
- ✓ By studying and analyzing values, norms and attitudes of people in **anthropology** we can write down the findings in books so as to let next generations get information about the current society. Therefore, linguistics complements with written sources.
- ✓ The narratives of past events further support anthropology because through narrating, anthropologists acquire relevant information about people's cultures. By now oral tradition is complementing anthropology.
- ✓ Oral tradition can help to locate the places where fossils can be found so as to carry out with archeological research
- ✓ Linguistics helps to explain the origin of some languages that are used in oral tradition sources of history.
- Archaeologists can base upon written records about fossils so as to carry out their deep archaeological research and after finding so, these archaeological findings are kept in books so as to last long with their genuine. This is how written source complement archaeological source.
- ✓ Activities of archaeologists can be watched on television and aired on radio. This enables interested people see some of the dugout materials and get to see the tools and equipment used during excavation.

Written sources complement linguistic sources on the information about language analysis, sound and structure as there are some books in which you can find how the words are pronounced or even sentence structures of different languages.

- As by studying the existing social institutions and cultures involve also studying people's languages, Linguistics apply anthropology as their source of historical information.
- > Oral tradition source gives a practical support to linguistic sources by providing the pronunciation of certain words in a given language. This facilitates linguistic sources.
- > The discoveries from archaeological researches may complement audio-visual sources. For example once a site is discovered in an area a video or audio recording is done which later can be posted on the internet for people to watch or listen to. Therefore archaeology is complementing audio-visual sources.
- > Written sources complement audio-visual sources through the various written documents that are required in aiding the recording and arrangement of information logically before being put in the electronic form.

Concluding, we can say that there exists no any source of history which can be fully relied upon as we have seen it require different complementarities between the sources. Therefore as a historian you have to use different historical sources while collecting information and you compare.

# CHALLENGES FACED WHEN USING, MATERIAL, IMMATERIAL AND ELECTRONIC **SOURCES**

While collecting historical information we face different challenges which sometimes affect validity of information got. These challenges range from personal knowledge about collection of information up to sufficiency of information and availability of means to access information. Here below we are going to outline some of the outstanding challenges faced while using material, immaterial and electronic sources of history.

- Material sources such as written records can be easily destroyed by fire or water.
- Some sources require special skills which hinder some people to use them. Example archaeology and linguistics
- Material sources are time consuming like archaeology requires a lot of time to identify the site and even time to dig and analyze materials got.
- Written records cannot be used by illiterate people
- Material sources such as archaeology are expensive to invest in. this is because they require professionals to participate in the digging up and interpreting the findings.
- Electronic sources require reliable power supply which is sometimes not accessible by everyone.
- Anthropology requires skilled people and experts who are generally few.
- The use of internet requires one to have skills about ICT
- > Oral traditions may comprise exaggerations
- Oral traditions are affected by the death of an eye witness which after his/her death the information can never be recovered.
- Immaterial sources are affected by language barrier. For example, if the information is collected in a local language it might be not easy to translate into other languages.

- Electronic sources like radios discriminate the people with hearing impairments.
- Television cannot be used by people with visual impairment.
- It is a big challenge to the people who live in remote areas without network coverage, television, and cell phones.
- > Some sources like audio- visual are expensive as it requires buying radio or television.

We can say that historians face many challenges while using historical sources as seen above but no matter how difficult it is, they have to push and push so as to overcome them and bring out full information. If one source is more challenging prefer another one.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF HISTORY

#### a. Written sources

- They are kept for long and easily which is good as they can be used for future references
- **They are easily spread in a wide area among the literate people.**
- They are accurate and reliable than oral tradition sources because enough researches are done before printing out.
- They can easily be translated in different languages for different kinds of people which also make the information to reach more people.
- Witten sources are cheaper than archaeology
- ❖ It is a source of income as you can even sell the book after writing.

#### b. Oral tradition sources

- It is cheaper than other sources of history because the speaker (narrator) may not require a lot of money for payment for the information.
- ❖ It doesn't require being literate rather to be able to hear.
- It mostly holds first hand information
- It can be interesting and easy to spread in different societies and generations via stories, tales and proverbs.
- Most of other sources originated from oral tradition source.
- The validity of information can be easily observed from emotions of the story teller.
- Clarifications can be quickly given by the narrator.

# c. Archaeology

- It tells us about life and culture of the ancient people
- It gives information about the past where we have no records.
- Helps to understand the past in relation to the present life.
- It provides employment and money to those who can be employed in digging

# d. Electronic or audio-visual sources

- The information is well understood since it is accompanied by images
- These sources can spread information to a wide range of people
- The sources provide first hand information where it involves live broadcasts.
- It is interesting because of designs they are using especially on TV.

# e. Linguistics

- It helps to identify languages of a given society
- It makes it possible to understand how present languages came into existence.
- They help in determining the migration, origin and patterns of people.
- It is a bit cheap compared to other sources like archaeology and written sources.

# f. Anthropology

- Anthropologists help to explain the settlement and growth of different people.
- They can help to compare the societies in given areas.
- It can help us to understand the settlement patterns of ancient societies
- Anthropology can help the development of other related sciences like laboratory works
- It can help to understand the material used by our ancestors.

# **UNIT 2: GERMAN AND BELGIAN COLONISATION**

#### GERMANY OCCUPATION OF RWANDA

On 20th March 1897 Captain Ramsay who was the military chief of Tanganyika- Kivu whose capital was at Ujiji in Tanganyika arrived in Rwanda and during his visit, he gave King Musinga the German flag as a symbol of Germany authority. In 1898 Tanganyika- Kivu was divided into small regions and Rwanda-Urundi became a region with Usumbura as capital city and the German

government appointed Captain Bethe as the head of this region. He reached in Rwanda in 1898 at the royal residence of Gitwiko in the present day Kamonyi district.

In November 1907, Dr Richard Kandt (KANAYOGE) was named imperial resident of Rwanda. The inauguration of that residence in Kigali was in 1908. It is Kandt himself who has chosen Kigali as the capital of the "imperial residence" That's why he is considered as the founder of Kigali city, in the year 1908.

# CAUSES OF GERMAN AND BELGIAN COLONIZATION

- 1. Need for raw materials: because Rwanda and whole of Africa was highly gifted with raw materials that the Europeans badly needed. Europeans needed raw materials to feed their industries.
- 2. The desire for markets: because of mass production of European industries these people were in need of wide market where they could sell their products as they found the European market as becoming narrow to swallow their finished goods. This is why they came in Rwanda.
- 3. The need of investment of surplus capital: the European countries had accumulated a lot of capital from their industrial products, and began to look for areas outside Europe they could invest. That is why they begun to cross via Africa and later reached in Rwanda.
- 4. Need for more land for settlement: The need to settle unemployed, criminals, and people who suffered from chronic diseases. And even population was highly increasing in Europe at the time that is why these Europeans managed to solve their problems by bringing this surplus population in Rwanda and it paved a way to colonization.
- 5. They needed to civilize Rwandans: these Europeans used to say that Africa is a dark continent with uncivilized population which they used to say they are coming to sharpen and civilize these people. Now to little extent the Germans and Belgians came in Rwanda just to civilize us.
- **6.** The spread of Christianity: this is another cause for imperialism because most of Europeans said they were in need of installing Christianity and remove the said to be untrue Rwandan traditional beliefs.
- 7. Need to show supremacy: this nation was in need of proving other countries that it is politically mature after being dominated for a long time by other countries like Austria and Denmark. This is why the Germans chose to come in Rwanda to show that their politically powerful.

- **8.** Geostrategic interest: it is said that Germany had already acquired Tanganyika, and therefore wanted Rwanda and Burundi in addition for effective control of the region.
- **9.** To find cheap labor: for example, Belgians acquired cheaper labor from Rwanda for use in the democratic republic of Congo
- **10.** The 1884-1885 Berlin conference: this was a meeting which took place in Berlin the capital city of Germany 1884-1885, talking on how the European nations were going to share and civilize Africa peacefully. It is in this meeting when Rwanda was placed under the hands of Germans.
- 11. To promote western civilization: the Germans and Belgians considered Rwanda to be backward and therefore had a strong desire to civilize her socially, economically and politically

# **GERMANS' ADMINISTRATION**

Germans administration passed in two main phases namely: Military phase (1897-1907), and civil administration phase (1907-1916)

During the years **1897-1907** (**Military phase**) the German government was represented by military agents in Rwanda i.e. Captain Ramsay and Captain Bethe in different years. There was also creation of different military posts in the country like SHANGI and GISENYI.

□ Civil administration phase (1907-1916) was characterized by appointing of the first German civilian representative in Rwanda i.e. Richard Kandt. Rwanda was detached from Urundi and became a residence and Kigali became an imperial residence. This civil administration of Germans in Rwanda helped Musinga to suppress his opponents like Rukara, Ndungutse, Basebya, etc. another event took place in this period was the demarcation of borders of Rwanda in 1910 Brussels conference.

The applied method was the indirect rule

# **REBELS AGAINST MUSINGA**

Musinga's reign was protested because:

He got power after operating a coup d'état of Rucunshu, in which his mother Kanjogera and his maternal uncles Kabale and Ruhinankiko killed the legitimate king Rutalindwa in 1896.

#### 1. BASEBYA'S RESISTENCE

Basebya was the son of Nyirantwari of Rugezi in the northern part of the country. He was a pigmy chief and belonged to the Abashakamba militias of Kigali IV Rwabugiri.

warriors known as Ibijabura, Basebya waged a guerrilla war against the Germans and their allies (armies of Musinga) in the region of Buberuka, Kibali, and Bukonya. He was arrested maliciously by the chief Rwubusisi and killed later at the place named Kajwi in Kibali.

# 2. NDUNGUTSE'S RESISTENCE

Ndungutse lived in Umutara region. His real name was Birasisenge. He had heard rumors that one of Rwabugiri's wives had had a son with Rutalindwa called Ndungutse. So he wanted to prove that he was the rightful heir of the throne as Rutalindwa's son. During his revolts, helped by Basebya and Rukara, he conquered Murera, Bukonya, Kibali, Buberuka and parts of Bumbogo.

Ndumgutse's fate remains a mystery. Some say he died on the battlefield while others say he went into exile.

# 3. RUKARA'S RESISTANCE

Rukara the son of Bishingwe was one of the Abarashi warriors commanders during the reign of Kigeli Rwabugiri. He lived at Gahunga and was responsible of the death of a white Father called Loupius. Loupius was the Head of Rwaza parish and was locally known as Rugigana. Rukara was later caught and was hanged.

#### 4. NYIRAGAHUMUZA'S RESISTENCE

Muserekande aka Nyiragahumuza was one of the king Rwabugiri's wives who lived in the Northern part of Rwanda Her resistance differs from those we have seen before, because it was based on the Nyabingi cult against Christianity. Her followers burned Christian churches, because they taught that the indigenous religion was satanic. It is that said she has been captured by the British authorities in Kampala in Uganda where she had fled and was beheaded.

#### 5. RUKURA'S RESISTANCE

Rukura, the son of Bishingwe was a resister to Musinga's power. he killed a white father called RUPIAS at gahunga in noth.

# **THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES**

During the German colonial rule 3 religious groups were introduced: The catholic church, Lutheran Protestants and Islams. During the Belgian rule more groups came in: Adventists, in 1919, Anglicans in 1918, Pentocotists in 1941 and Methodists in 1943.

# 1. The first Roman Catholic missionaries.

The white Fathers who introduced Catholicism in Rwanda in 1900 came from Tanzania. The founder of Catholic Church in Rwanda was **Bishop Joseph Hirth** who belonged to the Société des Missionnaires d'Afrique.

The first catholic churches have been built at:

- 1. **Save** in Butare on 8th February 1900.
- 2. **Zaza** on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1900.
- 3. **Nyundo** on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1901.
- 4. **Rwaza** on 20<sup>th</sup> November 1903.

- **5. Mibirizi** in December 1903.
- 6. **Kabgayi** in May 1905.
- 7. **Rulindo** in 1909.
- 8. **Muramba** in 1909.
- 9. **Kansi** in 1910.
- 10. Sainte Famille in 1913.

# The first Protestant missionaries.

The first Anglican missionaries arrived in Rwanda in 1907 and were Lutherans.

They built the first churches in:

- 1. Zinga near Rwamagana in 1907
- 2. Kilinda in 1907
- 3. Rubengera in 1909

- 4. Kigeme and Idjwi Island in 1909.

5. Remera - Rukoma in 1912.

The first seventh Day Adventists.

They were established at Gitwe (Ruhango). And Rwankeri (Nyabihu)

#### THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN RWANDA

In Rwanda, the 1<sup>st</sup> world war (1014-1918) was fought by Germans versus Belgians who came from Congo (DRC) it was fought in Gisenyi,Cyangugu, Nyanza and Kigali and ended with the victory of the Belgians.

#### The causes of war

- a) The rapid spread of industrialization in Europe.
- **b)** Hard competition for trade, markets, and colonies.
- c) The growth of intense nationalism
- **d)** The growth of armies and military rivalry.
- e) Division of Europe by alliance into two hostile and rival camps.
- f) Europe and indeed the world of 1914 lacked an international organization to maintain peace.

#### IMPACT OF GERMAN COLONISATION IN RWANDA

- 1. Germans had not taken part to alter indigenous institutions in Rwanda but to protect them.
- 2. They have pacified the country and protected catholic and protestant missionaries.
- **3.** In economic sector they introduced cash economy in introducing( the rupee and the Heller have been introduced to replace barter)
- 4. They have introduced taxation
- **5.** They have built roads.
- **6. Christianization of Rwandans**: the Germans welcomed the missionaries in Rwanda which was a sign of welcoming Christianity in Rwanda.
- 7. **Demarcation of Rwandan borders** as due in the 1910 Brussels conference between Britain, German and Belgium with a main point on agenda being to share east Africa. Where it is said that Rwanda lost her 3/4 of the current size.
- **8. Opening of the country to outside world:** a series of Europeans expeditions in Rwanda from Bauman to Götzen was a key to open Rwanda to the outside world as other Europeans got interested to come in Rwanda and later by the beginning of 20th century they were queuing to this country of thousand hills.

#### **RWANDA UNDER BELGIAN COLONISATION 1916-1962**

The Belgian era includes several elements that contributed to the total transformation of Rwanda in political, social, economic, cultural and religious areas. The Belgian colonization has been conducted in three stages which are:

- The military occupation (1916-1924)
- The mandate (1924-1946)
- The trusteeship (1946-1962)

# I. THE MILITARY OCCUPATION (1916-1926)

After the conquest of Rwanda- Urundi in 1916, the Belgian troops replaced The Germans. Those soldiers had the role of maintaining order and public safety over all territories and manage them while waiting for the end of the war and the future peace treaty.

On April 6th 1917, Major De Clerck was appointed as the first Belgian Resident of Rwanda. In May 1919, he was replaced by F. Van Eede, who was the first Belgian civilian Resident, but the civil administration was maintained with military occupation which ended practically in 1924.

#### DIFFERENT REFORMS DURING MILITARY OCCUPATION

# A) Judicial reforms

#### 1. Banning off the king's right over life and death to his subjects (1917)

One of the first measures taken by the Belgians was to strip off the indigenous sovereigns their right over life and death of their subjects. The king remained with honorary title only.

# 2. Undermining the king's legal power.

In 1922, it was decided that the king would be assisted in his legal prerogatives by the delegate of the resident at Nyanza, who was a Belgian. So, the king could no longer take any decision without consulting him.

#### B) Administrative reforms

# 1. The limitation in nominating political appoints (1923)

In 1923, the king Musinga was notified about the prohibition to appoint or withdraw chiefs and notables. The chiefs of provinces also, had no longer the right to appoint or send away their subordinates without prior agreement of the resident. As the result, The Belgian administration gradually became the main source of administration.

# 2. The abolition of "Ubwiru" and "Umuganura" institution.

Gashamura who was the chief of Abiru was exiled to Burundi because he was considered as being the instigator of resistance against changes. The annual ritual "Umuganura: First harvest festival) was also abolished by the resident, because it seemed to be a kind of corruption, and was incompatible with the new system of taxation.

# C. Religious reforms

# The declaration of religious freedom

Because Musinga had resisted against Christianity, he was constrained in July 1917 to issue a law that allowed religious freedom for people.

#### THE ORTS-MILNER CONVENTION OF 1919 / THE GISAKA AFFAIR

**The ORTS-MILNER agreements are** the negotiations between Belgium and Britain represented respectively by ORTS and MILNER in sharing the colonies of Germany.

In fact 1919, the British who needed to build a railway from Cairo (Egypt) to Cape (in South Africa), requested Belgians that the region of Gisaka be detached from Rwanda to be attached on Tanzania, because the railway would pass by there. By this convention Rwanda would lose the regions of **Gisaka**, parts of Ndorwa, Buganza and Umutara. Burundi had to lose the province of Bugufi.

In 1923 Musinga, helped by Mgr Leon Class was opposed to that separation of Gisaka from Rwanda, and pleaded in favor of its return. On 31st August 1923 the League of Nations confirmed repossession of the colony by Rwanda, unfortunately, Burundi lost completely the province.

# **RWANDA UNDER THE BELGIAN MANDATE (1924-1946)**

# POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION

# a) The Mortehan reforms (1926-1931)

Mortehan who was the resident of Rwanda had abolished the traditional administrative hierarchy of three chiefs:

- the chief of land
- the chief in charge of pastoralist
- The chief of the army.

Those traditional chiefs were replaced by the **chiefs** of Provinces **and Sub-chiefs** of regions who had studied and baptized and were therefore opened to new changes.

# The ethnicity of the power.

In the year 1930, there were misconceptions in the mind of the colonialists, that the Tutsi were the only one capable of leadership. This bad conception was sustained and spread by Mgr Class, and after it was recommended by the resident of Rwanda-Urundi, Commander Voisin in his report.

As consequence, Hutu chiefs were removed and replaced by Tutsi and this was the first origin of the ethnic problem.

# The deposition of Musinga (in 1931).

On November 14th, 1931, Musinga and his mother Kanjogera have been forced to abandon the throne and to leave Nyanza to Kamembe in benefit of his son Rudahigwa who was baptized and opened to changes. From Kamembe, Musinga will be removed again in destination of Moba in Congo, where he died in the year 1944.

# Reasons for Musinga's deposition:

- **1.** He was hostile to Christianity and to Belgians.
- **2.** He had refused to be baptized.
- **3.** He had resisted to changes in matter of economy and administration.
- **4.** He was illiterate and refused to learn.
- 5. His mother Kanjogera misconducted herself.
- **6.** Musing a had never accepted the replacement of Germans who were his allied by Belgians.
- 7. He was polygamist (with more wives), which the Belgians didn't tolerate at all.

All those reasons made Belgian to depose Musinga and to enthrone his son Rudahigwa who was baptized CHARLES under the name of Mutara III Rudahigwa Charles Leon Pierre.

#### **ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS:**

# In agriculture

Belgians introduced new food crops like: cassava, Irish potatoes, soja beans, etc.

Agriculture centers were established at:

- Rubona(South region)
- Rwerere(north region)
- Karama(eastern region)

Cash crops were planted by force: coffee, cotton, tea, pyrethrum...

Belgians also encourage the planting of trees and the digging of terraces to control soil erosion.

Husbandry Animal was also catered for.

New hybrid bulls were introduced.

Research centers were established at: Songa, Cyeru and Nyagatare.

Veterinary pharmacies were set up.

Animal products like hides and skins were exported...

#### In commerce,

Mining societies were formed like: MINETAIN (Societe des Mines d, Etain) at Gatumba and Musha.

SOMUKI (Société Minière Muyinga –Kigali) at Rutongo

COREM: Compagnie de Recherche et d'exploitation Minière(Gifurwe)

GEORWANDA: at RWINKWAVU

# In artisan,

Artisans like brick laying ,carpentry, Tailoring, Masonry, repairing or rehabilitating were taught to Rwandans.

#### In Trade,

- Exportation of skins and hides.
- ✓ Exportation of coffee
- ✓ Construction of road to facilitate commerce.
- ✓ The first vehicle arrived in Rwanda in 1927

✓ The only main industry left by colonial rule is the beer brewery (BRALIRWA) established at Gisenyi in 1959.

The mechanism of the colonial exploitation is seen in forced work, compulsory cultures and fiscal system.

#### 1. Forced labor:

This was required in order to trace roads, to grow cash crops and to build infrastructures. Every adult man had to work a number of days per a week.

- **2. Coffee growing:** In 1931, the Belgians passed a law that instructed the compulsory growing of coffee. This was followed by cassava growing, tree planting, etc.
- **3. Taxation:** taxation was introduced for every adult man and on the cows.

#### SOCIAL CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

#### **Establishment of schools:**

Primary schools (in 1926 they were 328)

Secondary schools: G. Sc. Astrida in Butare (was the 1st school to start), Kabgayi Seminary, Nyundo seminary, Rwesero Seminary, Nyanza college (those were for boys) For girls: Lycée de Gisenyi, Lycée de Kigali

- **Establishment of churches**
- > establishment of hospitals:
- Kigali hospital, Astrida hospital, Nyanza, Bushenge, Kibuye, Gisenyi, Muhororo, Byumba, Ruhengeri and Rwamagana
- Introduction of identity cards: in 19330s the Belgians started to classify Rwandans as belonging to *Tutsi*, *Hutu and Twa*. Each Rwandan had an ethnic identity card in the years that followed later.

# THE BELGIAN TRUSTEESHIP (1946-1962)

This system has been installed after the Second World War and has been confirmed by the UN after its creation in 1945. It was a system under which nations that had not yet acquired their autonomy had to be administrated until the acquisition of their independence.

# The objectives of the trusteeship

- 1. To maintain peace and international security
- 2. To promote the political, economic, social and cultural progression of people under trusteeship.
- 3. To encourage the respect of human rights, and fundamental liberties for all without distinction of race, sex, language and religion.
- 4. To encourage solidarity of all people of the world.
- 5. To ensure justice and equality between all countries members of the United Nations and their inhabitants.

Among the activities of Belgians under the trusteeship we can cite: the installation of consultative councils, the ten - year plan, and the authorization of political parties.

#### A. INSTALLATION OF CONSULTATIVE COUNCILS

the decree-law of 1952 created 4 councils namely:

The first elections in Rwanda were organized in 1953 in order to elect members of consultative councils: The council of sub-chiefs, the council of chiefs, the council of territory, and the High council of the country (Conseil Supérieur du pays (C.S.P).

#### **▶** The council of sub-chiefs:

It was composed by the sub-chief who was its president and by 5 to 9 members.

- > The council of Chiefs: it was composed by the chief who was its president and by 10 to 18 members among them there were 5-9sub-chiefs elected by their colleagues. c. The council of the **territory:** It was composed by chiefs of the provinces.
- > The High Council of the Country: It has the king as its president assisted by the vice-president who is designated by the Governor.

These consultative councils had a consultative and a deliberative role. The high council of the country played a same role as the national assembly: they voted the budgets and laws.

# THE STEPS TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE OF RWANDA AND THE END OF MONARCHY

Actually, the steps towards decolonization of Rwanda started from 1957. On 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1957, the high council of state addressed to the UN Trusteeship mission to Rwanda and to The Belgium administration a letter called "Putting on focus" or "Mis au point" in which they were criticizing the colonial power, discrimination based on color, monopoly of the missionary led education, and finally, more representation of Rwandans in administration.

A feedback for this letter was another letter "Hutu manifesto" written by a group of Hutu which were protesting Tutsi monopoly of power, social injustice led by Tutsi, etc. Among the signatories of this letter there was the former President of Rwanda Gregoire Kayibanda.

The decolonization of Rwanda passed into 5 main steps which are: The formation of political parties, the political crises of 1959, the communal elections, and the coup d'état of Gitarama in 1961, and the referendum of 1961.

The formation of political parties

Just in 1952, some persons began to ask for changes in politic, social, and economic life.

The King Mutara III Rudahigwa, who understood better the social problem of Ubuhake, had undertaken

some changes. In July 1959, after the mysterious death of King Mutara III Rudahigwa in Bujumbura, his

young brother Ndahindurwa Jean Baptiste was enthroned as Kigali V NDAHINDURWA. But

meanwhile, political ideas and need for changes had gained more and more intellectual who began to

found political parties:

\* APROSSOMA: Association for Social Promotion of Masses. Founded by Joseph Gitera, a

businessman from Butare in February 15th1957 it was more reformists, its president was volatile. That is

why the colonial powers seemed to fear GITERA although they liked the party.

**Objectives**: To get rid of colonial rule and feudalism.

**❖ UNAR: {Union Nationale Rwandaise} Rwanda National Union:** led by Francis Rukeba. Founded in

September 3rd 1959 Remind that among the top leaders of this party there were Michel Rwagasana,

Michel Kayihura It was targeted for direct independence; they were conservatives, anti-colonialists,

monarchists and reformists.

Objective: It valued the constitutional monarchy.

\* RADER: Rassemblement Démocratique du Rwanda (Rwanda Democratic Assembly).

Founded by the former resident PREUD' HOMME Prosper and his assistant M. Regnier It was made up

by former students of Groupe Scholaire of Astrida. Bwanakweli in September 1959.

**Objectives:** It was royalist and sustained a constitutional monarchy

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❖ PARMEHUTU: (Movement for the Emancipation of the Hutu) "Parti du Mouvement pour l'Emancipation Hutu". Founded by members of clergy Father Andriatis and Canon Ernotte It was officially launched as a party on the 18th October 1959 and led by Grégoire Kayibanda.

**Objective**: To promote the Hutu.

❖ **AREDETWA:** Association pour le Relevement Démocratique des Batwa, led by Laurent Munyankunge.

#### b. Political crisis of 1959.

Towards 1959, Rwanda was on the high point of violence, because conflict and disunity which rose among population based on ethnicity.

# c. Communal elections of 1960

These communal elections were won by PARMEHUTU and they allowed it to establish the first government made of 9 ministers and 9 secretaries of the state. In that government there were 2 white ministers and 6 white state ministers. Among Rwandans, only 2 ministers were from RADER, others from PARMEHUTU. Dominique MBONYUMUTWA became the president and Grégoire Kayibanda, the prime minister.

#### d. the 1961 coup d'état of Gitarama.

This was carried out on **28th January 1961** in a market in **GITARAMA**, by the National Assembly. Communal leaders from APROSOMA and PARMEHUTU, representatives of Belgium, in declaring the **abolition of the monarchy and the beginning of the First Republic** It is necessary to remember that the king was absent because he had gone in the celebration of Congo independence in June 1960 and had not returned.

#### e. The 1961 referendum

It was held on 25th September 1961. In those parliamentary elections, PARMEHUTU won the majority of votes but it is necessary to remember that many people had fled the country because of violence.

On October 1st 1961, Jean Paul Harroy, the president resident in Rwanda, signed a statutory order, confirming the Referendum, and therefore, the abolition of monarchy. On October 26, 1961, the same Assembly elected Grégoire Kayibanda as a new Republican leader and Dominique Mbonyumutwa resigned his duties as the interim president.

#### NEGATIVE AFFECTS OF COLONISATION OF

#### **RWANDA**

- 1. The Belgian colonial rulers used the policy based on the principle of divide and rule.
- 2. The monarchy was stripped off all the traditional powers and reduced to a ceremonial role.
- **3.** They have introduced a new but cruel economy order.
- **4.** They have introduced a system of forced labor.
- **5.** They sharpened disagreements between ethnic groups in Rwanda.
- **6.** Taxation was nothing but exploitation of Rwandans who were paying taxes regardless to their tax base.

#### **POSITIVE EFFECTS**

- 1. Establishment of churches,
- **2.** Introduction of health centers and hospitals.
- 3. Some economic transformation in pastrolism, agriculture and commerce.
- 4. They have introduced a new economic order.
- **5.** There was introduction of formal or western education in Rwanda :the Belgians in collaboration with the missionaries established schools like seminaries, G.S Astrida, Teachers Training schools.etc
- **6. Generation of electricity**: it was from 1958 when the dams like Mururu and Ntaruka were constructed to produce Hydro-electric power. This was to prove a development process in Rwanda.
- **7. Industrialization in Rwanda**: though not on a great extent but a little bit the Belgians have contributed to the industrial development process in Rwanda as they were the first to bring an industry in Rwanda i.e. BRALIRWA in 1959.
- **8. Introduction of commercial mining:** this economic sector started to be commercial around 1930 with two companies MINETAIN and SOMUKI both operating in both Rwanda and Burundi.

**Construction of roads:** so as to facilitate transport the Belgians started to construct different roads which boosted the level in 1920s-1930s

# UNIT 3: CAUSES AND COURSE OF THE 1994 GENOCIDE AGAINST THE TUTSI

**Genocide** is the systematic elimination of all, or a significant part of, a racial, ethnic, religious, cultural or national group. Or

Genocide is the mass killing of innocent people based on their tribe, race, political ideas, religious beliefs, etc in order to wipe them out. Genocide cannot happen without the involvement of the existing government.

#### CAUSES OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE TUTSI

- 1. Bad leadership: the leaders of the then should have done something to harmonize Rwandans but as long as they were only addicted with extremism, genocide ideology, discrimination, regionalism, nepotism, etc they had nothing else to do but to prepare and execute genocide.
- 2. Culture of impunity: During the 1st and the 2nd republics justice was not applied and the cries committed were not punished accordingly which welcomed the atmosphere of cruelty, corruption, embezzlement of funds and favoritism. And this sharpened the minds of genocidaires.
- 3. Failure of UNO as it is was in its missions to safeguard the security of member countries and keep international peace, the UNO turned an eye blind to the clauses of CPPCG and two weeks into the genocide, the Security Council, unbelievably, voted to reduce UNAMIR from 2,500 to 270 men.
- 4. Role of foreign countries: The French were the major backer of the Habyarimana regime and they armed and supervised parts of the most beastly act in the history of the last century. French officials worked intimately with senior Rwandan government officials while French officers became an integral part of the military hierarchy involved in virtually every aspect of the civil war. A French officer became Habyarimana's military advisor.

Between 1990 and 1993, the French are said to have trained about 29,000 militias. The French could have stopped the genocide before it began for they knew exactly what was happening. In addition France facilitated the exodus of a huge number of genocidaires under the cover of Operation Turquoise.

After Hutu militias killed ten Belgian paratroopers, Brussels withdrew all of its peacekeepers (the only significant western contingent and the only one that was properly equipped) from the UN mission.

Even as the already desperate situation worsened, Washington called for a complete withdrawal of the peacekeepers. On April 21, after international pressure, the US agreed to a limited force and supported a Security Council resolution slashing the force to 270 peacekeepers.

- 5. The then Government of Rwanda: as seen above genocide is prepared by the government which sometimes tries to hide its responsibilities by setting up a militia group to bear the crime. In Rwanda the case is unearthed where by the government of Habyarimana through what is called Akazu they prepared genocide unless they should have acted to halt the barbaric actions of Interahamwe. Even the political atmosphere was not free as there was a philosophy of monopartism.
- 6. Role of media: While a series of terrible massacres of Tutsis were carried out and as the signs of ever-increasing violence grew, Rwanda was totally ignored by the international media. In reporting the killings, much of the western media simplistically described the genocide as a spontaneous explosion of long simmering ethnic hatred.

Various newspapers in Rwanda before the genocide played a key role in sympathising with the genocidal regime and preparing the general public to kill. The media spread the gospel of hatred and amplified the misinformation campaign and ethnicism.

The most notorious newspapers that mobilised masses to participate in the killings were: Kangura, Umurava, Interahamwe and Nyiramacibiri. All these newspapers accepted the false ideology of the 'Hutu Majority' thus sidelining the Tutsis then termed 'the Minority'.

- 7. Greed for power: the Hutu extremists at the time who belonged to Akazu wanted to concentrate power in their hands which they believed is only possible after eliminating all Tutsi
- **8.** I gnorance: the blame also should go on Rwandans who blindly accepted to kill their brothers, relatives and neighbors knowing that they all human beings.
- **Divisionism policy:** this is a distant cause of genocide which is a result of colonization as the Belgians planted a long rooted tree of divisionism by establishing ethnicity in the years of 1930s. this was the main cause of genocide as before the Rwandans were believing that they are descendents of the same ancestor (KANYARWANDA

#### PLANNING, EXECUTION OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE TUTSI

The planning of genocide against Tutsi was not in short term. It took a long period of time from the years of 1959 where by the Tutsi were killed and others expelled during the so called revolution. Later on in 1963 the Tutsi were killed and others sent in the forests of Bugesera expecting them to die from sleeping sickness because the forest was full of tsetse fly. In 1973 the same fate happened. In fact both republics (1st and the 2nd) were igniting genocide ideology and targeting the Tutsi group. The trigger was pulled in the night of 7th April 1994 by the time the presidential airplane crashed at Kanombe near his homestead.

Let us see how genocide was planned step by step:

- ❖ First there was classification of people in Rwanda by grouping them into ethnic groups i.e Hutu, Twa and Tutsi and they were taught to be different and to have different origin.
- Second the Rwandans were taught that they have different characteristics from others in another ethnic group so as to identify the differences between them.
- Thirdly again the Rwandans especially the Hutu were referring to the Tutsi as animals like snakes, Cockroaches, etc.
- ❖ Fourth the government of Rwanda has prepared a group of killers who were ready to exterminate the Tutsi e.g. Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi. By doing so the government of Rwanda at that time was trying to hide its responsibilities in preparing genocide.
- ❖ Through different local Medias the Rwandans were sensitized that the Tutsi are not good and they are not genuine Rwandans that the Hutu have better act fast to kill the said to be the most enemies of theirs.
- ❖ Different lists of Tutsi were drawn to identify them and the killing materials were gathered and spread all over the country where by the year 1990 more machetes were imported to
  - be used in genocide. Some concentration camps were set and the holes where to bury the Tutsi were dug. Different cruelties against Tutsi were made like raping the Tutsi girls, harassing them, even burning their houses.

During the genocide there were different road blocks all over the country so as to check the escape of Tutsi and whoever identified to be a Tutsi was quickly killed

# SOME REMARKABLE DATES IN THE COURSE OF THE 1994 GENOCIDE AGAINST THE TUTSI

On 6<sup>th</sup> April 1994: President Habyarimana gave instructions for the transitional government to be sworn in on Friday 8 April. He then flies to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania for a summit on progress of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

At 8.25pm, the plane in which he was travelling with Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira and Army Chief of Staff Major General Déogratias Nsabimana was shot down on its approach to Kigali airport. Genocidal massacres started in the eastern part of Rwanda especially in the communes of Murambi and Ngarama. The Minister of Defense, Augustin Bizimana, issued a communiqué on Habyarimana's death asking all Rwandans to remain at home until they are given other instructions.

On April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Following the death of President Habyarimana, armed militia begun the systematic rounding up and killing of Tutsi elites in Kigali.

The extremist RTLM radio station blames the RPF and Belgian peacekeepers for the shooting down of the presidential plane.

Ten Belgian peacekeepers guarding Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana were captured and killed. In a planned strategy to eliminate opposition politicians and their families who opposed the genocide, Uwilingiyimana and her husband are assassinated.

Other killings include the president of the Constitutional Court, Joseph Kavaruganda and cabinet ministers Frederick Nzamurambaho, Faustin Rucogoza, Landouald Ndasingwa, and Félicien Ngango.

RTLM begun broadcasting names, workplaces, car number plates and places where Tutsi and moderate Hutus had gathered for safety.

The RPF engaged the Presidential Guard at their garrison in Kigali and secures the Amahoro Stadium as a safe haven for survivors. Members of the Presidential Guard carried out their first massacres at Centre Christus in Remera

On the 9<sup>th</sup> April 1994, Sindikubwabo sworn as President and Jean Kambanda as Prime Minister of the Interim Government. Kambana talked about "restoring peace and pacifying Rwandans as their mission Hundreds of Tutsi were killed at Ndera minor Seminary School.

The Interahamwe and Presidential Guards undertook a massacre in the Pallotine Missionary Catholic Church at Gikondo, French and Belgian paratroops assisted with the evacuation of European expatriates.

On April, the 13th 1994: Killing continued in and around Kigali as well as in other prefectures. In Bicumbi Commune, about 20 km east of Kigali, 350 Tutsi were killed. The CDR and MRND militias started killing Tutsi civilians in Gisenyi, Cyangugu, and Butare.

On April, the 17<sup>th</sup>, 1994: The murder of Tutsi in Kibuye Prefecture begun at St. John Catholic Church. Some 21,000 people were killed over the next two days. The militias led by the Prefet of Kibuye, Dr. CLEMENT KAYISHEMA, killed at least 11,000 in the church. The Prefet of Butare, JeanBaptiste Habyarimana, who had been active in preventing and opposing the killings in Butare, was arrested.

On April 18th, 1994: An estimated 50,000 Tutsi were killed in the hills of Bisesero

May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1994: An armed gang including members the Interahamwe militia storm an orphanage in Butare town and killed 21 orphans and 13 Red Cross volunteers.

May 3, 1994: Radio Uganda reported that Lake Victoria was awash with the bodies of genocide victims from Rwanda. UN under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping HOFF HERNAN said a task force will be set up composed of as many countries as possible.

On May 4th, 1994: Major General Paul Kagame gave an interview on Voice of America (VOA) that the RPF objects to any UN intervention force because it has no meaning in the situation prevailing in Rwanda. UN Secretary-General BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI appeared on the American ABC television news program "Nightline" and said that there is a real genocide in Rwanda.

The May 14th, 1994: Prime Minister Jean Kambanda visited the National University of Rwanda to thank the staff for the well-done "work" of killing Tutsi and encouraged them to develop effective methods of self-defence

On 29th May 1994: Government troops and militias massacred 500 Tutsi civilians and Hutu members of opposition parties in a refugee camp in Gitarama.

The 4th July 1994: RPF forces liberated the cities of Kigali and Butare leading to the end of the genocide. The genocide regime fled to Zaire with the evacuation of approximately two million Hutus. Only 20,000 Tutsi survivors left in Kigali. French troops in Gikongoro received orders to form a front to halt the RPF advance.

July 5, 1994: Radio Muhabura reported that at Kiruhura parish in Butare, RPF soldiers rescued 24 nuns, including two Belgians who were injured by the fleeing Government forces.

On July 19th 1994: The Rwandan Patriotic Front released an official communiqué declaring the end of war and genocide, and announced a new GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY with Pasteur Bizimungu as President, Major General Paul Kagame as Vice-President, and Faustin Twagiramungu as Prime Minister. The new government sworn.

#### III.3. ROLE PLAYED BY RPF/RPA TO STOP GENOCIDE AGAINST THE TUTSI

It is remarkably that the Rwanda Patriotic Army is the solo liberator of Tutsi who were being perpetrated in the open eyes of all armed nations. The following are some of the actions of RPA/RPF to stop genocide against the Tutsi:

- ✓ The RPA saved thousands of people through rescue operations conducted across the country.
- ✓ Using their radio MUHABURA, RPA tried to address to the world about the cruelty of Hutu militias and FAR.
- ✓ In different talks RPA has continued to ask the intervention of international countries to help stopping genocide.

✓	On 7th April 1994 General Paul Kagame convened an emergency meeting of RPA high command
	at Mulindi headquarters. From the meeting, General Kagame gave orders to stop the genocide
	defeat the genocidal forces and rescue genocide survivors.
/	

By the reaction shown by General Paul Kagame on 4th May in the interview on VOA criticizing the presence of UN in Rwanda, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali recognized the killings in Rwanda as Genocide.

Genocide was stopped on 4th July 1994, when the genocidal forces (FAR) were defeated and Kigali was liberated. The areas which were controlled by French troops (zone turquoise) were also liberated, leading to the end of total liberation war

# UNIT 4: KINGDOMS OF EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

#### 1. BUGANDA KINGDOM

Buganda was one of the most developed and highly centralized states in the interlacustrine region in the 19th century. As many other civilizations begun along valleys, this kingdom covered between Lake Kyoga and Lake Victoria the north and south respectively. To the west she was boarded by Bunyoro and extended as far as River Nile to the East.

#### IV.1.1. ORIGIN OF BUGANDA KINGDOM

On one hand the traditions suggest that the founder of Buganda was Kintu who was an immigrant from Mt Elgon region. Kintu is believed to have organized the Buganda clans in one centralized organization with himself on top of administrative hierarchy.

On the other hand the origin of Buganda is said to be based on Kimera theory. Traditions in Bunyoro assert that Buganda kingdom was formed by a sub dynasty of **Babito**. Traditions say that the founder of Buganda kingdom was Kato Kimera a twin brother of Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga who, later was the founder of **Babito dynasty in Bunyoro** kingdom. Then in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century this kingdom expanded in the area north of Lake Victoria and other areas.

#### FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF BUGANDA KINGDOM

- 1. Strong, ambitious and able leaders: between the 14th and 17th centuries Buganda kingdom was blessed with great leaders including *Kabaka Kateregga* who attacked Bunyoro and Ggomba, part of Butambala, Southern Ssingo and part of Busunju. Another remarkable leader in this kingdom was Kabaka Kyabaggu who tried to annex Busoga. Beyond these ones, there comes Kabaka **Jjunju** who annexed Buddu, Kooki, aparts of Kiziba and Kragwe.
- 2. Trade: this kingdom participated in different trade with neighboring kingdoms like Bunyoro, Rwanda, Karagwe and Ankole. It is not only these .She also involved in long distance trade which was profitable.
- 3. strategic position: Buganda kingdom was located between Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga and River Nile which played a big role in the economics and security.
- centralized system of administration: this kingdom was highly centralized with the king (Kabaka) on the top who possessed all the power in the kingdom. Together with other leaders like Lukiko (Katikiro, Omuwanika and Omulamuzi) Kabaka stabilized the kingdom in all sides

- 5. Good succession of leaders: in Buganda kingdom the Kabaka was replaced by the son and he named the successor before he dies. In any case the king dies before mentioning the successor the Katikiro and the clan leader would choose the capable Kabaka.
- **6. Begun as Small state**: by the beginning the kingdom was small which enabled it possible to be administered and controlled. Whenever the Kabaka needed to communicate the Baganda it was easy and fast.
- 7. **Strong army:** their army was made of many fighters in different regiments who were well trained, disciplined and equipped with weapons made of iron.
- **8.** Presence of week neighboring states: the neighbors of this kingdom were not strong enough to defeat these well organized and trained fighters of Buganda.
- **9. Fertile soil:** because of its location near water bodies Buganda had good and fertile soil which boosted their agricultural production and always helped in rise ad expansion of the kingdom.
- **10. Good climate:** fresh air and favorable rainfall due to the presence of Lake Victoria and this climate also contributed to their agricultural production.
- 11. Unity in Buganda kingdom: the Baganda had the same language (Luganda) the same religious belief and furthermore the same culture which helped them to expand their kingdom as their unity also helped them to respect their leaders.

#### POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF THE BUGANDA KINGDOM

# **POLITICAL ORGANISATION**

This kingdom was highly centralized state and was divided into provinces or counties (Amasaza), below Amasaza there were Amagombolora or sub counties and lastly comes Muluka as a parish.

The king(Kabaka) on top, was the over controller of the kingdom and everything belonged to him. However below him were some leaders who were appointed on merit by the king. They included the Prime Minister [Katikilo] chief judge [Omulamuzi] treasure [Omuwanika] and some other leaders who were responsible with the wellbeing of the kingdom.

They all formed a council [Lukiko] which was always headed by the king. They would advise the king on how to lead his people; they would also collect taxes from the people on behalf of the king. These leaders were appointed on merit by the king and he would dismiss them in case of any disobedience against the king. This meant that their offices were not hereditary.

The Kabaka had important women advisors namely Queen mother (Namasole), Chief sister (Lubuga) and Nabagereka(chief wife).

Below the Lukiko there came Bataka in charge of road construction and maintenance together with tax collection and maintenance of land fertility.

Below Bataka there were Batongole whose responsibilities was to maintain laws and order in villages and to accompany the warriors to the war front by supplying food and dealing with wounded warriors. Then to the low level there were the peasants (Bakopi) who were mostly farmers and to the lowest level came the slaves who served the king and other high kingdom officials.

Buganda kingdom had well organized army which was loyal to the king. Due to the art of black smith, the army was able to make military weapons such as spears, arrows and bows which they used to safeguard the kingdom against any threat from their neighboring states and also to protect the wealth and dignity of the kingdom. They would also collect and arrest tax defaulters according to the king's decision.

The military strength of Buganda kingdom was further tightened by the coming of the Christian missionaries who gave support to the king due to warm welcome given to them.

#### SOCIAL ORGANISATION

Socially Buganda was blessed with loyal people who always gave respect to the king and his loyal leaders. The kingdom has around 52 clans and every Muganda was not allowed to marry from his or her own clan. It was a taboo for one to marry from the same clan. This was aimed at preserving cultural values in the kingdom. However, the king was allowed to marry from any clan of his choice and he would marry as many wives as he could.

Before the coming of the Christianity, the Baganda people believed and had faith in their traditional religion and they would pray to their small gods for protection, provision healing of diseases and always guiding the king and his family. The used to perform certain rituals to please these gods incase of any problem in the kingdom i.e. drought, famine.

They believed that such calamities would happen when the gods were not happy. Even when they were enthroning the new king, the gods had to first approve for the good of the kingdom. Another interesting moment came after getting babies still sacrifices were made to appreciate the gods for having given such gift to the kingdom. In addition, the **Baganda spoke the same language**.

# **ECONOMIC ORGANISATION**

Economically, the people conducted a lot of activities which include mining, agriculture, rearing of animals such as cows, goats and they also did some fishing on Lake Victoria. This ensured improved standards of living among the people and this partly led to the establishment of the kingdom.

They also used carry out raid on their neighboring societies such as Bunyoro kingdom, Busoga kingdom.e.t.c. After all they used to **exchange** other goods with other tribes. They also made art craft of different tools.

# FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF BUGANDA KINGDOM

- Decline of long distance trade: due to coming of Europeans this trade collapsed because they stopped slave trade as it was among the main commodities. This led to a reduction of kingdom's revenue, hence leading to its downfall.
- **Death of able and strong leaders**: by the death of the strong leaders lie Kabaka Mutesa who had special and natural skills of administration there was a gap in the kingdom in terms of reorganization hence leading to decline of the kingdom.
- **Internal conflicts:** due to succession disputes, religious differences, reaction of vassal states in the 19th century Buganda started to decline
- European exploration: Buganda kingdom found herself in one of the routes which were used by explorers who got interested and they stayed there for decades and after there came the traders. All of these led to the collapse of this kingdom
- External attacks: Buganda had a daily and next door enemy (Bunyoro) who was always attacking this kingdom and these constant wars led to damages and decline in economy which led to the total collapse of the kingdom.
- **Disunity**: especially due to the succession disputes and coming these Europeans in Buganda there was a kind of disunity which helped the kingdom to easily fall down.
- Political instabilities: especially due to the coming of missionaries and the death of strong leaders like Kabaka Mutesa in the 2nd half of 19th century in Buganda was

- characterized by political instabilities and there rose weak leaders to manipulate the situation.
- Succession disputes: this was one of the reasons behind the decline of Buganda kingdom as for example in the 19th century Mutebi and Kamanya fought for gaining the throne which led to the death of Mutebi in the hands of his brother who the later was characterized by killing many people including even his own sons. Then decline of the kingdom.
- Weak army: because of widened kingdom it reached a time when the Bugandan army was not able to control it and even the army was no longer outstanding especially during the period of European colonization. Also this led to decline of the kingdom.
- Christianity: the coming of Christian missionaries in Buganda brought some negative effects especially religion based conflicts between Muslims, Catholics and Protestants which divided the Baganda and led to their decline.
- Big size of the kingdom: beyond of political instabilities, internal conflicts etc, Buganda expanded widely to reach Busoga and Bukedi then these vassal states started to resist against the main Buganda and led to her decline.
- Berlin conference: in 1884-1885 there was an international conference in the city of Berlin (Germany) where the European countries sat and shared Africa as slice of meat which the feast didn't favor Buganda as was a zone of influence and fell in the hands of Britain who exploited and dominated the whole system. Therefore.... Buganda kingdom declined.

#### **KONGO KINGDOM** 3.

# Introduction

The Kingdom of Kongo was an African kingdom located in west central Africa in what is now northern Angola, Cabinda, the Republic of the Congo, the western portion of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the southernmost part of Gabon. From 1390 to 1891 it was mostly an independent state.

From 1891 to 1914 it was a vassal state of the Kingdom of **Portugal.** At its greatest extent, it reached from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Kwango River in the east, and from the Congo River in the north to the Kwanza River in the south. The kingdom consisted of several core provinces ruled by the Manikongo, the Portuguese version of the Kongo title 'Mwene Kongo', meaning lord or ruler of the Kongo kingdom, but its sphere of influence extended to neighboring kingdoms, such as Kakongo, Ndongo and Matamba, Ngoyo.

#### ORIGIN OF KONGO KINGDOM

According to Kongo tradition, the kingdom's origin lies in the country of Mpemba Kasi located just south of modern-day Matadi in the Democratic Republic of Congo. A dynasty of rulers from this small polity built up its rule along the Kwilu valley.

The first king of the Kingdom of Kongo was Lukeni lua Nimi who became the founder of Kongo when he conquered the kingdom of the Mwene Kabunga (or Mwene Mpangala), which lay on a mountain to his south. He transferred his rule to this mountain, the Mongo dia Kongo or "mountain of Kongo", and made Mbanza Kongo, the town there, his capital.

## FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF KONGO KINGDOM

- ✓ Presence of River Congo: this river was very good to the people of Kongo as it provided a good fishing ground and helped in trade with neighboring communities.
- ✓ **Involvement in trade**: this kingdom has enjoyed more profits from trade with the neighbors by exporting minerals, pottery, handcraft products and agricultural products. This trade helped in expansion of the kingdom.
- ✓ **Availability of minerals:** a range of minerals were available in this kingdom which boosted the level of trade. Among the minerals at the time were copper, ivory and iron.
- ✓ Contribution from vassal states: apart from the main territory, Kongo has conquered many states like provinces and districts which were paying more tributes like ivory, fish, minerals and meat which contributed to her economic development and then her expansion.
- ✓ Strong army: this kingdom was highly gifted with well and experienced fighters who had enough weapons especially from their local black smith.
- ✓ Presence of strong leaders: the kings like Alfonso and Alvaro I were strong and brave to unify the people and restored peace and prosperity in the kingdom. Then it expanded.
- ✓ Productivity of Agriculture: the kingdom was gifted of rich and fertile soil which favored growth of crops like cassava, maize, beans and sweet potatoes. There was a kind of communal land ownership system whereby the harvest was divided among the families with some set aside for payment of taxes.
- ✓ Art and craft: many people in the kingdom had skills in pottery and weaving. They made pots and pipes and wove fine cloth from barks of some trees which they traded along Atlantic Ocean.
- ✓ Absence of external and internal attacks: the neighboring states were weaker than Kongo and unable to destabilize her. The Kongo's army was feared because of their strong weapons and even king Alfonso used Portuguese mercenaries to control the area.
- ✓ Early arrival of the Portuguese: The Portuguese have arrived in Kongo very earlier in the 15th century which helped the people of Kongo to develop as some were working in Portuguese mining companies.

- ✓ Unity among the Bakongo: the Bakongo at that time had strong unity which was symbolized by the same language they spoke and their traditional religion.
- ✓ Strategic location: Kongo kingdom was located along river Congo which helped the Bakongo in different ways like provision of water and transport facilitation as well as climate conditioning.

## **POLITICAL ORGANISATION**

Kongo kingdom was a centralized and divided into different provinces with the king (Manikongo) on the top who was the absolute leader. The Manikongo had the power to appoint or dismiss the lower officials any time he wished.

The Kingdom of Kongo was composed of **6 provinces:** Mpemba, Mbata, Nsundi, Mpangu, Mbemba and Soyo, plus 4 vassal Kingdoms: Loango, Cacongo and Ngoye, at the North of the N'Zari river, and Ndongo, at the South of the Congo river.

Kongo's system of manikongo succession was often prone to disputes, frequently between sons or between sons and brothers of former kings, and at times the rivals would form factions, some of which were long-lived. Significant struggles over succession took place after Afonso's death in 1542 and many times after that. In 1568, possibly as a result of such a struggle, Kongo was temporary overrun by rival warriors from the east known as the Jagas, and Álvaro I Nimi a Lukeni (reigned 1568–87) was able to restore Kongo only with Portuguese assistance.

## **ECONOMIC ORGANISATION**

People of Kongo developed the skills of weaving, pottery, blacksmithing, and carving. skilled in the working of wood, copper, and iron were highly esteemed. Artisans The currency was seashells, which the women collected from the seashore.

Trade was a huge factor in the Kongo and was closely linked with the political structure as well.

They traded: metals, salt. animal hides. fabric, ivory internationally and locally. Agriculture was also a basis for the kingdom. Many of the villages functioned on a self-sufficient, socialized economic system. Families shared the land and evenly distributed the crops grown on the shared land.

Leftover produce could be used to pay superiors and those of higher class.

Beyond these the people of Kongo applied also fishing, mining, hunting and collected taxes from vassal states.

## **SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

The Kongo people believed in Nzambi Kalungo who was the creator and power source of the Kongo. They also believe in lesser spirits and ancestors and that evil, disorder, and injustice are the results of such base human motives such as greed, envy or maliciousness.

Believed life was a cycle and rotated between "this world" and "the land of the dead". Christianity was later introduced by the Portuguese and became a widely followed religion in the Kongo, even though some resisted due to the belief that the Portuguese were using Christianity as a means to control them. There were also traditional beliefs, Kinguismo and Kinbangism, which combined Christianity with traditional elements.

## **Gender Roles in Kongo**

Α sharp division of labor between and women. men Men: cleared forests and scrubs, produced palm oil and palm wine, built houses, hunted, and conducted long distance trade. Women: took charge of cultivation, cared for domestic animals, conducted household duties, and made salt from seawater.

All the people in Kongo spoke the Kikongo language which cemented their unity. The Bakongo family was based on clan system who especially lived on one land but kept on migrating. In addition the society of Kongo was divided according to the profession.

## FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE OF KONGO KINGDOM

- The death of strong and able leaders like AFONSO, ANTONIO, ALVALO II who were strong enough to defend the kingdom and after their death there was a series of attacks especially from Angola especially for the sake of controlling gold mines and led to her decline.
- > Internal or intertribal conflicts: this rose clearly after the death of King Antonio in October 1665 whereby after his death the ruling house of Kinlaza and the opposing house of Kimpanzu fought furiously over the throne. And this led to weakening and decline of the kingdom.
- **Coming of Christianity**: as the missionaries were queuing towards Kongo it brought a kind of disunity as some were catholic and others protestant which separated the Bakongo and sometimes some resisted in favor of their genuine or traditional religions.
- Decline of long distance trade: as some of the tribes in Congo were participants in this trade when it started to decline in the 19th century it was reasonable to shake the economy Congo kingdom and slowly led to her decline.
- > Occupation of all mining activities by Portuguese: after their arrival in Kongo in the late 15th century the Portuguese got interested of dominating all mining activities which reduced the profits of Kongolese then the decline of the kingdom.

- ➤ Invasion from neighboring states: in the years of 1568 following the self created instabilities in Kongo, there was an attack from the east known as the Jagas and this contributed to the downfall of kingdom.
- The Mbwila battle of 1665: At the Battle of Mbwila (or Battle of Ambuila or Battle of Ulanga) on October 29, 1665, Portuguese forces defeated the forces of the Kingdom of Kongo and decapitated king António I of Kongo, also called Nvita a Nkanga.
- **European imperialism in the 19th century**: in this century the European nations were greedy of controlling the land of Africa which the pest didn't turned eye blind to Kongo then the Portuguese, Belgians and French came to dominate.

- **Domination of Portuguese army in Kongo:** after the death of King Antonio the Portuguese started to control and dominate all Kongolese military activities which contributed to the decline of this kingdom.
- European exploration in the 15th century: in the beginning of 15th century and 18th century there were movements of European explorers who were targeting Africa as a new land to explore. The Portuguese first found Kongo as their influence and this led to loose of sovereignty of Kongo.
- Effects of slave trade: because of this slave trade chaired by the Portuguese, this kingdom became depopulated and lacked the strong men could have fought against the Portuguese domination. Hence her decline.
- Political instabilities: due to the coming of Portuguese and Belgians in Kongo there was a kind of political instabilities as the people of Kongo tried to resist the Portuguese and they opened a war to them.... And finally all 3 wars ended with a failure to the side of Bakongo then a welcome decline.
- **Big size of the kingdom** as experienced in other kingdoms or empires in the 19th century was largely expanded and no longer easy to be controlled by one leader. Hence the decline.
- Weak army: because of constant external and internal attacks the Kongolese army became weak which was an addition to the difficulties imposed on them by the Portuguese mercenaries. Therefore, the decline.

## UNIT 5: LONG DISTANCE TRADE

The long distance trade was a pre-colonial trade that was conducted between Arabs from the coast of East Africa with the tribes of interior and central Africa.

It is called Long Distance Trade because it involved moving long distance from the coasts of East and central Africa up to Khartoum in Sudan.

## THE MAJOR ROUTES OF THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE

#### 1. The southern route

From the coastal ports of Kilina and Sofala, through southern Tanzania, northern Mozambique, up to Lake Malawi. The principal participants of this route were The YAO, The major trade item was the slaves.

#### 2. The central route

It began from Bagamoyo through central Tanzania to Arab areas of TABORA, NYAMWEZI KARAGWE, BUNYORO and westwards to UJIJI on shores of Lake Tanganyika, across the ivory rich region of the western Congo.

- The dominants tribes of this route were the Nyamwezi.
- The major item of their trade was the ivory.

#### 3. The northern route

It started from Pangani and Mombasa, and then proceeded to the slopes of Mount Kilimandjaro, to the shores of the Lake Victoria, and even to Mount Kenya across the Great Rift Valley to Mount Elgon.

- The Kamba were the dominant tribe.
- Ivory and slaves were the major items.

#### 4. The route to Khartoum

It followed the river Nile

- The Khartoumers were the dominants
- The major trade item was the slaves.

## FACTORS FOR THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE

- 1) The availability of guns: which were used in the capture of slaves and in hunting elephants.
- 2) The need for East and Central African goods: by Arabs and Europeans, for example, ivory was needed for making piano keys, and slaves were needed for working in European plantations.
- 3) The development of transport means: originally it was footing from East to West and later the donkeys were used which led to the development of this trade.
- 4) The desire of interior chiefs to acquire the Arabs goods: the African Chiefs were greed for European goods like guns, clothes, etc, they in return ceded the slaves and ivory.
- 5) Hospitality: The tribes of East and central Africa were kind and giving welcome to Arabs, that is why the Arabs came in large number.
- 6) Production of different commodities: by the 2 involved groups (Arabs and tribes in central and central Africa): This trade was possible because they produced different commodities which made exchange possible.

- 7. Social organization in African tribes: also helped in development of Long Distance Trade where for example, because of specialization, men after clearing fields, the rest of the work was left to woman, which availed enough time for a man to carry out commercial activities.
- 8. Favourable climate: the presence of wet and dry seasons in interior east Africa allowed the participants to trade well and boosted the productivity of agriculture.
- 9. The presence of powerful African leaders like Tippu Tip, Mirambo, Muteesa 1 Nyungu Ya Mawe, chief Mataka I of the Yao among others, these organized trade caravans and provided security all this boasted the growth of LD
- 10. The role played by Indian Banyans who extended loans and goods to caravan traders on credit motivated them and therefore pursued more vigorous commercial transactions hence LDT.
- 11. The establishment of Zanzibar market: this led to increased demand for goods from the interior and the reverse is true, all this in the end led to the rise and growth of LDT.
- 12. The French sugar industries on the islands of Mauritius, Madagascar and Reunion also played a big role in the expansion of slave trade. It was this cheap free labour in combination with island climate that favoured the growth of sugarcane.
- 13. Emergency of modern currency cowrie shells and Indian rupees were introduced and this eased commercial transactions thus leading to the rise and growth of LDT.

## THE ORGANISATION OF THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE

The long distance trade was done in **caravans**.

The chiefs were Arabs or Europeans.

Some interior tribes mainly the Yao, the Nyamwezi, the Kamba, were used like porters, hunters, or protectors.

- The trade items were of two forms:
  - **Exports** (from interior to the coast): ivory, gold, slaves, ostrich feathers, leopards skins, etc...
  - **Imports** (from the coast to interior): guns, clothes, knives, beads, plates, sugar, weapons,
- The means of transport were:
  - In the beginning, they used **footing** ( **by using feet** )
  - As time went on, there has been the introduction of **donkeys**, which were being used in this time to replace former footing.
- The system of exchange was:
  - > In the beginning, they used **Barter Trade** (Exchange of Good or service with another)
  - As time went on, there has been the introduction of **Cowries Shells** which they used instead of Barter trade.

## EFFECTS OF THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE

## A) Political impacts.

- ❖ It led to the formation and expansion of states: because of the guns they got from the trade which they used to defeat their neighbours. Ex: Buganda against Bunyoro.
- The decline of some states which were defeated by strong powers that used guns bought from LDT.
- The emergence of strong statesmen of the time like: Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe, Msri and Tippu Tippu.
- L D T opened Africa to the outside world which provided ground for future colonization, as for example the routes created during LDT were later used by colonialists.

## B) Economic impacts.

- Slaves' raid led to famine, poverty, and destruction of people property.
- It improved the standards of living among some traders like the Yao, the Kamba and the Nyamwezi.
- The economic resources potentials were affected. Ex. The population of elephants, leopards, got depleted because of their high demand.
- The roads created during this trade, remained and helped in economic progress of some African tribes who accessed them.

## C) Social Impacts

- New cultures were introduced. Ex: The way of wearing of Muslims, Arab language, etc
- The displacement of people who ran away because of slave raids.
- It showed strength of some African tribes like Ngoni
- Because of intermarriage, there was emergence of the new race of people with mixed blood(half castes)

#### How did the long-distance trade prepare the ground for colonial conquest?

- 1. They spread bloodshed and chaos over the previously prosperous farming regions which weakened them and made them unable to resist.
- **2.** They weakened some kingdoms of the region by taking the strong men and when colonial period came, they were unable to resist against colonial conquest.
- 3. They traced roads from the coast to the interior which will be followed by colonialists.
- **4.** The benefits got by some African chiefs during this long distance trade made tempted them when the colonialists came by thinking that they were going to get the same profits.

5. Long distance trade showed the Europeans more zones of influence specifically in the tribes where this trade was being carried out.

6. Long distance trade laid a foundation of good relationship between Europeans and some African tribes which facilitated colonial conquests.

7. This trade increased the number of Europeans in Africa which made easy for them during the colonial period and led them to defeat the Africans hence, colonization.

8. Some strategic towns built during this trade were preferable

**UNIT 6: THE NGONI MIGRATION.** 

The Ngoni were Bantu-Nguni speaking people of Northern Zululand in South East Africa. They were originally Ndwandwe people under Zwides leadership. But when Chaka defeated Zwide, one part of his group, the Ngoni moved to East Africa under Zwangendaba.

Ngoni migration: it is the travel done by the Ngoni tribe led by Zwangendaba from South Africa to East Africa in the years of 1819-1845.

In origin, the Ngoni, were close relatives of the Zulu. They were full-time warriors and cattle plunderers hence disliked by other tribes, so they forced them away. They were pushed further north and eventually reached southern Tanzania.

They were forced out of South Africa by the "Mfecane" wars led by Shaka. They came to be known as the Ngoni having absorbed the Thonga, Shona and Cewa on their way to East Africa.

The Ngoni migration began among the Bantu people of South Africa, who entered into East Africa in the 1840's. They were the last Bantu migrants to come to East Africa. They migrated into two largest groups of the Maseko and Tuta Ngoni. The Ngoni broke the Monomotapa Kingdom, settling respectively on the eastern side of Lake Nyasa (Malawi) at Songea, and on Ufipa plateau.

They moved to Tanzania from Natal and Swaziland between 1820 and 1840 due to the Mfecane (time of trouble). They are direct descendants of the Zulu. They are currently settled in South West Tanzania around Songea town.

The Ngoni invasion illustrates the influence of external forces on the lives of the indigenous people. The Ngoni brought innovation and changes such as military techniques, skill and weapons. A study of the Ngoni would enable students appreciate the current settlement patterns and way of the life of the people of Southern Tanzania.

## REASONS FOR THE NGONI MIGRATION

- ❖ It was due to fear of being absorbed into the empire of SHAKA: The Ngoni migrated due to the tyrannical and dictatorial rule of Shaka, the Zulu ruler who was everything in his kingdom. His cruelty was shown when he lost his mother, and put people under severe signs of mourning. Those who refused to cry for his mother's death were killed, so they decided to seek refuge by migrating to other areas.
- external pressure from the British and the Boers: in the South who were moving northwards occupying their land.
- Over population: which was caused by the fertility of soils and reliability of rainfall between Drakensberg Mountains and the Indian Ocean.

- **\display** land shortage: Due to overpopulation, there was land shortage, hence land disputes which led to forcing them to migrate to other areas.
- Looking for pasture and water: Some owned large herds of cattle hence moved northwards **looking for pasture** and water for their animals. So, they wanted to look for more fertile land for grazing their cattle.
- **Epidemic diseases: It** was also due to **epidemic diseases such as smallpox** and sleeping sickness that affected them.
- Famine and drought: They could have moved because of famine and drought that led to lack of food and water.
- \* Influence of men: It was due to the influence of men like Zwangendaba, Maputo and **Zulugama** who provided good leadership. This encouraged them to move on wards.
- **Love of Adventure:** They migrated because of **the spirit for Adventure.** (Need to see what was beyond them).
- The leaders wanted to take over power in the areas they defeated, which was not acceptable to Tchaka forcing some groups to migrate to other areas.
- Traditional political system: They were fed up with the old traditional political system, which encouraged dictatorship and therefore wanted change, which could be achieved through migration.
- Overstocking of their animals: They migrated due to their spirit of cattle rustling, i.e. they had great desire to steal other people's cattle. For example, they went on driving away and confiscating other people's cattle during their conquest and expansionist wars.
- Increased knowledge of military tactics: They migrated due to the increased knowledge of military tactics by the age regiments. These were powerful military forces and dedicated to professional war, which was their livelihood. They believed that they could other territories through migration.

## **CONSEQUENCES OF NGONI MIGRATION**

## **Positive effects**

- The Ngoni invasion led to the rise of outstanding leaders to prominence. These included Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe and Mkwawa, who used the Ngoni military tactics to build their states.
- Many small Ntemi chiefdoms came together (united) and formed larger political units under strong leaders to fight the Ngoni e.g. Sangu and Hehe. (re-organization) There was formation of new societies (tribes) like the Mbunga.
- The Hehe under Mkwawa were able to resist the Germans.
- There was spread of Ngoni customs and culture. E.g. Initiation ceremonies where girls were taught sex education and circumcision.

It led to formation of a larger Ngoni society in East Africa as they absorbed many people.

- It led to formation of some societies by those who used Ngoni tactics e.g. Nyamwezi under Mirambo.
- It led to introduction of new weapons e.g. Assegai, cowhides and shields.
- From the Ngoni invasion, people learnt how to get organized from smaller disorganized societies, to well organized bigger political systems. These were to be under the control and leadership of organized, strong and efficient rulers such as the Sangu chief, the Hehe, e.t.c.
- There were intermarriages between the Ngoni and Nyamwezi, which subsequently led to improved relationships between the invaders and indigenous peoples, and an increase in population.

## **Negative effects**

- They caused wide spread **loss of lives** leading to depopulation in some areas where they got warriors this was especially in southern Tanzania. This was due to the killing of people in the expansionist wars, e.g., the Mariti remnants of Rugarugas killed so many people.
- They introduced military organization and tactics to such an extent that the Ngoni lost their superiority e.g. Holoholo were able to defeat the Tuta Ngoni when they re- attacked them.
- Their movement led to widespread devastation, depopulation and displacement of people.
- They destroyed the economy of the people of southern Tanzania when they grabbed their cattle. (The Ngoni were cattle plunderers). The Ngoni invasion led to poverty, i.e., it led to the creation of a class of poor people as their property continued to be destroyed and persistently looted during the wars.
- The Ngoni led to **formation of refugees** who lived by plundering and killing i.e. the Marti and Rugaruga who were later used by ambitious men like Mirambo, Nyunguyamawe to make their empires.
- The Tuta Ngoni, on their movement northwards, disrupted the trade particularly between Tabora and Ujiji.
- There was loss of peoples' language, culture and customs (Detribalisation of people). I.e. the raids caused many people to become homeless and tribe less. This led to people losing their identity. In addition, such groups became terrorists who lived by war, plunder, and hunting for ivory. They included the "Ruga-ruga" who began hiring their services as mercenaries to any chief willing to pay them.
- Ngoni disturbance disrupted normal cultivation leading to famine. There was widespread famine due to the scotched-earth policy of fighting. This included destroying crops and

- houses by burning. Under such circumstances, crops could neither be planted nor harvested, and people were forced to abandon farming.
- They led to insecurity since the new weapons and military tactics increased warfare and aggression in East Africa.
- The Ngoni **intensified slave** trade in East Africa, this was because they displaced people from their homes and so making it easy for slave raiders to get them and sell them.
- It led to **increased war-fare** among the African societies, including those areas that had been peaceful before.

# UNIT 7: EXPLORATION OF AFRICA IN THE 15TH CENTURY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

**Exploration** is the act of searching or travelling a terrain for the purpose of discovery of unknown people, space, or information.

European exploration of Africa began with the ancient Greeks and Romans who explored and settled the North Africa in the 13th century.

the exploration had been initiated by Portuguese, especially by the **Prince Henry** (1394-1460) who was later known as **The Navigator**.

After, other Europeans followed namely The Dutch, The Spanish, English, French, and Germans.

## 7.1. THE CAUSES OF EXPLORATION OF AFRICA

- **1. Scientific curiosity / intellectual reasons:** The **enquiry** is the main motive of exploration in general. Many explorers who undertook this kind of journeys wanted to know:
- What is beyond?
- ➤ How can we get there?
- 2. To find sources of rivers: among these rivers we can say, River NILE, River CONGO where some explores were sent to find the sources of these rivers like: Henry Morton Stanley and David Livingstone.
- 3. To introduce western civilization to Africa:

For many centuries, Africa was known to the western world as a dark continent, meaning an "unexplored but also savage and untamed area many explorers felt that it was their duty to introduce western civilization and Christianity to savage black African peoples.

**4. Trade:** Many Europeans came in Africa because of mercantile considerations: -the lucrative trafficking of enslaved persons and raw materials

## PROBLEMS FACED BY EXPLORERS IN AFRICA

After reaching in Africa, these explorers were not welcomed by Some Africans, and also they met other problems like:

- ➤ Hostility of Africans: because most of the African societies were unified believing the same, they never wanted anything to disintegrate them, that is why some explorers have been fought against after reaching in Africa. Example, Ngoni was so hostile.
- ➤ They met problems of tropical diseases and climate example Maralia, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, jiggers etc.
- ➤ Presence of wild animals: in some forests and savanna of Africa there were dangerous animals like lion, reptiles and other wild beasts which frightened these explorers and hindered their journey as sometimes bit them, like the case of Dr Livingstone with a lion in South Africa.
- **Explorers met barriers of languages**: it was not easy for the explorers to preach the peoples who do not understand their language as it was not easy to find an interpreter.

- > Traditional Culture: this one also was a problem for the explorers because some Africans were conservative who never wished to change their beliefs like polygamist, polytheism etc.
- > Competition with the Muslims was also a hindrance for the explorers especially at East African coasts.
- Harsh climatic conditions: some climatic conditions in Africa were not friendly to these white men who used to compare Africa as a white man's grave. The climate like desert and tropical which were not familiar with them was a big challenge sometimes led to death.
- **Poor communication and transport means:** remember during this period there were poor roads, no railways, water canals and air transport was not in their dreams. Concerning communication it was only mouth to mouth or using letters which was not solving the case when there is a long distance between the two.... This is clear to how much efforts used to find LIVINGSTONE.
- **Limited manpower:** Because of limited number of these explorers in Africa, it reached a time when they were getting exhausted because of overloading with the tasks.
- > Some explorers got lost: because of poor transport and communication means some explorers got lost for they hadn't clear maps or compasses. Example is David Livingstone.
- **Lack of home support:** most explorers lacked enough support from their home governments may be due to long distance and poor transport means which laid a ground for the failure of their journeys.
- **Food shortage:** some of these explorers didn't complete their expeditions in normally intended days which sometimes made insufficient their food package.
- > Some African rivers were impassable: rivers like Congo were full of cataracts and hindered the navigation. This is why Congo was not explored before because when DIOGO CAO tried to enter through that coast he found himself in failure because of these cataracts.
- Natural phenomenon like sea storms: the storms in big water bodies like Atlantic Ocean hindered some explorers to complete their mission. Example is the storm faced by BARTELEMEW DIAZ at Cape in south Africa which pushed him to refer to the place as CAPE **OF STORMS**

#### **7.4.** CONSEQUECES OF EXPLORATION ON AFRICA.

a) The creation of commercial places which were later used for the embarkation (loading) of enslaved persons. And they were places of warehouses (stock) for European (traders) protected by armed soldiers. E.g. of these commercial traders are Alger, Bone, Tunis, Malindi and Mombasa

- a) The discovery of the route to India as Vasco Da gama succeeded to land in India via water, India European were used to import: Spices(=pepper, aubergine, onion, porcelain from China, silk and precious stones.
- b) The colonization of Africa: The explores have also played a big role in colonization as they brainstormed the Africans, and developed some infrastructures like roads, hospitals, etc which later were used in colonization. Example is clear for Diego Cao and Angola.
- c) The world was proved to be round: One could reach the East by sailing West: DIAS, VASCO DAGMA, and Christophe Columbus.
- d) Spread of Christianity: As some explorers were missionaries, they spread the God's word. Ex: David Livingstone.
- e) It made some Europeans to be famous in Africa: After their expeditions the explorers were remarkable in the history of human kind. Ex: Dr David Livingstone, Vasco Da Gama.
- f) It led to the foundation of some African towns: some explorers have named the cities they reached in after their names; example is Brazzaville which was named after Pierre Savorgna De Brazza.
- g) It led to civilization of Africans: From these explorers, most Africans learnt a new style of life like introduction to education, and western medicine.
- h) Some African features were broadly known like Victoria Falls, Nile and Congo River.
- i) Exploration opened Africa to the other continents because during and after these expeditions most Europeans staying in Africa and some Africans were going to Europe to exchange with them.
- j) Exploration changed the economy of African from barter trade to monetary economy because these traders were involved in trade too.
- k) Exploration in Africa led to intermarriage between Africans and Europeans which channeled to development of half caste people in Africa.

## **UNIT 8: THE EUROPEAN COLONIZATION OF AFRICA**

**Colonization** is an act of establishing political control over an area or over another country and sending your citizens there to settle.

The agents of the colonial conquest were in 3 groups: **Explorers, Missionaries**, and **Chartered companies**.

#### CAUSES OF EUROPEAN COLONISATIONIN AFRICA

- ✓ **Need for raw materials:** because Africa was highly gifted with raw materials that the Europeans badly needed. Europeans needed raw materials to feed the European industries.
- ✓ The desire for markets for European finished goods: because of mass production of European industries.
- ✓ The need of investment of surplus capital: the European countries had accumulated a lot of capital from their industrial products, and began to look for areas outside Europe they could invest.
- ✓ Need for more land for settlement: The need t settle unemployed, criminals, and people who suffered from chronic diseases.
- ✓ The need to civilize Africans: these Europeans used to sag
- ✓ **Pressure for protection from their European traders**: European traders were calling upon their governments to protect them from hostile tribes and chiefs.
- ✓ **The Berlin conference:** this was a meeting which took place in Berlin, the capital city of Germany talking on how the European nations were going to share and civilize Africa peacefully.
- ✓ **The evangelization:** this is another cause for imperialism because most of Europeans said they were in need of installing Christianity and remove the said to be untrue African traditional beliefs.

#### COLONIAL METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION:

After the partition of Africa European countries used different methods of administration, these include:

- \* Indirect rule of the British.
- Direct rule of the Germany.
- \* Assimilation and later association by the French.
- \* Paternalism by the Portuguese and Belgian.

### A. Indirect rule of the British

This was a system of administration where some natives were used to rule their neighbors. In other words, the chiefs in Africa were used to administer their subjects on behalf of their colonial masters.

## Why did the British use indirect rule in their colonies?

- Britain had inadequate manpower, as most of them were claimed by the harsh climate of Africa and Anglo-Boers.
- Indirect was used because it was economically cheap.
- **↓** It would solve the problem of languages.
- Because of the centralized nature of African countries.
- Because it had succeeded in America and Asia.
- ♣ Because those Africans chiefs knew better their fellow Africans.

- ♣ Because the British had many colonies in the world so that they could not have enough administrators to spread everywhere.
- ♣ Whites feared to come to Africa which they have named "white man's grave" fearing tropical diseases like malaria, jiggers and dysentery.
- 4 Africans were used by Europeans in order to shift the burdens to the Africans not to the British.
- ♣ It is said that Europeans (British) have used indirect rule because they wanted to train Africans in leadership skills.

- There were no transport facilities and most areas were inaccessible which hindered British to use easily come in Africa and use other system like Direct rule
- Indirect rule was used because Africans were ignorant and illiterate. Therefore, ignorant, illiterate and conservative people could not be governed by the whites who would be following modern ways of administration.

#### **Direct rule of the Germans**

This was a system of administration used by Germans where African leaders were removed from power and were replaced by Manpower from Germany.

## Germans used direct rule because of the following factors:

- **Because of economic purposes:** They used this method as a way of direct control to exploit their interests.
- **Enough man power:** The population of Germany had increased after 1780.
- > Because the Germans had faced early resistance in Africa like in Tanganyika.
- **Its effectiveness:** The Germans thought it was the only system possible which was effective to apply in Africa.
- > They used this system in order to avoid any kind of resistance just to make sure they will suppress all revolts.
- > They needed to make Africans grow more cash crops to feed their home industries as these cash crops were raw materials.
- > Political maturity: The Germans used this system so as to show their supremacy
- They also wanted to make difference with British as they were they were their rivals.
- They found it was expensive to train Africans so as they can help them to spread their civilization and mission.
- > Some African societies were disorganized and had no convincing chiefs to stand on behalf of the Germans. That's why they decided to be there.

## **Assimilation policy of the French**

Assimilation was a policy used by the French. In this system, the colony would be molded (changed), in the exact image of colonial power. It aimed at creating people similar to the French in all aspects like culture, language, religion, except color.

## Reasons why French used assimilation policy:

- Because of the ideas of equality, spread by the French revolution, the French thought that all people whether whites or blacks were born equal; and hence, through assimilation African would be civilized and would be able to enjoy equal rights and freedom with the French.
- The French took colonization as the mere extension of French boundaries, and thus people in the colonies had to be assimilated in French citizens.
- Because its success would earn France political glory.

- Assimilated people would produce raw materials which would be used in France industries and offer markets for the French finished products.
- It is said that the French chose to use assimilation because the England has used direct rule, and it was just to make a difference.

N.B.: Assimilation policy failed in some parts of West Africa like Senegal, that's why the French adopted another system called "Association", which had the same characteristics like indirect rule.

## CONSEQUENCES OF EUROPEAN COLONISATION

By the beginning of the 2nd half of 20th century most of African countries got independence and were no longer colonized but this continent which has suffered colonization for about 8 decades was left with some consequences that are both positive and negative. Among those we can say:

- > Spread of Christianity in Africa: as missionaries were among colonial agents they did double work of colonizing and Christianizing whereby most of churches were set in Africa.
- Civilization of Africans: level of understanding and civilization was raised among Africans as they were introduced to western culture. For example many of African societies were naked before colonization but when the colonialists arrived they changed everything.

- > Introduction of new commodities in Africa: during this colonization which lasted long time, the Europeans kept on importing their commodities to Africa which were not there before and this is good.
- > Spread of western education in Africa: before the arrival of colonialist in Africa there was a kind of informal education whereby the children were taught by their parents around the fire but these colonialists brought schools and formal education.
- > Spread of western medicine in Africa: before the coming of colonialists in Africa there was a kind of traditional medicine in which they mostly used natural herbs. But the colonization brought to construction of hospitals.
- **Development of agriculture in Africa:** agriculture was developed because these colonialists brought new crops in Africa and even new system of cultivation as well as agronomist services.
- **Development of infrastructures in Africa:** many infrastructures like roads, hospitals, markets, schools, etc were developed by these colonialists.
- > Spread of western cultures: different culture units were brought in Africa from Europe which good was on one hand. These cultures include dressing style, languages, diets, etc
- **Emergence and development of some urban centers:** some centers which were formally colonial centers became modern advanced cities which are both industrial and administrative. E.g. Kigali in Rwanda, Usumbura (Bujumbura) in Burundi, Leopoldville(Kinshasa) in DRC etc.
- > It increased relationship between Africa and Europe: diplomatically this practice of colonization opened a relationship between Africans and Europeans because sometimes there was intermarriage between Africans and Europeans or some African students who went to study in Europe.
- The rise of African nationalism: African nationalism rose up in the 2nd half of the 20th century in the process of decolonization. Therefore these Africans fought for decolonization because they knew how hurtful colonization is and strengthened them with nationalism.
- **Death of people:** as in some parts there were open fights between Africans and colonial masters while trying to resist against colonization or against forced labor, some African fighters in a big number lost their lives.
- **loss of African independence:** within a period of about eight decades most of African countries were colonized and dependent in different ways. It was sorrow as they didn't choose to be colonized.

- **Development of monetary economy in Africa:** before the coming of colonialists in Africa there was barter trade as a mean of exchange which was the system by which they were exchanging goods against others. But when the colonialists came brought money. E.g. rupee in Rwanda and Burundi.
- Some peoples lost their nationality: this was experienced in many African tribes where by the colonialists sat and shared Africa among themselves without considering the nationalities or local borders and cultural differences. This has led to long lasting conflicts. E.g. One part of Rwanda was given to DRC.
- **Distortion of African cultures:** by introduction of those western cultures sometimes African were swallowing blindly and of course this culture mixture led to distortion of genuine African one.
- **Exploitation of natural resources:** during colonization the traders were targeting minerals and they have exploited till when in some areas they got overexploited because the colonialists lasted long.
- > It led to overdependence of African countries to western world: because of colonization, Africa was left in poverty which drives her to depend to those ex colonial masters. Furthermore many Africans were taught to be inferior to the white men which also make them still dependent to those colonialists.
- > It led to everlasting conflicts in Africa: due to religious sects they brought, due to fake boundary demarcations and harried independence, some African countries faced everlasting conflicts which are even still there.
- It removed some local leaders from the power: in areas where colonialists used direct rule or where they found the local leader not favoring them they removed him from the power and enthroned the one whom they thought was their disciple. E.g. in Rwanda the Belgians overthrew Yuhi V Musinga and enthroned his son Mutara III Rudahigwa.
- **Disappearance of indigenous African leadership system:** before colonial period many African societies were using monarchy as leadership system but when the colonialists reached they converted to republicanism.
- Abolition of slave trade in Africa: they say "even hell is paved with good intentions". All the blames to colonization cannot overshadow the abolition of slave trade as some of the colonialists and mostly missionaries were against this act and they preached to stop.

## **UNIT 9: AFRICAN RESPONSE TO COLONIAL CONQUEST**

African reacted differently to colonial rule where some societies collaborated and other resisted.

#### RESISTANCE

Resistors were the Africans who never worked with socialists, but instead organized themselves to fight them. Resistors can be divided into two groups: **the primary resistors and secondary resistors.** 

**Primary resistors** are those who resisted colonial rule at the beginning.

Example,
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Samoure Toure of Mandika empire.	Shaka of Zulu
Abushiri resistance in Tanzania	Nandi resistance
Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.	

**Secondary resistors** include the Africans that got fed up with the policies of the colonialists, and decided to rise up against them.

## These included:

- 1. Bambata rebellion of Zulu against British.
- 2. Shaka Ndebele rebellion in Zimbabwe against British.
- 3. Temne Mbende rebellion in Siera Leone against Portuguese.
- 4. Nama Herero rebellion Of Namibia against Germans.
- 5. Mau Mau rebellion of Kenya against British.
- 6. Kabaka Mwanga II of Buganda.
- 7. Maji Maji rebellion in Tanzania

**Note:** forms of resistance can be also **PASSIVE** and **ACTIVE** whereby **PASIVE RESISSTANCE** was that kind of resistance which included no fighting or they were just using only non violence movements. While **ACTIVE RESISTANCE** was that one which included open fighting between Africans and colonialists.

## CAUSES OF THE RESISTENCE

- ✓ Some Africans resisted because their enemies had collaborated for ex. Kabalega has resisted because Kabaka had collaborated.
- ✓ Some African societies have resisted because they wanted to preserve their independence Ex, Menelik II of Ethiopia, Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- Some societies regarded themselves militarily strong and that's why they decided to resist. Ex. Samoure Toure.
- ✓ Some resisted because they were economically strong and capable to sponsor a prolonged struggle against the Whites.

- Because they were inspired by African traditional religion. Ex. Prophecy of Kinjikitire Gwale in Tanzania (Maji Maji rebellion).
- Because of pressure of Islam which was oppressed against Christianity. Ex: Samoure Toure, The madhist in Sudan, The urabist in Egypt.
- Because of ignorance of military strength of Europeans: Africans have undermined the strength of Europeans and they hoped to win a battle.
- They have resisted so as to come back to their traditional culture like; polygamy, polytheism, etc,
- Because of the effects of the economic policies used by the colonialists. EX: forced labor, land alienation, over taxation, forced cash crops growing.
- Some African societies have resisted because they were naturally hostile: ex, the Nandi who were known for their hostility.

#### **EFFECTS OF AFRICAN RESISTENCES**

- There was death of people
- Increased famine
- Displacement of people
- Some traditional leaders were arrested and killed
- Africans lost hope in their traditional leaders
- It led to toughening of European colonial rule in Africa like the Germans who changed from indirect rule to direct rule
- Destruction of properties
- It increased disunity among Africans who were accusing betrayal among themselves.
- Positively the colonial masters brought some changes as a result of resistance
- In some areas resistance showed the unity of Africans though they ended in failure
- Order and negative peace were brought to the colonies

#### THE MAJI -MAJI REBELLION IN TANGANYIKA (1905- 1907)

The Maji Maji rebellion was a resistance organized by the people of East Tanganyika against the Germany colonization. It involved tribes like Matumbi, Ngindo, Ngoni, Mbogo, Zaramu, etc. It was inspired by the prophet Kinjikitire Ngwale, who convinced his fellow Africans that they would become invulnerable against Germans' bullets by smearing themselves with magic water.

## Causes of their resistance include:

1. Forced cotton growing in Tanganyika: in 1905 the German governor introduced a scheme in which every family was to establish a plantation of cotton, which led to decline of food production, leading to famine, which led to discontent, leading to Maji Maji rebellion.

- 2. The introduction of taxation: even though these taxes were collected to build infrastructures, the problem was the system such taxes were being collected and the one who failed or refused to pay, his properties were confiscated or could be imprisoned. Hence, discontent in the people and then Maji Maji rebellion.
- **3.** Land alienation: this has led to rebellion as fertile land was taken by the Germans and Africans remained only with such unproductive soils which forced them to join rebellion.
- **4. Forced labor**: Every native was supposed to offer free and compulsory labor on the German plantations and infrastructures and those who refused to provide labor, their properties were confiscated, which forced them to join rebellion.
- 5. The role of traditional religion: the most remarkable one is the Prophecy of Kinjikitire Nguale who taught the people of Tanganyika that Majic water will resist the Africans from Germans' bullets. This encouraged the Africans to join rebellion.
- **6.** The German bad administration: this was a cause of Maji Maji rebellion as the Germans shifted to direct rule which became more oppressive and brutal to the Africans and forced them to join rebellion.
- 7. The Boma massacres of 1897: this shame event took place in 1897 when the elders in Tanganyika were called upon in the meeting, and then the Germans killed all of them. This forced the Africans to join rebellion.
- **8.** The need of Africans to stop Germany Christianity: the replacement of traditional religion with Christianity has increased discontent among Africans, leading to Maji Maji rebellion.
- **9. Natural calamities**: in the years of 1905-1907 there were drought and epidemic diseases which Africans blamed the white men to be behind these calamities.
- **10.** The desire for self rule: the movement was patriotically organized by the natives in order to protect their independence which has been distorted by the Germans.
- **11. Raping of Ngindo women:** the German soldiers were being blamed by Africans to rape their girls and women. This forced them to join rebellion.

#### EFFECTS OF THE MAJI MAJI REBELLION

- 1. The rebellion resulted in loss of lives at the side of both Africans and Germans.
- **2.** Destruction of property: like houses
- 3. The rebellion caused famine because during the rebellion no cultivation was done, and the policy used by the Germans by burning everything on the ground (scorch earth policy)
- 4. Large scale migration of people from affected areas to the peaceful ones.
- 5. It provided a lesson to Africans who guessed that armed resistance was needed against colonization.
- 6. The Africans have lost confidence in traditional religion after the bad prophecy of Kinjikitile which caused Africans to rely upon the magic water and being defeated by the Germans.
- 7. It reduced mistreatment of Africans by the Germans.
- **8.** Fair taxation was introduced in Tanganyika.
- **9.** Administrative reforms have taken place where the former Akdas and Jumbes were removed and replaced them with the local leaders.
- **10.** It showed unity of Africans in face of Europeans
- 11. It marked the role of traditional religion in independence wars
- 12. It warned Europeans for not undermining African's force
- 13. It has paved a way for future independence struggles in East Africa

## NAMA HERERO REBELION 1904-1907

This is a kind of resistance in Namibia which was organized by two local tribes i.e. **NAMA and HERERO** against the German colonial rule. It was under leadership of two respective chiefs like **Samuel Maherero** and **Hendrick Witboi** together with a traditional religious prophet called

#### Sturman.

It began on January 12, 1904 where the Herero led by Samuel Herero, rebelled against bad administration of Germans. In August, the Germans defeated the Herero which exiled them in the desert of Omaheke where most of them died of thirst. In October, the Nama tribe also joined the war but it was meaningless as they were beaten

## **CAUSES OF NAMA HERERO REBELLION**

- ❖ German harsh rule: the Germans in Namibia were very brutal and oppressive as they were mistreating the local Namibians. This harsh rule angered the Namibians and joined rebellion.
- The role of traditional religion: by the prophecy of prophet Sturman the Namibians were promised to win the Germans and joined rebellion with victorious slogan.

- \* Forced labor: the Nama and Herero were subjected to forced labor by the Germans in plantations, copper mines and railway construction. Pastoral communities which were not used to such conditions had no alternative but to resist.
- **Land alienation:** by the arrival of Germans in Namibia they took fertile and rich soils for their plantation of cash crops and left poor, infertile and sometimes desert soil for the Namibians. This act angered the Namibians and joined rebellion.
- \* Cattle confiscation: this was an act by which the German soldiers took the cattle of local Namibians and this annoyed the Namibians which led them to join rebellion because it was an addition to the loose of their cows after being attacked by rinderpest.
- Desire for independence: the Nama and Herero wanted to regain their independence that they lost to German colonial masters in Namibia. This also provoked them to stage an armed struggle against Germans to demand for self rule.
- \* Outbreak of natural calamities in 1897: in Namibia there was a kind of pest especially rinderpest which attacked their cattle and killed about 80% of their herds. And these were blamed to the Germans to be behind the origin. This forced the Namibians to rebel against Germans.
- **Unfair taxation system:** the Germans imposed a number of taxes such as land tax and hut tax on Herero. Methods of collection were unfair and tax avoiders were either imprisoned or their property was confiscated. These angered the two tribes and joined rebellion.
- \* Strong leadership of Samuel Maherero and Hendrick Witbooi: as in other places the community or society is successful when it is governed well. The presence of these committed and revolutionary leaders in Namibia was motive for the local people to join the rebellion.
- The 1903 credit ordinance: the German traders had given goods on credit to Namibians and demanded payment within one year and yet it was not the agreement done before. This was followed by with harassment off Africans who teamed up for the rebellion against German invaders.
- ❖ Disarmament of Nama: after the Herero uprising, the Germans decided to disarm the Nama in order to avoid future challenges. This was opposed by Africans who later formed a joint rebellion against Germans.
- The military confidence: all Nama and Herero joined this rebellion because they were confident they would win the Germans without considering how strong the Germans were.

This was a resistance organized by OMUKAMA KABALEGA in the Bunyoro Kingdom against British colonial rule in current country of Uganda. This rebellion started on 1st January 1894 and ended in 1899 by the failure of Omukama who was shot and wounded in the arm on 9th April 1899 and he managed to escape to Seychelles. He died in 1923 in Jinja while coming back from exile.

## CAUSES OF BUNYORO RESISITANCE

- > Strong army: Kabalega had a large well-trained army that he himself trained. His men were equipped with guns that he had acquired from long distance traders. All of these motivated him and started a resistance war.
- > Unity among Banyoro: the Banyoro were strongly and unified which facilitated Kabalega to spread rebellion ideas because every people could understand him and they were patriots.
- Forced labor: when the British reached in Bunyoro ad initiated cash crop production and by doing so they were in need of labor and forced the Banyoro to work for them. This annoyed the Banyoro and joined rebellion.
- **Good leadership of Kabalega:** Omukama Kabalega was personally a great leader who used all the efforts to achieve victory and to fight for the sovereignty of his kingdom. His strong leadership convinced the Banyoro to understand and respect his even when he asked them to join hands to fight against the British colonial rule they all heard him
- Over taxation: the British colonial masters established much kind of taxes in Bunyoro which provoked the Banyoro to revolt against them.
- Forced cash crop production: the British introduced a number of cash crops such as coffee, cotton and tea. They were supposed to be grown by the Banyoro and this was viewed as exploitation and a way to prevent them from growing food crops. It also made Kabalega to resist British rule in Bunyoro.
- **Land alienation:** by introduction of these cash crops the British took good land for their plantation and left poor infertile soil for the Banyoro which act angered the Banyoro and joined rebellion.
- **Desire for independence:** The Banyoro were fed up of being interfered by the british colonial rule and managed to fight against them.
- **Kabaka's collaboration:** Kabaka of Buganda at that time was collaborating with the British and he was the enemy of Kabalega that is why the later did the difference from what his enemy for life Kabaka was doing.
- Military confidence: Chwa Kabalega had confidence in his army that is why he waged a resistance against British colonial rule.

- Mistreatment of early collaborators: for example, Semei Kakungulu believes that the British would allow him to become the king of Bukendi of Busoga but the British preferred to rule these areas through civil servants in their pay and under their control.
- **Historical victories Kabalega:** he had earlier on skillfully attacked and defeated his neighbours such as Karagwe. This gave him false confidence of victory against the British.
- The effects of slave trade in Bunyoro: the Nyoro have experienced the earlier effects of slave trade and when the British arrived they thought was their motive and they decided to collaborate with Kabalega to resist the British rule in their empire.

#### SAMOURE TOURE'S RESISTANCE IN MANDINKA EMPIRE

Mandinka Empire covered the part of current BAMAKO, SIERRA LEONE, IVORY COAST and LIBERIA. Once the French tried to dominate and colonise this empire, SAMOURE TOURE decided not to fold the arms and that's why on 1st May 1898 he joined the forest of Liberia for resistance.

SAMOURE TOURE was born in 1830 in a small Mandinka peasant family near Kankan. His father was a Soninke. He practiced traditional religion. He was not a Muslim Jihadist or reformist like Uthman, Al hajj Omar.

## REASONS FOR SAMOURE'S RESISTANCE OVER FRENCH

- \* strong army and good fighting methods: which included guerilla warfare and scorched earth policy which includes destroying the hiding place of your enemy for example by cutting down the tees and forests. All of these helped Samoure to fight against the French.
- \* The Mandinka Empire was involving in trade: during that time the Mandinka were trading with the coastal traders who provided them with guns. These guns were used by Samoure to fight against the French.
- Geographical advantage: the Mandinka were fighting on home ground that they understood very well. On the other hand, the French were fighting on a foreign land and became challenged.
- great spy network: his spies were the Dyulla traders who were also his old time friends. These spies provided him with information concerning French advances to his empire and this helped him prepare in advance before the French attacks.
- ❖ Big number of fighters: his army consisted of 30000-35000 soldiers who were well equipped and well trained.
- Presence of Islam in Mandinka Empire: all the Mandinka people were Muslims and religion acted as uniting factor. This unity of Mandinka enabled them to support Toure against the French.

- \* Good diplomacy: for example, he allied with the British in Sierra Leone who continued supplying him with weapons that he used to fight the French. His relationship with the British scared the French.
- \* He was courageous and tactician: he was a brave soldier and military genius who personally commanded his army. For example he liberated his mother after being captured by the Sere Bouley, king of Serer, where Toure abandoned trade and did all he could to have his mother released. To achieve so, Samoure joined a Serer's army in which he became prominent soldier.
- \* Big size of Mandinka Empire provided: the Mandinka Empire was big enough to find an expanded battle ground and a place to hide or prepare.
- **Development in iron working:** he had skilled blacksmith who produced weapons such as shields, arrows and spears.
- He underestimated the number of French fighters. Like other Africans he didn't know how strong the French weapons were then he waged a war fearlessly.

## FACTORS THAT LED TO THE AFRICAN FAILURE TO RESIST AGAINST COLONIAL RULE

- \* Military weakness: The African armies were poorly armed with spears and arrows, while the European armies were well armed with powerful guns. Hence, it was no doubt to fail.
- \* Disunity among resistors themselves: They did not organize or coordinate an armed struggle for they were not in the same line, where some ones were appreciating to collaborate while others were resisting and this has contributed too much in Africans' failure as their power was distorted.
- \* The role of missionaries: Because they softened the hearts of Africans that would have supported resistance.
- \* The effects of slave trade: In this trade Europeans took Africans who were strong and left those who were old or weak, young and sick.
- \* The role of African traditional religion: The false prophecy like the ones of Kinjikitile Nguale in Tanzania who taught them that such magic water will resist Africans from European bullets. Hence, they entered in the battle relying only upon magic power which led to their failure.
- \* The role of collaborators who betrayed their brothers by providing food, shelter, protection and even military support to colonialists.
- The weak economic base of African societies: lack of fund to sponsor the struggle.
- Natural calamities: epidemics, disease, famine, drought,

- **Cruelty of African leaders** some African chiefs were harsh to their citizens and then when the colonialists arrived and these chiefs were left helpless because the local people chose to collaborate.
- Some African societies were very small in terms of population and they could not fight the invaders.
- Imprisonment of resistors: This frightened Africans to resist fearing to be treated as their ancestors.

## METHODS OF RESISITANCE

- 1. **Strike:** this is when Africans were demonstrating against colonialists due to colonial harsh rule. Strikes were both violent and non-violent.
- 2. Armed struggle: some Africans took up arms against the colonialist. Thay faced colonialists in battlefields.
- 3. Boycotting: sometimes the Africans were refusing to buy European goods all to attend Europeans schools, churches or hospitals.
- 4. Political parties: some Africans use political parties as tools of rebellion especially in the wake of the 2nd world war. Example is CPP (Conventional People's Party) By Dr Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana.
- 5. Pan-African movement: this was an organization was formed by Africans in the continent and others in the Diaspora to speed up the process for independence and agitated for "Africa for Africans"
- **6. Independent churches:** by revolting against the colonialists led churches, some Africans formed independent African churches such as Ethiopian, messianic and Zionist churches.
- 7. Trade unions: some Africans started to form organizations to help workers get fair pay and good treatment at work which these trade unions later were acting as political parties and demanded for political independence.
- **8. Diplomacy:** some Africans negotiated with Europeans for fairness in administration or by writing letters to colonial governments to grant Africans independence.

#### **COLLABORATION**

**Collaborators:** were the local people who worked for the colonial government.

Collaboration was where Africans welcomed and worked with colonialists. Among collaborators, it is included:

□ The king Kabaka Mutesa of Buganda	The Hehe from Tanzania
□ The king Lenana of Masaï	The king Gorere of Dahomey.
☐ The Tante of Nigeria	

- Some Africans societies collaborated because their enemies had resisted. They wanted to overcome
  their enemies. E.g. KABAKA MUTESA of Buganda collaborated because Omukama Kabalega of
  Bunyoro resisted.
- Some Africans collaborated because they considered white men to be superior, more experienced and better armed, hence they saw it would be failure to resist.
- 3. Natural calamities: some African societies failed to resist because they were attacked by natural calamities like; famine, earthquakes, drought, jiggers, etc.
- 4. Lack of the national spirit for some African individuals
- 5. Some Africans collaborated in order to promote personal gains: for example, Semei Kakungulu has collaborated with the British to arrest Kabalega and Mwanga for gaining materials from colonialists.
- 6. Some Africans have collaborated because **they have been brainwashed** in the time of missionaries who taught them brotherhood, hence, there were no need of fighting their brothers.
- 7. Some collaborated because of the **fear** of the European guns.
- **8. Ignorance**: for example in some African societies, to fight a visitor was taken as evil. They thought that Europeans were visitors of a short time.
- 9. Because the white men had what to offer (corruption): clothes, money, guns,
- 10. Because Africans were economically weak to finance war.
- 11. Desire for western civilization: some Africans chose to collaborate because they were appreciating the work of white men like culture and civilization.
- 12. Africans have collaborated so as **to acquire military support** from the Europeans: ex Buganda protestants collaborated with the British to fight Catholics and Moslems.
- 13. They have collaborated because they were militarily weak compared to the Europeans.
- **14. Effects of slave trade**: some societies managed to collaborate just because they had no one to resist as the strong revolutionary men were taken during slave trade.

#### UNIT 10: INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The industrial revolution is a period of fast changes in the production of manufactured goods on large scale basis. Human labor was replaced by the machines.

The rapid changes in production were characterized by:

- ✓ The use of machines to replace human labor.
- ✓ There was use of steam power to replace water, wind and animal power.
- ✓ There was development of better transport forms like roads and transport on water.
- ✓ There was use of iron and steel which were stronger than wood and were used in many fields such as building houses, ships, etc.
- ✓ There was development of modern capitalism, where people got enough wealth that was invested back.

There have been two industrial revolutions in all: the first and the second.

#### The first industrial revolution began in Britain and was characterized by the following:

- > It focused on textiles.
- ➤ It utilized the power of steam, water, wind and coal.
- > Industries were located near sources of water.
- > Steam engines were invented providing a faster mode of transportation instead of use of horses and carriages.

#### The second industrial revolution (in other parts of Europe) was characterized by:

- Utilization of electricity as a source of power; and petroleum and gasoline were used in engine.
- Not only invention but also **reforms in social a government policies**.
- > Arts and culture boomed and was transformed.
- **Communication improved**: telephone and telegraph were used.

#### FACTORS FOR THE INDUTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

- It had natural resources like coal, iron, steel, swift flowing rivers that were needed in running machines.
- It had a large labor force due to increase in population as well as influx of people from Spain and France.
- She had ready markets for finished goods because of large population and a lot of colonies.
- She had accumulated a lot of wealth from her trade with other countries and from her colonies.
- The country had a well developed Banking system and Insurance companies.
- She had access to raw materials like India, America and Africa.
- > She had no internal customs barriers.

>

Britain enjoyed a relative peace and stability.

- Britain had a naval force which protected her from external attacks.
- Her transport system was more developed
- England had strong naval base

### FACTORS THAT LED TO INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

- ✓ Population increase in other countries facilitated industrial revolution because such increase went in hands with the increase and availability of workers.
- ✓ Unification of Italy and Germany led to the period of relative peace which was conducive for industrial development.
- ✓ The development of international trade where other countries also got access to raw materials and market.
- ✓ Development of transport systems in other countries also helped in the spread of industrialization of other countries.

- ✓ Industrial progress in Britain made other countries to visit Britain and they copied the science and technology used which led to industrial development.
- ✓ Invention of steam power: this was a motive for industrial development in these countries as this engine was helpful at the time.
- ✓ The effects of era of enlightenment: as generally industrial revolution was a result of this era therefore the effects were spread in Europe to increase their knowledge and they developed industries.
- ✓ Different inventions like steam engine and spinning machine which accelerated the speed of industrial progress.
- ✓ Presence of water supply in Europe there are different rivers which provide water for industrial use and most of these countries are located on the coasts of oceans as well.
- ✓ **Presence of natural resources**: many countries in Europe at that time had enough natural resources like coal, iron or steel which were the raw materials to their industries.
- ✓ **Abolition of feudalism**: in that time the members of middle class in Britain bought land from landlords and they put the land under commercial use. It led to industrial development.
- ✓ Presence of enough capital
- ✓ End of French revolution and Napoleonic wars.

#### EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- New machines were used, which created a problem of unemployment.
- There was expansion of international trade as countries produced different goods.
- Industrialization led to the need of raw materials and markets in Africa, which led to colonization of Africa.
- There was an increased child labor
- It led to the development of transport and communication systems.
- It led to increased utilization of natural resources.
- Industrial revolution led to abolition of feudalism
- This industrial revolution led to environmental degradation
- It led to urbanization where urban centers developed due to industrial activities.
- It increased the demand for services provided by Hotels, Lodges, Banks, Insurance companies, schools, etc.
- It led to rural-urban migration leading to overcrowding.
- There was development of classes in Europe, where owners of industries became too rich at the expense of poor workers.
- It led to the birth of socialism promoted by Robert Owen and Karl Marx.

# MAJOR INVENTIONS, INVENTORS AND DATES OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Person ( Inventor)	Invention	Date
James Watt	First reliable Steam Engine	1775
Eli Whitney	Cotton Gin, Interchangeable parts for muskets	1793, 1798
Robert Fulton	Regular Steamboat service on the Hudson River	1807
Samuel F. B. Morse	Telegraph	1836
Elias Howe	Sewing Machine	1844
Isaac Singer	Improves and markets Howe's Sewing Machine	1851
Cyrus Field	Transatlantic Cable	1866
Alexander Graham Bell	Telephone	1876
Thomas Edison	Phonograph, First Long-Lasting Incandescent Light Bulb	1877, 1879
Nikola Tesla	Induction Electric Motor	1888
Rudolf Diesel	Diesel Engine	1892

First Airplane	1903
Chemical Battery (also called the voltaic pile)	1800
Bifocal Glasses	1700s
1	tonio Chemical Battery (also called the voltaic pile)

Anders Celsius	Celsius thermometer.	
Dr. Joseph-Ignacio Guillotine	The Guillotine	

#### UNIT 11. CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was the war in which the original 13 American states fought with British in order to get their independence in 1776. The American colonies were under British control for long time, and the need for independence made them to fight in 1776.

#### THE CAUSES OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

- \* The rise and growth of nationalism: the Americans were enough fade up for being ruled by foreigners, it is mainly the desire to get self-ruled that made Americans to revolt against British.
- Trade monopoly by the British: All European goods imported by the colonies had to pass by England; taxes got were to help Britain and not America. So Americans wanted free trade from the monopoly of the British.
- \* The effects of Anglo-French war: France which controlled Canada comes into war with British. The war lasted 7 years, and even if the French was defeated, the war left Britain in a state of financial crisis. To solve this problem, the British government increased taxes on Americans, which they protested against. Hence, American Revolution.
- \* The role of political philosopher (Those writers) they exposed the wrongs of the British government, one philosopher said "the government existence is due to the governed that can appreciate it or oppress it in case of bad governance" and this one provoked the Americans to revolt.
- **The oppressive rule of the British:** The British leaders were harsh to Americans.
- \* The poor economic policy of the British: The Americans were not allowed to set up industries in America, such that they could always buy manufactured goods from Britain, and expensively and this has pushed Americans to revolt.

Stamp Act: The 1765 Stamp Act required colonists to pay a tax (in the form of a stamp) on printed documents, and commercial documents like newspapers, pamphlets, bills, licenses and marriage certificates. And other goods. Colonists rebelled and terrorized British tax collectors.

### Proclamation of 1763

this prohibited settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains. While Britain did not intend to harm the colonists, many colonists took offense at this order.

#### Currency Act

Parliament argued that colonial currency had caused devaluation harmful to British trade. They banned American assemblies from issuing paper bills or bills of credit.

#### • **Committees** of Correspondence

Organized by Samuel Adams, these helped spread propaganda and information through letters.

- Quartering Act( 1765): This act stated that the colonists were to house British soldiers in their homes or in public buildings if barracks were not sufficient, in addition, the colonists had to feed the British soldiers which never been liked by Americans and forced them to join revolution
- **Townshend Acts:** The Townshend Act of 1767 authorized Parliament to issue taxes on in-demand imports such as glass, lead, paint, paper and tea. British soldiers had to be brought into Boston to prevent an uprising.

Charles Townshend who was the British chancellor of Exchequer, proposed taxes to be imposed on household goods that the colonies did not produce themselves, thinking that the colonists will not object to these taxes. Hence, Americans revolted against these taxes.

- \* The Boston massacre of 1770: After the Townshend Act, in March 1770, The Americans in Boston city( Massachusetts) went on riot, and English troops fired into the crowd, killing three 3 men and wounding eight others. Later, two of the wounded died. This made Americans to revolt against the British.
- The Boston tea party in 1773: This came after when England passed another act called "Tea act" which allowed the British East Indian Company to send to the American colonies duty free. For these, the Company was able to sell tea at a lower price than either the colonial merchants, who

bought their tea from a middleman who smuggled tea into the colonies.

This was where the English ships loaded with tea came to the Boston harbor, and at night, on 16 December 1773, a group of Americans (Sons of Liberty) led by Samuel Adams climbed the ships and dumped the boxes of tea into water. This made the British government furious and decided to close the harbor until the tea is paid back. This was considered as an immediate or direct cause of the revolution, because all the Americans proceeded to Join Bostonians in their opposition against British.

#### The Intolerable Acts

In response to the Boston Tea Party, the king imposed the "Intolerable Acts."

One of the more major causes of the American Revolution, the Intolerable Acts was:

The Boston Port Act, closing the port of Boston until the Dutch East India Company had been repaid for the destroyed tea;

- ✓ The Massachusetts Government Act, putting the government of Massachusetts almost entirely under direct British control;
- ✓ The Administration of Justice Act, allowing royal officials to be tried in Britain if the king felt it necessary for fair justice;
- The Quebec Act, expanding British territory in Canada and guaranteeing the free practice of Roman Catholicism.

All these Acts angered the Americans and led them to revolt.

#### • First Continental Congress

In response to the Intolerable Acts, 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia from September-October, 1774. One of the main results of this was the creation of The Association calling for a boycott of British goods.

#### Second Continental Congress

All 13 colonies were represented at this meeting in Philadelphia beginning May. The colonists still hoped that their grievances would be met by King George III. George

Washington head of the Continental was named Army.

### **EFFECTS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

- 1. Loss of lives: many people died because of the fighting between Americans and British.
- 2. Destruction of property: for example buildings, roads, bridges, etc.
- **3.** The American Revolution led to confederation of American States into U.S.A (United States of America).
- 4. The monopoly of the protestant church was removed, and after revolution there was freedom of worship.
- **5.** The black were included among the citizens of America.
- **6.** The American Revolution led to French revolution because: it caused financial crisis in France and the French soldiers who fought on the side of America, came with revolutionary ideas, leading to the French revolution.
- 7. The American Revolution led to abolition of unfair taxation system, the liberalization of trade, and free establishment of industries.
- The human rights as per the new American constitution were adopted. 8.
- 9. It led to African colonization: because after the British lost the American colonies, they moved to Africa to get compensation.
- **10.** It created good diplomatic relationship between France and America because after the help given to America by the French they have also collaborated in French Revolution

- 11. It made some Americans famous e.g. George Washington who is still recognized as a national hero of USA who fought for its independence.
- 12. After American revolution Americans were free to establish industries
- 13. The American Revolution increased the status of women as they took up control of families while men were away fighting in the American Revolution.

#### **UNIT 12: RIGHTS, DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS**

#### **DUTIES OF A CITIZEN TOWARDS HIS NATION**

- 1. The citizen has duty of showing Allegiance to her country
- 2. All citizens have duties of participating in Works so as to develop his country.
- 3. A citizen has duty of maintaining law and order
- 4. Every citizen has duty of paying taxes
- 5. A citizen has duty of participating in democratic process like voting
- 6. The citizens have duties of obedience to the laws of the country

#### OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE TOWARDS ITS POPULATION

- 1) The state has responsibility of managing and exploit natural resources in the country
- 2) The state has the responsibilities of developing its economy
- 3) The state is responsible of keeping its heritage and embraces the national cultures such as setting public and national holidays
- 4) The state is responsible of providing security to its people
- 5) It is the responsibilities of the state to protect lives and properties of the citizens residing the country and outside the country
- 6) The state has the responsibility of promoting democracy and social justice as it is through this that individual rights will be enjoyed fully and everyone will be able to realize his potentials.
- 7) The state has the responsibility of providing social welfare services like hospitals, good pipe borne water, electricity or education and other services that improve the standard of living of citizens.
- 8) The state must also ensure that the fundamental human rights of the citizens are protected by allowing judiciary to be independent.
- 9) The state has to promote external relations with other countries so as to ensure good co-existence between her and citizens of other countries.
- 10) The state has the responsibilities of providing employment opportunities for the citizens. Where this could not be done comfortably for all, government should provide enabling environment for citizens to make source of livelihood.

#### HOW DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS ARE BALANCED IN RWANDA

- The state provides all the basic needs such as electric wires, water points, roads and schools to its population.
- The population chooses its own leaders to guide them. The state makes sure the leaders are serving people hence ensuring democracy and justice.
- Both the state and the population are fully and actively involved in environmental management and cleanliness.
- The state and the population in Rwanda unite to ensure that disasters and natural calamities are handled and managed.
- The state and population in Rwanda work hand in hand to make sure that there is lasting peace and security.
- In Rwanda the population pays taxes. The government uses the taxes to provide better services to them.

### **UNIT 13: STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

#### **STATE**

According to Garner, "State is a community of people occupying a definite form of territory free of external control and possessing an organized government to which people show habitual obedience."

To Woodrow Wilson, "State is a people organized for law within a definite territory."

**Aristotle** defined the state as a "union of families and villages having for its end a perfect and self – sufficing life by which it meant a happy and honorable life".

To **Holland**, the state is "a numerous assemblage of human beings generally occupying a certain territory amongst whom the will of the majority or class is made to prevail against any of their number who oppose it."

#### **ELEMENTS OF THE STATE**

The elements of the state are **Population**, **Territory**, **Government and Sovereignty**.

#### a. Population:

It is the people who make the state. Population is essential for the state. Greek thinkers were of the view that the population should neither be too big nor too small. According to Plato the ideal number would be 5040.

#### **b.** Territory:

There can be no state without a fixed territory. People need territory to live and organize themselves socially and politically. It may be remembered that the territory of the state includes land, water and air – space.

#### c. Government:

Government is the third element of the state. There can be no state without government. Government is the working agency of the state. It is the political organisation of the state.

#### d. Sovereignty:

The fourth essential element of the state is sovereignty. The word 'sovereignty' means supreme and final legal authority above and beyond which no legal power exists.

#### **GOVERNMENT**

Government is the means by which state policy is enforced, as well as the mechanism for determining the policy of the state. Or simply A government is the system by which a state or community is controlled.

#### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STATE AND GOVERNMENT

The main difference between state and government is that state is more or less permanent whereas government is temporary. The death of a ruler or a defeat at an election can change the government.

S.No	State	Government
1.	State consists of population, territory, government and sovereignty.	Government is part of the state.
2.	State possesses original powers.	Powers of the government are derived from the state.
3.	State is permanent and continues forever.	Government is temporary. It may come and go.
4.	State is abstract and invisible.	Government is concrete and is visible.

#### TYPES OF STATES AND BASIC FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

#### **TYPES OF STATES**

- Centralized state: it is a type of state where all powers of government emanate from one location.
- **Decentralized state:** in this state the powers have been distributed to different people or systems.
- **Sovereign state:** this is the state which is not dependent or subject to any other power or state.
- **Heterogeneous state:** these are states which are made up of many smaller states that are interrelated, interacting and interdependent.
- Federate state: it is whereby a territorial and constitutional community form a part of a federation. Such states have transferred a portion of their sovereignty powers to a federal government.

Monolithic state: these are the large states ruled by one person and authority flows from the central source, implemented as received by those reporting to it.

#### BASIC FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

- 1. Monarchy: Rule by an individual for life or until abdication, often hereditary. Or you can say that a monarchy is a form of government in which supreme power is absolutely or nominally lodged with an individual, who is the head of state, often for life or until abdication. The person who heads a monarchy is called a monarch.
- 2. Authoritarian: A form of government in which the political power is held by a single, selfappointed ruler. This should be distinguished from monarchy, which involves some traditional basis for that power, usually birth, and is often weakened (especially in modern times) by the presence of countervailing institutions, like a Parliament. Which is not to say that dictators who've awarded themselves the position of king or emperor are exempt from being categorized as autocrats, of course
- 3. Democracy: Refers to a broad range of types of government based upon the "consent of the governed". In its purest form it is the same thing as mobocracy, but it is usually practiced in the form of a republic or constitutional monarchy, which provides checks and balances and an establishment that is able to tap an unruly mob on its collective head.
- 4. **Republic:** this is a form of government in which the country is considered a "public matter" (Latin: res publica), not the private concern or property of the rulers, and where offices of states are subsequently directly or indirectly elected or appointed rather than inherited
- 5. **Federalism:** Federalism is a system based upon democratic rules and institutions in which the power to govern is shared between national and provincial/state governments, creating what is often called a federation.
- 6. **Aristocracy:** (from the Greek "rule of the best") is government rule by a few elite citizens. Usually the "elite" positions in question are hereditary. It was one of the six forms of government identified by Aristotle, and he said it was the second best, after monarchy but before constitutional government.
- 7. Anarchy: Anarchy is lack of a central government, as there is no one recognized governing authority; in anarchy there is no effective government (as opposed to an "ineffective government") and each (rugged) individual has absolute liberty.
- **8.** Gerontocracy: A state, society or group governed exclusively by geezers elders. Gerontocracies form councils, comprised of men over the age of 60, who exercise control. This form of government was popular with the ancient Greeks.
- 9. Oligarchy: A form of government in which power effectively rests with a small elite segment of society distinguished by royal, wealth, intellectual, family, military or religious

hegemony. The term dates back to Aristotle, who considered oligarchy to be the corrupted form of aristocracy, and worse than mob rule, but better than tyranny.

**10. Ethnocracy**: A form of government where representatives of a particular ethnic group hold a number of government posts disproportionately large to the percentage of the total population that the particular ethnic group(s) represents and use them to advance the position of their particular ethnic group(s) to the detriment of others. In Nazi Germany ethnic groups Hitler supported held all the power.

#### ORGANS, ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE AND GOVERNMENT

#### ORGANS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENT

#### a. EXECUTIVE:

- > Powers and functions of executive are:
- > Enforcing law.
- Maintaining peace and order.
- Repelling aggression.
- Building friendly relations with other states.
- When necessary to wage war to protect the country.
- Making appointments to higher posts.
- Raising money and spending them.
- Convening the sessions of the legislature and conducting business.
- > Issues ordinances whenever the legislature is not in session.
- > Implement schemes and projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the people.
- Power to grant pardon, reprieve or remission of punishment.

#### b. LEGISLATURE

The legislature is the law making branch. The legislature has an important role in the amendment of the constitution. The legislature is a deliberative body where matters of social, economic and political concerns are discussed, debated and decided.

The British parliament is said to be "the mother of parliaments". It is the oldest legislature in the world.

#### The functions of legislature are

- Pass laws
- Oversee administration
- Pass the budget
- Hear public grievances.
- Discuss subjects like
  - Development plans

- National policies
- International relations.

#### c. JUDICIARY

Judiciary is the third important organ of the government machinery. Its main function is to interpret laws and administer justice.

#### **Functions of Judiciary:**

- Administration of justice.
- o To determine what is law and what is the scope and meaning of it.
- o To give advisory opinion on matters referred to it.
- o To issue orders or writs for the purposes of preventing violation of rights and laws.
- o To act as guardian of the constitution

#### ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE AND GOVERNMENT

The state is just a body whose leadership is exercised by the government. This government therefore has the tasks or functions to perform as some can be listed here down:

- ✓ The government is responsible for ensuring the security of all citizens and foreigners living in the country.
- ✓ The government has the function of promoting economic growth and development of the state.
- ✓ The government is required to promote equality of all citizens before the laws and to maintain rule of law.
- ✓ The government makes sure that it has programs like education, healthcare, etc to provide assistance to the poor with the aim of poverty eradication.
- ✓ The government makes sure that the people are well off in peace and harmony. It is done via ensuring internal security and order.
- ✓ The government work restlessly so as to provide public goods and services to the citizens as the later are required to intervene by paying taxes.
- ✓ The government does enough so as to make sure that the human rights are respected to all citizens as described by the National constitution and other conventions.
- ✓ The government has to ensure that free and fair elections are held according to the constitution.
- ✓ The government promotes good relationship based on respect, mutual interests and complementarities between the state and other states aiming at enhancing peace security and development.

#### **UNIT 14: INTERDEPENDENCE AND UNITY IN DIVERSITY**

**Interdependence:** refers to a reciprocal relation between interdependent entities (objects, individuals or groups). Or mutual reliance between two or more groups

#### TYPES OF INDERDEPENDENCE

- 1. **Political interdependence:** this is a kind of interdependence whereby the countries come to agreement of cooperation for political or diplomatic purpose. It is done mostly for seeking peace and harmony. E.g. NATO, ACP
- 2. **Social interdependence:** this is when the accomplishment of each individual's goals is affected by the actions of others.
- 3. **Economic interdependence:** this is a kind of interdependence whereby the countries come to agreement of cooperation for economic purpose. It is simply economic integration.
- 4. Pooled interdependence: this is where each unit or person performs its own separate functions without interacting with other person, although he/it contributes to the success of the whole enterprise.

#### **UNITY**

Unity can be explained as togetherness of people in order to achieve common perfect objectives. Or you can say unity I a situation when many people join together to do a much bigger work and collectively put forth their energy to achieve that.

The followings can be generally considered as uniting factors in different societies:

- ➤ When they have the same language
- When there are the same political and administrative systems
- ➤ When they share the same myths, legends and moral values
- > When they share the same nation

#### IMPORTANCE OF UNITY

- Unity promotes peace and stability
- > Unity helps in economic development of a given society
- Unity promotes good relationship
- Unity promotes good leadership
- United people or country is respected in face of others
- Unity can help the citizens of a given society to fight against an enemy

#### PERSONAL IDENTITY AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

**Personal identity:** refers to the distinct personality of an individual regarded as a persisting entity. **National identity:** is the sense of belonging to one state or nation. For example in Rwanda we can say that it is Ubunyarwanda.

As Personal identity can be referred to as oneness, we have to recognize ourselves but also by recognizing our country and feel proud of. This is a part of national identity.

#### **PATRIOTISM**

Patriotism can be briefly explained as the feeling of loving your country more than any others and being proud of it. Or, the love and devotion for one's motherland (country) a person who loves his/her country is called patriot. Here below there are some of the Characteristics of Patriots:

- ❖ A patriot respects national values and symbols
- A patriot participate in development of his country
- ❖ A patriot shows allegiance to his nation
- ❖ A true patriot protects the national heritage
- ❖ A true patriot maintain peace and unity in his country
- It is a mark for a patriot to fight against any wrong and insecurity for his country
- Patriots respect and protect public properties
- Patriots never favor injustice
- After all, a true patriot is ready to sacrifice his life for the sake of general interests.
- ❖ A patriot respects other people's rights

#### **UNITY IN DIVERSITY**

Unity in diversity can be referred as oneness or unity even after various differences of cultural, social, physical, linguistic, religious, political, ideological, or psychological.

#### Forms of unity in diversity in Rwanda

- a. Religious diversity: existence of different religious sects in Rwanda in never shaking the unity of the residents.
- b. Political diversity: in Rwanda there are different political parties like RPF, PSD, PDI, PL, DGPR, etc but all Rwandans remain united.
- c. Region diversity: Rwandans are living in different areas but no matter how separate they are, they remain united.
- d. Educational diversity: regardless to the level of education to an individual, Rwandans have pledged to remain united.
- e. Economic diversity: in Rwanda we have different economic activities which bring the people into different economic categories (levels) as per the ranking of UBUDEHE but this is not shaking our unity.
- f. Cultural diversity: there are different sub cultures in Rwanda but we remain united regardless to that culture differentiation.
- g. Clan diversity: traditional in Rwanda there were clans which still exist and the Rwandans belong to different clans but unity is still there.

h. Nationality diversity: Rwanda is inhabited by the people with different nationalities but Rwandans are welcoming those foreigners freely and warmly and while together they are all united.

#### IMPORTANCE OF UNITY IN DIVERSITY IN RWANDA

- It makes communication effective even in bad situation
- It helps in enhancing esprit de corps, relationships, teamwork among people thus improve performance quality of work, productivity and lifestyle.
- It keeps people away from social problems and help to manage conflicts easily.
- It gives rise the habit of national integration among people of the country even after being diverse in various ways.
- It improves healthy human relations and protects equal human rights for all.
- It has promoted tourism which has had a very big contribution to the country. People from other countries are coming to Rwanda to see their culture, for example, the diverse traditional dances.

#### **UNIT 15: SOCIAL COHESION**

As it is c	clear in this word social cohesion there are two linked words namely social and cohesion.
	Social means something related to the society.
	Cohesion means the state of working together
Social co	ohesion refers to how members of the society co-exist in peace. Or Social cohesion is the set of
characte	ristics that keep a group able to function as a unit.
Kearns	and Forrest (2000), for instance, argue that a society is cohesive if it has the following five
attributes	s:
	Common values and a lively civic culture;
	Absence of social disorder and the presence of social control mechanisms;
	The presence of social strategies to reduce wealth disparities;
	Social capital, which encompasses social networks and civic participation;
	Territorial belonging and a shared identity.

#### **Factors influencing social cohesion**

- **Age margin:** the people in the same generation use to co-exist in peace because they share almost the same background and they do not quarrel for age difference or superiority and inferiority complex.
- Social economic status: the people with the same social economic status like the same level of income tend to live in peace with a strengthened cohesion.
- **Time:** It is quite natural that the more time people spend with one another, the more they will get to know each other and more tendency there will be to get closer to each other, thus, strengthening the degree of cohesiveness.

- Education: by strengthening education you are empowering social cohesion as sometimes education comprises topics like patriotism, unity, peace, etc.
- **History:** when the people share the same history it is easy to understand each other than others who have different historical backgrounds.
- Previous Successes and Shared Goals: When a group achieves a meaningful goal, the cohesiveness of the group increases because the success is shared by all the members and each one feels responsible for the achievement.
- **Government regulations:** by the intervention of government can implement some activities to promote social cohesion for example in Rwanda we have ITORERO.
- Geographical togetherness: the people in the same geographical area are fortunate or well off to get coherent than those who are not living together.
- **Political views:** The societies with the same political views especially in the same political parties tend to get united and coherent.
- Similarities of Attitudes and Values: We enjoy the company of people who hold similar opinions, morals, beliefs and code of conduct, because the person who shares the same opinions as we do provide us with a kind of social validation for our beliefs. He provides us with a feeling that we are right. If someone disagrees with us, this might make us scared that we are wrong.
- Size of the Group: When the group is small, its members have constant face to face contacts. Thus, there will be high degree of interaction and communication with each other. In large groups, the possibility of interaction among members is less.
  - As group size increases, it becomes more difficult to get the group to agree on common goals and activities and expression of disagreement and dissatisfaction increases.

#### CHALLENGES TO SOCIAL COHESION

- **Age difference:** the people with different ages are likely to get less coherent.
- Stigma: some individuals in given society can face different types of stigma like physical challenges or misfortunes. For example the people who are HIV positive or genocidaires feel disgraced in the society which hinders their integration in society hence reduces the society cohesiveness.
- **Discrimination:** any kind of discrimination in the society reduces the rate of cohesiveness. Be based on religion, region, education, economy, race, nationality or anything else, when it is welcomed in a given society I chases away cohesion.

- \* Income levels: the society with big economic imbalance is likely to be less cohesive as the poor will not easily interact with the rich who have widely surpassed them.
- Prejudice: this is an adverse judgment or opinion formed beforehand without good justification. If this is dominant in a given society, the level of cohesiveness is reduced.
- Conflict: this threatens cohesion, especially when it increases in frequency, duration and intensity. Conflict over foreigners' disregard of local norms and lack of cultural awareness and sensitivity are emotive and difficult.

### UNIT16. HINDRANCES OF DIGNITY AND SELF RELIANCE IN RWANDAN **SOCIETY**

- **Hindrance:** Something that interferes with (or delays) action or progress.
- **Dignity:** The quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.
- **Self-reliance:** Personal independence **or** the state of being independent in both socio-economic and political aspect.

#### TYPES OF HINDRANCES TO DIGNITY AND SELF- RELIANCE

Generally there exist three categories of these hindrances namely; **political hindrance**, **social** 

#### hindrance and economic hindrance.

- Political hindrances: in this category we can say like the effects of 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, international interference of some countries in leadership of Rwanda, instabilities in neighboring countries.
- Social hindrances: sometimes the culture of Rwandans has hindered the dignity and self reliance as for the case of health and sexuality education, another hindrance is that there still an increased number of illiterate in Rwanda. Again in Rwanda we have got a hindrance of social differentiation based on education, economic activities.
- **Economic hindrances**: Rwanda has faced many challenges in her economic development especially due to lack of natural resources, poor infrastructures, lack of committed investors, lack of market, low level of production and beyond all comes her landlockedness.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DIGNITY AND SELF RELIANCE IN RWANDAN SOCIETY

- First of all dignity and self reliance in Rwanda have won Rwandans international respect.
- **b.** This one has encouraged Rwanda to use her resources by maximum without waiting for foreign help.
- There have been a spread of home grown solutions among Rwandans
- **d.** It has acted as a uniting factor that brings Rwandans together to achieve common objectives
- It has promoted the spirit of patriotism among many Rwandans especially through relying on made in Rwanda products.

- **f.** Rwanda is able to plan and implement her budget without the interference of international tied aids.
- **g.** Through the Agaciro Development Fund, Rwanda is forearmed to reflect to any case of budget deficit or any other emergency like disasters.

Once H.E Paul Kagame said "there is no dignity in being dependent on outsiders and the poor want to think of themselves as a dignified poor"

## IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RESPECT TO RWANDAN ASPIRATION

- International cooperation leads to high competition in Rwandan industries which improves her output.
- > It leads to political cooperation and mutual understanding between Rwanda and other countries
- ➤ It widens the market of Rwandan products
- > It increases the bargaining power of Rwanda in international markets.
- It enables Rwanda to share some common services and infrastructures like road projects, telecommunication and air services.
- It increases job opportunities because of increased labor.
- It increases investment level in Rwanda as many investors are queuing towards this country of thousand hills.
- > It leads to invention and innovation as it increases the spirit of international competition

#### ACTIVITIES FOR PROMOTION OF DIGNITY AND SELF RELIANCE

- 1. Rwanda has initiated Agaciro development fund which role is to help in the case of emergency. The money in this fund is contributed willingly by Rwandans and other institutions in Rwanda. Currently is worth about 4 Billions.
- 2. Tax reforms were made to increase domestic revenue by removing tax exemptions in order to promote local production
- 3. Rwanda has promoted different sectors of economy like tourism, trade, handcraft, etc
- **4.** There is a promotion of ICT based society whereby doing so, in Rwandan schools there is a programme of OLPC (ONE LAPTOP PER CHILD) so as to let the children be familiar with ICT while still very young
- 5. More vocational training centers and technical courses at the elevel on university were established in Rwanda so as to solve the problem of unemployment and remove the culture of white collar jobs or job seeking and enhance the spirit of job creating.

- **6.** Rwanda has smoothed her investment ground whereby the investors are facilitated to get the required documents especially via online.
- 7. There is a proper land tenure program which encourages crop intensification program and yields to maximum utilization of resources.
- 8. Rwanda has put in place many Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) so as to facilitate the local people to access loans and promote investment.
- 9. Rwanda has changed the education structure from the knowledge based to the competence based curriculum in order to nurture the students with practical skills in their daily life which contribute to the social economic development.
- **10.** Rwanda has raised the solutions concerning health by initiating the local health insurance named Community Based Health Insurance as to promote mutual support in health services.
- 11. Different awards are being given to young entrepreneurs who show some innovation and this has boosted the entrepreneurial level of Rwanda.
- **12.** The programs like **Girinka munyarwanda**; Ubudehe, VUP, etc are contributing to the promotion dignity and self reliance in Rwanda.

#### CHALLENGES TO DIGNITY AND SELF RELIANCE

- There is a challenge of lack of capital to exploit the available resources
- \* There is low level of technology which reduces the level of production
- Another challenge is limited market mostly due to low purchasing power of Rwandans.
- In Rwanda there are some leaders who are corrupt
- Geographical position of Rwanda as a landlocked country has became a challenge to trade.
- There is poor infrastructural development in Rwanda
- Limited entrepreneurial skills
- The problem of political instabilities in neighboring countries
- Mindset of some Rwandans who still think that the reliable commodities are those from abroad
- Sometimes there is a challenge of climate change which discourages agriculture yet the high number of Rwandans lies in agriculture sector.
- ❖ The effects of the 1994 genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda
- There is another challenge of brain drain whereby most of highly educated people tend to go to search for jobs abroad.

#### UNIT 17: CONCEPT OF DISABILITY AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

**Disability** refers to the condition of being unable to perform a certain work as a consequence of physical or mental unfitness.

#### 17.1. Causes of disability

**Genetic causes:** abnormalities in genes and genetic inheritance can cause intellectual disability in children. E.g. Down syndrome.

War Family disputes

Accidents Poor immunization schedule

Drugs Human activities

Lifestyle Bacterial and viral infections

Illness

Question: Discuss how the above causes lead to disability.

#### **EFFECTS OF DISABILITY**

- a) Disabled people are mostly discriminated and got desperate
- b) Personally, some disabled people feel inferior in the society which reduces their contribution to perform some activities.
- c) Physical disability can lead to poverty for the disabled who are mostly unable to work actively.
- **d)** Severe Disability can lead to death especially due to helplessness like in the case of disasters like fire break.
- e) Some disabled people are sometimes not allowed to get job opportunities even if they can be highly educated
- f) Some disabilities can lead to lead to permanent hospitalization
- g) Some disabled people are financially discriminated for instance some are no allowed to access the loans from banks
- h) Some disabled children in different societies are denied right to study
- i) It is a burden to the government which is supposed to offer supports to these disabled person
- j) Some families feel ashamed of having someone with disabilities especially when it is mental disability.
- **k)** The physically disabled person may not be able to move without mobility aids like wheel chairs.
- 1) Disability can increase the number of beggars and general increase in dependence ratio

#### MEASURES TO PREVENT DISABILITY

Question: Explain how the following measures can be used to prevent and lessen the effects of disability.

- > Sport
- Proper hygiene
- Early and timed vaccination and immunization
- Safety measures during mining or driving

- Sensitization
- Seeking help
- > Improving on the feeding habits
- Avoid family conflicts
- > Seeking timely medication
- Avoid taking drugs

#### **UNIT18. FAMILY AND PERSONAL VALUES**

#### Conflicts and misunderstanding between parents and children

**Conflicts** refer to an open clash between two opposing groups (or individuals). Therefore we are going to cover the clash between the parents and children in our families.

#### Causes of parent-children conflicts in Rwanda

- Sometimes the parents are not rewarding and reinforcing their children when they perform well at the schools and it brings conflicts between them
- Some parents have become more drunkards which reduces their communication with children and hence conflicts
- Some parents are nowadays committing adultery and when the children come to know, they reduce respect to that parent and hence conflicts and misunderstanding
- Low level of economy in the family leads to the failure of some parents to satisfy the needs of children hence, conflicts
- Divorce and separation make children blame their parents for not being able to resolve their conflicts and create conflicts between the children and their parents
- Lack of strong family dialogues
- Conflicts between children and parents are sometimes due to the misbehavior of the children especially adolescents.
- Conflicts sometimes are due to culture issues like dressing style, make up, etc
- Some parents do not involve their children while making decision concerning them.

- Some parents tend to choose the friend for their children and when the children refuse, it brings conflicts between the two.
- There is also dictatorship of some parents to their children. When children need to overcome such dictatorship, it brings conflicts.
- Some children are using alcohol or other drugs which cause them to misbehave and lead to conflicts between them and their parents.
- Some children think that they are too busy to spend any time helping in the house. This brings conflicts in the family

## IMPORTANCE OF PARENTS-CHILD DIALOGUES ABOUT THEIR DIFFERENCES AND DEVELOPING RESPECT FOR EACH OTHER'S RIGHTS TO HAVE DIFFERENT VALUES

- ➤ It brings good relationship between parents and children
- > It gives chance to the parents to witness how their children grow especially the adolescents
- It is the best way of preventing conflicts and misunderstanding in the family
- Dialogues create trust, confidence and self-esteem in the two parties to always do things after they have mutual agreement
- ➤ Through dialogues, the children learn to make right choice in life as they are taught by their parents about right and wrong.
- > During the dialogues the parents can help their children in career guidance.
- Dialogues can improve the performance of the children to the school because while talking the parents can discover the weakness of their children and then provide a help.
- It removes the wall between the parents and children and strengthens the friendship in the family which overshadows the negative contribution of peer pressure in the children.
- Dialogues can help the children to feel proud of the economic level of their parents and sometimes teaches them to work hard so as to step out of poverty.
- ➤ Dialogues in the family can help the parents to direct their children in good entertainment activities.
- > Dialogues in the family can prevent the children from drug abuse, sexual abuse, etc
- These dialogues strongly contribute to the family economic development as after dialogues the family members get committed to working together.