



STUDYSPHERE EXAMINATION BOARD

"YOUR PARTNERS IN ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE"

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HISTORY & POLITICAL EDUCATION

BOOK TWO

YOUR PARTNERS IN ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE



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THEME: COLONISATION AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

Chapter 01: The Colonial Administrative system in East Africa

Key words

Collaboration

Colonialism

Colony

Direct Rule

Indirect Rule

Protectorate

Resistance

Rule

Colonial administrative system refers to the system that was employed by the European colonizers to impose their imperial rule on East Africans.

Two methods were used by the Europeans.

- i. Indirect rule used by the British in Uganda and Kenya and later in Tanganyika in 1919.
- ii. Direct rule used by the Germans in Tanganyika (G.E.A) up to 1918.

Ask your neighbor the following questions:

- (a) How are school rules and regulations formulated in your school?
- (b) How are school prefects selected in your school?



- (c) Under what circumstances may a head teacher implement school rules and regulations on behalf of the school administration directly by him/her?
- (d) What is the importance of using prefects to implement school rules and regulations on behalf of the school administration?
- (e) What problems do school prefects meet in exercising their power?

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INDIRECT RULE

This was a system of colonial administration that used indigenous (traditional) rulers and institutions to govern their territory.

The indigenous rulers included the kings, chiefs and paramount chiefs while the indigenous institutions included kingdoms, chiefdoms, counties etc.

British colonial masters would pass on orders or laws to the natives or traditional ruler for implementation.

The system was mainly used by British after 1900. The designer of the policy was Captain Fredrick Lugard, he even wrote a book to explain how the policy would work known as “The Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa” published in 1922.

The British administrators would pass on orders to the traditional rulers who in turn would pass on the same orders to their subjects.

In other words, conquered kings and chiefs were used to administer the conquered masses but under the direction of the British administration.

Under this system, traditional rulers were left with some powers like collecting taxes, presiding over local courts (using traditional laws) and the British only came in, in case of resistance.

This system only worked in centralized kingdoms in which acceptable rulers within traditional authority existed e.g in Buganda Ankole and Toro.

Indirect rule was shrewd and ambitious in that African collaborators extended colonial rule and such collaborators included; Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa, James Miti, Nuwa, Mbaguta, Laibon Lenana of Masai etc.

The system totally fooled Africans to the extent that they completely forgot that their independence was being eroded.

It shielded the British administrators against any threats and resistance from the Africans i.e in case of blame, it was the African chiefs to be blamed and not the whites.

It perpetuated class among the people that is the ruling class and agents.

The system was basically built on divide and rule principle.



WHY THE BRITISH USED INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA/EAST AFRICA.

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- The system was found socially, economically and politically convenient to the British especially when compared to direct rule policy.
- The system depended on the use of traditional rulers who were centres of power in their areas of rule, thus they could easily be accepted.
- Buganda kingdom had a centralised system of administration which suited indirect rule.
- At the same time the rulers used to get education in administration right from childhood therefore the British knew that the rulers could be effective in exercising their duties.
- The British feared immediate negative response from the Africans if direct rule was to be used. Therefore they decided to use local rulers. They also feared that direct rule would lead to wide spread resistance.
- They wanted to use the local rulers to act as shock absorbers. In the event of people rebelling against unpopular policies introduced by the British, the people to suffer would be the rulers and not the British.
- The policy allowed local rulers to exercise some degree of authority; therefore the people would not feel the burden of the white man who was actually in control.
- The British also realized that the policy would maximize efficiency since the local chiefs were working to the best of their abilities so that they would be left in power.
- Furthermore, the British believed that the local rulers understood their people better because they lived with them i.e. (knew their way of life) hence knew how to introduce law and policies at ease.
- Indirect rule would also minimize the communication problems (Language barrier), information would flow much easier to the people since local languages would be used by the local rulers compared to the use of English.
- In direct rule promoted the British policy of divide and rule, in that he kept people disunited in their tribal boundaries such that they would not come together to fight the British.
- The British also claimed that they were trying to prepare the Africans for the time when they would govern themselves after independence thus leaving them in position of responsibility.
- The system was also used because of inadequate manpower. The young British administration did not have enough skilled labour which was necessary if direct rule was to be used.
- The British admired the Kiganda mode of administration (centralized administration). Indirect rule therefore worked very well in Buganda and the British decided to use it in other regions of the protectorate.
- The system was used because it had been used successfully elsewhere e.g. Northern Nigeria



- The system was also cheap since chiefs and kings were not paid much compared to the pay that would be given to the British officials.
- It was intended to make the British look unique i.e. their rivals (Germans) had used direct rule and the French had used assimilation.
- The also believed that the system would enable the exploit Ugandan resources effectively through the local leaders.
- The British also believed that local / traditional rulers were respected and obeyed in their societies by their subjects and using them was paramount eg Baganda highly respected their Kabaka.

APPLICATION OF INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA (How indirect rule was applied)

British Parliament



Colonial Secretary

- Based in London
- Incharge of colonial affairs
- took orders from the British Government



Governor

- Based in Entebbe.
- Incharge of a colony (Uganda).
- Took Orders from the Colonial Secretary.)



Provincial Commissioner

- They were six.
- Incharge of provinces and took orders from the Governor.



District Commissioners

- Incharge of Districts
- Worked under close supervision and took orders from the Provincial Commissioner.



County Chiefs (African involvement starts)

- Incharge of counties.
- Took orders from the District Commissioner.



- These were Africans.

Sub-county chiefs

- Incharge of sub-counties.
- Took orders from the County Chiefs.

Parish Chiefs

- Incharge of Parishes.
- Took orders from the sub-county chiefs.

Sub-Parish chiefs

- Incharge of the sub-parishes.
- Took orders from the Parish Chief.

Village Headmen

- Incharge of the villages.
- Took orders from the sub-parish chief.
- Passed orders to the common man
- ❖ Indirect rule was more successful in societies like Buganda which were centralized and where the local rulers were reserved as long as they cooperated with the British.
- ❖ African leaders were the main actors who got policies from the British and passed them over to the minor chiefs who in turn passed them over to the people. This was mainly the case in Buganda.
- ❖ Indirect rule worked in such a way that at the top was a colonial secretary based in London. He was in charge of colonial affairs and answerable to the British parliament.
- ❖ Below the colonial secretary were the governors heading the colonial administration at a colony level. In Uganda's case, Entebbe was the headquarter. These were obviously whites and were answerable to the colonial secretary.
- ❖ Below the governors were the provincial commissioners heading every province. In Uganda there were six provinces and the commissioners were answerable to the governor.
- ❖ Below the provincial commissioners, were the district commissioners heading every district. These took orders from the provincial commissioners and worked under very close supervision
- ❖ For easy administration, the districts were further divided into counties each under a county chief. These were Africans and took orders from the district commissioners.



- ❖ Counties were further subdivided into sub counties and these were ruled by Africans and answerable to the county chiefs.
- ❖ Sub counties were divided into smaller units called parishes under parish chiefs and were answerable to the county chiefs.
- ❖ Parishes were subdivided into sub parishes under sub parish chiefs and these took orders from parish chiefs.
- ❖ Below the sub parish chiefs were the village headsmen heading every village .These got orders from sub parish chiefs and would pass them over to the common man.
- ❖ Therefore all these chiefs from the village headsmen up to the governor formed a chain of command.
- ❖ Indirect rule worked at the local level from the district up to the village level. All these positions were reserved for Africans.
- ❖ Indirect rule was based on the assumption that every area was like Buganda which had a centralized system of administration. Thus it failed in decentralized areas.
- ❖ In other areas, however like in Ankole and Toro where similar agreements were signed in 1901, the foundation of the traditional institutions and kingship were weak although indirect rule was used.
- ❖ In Toro, indirect rule was not all that a success. This was because the colonial government had failed to give the chiefs mailo land as promised in the 1901 Toro agreement. Moreover some Batooro had refused to recognize Kasagama as their leader.
- ❖ In Ankole, some Bairu were used by the British to rule the Bahima.
- ❖ In Eastern Uganda, Semei Kakungulu, a British loyalist was used to administer the area on their behalf. He divided the area into counties and created an administrative structure, modeled in the kiganda way.
- ❖ The story was not different in kigezi where Yoana Sebalijja was required to get rid of the traditional institutions in the area and create a kiganda structure.
- ❖ In the north where there were no organized governments, the British created their own chiefs and council of elders e.g Amet who had no hereditary claims to power was made a chief or Rwot.
- ❖ In Bunyoro the British appointed Baganda agents like James Miti to administer Bunyoro on their behalf. However this was seriously resisted in the Nyangire revolt of 1907 and Miti and his colleagues were expelled from Bunyoro and took refuge in the district headquarters at Hoima.
- ❖ Local chiefs and council leaders were supposed to keep law and order, collect taxes, preside over local courts, mobilize people over public work, and maintain schools and dispensaries.
- ❖ The whites only came in as advisors or supervision in case of resistance.
- ❖ Justice was to be implemented by the local chiefs but cases involving the whites were handled by the colonial government.



- ❖ Humiliating and dehumanising punishments were enforced on big headed chiefs eg Rwot Awich of Payera.
- ❖ African chiefs were given salaries and wages as a way of winning their loyalty.
- ❖ The British government in London made the laws on which Africans were to be administered.
- ❖ There was the central government council based in Entebbe. Its duty was to advise the governor and similar councils were also established in every district.
- ❖ The local council was financially weak and depended on hand outs from the central government
- ❖ The British government also established administration posts and built roads and railway lines to effect indirect rule.
- ❖ After 1930 the powers of local chiefs were reduced as the British officials became many and assumed more powers.

EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE

- Indirect rule reduced the authority of traditional rulers, for example, in Buganda, the king could not act with full authority as before, but instead was a puppet of the British. The king and chiefs only received instructions and implemented them according to the will of the Europeans.
- In other areas outside Buganda, traditional institutions were tampered with and local leaders completely lost power e.g. in Eastern Uganda.
- The policy promoted tribalism since it emphasized traditional institutions, like Kingdoms or chiefdoms and maintaining their boundaries. In each society administration was done on tribal basis and since most agents were got from Buganda, eventually Buganda was hated.
- Indeed, the fact that Baganda agents were used to introduce the system to other areas and these agents were foreigners in such areas and introduced foreign systems further strengthened tribalism. The result was that this denied Ugandans the chance to benefit from other people's culture and instead feared each other.
- This also led to the formation of political parties on tribal basis, thus slowing down the independence struggles.
- The policy promoted resistances especially in areas where traditional leaders were replaced e.g. in Bunyoro in the Nyangire revolt of 1907 as well as other resistances in Acholi, Karamoja, and West Nile. Etc.



- The policy also enabled the British to effectively exploit Uganda's resources since African chiefs executed all the obligations on their behalf without the realization of their subjects i.e. they would force their subjects to grow cash crops etc.
- The policy neglected serious education in Uganda. Africans were only given elementary education to enable them become clerks, secretaries and interpreters to effect the system.

NB This however saved Uganda from being a settler colony since Africans were carrying out their duties well thus there was no need for Europeans.

- The system led to the rise of African Administrators/ leadership skills like Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- Indirect rule also led to improved standards of living i.e. those who worked hard were able to meet their needs.
- The system enabled Africans to acquire administrative skills e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- Indirect rule to some extent created stability which enhanced development compared to other areas where direct rule was used (e.g. Buganda developed more).
- Through indirect rule new taxes were introduced in Uganda e.g. Hut tax, gun tax, poll tax etc.
- Indirect rule also led to the delay in the process of attainment of independence since the chiefs were mindful of their interests than those of the territory.
- It led to the spread of the Kiganda system/ model of administration to other parts of Uganda e.g. in Busoga.
- It also made Buganda develop secessionist tendencies since she formed her only province. She therefore demanded to break away from other provinces. (From the protectorate).
- The system also enabled the British to effectively exploit Ugandan resources i.e. people's tendency to rebel had been killed.

WHY INDIRECT RULE FAILED? /WEAKNESSES/ SETBACKS/DISADVANTAGES OF INDIRECT RULE

- The policy could not be used in decentralized societies where the lines of authority were not well defined. It was difficult to get a single individual to lead the society in a decentralized system. For example the British had made Chief Achia in Karamoja the ruler in order to solve the problem of lack of a single accepted authority. Unfortunately, Chief Achia was killed and the British rule came to an end.
- In most cases, the policy ignored merit and individual talent as a means of promoting one into power and instead put emphasis on traditional ruling families to remain in power.



- Resistances/ rebellions from some regions e.g. in Bunyoro, the people expelled the colonial agents.
- Use of incompetent agents in some regions e.g.
- Personal interest versus administrative obligations. E.g. semei kakungulu who wanted to accumulate wealth and make a name for himself.
- Language barrier because of the many languages spoken in Uganda. The British officials could not use any the local languages as an official language. (Local people didn't also understand English)
- Poor communication network (coordination and communication between Entebbe and other regions was very difficult).
- Inadequate manpower, the British government trained and sent only 40 personnel to help in administration in Uganda.
- Change in attitude of Buganda towards the British administration e.g. in 1955 the Baganda denounced the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- The system also lacked support from the local population in some areas e.g. in kigezi.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BRITISH INDIRECT RULU AND THE CURRENT LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN UGANDA

Personalities

- a) Semei kakungulu
- b) Sir Apollo Kagwa

DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA.

This was the Germany system of colonial administration that was used in Tanganyika.

Direct rule involved the Germans directly in the administration of their colony.

Under this system, the traditional chiefs lost their power and authority to the Akidas and Jumbes who Africans of Asian origin from the coast.

The system was dictatorial and ruthless and hence led to a lot of resentment from the Africans.

WHY THE GERMANS APPLIED DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA.

- The Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively administer Tanganyika.



- They also believed that it was the only way that they could effectively exploit resources within Tanganyika.
- The Germans had used force to take over many parts of Tanganyika and therefore soldiers had to be used so that Africans wouldn't easily revolt.
- The Germans wanted to impose their superior culture over the Africans and this would involve imposing their culture and legal system.
- The Germans were also proud people and therefore used this system to stand high and above Africans.
- The Germans had suffered early revolts and therefore had to bring in the harsh Akidas and Jumbes to tame the Africans.
- In many societies, there were no chiefs and where they existed they were not faithful or powerful enough and therefore the Germans had no one to entrust authority with.
- They enough manpower to run all departments and saw no need to recruit Africans in colonial administration.
- The Germans also feared the expenses of training Africans before they could takeover administration because this could strain their budget.
- The Germans were selfish and didn't want to share the exploited resources with the Africans and that's why they used direct rule.
- The Germans also used direct rule of their inexperience in colonial administration because they had just started acquiring colonies.
- The Germans also feared using indirect rule that was being used by their rivals [British] because this was going to increase rivalry and competition among them.

HOW DIRECT RULE WAS APPLIED IN TANZANIA.

- At top was the Governor who was the head of the colony stationed at Dar –es-Salam and most cases a soldier.
- The Governor had wide powers and authority and was directly answerable to the colonial minister in Berlin [Germany]
- In 1904, there was there was the Governor's council that was set up to advise the Governor.
- For efficient administration, the Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914, they were twenty two.
- Each district was under a district officer called Berzirksamtmann, with a police force and army to to maintain law and order.
- District officers acted as judges and appointed chiefs to preside over courts and administer punishments on their behalf. They were also the highest court of appeal.
- Districts were further divided into counties which were further split into counties and sub counties of 20,000 to 30,000 people.



- Areas that showed hostility to Germany rule, were put under military rule e.g. by 1914, the two districts of Iringa and Mahenge were under military because they were chaotic.
- The governor district officers and members of Governors council were all whites. The whites dominated the top positions and the Africans were left to rule at the lower levels.
- Below the district officers were the Swahiri Arabs called Akidas and below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of the villages.
- Akidas and Jumbes were in charge of tax collection, supervision of cotton schemes and public works. They were also supposed to appoint and dismiss junior and presided over local courts of law.
- Many local chiefs were stripped of their powers and were replaced by Akidas and Jumbes and in areas where no existed, the German just appointed the Akidas in place.
- These turned out to be very harsh and brutal to fellow Africans and in the end, they made German administration unpopular.
- German administration was characterized by mal-administration, cruel methods of tax collection and forced labour on road construction, communal cotton growing.
- Areas that co-operated with the Germans, they were left with their local chiefs e.g. in Usambara after the death of chief Samboja and in Unyanyembe after the death of chief Isike.
- The Germans were arrogant, and isolated themselves from the Africans which caused a lot of rebellions from the Africans e.g. Maji Maji Rebellion.
- This system of administration attracted many Germany settlers who also influenced the colonial government policy against Africans.
- In some areas where the societies were organized, the Germans used some indirect rule and left the Africans to rule e.g. among the Galla.
- German rule came to an end in 1919 when the League of Nations granted Britain authority over Tanganyika because Germany was being punished for causing World War I [1914 18]

EFFECTS OF DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA.

- Many Africans were stripped off their powers and replaced by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- Africans who were co-operative and loyal to the Germans were appointed as Akidas.
- Direct brewed wide spread rebellions as people rose up against the harsh Akidas and Jumbes E.g. Maji Maji revolt. Abushiri revolt and Hehe Rebellion.
- There was rise of African nationalism because many people started organizing themselves into revolutionary movements to struggle for independence.
- Heavy taxation was introduced e.g. hut tax of 3 rupees and taxes were brutally collected as the Germans tried to fully exploit Africans and maximize profits.



- Africans were forced to grow cash crops like cotton which annoyed Africans.
- Africans lost large chunks of land to the German settlers who introduced plantation farming.
- People including chiefs were brutalized and humiliated as they were publically flogged and beaten by the Harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- African cultures and customs were eroded and abused by the Akidas e.g. they always raped women when their husbands were working on cotton farms and they would also enter mosques with dogs.
- Christianity was widely spread as traditional beliefs and islam greatly declined as a result of shrines being burnt and churches widely built German missionaries.
- There was heavy loss of lives and destruction of property as the Germans tried to suppress the many rebellions.
- Africans were forced to work for long hours on European farms and road works where they received little or no pay at all.
- Infrastructures were widely developed in Tanganyika to aid the exploitation of resources e.g. roads and railway lines were built.
- Famine broke out due to the unsettled life of the Africans and the German neglect of growing of food crops in favour of cash crops.
- African traders like the Nyamwezi were driven out of trade by the Germans who became the main trade controllers.
- Western civilization was promoted as a result of many schools that were constructed by the Germans.

Similarities

- In both the governor was answerable to the foreign secretary.
- Governor was on top.
- There was well structured and well organized political system.
- The governor was answerable to the foreign secretary.
- Colonies were divided into political units.
- Top positions were for the whites.
- Serious education was ignored.
- Infrastructural development.
- Exploitation of African resources.
- Forced labour.
- Plantation agriculture.
- Parliament[Legco/ governor's council]
- Law and order.
- Principle of effective occupation was followed.
- The government was in charge of collecting and managing taxes.



Differences between indirect and direct rule.

Indirect rule	Direct rule
Used by Britain	Used by Germany
Used in Uganda and Kenya	Used in Tanganyika
The colonial secretary based in London	The colonial secretary based in Berlin
Popularized by Lord Lugard	Popularized by Dr Carl Peters.
African chiefs were used	Were ignored
Based on the existing kingdoms and chiefdoms	Created their own administrative units
Was based on making the colony self reliant	Exploiting the colony
Limited colonial officers	Many colonial officers
Peaceful	forceful
Many administrative units	Few administrative units
Allowed opposition	Never permitted opposition.
African representation	Limited African representation
African leaders were maintained	Lost their powers
Was friendly	Harsh and hostile
Lower position were maintained for Africans	Lower positions were maintained for Akidas and Jumbes
Used collaborators	No collaborators
Based on local structure	Was an imported system
Legco	Council of governors

CHAPTER 02 THE COLONIAL ECONOMY IN EAST AFRICA**KEY WORDS**

Administration

Agriculture

Colonial economy

Industry

Peasant system

Plantation

Railway

Subsistence

Transition

Transport etc.



By the end of the chapter learners should be able to;

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- a. Understand the economic situations in East Africa before and after the introduction of the colonial economy in East Africa.
- b. Know the features of the colonial economy in East Africa.
- c. Understand the reasons why the colonial administration encouraged both the peasant/subsistence and plantation farming in East Africa.
- d. Understand why industries were established in colonial East Africa.
- e. Know the impact of the development of transport system in colonial East Africa.
- f. Understand the socio-economic and health problems faced by the East Africans during the colonial economy period.
- g. Appreciate the impact of the colonial economy in East Africa.

Meaning of colonial economy

Colonial economy refers to the system of production and consumption which was introduced in the colonies by the colonialists.

This was aimed at fulfilling the economic demands of the colonial masters i.e. be able to get raw materials, market, areas for investment etc.

This economy involved setting up large plantations, communication and transport network, mining Centers, etc.

However, it is important to note that before the introduction of the colonial economy in East Africa, there were economic activities carried out in the different societies.

THE PRE-COLONIAL ECONOMY OF EAST AFRICA

Its sometimes referred to as the natural Economy.

Common activities of this economy included

1. Subsistence farming
 2. Hunting
 3. Fishing
 4. Artisan industry e.g. iron working, pottery, basket waving
 5. Artisan mining like salt mining
 6. Pastoralism
- Add more activities



FEATURES OF PRE-COLONIAL ECONOMY

- The pre-colonial economy was characterized by subsistence production of food for survival not for commercial. At times food produced in excess would be shared with the neighbours.
- It was also communal based economy. Major assets like land were communally owned under the custodianship of their ruler who distributed them.
- It was also characterized by barter trade, goods would be exchanged with goods or services for services. This enabled these communities to get what they did not have.
- It was also characterized by division of labour. Women did the domestic work like.....while men engaged in hunting, fishing, iron working etc.
- These societies also depended largely on their own resources rather than external assistance. They were self-sustaining.
- Some societies practiced raiding as a key economic activity example in Uganda the Karamojong depended on raiding, the Masai, Galla etc.
- The kings and chiefs were the main controller of the major economic activities more especially in centralized societies. For example in Bunyoro, the Omukama controlled the ivory trade.
- In some societies there was class distribution of labour for example among the Bayankole, the Bairu carried out cultivation while the Bahima carried out pastoralism.
- The common /dominant economic activities of these communities included pastoralism, crop cultivation.....etc.
- These communities lacked developed social-economic infrastructures like roads, industries etc. this must have limited their economic progress. However, in some societies like Buganda, there were developed roads which connected to different places from the capital.

ACTIVITY 1

- Identify the advantages of the pre-colonial economy
- Identify the factors that limited development in these communities

THE COLONIAL ECONOMY IN EAST AFRICA.

It is important to note that colonial economy was introduced in East Africa after the industrial revolution in Europe. This is because the industrial revolution led to the rise in the need for raw materials, market, areas for investment and cheap labour.

COMMON ACTIVITIES IN THIS ECONOMY INCLUDED

- Plantation farming



- 2) Mining
- 3) Legitimate trade
- 4) Infrastructure
- 5) Manufacturing industries.

FEATURES OF COLONIAL ECONOMY IN EAST AFRICA

- It was characterized by setting up large plantations of cash crops like..... which were used as raw materials for their home industries.
- These plantations were set up by the white settlers in some countries like Kenya while in some countries like Uganda were setup by the Africans (peasant agriculture).
- Africans were forced to work or labour on those plantations with a little pay and under poor working conditions.
- This economy was also characterized by land grabbing from the Africans. African fertile soils were grabbed and given to the Europeans to setup large plantations and Africans were sent into reserves. This was common in Kenya.
- The colonial economy was also characterized by heavy taxation of the Africans. Taxes were introduced as an incentive for African to work on top of rising enough income for colonial administration.
- Colonial economy was also completely industrialized in East Africa, this was largely because they wanted East Africa to provide raw material and markets for their finished commodities.
- Colonial masters established processing industries like cotton ginneries which were set up to reduce on the bulkiness of the raw materials.
- This economy was also characterized by the monetary system i.e. use of currency which replaced barter trade. This aimed at enabling Africans buy European goods meaningfully and also ease the introduction of wages and taxes.
- Construction of modern transport and communication line like railway lines more especially in areas with abundant resources for example..... These lines eased the transportation of raw materials and goods. Areas that had nothing to offer the white man were left out for example.....
- Establishment of social services like schools, health centers was also another feature of the colonial economy. The schools were meant to provide Africans with elementary skills like messengers to easily work with the white man. While health centers were to reduce on the white man's burden of diseases.
- There was also development of the mining sector. This was developed because Europeans wanted minerals like gold, copper,
- This economy was also characterized by development of import and export sector. The major exports were the raw materials grown by the Africans and settlers while the



imports were the finished commodities from the raw materials that were expensively sold to the Africans.

COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW THAT HAS RAW MATERIALS TAKEN AND FINISHED GOODS BROUGHT BACK

Raw material produced by the Africa	Goods brought back by the Europeans
Cotton	
Tobacco	
Pyrethrum	
Coffee	
Tea	
Sisal	
Wheat	

PEASANT AGRICULTURE AND PLANTATION FARMING

Peasant agriculture was where small-scale farmers were allowed to grow cash crops in their land alongside their food crops using family labour and simple technology.

It was mainly practiced by the Africans.

It involved the growing of crops like coffee, cotton, cocoa etc.

This was common in Uganda where the British government discouraged settler settlement.

In Tanganyika, the natives were forced to setup farms for cash crops more especially cotton under what was called the compulsory cotton scheme.

However this was rejected by the natives and in 1907 the idea was dropped. When Britain took over the country after world war 1, the system was re-introduced but this time without force.

REASON WHY THE COLONIALISTS ENCOURAGED BOTH PEASANT AND PLANTATION FARMING

Peasant agriculture was encouraged because of the following.

- Some areas in East Africa were densely populated which made it very difficult for the colonialists to get land for plantation farming for example in central Uganda.
- The use of indirect rule more especially in centralized state also led to adoption of peasant farming since African kings were in charge of implementing and supervising.



- Some colonial officials (governors) preferred peasant farming to plantation farming hence encouraged it for example governor Hesketh Bell of Uganda and Donald Cameron of Tanganyika.
- It was also cost effective since it depended on family labor and simple technology compared to plantation farming.
- In some areas, peasant agriculture was adopted because the colonial masters projected shortage of labor supply.
- The nature of climate, areas that had favorable climate colonialists encouraged plantation farming while in those with unfavorable climate peasant farming was promoted.
- The nature of soils also determined the type of colonial agriculture i.e. areas with poor/infertile soils peasant farming was encouraged.
- The nature of crops to be grown
- In Tanganyika, peasant farming was encouraged because the British were just ruling the territory on behalf of the League of Nations hence couldn't setup long term investment.
- In some areas, Africans were already practicing cultivation hence could easily adopt cash crop growing.

ACTIVITY 1

Identify some of the features of pre-colonial economies that still exist in East Africa today/our communities today

In class, discuss the "motion pre-colonial economy was better than today's economy"

PLANTATION AGRICULTURE/FARMING

It's sometimes referred to as settler farming.

Plantation farming referred to the production of crops on a large scale for sale and employing a number of unskilled labourers.

They were large plantations with single crop and they were owned by the colonialists.

It was large scale cultivation of crops by mainly the settlers in order to meet the interests of the colonialist.

It was mainly practiced by the white settlers in Kenya (in the Kenyan highlands).

Plantation agriculture involved the cultivation of cash crops like tea, coffee, cotton, pyrethrum, sisal etc.

ACTIVITY

- a) In groups, identify and discuss the characteristics/features of plantation agriculture/farming (**leave space of one page**)



- b) Identify the differences between the colonial economy and current economy of Uganda.
(leave space of one page)
- c) What were the benefits of the colonial economy to the Africans?
- d) How did the colonial economy change the East African states?
- e) Explain the possible factors that favoured the colonial economy in East Africa.

CASH CROPS THAT WERE DEVELOPED IN UGANDA

- In 1904 cotton growing was introduced and encouraged in Buganda, Bunyoro, and Busoga etc. by Kenneth Borup.
- Coffee was another crop developed in Uganda more especially in the central region.
- Tea was another crop developed and grown mainly in the central region.
- Tobacco was also development and mainly grown in the Northern parts of Uganda.

CASH CROP DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA

- **Tea;** tea was one of the first cash crops to be introduced in Kenya in 1904. It was first grown in Limuru and in 1925, Indians also set up new plantations in the region.
- **Sisal;** sisal was later introduced in Kenya from Tanzania and first planted near Thika in 1904 and by 1920 it was the second important cash crop in Kenya.
- **Pyrethrum;** it was also another cash crop introduced and it was particularly promoted by lord Delamere. The crop did not do well until pesticides were discovered in 1927.
- By 1935, the crop was doing well in Kenya and today, Kenya is one of the leading producers of pyrethrum.
- **Wheat;** wheat was another crop introduced in Kenya mainly by lord Delamere. Its major problem was a disease called rust and thus lord Delamere began experimenting on the rust resistant type of wheat that could be grown in the area.
- **Coffee;** it was another crop grown in Kenya and it was first introduced in 1889 by the Roman Catholic missionaries but its development was encouraged by lord Delamere.
- Coffee Association was formed in 1906 to encourage the growing of coffee and improve on its market.
- Coffee farms were established near Nairobi in 1910 due to the fact that coffee prices had risen considerably.
- Cotton was another cash crop that was grown in Kenya but it was not successful in the beginning. However in the Nyanza province high quality seeds were introduced to the growers and ginneries were put in place. Market was also found for the products.
- Other crops like sugarcane, rubber and others were also introduced and vegetables like cabbages, carrots, tomatoes, and cape goose berries were also grown.



CROPS THAT WERE DEVELOPED IN TANGANYIKA

The white settler developed various crops i.e. sisal, rubber, coffee, cotton and others.

- Sisal became the territory's second most valuable export.
- Coffee was first grown by the settlers in the Usambara areas in the 1890s but it failed because the plantations were too big and yet the soils were not ripe for the crop.
- However, when the railway was extended to Mosh in 1912, coffee became a success in Kilimanjaro areas grown by the Greek and Italian planters and some Chagga chiefs.
- Rubber was another crop developed by the whites. Rubber plantations were started in Tanganyika in Morogoro district and by 1912 rubber was the most valuable export.

Unfortunately, in 1913, the world price for rubber fell drastically and the crop declined in importance never to recover.

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN COLONIAL EAST AFRICA

Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primary being an agricultural one to one based on the manufactured goods.

It was introduced by the colonialists to process raw materials for export and promote legitimate trade.

It aimed at adding value to the already produced African agricultural products more especially before their export to western world.

A number of industries were established by the colonialists and these included; Kilembe copper mine in Kasese, copper smelting plant in Jinja among others.

Also cotton, coffee, textile and tobacco processing plants were setup allover East Africa.

Consumer industries were also established that specialized in food and beverages.

By 1930 Kenya had more industries than the rest of the East African countries like Uganda.

Kenya mainly produced beer, soap, cigarettes, building materials and canned (tinned) food.

Reasons why processing industries were established in colonial East Africa.

- To add value to the raw materials by reducing quantity and weight in order to make the exportation of raw materials easy.
- Industries were to encourage and keep East African states as producers of raw materials and consumers of European products.



- To create employment opportunities for the white population in East Africa especially in Kenya.
- To ensure efficient exploitation of African resources through the industries established in East Africa.
- To promote trade in East Africa.
- To provide market for their finished goods for African consumption for example clothes, shoes, pesticides among others.
- Etc.

Impact of industrialization in colonial East Africa

- It provided raw materials to the European industries in western world
- It promoted trade in East Africa
- It also promoted massive exploitation of African resources like copper, salt among others.
- It encouraged plantation farming in East Africa. a number of plantations like coffee, cotton, tobacco were setup in East Africa.
- It created employment opportunities for both Africans and Europeans who provided labour.
- It led to the collapse of African local industries like the craft industry.
- Etc.

Problems/challenges faced industrialization in colonial East Africa.

- Limited capital
- Inadequate man power
- Poorly developed infrastructures
- Poor/rudimentary technology
- Unskilled labor supply
- Conservativeness of the Africans
- Poor topography
- Shortage of raw materials to feed the industries
- Etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN THE COLONIAL ECONOMY IN EAST AFRICA.

In order to develop economic activities in East Africa, colonial governments built infrastructures such as roads, railways and harbors.



Roads and railways were built from the coast to the interior of East Africa.

Transport was to connect strategic areas in the colonies and specifically those that had raw materials like minerals and agricultural products.

The railway to Kasere and Arua was to transport copper and cotton and tobacco in west Nile.

Road network system used in colonial East Africa.

In order to ease transportation of agricultural products and minerals, both tarmac and all weather roads were constructed by the colonial government.

In Kenya, the first road was built by William Mackinnon of IBEACo from Mombasa to Kibwezi and it was known as the Mackinnon road.

Later Muranga-Nyeri was constructed and Nakuru road was extended to Eldoret.

Other roads connected Nairobi and Kericho to facilitate tea trading.

In Uganda, sir Hesketh Bell developed a road construction program in Uganda.

During his time in office he constructed many all-weather roads linking important centers of southern Uganda.

By 1914 many bicycles, cars and Lorries had been imported to transport cash crops.

He also completed the first railway line.

The Busoga railway line stretched from Jinja to Kamuli and Kaliro via Namwendwa. This supported the cotton industry that was carried out over a wide range on the shores of Lake Victoria.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

In order the Britain to make her presence in Uganda effective, it was essential a railway began as early as 1892 when the IBEACO inspected and surveyed the possibility of the railway.

This was done by JLR Macdonald. However, during the period of the IBEACO, the line did not take off because the company lacked capital and resources for such a project which was estimated to cost 2 million pounds.

In 1894, when Sir Gerald Portal declared Uganda a British protectorate, the railway became urgent for political and economic reasons.

Unfortunately, the matter was bitterly contested in the British parliament where some even dismissed it as the lunatic line.



However, the decision was later made on the 30th May 1896 the very first line was laid at Mombasa.

The Uganda railway is therefore a railway line that was built from Mombasa at the coast through Kisumu to Kampala and extended to other parts of Uganda.

Construction began on 30 May 1896 and George Whitehouse was the chief engineer and the Indian coolies provided the labour.

The work cost 8 million pounds higher than the 2 million pounds estimated by McDonald of the IBEACO.

Right from the start the railway was called Uganda Railway simply because the British wanted to effectively exploit the economic resources of Uganda and also develop it.

REASONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY/WHY THE UGANDA RAILWAY WAS CONSTRUCTED

The Uganda railway was begun in 1896 by the British from Mombasa and stopped at Kisumu in 1901. Later other lines were also constructed.

A number of factors which are economic, political, social have been put together to explain why the Uganda railway was built. The most outstanding include the following:

- The railway was constructed mainly with the intention of developing Uganda economically and that's why it was called the Uganda railway.
- The need to ease transport; the railway was constructed because the British wanted to make transport in the interior, cheaper, easier and faster.
- The British desire for effective administration; the British built the Uganda railway to enable them effectively administer Uganda as this could enable the transportation of troops and administrators to the interior.
- The railway was constructed to help in the exploitation of resources in the region e.g. minerals and agricultural resources that could be transported using the railway system.
- The railway was also to enable the cheap transportation of goods to and from the interior of East Africa. It would therefore open the interior for trade and commerce and also improve the transport system in general. It would in other words help East Africa to trade with the outside world.
- The line was built to encourage cash crop growing like coffee, cotton and tea. This is why it was extended to only areas of agricultural potential.
- The need to link Uganda to the coast; The British believed that the construction of the railway would help to link Uganda to the coast since it was landlocked.



- The need to improve communication; the railway was built to improve communication between Britain and East Africa and thus ensure proper coordination.
- The idea of the Berlin conference; It had been agreed at Berlin that colonialists were to develop infrastructure in their colonies so as to prove effective occupation. Hence the construction of the Uganda railway was necessary.
- The need to stop slave trade; The railway was to encourage the stopping of slave trade since it would discourage the use of porters and enable the people fighting the trade to get to various places easily.
- The need to promote legitimate trade; the railway was built to provide an alternative to other forms of trade. Britain had undergone the industrial revolution and therefore wanted to sell her goods and at the same time, East Africa was producing raw materials that were needed by the British industry.
- The 1890 Anglo German-Agreement; It is said that after the signing of the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement, the British had no fear of investing their capital in Uganda since the Germans recognized them as the undisputed owners of Uganda and Kenya.
- The need to promote missionary activity; the railway was also built to enable missionary work to continue in East Africa. It was built to be used by missionaries to access the interior and promote Christianity.
- The need to control the source of river Nile; the British who were already in Egypt wished to take control over the source of the Nile, thus there was need to gain access to Uganda through the railway in order to control the Nile.
- The line was also built because the IBEACO had recommended it. It had even surveyed its route, only that it did not have enough funds to construct it.
- It was also intended to make the British East African territory self-reliant and able to pay for its own administration. Indeed, the line would help in raising funds for colonial administration.
- The railway was built to fore stall other powers ie Egyptians and Khartoumers.
- The line was built to provide transport to armies and military personnel.

CHALLENGES/OBSTACLE/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

The construction of the railway faced political, social and economic problems.

The preliminary survey was done in 1892 by Captain JRL McDonald of the IBEACO. However, the construction of the Uganda railway did not take off until 30th May 1896. This was mainly due to the lack of enough capital for the project.

At the beginning, delays in the construction of the line were caused by the Mazrui uprising between 1895 and 1896.



- Limited labour force; there were no workers to build the railway. The kamba were not interested and therefore refused to participate in the construction. Thus the British were faced with inadequate labour supply. The few Africans who offered to work did not go beyond their home areas thus causing labour supply deficiency.
- Lack of skilled technical man power; the Africans who offered to work were unskilled and lacked technical knowledge in the construction therefore they had to bring Indian coolies from India and about 32,000 coolies and 5000 clerical staff were brought in. These however were very expensive.
- Unfortunately, the coolies were weak and unreliable thus causing labour inefficiency.
- Poor climate conditions; the railway constructors were also affected by the climatic conditions where some places were too dry and yet the railway had to pass through such areas like the dry waterless Taru desert.
- In other areas, there was excess rainfall and floods that washed away some lines thus causing delays.
- Long drought and famine; because of the drought, there was famine, starvation thus the British resorted to importation of food especially rice.
- Wild animals e.g. lions also caused many problems at Tsavo where the workers' camps were attacked and destroyed by lions that killed about 28 coolies and a dozen Africans until they were killed by Colonel Patterson.
- Tropical diseases; the workers and Europeans were attacked by various tropical diseases e.g malaria and sleeping sickness e.t.c
- Jiggers and ticks also attacked the workers they did not only lead to irritation but also death.
- Hostile tribes e.g. the Nandi who did not want strangers going through their land thus attacked the workers. They referred to the railway line as an iron snake which could not be allowed to go through their land as it represented European alienation and imperialism.
- Theft, the Nandi stole the railway equipment and telegraph wires and disappeared into the hills to make bracelets, necklaces and rails to make spears.
- The topography and relief caused endless problems; it was difficult to construct the railway through the highlands and the eastern bend of the rift valley which presented engineering problems because of the steep escarpment. Thus this caused delays and increased costs.
- Forests and Swamps: Forests which had to be cleared as well as rivers and swamps which had to be bridged also made the construction of the line difficult.
- There was also shortage of food and water that affected the health of the workers.
- There were also conflicts (wrangles) in the British parliament about the importance of the railway. They found it difficult to release the money because to them, the railway did not have any economic value hence causing delays.



- Poor accommodation; this caused insecurity because they were not sure of their protection from wild animals and harsh weather conditions.
- Inadequate communication and transport; There was inadequate communication and transport leading to delays in the arrival of materials thus causing a slowdown in the construction.
- Limited funds; during construction, funds were not sufficient causing delays and even work coming to a stand still for weeks.
- The line took more money than planned. Eventually by 1901, when construction was completely finished the financial expenses were much higher than the estimates e.g it cost 8 million pounds compared to the 2 million pounds that had been estimated.

IMPACTS/EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT (UGANDA RAILWAY, ROADS AND HABORS) IN COLONIAL EAST AFRICA.

The effects of the Uganda railway were political, economic and social.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- The railway construction led to an increase in trade ie both international and local trade. It thus generated new economic and commercial opportunities.
- The railway led to the immigration of many Europeans and Asians who came in as business men shopkeepers etc. These came to play a dominant role in the economic development of the country.
- The Uganda railway made possible the export of cash crops especially cotton which was taken by the Europeans.
- The railway also led to increased growth of cash crops. This was because of easy transport which encouraged crops like cotton, coffee etc to be grown in large quantities. This made Uganda independent of the imperial grants in aids by 1915.
- The Uganda railway led to the general development of agriculture. Even the peasants picked on agriculture because of the assured market.
- Extension of the railway into Uganda led to the development of road network ie feeder roads. Deeper areas were linked to the railway by such roads.
- The railway led to the commercialization of the economy ie monetary system was introduced like the use of coins and paper money to ease commerce and trade.
- There was also the development of small scale industries in Uganda e.g cotton ginneries, copper smelting industries, coffee processing industries.
- The Uganda railway led to the development of taxes. Import and export duties were put in place and the revenue enabled the British to run their territory and the railway.
- The railway also led to rapid growth of urban centers due to the increased trading and an increase in missionary and settler activities.



- The stations along the railway line developed into prosperous towns e.g. Kisumu, Nairobi, Mombasa, Jinja, Kampala e.t.c
- The railway system played a part in the decision that Uganda's development would be through peasant agriculture.
- The railway line led to the imbalance of development. Areas that were served by the railway developed faster than those that did not have the railway.
- Transport and communication from the interior to the coast was eased and Uganda was therefore opened up for exploitation of natural resources.
- Transportation costs were generally reduced i.e transportation of cotton from Mombasa to Kisumu became quite cheap.

SOCIAL EFFECTS

- As a result of the construction of the railway, transportation inland was made easy, quick and cheaper.
- The railway widened employment opportunities for many people, some were employed as a local motive drivers, station managers, traffic officers while others were employed in the loading and offloading of goods.
- It led to improved standards of living people were able to access the goods that they did not have earlier on.
- The Uganda railway provided Uganda with a link to the coast and the outside world, hence improving communication.
- The construction of the Uganda railway confirmed Kenya as a settler colony. A number of Europeans settlers increased in Kenya thus leading to loss of land by the Africans.
- The railway also facilitated the effective abolition of slave trade and human portorage. It made slaves useless since they were no longer needed to carry commodities.
- An alternative trade i.e legitimate trade which involved the growing of cash crops was introduced.
- It also led to the displacement of many Africans e.g the Nandi were displaced as a result of the railway passing through their land.
- Western civilization was easily spread into the interior i.e there was an increased number of Christian missionaries who brought in education, built schools and hospitals and also spread Christianity.
- It was now easy to transport food to different parts of East Africa where there was shortage especially among the Kamba who had been hit by serious famine between 1898 and 1899 caused by locust invasion, drought and rinderpest.
- Africans acquired new skills as regards to railway construction. They learnt from the railway builders how to build the railway, how to arrange the wagons.
- There was loss of life, those who proved stubborn and refused the railway to pass through their land were killed e.g the Nandi and their leader Orkoiyot Koitalel.



POLITICAL EFFECTS

- The British confirmed their effective colonial administration over Kenya and Uganda hence leading to loss of independence. This was because the transportation of administration and troops became easy.
- In Kenya, the increased number of white settlers and Asian immigrants caused a lot of problems for the British administration as they ended up creating racial conflicts.
- The completion of the railway led to the transfer of the eastern province from Uganda to Kenya since this contained suitable land for white settlement. Thus it led to the re-drawing of political boundaries.
- It led to the transfer of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi which was more central.
- The construction of the line led to nationalists movement (resistance) against Europeans such movements include the Nandi resistance.

Qtn. Explain problems facing transport industry in Uganda.

Suggest solutions to the above problems.

COLONIAL SOCIAL AND HEALTH SYSTEMS.

Before colonial education, Africans had their indigenous education called informal education which was practical. It was given by the elders in the community and it based on sex and age of the learner.

The health system in the pre-colonial East Africa involved the use of herbs to cure various diseases and it was also highly connected to their Religion i.e. African Traditional Religion (ATR).

Educational developments

Before the advent of colonialists, Africans had informal system of education but when colonialists came they introduced formal education championed by the Christian Missionaries.

Formal education is a system of education that involved a well-structured and systematic form of learning.

It was delivered to students by trained teachers, lecturers and tutors. It was classroom based and everything a student learnt was well planned and at the end of the cycle a learner was assessed.

Informal education is a type of education that allows one gain knowledge through several life experience. This knowledge can be obtained through interactions with our parents, elders in the community among others.



It helps one to attain skills of life that are important for survival. It doesn't involve theoretical knowledge of the books.

In Uganda a number of schools were established with the purpose of educating sons of the chiefs since 19th century.

Table showing schools established by Christian missionaries in Uganda.

Year	School	Purpose
1895	Mengo Senior School	To educate sons of chiefs
1902	Namityango College	To teach natives how to read, write and arithmetics.
1905	Gayaza High School	To emphasize discipline and hard work among girls.
1906	King's College, Buddo	To provide education to the sons of chiefs
1906	St. Mary's College, Kisubi	To provide higher education for catholic youth in Buganda kingdom.
1914	Ngora High School	To educate high minded professionals.
1922	Makerere College	To train technical and medical personals
1926	Kampala Technical College and Teacher training schools in Kyambogo, Nkozi and Ndejje.	To prepare students for professional courses

1949	Makerere College became a Higher institution of Learning.	To provide higher education.
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In Kenya, Western/formal education was started by three Germany missionaries i.e. Johann Kraft, Jacob Erhardt and Johannes Rebman.

In 1926 the colonial government built many primary schools and in 1927 the first secondary school was built.

These schools included; Alliance High School

Holy Christ College in Mangu, etc.

Health developments.

The colonialists paid more attention to health for East Africa because it was infested with diseases and pests which affected both Africans and Europeans. These included; small pox, malaria, sleeping sickness, etc.

The development of medical services in East Africa just like the education system was spearheaded by the Christian missionaries.



In 1907, the first hospital was built in Uganda by the CMS i.e. Mengo Hospital. Later more hospitals were setup by different missionary groups e.g. St. Francis Hospital Nsambya, Rubaga hospital etc.

In Kenya, various hospitals were also built such as Kijabe Mission Hospital, St. Mary's Mission Hospital, etc.

A number of medical stores were also established in different areas of Kenya like Lamu, Nairobi, Kisumu, etc.

In Tanzania, Ocean Road Hospital was established

REASONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES/WHY WERE HEALTH FACILITIES BUILT IN COLONIAL EAST AFRICA.

- European administrators and other personnel wanted to be protected from tropical diseases such as malaria, small pox, sleeping sickness which had killed a number of people in East Africa.
- They wanted to expand market for their western medicine like quinine and others.
- Europeans needed African population to be healthy for efficient economic exploitation.
- Europeans wanted to train medical personnel to handle western medicine.
- They wanted to create employment opportunities for their people more especially in Kenya.
- Europeans aimed at destroying the African medication services like the use of herbs.
- Etc.

Impact of colonial health services

- It expanded the market of the western medical industries in Africa because Africans consumed medicine from Europe.
- They maintained the labour power for peasantry settler and mining sector of colonial economy
- Provided employment opportunities to their people in Africa.
- It improved on the health standards of the Africans.
- African herbs were almost replaced by the western medicines.
- It increased depletion of African resources
- It created classes during the colonial period i.e. the white settlers, civil servants and managers got high quality health services while Africans received poor health services.
- Etc.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY THE COLONIALISTS IN EAST AFRICA.



The colonialists faced a lot of challenges during the establishment of the colonial economy. The following were some of the social and health problems they faced;

- Many parents in East Africa were unwilling to take their children to schools established by the Europeans. This was because they doubted the intentions of the colonialists.
- Tropical diseases. The Europeans were attacked by tropical diseases like malaria, small pox, sleeping sickness etc and this worsened man power shortage.
- Wild animals. These animals especially lions at Tsavo National park that claimed lives of the Europeans and this affected their movements.
- Limited labor also was a challenge. This was due to unwillingness of Africans to help them and this slowed down their work.
- Hostile tribes. Some tribes resisted colonial development for example the Nandi, Massai among others.
- Language barrier was a challenge this was because the Europeans did not know the local languages used in East Africa and vice versa.
- Existence of rebellions for example the Maji Maji, Hehe among others which posed insecurity in East Africa hence hindering colonialists from administering East Africa.
- Poor communication and transport due to the existence poor road network which hindered their movement,
- Limited funds to facilitate the construction of more health facilities and education centers in east Africa.
- Etc.

NB. The above points can be used to answer questions about challenges of health facilities in colonial East Africa. And also challenges of education in colonial East Africa.

Impact of colonial economy in East Africa.

The colonial economy impacted East Africa socially, economically and politically both positively and negatively as analyzed below;

- It led to industrialization in East Africa. a number of processing industries were constructed by the Europeans during the colonial East Africa.
- It created employment opportunities for the people in East Africa. A lot of Africans got employed in industries, schools and hospitals as workers and this improved their living conditions.



- It led to developments in education sector this due to the construction of schools in colonial East Africa like Gayaza High school, Namilyango College, King's College Buddo etc.
- It also contributed to the improvements in the health service provision due to the construction of various Hospitals like Mengo hospital, Rubaga Hospital among others.
- It reduced on the levels of illiteracy in East Africa. This was due to the introduction of formal education.
- It led to the improvement in the infrastructures of East African countries due to the construction of roads, railways and harbors.
- It improved on the living standards of the people in East Africa due to provision of education and health services,
- It encouraged the full utilization of East African resources due to the establishment of processing industries.
- It improved on the quality of agricultural outputs produced in East Africa, this was due to the existence of industries that added value on the agricultural outputs.
- It encouraged cash crop growing in East Africa. Crops like cotton, coffee, Tobacco were grown on a large scale in East Africa.
- It improved on trade due to the construction of roads and railways that provided smooth transportation of goods.
- It worsened discrimination in East Africa for example the whites and managers went to different schools and hospitals and also African children went to poor schools and hospitals.
- It also worsened to the exploitation of East African resources by the Europeans like copper, salt and others.
- It resulted into rebellions and resistances in different parts in East Africa for example the Nandi resistance, Maji Maji rebellion and others.
- Many East Africans lost large chunks of land to the colonial government to setup schools, hospitals and industries.
- It also led to the displacement of many Africans e.g the Nandi were displaced as a result of the railway passing through their land.
- Western civilization was easily spread into the interior i.e there was an increased number of Christian missionaries who brought in education, built schools and hospitals and also spread Christianity.
- It also led to development of towns like Kampala, Mombasa, Jinja, among others.



TOPIC 03: WORLD WAR S

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SUB TOPIC: WORLD WAR ONE 1914-1918**KEY WORDS**

War

Allies

Alliance

Triple

Coalition

Conflicts

Learning outcomes

The learners should be able to;

- a) Know the meaning of world war one
- b) Understand the major countries or powers involved in WW1
- c) Know the reason why east African countries were involved in WW1
- d) Understand how the events of WW1 influenced future history of east Africa
- e) Appreciate the impact of world War one in east Africa.

Meaning of WW1,

World war one also known as the First World War was a global conflict that took place from 1914 to 1918 between the triple Entente led by France and triple alliance/ central powers led by Germany.

The war was sparked off by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife Sophie at Sarajevo in Serbia in 1914.

The First World War broke out on 28th July 1914 when Austria- Hungary declared war on Serbia. Soon all Europeans countries found themselves joining this war on the two different sides.

In east Africa the war was brutally fought in the Germany east Africa and later spread portions of Portuguese Mozambique, northern Rhodesia, British East Africa the Uganda protectorate and Belgium Congo. The campaign eventually ended in Germany east Africa in November 1917 when the Germans entered Portuguese Mozambique and continued the campaign living off Portuguese supplies.

Major countries or powers involved in WW1

Table showing the major powers,

Triple entente	Triple alliance/ Central powers
France	Germany
United Kingdom	Austria-Hungary
Russia	Ottoman Empire
Italy	Bulgaria
Japan	
USA	

Causes of World War one

- i. European Nationalism. The intense patriotism and desire for dominance fueled tensions among European powers leading to aggressive competition.
- ii. Militarism. Nations invested heavily in their military capabilities resulting in an arms race and atmosphere of readiness for war.
- iii. Alliance system. There was an alliance i.e. the triple entente and triple alliance, formed between major European powers that escalated the large scale war.
- iv. Imperialism. Rivalries over colonial territories and resources caused tensions, suspicions and mistrust among European powers.
- v. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in 1914 (Sarajevo double murder). This was Austria-Hungarian heir and his death triggered a series of diplomatic crises and ultimatums.
- vi. Collapse of the European diplomacy. The collapse of Otto Von Bismarck left a leadership vacuum since there was no body to initiate peace resolutions among the great powers.
- vii. The Darwin's theory. The theory emphasized the survival for the fittest, as a result the great powers resorted to expansionist policies, arms race and alliance with one another.
- viii. Character of Emperor Kaiser William II. The president of Germany influenced the Austria-Hungary government to declare an ultimatum on Serbia and he also promised support to the Austria-Hungary government.
- ix. The Franco Prussian war of 1871. In this war France lost her two mineralized territories of Alsace and Lorraine.
- x. Role of the press. The mass media in Europe played a great role in exaggerating the information that promoted the arms race and alliance system.

Reasons why east Africa was involved in WWII

The War was caused by issues based in Europe like the arms race, spirit of nationalism, economic imperialism and the murder of the Austria-Hungary prince Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie.



Much as the war begun in Europe, it was inevitable that the overseas colonies of the two sides would be involved directly/indirectly e.g. Tanzania fought on the Germany side while Kenya and Uganda were on the British side.

During WW1 several east African countries participated in the conflict as part of the colonial forces of the European powers.

These countries included British East African present day Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Germany East African which included present day Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

- Even before the war, some Africans were already serving in the colonial armies like the king's African Rifles (KAR). Definitely, the KAR had to fight in the interest of the colonial masters.
- Colonial interests and territorial ambitions of European powers. During this period European countries sought to expand their territories and control strategic territories for military, strategic and economic advantage.
- Control of trade routes and possessions. East Africa was critical region for trade routes and its ports were important for maritime commerce and naval operations.
- Access to resources. East Africa was rich in natural resources including minerals and agricultural products which European nations sought to exploit for economic interest.
- Strategic importance. East Africa's geographical location made it crucial area for controlling and influencing the surrounding areas.
- Alliance and entanglement. WW1 was a global conflict involving complex alliance to an extent that when the war broke out it dragged their colonies into the war as well.
- Military campaigns. Both the allies conducted military campaigns in east Africa to gain territorial advantages and influence and this led to recruitment of east Africans into the war.
- Indigenous involvement. This was where the indigenous people of east Africa were conscripted into the military and violence caused, by the conflict.
- There was a lot of suspicion and mistrust since the German and British colonial were adjacent to each other. Each country was suspicious that the other would soon attack her colonial interest nearby.
- Britain wanted to protect her possessions in India and therefore had to involve the Africans to prevent the Germans from taking over the colony.
- At the same time, the British and Germans wanted to protect their market in East African and therefore had to involve the Africans to help them.
- Some Africans also participated in the war for prestige and adventure. .
- The East Africans were provoked into war because Britain had attacked the Germans base in Tanganyika and this caused the Germans to react by getting GEA to fight back.
- Both countries wanted to ensure that the other was deprived of its sources and supplies and Africans had to be involved to ensure that each side won the war.



Impacts of World War 1 in East Africa.

- Economic disruption. The war disrupted trade and agricultural activities in east Africa affecting region's economy.
- Military campaigns. East Africa became a battle ground for German and British forces leading to intense fighting.
- Social and cultural disruption. The war resulted into social upheavals, displacements and migrations.
- Health issues. The war brought about health challenges in the region including the spread of diseases among troops e.g. the influenza of 1918.
- Legacy of violence. The war left a deep scar on east Africa leading to conflicts and tensions even after the war.
- Colonial shifts. After Germany's defeat the League of Nations granted Britain and Belgium control over Germany territories of Tanganyika and Rwanda.
- Labor exploitation. The war increased the demand for labor in east Africa leading to the forced recruitment of many Africans for various purposes like military services, etc.
- Rise of nationalism. The experience of WWI and the involvement of Africans sparked nationalist sentiments and movements laying ground for future independence.
- Loss of lives. The war resulted in loss of lives among soldiers and civilians in east Africa who had been recruited forcefully into the colonial army.

In conclusion WWI significantly altered the social, political and economic landscape of east Africa.

The key events of WWI that significantly influenced the future history of East Africa.

1. The east African campaign. The war saw a conflict between British and Germany forces in EA which shaped the regions political spectrum and social dynamics.
2. Militarization and forced recruitment. The colonial powers forcefully recruited Africans into the military leading to serious deaths and casualties. This experience had long term consequences on the perception of colonial rule and fueled nationalist sentiments.
3. Resource exploitation. The resource exploitation by the European powers left a great impact on the region's economy and the exploitation continued even after the war.
4. Territorial changes. After Germany's defeat the LON gave Germany east Africa territories to Britain and this solidified colonial control over the region and it influenced its future boundaries.
5. Nationalism and independence movements. The experience of the war fostered nationalistic sentiments and movements which later led to the rise of African nationalism.
6. Economic impact/ economic depression. The war disrupted trade and economic activities in east Africa causing food shortage and economic hardships. This strengthened the call for economic independence and local control over resources.
7. Social changes. Many communities were disrupted when people were uprooted from their homes which influenced future migration patterns and social dynamics in the region.
8. Trade decline. The chaotic situation which the war generated could not allow transaction to take place.



9. The war influenced settlers activities in east Africa. A large number of whites moved to east Africa especially from South Africa and other British colonies.

WORLD WARS AND THEIR IMPACT IN EAST AFRICA

SUB TOPIC: WORLD WAR II IN EAST AFRICA 1939-1945

Key words

Allied

Axis

Invasion

Recruit

Learning outcomes

The learners should be able to;

- Understand the background for the outbreak of WWII
- Understand reasons for east Africa's involvement in WWII
- Know some of the east African personalities who were in WWII
- Appreciate the role of east African states in WWII
- Appreciate the impact of WWII towards the rise of independence in the east African states.

World War II was second war fought by almost all nations of the world, it started in Europe two camps headed by German and Britain.

By 1939 Europe was divided into antagonist camps i.e. Axis camp headed by Germany led by Adolf Hitler and the Allied camp headed by Britain led by Winston Churchill.

Other leaders during this war included;

- 1) Joseph Stalin of Russia
- 2) Franklin D Roosevelt of USA
- 3) Charles De Gaulle of France
- 4) Emperor Hirohito of Japan
- 5) Benito Mussolini of Italy

AXIS POWERS	ALLIED POWRES
Germany	Britain
Italy	France
Hungary	Poland
Romania	Netherlands
Bulgaria ETC	Denmark etc.



Russia	Belgium
And later Japan in 1941	Canada
	China etc.
	And later Russia (in 1941) and USA (in June 1941)

The war began in Europe on September 1st 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany on September 3rd 1939.

The war lasted nearly for six years and resulted in heavy losses for all the countries that were involved.

World War II ended in 1945 with the defeat of the axis powers.

World War II has been recorded in history as the deadliest and bloodiest war to date.

Why East Africa was involved in world war two?

World War II was second war fought by almost all nations of the world, it started in Europe two camps headed by German and Britain and soon East Africa got involved in the war mainly due to strategic and economic reason and the fact that it was still under colonial rule.

- East Africa was under colonial rule of some of the warlords. She was therefore under military delegation to support her colonial master (Britain).
- The Africans had been active in the World War 1 and therefore the Europeans wanted to use the people of East Africa also in World War II.
- The Germans in Tanganyika supported Hitler because they wanted their former colony to be returned to Germany and this necessitated the East African involvement since Britain had to get involved to make sure this did not happen.
- East Africa was located near Somalia, Eritrea & Ethiopia which areas were attacked by Italy which caused tension and suspicion to the British and thus East Africa had to get involved on the British side to protect British East Africa.
- Many more troops were brought to East Africa from Nigeria, South Africa, India & Ghana. This made East Africa to actively get involved in the war because the Commonwealth Countries had shown oneness.
- The British army also showed some weakness & this gave morale to the Italians to join the war. For this reason, the people of East Africa quickly got involved to help their colonial masters to eliminate the Italians.
- Several battalions of the king's African rifles were stationed on the Somalia border while other King African rifles went onto defend Madagascar.
- The German attack on India, threatened the British interests in India & for this reason, many East Africans were recruited to the tune of 30 battalion to defend India, Madagascar & Burma.
- It was also impossible for East Africa to remain neutral in a war that involved her colonial masters.



- The Germans in East Africa had conflicting opinions because their mother country German was fighting on one side and the colonizer on the other side. They wished to support their Hitler while others did not.
- East Africa also contributed large sums of money to the British to support the war.
- Later Japan joined the war on the German side and attacked the British interest in the Far East. This worried the British who wanted to protect the Indian Ocean and their interests in India.
- The King African rifles were then expanded. In fact 30 battalions were sent to go and defend the British interests in Far East. Thousands of Africans went to India, Burma and Madagascar.
- On 8th May 1945, German was utterly defeated and forced to surrender. This marked the end of the war.

MAIN EVENTS OF THE WORLD IN EAST AFRICA/ COURSE OF WORLD WAR IN EAST AFRICA

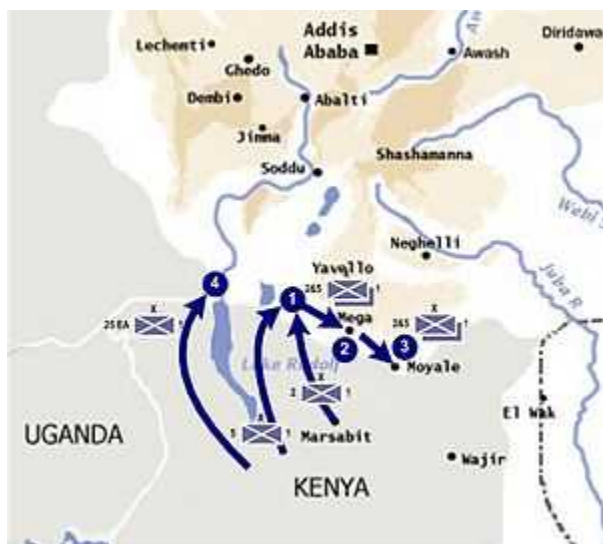
Just like the First World War, the Second World War started as a European / white man's war but ended up engulfing other continents including Africa.

- Many Africans were recruited to serve in colonial armies (British army) both in African and outside Africa more especially in the Middle and Far East.
- World war ii had several battle fields that were fought simultaneously at the same time.
- In East Africa, the battle was known as the East African campaign or the battle of Abyssinia.
- It was mainly fought at the board of Somaliland and Kenya involving Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.
- In Somaliland, they were Italian who belonged to the axis power while in the British were in E ast Africa.
- From 1940-1941, the British forces recruited troops from the British Commonwealth countries to fight against the Italians.
- Many east Africans were recruited in to the kings Africa rifles, which was the British army in east Africa.
- The Italians were in Abyssinia (present day Ethiopia), Eritrea and Somaliland and were fighting southwards to east Africa which was a British territory.
- On 10 June 1940, East Africa Force under Major-General Douglas Dickinson was established for North-East Africa, East Africaand British Central Africa.
- On 13 June 1940, an Italian air raid took place on the RAF (kings Africa rifles) base at Wajir in Kenya and the air war continued until Italian forces were pushed back from Kenya and Sudan
- The remnants of the Italian forces in the region surrendered after the Battle of Gondar in November 1941.
- The East African campaign was the first Allied strategic victory in the war; few Italian forces escaped the region to be used in other campaigns.



- The Italian defeat greatly eased the flow of supplies through the Red Sea to Egypt. Most of the Commonwealth forces were transferred to North Africa.

This battle was fought between June 1940-November 1941



Key

EFFECTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN EAST AFRICA

World War II had political, social and economic effects on the people of East Africa and these were both positive and negative.

POSTIVE EFFECTS

- ❖ The demand for sisal on the international market was increased because it became a dominant item of trade since other agricultural products had become scarce.
- ❖ Japan captured Malaysia and its rubber production fluctuated and therefore Tanganyika was forced to increase rubber production.
- ❖ Africans for the 1st time in Kenya were encouraged to grow cash crops. This was not the case before the Second World War.
- ❖ They also started participating in trade which had been in the hands of Asians.
- ❖ Africans, who got involved in economic activities, became rich and started sponsoring nationalistic movements like the Mau Mau movement.
- ❖ The Second World War sowed the seeds of nationalism which seeds germinated when those who had gone to fight returned. They came back with new ideas and determined to fight colonial rule.
- ❖ There was an increased investment in Africa due to the increased number of whites who came to East Africa.
- ❖ The war led to the development of towns in east Africa due to the increased activities of the whites.
- ❖ There was also an economic boom in east Africa as Africans and whites engaged in trade.



- ❖ The Africans had learnt the weakness of the white man thus rising against them. They realized that the Europeans were not superior since they both suffered and died at battle field.
- ❖ Lack of employment among the ex-soldiers forced them to join the wing of nationalistic movement e.g. General China joined the Mau-Mau movement.
- ❖ On return, ex-soldiers created resettlement problems as many had nowhere to stay. Many wanted to stay in town and have white-collar jobs and on failing to get these jobs, they ended up joining the militant movement like Mau-Mau.
- ❖ People's attitude towards their African chiefs and administration changed. People started to resent them. This was due to the influx of new ideas of democracy, equality and liberty by the ex-soldiers.
- ❖ A body known as the United Nations Organization was formed to ensure peace on the globe in general and East Africa in particular.
- ❖ The war started the process of de-colonization i.e. the United Nations Organization started pressurizing countries like Britain for the independence of the people of East Africa.
- ❖ After the Second World War, Tanganyika became a trusteeship colony of the British under the United Nations provision but it was to govern itself after sometime.
- ❖ The British government directed technical schools and institutions to introduce and produce war equipment.
- ❖ Many Europeans communities began to change their attitude towards the Africans for the better.
- ❖ The war forced the young Africans nationalist like the Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame, Nkrumah, and Namdi Azikiwe to call for the conference in London to challenge the colonial rule.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- ❖ The Germans in Tanganyika were arrested and imprisoned for supporting the return of the Tanganyika to German rule.
- ❖ Trade was disrupted and exports declined. East Africa suffered from external trade deficit.
- ❖ Due to the fact that all manpower was devoted to fighting, there was a decline in food production leading to famine. This led to importation of food
- ❖ Coffee and cotton growing declined. In fact Uganda's cotton and coffee growers had to be helped by the government when price fell too low.
- ❖ Many Africans lost their lives, were wounded and other crippled. It has been correctly pointed out that the people who died in Ethiopia, Somalia and Burma were mainly East Africans.
- ❖ Those who were killed during the war their bodies were never returned nor was any compensation given to their families.
- ❖
- ❖ Many people were forcefully recruited into the king's African rifles army and forced to go and fight in foreign lands like India, Burma etc.



- ❖ The population of men in East Africa greatly decreased because it was the men who were taken and therefore died at the battle fronts.
- ❖ The family system was also disrupted in that men were forced to abandon their families to go the war front. This caused misery and suffering as many of these families did not have support.
- ❖
- ❖ The British officials greatly pulled out of East Africa to go and fight in the war. This later however increased the gap between the Europeans and Africans.
- ❖
- ❖ The ex-soldiers came back and spread some venereal diseases especially STDs like syphilis, gonorrhea etc.
- ❖
- ❖ The Italians who were threatening the British in East Africa were finally defeated and forced out of East Africa
- ❖ Many people were imprisoned and arrested especially those in Tanganyika who tried to challenge the new British administration

Therefore, World War II far reaching political, economic and social effects and it laid a basis for African nationalism in East Africa.

ROLE OF EAST AFRICAN STATES IN WORLD WAR II

All the three East African states participated in world war ii on the side of the British. They played the following roles

- The east African states provided human resource. Its estimated that 250,000 men participated in the war these included those that were already serving in the KAF and those that were forcefully recruited.
- East African countries provided large sums of money/ funds. The British increased the taxes in East Africa to meet the war expenditure.
- East African states also provided food more especially when the war became difficult.
- Some African also served as carriers during the war. The British forcefully recruited young energetic men and took them to carry military hardware.
- At the peak of the war, east African states also provided military hardware. The British instructed all technical schools to start producing military equipment to be used during the war.
- East Africa also supplied raw materials to European war industries during the war these included cotton, rubber sisal etc.
- East African state served as hiding places for the white during the war. This was evidenced by the increasing influx of white settler into Kenya.
- Some east African states served as military base for example at kilindini near Mombasa in Kenya for the allied forces



SOME AFRICAN PERSONALITIES WHO WERE INVOLVED IN WORLD WAR11

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- 1) WARUHIU LTOTE (general China)
- 2) EUSEBIO MBIUKI
- 3) SERGANEANT KAGWA
- 4) MASULUM MUSEKER
- 5) SERGEANT LDI PENGGO

HOW THE WAR AFFECTED THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.

Many east Africans fought in the war and served in the Middle East, Burma, India and Somalia etc. They fought side by side with Europeans, Indians and Arabs.

- The war exposed service men to better conditions, in Europe and Asia. They came back with a changed attitude towards colonialism and many ended forming associations to fight the misery, poverty and suffering that had been inflicted on them by the colonialists.
- The unemployment that resulted from the war forced the ex-service men to join militant groups like the Mau-Mau to fight the colonialists and improve their living conditions. They include people like Christopher Kagwa, Masulum Museker, Eusebio Mbiuki, Idi Pengo and Waruhiu Itote commonly known as general China.
- The myths that the white were naturally stronger than the Africans were cleared. They (ex-service men) had realized that the whites also died at the same rate as Africans and could flee the battle field. This encouraged them to fight for self-independence.
- The British colonial policy was affected. After the war, the British developed closer contacts with Africans and this encouraged the growth of nationalism. Their attitude was that soon Africans would be independent.
- The war enabled Africans to expand their horizons and widen their thinking. They came back with ideals of liberty, human rights and democracy which they had not heard of before. This encouraged them to fight and achieve because of these virtues.
- The war created an economic force that speeded up the need of political power and economic independence. For example in Kenya the kikuyu and the Luo had broken into Asian shops and generated a lot of wealth out of this. This wealth was used to finance nationalistic movements.
- Africans after the war were allowed to participate in politics. Before this, politics had been exclusively for the whites more especially in Kenya. They were now to participate in law making and even have representation in the Legislative council. This encouraged African political activism.
- The formation of the United Nations also encouraged the rise of nationalism. The United Nations was against colonialism and encouraged Africans to demand for self-rule.



- The war encouraged educated Africans like Jomo Kenyatta Dedan Kimathi Tom Mboya, Julius Nyerere, Apollo Milton Obote and others to organize and mobilize the masses to achieve self- rule. Many of them now knew what they wanted and it was quiet easy to demand and struggle for it.
- The war exposed the weakness of the whites this happened when the Africans witnessed the whites dying on battle front and shading blood and this gave them courage to fight for their independence.
- Africans acquired leadership skills during the war and they used these skills to lead liberation movements and in the formation of political parties.
- Africans acquired military skills. For example they learnt to operate the sophiscated modern weapons and when they return to Africa they were in position to hold and operate guns against the colonialists.
- The war exposed the Africans to white democracy for example some of them like Bildad Kagia of Kenya participated in the campaigns between the conservative and labor parties in Britain.
- The war showed the white man's conspiracy where by the Africans were taken to Europe to fight against Germany imperialism but not for the independence of African countries.

CHAPTER 4

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

Key words

Boycotts

Depriving

Independence

Nationalism

Personalities

Political parties

Struggle

Learning outcomes;

Learners should be able;

- a) Understand the reasons for the rise of nationalism in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.



- b) Know the various approaches used by people of east Africa to demand for their independence from colonial rule.
- c) Appreciate the steps taken in the struggle for east African states independence.
- d) Compare the Ugandan struggle for independence and that of east African states.
- e) In this chapter, we are going to look at how Africans /East African countries regained their independence from the white man.
- f) We shall look at the causes, challenges and results of struggle for independence.

Ask yourself the following questions;

1. Has anyone ever taken away your rights
2. Have you ever been forced to leave your home, land or family?
3. Has anyone ever forced you to work for someone
4. Have you ever been restricted from playing your favourite games etc.

If any of the above has ever happened to you, how did you react/what did you do to stop such a situation?

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA

Nationalism means the love for one's country/ a spirit of patriotism. It is the desire by a group of people to achieve political, economic and social independence.

Nationalism emerged in East Africa after world war II between 1945 and 1960 and it was characterized by mass political awareness and formation of political movements.

The major nationalists included; Apollo Milton Obote, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Dedan Kimathi, Odinga Oginga, Tom Mboya etc.

Independence was not something that was achieved overnight.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF NATIONALISM AND IT'S GROWTH (factors that led to growth of nationalism)

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA

- World War II led to the rise of nationalism in East Africa because it encouraged Africans to form nationalistic movements like Mau-Mau in Kenya.
- The high levels of unemployment and poverty made Africans form mass political movements like Mau-Mau to demand for better conditions.
- The influence of Christian missionaries who always stressed equality of all men before God also encouraged Africans to rise up and fight for their rights.
- Missionary education produced elites like Jomo Kenyatta, Apollo Milton Obote and Julius Nyerere who led the independence struggles.



- The emergence of an educated class of Africans also speeded up the independence struggles because these educated Africans provided the leadership e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Julius Nyerere.
- The granting of independence to Asian countries like India and Pakistan in 1947 aroused nationalistic feelings among the East Africans since they also felt that they should be independent.
- The development of national languages like Swahili for Tanganyika and English for Uganda and Kenya created unity among Africans and it solved the language problem.
- The spread of socialism and communism by USSR and China also led to the rise of nationalism in East Africa because these countries were supporters of anti-colonialism.
- The emergence of new superpowers like USA and Russia after World War 1 also led to the rise of nationalism because they always stressed decolonization of African countries.
- The growth of Pan Africanism also led to the rise of nationalism e.g. they brought the notion of 'Africa for Africans' which created unity amongst the Africans.
- The 1941 Atlantic Charter published by President Roosevelt (USA) and Premier Churchill of Britain called for people to form their own governments under which to live.
- The formation of cooperative movements also led to the rise of nationalism. They became a platform for people to air out their grievances against the colonial government.
- Colonialism had its own evils like forced labour, heavy taxation and land grabbing by the Europeans and these forced Africans to rise up against European rule.
- The independence of Ghana in 1957 also gave morale to other countries to fight for their independence.
- Increased urbanization forced many people to migrate from villages to towns which exposed these people to new ideas of liberty, and equality which forced to form political parties.
- Support from Africans in Diaspora (blacks who were living abroad) in USA, England. These gave support to fellow Africans at home to rise against European rule.
- The Influence of the 1952 Egyptian revolution; this revolution was spearheaded by Colonel Nasser and he influenced nationalists by giving support to movements like Mau-Mau.
- The formation of the United Nations in 1945 also led to the rise of Nationalism in East Africa. The organization had an anti-imperialism policy and encouraged Africans to rise against European rule.

PROBLEMS FACED BY EARLY NATIONALISTS

- Tribal differences greatly affected the independence struggles. E.g. in Uganda, the Baganda didn't want to unite with other tribes while in Kenya, KANU was accused of being a Kikuyu tribal grouping
- Differences in political ideologies also affected the work of early nationalists. E.g. in Kenya, KANU favoured a unitary gov't while KADU wanted a federal government.
- Differences on how to achieve independence also affected the work of early Nationalists. E.g. in Kenya, the Mau-Mau people preferred violence and others peaceful means.
- Lack of a uniform language also affected the work of early nationalists e.g. in Uganda, other people hated Luganda because of the already elevated position of Buganda.
- The death of leaders of Nationalistic movements e.g. General China in Kenya. This created a lot of fear among the local people and it created a leadership vacuum.



- Religious differences also affected the nationalist struggles. These were created by the missionaries and they made it hard for people to unite.
- The inferiority complex among Africans also affected them i.e. many of them underrated themselves and thought that they couldn't defeat the white man.
- Lack of funds also hampered the work of the nationalists e.g. they could not have all the supplies needed like guns and ammunitions.
- Some Africans collaborated with the colonialists and these weakened the nationalists i.e. they saw no need of fighting the whites.
- There was a problem of foreign interference e.g. in Kenya, the Mau-Mau was crushed by a force flown in from Britain.
- The high levels of illiteracy among the East Africans made it difficult for the nationalists to explain to them the need for independence.
- The poor transport and communication networks in East Africa also proved a problem to the nationalists e.g. it was not easy to communicate with people in the villages.
- The nationalists in Kenya and Uganda mainly concentrated in urban areas and denied themselves support from the majority rural population.
- The British policy of divide and rule also undermined the work of the nationalists. It created tribal thinking among tribes and this affected the unity.
- There were also clashes between the different leaders of the various nationalistic movements and these wrangles reduced on their effectiveness.
- Lack of proper organization and planning also affected the work of nationalists e.g. the Mau-Mau didn't have a clear plan of attack against the British.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN EAST AFRICA

- A political party is an association of persons whose major aim is to acquire state power.
- In East Africa, parties formed included: Kenya African National Union (KANU), Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU), Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), Democratic Party (D.P) Uganda National Congress (UNC), and Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC).
- Most of these parties were formed and dominated by educated Africans.

WHY WERE POLITICAL PARTIES FORMED?

- They were formed to fight for the independence of their respective countries.
- They were also formed to demand greater African representation on the Legislative council.
- Political parties wanted the extension of the voting franchise to the Africans since they had been denied the right to vote.
- The rise of Pan-Africanism also drove Africans to form political parties because they wanted to rule themselves.
- Political parties were also formed as a result of colonial rule and its evils like loss of land, forced labour, heavy taxation.
- They were also formed to fight against European exploitation of African resources like land, labour and minerals.



- The influence of the Second World War was also a factor in the formation of political parties as Africans who had fought in the war came back with the zeal to liberate fellow Africans.
- Political parties were formed to fight for the release of imprisoned political prisoners like KANU was partly formed to fight for the release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.
- Political parties were formed to act as vehicles (platforms or mouthpiece) for airing out African discontent against colonial rule.
- The high levels of poverty and unemployment also forced ex-servicemen to form political parties e.g. General China.
- The rise of African nationalism was also manifested (shown) through the formation of mass political parties.
- Political parties were also formed to fight the discriminatory tendencies of the whites e.g. in education, health and employment.
- Political parties were also formed to demand for the removal of restrictions on the cultivation of cash crops, trade and free movement.

THE ROLE/ACHIEVEMENTS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- They contributed to the achievement of independence in their respective countries.
- Political parties fostered unity and brought different people and tribes together.
- They contributed to the freeing of political prisoners like Jomo Kenyatta by KANU.
- They enlightened and educated the masses about their rights in their respective countries.
- They led to the recognition of their countries nationally and internationally.
- Through boycotts, demonstrations and riots, they advocated for the participation of Africans in voting process.
- They advocated for the equality of all races and the establishment of multi-racial governments.
- They acted as platforms for explaining the colonial ills to the people especially in local languages that were understood by everyone.
- Political parties contributed greatly to the development of infrastructure like roads, schools and hospitals.
- As a result of their pressure, Africans were able to get white collar jobs.
- They contributed to the development of agriculture like the establishment of Busitema Agricultural College and Kibimba rice scheme in Uganda.
- They contributed to the attainment of republican status by the East African states e.g. Uganda in 1963 and Kenya in 1965.
- They led to the establishment of adult suffrage in East Africa.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE POLITICAL PARTIES

- Tribal differences led to disunity which delayed independence e.g. D.P for Baganda and UPC for Northerners
- Differences in political ideologies also led to power struggles e.g. UPC could not have the same plan with DP on how to achieve independence.



- Differences in languages created the problem of language barrier i.e. Uganda lacked a national language which also created disunity.
- Religious differences created disunity e.g. DP for Catholics and UPC for Protestants.
- Imprisonment of Charismatic national leaders created power vacuum at the top.
- Differences on how to achieve independence e.g. some wanted force and some wanted diplomacy.
- Inferiority complex of Africans i.e. they underrated their potential to fight the whites.
- Lack of funds to sustain their programmes made it difficult to spread awareness among the masses.
- Foreign interferences e.g. political parties were always not allowed to freely carry out their work.
- Some Africans collaborated with colonialists which weakened the work of political parties.
- High level of illiteracy made it very difficult for the leaders to convince the local people.
- Poor transport and communication to effectively spread ideas countrywide.
- Lack of proper organization made it difficult to achieve independence quickly.
- Nationalists mainly concentrated in urban areas and neglected the majority rural population.
- British policy of divide and rule worsened the levels of tribalism and created tribal thinking. The few educated Ugandans were comfortably employed in the gov't civil service and could not join the independence struggles.

STEPS/APPROACHES TAKEN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR EAST AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE

In east African colonies, modern nationalism or the struggle for independence began to take shape after independence.

The steps used include;

1. Protests; which was the objection or disapproval to colonial policies. These were common in Uganda and Kenya.
2. Boycotts; this is where Africans refused to do what the colonial masters wanted for example refusal to work on the farms, in the mines, etc.
3. Strikes; these were raids or attacks that were made by the Africans against the colonial masters. This would be in reaction to low wages, poor working conditions etc.
4. Formation of political parties; this is where Africans mobilized themselves and formed platforms which were used to demand for independence. For example Kabaka Yekka, Uganda National Congress UNC, etc
5. Armed resistances; this is where African picked arms and fought the colonial masters such armed resistances included, Mau-mau. (Uprising, revolts



THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

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TANGANYIKA

- On 9th December 1961, Tanganyika became the first East African state to achieve independence.
- It was steered to independence through the efforts of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and Tanganyika African National Union (TANU).

Role played by Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)

- TANU was formed on 7th July 1954 in Dar-es-salaam.
- It replaced Tanganyika African Association (TAA).
- Dr. Julius Kambarage Nyerere assumed leadership of the party.
- The party made it clear that Tanganyika was an African country and therefore Africans had to have majority seats in government.
- The party opened up offices all over the Tanganyika which united the people.
- In 1954, a UN mission was sent to Tanganyika proposing a planned constitutional process towards independence.
- In 1955, Nyerere visited the UN in New York to explain TANU's aims and press for support.
- Nyerere and TANU received a lot of sympathy from the UN that was against colonialism in Africa.
- TANU successfully mobilized Tanganyikans for self rule in the next two years.
- In 1958, TANU won a landslide victory in the Legislative Council elections largely due to its multi-racial policy.
- The wide spread use of Kiswahili as a national language also made it easy for the party to build a huge following.
- TANU defeated its only rival the United Tanganyika Party (UTP) that was formed in 1956 by some members of the Legco.
- After suffering a heavy defeat, UTP was disbanded unconditionally and this increased TANU's power and credibility.
- TANU planned the composition of the Legco to speed up the independence of Tanganyika.
- In the August 1960 elections, TANU swept the polls winning seventy out of seventy one African seats.
- During the voting, TANU promised Tanganyikans self rule, safe guarding their interests and introduction of complete adult voting.
- On 1st May 1961, Tanganyika was granted internal self rule under Dr. Julius Nyerere.
- Nyerere became the first prime minister and therefore TANU provided the first leaders of Tanganyika.
- TANU africanised the civil service and introduced special training scheme to accelerate a changeover.
- On 9th December 1961, the Duke of Edinburgh handed total independence to Tanganyika under Nyerere.
- In 1963, Tanganyika became a one party state under TANU.

MWALIMU JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE



- He was born in March 1922 at Butiama near the Eastern shores of Lake Victoria.
- He was born to Burito Nyerere who was a Zenaki chief.
- He went to Musoma for his primary and Tabora School for his secondary education.
- In 1943, he joined Makerere University College Kampala for a diploma in education.
- While at Makerere, he formed the Makerere Boys of Tanganyika, an association of all Tanzanians at Makerere.
- In 1945, he returned to Tanganyika to start a teaching career at St. Mary's Tabora- a Catholic mission school.
- In 1949, he went for further studies at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland and attained a Masters degree in history, economics and philosophy.
- While in Britain, he met various Pan-Africanists like Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta who encouraged him to liberate his people.
- In 1952, he returned to Tanganyika and was elected Secretary of Tanganyika African Peoples' Welfare Association.
- He also became an active member of Tanganyika African Association (TAA).
- In 1953, he was elected president of the Tanganyika African Association which he reorganized to form an effective organ in national politics.
- On 7th July 1954, TANU was formed at Dar-es-salaam to replace TAA and Nyerere was elected president of the new party.
- The party was broad in outlook and Nyerere made it clear that TANU was opposed to tribalism and aimed at uniting all Tanganyikans for independence.
- Nyerere's non-racial tendencies soon endeared him to the governor, Sir Richard Turnbull.
- The two became good friends and always sat together to discuss government problems.
- In 1954, he presented the African case for self rule to the United Nations visiting mission.
- In 1955, he visited the UN trusteeship committee demanding independence for Tanganyika.
- Still in 1955, he was elected to the Legco but resigned after two years accusing it of not having a serious programme as far as speeding up the independence of Tanganyika was concerned.
- In 1956, he went back to the UN trusteeship committee demanding for African independence.
- However, in 1957, his meetings became violent and were banned by the colonial government.
- In December 1957, he was elected president of the Legco in order to diffuse the conflicts that had risen between the government and TANU.
- In September 1958, he led TANU to sweeping victory in all the Legco elections defeating its major rival United Tanganyika Party (UTP).
- In his rule, he encouraged unity, non-racial politics, spirit of freedom and hard work "Uhuru na Kazi".
- In the August 1960 elections, he steered TANU to another landslide victory and it won seventy of all seventy one seats reserved for Africans in the Legco.
- On 1st May 1961, Tanganyika attained internal self rule and Dr. Julius Nyerere became the first prime minister.
- On 9th December 1962, Tanganyika got total independence from the British which the Duke of Edinburgh handed to Nyerere at Dar-es-salaam stadium.
- Nyerere became the first president of Tanzania.



- He retired from government service in 1985 and he died of Leukemia on 14th October 1999 at St. Thomas hospital in London.

WHY DID TANGANYIKA ATTAIN INDEPENDENCE EARLIER THAN UGANDA AND KENYA?

- Tanganyika was gifted with able leadership of Julius Nyerere who acted as a unifying factor.
- Nyerere's friendly relations with the governor Sir Richard Turnbull with whom they always discussed Tanganyika's problems.
- The presence of Kiswahili as a unifying language also speeded up independence because it fostered unity.
- Tanganyika was a mandated territory of the UN and was being looked after by the British yet UN was against colonialism.
- Tanganyika lacked tribal and regional parties like it was the case in Uganda and Kenya which also promoted unity.
- There were no settler demands in Tanganyika like it was in Kenya where the white settlers wanted a say in government affairs.
- The close links that existed between UN and TANU also speeded up her independence campaigns.
- Nyerere was never imprisoned or his party banned like Kenyatta and UNC were banned from politics at one time.
- TANU lacked a strong rival and therefore it had a strong following from all the people of Tanganyika.
- Nyerere came from the Zenaki tribe which was one of the smallest tribes in Tanganyika which never caused tribal conflicts and feuds.
- Trade unions in Tanganyika were very active and strong compared to those in Uganda and Kenya which speeded up their demands for independence.

UGANDA

- On 9th October 1962, Uganda attained total independence from the British.
- This was mainly due to the role played by Apollo Milton Obote.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

- He was born on 28th December 1924 at Akokoro village in Lango, northern Uganda.
- He was born to a local village chief called Stanley Opeta.
- He started his education at Lira Protestant School and then to Gulu High School and Busoga College, Mwiri.
- He then joined Makerere University College in 1948 for an Arts degree which he never completed.
- In 1949, Obote led a students' strike in his second year at the university and he was expelled for political activism.
- After his expulsion, Obote was also denied a Visa by the Colonial government to study abroad.
- He later joined a British Engineering and Construction firm called Mowlem construction Company based in Jinja.



- When the company transferred to Kabeta in Kenya, he followed it but left it for Standard Vacuum Oil Company.
- While in Kenya, he was inspired by members of Mau Mau like Jomo Kenyatta, General China (Waruhiu Itote) and Dedan Kimathi. He had studied with some of them at Makerere.
- He stayed in Kenya until 1957 and when he returned to Uganda he was appointed chairman of the Uganda National Congress (UNC) Lango branch.
- In 1958, he was elected to the Legco representing Lango and he came one of the vocal members on the council.
- At the same time, he befriended Ignatius Kangave Musaazi the leader of UNC and Musaazi appointed Obote as UNC representative in Mbale.
- Later, Obote sacked Musaazi for travelling to London without the consent of the party.
- As a result, UNC lost its popularity and Musaazi was exiled in Gulu and later London.
- Obote then befriended William K Nadiope, a member of the Legco who had formed the Uganda Peoples' Union (UPU).
- Nadiope always moved with and introduced Obote as a son of Busoga to the masses but this was a mistake because it weakened UPU.
- In 1959, there was a split in UNC and Obote led the anti-Buganda wing.
- In 1960, he was awarded a honorary degree of Law of Long Island University in U.S.A.
- On 9th March 1960, UPU merged with Obote's UNC wing to form the Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC).
- Obote assumed leadership of the new party with John Kakonge as Secretary General.
- The party became more popular as more prominent people joined it e.g. Jaberu Bidandi Ssali, Ali Kirunda Kivejinja and Dani Wadada Nabudere.
- In the 1961 elections, Obote's UPC lost to Ben Kiwanuka's Democratic Party (DP).
- Kiwanuka became the leader of the Legco and Obote became leader of the opposition.
- In the Legco, Obote strongly demanded for an advance towards self rule.
- On 1st March 1961, Uganda became self governing.
- in the same year, Obote was among those who attended the London conference where he greatly supported Buganda's federal demands.
- He was so tactical that he even decided to marry a Muganda lady called Miria Kalule which made him a darling of the Baganda.
- In April 1962, elections were organized and UPC got 37, DP got 24 and Kabaka Yekka (KY) got 21 votes.
- Obote decided to ally with KY to form a government and this was a victory for Obote.
- On 9th October 1962, Uganda got her independence with Obote as the Prime Minister.
- On 10th October 2005, Obote died in a Johannesburg hospital.

KENYA

- On 12th December 1963, Kenya finally attained independence from the British.
- Over 250,000 people gathered at the Uhuru stadium to witness the occasion.
- It was steered to independence through the efforts of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and Kenya African National Union (KANU).

ROLE PLAYED BY KANU TOWARDS THE INDEPENDENCE OF KENYA



- KANU was formed in March 1960 by mainly African leaders in the Legco.
- James Gichuru was the party chairman/president, Oginga Odinga as the vice president and Tom Mboya was the General Secretary.
- The party largely drew its support from the Kikuyu and Luo tribes.
- It strongly opposed KADU's federal system and campaigned for a strong central unitary government.
- The party sensitized the Kenyans about the need for independence.
- It worked as a mouth piece for the Africans to voice out their problems.
- In 1960, it won a landslide victory in the elections but refused to form a government until Jomo Kenyatta was released.
- It organized boycotts, riots and demonstrations that helped speed up the independence of Kenya.
- It weakened tribal interests by being a mass political party although some people accused it of having only Kikuyu and Luo in its ranks.
- KANU established ties with other political parties that were also fighting for independence like TANU in Tanganyika and CPP in Ghana.
- It condemned land grabbing and disrespect for African cultures.
- KANU won international sympathy, support and respect from all over the world.
- It was involved in the formation of Mau Mau to liberate Kenya.
- Using Mau Mau, it made Kenya ungovernable to the whites.
- Using the philosophy of Harambee, national unity was fostered.
- KANU groomed leaders who were instrumental in the fights for Kenya's independence e.g. General China.
- KANU participated in the constitutional process that led to Kenya's independence.
- On 12th December 1963, Kenya successfully attained independence with Kenyatta as the president.
- The party therefore provided the first leaders of Kenya and formed the first government in Kenya.

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

- He was born in 1893 at Nsenda near Nairobi.
- His first name was Kamau, but between 1909 and 1914, he attended a Presbyterian Mission School where he was baptized Johnston Kamau Wa'Ngenyi.
- Between 1922 to 1928, Kenyatta worked as a water inspector for Nairobi municipality.
- During this period, he was an active member of a Kikuyu political organisation and he became the voice of the workers demanding for better wages and housing facilities.
- In 1928, he was elected Secretary General of the Kikuyu Central Association whose main aim was to recover land lost to white settlers.
- He also became the editor of the Kikuyu Language Journal called 'Muigi Thania' (Unity).
- In 1929, he went to London as a representative of the Kikuyu Central Association and pleaded for the African loss of land to the colonial secretary. He returned to Kenya in 1930.
- In 1931, he left for England and studied anthropology at the London School of Economics.
- In 1945, he organized the Manchester Pan African Congress with Kwame Nkrumah, George Padmore and others.



- In July 1946, he returned to Kenya and he replaced James Gichuru as the leader of Kenya African Union (KAU), a party that demanded for more African representation on the Legco.
- He became an active member of Mau Mau and with General China, Dedan Kimathi and Tom Mboya as the leaders of the movement.
- During the same time, he also served as a principal of Githunguri Teacher Training College but his stay was short lived.
- He was sacked by the colonial government due to his growing popularity.
- Many KAU members were not impressed by Kenyatta's decision to support Mau Mau activities.
- In 1951, the party between split between the moderates and extremists who didn't believe in the activities of Mau Mau.
- Kenyatta stayed with the moderates because of the high respect he had earned himself and also stayed in contact with Mau Mau fighters.
- In the same year, Kenyatta presented a memorandum to the Colonial Secretary Griffith, containing African demand for self rule.
- In 1953, he was arrested on suspicion that he was the real power behind the Mau Mau guerilla activities.
- He was sentenced to seven years in prison with other leaders e.g. General China and Dedan Kimathi.
- In 1960, KANU was formed by African leaders in the Legco and they elected Kenyatta as president while still in prison.
- In 1961, he was released from prison and he assumed leadership of KANU.
- He was accused by some party members of being too town centered, radical and making KANU a tribal grouping of only Kikuyu and Luo.
- This led to the formation of a new party called KADU (Kenya African Democratic Union).
- Kenyatta tried to reconcile KADU and KANU but his attempts failed.
- In January 1962, he was elected to the Legco and during general elections, KANU won with an over whelming majority.
- In February 1962, Kenyatta attended the second Lancaster House Conference that was called to draw up a constitution for Kenya.
- In May 1963, elections were held and KANU won with eighty two seats and its rival KADU got forty one seats.
- On 1st June 1963, Kenya attained self rule and Kenyatta became prime minister.
- He chose all his ministers from all races and always stressed African unity.
- On 12th December 1963, Kenya achieved total independence at Uhuru stadium.
- Prince Philip handed over the reigns of power to Jomo Kenyatta who therefore became the first President of Kenya.
- In 1978, Kenyatta died.
- He was popularly known as "Mzee" a Swahili word for old man.

HIGHLIGHT THE DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES IN THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE OF THE THREE EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES



Differences

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Compare and contrast Uganda's struggle for independence with that of Kenya (**leave 10 lines**)

What is the difference between the struggle for independence and rebellion? (Leave 5 lines)

How did Uganda gain her independence? Leave some space

In the table below, fill in the nationalists according to the countries

Uganda	Kenya	Tanganyika

Complete the table between

East African state	Colonial power	Date of independence	Personality/personalities

CHAPTER 05: POST INDEPENDENCE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN EAST AFRICE

KEY WORDS

Assassin

Commoner

Debt

Dependency

Export

Federal



Genocide

Import.

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to;

- Know the various European states that passed on independence to African leaders
- Understand the socio economic challenges faced by East African states after independence.

European states that granted independence to African leaders

A table showing the European states that granted independence to African leaders

African country	European state	African leader
Uganda	Britain	Apollo Milton Obote and Kabaka Muteesa II
Kenya	Britain	Jomo Kenyatta
Tanzania	Britain	Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere
Ghana	Britain	Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
Algeria	France	Ahamed Ben Bella
Egypt	Britain	King Farouk
Libya	Britain and France	King Idris
South Africa	Britain	Nelson Mandela Madiba
Angola	Portugal	Augustino Neto
Zimbabwe etc.	Britain	Robert Mugabe

Post-independence socio economic challenges faced by East African states

The majority of East African states have several and endless problems and difficulties. The problems being faced by these states include the following;

- Corruption
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Overpopulation
- Political instability



- Military coup
- Famine
- Refugee crisis
- Rural urban migration
- Etc.

Below is a deeper analysis of the socio-economic and political challenges that the post-independence East African states have continued to face and the suggested solutions to these crisis.

FAMINE

Famine is a condition characterized by lack of food for a long period of time.

This can be as a result of changes in weather, political instability that can result into abandoning of agriculture hence limited or no agriculture output.

The following solution are being suggested; -

- Research into disease resistant breeds should be encouraged by all governments in East Africa. All regions should establish a consolidation stand on food production and preservation in the region if famine is to be reduced and ended in the long run.
- East African governments should design population policies that will reduce the gap between rapid population increase and low rates of increased food production.
- Land under food production should be expanded; East Africa still has large areas of land in the region. These include forests, swamps, marshes and other Wetlands.
- Measures should be taken to maximize the effects of pests and diseases plus animal parasites on food and quality in East Africa.
- Land reforms should be undertaken to ensure that land is evenly distributed between the Africans. Poor land policies that enhance the problem of absentee landlords should be abolished.
- Tradition methods of processing meat, fish and dairy products need to be supplemented with modern storage facilities and preservation techniques which can help in preserving both traditional foods like fish and meat and the non-traditional foods like fruits, vegetables, cereals.



- Since most of the agriculture is done in the country side, farmers should form cooperatives so as to access government funding,
- The government should provide the farmers with improved seeds, agricultural machinery and intermediate technology.
- Cross breeds should be extended to the pastoral areas so as to increase on the production of animal foods.
- Besides cattle rearing, the pastoral areas should also engage in crop growing to increase food security in case of drought.
- Small scale irrigation should be adopted to reduce the effect of drought on to the crop performance. These crops if managed by farmers can help farmers even those in dry areas to raise crops all the year round.
- Sensitization should be carried out on how fertilizers and new seed varieties are used to avoid crops failure amongst the farmers.
- More emphasis should be put on growing food crops than the cash crops since some food crops like fruits can be sold for money besides providing food. Fish farming also generates food and income at the same time.
- The rampant problem of corruption should be fought. A lot of funds are annually lost due to corruption. In Uganda for instance it is estimated that about 500 billion shillings is lost annually due to corruption. This money if well spent would do much to improve a lot of farmers.
- East African farmers should strengthen their disaster preparedness scheme so that there is quick response to farmer's needs. Attempts should be made to assist farmers to get back to their feet in case of disaster like floods, droughts etc.
- The need to ensure political stability in the region. All these recommendations may not be successful unless leaders ensure good planning and political stability in East Africa.
- Education should be given to the youth to enable them change their attitude towards agriculture so that they can also carry out farming other than migrating to town where their productivity cannot be put to good use.
- Agricultural extension, workers should be strategically positioned in all farming areas to help farmers address the new challenges in agriculture.



- Through education and sensitization. East Africans should be encouraged to make use of food source which they have not been accustomed to due to their culture beliefs or ignorance
- East African should carry out a blue revolution to match the green revolution in order to increase the yields from water bodies, coastal swamps and some of the wetlands be used for fish farming at a very low cost.
- East African countries should stop depending on food aid from western states and concentrate on producing their own food.

THE PROBLEM OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY (POWER WRANGLES) IN EAST AFRICA

Power wrangles refers to the struggle for power or wrangles that undermine the stability of a country. These episodes may ignite civil wars, terrorism, military coups and many others.

Political instability (power wrangles) has been witnessed in many East African countries include Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to mention but a few.

Causes of political instability and power wrangle in east Africa.

- Tribalism, nepotism and regionalism have been responsible for power struggle and political instability.
- Human rights abuse especially against those with rebellious views orchestrates political instability. Previous leaders like Obote and Amin of Uganda are accused of being notorious for violating human rights.
- Dictatorship has been responsible for power wrangles and political instabilities in East Africa. Many African leaders have turned themselves into dictators; as a result, the pro-democracy group take up arms to get rid of them, hence political instability.
- The differences in political ideology and philosophy have been responsible for political instability. Mobutu staged a coup against Lumumba accusing the leader of being a socialist, Obote's 'move to the left' led to a coup in 1971.



- The influence of powerful nations has been responsible for power struggle in east Africa. It's believed that Obote's overthrow of 1971 was supported by Britain.
- The failure of peaceful means to change the government is another factor. Museveni went to the bush in 1980 partly because of that.
- In some East African countries, rigging of elections has led to instabilities and power wrangles. In Uganda the rigged 1980 elections led to five-year bush war led by the National Resistance Movement/Army led by Gen Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.
- The unpatriotic and selfish nature of some leaders has led to the power struggle. Joseph Kony in Uganda and some allied democratic forces members in DRC waged senseless wars against their mother lands.
- The differences in religions and the inabilities of leaders to deal with this is another factor. For instance, Christian south Sudanese resented Islamic law imposed on them by the Islamic North of the country.
- Unequal distribution and sharing of the national resources have been responsible for the political instabilities. In Uganda, Amin staged the coup alleging that the Langis were benefiting more from Obote's government.
- The desire to protect their resources from being shared by the whole country has been responsible for the power wrangles in East Africa.
- The greed for power and personal ambitions of some leaders has led to power wrangles. Individuals have plunged their countries into instabilities because of their greed for power. Mobutu and Amin's greed for power led to the 1965 and 1971 coup in Zaire and Uganda respectively.
- The economic problem like inflation and unemployment led to instabilities in some countries in east African states. High unemployment rate corrodes the standards of living and leads to misery.
- The influence of some African countries has led to political instability. Some East African countries supported the RPF to fight Rwanda, Rwanda supported Batwala Nkunda to fight in Congo and Uganda supported Wamba Dya Wamba to fight in Congo.
- Lack of regional balance in development explains the political instability and power wrangles in East Africa. For instance, the people of Darfur in western Sudan waged a civil war citing regional imbalances as one of their prime grievances.



THE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

- Power wrangles have exposed people to famine as agricultural activities are disrupted. This was mainly in Burundi and Sudan.
- They led to poor standards of living in war-ravaged areas and refugee camps e.g. in northern Uganda, Darfur, Eastern Congo.
- Led to loss of lives e.g. an estimated 800,000 Rwandese lost their lives during 1990 to 1994 genocide.
- They led to untold suffering and misery. Thousands have been maimed in the civil wars in northern Uganda, Rwanda and Darfur.
- They have promoted immoral acts like raping of women and girls in Uganda, Kenya and Congo.
- Civil wars have brought hatred in African countries e.g. people of central Uganda developed hatred against northern Uganda accusing them of committing atrocities against them during Obote's reign.
- Diseases like cholera and dysentery have been a common phenomenon in refugee camps in Somalia, northern Uganda.
- A lot of property has been destroyed e.g. crops, animals, and buildings and cars have been destroyed in Bujumbura, northern Uganda.
- Power wrangles have led to refugee crisis in several African states e.g. millions of Rwandans fled to Uganda and Somalia wars have led to an influx of refugees in Kenya.
- Led to economic retardation in northern Uganda and Eastern Congo, these wars left them behind in terms of infrastructures and education.
- Led to rural-urban migration because civilians feel that urban areas are safer than rural areas.
- Instabilities have led to creation of new states e.g. South Sudan created in July 2011.
- Political instabilities have produced democratic governments, stability and development in some countries.
- They have led to displacement of people from their homes and made them internally displaced.



- They have created socially deprived groups of people e.g orphans and widows.
- They have exposed the weakness of East African Community (EAC) and international organizations and institutions.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEMS (CRISIS) IN EAST AFRICA

- Refugees are people who have been forced to leave their homes or countries. Such people can be internally displaced persons or refugees within own country.
- The existence of million refugees in East Africa as early as 1965 has been a result of East African leaders.

CAUSES OF REFUGEE CRISIS IN EAST AFRICA

- The tribal conflicts and ethnic violence have been responsible for refugee crisis i.e tribal conflicts over grazing land, water and political dominance. E.g. clashes between Luo and Kalenjin, kikuyu and Luo after the December 2007.
- The constant civil wars in East Africa have been responsible refugee crisis e.g., Uganda 1981-986 Bush war.
- The problem of famine in East Africa, during this period thousands of nationals leave their homes and flee to neighboring countries.
- The religious persecutions, for instance the religious conflicts between Khartoum and south sudan led to an influx of refugees in Uganda.
- The oppressive cultural practices e.g., female genital mutilation has forced many girls to flee before it is done.
- The outbreak of boarder and inter-state conflicts, several East African states have disputed borders.
- The desire to work abroad e.g., many young African leave their countries for Europe, Australia, and U.S.A as refugees in order to be allowed to live and work in those countries.
- The desire to flee from justice is responsible for refugee crisis in East Africa. In Uganda colonel Samson Mande escaped from jail and sought refugee status in Europe.



- The occurrence of military coups explains the phenomenon of refugee crisis in East Africa.
- The occurrence of natural calamities like land slides and floods has led to refugee crisis e.g thousands of Ugandans fled the astern district of Bududa in 2010 following devastating land slides that killed over 300 people.
- The so-called liberation wars which were conducted by liberation movements in East Africa against the dictatorial regimes brought about refugee crisis.
- Oppressive and autocratic regimes in East Africa have created refugee problems in East Africa. E.g. Amin's dictatorial regime forced many elites to become refugees in Kenya and Tanzania.

EFFECTS OF AFRICA'S REFUGEE CRISIS

- The tarnishing international image of the countries of origin this has happened to the democratic republic of Congo and sudan.
- It may lead to an undesirable competition for resources especially in the host countries.
- Refugee crisis may necessitate the involvement of the international community in the affairs of the host country.
- It has led to creation of refugee camps.
- The refugees tend to interfere in the affairs of the host country e.g Rwandan refugee in Uganda joined the NRA rebels of Yoweri Museveni between 1981 and 1986 to over throw Obote's government.
- It has led to occurrence of deaths of refugees due to unhealthy conditions in refugee camps.
- It has worsened the problem of famine especially in the host countries.
- The refugee problem has provided recruits for rebels e.g Uganda refugees in Kenya and Tanzania were recruited by FRONASA of Museveni and kimosi malum of Obote to over throw Amin in 1979.



- It has led to shame and loss of dignity i.e parents often sleep with their teenage children in the crowded camps.
- The refugee problem separates relatives and splits relatives thousands of people flee desperately during rebel attacks.
- The loss of national identity when they mix with population of the host country they are not accepted by the society as nationals.
- The refugees suffer from rampant sexual abuse, while in camps refugees are defenseless against rape, defilement, sodomy.
- It has led to wide spread of poverty among the refugee because millions of refugees do not carry out productive activities.
- It has led to improvement of international image of the host countries i.e Uganda is praised for being hospitable host for Congolese and Rwandese refugees.
- The creation of social infrastructure to accommodate and meet the interests of refugees.
- It has led to creation of numerous non-government bodies of refugee crisis.
- It has led to deteriorating diplomatic relations among countries because of hosted refugees are wanted suspected criminals in their mother countries.
- In conclusion the effect are political, social and economic effects.

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY IN EAST AFRICA.

Poverty refers to the inability of individuals, families, communities or nations to afford the basic needs of life. These include food, shelter, and medical care.

CAUSE OF POVERTY IN EAST AFRICA.

- The poor performance of the agricultural sector on which the majority of the East Africans depend.
- The low rate of savings by the East Africans and therefore lack of investments has made poverty inevitable.



- The problem of environmental degradation and other human activities have escalated poverty.
- The high levels of illiteracy have been responsible for the poverty levels in East Africa.
- The poor education system and the poorly planned colonial curriculum has created poverty in many East Africa countries.
- The limited resource endowment in some East African states has caused poverty.
- The high number of unproductive people who contribute nothing or little to economic development has led to poverty.
- The problem of natural calamities and disasters have been responsible for poverty in East Africa.
- The unpatriotic middle class in East Africa who care less for their countries have led to poverty.
- The rapid population in East African countries like Uganda and Rwanda moreover on limited resources.
- The rampant civil wars and political instabilities in East Africa have caused poverty in the region.
- The over exploitation of resources during the colonial period has led to poverty.
- The poor health in East Africa states has made poverty real e.g Aids scourge in Uganda takes its toll on the population.
- High unemployment and very low pay for the few employed youths who have not engaged in productive activities.
- The under developed science and technology and lack of capital
- The poor planning and weak administration has resulted into poverty.
- The unfair terms of trade from which many East African countries suffer has led to poverty.
- The legacy of pre-colonial slave trade problem has contributed to poverty. it was recovered over 15 million Africans were sold into slave trade.
- The problem of rampant corruption in East Africa has been responsible for wide spread of poverty.



EFFECTS OF POVERTY IN EAST AFRICA

- It has led to civil wars and political instabilities as communities accuses others who are in government of keeping them in poverty.
- It has promoted neo-colonialism i.e. some countries are forced to depend on the rich countries of Europe.
- It has increased support for and engineered military coups in Africa.
- It has led to school drop outs. many families have failed to pay fees for their children.
- Poverty has left women at lower ranks of social ladder. Due to unemployment opportunities.
- It has worsened the problem of corruption, the few poor people who get job indulge in swindling public money.
- It has led to low standards of living in term of poor accommodation, feeding and health.
- It has contributed to underdevelopment of the continent as there is little investment in developing projects.
- Poverty is behind the un-African practices like prostitution and homosexuality.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN THE EAST AFRICAN STATES

Unemployment is a situation where people, who are willing, qualified and able to work, can't find jobs.

When people are willing to work at the ongoing wage rate for their skills but they are unable to find a job, it is termed as involuntary unemployment.

Types of unemployment

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN EAST AFRICA

- Poor land tenure system a few people own large chunks of land while the majority are either tenants or landless which has resulted into underemployment and unemployment.



- Political instability in some parts of East Africa discourages public and private investment because the investors have that fear of losing their property and life. Due to low investment, the investors demand for less labour hence creating unemployment.
- Declining demand for goods and services the demand for labour is derived from the demand for the commodity which that labour produces.

A fall in demand for commodities forces producers to reduce output and eventually they reduce the number of workers. This creates loss of jobs hence unemployment.

- Ignorance of people about the availability of jobs some people have remained unemployed because they do not know where to apply for employment. This ignorance arises due to limited advertisement of job opportunities.
- Shortage of co-operant factors such as capital, land and entrepreneurship. The level of production remains low and consequently fewer jobs are created. This brings about unemployment in Uganda.
- Seasonal changes especially in agriculture, the seasonal pattern of work in some sectors renders some people seasonally unemployed. For example in the agricultural sector, farmers are unemployed between harvesting and planting season as well as during unfavorable natural conditions like floods, drought, etc.
- Rural urban migration, due to rural urban wage gap and other push and pull factors, most people move from rural areas to urban areas primarily in search for better wage employment opportunities.
- Rapid population growth rate compared to employment creation, the population growth rate in Uganda is higher than the rate at which jobs are being created. This leads to excess labor supply relative to the available jobs hence creating unemployment in Uganda.
- Discrimination in the labour market based on race, sex, tribe, religion age, etc.
There are people who are not recruited for employment in certain organizations because of not meeting certain specifications set by employers.
- Use of inappropriate technology, Uganda being a labour surplus economy, the use of capital intensive technology by some industries reduces the demand for labour hence unemployment.



- Poor infrastructure, the basic infrastructure like roads is poor which has hindered producers to transport their goods to markets. This has discouraged further investment and production. As a result few jobs have been created for the people hence an increase in unemployment.
- Poor education system, Uganda's education system is theoretical in nature and thus prepares students to be job seekers rather than being job creators.
- Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) implemented in Uganda like laying off civil servants, Uganda has implemented and still implementing Structural Adjustment Programmes of I.M.F and World Bank which involve reducing the number of civil servants in government ministries and departments. This has led to loss of jobs hence creating unemployment in the country.
- Mental and physical disabilities, People with such disabilities may fail to be placed in certain jobs even if they existed. For example, a limbless woman cannot be a receptionist or a security guard. This results into residual unemployment, among others.
- Short-run immobility of labour, some people lose jobs but it takes them some time before they get new jobs. This creates unemployment in the short-run before they get employed in new or alternative jobs hence causing frictional unemployment.

MEASURES TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT/STEPS BEING TAKEN TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT/ INCREASE EMPLOYMENT IN EAST AFRICA

- Providing investment incentives. This promotes investment by private entrepreneurs because incentives like subsidies reduce the costs of production. As investment expands, more jobs are created for the people hence reducing unemployment.
- Implementing education reforms with emphasis on practical skills to the school leavers. The government is setting up vocational institutions or polytechnics to train people in practical skills (hands-on skills) like carpentry, building, metal work, agri-business, tailoring. This enables people to start up projects for self-employment and for employment of others.



- Undertaking further privatization. Ownership of public (government enterprises) is being transferred to private investors to create efficiency. This efficiency enables firms to expand their scale of production and they generate more jobs to the people in the long-run.
- Population control measures are being implemented. Controlling population growth rate is being carried out so that the rate at which the population is rising is proportionate to the rate at which jobs are being created.
- Improving the political climate/ atmosphere. The political climate is being improved so that more investors are attracted to the country. This promotes investment by private entrepreneurs and in the process more jobs are created in the country hence reducing unemployment.
- Promoting small scale industries. Such industries create linkages in the economy and involve many activities which help to create more jobs for the people.
- Modernising agriculture, this involves changing agriculture from subsistence production to commercialized high yielding agriculture..
- Advertising existing jobs. Employers are being encouraged to advertise job opportunities in the newspapers, magazines and other media like radio stations to create awareness to the job seekers. Some of them are taken up for employment and this reduces unemployment.
- Diversifying the economy. Many economic activities like agriculture, industry, tourism, information technology, etc are being encouraged and supported by the government.
- Setting up and improving basic infrastructure. By improving basic infrastructure like roads, producers are enabled to transport their goods to markets. This encourages further investment and production
- Widening markets through joining economic integration. Uganda is a member in regional economic groupings like COMESA and East African Common Market. This increases industrial and other investments to produce goods and services for the regional market.
- Encouraging the use of appropriate technology. Firms are being encouraged to apply methods of production which are mid-way between capital intensive and labour intensive. This helps to keep a reasonable number of workers in active employment instead of laying them
- Providing affordable credit/ start-up capital. Microfinance institutions are being encouraged to extend affordable credit to the people to start up income generating projects. Such projects are providing jobs to the people thereby reducing unemployment.



- Carrying out further trade liberalization. Trade liberalization is increasing the number (range) of trade or economic activities carried out in Uganda. The expansion in economic activities provides more jobs to the people and consequently unemployment is reduced.
- Reforming the land tenure system. Reforms in the Land Act are being implemented by government to allow more people access land. This creates employment for people in the agricultural sector.
- Supporting the disadvantaged groups of people/ providing programs for persons with disability. Such projects include shoe making, tailoring, making crafts, etc. the disabled people become employed and earn income from these projects.
- Exporting surplus to other countries, People who have failed to get jobs in Uganda are being encouraged to seek employment in other countries through employment agencies.

EFFECTS / CONSEQUENCES OF UNEMPLOMENT IN EAST AFRICA

- It is associated with increased dependence burden/ high dependence burden.
The unemployed people have to survive on the few employed people for basic needs like food, clothing, etc. This lowers the savings of the employed people which limits investment.
- It results into low output.
This is because the unemployed have a low purchasing power and therefore firms reduce their output levels making an economy to grow at a very slow pace.
- It leads to low government revenue.
This is because the unemployed people do not pay direct taxes to the government. As a result, government finds it hard to acquire the much needed revenue to finance development objectives.
- Worsens income disparities.
This is because the unemployed do not earn income while the employed people earn income, save and invest and therefore accumulate more wealth.
- It leads to low aggregate demand for goods and services/ small market size.
This is because the unemployed people have a low purchasing power.
- Leads to brain drain.



After failing to get jobs in the home country, highly trained professional people move to other countries in search for jobs. This has a danger of reducing the manpower available in the home country and the development process is retarded.

Ñ Leads to immorality/ crime.

The unemployed people who are not earning income resort to all sorts of immoral acts like theft so as to earn a living.

Ñ It leads to high government expenditure.

The government spends heavily on supporting projects which are aimed at creating jobs for the unemployed people. This exerts pressure on the national budget.

Ñ Underutilization of productive resources hence waste.

Seasonal unemployment in the agricultural sector causes excess capacity and as a result, there is wastage of resources that could have been put to use.

Ñ It causes misery and low levels of living due to low or no incomes.

Individuals who are jobless find it difficult to buy or access basic necessities of life. As a result, their standard of living drastically falls or declines hence causing misery and suffering.

Ñ Creates political unrests/ political tension.

The unemployed people are easily mobilised to stage a rebellion against the ruling government. This has disastrous consequences such as loss of lives and property.

Ñ Discourages investment in education

The unemployed are not able to meet the costs of paying their children's school fees. Also when the educated people fail to get jobs, other people get discouraged and they may not study or invest in education. This worsens illiteracy levels.

Ñ Increases rural urban migration and its negative consequences.

The unemployed people move from rural areas to urban areas in search for jobs and after failing to get them, they resort to committing crimes like theft.

Ñ Decline in the level of acquired skills.

The unemployed people do not practice their skills they acquired during training in schools, colleges and universities. This leads to decay of knowledge and loss of skills hence hindering professional/ career development.

Ñ It results into family instabilities.



The unemployed people are unable to meet the needs of their families since they are not earning income. This leads to loss of happiness hence leading to quarrels, separation, divorce and having children go to streets.

THE EXTERN DEBT BURDEN

The debt burden in East Africa has been rising in recent years, and it can be attributed to a range of factors that vary from country to country. However, several key causes are commonly seen across the region:

CAUSES OF EXTERNAL DEBT BURDEN IN EAST AFRICA

Increased Borrowing: Many East African countries, such as Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, have increased their borrowing from both domestic and international sources to finance infrastructure projects, social programs, and budget deficits.

The need to develop and construct more infrastructures: Many East African countries have embarked on ambitious infrastructure projects, including roads, railways, ports, and energy generation facilities. While these projects are essential for long-term growth, they often require significant capital, which is typically borrowed. For instance, Uganda's development of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) involved significant Chinese loans, contributing to rising debt levels.

Increased over-reliance on Foreign Debts: Many East African countries have increasingly turned to international lenders (including China, the World Bank, and commercial markets) to finance development, often taking loans in foreign currencies.

Weak Domestic Revenue Collections: In many East African countries, tax revenues remain low due to inefficiencies in tax collection systems, widespread informality in the economy, and sometimes political resistance to taxation reforms.

An increased levels of Corruption and Mismanagement in East Africa: In East Africa, Loans taken for development projects sometimes end up being misallocated or diverted, leading to fewer tangible results and increasing the need for further borrowing to finance deficits.

Price fluctuations in commodity prices (oil, coffee, tea, etc.), slowdowns in key trading partners' economies, or global inflation, can worsen the debt situation for East African countries.

Outbreak of pandemics: The COVID-19 pandemic, for example, put pressure on many countries in the region, leading to a decline in exports, a reduction in remittances, and an increase in the demand for social spending, all of which have contributed to rising debt levels.



Over dependence on External Markets: East African economies are often highly dependent on external capital flows. When international investors pull back, or when external financing conditions tighten, the ability to service foreign debt diminishes.

High Interest Rates on External Loans: Many East African countries have taken loans from international markets at relatively high-interest rates, particularly from non-concessional lenders like commercial banks.

Increased Political Instability in East Africa: Political instability, ethnic conflicts, and insecurity in some East African countries have undermined economic growth and led to higher borrowing needs. Conflicts often divert resources away from development priorities and result in the need for humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, and emergency spending, all of which contribute to rising debt.

Some countries in East Africa have found it difficult to manage or restructure their existing debt, leading to a growing debt stock..

Outbreak of natural disasters: East Africa is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and desertification, which have a direct impact on agriculture — the backbone of many East African economies. These climate-related shocks can increase government spending on emergency responses, while at the same time reduce the ability to generate revenue from key sectors like agriculture.

Lack of Diversification in Economies: Many East African economies are highly dependent on a limited number of sectors (agriculture, extractive industries, and tourism), which makes them vulnerable to external shocks. This lack of diversification hampers the growth of other revenue-generating sectors, limiting the government's ability to generate sufficient funds internally and leading to increased borrowing.

IMPACTS OF THE EXTERNAL DEBT BURDEN ON EAST AFRICA (to be discussed in class)

YOUR PARTNERS IN ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

CHAPTER 6

CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON- GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

KEY WORDS

Non-profitable

Voluntary



Executive hand

Donor advocacy

Citizen

Dependency

1. Do you have any NGOS in your community?
2. What do they do in your communities?
3. List down some of these organization
4. Give reasons why these NGO where formed?

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs)

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power.

CSOs unite people to advance shared goals and interests.

CSOs offer social and welfare services to supplement on government services.

Organizations and institutions that make up civil society include,

- Labor unions
- Non-profit organizations
- Community-Based Organization
- FIDA Uganda
- HURINET
- Churches, and other service agencies that provide an important service to society but generally ask for very little in return or no returns at all.

NGOs

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are generally defined as nonprofit entities independent of governmental influence (although they may receive government funding).

Some large international NGOs include,

- Amnesty International
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Oxfam International
- CARE
- Save the Children
- World Wildlife Fund



➤ World Vision

Benefits of registering as an NGO

- Avail tax exemption. ...
- Right to acquire assets. ...
- No minimum share capital requirement. ...
- Protection from personal liability. ...
- Transfer of ownership. ...
- Exemption on stamp duty. ...
- Structured financial plan. ...
- Stability of entity.

The essential characteristics of CSOs/NGOs

- Freedom of choice. Civil society is based on an individual's freedom of choice. ...
- Freedom from profit making.
- Freedom from administrative regulations.
- Laypersons and professionals join forces.
- Action at a local and grassroot level.
- Chance to make a difference.

Difference between NGOs and CSOs

The primary distinction between NGOs and CSOs is **the total number of members**. Non-governmental organizations carry out their work on a larger scale, which is why they have a large number of members. However, because CSOs operate on such small scales and levels, they only have 20 to 30 members.

Similarities between NGOs and CSOs

- Both preserve human rights.
- Both contribute to society's safety and progress.
- They both advocate for individuals' human rights, protection, and safety.
- Both pledge for change in the established order of society.
- They both occupy civil space in society.
- Both provide immediate relief and longer-term transformative change – by defending collective interests and increasing accountability
- Both provide solidarity mechanisms and promote participation
- Both influencing decision making
- Directly engaging in service delivery and challenging

ORIGIN OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN EAST AFRICA



The post-independence period saw an increase in the number of NGOs in east Africa.

In Uganda, NGOs became common in 1980 following the political turmoil, mismanagement of the entire government institutions, and insufficient leadership capacity alongside globalization

As result, the period from 1980-1990 is known as the NGO decade. During this time, the NGO sector steadily grew both in number and activities.

There activities were especially in reconstruction and offering of social and welfare service.

From fairly modest number prior to 1986, the sector has grown dramatically and it's estimated that there are currently over 5000 active NGO in Uganda.

Consequently, the East African Civil Society Organizations Forum (EACSOF) was founded in 2007 as an autonomous umbrella body of NGOs and CSOs in east African.

ROLE OF NGOs AND CSOS IN OUR SOCIETIES/ COUNTRY

- ❖ They preserve human rights for example education rights, election rights etc.
- ❖ NGOs and CSOs contribute to society's safety and progress by providing improved security.
- ❖ They also advocate for individuals' human rights, protection, and safety.
- ❖ They also establish order of society.
- ❖ They also provide immediate relief and longer-term transformative change by defending collective interests and increasing accountability
- ❖ They provide solidarity mechanisms and promote participation of all citizens in societies.
- ❖ They also influence decision making at both local and international level
- ❖ They also involve directly or indirectly engage in service delivery
- ❖ They also contributes to the development of innovative solutions to poverty reduction.
- ❖ In some areas, NGOs and CSOs help to develop culture and art through promoting and financing cultural activities.
- ❖ They also protect the environment and support all activities and concerns that make a vibrant civil society.
- ❖ NGOs motivate citizens in all aspects of society to act, rather than depend on state power and beneficence.
- ❖ Leave space for more points

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY NGOs AND CSOs

1. Lack of Funds · have to wait / depend on donations which cause delay in their projects.
2. No Strategic Planning · this may largely be caused by lack of experienced employees who are familiar with the operations of the organization.



3. Absence of networking · NGOs working together to reach their goals more efficiently is one perspective. However, some NGOs also see it as a form of competition. Which affect their work.

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4. Lack of maintenance. NGOs In many developing countries, the lack of infrastructure is quite common and NGOs believe that people deserve a better standard of living. Thus, many NGOs have decided to address this issue by building communities beneficial to a lot of individuals. Initially, results are evident and people live a better life. But it should be kept in mind that not all communities have the capacity to maintain the same lifestyle they were expected to have

5. Opposition from government.

6. Poor communication and transport network

7. Natural calamities like

8. Lack of effective governance. Many NGOs do not understand why they need to have a governing board and how to setup one.

9. Lack technical and organizational capacity to implement and fulfil their mission.

Study questions

1. Identify the clubs in our school
2. Compare their activates to those of the NGOS or CSO
3. Research about FIDA Uganda and find out there role in our society
4. Research about World Vision and find out there role in Uganda
5. Assume that you work with any of the above NGOs, how can you solve a conflict rising out of gender conflict that the government has ignored

TOPIC 07 THE CHANGING LAND TENURE SYSTEM IN EAST AFRICA.

Key words

- Land
- Land tenure
- Land ownership
- Freehold
- Leasehold
- Mailo land

By the end of the chapter learners should be able to;

- a. Know the various types of land ownership in Uganda.
- b. Understand how land was traditionally owned in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.



- c. Know the main land reforms carried out Uganda since independence.
- d. Understand the development of land ownership in Uganda.
- e. Understand the value of land as a cornerstone to development in Uganda.

Definition of some key terms

Land

Land is a solid area of the ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming. It's the part of the earth that consists of the ground rather than sea or air.

The term land also refers to the surface of the earth that is not covered by water including the continents, islands and any other and masses.

It's a fundamental component of our planet's geography and provides space for various forms of ecosystems, human settlements, agriculture, forests, minerals, climate and more.

Land tenure

Land tenure refers to the legal regime or way in which land is owned by an individual or groups of people or communities.

It can also be referred to as the method through which land can be acquired, owned and utilized.

It encompasses the legal rights, responsibilities and arrangements that govern the use and control of land.

Land tenure systems vary from one region or country to another and can include the various forms such as private ownership, communal ownership, government ownership, or leasehold

These systems play a crucial role in determining land use, property rights and access to resources and they can have significant social, economic and environmental implications.

In simple terms, land tenure systems determine who can use what resources for how long and under what conditions and circumstances.

LAND TENURE SYSTEMS IN UGANDA

In order to understand land ownership in Uganda, we consider the agreement of 1900 in Buganda where the British streamlined the system of land ownership in Buganda which later affected Uganda at large.

In this agreement, the British appropriated land for different purposes from which comes today's land tenure systems or forms of land ownership.

Articles 15-18 of the 1900 Buganda agreement provided terms and conditions to govern the ownership and administration of land.

The land tenure system was divided into three categories that is;

- Crown land



- Kabaka's land (official mailo land)
- Land to the chiefs (private mailo land)

Currently, we have **four modes of land ownership or tenure in Uganda** namely;

- Customary land tenure
- Freehold land tenure
- Mailo land tenure
- Leasehold land tenure

Customary land tenure system

This is a traditional way of governing or owning land and use that is rooted in / on the customs, norms, practices and traditions of a specific community or indigenous group of people.

In this system, land is communally or collectively owned by elders, clan heads or a group of people in a given area.

It's mostly common in many parts of the world especially within the rural areas of the still developing countries.

Its more common in the Northern, Eastern and some parts of Uganda.

The land act of 1998 states that customary land tenure shall be governed by rules generally accepted as binding by that particular community and anyone who acquires land in that community shall also be bound by the same rules.

Under this type of tenure, obtaining a private certificate of title is possible for individuals if they first agree with the community that owns the land (the clan or tribal chiefs) then the sub county and government land boards take up the process of issuing the title.

Characteristics of customary land tenure system in Uganda.

- Customary land tenure system is typically community based meaning that land is owned collectively by a particular community, clan, or tribe. The community as a whole has control over land allocation and use.
- It is governed by the customary laws ie the customary systems often rely on the oral tradition to pass down the land rights and rules from one generation to another which is always done by the elders of the community.
- Land is allocated basing on the traditional practices and cultural norms for example grazing, farming etc
- Land demarcations are done through known landmarks like ridges, swamps, trees/forests, rivers among others.



- The owners of this land do not have title deeds to the land that they own but may own certificate of customary ownership.
- It is or was basically found in north, south and western Uganda. Over 60% of land in Uganda is customarily held.
- Utilization of this land is controlled by the elders, clan chiefs.

The Mailo land tenure system.

This is a specific land tenure system that was historically established by the British colonial rule. It's named after the land tenure agreement that was introduced by the 1900 Buganda agreement, which was an agreement between the British colonial government and the kingdom of Buganda.

In other words, this is where land is registered and owned in eternity with the owner having a land title for it.

It is guided by provision of the 1998 land act, the basic unit of the mailo system is a square mile hence the name "mailo" which is also equivalent to 640 acres.

This type of tenure is predominantly in Buganda with some in minimal parts of Ankole, Bunyoro and Toro sub regions.

Characteristics of mailo land tenure system

- It is basically confined to the central part of Uganda due to the historical reasons.
- The system confers freehold granted by the colonial government in exchange for political cooperation under the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- It recognizes occupancy by tenants known as **bibanja** holders and the owner has absolute ownership over the land.

Freehold land tenure system

This is a form of land ownership that grants individuals or entities the most comprehensive and perpetual rights over a piece of land.

In this system owners of land have a deed/title to their land which allows them to hold the registered land forever.

In this type, land ownership is perpetual or has no end. This resulted from the agreements between the British colonialists and the kingdoms of Uganda.

This system was set up by agreements between kingdoms of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole plus the British colonial government.

Characteristics of the freehold land tenure system.

- The owners of land possess a land title which gives them full ownership of land.
- The landowner often referred to as freeholder has absolute ownership rights over the land ie has the right to use, sell or lease without limitations.



- Freehold land can be passed down through generations indefinitely
- It can be freely sold, bought, or transferred to other individuals or entities/ subjects under legal and regulatory requirements.
- Only citizens of Uganda are entitled to own land under the freehold land tenure system.

Leasehold land tenure system

This is a system of landownership in which individuals or entities known as leases hold the right to use a piece of land for a specified period.

In this system, one party grants exclusive rights and possesses the land for a given period usually in exchange for payment or rent.

In Uganda, one can get a lease from an individual, local authority or government for a period usually of 49 or 99 years with agreed terms and conditions.

This is the most common land tenure system in urban centers.

Characteristics of leasehold land tenure system

- In this system, the lease doesn't have ownership rights over the land but holds a leasehold interest for a predetermined period which may vary for example 49 or 99 years or even more.
- Much of the land leased is or was previously owned by the government bodies like the land commission, district land boards etc.
- The conditions for leasing land are normally accompanied by development conditions imposed on the use of land to whom it is leased.
- Depending on the lease conditions, leases may have options of renewal or extension upon expiry. Renewal often involves renegotiating lease terms including rent payments.
- Leasehold rights can sometimes be transferred to another party with the consent of the landowner or authority.
- Leaseholds rights can be terminated if the lessees fail to meet their obligations under the lease agreement or if the lease agreement expires without renewal. Land may then revert to the landowner or authority.

Note:

There was also *the crown land tenure system*. This was the land that belonged to the British protectorate government in Uganda or the monarch of England. It was 91,000 square miles which consisted of lakes, rivers, forests among others which were left untouched and vested in the crown of England, hence term crown land. ***However, this land tenure system is no longer into existence.***



How land was traditionally owned in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania

It is not possible to identify a single traditional tenure system for the whole of East Africa. This is because the practices of customary tenure differed from one ethnic group to another. In some communities, there was recognition of various individual rights to possess and use land, subject to authorization by the family, clan, or community.

In parts of northern Uganda and Kenya for example, land was communally owned by the communities of the Iteso, Karamojongs, Masai among others and this was for the purposes of grazing their cattle, firewood collection and sources of water among others.

Swampy areas, forests were too for the communities for fishing, cutting papyrus, collecting wild fruits, honey and for hunting wild game.

The rights to access such land were inherited and therefore such lands were not subjected to commercial transactions and exchange.

There was also the customary family land where the head of the family or clan would own the land. The use of such land would be controlled by the elders, family head, clan head or a group of people within the family or clan whose other responsibility was to ensure that the land was well protected.

Traditionally, individuals also owned land. This was referred to as individual customary land ownership. Under this arrangement, the individual was said to own land because it had been allocated to them to or owned permanently. Such individuals would have the rights to use land or even to allocate it to the next generation.

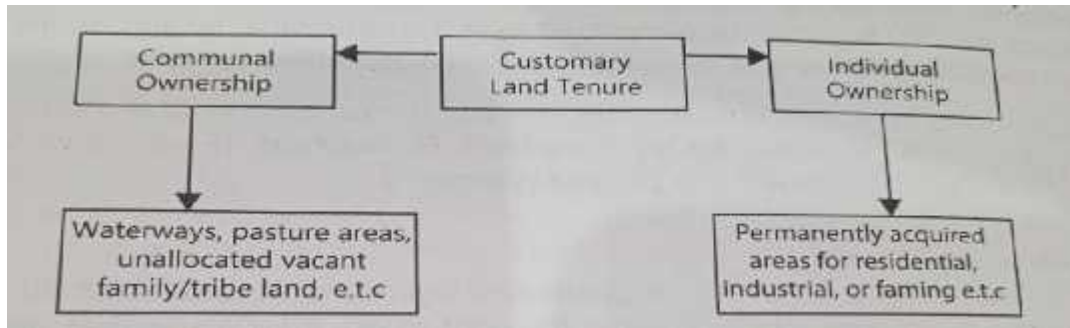
In kingship societies, land was owned by the kings on behalf of their subjects. The kings would, through their chiefs allocate land to those subjects as may be deemed necessary. The land would also be used to win the loyalty of the subjects.

However in some societies like Buganda following the 1900 Buganda agreement, statutory instruments were put in place to regulate land ownership in the kingdom. As a result, land was divided into the crown and mailo land. Crown land was given to the protectorate government and mailo land was given to the Kabaka, his family and chiefs.

YOUR PARTNERS IN ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Figure below shows traditional ownership of land in East Africa





THE KEY OR MAJOR LAND REFORMS IN UGANDA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Upon independence, the 1962 constitution of Uganda and the public land act of the same year retained the land systems that were established by the colonial government.

They maintained the mailo, freehold, leasehold and customary tenure systems with confirmation of certain rights and provisions on restrictions.

The land system at independence also recognized the rights of occupants and settlers and protected them against eviction by the landlords without due process.

The 1962 land Act: this came into effect in the same year that Uganda gained her independence. It extended the rights of those holding land under customary tenure.

Under this act, land lawfully occupied by customary tenants could no longer be transferred to the ownership of another person without the consent of its occupants.

The land reform decree of 1975: after Idi Amin overthrowing Obote Milton in a coup, he established a military government.

This government passed land reform decree of 1975 which declared all land in Uganda to be publically owned and centrally vested with the Uganda land commission.

The Uganda land commission was granted sole power to manage and allocate land on behalf of the state.

All previous forms of freehold were abolished and converted into leaseholds. The land reform decree of 1975 was intended to give the government of Uganda greater control over the use and management of land.

The 1995 constitution land reform and the 1998 Land Act: perhaps, the most outstanding land reforms in Uganda were brought about by the 1995 constitution and the 1998 land act.

The 1995 constitution states that land in Uganda, belongs to the citizens of Uganda in four land tenure systems; the customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold.

The 1998 Land Act was put in place to implement the land reforms in the 1995 constitution.



The land amendment act of 2010: this was to enhance the security of occupancy of lawful and longtime occupants on registered land, in accordance with article 237 of the constitution and for related matters.

It granted lawful occupants statutory protection against any random evictions.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND OWNERSHIP IN UGANDA.

The evolution of landownership in Uganda has rotated around the changes in political and administrative regimes that have controlled governance in the country.

The changes in the law can, therefore be traced to **the precolonial, colonial, post-independence**, Idi Amin and the constitution of 1995 eras.

In **the precolonial era**, land was available for communal use, held for grazing purposes and small scale subsistence agriculture.

In this era, no single individual owned land. The land tenure and management was customary.

In **the colonial era**, when Uganda became a British protectorate at the end of the 19th century, the land tenure and management system was changed due to the colonial government agreements with Buganda, Ankole and Toro.

It gave way to increased individualized ownership of land, instead of communal ownership. This resulted into creating a gap between the rich and poor.

In **the post-colonial era**, there were land reforms such as the land reform decree passed during the regime of President Idi Amin Dada in 1975, the land reforms in the constitution of 1995 and the 1998 land act.

Note. The majority of Ugandans are ignorant about the laws and land reforms. People have continued to occupy land they do not own, without the consent of the land lords, and they are usually later evicted. This has led to many conflicts over land in Uganda today.

The landlords are also ignorant of their rights and likewise the tenants do not understand their rights over land.

Value of land in the development of Uganda/importance

- Land is one of the most essential pillars of human existence and economic development. It is the most valuable asset for the citizens of a state or nation.
- Land is the primary source of livelihood for the majority of Ugandans. It is crucial for agricultural activities that provide food, income and employment for a significant portion of the population.
- In rural areas, many people engage in meaningful subsistence farming and their access to land directly impacts their ability to support their families and communities.
- Land is essential for housing and shelter. It provides a place for families to build homes and communities to establish settlements especially for the growing the populations.



- It is also a valuable asset for economic development. It serves as a basis for industrial and commercial activities including factories, businesses and infrastructural development. These investments also lead to economic growth and job creation.
- Land is deeply intertwined with cultural and social identity in Uganda. Many ethnic groups have traditional land systems and cultural practices associated with the land tenure and use.
- Many Ugandans view land as a secure asset that can appreciate value over time. Owning land is a means of accumulating wealth and financial security.
- The government generates revenue through land related taxes, fees, and transactions which contribute to public finances and fund infrastructure and public service.
- Land is also used for wild life conservation and this is done through the establishment of game parks, game reserves, and zoos among others.
- It is also used for mining due to the various mineral resources found inland for example.....
- It can also be used to setup tourist attractions like game parks, game reserves etc.
- Etc.

Land fragmentation

This refers to the division of a single piece of land into smaller and often irregularly shaped parcels or plots owned by multiple individuals or entities.

This process normally occurs over time and can result into numerous small land holdings within what was originally larger.

Causes of land fragmentation

- Population growth which results into land shortage. In order to accommodate more families or households, land is often divided into smaller plots hence land fragmentation.
- The law of property inheritance has also been responsible for land fragmentation. There are many unwritten laws in different families in Uganda which automatically permit people to sell of their land (especially boys) which is in most cases inherited from their parents.
- Urbanization and infrastructure development. Rapid urbanization and infrastructure development projects lead to displacement of rural communities and fragment their land, as land is acquired for roads, housing and other purposes.
- The different land tenure system in Uganda also result into land fragmentation. Traditional systems of land ownership for example customary gives a right to the family members to split land into smaller units for each family member which results into land fragmentation.
- The price of land in some parts of Uganda for example central Uganda is another factor responsible for land fragmentation.
- Historical land and poor government land policies.
- The persistent land conflicts amongst the people in different parts of the country.



- Qtn.** a. Discuss the causes and effects of land evictions in Uganda today
- b. what can government of Uganda do to stop such land evictions in our country.

Causes of land evictions

- Failure to pay ground rent on the occupied land
- Failure to acquire proper land documents such as title
- Possession of forged land titles
- Failure to pay back loans or mortgages
- Using land for wrong motives e.g. growing marijuana
- The need to undertake government development projects
- Discovery of mineral resources
- Presence of fraudulent land dealers
- Encroaching wetlands, industrial parks and water bodies
- Weak government laws concerning land ownership
- Etc.

Effects of land evictions

- Destruction of people's property
- Leads to displacement of people
- Loss of family ties
- Increases suffering of the displaced people
- Loss of cultural values
- Results into homelessness
- Increases immoral acts like prostitution, drug abuse and alcoholism
- Increase the rate of slum development in different areas
- Promotes infrastructural development
- Helps to conserve the environment
- People learn to respect other people's land
- Leads to refugee crisis
- Leads to rural urban migration
- Etc.

Sample activity of integration.

Land is often bought or sold with extra precaution due to the legal issues that surround it. With the increased scramble for land in our communities, one is safer having sufficient knowledge about the legal process of registering, transferring and owning land titles. Despite this caution, land conflicts and wrangles have remained massive in Uganda.

Task.

- a). what are the causes of land conflicts in Uganda?
- b). How have the land conflicts affected the development of land in Uganda?



c). **How can these land conflicts be addressed? (get answers to be discussed in class)**

d). Why do you think the value of land is ever increasing in Uganda.

Chapter assessment.

1. Explain the different types of land tenure systems in Uganda.
2. How was land owned in any one societies of East Africa in the pre-colonial period?
3. How do the different land policies affect the different land uses in Uganda?
4. How has land contributed to the development of East Africa?

CHAPTER 08: KEY PERSONALITIES IN THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

Learning outcomes

By the end of this chapter, learners should be able to;

- a) Know the background and the East African problems caused by the colonialists.
- b) Understand the key personalities who struggled for the independence of East Africa.
- c) Appreciate the impact of the East African Personalities in the struggle for independence.

THE KEY PERSONALITIES WHO STRUGGLED FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF EAST AFRICA

The key personalities in the struggle for independence of Tanzania.

CHIEF MKWAWA OF THE HEHE (1890-1898)

Career and Contributions/Achievements/Role of chief mkwawa.

- Mkwawa was the leader of the Hehe who occupy Southern Tanzania. He came to power in 1878 succeeding his father Munyigumba.
- He built a highly trained army, which he used to stage a tough and prolonged resistance against German rule in Tanganyika.
- From 1800, he was busy extending the frontiers of his empire. This however, landed him in problems with the Germans who were also busy colonizing Tanganyika.
- In his bid to control trade, he closed the trade route between Tabora and Bagamoyo and also terrorized and imprisoned German, African and Swahili traders at Usagara, for refusing to pay tribute (hongo) to him.
- He defied German pleas to release the traders he had imprisoned. This arrogance angered the Germans and forced them to react.
- It should be noted that Mkwawa's contemptuous behaviour was based on the support he expected to get from Chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and Chief Siki of Tabora.



- In 1891, the German force under Zelewekis confronted him for the first time. However he learnt of this plot. He ambushed and humiliated this force at Lungala, killing many of the German forces including its commander, Zelewekis.
- The Germans temporarily accepted defeat and gave up on him and shifted their attention to Chief Isike of the Nyarnwezi who was willing to work with them.
- Mkwawa however realized the need for a peaceful end to the conflict and dispatched messengers with gifts to the Germans. The Germans responded by gunning the messengers down.
- This act greatly annoyed Mkwawa, forcing him to close the Caravan trade route from Bagamayo to Tabora to all traders. The Germans again started organizing expeditions against him.
- But Mkwawa was not yet to give up his peaceful plans to end his problems with the Germans. He therefore sent another messenger with gifts but he was also killed.
- This greatly demoralized him, forcing him to go into a full-scale war with them and at Kilosa, where
- he managed to kill 290 Germans and their allies.
- In October 1892, he destroyed a Long distance caravan at Kondowa. This greatly increased his influence and he was able to complete the construction of his fort at Kalenga.
- In 1894, the Germans decided to deal decisively with him. They stormed and destroyed his capital at Kalenga, killing many of his soldiers.
- With a handful of his men, he escaped to Ingonge where he unsuccessfully attempted to ambush the Germans on their way back to the coast.
- The Germans after this relaxed their machinery against him, thinking that this had completely weakened
- him, but they were mistaken.
- Mkwawa this time using a guerilla war tactics launched another round of attacks on the German - controlled areas.
- The Germans then came to finally destroy him. Using the scorched - earth policy, they destroyed water and food reservoirs, which caused wide spread hunger and starvation.
- In his four-year-guerilla war, Mkwawa suffered heavy losses as his warriors were killed and others surrendered to the Germans.
- After being cornered, he refused to be captured alive and instead shot himself in 1898. A few of his trusted soldiers also gave in to the Germans.
- When the Germans found his dead body, they cut off his head and sent it to a museum in Berlin -
- Germany.
- The Hehe constantly demanded for the head of their fallen chief until when the Germans bowed to pressure and returned it in 1954.



- This marked the end of his resistance to the Germans but still he is a hero who tried to protect the
- independence of his people.

DR. JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE OF TANZANIA

Career and contributions/achievements/role of Julius K Nyerere.

- Dr. Nyerere commonly known as Mwalimu (teacher) was born at Butiama near the Eastern shores of L. Victoria in March 1922 to Burito Nyerere-a Zenaki chief.
- Despite his chiefly background, Nyerere lived generally a rural life helping his family in daily chores.
- He went to Musoma for his primary, Tabora School for secondary and later (1943) Makerere University College (Kampala, Uganda) for: a diploma in education.
- While at Makerere, he formed the Makerere Boys of Tanganyika, an association of all Tanzanians studying at Makerere.
- On completion of his studies at Makerere in 1945, Nyerere returned to Tanganyika to start a teaching career at St. Mary's Tabora - a Catholic mission school.
- He later (1949) went for further studies at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland where he attained a Masters degree in History, Economics and Philosophy.
- While in Britain, he met various Pan - Africanists like Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta who inculcated into him a feeling to liberate his people.
- In 1952, he returned to Tanganyika and was immediately elected Secretary of the Tanganyika African Peoples' Welfare Association. He also became an active member of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA).
- In 1953, he was elected President of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA). He reorganized the party and made it an effective organ in national politics.
- In May 1954, he was appointed a temporary member of the Legco.
- On 7th July the same year (1954), at Dar es Salaam, a new party (TANU) was formed, replacing TAA. Nyerere was elected president of this new party.
- The party was broad in outlook, Nyerere its leader made it clear that, TANU was opposed to tribalism and aimed at uniting all Tanganyikans for independence.



- Nyerere's non - racial tendencies soon endeared him to the new governor, Sir Richard Turnbull. The two became good friends and always sat together to discuss government problems.
- In the same year (1954), he presented the African case for self - rule to the United Nations visiting mission.
- The following year (1955), he visited UN trusteeship committee, demanding independence for Tanganyika.
- Still in 1955, he was elected to the Legislative council but resigned after two years accusing it of having no serious programme as far as speeding up the independence of Tanganyika was concerned. He decided to pursue independent moves.
- In 1956, Nyerere again went to the UN trusteeship committee demanding for African independence once again.
- However, in 1957, his meetings became violent and were banned by the colonial government
- The same (1957), he again visited the United Nations to demand for 50% of unofficial seats in the Legislative council for the Africans.
- In December 1957, he was elected to be the President of the Legco in order to diffuse the conflicts that had risen between TANU and the government, but after a few months he resigned due to failure of the Legco to pursue serious independence moves.
- In September 1958, he steered TANU to sweeping victory in the all-race Legco elections. TANU supporters won in all the areas.
- UTP because of its poor performance in the elections was disbanded unconditionally. TANU's victory meant another step in the independence struggle.
- In his campaigns and even racial politics, a through out his rule, Dr. Julius Nyerere always encouraged unity, non spirit of freedom and hard work "Uhuru na Kazi".
- In 1959, he became Chairman of the five-elected member organization.
- In the August 1960 elections, he steered his TANU party to another landslide victory where it won 70 of the 71 seats reserved for Africans in the LEGCO.
- On 1st May 1961, Tanganyika got internal self - rule and Dr. Julius Nyerere became the first Prime minister.
- On 9th December 1962, Tanganyika got total independence from the British, which the Duke of Edinburg "handed" to Nyerere at Dar es Salaam Stadium. He therefore became the first President of Tanzania.
- This great son of Tanzania and Africa retired from government in 1985 and died of leukemia on 14th October 1999 at St Thomas Hospital in London. He left behind a wife Maria, five sons and three daughters.

The key personalities in the struggle for independence of Uganda

SEMEI KAKUNGULU



Career and Contributions/Achievements/Role of Semei Kakungulu.

98

- Semei Lwakilenzi Kakungulu was born in Kooki around 1870 but grew up as a page at the Kabaka's court in Buganda.
- As a young boy, he joined the Buganda's royal army where he demonstrated that he was a military genius. This earned him the title of a general.
- With the growing influence of the missionaries at the Kabaka's court, Kakungulu found himself close to the clerical circles of the CMS missionaries who converted him to Christianity and christened him-Semei.
- During the 1888-1890 religious wars, he joined hands with the Christians to topple Kalema and the Muslims who had taken control of Mengo - Buganda's capital. This landed him the post of Sub - county chief of Kyaggwe (Bugerere),
- He confined himself there for some time, encouraging cotton growing, tax payment and building of roads, all of which were in line with indirect rule.
- Later, he rivalled with Apollo Kagwa for the post of Katikiro - Chief Minister of Buganda, which he lost to the latter.
- His political career however begun to take shape in 1890, when he decided to become an ally of the British for personal gains - he hoped to build his own empire.
- In the same year (1890), he was placed in Bunyoro. He proved a competent soldier and administrator that he even became a threat to other Ganda personalities in Buganda.
- He convinced fellow Baganda that the best way to fight Bunyoro was to ally with the British, and he was willing to do anything to please them (British).
- In 1893, with the help of Col. Colville, Kakungulu launched his campaign against Bunyoro and Kabalega in particular, who had become a problem to the British.
- In the same year, he teamed up with a British official, Mac Donald to defeat Ganda Muslims. These retreated to Toro, where they were equally defeated.
- In 1895 he led a delegation of Kuman and Iteso elders to Buganda seeking the Kabaka's protection,
- In 1897 he collaborated with the British to quell Sudanese mutiny and this earned him a medal
- In 1899, he headed the campaigns that resulted in the capture of Kabalega and Mwanga at Kangai in Lango on 9 June. He achieved this with the help of a British force under Col Evatts. The two were exiled to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.
- Between 1899 and 1920, he moved to Lango, Bugisu, Teso and Kumam, supposedly to create an empire for himself in Eastern Uganda
- In 1901 he established a fort at Buruli for his operations against the Kumam, Iteso, Bugisu and Bukedi
- Kakungulu used both diplomacy and military power (the gun) to weaken and disorganize the societies he came across.



- He was nicknamed "Kabaka of Bukedi?" by Sir Harry Johnson in recognition of his efforts to bring Bugweri and Bugisu under British rule.
- Fearing the fame he had built for himself, the British in 1901 attacked his headquarters in Budaka (Bukedi) and forced him to withdraw to Nabumali (Mbale), which was also taken over in 1903.
- By 1906 he had taken over Busoga and was appointed "President of the Busoga Lukiiko" in 1908 by the British who wanted to please him.
- He also created the office of "Kyabazinga" (paramount chief of the Basoga) and crowned himself the first Kyabazinga of Busoga.
- In all the areas Kakungulu conquered, he carried out a number of economic developments that made him the darling of the British. But there were cries from the locals that his chiefs were grabbing their land, cattle and sheep.
- He built administrative posts like in Budaka and Nabumali (Mbale), which were later used by the British as bases.
- He built roads almost in the whole of Eastern Uganda. In Bugisu, he built the Bubulo - Nabumali road and in Busoga, the Iganga - Budaka road. These eased mobility of administrators and fostered economic development.
- He also helped to attract Indian and Arab traders to open up trading activities in Eastern Uganda
- He encouraged the growing of cash crops. In Busoga, he for example encouraged cotton growing and coffee growing in Bugisu.
- He is also credited with the planting of many Mvule trees and mangoes and these lined the main roads in Eastern Uganda.
- In all the areas Kakungulu conquered, he introduced the Kiganda model of administration (he divided the area into counties (Saza), sub-counties (Gombolola), parishes (Muluka) etc. This helped in the development of indirect rule and native administration.
- In Busoga for example, he divided the area into seven counties and introduced Baganda agents and advisers there.
- In his administration, Kakungulu did not neglect the health sector. He helped set up medical centres wherever he established administrative posts like Budaka dispensary in Budaka. These improved on the health of the people.
- He encouraged the British to extend the railway line to Eastern Uganda to collect cotton and coffee and by 1930, the line had reached Tororo. In all this, Kakungulu succeeded basically because of the loyalty of his followers i.e. Baganda agents and collaborators
- All the above reforms earned Kakungulu a lot of admiration from the British, but he was not to remain in the same bed with them for long. A clear testimony that they had been using him as a stooge.



- After sometime, he suffered a series of demotions and transfers. For example, in 1901 he was demoted from being the Kabaka of Bukedi to the President of the Busoga Lukiiko, on accusations of bringing chaos and disorder to the region.
- He was further demoted to a county chief in Mbale and his new headquarters taken over by the British. He withdrew back to Bukedi in 1913 where he spent most of his later years.
- In 1923, having lost popularity, the British retired him on a pension of £3,000.
- These developments greatly demoralized and frustrated Kakungulu, forcing him to join a religious sect called "Abamalaki", which opposed missionary teaching, white civilization and medicine.
- In 1929, Kakungulu died a disappointed old man, which was typical of most collaborators. He had not realized his dream of creating an empire for himself. He was buried in Mbale.
- Nevertheless, by the time of his death, he had done a great job as far as extending British rule in Uganda was concerned.

OMUKAMA KABALEGA OF BUNYORO

Career and Contributions/Achievements/Role of Kabaleega

- Kabalega was born in 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi and his wife Kanyange Myamutwalibwa in present Toro.
- He spent his early years in Bulega where his father had been exiled by a rebellion. From Bulega, he acquired the name Kabalega (meaning some one from Bulega).
- In 1869, he was involved in a power struggle with his brother Kabigumire over who should succeed their father Kabigumire was supported by the royal family and provincial chiefs.
- In 1870, he came to power after defeating his brother (Kabigumire) with the support of the commoners, his father's bodyguards, the Arabs and Langi mercenaries.
- His problems however, did not end with the defeat of his brother and therefore his early years in power were full of problems.
- These ranged from internal rivalry, Buganda's threat, the Nubians backed by Khedive Ismail, the Arab slave traders, the lost glory of the kingdom, to increased European interest in East Africa. All his early efforts were therefore aimed at solving these problems.
- After the defeat of his brother, he exiled and killed members of the royal family and the chiefs who had supported him (his rival brother).
- He began his campaigns to rebuild Bunyoro by building a strong army - Abarusuuru. This army had two regiments each with 1800 men, armed with guns he had got from the Khartoumers and the coastal Arabs.



- He developed a network of spies (informers). These always fed him with information about his enemies within and outside the kingdom.
- He destroyed the social classes that existed in the and appointed even Bunyoro to positions of responsibility, hence uniting the Nyoro society. commoners (Abairu)
- He carried out expeditions against his neighbours (Toro, Baganda, Lango, Acholi, Teso) aimed at reviving the glory of his kingdom that had greatly declined during the reign of his father
- Kabalega's imperialism soon clashed with British imperialism. The British were in other words alarmed by his political activities.
- He first resisted British intrusion in June 1872, when he fought Sir Samuel Bdbber and his Egep allies at the boarder of Masindi (the battle of Isansa). Baker who had been hired by Khedive Istrmailto extend his Egyptian territory southwards was utterly defeated to the disnay of the British
- The success in the above battle motivated him to attack Buganda in the East, which made him face Captain Fredrick Lugard and his Ganda allies.
- At the same time Kabalega realized that his campaigns against the British would cause him problems and so he opted for peace. In this, he wanted Samuel Baker to give him military support against Buganda.
- But Samuel Baker told him that he could only give him support on condition that he accepted Egyptian protection which he refused and therefore refused to sign any protection treaty with the British Samuel Baker).
- Later in 1893, he attacked Kasagama, drove him out of his capital and forced him to seek refuge in Buddu, where he met Capt. Lugard on his way to Ankole.
- Kasagama moved back to Toro with Lugard who fought and defeated Kabalega's forces and restored him (Kasagama) back to power.
- A chain of forts was built on the Bunyoro-Toro border to protect the latter against the formers attacks. Later Kabalega attacked these forts and deposed Kasagama again.
- In 1894, Lugard led a force of Europeans, 600 Sudanese and 1500 Baganda that attacked and defeated Kabalega. Kabalega abandoned his capital at Mparo and withdrew to Budongo forest.
- The British forces under Colonel Colville, the new British commissioner occupied Bunyoro and installed his son-Kitahimbwa as new the king.
- In Budongo forest, Kabalega continued with his wars of resistance against the British but this time avoiding confrontational warfare (He resorted to guerrilla war tactics).
- In 1895, he successfully defeated the British and Ganda forces in Masindi. When Semei Kakungulu defeated him in Budongo forest, he fled to Lango.
- In Lango, he was joined by Mwanga who was also running away from British imperialism in Buganda The two continued with their guerrilla warfare against British rule.



- However, in Lango, the two were betrayed by the local chiefs who reported them to Sernei Kakungulu. With Col. Evatts force, Kakungulu captured the two men on 9th April 1899 in a swamp near Lake Kyoga and brought them to Kampala, where he handed them officially deported to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. to the British. They were
- Even in exile, the Banyoro still looked at him as their king and hero and continued pressing for his return. He converted to Christianity and was baptized Yonand
- Later, he was allowed to return as a mere citizen but he did not reach Bunyoro. He died at Mpumudde in Jinja on 7th April 1923, aged 3. He was buried at Mparo in present day Hoima district.
- Despite his weakness, Omukama Cwa II Kabalega Yohana was a great military ruler and an outstanding African hero who staged a serious resistance to the British occupation of his area.

IGNATIUS KANGAVE MUSAAZI (UNC)

Career and Contributions/Achievements/Role of I K Musaaazi.

- Musaaazi was born in 1902, to a Gombolola chief in Bulemeezi.
- He had his education mainly in mission schools up to St. Augustine's School-Canterbury England
- He became a teacher and taught at Kings' College Buddo. He rose to become an Inspector of schools from 1935 to 1936.
- He founded the Peasant Farmers' Voluntary Organization and later became the President of the Federation of African Farmers.
- On 2nd March 1952, he founded the Uganda National Congress (UNC) from the Federation of African Farmers Association, which had been outlawed for organizing riots in Buganda. The UNC became the first major political party in Uganda.
- At the helm of UNC, Musaaazi enabled the party to become a wider political organisation, cutting across tribal, regional and religious divides. This enabled the party to get support from all corners of Uganda
- The party spearheaded the campaign for self - rule in Uganda. It was the first political party to be formed with a national outlook.
- It attacked European rule and exploitation, demanded greater representation on the Legco and opposed the federation of East Africa.
- It organized demonstrations and strikes throughout Uganda that were intended to bring self -rule as soon as possible. The colonial government was forced to think about the independence of Uganda as something serious.



- It organized the boycott of non - African shops and condemned the deportation of the Kabaka to England.
- In 1959 UNC was split into two wings. One was opposed to Buganda's separatist demands and led by Obote and another by Jolly Joe Kiwanuka. By this time, Musaazi had been exiled to London.
- The Uganda National Congress was however predominantly Protestant and full of Old Boys of King's College Buddo.
- Initially, UNC was opposed by the Baganda for its views of having a united Uganda and only managed to win back their hearts when it strongly condemned the deportation of the Kabaka.
- Musaazi who is regarded as the father of Uganda's nationalism is buried at the Heroes' corner at Kololo.

DR. APOLLO MILTON OBOTE

Career and Contributions/Achievements/Role of Dr. Apollo M. Obote.

- He was born on 28th December 1924 at Akokoro village in Lango, northern Uganda.
- He was born to a local village chief called Stanley Opeti.
- He started his education at Lira Protestant School and then to Gulu High School and Busoga College, Mwiri.
- He then joined Makerere University College in 1948 for an Arts degree which he never completed.
- In 1949, Obote led a students' strike in his second year at the university and he was expelled for political activism.
- After his expulsion, Obote was also denied a Visa by the Colonial government to study abroad.
- He later joined a British Engineering and Construction firm called Mowlem construction Company based in Jinja.
- When the company transferred to Kabeta in Kenya, he followed it but left it for Standard Vacuum Oil Company.
- While in Kenya, he was inspired by members of Mau Mau like Jomo Kenyatta, General China (Waruhiu Itote) and Dedan Kimathi. He had studied with some of them at Makerere.
- He stayed in Kenya until 1957 and when he returned to Uganda he was appointed chairman of the Uganda National Congress (UNC) Lango branch.
- In 1958, he was elected to the Legco representing Lango and he came one of the vocal members on the council.
- At the same time, he befriended Ignatius Kangave Musaazi the leader of UNC and Musaazi appointed Obote as UNC representative in Mbale.
- Later, Obote sacked Musaazi for travelling to London without the consent of the party.
- As a result, UNC lost its popularity and Musaazi was exiled in Gulu and later London.
- Obote then befriended William K Nadiope, a member of the Legco who had formed the Uganda Peoples' Union (UPU).



- Nadiope always moved with and introduced Obote as a son of Busoga to the masses but this was a mistake because it weakened UPU.
- In 1959, there was a split in UNC and Obote led the anti-Buganda wing.
- In 1960, he was awarded a honorary degree of Law of Long Island University in U.S.A.
- On 9th March 1960, UPU merged with Obote's UNC wing to form the Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC).
- Obote assumed leadership of the new party with John Kakonge as Secretary General.
- The party became more popular as more prominent people joined it e.g. Jaberu Bidandi Ssali, Ali Kirunda Kivejinja and Dani Wadada Nabudere.
- In the 1961 elections, Obote's UPC lost to Ben Kiwanuka's Democratic Party (DP).
- Kiwanuka became the leader of the Legco and Obote became leader of the opposition.
- In the Legco, Obote strongly demanded for an advance towards self rule.
- On 1st March 1961, Uganda became self governing.
- in the same year, Obote was among those who attended the London conference where he greatly supported Buganda's federal demands.
- He was so tactical that he even decided to marry a Muganda lady called Miria Kalule which made him a darling of the Baganda.
- In April 1962, elections were organized and UPC got 37, DP got 24 and Kabaka Yekka (KY) got 21 votes.
- Obote decided to ally with KY to form a government and this was a victory for Obote.
- On 9th October 1962, Uganda got her independence with Obote as the Prime Minister.
- On 10th October 2005, Obote died in a Johannesburg hospital.

The key personalities in the struggle for independence of Kenya.

TOM MBOYA

Career and Contributions/Achievements/Role of Tom Mboya.

- Mboya was born around 1931 in Rusinga valley, Western Kenya. He had a three-year secondary education course after which he trained as a Health Inspector.
- After school, he worked as a Health Inspector in Nairobi. During his work, he was greatly touched by the living conditions and welfare of the Africans.
- He blamed the government for inaction and indifference to the conditions of the Africans.
- In 1953, he was elected Secretary General of the Kenya Federation of Labour. When political activities were banned due to the confusion created by the Mau - Mau activities, the federation remained the only forum for those who wanted to air out their grievances and discontent against the colonial government
- During his tenure of office, he established contacts with overseas Labour organisations like in the United States and Britain. This greatly enhanced his credibility.
- In 1957, he established the Peoples' Convention Party (PCP) to contest the elections to the Legislative council



- In 1958, he was elected to the Legislative council with three other African members, due to the reforms introduced in 1957 by the new Colonial Secretary, Lennox - Boyd. He became one of the vocal members on council.
- He strongly opposed Lennox - Boyd's constitutional changes whereby the twelve specially elected members had to be chosen by the Legco. He thus led other African members into a boycott, demanded a full constitutional conference and the release of Kenyatta.
- In 1960, Tom Mboya was one of the African representatives who participated in the Lancaster House conference in London. This conference gave the African majority on the unofficial side of the Legislative council.
- In March 1960, Mboya with other African members to the Legco (Oginga Odinga, James Gichuru) formed the Kenya African National Union (KANU). He was elected Secretary General of this new party.
- He participated in the elections of 1961 through which KANU got a resounding victory (KANU 83 seats, KADU 41 seats). However, it refused to form a government until Kenyatta was released.
- With other African nationalists, Tom Mboya organized and arranged for the independence of Kenya which was finally attained on 12th Dec 1963.

MZEE JOMO KENYATTA

Career and Contributions/Achievements/Role of Jomo Kenyatta.

- He was born in 1893 at Nsenda near Nairobi.
- His first name was Kamau, but between 1909 and 1914, he attended a Presbyterian Mission School where he was baptized Johnston Kamau Wa'Ngenyi.
- Between 1922 to 1928, Kenyatta worked as a water inspector for Nairobi municipality.
- During this period, he was an active member of a Kikuyu political organisation and he became the voice of the workers demanding for better wages and housing facilities.
- In 1928, he was elected Secretary General of the Kikuyu Central Association whose main aim was to recover land lost to white settlers.
- He also became the editor of the Kikuyu Language Journal called 'Muigi Thania' (Unity).
- In 1929, he went to London as a representative of the Kikuyu Central Association and pleaded for the African loss of land to the colonial secretary. He returned to Kenya in 1930.
- In 1931, he left for England and studied anthropology at the London School of Economics.
- In 1945, he organized the Manchester Pan African Congress with Kwame Nkrumah, George Padmore and others.
- In July 1946, he returned to Kenya and he replaced James Gichuru as the leader of Kenya African Union (KAU), a party that demanded for more African representation on the Legco.
- He became an active member of Mau Mau and with General China, Dedan Kimathi and Tom Mboya as the leaders of the movement.



- During the same time, he also served as a principal of Githunguri Teacher Training College but his stay was short lived.
- He was sacked by the colonial government due to his growing popularity.
- Many KAU members were not impressed by Kenyatta's decision to support Mau Mau activities.
- In 1951, the party between split between the moderates and extremists who didn't believe in the activities of Mau Mau.
- Kenyatta stayed with the moderates because of the high respect he had earned himself and also stayed in contact with Mau Mau fighters.
- In the same year, Kenyatta presented a memorandum to the Colonial Secretary Griffith, containing African demand for self rule.
- In 1953, he was arrested on suspicion that he was the real power behind the Mau Mau guerilla activities.
- He was sentenced to seven years in prison with other leaders e.g. General China and Dedan Kimathi.
- In 1960, KANU was formed by African leaders in the Legco and they elected Kenyatta as president while still in prison.
- In 1961, he was released from prison and he assumed leadership of KANU.
- He was accused by some party members of being too town centered, radical and making KANU a tribal grouping of only Kikuyu and Luo.
- This led to the formation of a new party called KADU (Kenya African Democratic Union).
- Kenyatta tried to reconcile KADU and KANU but his attempts failed.
- In January 1962, he was elected to the Legco and during general elections, KANU won with an over whelming majority.
- In February 1962, Kenyatta attended the second Lancaster House Conference that was called to draw up a constitution for Kenya.
- In May 1963, elections were held and KANU won with eighty two seats and its rival KADU got forty one seats.
- On 1st June 1963, Kenya attained self rule and Kenyatta became prime minister.
- He chose all his ministers from all races and always stressed African unity.
- On 12th December 1963, Kenya achieved total independence at Uhuru stadium.
- Prince Philip handed over the reigns of power to Jomo Kenyatta who therefore became the first President of Kenya.
- In 1978, Kenyatta died.
- He was popularly known as "Mzee" a Swahili word for old man.

