

SIMPLIFIED

HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

BOOK 2

NOTES

**A competency based curriculum
approach**

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Chapter 1

Theme: COLONISATION AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Topic: COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS IN UGANDA

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICES IN EAST AFRICA.

After acquiring territories in East Africa, the British and Germans used different methods to administer. The British used **Indirect rule** while the Germans employed the **Direct rule** system.

INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA AND KENYA

Nature of indirect rule

- This was a colonial administrative method that was used by the British during the period of colonialism particularly in Uganda.
- On top of the administration was the colonial secretary, who was based in London.
- He was the minister in charge of colonies.
- Below him was the governor based in the respective colony.
- For Uganda, Entebbe was the Headquarter.
- Below the governor were the provincial and district commissioners heading every province.
- These took orders from the governor and worked under his close supervision.
- All the above-mentioned posts were strictly reserved for the British or Whites.
- Blacks or Africans were involved in administration at the lower levels.
- The county chiefs (Ssaza chiefs) followed in line and took orders from provincial commissioners and passed them on to the sub-county chiefs (Gombolola chiefs).
- Below the sub county chiefs were the parish chiefs (Muluka chiefs), who would in turn pass on the orders to the sub parish chiefs (Omutongole).
- Below the sub parish chiefs were the village headsmen (Abakulu be Kyalo) who would then pass on the orders to the common man.
- All the chiefs from county level up to the village headsmen formed a Chain of command.
- Indirect rule was based on the assumption that every area had to be centralized like Buganda.
- When the system failed in Northern and Eastern Uganda, the British used Buganda agents example Semei Kakungulu to introduce the Kiganda model of administration in those areas.
- The local chiefs were in charge of tax collection, mobilizing people for public work and presiding over local courts of law.
- The whites would only come in case of resistances from the Africans and they were also in charge of planning the economy of the colony

Task

Why did the British apply indirect rule in Uganda?

- The system was economically cheap i.e. it needed very few whites and the chiefs were paid very little or nothing at all.
- The British feared opposition from Africans because they believed that the traditional chiefs were respected by their subjects.
- The British wanted the Africans chiefs to act as shock absorbers, in case of any opposition from the Africans it would appear as if the orders came from Africans.
- The British admired the Kiganda model of administration; hence they did not want to destroy the traditional systems of governance.
- The traditional chiefs understood their people better e.g. in terms of Language, customs and culture.
- This system had already been successful elsewhere e.g. India, Egypt and Nigeria hence they needed to use it in Uganda.
- The system of indirect rule was intended by the British to preserve and protect and develop the Africans' political and social institutions in order to prepare the Africans for independence.
- Indirect rule was used to reward societies which had collaborated with the British e.g. Buganda was left with its independent institution.
- The British also wanted to look unique because they never wanted to use the same system as their enemy, the Germans who used direct rule while the French had used assimilation.
- The African chiefs were also considered to be immune to the African problems e.g. Diseases, wild animals, harsh climate etc.
- Uganda was too big yet whites were very few and therefore could not administer the whole of Uganda.
- Some areas were too remote with poor roads, no hospitals, no schools and therefore the British feared for their lives in such areas.
- The existence of the centralized system of the administration also called for the use of indirect rule because the British didn't want to create new centers for power.

Task

Briefly explain the effects of the indirect rule system of administration.

- The system created a class of ambitious Africans who were more than willing to do anything to please the British. These later became collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- The system encouraged tribalism because each society was administered at tribal level and therefore unity against foreign rule was difficult.
- The British tended to favour Buganda over other areas because they greatly admired the Kiganda model of administration compared to other regions' systems of administration.
- Indirect rule enabled the British to effectively exploit Uganda's resources e.g. the Africans were forced to grow cash crops, provide labour on European farms and pay taxes.
- Serious education for the Africans was totally neglected and many were given elementary education. As a result, many became clerks, secretaries, office messengers and interpreters.

- Indirect rule created a class of conservative Africans who were totally against any new idea and these felt so comfortable under British rule. E.g. Semei Kakungulu.
- Indirect rule saved Uganda from becoming a settler colony because there was no need for the British to come, dominate and finally settle here because the African chiefs were doing the job well.
- Indirect rule brought religion into the politics of Buganda and Uganda at large. E.g. in Buganda, the Katikiro (prime minister) had to be a protestant.
- Indirect rule tended to favour Protestants compared to other religious groups in Uganda.
- The system dehumanized and demoralized African chiefs i.e. many were not pleased with the changes but they had no option or to lose their leadership posts.
- The African chiefs earned themselves hatred, dislike and disrespect from their subjects who looked at them as traitors who had “sold” them to the British colonialists.
- Indirect rule greatly affected the spread of Islamic faith because many people became Christians as the British tended to favour Christians particularly protestants.
- Indirect led to the loss of land by the Africans as a result of the British introducing the forceful growing of cash crops
- Indirect rule led to a lot of suffering on the side of the Africans as many were left in poverty after losing their land to the British, paying heavy taxes and receiving poor education systems.
- Indirect rule led to the outbreak of resistances against the whites as a result of the Africans getting fed up of forced cash crop growing, payment of heavy taxes and loss of independence e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi land.

BRITISH COLONIAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

After acquiring and establishing their rule in Uganda and Kenya the British carried out a number of economic and social policies which helped them maintain their stay in East Africa.

The economic policies included the following;

- Agriculture: The British introduced compulsory growing of cash crops in order to make Africans meet their own costs of administration e.g. Kenneth Borup introduced cotton in 1905.
- Taxation: The Africans were introduced to a new system of paying taxes in cash form, a system that was totally new to them. Hut and gun tax became compulsory.
- Industrialization: The British destroyed traditional industries to make Africans totally dependent on European made goods. They only set up small processing plants like ginneries to reduce on the bulk of raw materials for export.
- Forced labour: Africans were forced to provide labour on large plantations, and in the construction of roads, railways, ports and harbors.
- Land alienation: Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers in the Kenyan highlands and to the construction of transport lines, schools, hospitals yet no compensation was made.
- Transport: Several marram roads were constructed within Uganda and vehicles were introduced. The Uganda railway was also constructed from Mombasa and it reached Kampala in 1931.
- Education: the education given to the Africans was based on the western syllabi and did not provide solutions to African problems. Missionaries were at first in charge but later on, the colonial gov’t took over.

- Health: better health services were introduced and missionaries did a commendable job. E.g. the white fathers built Nsambya hospital, the CMS built Mengo hospital.
- Introduction of a currency: this was introduced to replace the old system of barter trade. First cowrie shells were used then Indian rupees and later coins. These were later followed by banking.
- Urbanization: trading centers, towns and big cities were all developed especially along the railway lines. E.g. Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kampala, Tororo, Mbale and Kasese.

Task

Identify the effects of the British colonial economic policies

- Due to urbanization, the Africans were segregated against and they were in most cases required to be in the rural areas to grow cash crops. E.g. in Kenya, restrictions were issued through the Kipande system or national identity cards for only the Africans.
- The introduction of a currency system meant that Africans started paying taxes in form of cash which was very new to them.
- Africans became prisoners on their own land through forced cash crop growing, forced taxation policies and restricted movements in their own motherland.
- Africans became increasingly dissatisfied with the colonialists and they started demanding for their independence through rebellions e.g. Mau-Mau rebellion in 1952, Nandi resistance in 1895.
- Literacy was wide spread through the introduction of western education but it was not of any assistance to the local people because they only trained as clerks, secretaries etc.
- People in Uganda started growing crops that they were not going to eat e.g. cotton, coffee, tea.
- With the development of many roads and the Uganda railway, many areas were effectively exploited by the British e.g. Buganda, Busoga, Bugisu and Kikuyu land in Kenya.
- Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers who introduced cash crop growing e.g. in the 1900 Buganda agreement, the Baganda lost the crown land to the British yet it was the most fertile.
- Heavy taxation and land alienation forced many Africans to suffer with poverty because they had to work very hard to pay the taxes yet they never had land to grow their crops for sale.
- Improvement in the transport sector meant that business was improved in the protectorate because it eased the movement of raw materials and business men.
- Traditional industries like bark cloth making, greatly declined as the Africans were forced to depend on European made items like clothes.
- Better medical services were provided with the construction of hospitals like Nsambya and Mengo and this reduced on deaths as a result of tropical diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness.
- Africans were taught new farming systems like plantation farming which replaced the traditional system of subsistence agriculture. Dairy farming was also introduced in the Kenya highlands
- Africans got jobs on European farms, public road works and on the Uganda railway and this helped some to improve on their standards of living.
- Many urban centers sprung up as a result of development of schools, Uganda railway, hospitals e.g. Kampala, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mbale, and Tororo.

DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA

This was the German 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 were Africans but of Asian origin from the coast.

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

Task

Briefly explain the establishment of the German rule in Tanganyika

Just like British rule, the Germans established their rule by using several methods which included;

- Use of force; this involved direct military confrontation with societies that tried to resist German rule e.g. the Hehe, Abushiri, Ngoni, Maji-Maji were all defeated through use of force.
- Treaty signing; Karl Peters, a German trader and imperialist was instrumental in signing of agreements e.g. he signed with chiefs of Usagara, Uzigua and Usambara.
- Use of collaborators; these were used to spread German rule in Tanganyika e.g. Chief Marere of Sangu and Mangi Mandela of Kilimanjaro.
- Intimidation and threats; these were used to scare off those who wanted to rebel. Resisters were severely beaten, beheaded, or hanged e.g. even after chief Mkwawa of the Hehe had shot himself, the Germans cut off his head and sent it to Berlin (Germany).
- Use of traders and trading companies; e.g. Karl Peters and his trading company-GEACO. These funded the German administration and provided the initial man power.
- Development of infrastructure; several transport networks were constructed like roads and railway lines in order to conform to the doctrine of effective occupation and to enable German consolidation of colonial rule e.g. in 1891, a railway line was built connecting the coast to Lake Tanganyika.
- Use of Christian missionaries; through their wonderful preaching's, they softened the hearts and minds of the Africans which made them ready for colonial rule. E.g. the Berlin III missionaries.
- Use of explorers; these were used in the initial stages of colonialism e.g. Jacob Erhardt drew a sketch map of East Africa and Dr. Livingstone reported about slave trade and all these called for European need to come to East Africa.
- Construction of military posts; these were mainly put up by Karl Peters and they totaled to eight e.g. in Uluguru, Usagara, Uvinza and these were later used by German administrators.
- Divide and rule; this was mainly used in areas where Africans were rivaling each other for supremacy e.g. Karl Peters used Arabs to fight Abushiri soldiers who were fellow Arabs.
- Use of gifts and Incentives; such were used in areas where collaborators helped the Germans extend colonial rule e.g. Chiefs of Usambara, Usagara were all given gifts to accept colonial rule.
- Use of treachery; this system was used in a way that the Germans pretended to befriend African chiefs but later turned against them e.g. Karl Peters signed treaties of friendship with chiefs of Uvinza, Usambara but later the Germans replaced them with the Akidas and Jumbes.

Task

Why did the Germans apply 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 a proud people and therefore used this system to stand high and above the 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 opted for this system because they had enough manpower to man all departments and thus 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 very selfish and didn't want to share the exploited resources with the Africans and that is why they used direct rule.
- The Germans also used direct rule because 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 worked/the nature of direct rule in Tanganyika

- At the top was the Governor who was the head of the colony, stationed at Dar-es-salaam and in 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 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 Berzirksamtman, with a police force and a small army 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 sub-counties and sub-counties into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people.
- Areas that showed hostility to German rule, were put under military rule e.g. by 1914, the two districts of Iringa and Mahenge were under military rule because they were chaotic.
- The Governor, district officers, and members of the Governor's council were all whites. Therefore, the whites dominated the top positions and the Africans were left to rule at the lower levels.
- Below the district officers were the Swahili 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 chiefs and presided over local courts of law.
- Many local chiefs were stripped of their powers and were replaced by Akidas and Jumbes, in areas where no chiefs existed, the Germans 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 very 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 Nyamwezi land but these chiefs were made Akidas and therefore served the Governor.
- In some areas, puppet chiefs were put into authority to promote German interests e.g. in Usambara after the death of chief Samboja and in Unyanyembe after the death of chief Isike.
- In their administration, the Germans were arrogant, and isolated themselves from the Africans which caused a lot of rebellions from the Africans e.g. maji-maji revolt
- This system of administration attracted many German 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 Chagga.
- 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 1 (1914 – 1918).

Effects of direct rule in Tanganyika

- Many African chiefs were stripped of 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 rule brewed wide spread rebellions as people rose up against the harsh Akidas and Jumbes rule. E.g. Maji-maji revolt, Abushiri revolt and Hehe rebellion.
- There was a rise in African nationalism because many people started organizing themselves into revolutionary movements to struggle for independence.
- Heavy taxation was introduced e.g. a hut tax 3 rupees and taxes were brutally collected as the German tried to fully exploit the Africans and maximize profits.

- There was forced cash crop growing introduced by the Germans e.g. they started forced cotton growing, which irritated the 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 publicly 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.
- People were always in a state of suffering as there was wide spread discontent and resentment against the Akidas and Jumbes and generally the whole German administration.
- Christianity was wide spread as traditional beliefs and Islam greatly declined as a result of shrines being burnt and churches widely built by 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.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DIRECT AND INDIRECT RULE

Direct and indirect rule were two primary methods employed by European colonial powers in East Africa to administer their colonies. Here are some of the key differences between the two systems:

Direct rule	Indirect rule
Direct rule involved the establishment of a centralized colonial administration, with European officials directly governing the territory.	Indirect rule utilized existing local rulers and institutions to govern the territory on behalf of the colonial power.
Local rulers and institutions were often sidelined or abolished, with power concentrated in the hands of colonial officials.	A smaller number of colonial officials were required compared to direct rule.
Colonial powers often imposed their own culture, language, and legal systems on the local population.	Local customs and traditions were often preserved to a greater extent.
The primary goal of direct rule was economic exploitation, with resources extracted for the benefit of the colonial power.	While the primary goal was still economic exploitation, it was often achieved through taxation and forced labor.

Significant infrastructure development, such as roads, railways, and ports, was undertaken to facilitate resource extraction and trade.	Less emphasis was placed on infrastructure development, especially in rural areas.
Strong military presence was maintained to enforce colonial authority and suppress any resistance.	A less significant military presence was required to maintain control.
Large tracts of land were often seized from local populations and given to European settlers.	Less land alienation compared to direct rule, though local rulers often collaborated with colonial powers to acquire land for themselves.
Direct rule often led to widespread resistance movements as local populations sought to resist colonial oppression.	Indirect rule often led to less overt resistance, as local rulers were co-opted into the colonial system.

Effects of Colonial Administration in East Africa Today

The legacy of colonial administration in East Africa continues to shape the region today. Here are some of the key effects:

- The colonial administration often ignored ethnic and cultural divisions, leading to post-colonial conflicts and instability.
- Colonial economies were structured to benefit the colonizing power, leaving many East African countries economically underdeveloped.
- Both systems have divided the people of East Africa along religious and tribal lines. This was experienced in the divide and rule policy which was aimed at destabilizing African societies.
- The system also empowered a few individuals in the society, i.e. the elite class to make political decisions on behalf of the people. This has continued to manifest itself in most East African governments up today.
- Expanded the economies of East African nations. That is to say, the economies changed from traditional subsistence production to commercial production. A number of cash crops and food crops are being produced now.
- The system also has streamlined the governance system of centralization and decentralization of powers. This was done to allow every individual with the ability to participate in the political process to do so.
- Dependency on Foreign Aid. Many countries remain reliant on foreign aid due to their weak economic foundations.
- While colonial powers built some infrastructure, it was often designed to serve colonial interests, not the needs of the local population.
- Colonial land policies led to land dispossession and ongoing land disputes. This exacerbated ethnic divisions and tensions, leading to conflicts and violence.
- Colonial powers often undermined traditional institutions and failed to establish strong, democratic institutions.
- Colonial culture and language continue to influence East African societies, often overshadowing local cultures.

- Colonial education systems were often designed to produce a compliant workforce, rather than critical thinkers.

Activity of integration

Item 1

The COVID 19 pandemic hit Uganda in march 2019 and the country went into a lockdown. As a result of the 1st lockdown, the government of Uganda through the prime minister's office decided to help the poor people by distributing food items. A second wave hit the country and a 42-day's lockdown was announced by the President of the Republic of Uganda.

Through the office of the prime minister and the national COVID task force, they were to support the poor people across the nation by extending a cash support of shillings 100,000. The prime minister's office was not certain how best they would identify the poor people.

Task

Prepare a written summary for the prime minister on how the structure of administration in places can be used to assist the poor people who are affected by the lockdown up to the village grassroots.

Chapter 2

Theme: COLONIZATION AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Topic: THE COLONIAL ECONOMY IN EAST AFRICA

THE PRE- COLONIAL ECONOMY IN EAST AFRICA.

- Pre-colonial economy was periodically subsistence agriculture and rearing of animals for domestic consumption.
- Beyond agriculture, there were people involved in fishing and hunting while others were involved in rudimentary iron and metal works.
- The economy was based on direct exchange of goods, a trade practice commonly known as barter trade.
- This system later used cowrie shells as a medium of exchange. Trade in the pre-colonial period was carried out among different communities within the East African region.
- It involved selling of slaves in exchange for manufactured goods from Europeans, Arabs, and Asian countries.
- Intertribal trade involved exchange of surplus products that included hides and skins, cheese and food products as well.
- The trade existed amongst the kingdoms of Buganda, Ankole, Bunyoro etc.
- The main ethnic groups involved in the pre-colonial trade were the Cushites, Nilotes, and bantu. The Nyamwenzi of Tanganyika were heavily part of this trade too.

THE COLONIAL ECONOMY OF EAST AFRICA

- After the British and the Germans had taken over the colonies of East Africa, the next step was to establish an economy that would support their activities in the colony.
- The colonial economy was an economic system formulated by the British to draw upon the natural resources of East Africa.
- It was a system of production and consumption, which was introduced in the colonies by the colonialists in order to fulfill their economic demands such as raw materials, market, areas for investment and areas for settlement.
- The colonial economy included agricultural and mining activities, communication and transportation of goods, commerce and trade.
- It's during this period that the East African economies were transformed but also made inferior.
- The colonies were expected to provide raw materials both agricultural products and minerals, to the factories in the European countries.
- Examples of the agricultural raw materials included cotton, coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, tea, cocoa and palm oil.
- The economy was based on land acquisition and development of a basic money economy unlike the pre-colonial economy that was based on the barter system.

Task

What were the challenges of the pre-colonial economy?

- Limited access to advanced technologies, hindering productivity and economic growth.
- Many economies relied heavily on subsistence agriculture, where people produced only enough to meet their immediate needs. This made it difficult to generate surplus for trade or economic development.
- Exchange was primarily based on a barter system, which lacked the flexibility and efficiency of a standardized currency. This made transactions cumbersome and limited the scope of economic interactions.
- Inadequate transportation infrastructure restricted the movement of goods and services, limiting trade opportunities and economic expansion.
- Many pre-colonial societies were organized into small, fragmented political units, which could hinder broader economic cooperation and development.
- Societies faced challenges related to unpredictable weather patterns, natural disasters and other environmental factors that could impact agricultural productivity and economic stability.
- The absence of widespread specialization in production limited the diversity of economic activities, constraining the overall economic development.
- The absence of formal financial institutions made it difficult for individuals and communities to access capital for investment and economic ventures.
- Class divisions and social hierarchies could restrict access to resource and economic opportunities, impeding overall economic mobility.
- Insufficient infrastructures such as roads, bridges, storage facilities etc. impeded the efficient movement of goods and hindered the development of a well-connected economic network.
- Lack of effective communication systems made it challenging for different regions or communities to coordinate economic activities, share information and respond swiftly to changing circumstances.
- The spread of diseases and inadequate healthcare infrastructure could have severe economic consequences, affecting both workforce productivity and overall societal wellbeing.
- Diverse cultural and linguistic differences could act as barriers to trade and economic cooperation, limiting the scope of economic interactions between different communities.
- Absence of formal education systems limited the transfer of knowledge and skills, hindering technological advancements and innovation within the economy.

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