

# **HISTORY OF EAST AFRICAN**

## **THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER OF 1923**

**Why was the Devonshire white paper issued in 1923?**

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

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

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

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

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

- Devonsire White Paper was a document issued by the colonial secretary who was the Duke of Devonshire in 1923.
- It was to state government position concerning conflicts between Africans, White Settlers and Asians in Kenya
- There were conflicts and rivalry between the races in Kenya over land and political rights.
- The Europeans or white settlers were given fertile land in the Kenya Highlands but Asians and Africans were excluded.
- The white settlers were given seats on the legislative council in 1907 but other races were not considered
- In 1911 the number of white settlers on the legislative council was increased but other races were not considered.
- In 1918, white settlers were given seats on the executive council but Asians and Africans were not considered.
- In 1920, the number of white settlers on the executive council was increased to 11 but Asians and Africans were not considered.
- The white settlers in Kenya advocated for a policy for separate development among the races (racial discrimination/ apartheid)
- Because the schools and hospitals were racially segregated hence conflicts developed.
- Because the white settlers were generally uncompromising in their demands.

- Also because the governor of Kenya called Hayes Saddler was too lenient towards the white settler's demands.
- The white settlers had set up a group called Convention of Association which became a platform for airing out their views.
- Due to the influence of strong men like Lord Delamere and Colonel Grogan who led the white settlers in their demands.
- Because the Asians demands for equal treatment were opposed by the white settlers.
- Also because Asians were allowed to live in towns only
- Also because Asian migration or entry in Kenya was opposed by the white settlers.
- Most of the Asians complaints were directed towards the white settlers
- Also because the Asians had also formed a group called the East African Indian Association that became a platform for airing out their views.
- Also because the Asians in Kenya had support of the British colonial government in India.
- It was also because of the influence of strong men like A.M Jeevanjee and Makhlan Singh who championed the Asians demands.
- Also for different reasons the Asians always relied on Africans for support.
- The Africans demanded for the withdraw of the Kipande (passes which restricted their movement.
- Africans especially the Kikuyu wanted their land to be given back to them e.g. the fertile Kenya Highlands.
- The Africans also wanted poll tax to be reduced
- The Africans wanted to be provided with better labour or working conditions
- The Africans also wanted to be allowed to grow cash crops.
- The Africans also wanted better social services i.e. schools, hospitals, etc.
- In 1923, a conference was called in London by the Colonial Secretary who was also the Duke of Devonshire to deal with the racial conflicts.
- After the conference, a paper was issued that came to be known as the Devonshire White Paper of 1923.

**N.B**

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

## **TERMS OF THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER OF 1923**

### **What were the terms of the Devonshire white paper?**

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

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

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

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

- There was to be no constitutional changes in favour of the white settlers.
- The colonial government was to recognize the contribution of the white settlers towards the development of Kenya.
- In conclusion, the terms of the Devonshire White Paper were political, social and economic

## **EFFECTS OF THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER**

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

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

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

- In 1931, the Africans were allowed to send one representative to the legislative council i.e. they chose Mr. Eluid Mathu.s
- The Devonshire white paper laid a foundation for future independence struggle among the Africans because of the land lost (refer to the Mau Mau rebellion)
- The Devonshire white paper denied Africans chance to sit in the legislative council as one missionary (a white) was appointed to represent them i.e. Dr. Arthur.
- The Devonshire white paper increased instabilities among the people of Kenya as the three groups remained conflicting amongst themselves
- The colonial government started training and educating the Africans to prepare them for future responsibilities i.e. independence.
- In conclusion, the effects of the Devonsire White Paper were political, economic and social but largely negative to the three groups.

## **WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA**

### **Why did many white settlers come to Kenya in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

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

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

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

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

## **EFFECTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WHITE SETTLERS**

**How did these activities affect the people of Kenya?**

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

- ❖ They established plantation agriculture
- ❖ They grew important cash crops e.g. coffee, tea, wheat, cotton, etc.
- ❖ They introduced scientific research to improve on the crops and live stock.
- ❖ Local communities lost most of their land to the white settlers ie Kikuyu, Masai, Nandi.
- ❖ It led to the creation of reserves to settle displaced Africans
- ❖ Africans were subjected to forced labour on European farms
- ❖ They imposed the Kipande system upon the Africans
- ❖ Settlers led to the complete colonization of Kenya
- ❖ Africans were forced to pay taxes i.e. the hut and poll tax
- ❖ Their settlement aroused African nationalism especially the Kikuyu against Europeans
- ❖ Led to the transfer of the North Eastern territory of Uganda to Kenya to give more fertile land to White Settlers.
- ❖ The whites introduced racial segregation in towns, schools, buses, etc
- ❖ The whites restricted the Africans from growing cash crops saying it would lower the quality..
- ❖ They also set up companies to aid agriculture i.e. Kenya Co-operatives Creameries limited.
- ❖ Roads and railways were improved upon e.g. Kenya – Uganda railway.
- ❖ The whites restricted Asians immigration into Kenya leading to conflicts.
- ❖ They led to the improvement in social services i.e. schools, hospitals etc.
- ❖ Settlers dominated the economy of Kenya through agriculture and industries.
- ❖ Small scale industrialization took place i.e. in 1909; UNGA limited established a grain mill in Nairobi.
- ❖ They also established the legislative council in 1906 and also settlers felt numerically superior in number to the Africans.
- ❖ Modern towns and trading centers developed i.e. Nairobi, Thika, Voi etc.
- ❖ Issues of land became a major one by 1950s hence a root cause of the Mau Mau rebellion of 1952.
- ❖ Africans lost their political independence to the Whites
- ❖ Led to the signing of the Devonsire white paper of 1923 when White Settlers conflicted with Asians and Africans.



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

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

### **AGRICULTURE**

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

### **COMMUNICATION**

#### **Describe the development of transport in Kenya between 1900 and 1945**

- Communication included railway lines, roads, telegraphic lines, water ways etc

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

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA**

### **THE UGANDA RAILWAY**

#### **Why was the Uganda railway built or constructed?**

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

#### **REASONS WHY THE RAILWAY OF KENYA – UGANDA WAS BUILT**

- It was intended to ease transport of military troops.
- The British wanted to establish effective control over their sphere of influence that's to say Uganda to Kenya
- The need to stop slave trade especially in the interior of East Africa.
- It was purposely to open up the interior for trade and commerce.
- It was built to enable East Africa trade with the outside world easily.
- To encourage cash crop growing e.g. coffee, cotton, tobacco etc
- To ease the work of transportation of missionaries to spread christianity
- To conform to the doctrine of effective occupation as demanded by the Berlin conference

- In order to stop other powers e.g. Egyptians who had shown interest in colonizing Uganda.
- It was intended to open up Uganda for resource exploitation ie its expansion into areas with minerals e.g. Kasese
- It was to fulfill the IBEACo recommendations
- It was built to protect the source of river Nile and the British head quarters
- It was as to act as a shortcut to Egypt's link to the coast of East Africa.
- It was intended to make the British East African protectorate self reliant and able to pay its own administration
- It was built to act as a source of revenue to the British government and Uganda as a whole
- British confidence in Uganda after the second Anglo Germany agreement of 1890.
- The acceptance of German that Uganda and Kenya were British spheres thus making the construction necessary.

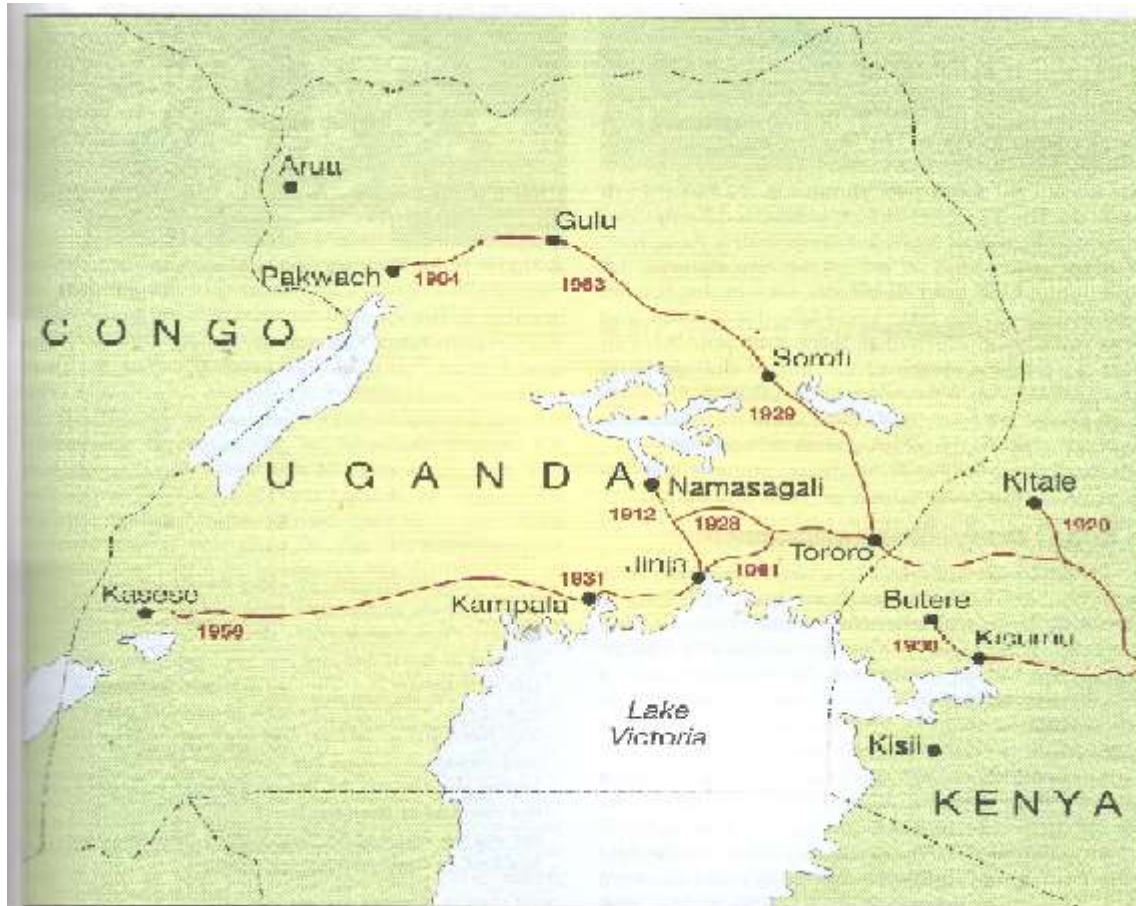
#### **To which parts and why the railway was extended between 1912 and 1965?**

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

- The railway system in Uganda was an extension of the Uganda railway from Kenya
- In 1912, the Portbell-Kampala line was constructed
- This was to connect to the steamer service from Kisumu and encourage import and export trade.
- In 1912, the Jinja Namasagali line was constructed
- It was designed to link northern Uganda to the steamer service.
- It was also to tap products like cotton, live stock, cereals etc from Northern Uganda.
- And also encourage cotton growing in Busoga.
- In 1923, the railway line reached Jinja
- It was to facilitate the transportation of cotton, coffee, food stuffs and people
- In 1928, Mbale and Soroti was linked to Tororo line
- In 1931, the railway was extended to Kampala.
- This was to tap coffee and other products from the central region
- This was mainly to ease the transportation of copper from Kasese to Jinja for smelting
- It was also intended to tap tea, tobacco, food stuff, etc from western Uganda.
- In 1961, the Jinja Bukonte lines was built.
- It was to tap agricultural products from Busoga.
- In 1965 the railway was extended to Gulu

- It was intended to ease transportation of people and agricultural products ie cotton, tobacco, cereals.
- In 1968, the railway was extended to Pakwach.
- This was intended to ease transportation of people and products like tobacco

#### **MAP SHOWING THE EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY IN UGANDA**



#### **BENEFITS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY**

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

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

- ❖ Transport and communication from the interior to the coast was made easier and quicker.
- ❖ East Africa was linked or connected to the outside world.
- ❖ Uganda and Kenya were opened up for exploitation of natural resources
- ❖ It stimulated or encouraged economic growth since the crops grown could easily be transported for export.
- ❖ It encouraged cash crop production e.g. cotton in Uganda and pyrethrum in Kenya.
- ❖ It led to the growth of towns along the railway line e.g. Kisumu, Jinja, Nakuru, Nairobi etc with its associated problems i.e. drug abuse, crimes, etc

- ❖ Kilindini harbor also developed as a loading and off loading centre
- ❖ There was loss of lives as those who resisted the construction were killed i.e. Orkoiyot of the Nandi.
- ❖ It led to the influx of the Asians i.e. 1/5 of the Indian coolies remained behind to do business
- ❖ Others came as drivers' clerical officers and station managers etc
- ❖ The presence of many Asians later created political problems especially in Kenya
- ❖ This was because Asians wanted equality with whites in terms of education, employment and representation in legislative council.
- ❖ The railway created employment opportunities for many people i.e. drivers, station managers etc
- ❖ It transported rice to the Akamba people who were hard hit by the 1898 to 1899 famine.
- ❖ It eased British administration because administrators were easily transported
- ❖ It led to the loss of independence for Uganda and Kenya.
- ❖ It led to the coming of more white settlers and these mainly settled in Kenya.
- ❖ Africans lost land to European settlers especially Kenya Highlands
- ❖ In 1902, part of Uganda was transferred to Kenya to give the whites suitable land for farming.
- ❖ Slave trade and human portage were ended
- ❖ Taxation was introduced to recover the cost of building the railway
- ❖ Transport costs were greatly reduced i.e. transporting a tone of cotton from Kisumu to Mombasa cost only 600/=
- ❖ East Africa's economy was monetarised as the Asians brought Rupees and later paper notes i.e. led to the introduction of money.
- ❖ It led to the development of feeder roads to bring goods to be transported by trains.
- ❖ The Nandi and Masai lost land where the railway passed
- ❖ The railway encouraged the activities of Christian missionaries which led to the spread of Christianity and western civilization.
- ❖ Small scale industries developed e.g. cotton ginneries and copper smelting which reduced the bulkiness of the raw materials.
- ❖ It promoted international and local trade and local markets were created.
- ❖ It changed Uganda and Kenya's economy from reliance on Britain to being self reliant.
- ❖ Instead cash crops i.e. coffee, cotton, tea, etc raised money for the countries.
- ❖ It led to domination of the economy by the Asians especially trade.

- ❖ It led to the transfer of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi which was more central.
- ❖ It led to the racism / racial discrimination in Kenya practiced by the White Settlers.
- ❖ It increased the standards of living of the East African people.
- ❖ In conclusion, the effects of the railway were largely positive to the people of East Africa/ political, social and economic.

### **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILWAY LINE:**

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

### **PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY LINE**

- ❖ The Mazrui uprising of 1895 delayed the start of the project at Mombasa but construction work started in 1896 ie four years later.
- ❖ The primary survey was done in 1892 by Mac Donald of the IBEACO
- ❖ Lack of capital for the project
- ❖ Initially it was estimated to cost two (2) million pounds but it eventually cost eight (8) million pounds which was four times what had been estimated.
- ❖ There were wrangles or disagreements within the British Parliament about the economic value of the railway i.e. some called it "the lunatic line".
- ❖ The construction did not take only 6 years as expected
- ❖ 32,000 Indian coolies, 500 clerical staff were employed during the construction which was too costly
- ❖ African labourers such as the Akamba were reluctant to work on the railway line.

- ❖ The few Africans who volunteered to work didn't go beyond their home areas
- ❖ The Indian coolies suffered from jiggers while the Europeans suffered from malaria, sleeping sickness.
- ❖ Other areas were subjected to adverse climate which caused floods.
- ❖ There were wild animals e.g. lions at Tsavo which killed many of the builders until when they were shot by Colonel Patterson.
- ❖ There was also an outbreak of small pox epidemic which also hindered the construction of the railway.
- ❖ Outbreak of drought and famine which necessitated the importation of food e.g. rice, wheat etc.
- ❖ The Eastern part of the rift valley presented engineering problems due to the escarpment
- ❖ Beyond the Mau summit, there were the hostile Nandi, Masai, etc
- ❖ They stole the railway equipment and would disappear in the hills.
- ❖ There was lack of decent accommodation for the builders of the railway.
- ❖ There was lack of storage facilities at Mombasa and in the interior
- ❖ There was a problem of thick forests which were very difficult to clear.
- ❖ It was only after the 1900 agreement with the Nandi that the construction proceeded successfully
- ❖ Resistance from slave traders who did not want the railway to be constructed
- ❖ Finally the line reached Kisumu in December 1901 after a very long period

## **CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING IN THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA**

### **LORD DELAMERE.**

- ✚ He was a product of white settler influence in Kenya.
- ✚ He first came to Kenya in 1898 on a hunting expedition
- ✚ He later returned in 1903 to stay.
- ✚ He was determined to make farming a success story in Kenya
- ✚ And to turn Kenya into a white man's country
- ✚ He spent personal effort and money on agricultural experiments.
- ✚ He acquired land at Njoro and around lake Elmenteita
- ✚ It is where he experimented with various types of wheat and different types of live stock.
- ✚ He spent many years trying to control diseases and climatic problems
- ✚ Through research, he was able to control the rust disease which threatened wheat
- ✚ He imported pigs, sheep and cattle but many died due to the East coast fever

- ✚ He carried out cross breeding with local animals which promoted resistance of the animals towards diseases
- ✚ In 1912, he produced his first successful wheat crop proving its economic viability
- ✚ In 1908, he set up the UNGA Company limited which was a mill for wheat farmers
- ✚ He was instrumental in the formulation of the Master and Servant Ordinance of 1906.
- ✚ This made the Africans stop growing cash crops but only provided labour on White Settlers farms.
- ✚ Delamere was also active in settler politics and led the European settlers delegation to the Devonshire talks in 1923
- ✚ He died in 1931.

### **ALLIDINA VISRAM**

- ✚ He was born in India in 1863
- ✚ Visram was a product of the construction of the Uganda railway.
- ✚ Begun his commercial career in Zanzibar in the 1870s and later moved inland and set up a base at Bagamoyo.
- ✚ With penetration inland from the coasts, Visram set up commercial posts along the railway line.
- ✚ Perhaps Visram was the most enterprising Indian trader in Uganda.
- ✚ He bought produce from African farmers for resale
- ✚ He built cotton ginneries (one in Kampala)
- ✚ He lent out money
- ✚ He introduced the banking system and built the National Bank of India
- ✚ By 1898, he had reached Kampala and established himself
- ✚ He had agents in Jinja and stations along the railway line from Uganda to the coasts.
- ✚ Sent his caravans from Uganda to the coast
- ✚ He mainly exported ivory and also dealt in cotton
- ✚ With growing wealth he invested in oil mills, saw mills and soda factories.
- ✚ He owned over 240 business establishments and controlled 80% of Ugandan's economy
- ✚ Streets in Kampala and Jinja were named after him/ his memory eg Aldina Road.
- ✚ He died in 1916

### **SIR ANDREW COHEN**

- ✚ He was the governor of Uganda in 1952 during the decolonization era.
- ✚ He inaugurated/started industrialization through steel production



- ✚ He discouraged introduction of industrial colour bar. (Segregation according to colour)
- ✚ He was sympathetic towards African Union.
- ✚ He believed in development of the Country's, natural resources in order to increase the state treasury.
- ✚ He encouraged cotton growing and saw the need for the government to support African farmers
- ✚ He enabled Africans to take control over a number of ginneries
- ✚ Others trained in technical and managerial branches of industries i.e. Africans
- ✚ He protected African interests in coffee ginneries
- ✚ In October 1955, he set up an African loan fund to enable Africans to get bank loans ie he encouraged large scale capital enterprises among Africans.
- ✚ He set up tarmac road network or tarmac roads.
- ✚ He extended the railway from Kampala through Mityana to Kasese to tap agricultural potential and copper.
- ✚ Educationally, Cohen's period witnessed improvement in the education standards e.g. in 1953, the first students obtained bachelor education of arts and Bachelor of Science degrees.
- ✚ The first female graduate got her degree in 1955.
- ✚ He appointed an education committee under Mr. Den Bunsen to make recommendation for future organization and development of education.
- ✚ The committee recommended that senior secondary should be organized on a four year school certificate
- ✚ Politically, he fostered cooperation between British civil servants and the masses.
- ✚ He planned to see a steady development of Uganda as a unitary state.
- ✚ In August 1953, he announced radical reforms on the structure of the legislative council which annoyed the Buganda Lukiiko.
- ✚ This plan for steady formation of a unitary state caused the Kabaka crisis in October 1953 and consequently deported the Kabaka to Britain.
- ✚ In 1955, he introduced a ministerial system of government with three Africans appointed.
- ✚ Reforms were made in the local government.
- ✚ He allowed political party system formation in 1952 like the Uganda National Congress (UNC) which aimed at ending colonial rule.
- ✚ Democratic Party (DP) was formed in 1954 by Benedict Kiwanuka.

- ✚ In 1955, he returned the Kabaka from exile and accepted Buganda's demand for direct election to the legislative council.
- ✚ He checked much of Buganda's secessionist tendencies and managed to bring Uganda nearer to independence as a unitary state.
- ✚ Thus Cohen the governor developed Uganda politically, economically and socially.

### **SIR HESKETH BELL**

- ✚ He was a governor of Uganda in 1907. He fulfilled the aim of the British colonization i.e. exploitation and development
- ✚ He developed a cash crop economy by encouraging Africans to grow cotton instead of white settlers
- ✚ He served the Ugandan Cotton Ordinance which ordered the destruction of wild cotton plants and seeds.
- ✚ He replaced it with American upland seeds.
- ✚ He opened ginneries in Kampala, Entebbe (Uganda-Kisumu) to process cotton on restricted hand ginning
- ✚ He encouraged rubber growing and collecting wild rubber e.g. at Namukekera by Uganda company plantations.
- ✚ He improved on health through campaigning against small pox, meningitis, influenza and brought them under control.
- ✚ Controlled sleeping sickness by evacuating people around Lake Victoria to further places
- ✚ Researched on animal diseases (rinder pest) and found methods of control.
- ✚ Brought the first car in Uganda and it was called ford.
- ✚ He encouraged trade domination by Asians or Indians.
- ✚ He designed a road construction programme that linked up all important centers of southern Uganda by all weather roads.
- ✚ By 1914, he had brought vehicles used to transport farmers' produce
- ✚ He completed 98km railway link from Namasagali to Jinja in 1912
- ✚ As a result of infrastructural development, trading centers emerged.
- ✚ Linked steamer ships between Kisumu and Jinja
- ✚ This enabled African farmers to transport and sell produce to earn more income and pay tax.
- ✚ He opposed white settlers dominating land in Uganda.
- ✚ In 1912, he introduced Arabica coffee among the Bagisu on cooperative basis.

- ✚ In 1914, Robusta coffee was planted in Buganda
- ✚ Rubber experimentation took place at Namukekera and in 1918 to 1919, rubber exported earned £26,000 in exports.
- ✚ In 1924, tea plantations were established in Mubende Also tea estates developed in other areas.
- ✚ Tobacco growing was started in Bunyoro and spread to other areas of west Nile
- ✚ In 1925, NK Metha established a sugar refinery at Lugazi and spread plantation skills elsewhere
- ✚ Cash crop processing and marketing was done by British companies anxious to rip big profits
- ✚ By 1930 to 1948, due to improved transport, processing and marketing of cotton, coffee, tobacco, simsim, ground nuts, were increased by Africans.

## **WORLD WAR ONE (I) OF 1914 TO 1918**

### **Why was East Africa involved in World War I?**

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

- Both Germans and British recruited Africans in their army for the war hence involving the local people.
- Some of the Africans went for prestige and adventure.
- Africans were forced (conscripted) to participate in the war.

## **EFFECTS OF THE WAR**

### **How did the war affect the people of East Africa?**

#### **What were the results of this war on East Africa?**

- Germany and her allies were defeated
- Germany was forced to surrender her colony of German East Africa to the newly formed League of Nations.
- Britain took over the control of German East Africa in 1920 and named it Tanganyika
- The number of European settlers especially of British origin increased in Kenya highlands.
- There was an influx of ex-soldiers or white settlers leading to grabbing of better African land
- The local administration in Tanganyika was restructured especially under governor Donald Cameron.
- Indirect rule was introduced in Tanganyika.
- There was wide spread famine and starvation
- There was wide spread misery and suffering of people
- There was wide spread destruction of property i.e. buildings and railway lines
- There was growth of political power among East Africans/nationalism.
- It led to economic depression of 1930's i.e. low income, low standards of living
- Africans learnt new fighting skills during the war.
- The white settlers began demanding for representation in government.
- There was break out of influenza in 1918 – 1919 which killed many people.
- Many people were killed, wounded and disabled
- Internal and external trade was disrupted leading to increased poverty.
- There was increasing rate of exploitation because the British wanted to compensate what was lost and destroyed during the war.
- New economic power was put in the hands of the Africans
- The returning soldiers brought diseases like small pox, meningitis, and plague.
- There was also an evolution of many new ideas and critical thinking

- The whole of East Africa now became part of the British Empire.
- Rwanda and Burundi were given to Belgium as mandate territories i.e. were transferred from East Africa to Central Africa.
- In conclusion, the effects were political, social and economic.

## **WORLD WAR II (1939 – 1945)**

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

- It was fought between 1939 and 1945
- It took place in Europe and not in East Africa.
- German, Italy and their allies fought Britain, France and other allies
- East Africa was under the rule of one of the war lords i.e. Britain and when the war broke out it was impossible for East Africa to remain neutral.
- The German settlers in East Africa had conflicting opinions whereby some supported Hitler hoping that Germany would regain Tanganyika.
- There were British in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika and yet in Europe, they were both opponent war lords making the Africans involved.
- In neighboring Somalia and Eritrea, there was Italian who were opponents of the British
- The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspicion and tension
- Seven battalions of the King's African Rifles (KAR) were stationed on the Somali border during the Second World War.
- Also because many troops moved into Kenya and were joined by the contingents (others) from Nigeria, Gold Coast etc.
- East Africa also got involved because they contributed large sums of money towards the British war costs
- Also in 1940, for instance Italy joined the war on the side of Germany hence making East Africa to be involved in the war.
- Later when Japan joined the war on Germany's side and attacked Britain, the KAR was expanded to 30 battalions making more East Africans to be recruited in the war.
- Also because thousands of East African soldiers went to India and Burma for fighting.
- Also because others went to Madagascar for fighting.

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

- There were political, economic and social consequences of the war on East Africa.
- The war quickened the growth of political movements i.e. nationalism in East Africa.

- Peoples' attitudes towards chiefs and African Administrators changed
- People begun to resist them since they were considered supporters of colonialism.
- Most British officials were away for military services and this widened the gap between Africans and Europeans
- Exports declined and lack of skilled man power affected production
- Uganda's cotton and coffee growers had to be helped by the government when prices fell too low.
- Otherwise the war increased the demand of sisal and cotton
- Japan captured Malaysia with its huge plantations of rubber hence Tanganyika was encouraged to increase rubber production.
- The Africans in Kenya were for the first time encouraged to produce cash crops
- There was loss of lives due to the many people who died during the War.
- Veterans brought and spread venereal diseases and other STDs
- Lack of employment for the veterans caused them to join the military wing of nationalist movements e.g. general China (Waruhi Itote) joined the Mau Mau movement.
- The British government directed technical schools and institutions to introduce and produce war equipment.
- After World War II, Tanganyika became a trusteeship of the British under the United Nations Organisation (UNO) provision towards self government.
- Many European communities began to change their attitudes towards the Africans for the better.
- In conclusion, the effects of World war 11 were political, economic and social

## **THE KABAKA CRISIS OF 1952 – 1955**

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

- 🚩 It was a political misunderstanding between the governor Sir Andrew Cohen and the Kabaka of Buganda Sir Edward Muteesa II
- 🚩 It involved a lot of tension, mistrust and suspicion between the two men.
- 🚩 In 1945, the first three (3) Africans were nominated to the legislative council to quicken constitutional advance
- 🚩 Buganda, Busoga, Ankole were all supposed to send one representative each to the Legco but Buganda refused.

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

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

## **EFFECTS OF THE 1952 KABAKA CRISIS.**

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

**How did the crisis affect the people of Uganda?**

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



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

## **NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.**

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

## **CAUSES OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.**

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

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

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

- Because of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 where the new leader Abdul Nasser decided to help nationalist movements after Egypt's Independence.
- Because of land grabbing which encouraged Africans to form nationalist movements i.e. Mau Mau in Kenya, Bataka Federation in Buganda.
- Because of racial segregation against Africans in some areas e.g. Kenya.
- Because of urbanization which broke tribal barriers i.e. people started thinking and discussing national issues other than tribal issues.

## **PROBLEMS FACED BY NATIONALISTS**

- There were differences in political ideologies (difference in thinking) i.e. KANU for unitary government and KADU for federal government.
- Absence of nationally accepted leaders to fight for independence.
- The existence of sectarianism and tribal differences i.e. KANU for Kikuyu, KADU for Luo, Kabaka Yekka for Baganda.
- Differences on the method to be used to get independence e.g. some wanted violence or fighting while others wanted peaceful means or negotiation
- Problems faced of language barrier as each tribe had its own language hence difficulty in communication.
- Poor transport and communication in the interior hence difficulty to mobilize people in far places
- Killing of some nationalist leaders caused fear among the others e.g. General China (Waruhiu Itote), Dedan Kimathi etc.
- Wide spread illiteracy among the majority of the local people who could not read or write.
- There were also religious differences among the nationalists e.g. in Uganda – DP for Catholics and UPC for protestants.
- Methods used by nationalists made them lose support by international sympathizers.
- In some countries like Uganda there were no uniting grievances (problems) to force people to demand for independence
- There were threats of secession (breaking away of some groups) e.g. Arabs at the coast of Kenya, Somalis in the north of Kenya and Baganda in Uganda.
- Inferiority complex among some Africans as they always underrated themselves

- Lack of funds to finance nationalist's struggles such as buying of guns, facilitating movement of nationalists etc also delayed our independence.
- The colonial governments were also negative towards nationalists.
- Arrests and imprisonment of some of the nationalists like Kenyatta.
- In conclusion, the problems were political ,social and economic

## **WHY POLITICAL PARTIES WERE FORMED IN EAST AFRICA**

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

## **ACHIEVEMENTS OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties contributed to attaining of independence for different countries i.e. UPC for Uganda, TANU for Tanganyika, KANU for Kenya.

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

### **REASONS WHY POLITICAL PARTIES DELAYED TO DEVELOP IN UGANDA**

- The first major political party in Uganda was the Uganda National congress (UNC) founded by Ignatius Kangave Musaaazi in March 1952.
- It composed of old boys of Buddo who opposed Buganda breaking away from the rest of Uganda.
- Other parties included DP formed in 1954 by Mugwanya Matayo, Uganda National Movement (UNM) by Augustine Kanya and was founded in 1958.

- The Ugandans had no general pressing problem i.e. no white settlers or land alienations etc
- There was a lot of tribalism in Uganda hence people would not unite for a common goal
- Buganda which was in the centre was busy demanding for her separate independence
- Uganda had no strong white community that would snatch independence from Africans
- Many Ugandans were politically docile i.e. they felt comfortable under colonial rule
- Some Ugandans who benefited from colonial rule opposed the formation of political parties i.e. those who got land and big posts
- There was no national language to unite the people hence it became very difficult to bring the people together.
- Some Ugandans thought that politics was far above them and was for educated ones
- The educated Ugandans who would lead the struggle were comfortably employed under colonial rule
- The existing laws would not allow employed civil servants in politics
- Indirect rule in Uganda encouraged tribal divisions hence disunity
- Even local chiefs appointed by colonialists opposed political parties and were happy with the small offices.
- There were many conflicts in the newly formed parties which made the self rule hard to achieve.
- There were problems of ethnic conflicts especially Bantu in the south opposing the Nilotics in the North which created natural division
- Uganda lacked a serious complaint. The peasants grew coffee, cotton, tea etc and got good income hence no poverty to force people to form parties
- Even the traditional rulers like Kabaka, Omukama, etc opposed Political parties.
- Even the idea of forming political parties was foreign hence complicated for the local people and was for the educated ones
- Even the political party leaders were not full time politicians i.e. had other jobs which took most of their time
- There were also religious conflicts i.e. one group could not allow to be ruled by others
- There was wide spread illiteracy among the people hence hindering the formation of political parties.
- In conclusion, the reasons were political, social and economic.

## **CONTRIBUTIONS OF MILTON OBOTE**

- He was born in 1924 in Akokoro in Lango by Stanley Opeto who was a local chief
- He joined Makerere University College for an Arts degree but was expelled because of his political activities.
- He joined the Mowlem Construction company which was based in Jinja in 1949.
- Obote later went to Kenya and join the Standard Vacuum Company.
- It was while in Kenya that Obote got good introduction to politics i.e. he first became a member of Kenya African union (KAU)
- He came back and joined the Uganda National Congress (UNC)
- In 1957, there was a split in the UNC with one group under the leadership of Obote
- Obote decided to form his own party called the Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) in 1960
- During that time Buganda was not ready to be part of Uganda's independence and demanded a federal independence hence formed a party called Kabaka Yekka (KY)
- Obote convinced the Baganda into UPC/KY alliance
- During the 1961 elections, Obote's UPC lost to DP which was led by Benedicto Kiwanuka
- Kiwanuka became the leader of the legislative council while Obote became the leader of opposition in the legislative council
- In the legislative council, Obote demanded for immediate independence
- On 1<sup>st</sup> march 1961, another election was organized and Obote won because of the UPC/KY alliance i.e. 58 seats against 24 seats for DP.
- On 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962, Uganda was given full independence and Obote became the first prime minister with Kabaka Muteesa I as the first president.

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

- Because the British lost prestige in Kenya due to their defeat in war in Europe and the far East during World War II.
- Also the ex-soldiers in Kenya who had fought alongside the whites begun to doubt their superiority as they had always asserted.
- Because of the signing of the Atlantic Charter by Winston Churchill and Franklyn Roosevelt in 1941 whereby they asserted that "People all over the world have a right to choose their form of government under which to live."

- Because of the increased criticism and opposition to imperialism around the world which gave morale or courage to nationalists in Kenya.
- Also because of the anti-colonial policy of the United Nations Organization which demanded for freedom of the people.
- Also because of the return of young educated African leaders who had studied from abroad i.e. had interacted with friends from other countries and shared ideas e.g. Jomo Kenyatta.
- Also because of Negro Movements that were formed outside Africa and demanded for the liberation of the African continent from colonial rule
- It was because of the Manchester Conference of 1945 which was dominated by educated Africans, demanded for the freedom of Africa and even threatened to use force.
- The nationalists of Kenya got morale after attending that conference and were promised support i.e. Jomo Kenyatta.
- The economic importance of Kenya and Africa as a whole to the world market especially after World War II also greatly encouraged nationalism in Kenya.
- Also because of the rise in the cost of living after World War II which made people in Kenya hate colonial rule.
- Also because of the rise of trade Unions which supported and financed nationalist movements.
- The rise of many urban centres which attracted many people to the towns for employment where they lived under very poor conditions while the Europeans lived comfortably.
- The existence of racial segregation in Kenya which was generally hated. It became a major instrument which the nationalists used to undermine colonial rule.
- The appearance of many news papers, radios and other written literature greatly awakened African feelings in Kenya against colonial rule.
- The land alienation policy where many Kenyans lost their lands to white settlers increased nationalism as they desired to chase away the whites who had grabbed their lands.
- Due to the influence of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 where by the Egyptians (Abdel Gamal Nasser) started giving financial support to African Nationalists in Kenya.
- Because of the influence of USA which put pressure on the colonial masters to grant independence to their African colonies.



- Because of the independence of India and Pakistan in 1946 which greatly encouraged nationalists in Kenya to demand for the same.
- The existence of many ex-servicemen (ex-soldiers) in Kenya who had seen conditions in outside countries and shared with soldiers from other countries greatly encouraged nationalism e.g. General china (Waruhiu Itote)
- Domination of trade in Kenya by Asians and Arabs greatly hurt the Africans and encouraged them to form nationalist movements.
- Encouragement by the Africans in the diaspora especially Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana greatly encouraged Nationalists in Kenya.

## **JOMO KENYATTA**

- Jomo Kenyatta was born in 1893 at Nsenda near Nairobi and was a Kikuyu by tribe
- His real or true name was Kamau Wa'Ngenyi
- Between 1909 and 1914, he attended the Presbyterian Mission School where he was baptized as Kamau Johnstone.
- Between 1922 and 1928, he worked for the Nairobi Municipality as a water inspector.
- He became a very active member of the Kikuyu political organization.
- He became a major voice of workers demanding increase in wages and better housing facilities.
- Due to his increasing popularity and political awakening he changed his name to "Kenyatta" meaning Kenya's light
- In 1928, he was appointed to become Secretary General of the Kikuyu Central Association a group which aimed at recovering land that had been lost to white settlers.
- Also Kenyatta became editor of a kikuyu language local paper called Muigi Thania
- As a representative of the Kikuyu Central Association he went to London in 1929 as the representative of the KCA to meet the Colonial Secretary and claim for the lost Kikuyu land.
- He went back to study in London School of economics in 1931 and while there, he studied Anthropology.
- While in London, he became one of the organizers of the 1945 Manchester Conference together with Kwame Nkrumah and George Padmore.
- Jomo Kenyatta also wrote a book called "Facing Mountain Kenya" in 1939 where he encouraged the people to struggle for their lost land and rights.

- Kenyatta returned to Kenya in 1946 where he was greatly welcomed by the Kikuyu.
- In July 1946, Kenyatta was appointed as new leader of Kenya African Union (KAU) to replace James Gichuru.
- KAU under Kenyatta demanded for more African representation on the legislative council and increased recognition by government.
- Kenyatta also became member of Mau Mau which was an underground movement formed to fight for the independence of Kenya.
- Kenyatta later became one of the great leaders of the Mau Mau movement together with General china (Waruhiu Itote), Dedan Kimathi and Tom Mboya.
- Kenyatta was made principal of Githungui TTC but was soon sucked by the Colonel Government because of his political activities.
- Kenyatta collaborated with the moderates in Mau Mau in order to keep the movement together.
- He even tried to convince the members who had broken away from the movement in 1951 to come back into the struggle.
- Also in 1951, Kenyatta met the Colonial Secretary and presented a memorandum demanding for the independence of Kenya.
- In 1953, Kenyatta was arrested because of his connections with the Mau Mau movement and was sentence to seven years imprisonment.
- However due to the pressure from the people demanding for his release, he was set free in 1960.
- Kenyatta together with other Africans in the LEGCO formed a new political party called KANU (Kenya African National Union).
- Kenyatta was appointed president of the new party and assumed its leadership in August 1961.
- However, some people split from KANU and formed a new party called KADU (Kenya African Democratic Union) accusing KANU of being radical, town centred and mainly dominated by the Kikuyu and Luo.
- Kenyatta tried to reconcile the members of KANU and KADU though he later failed.
- In January 1962, Kenyatta was elected as member of legislative council.
- KANU won majority votes in the general elections.
- In February 1962, Kenyatta attended the second Lancaster House Conference that was meant to make a constitution for Kenya.

- Under Kenyatta's leadership KANU won the election of May 1963 with 83 seats against KADU's 41 seats.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> June 1963, Kenya was given internal self rule with Kenyatta as Prime Minister.
- Kenyatta tried to choose his ministers from all races in Kenya in order to promote Unity .
- He also greatly encouraged African Unity.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> 1963, Kenya was given full independence with Kenyatta as the first president.
- Kenyatta died in 1978 and power was passed over his vice president Daniel Arap Moi.

## **WHY KANU WAS FORMED.**

### **Why was Kenya African National Union (KANU) formed?**

- KANU was formed out of Kenya African Union (KAU) that was stated by Eluid Mathu in the 1940s
- KANU was an abbreviation for Kenya African National Union
- KAU was renamed to become KANU by Jomo Kenyatta in the late 1950s.
- It was formed to fight for independence for Kenya from British colonial rule.
- It was also intended to demand for greater African representation in the legislative council.
- Also to fight against European exploitation of resources especially land, labour, minerals etc
- Also because of the influence of World War II where by Veterans came back with new ideas and desire to liberate fellow Africans.
- It was also intended to demand for the removal of the restrictions put on the people of Kenya like no cultivation of cash crops, trade, free movement etc.
- Also to fight the racial discrimination that was practiced by the whites in education, health, employment etc.
- Because of the growth and rise of African nationalism in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- To fight the high levels of poverty and unemployment which had reached its climax in Kenya.
- It was to act as a platform for airing out African discontent against European rule.
- To fight for the extension of voting rights to all Africans with voting age.
- To fight the land grabbing or alienation policies by the whites.
- To fight for the removal of forced labour on Africans.
- Because of the influence and rise of Pan-Africanism among the Kenyans

- To fight for the revival of African culture and customs.
- To fight for the removal of over taxation and exploitation of Africans.
- To fight for the release of political prisoners like Jomo Kenyatta.
- To fight against Asian domination of trade.
- To fight for the Africanisation of the civil service.
- To encourage National Unity using the Harambe philosophy.
- Because of the encouragement by the communist countries e.g. USSR
- The Ghana's attainment of independence in 1957 also encouraged the formation of KANU

## **CONTRIBUTIONS OF KANU TOWARDS KENYA'S INDEPENDENCE**

Explain the contributions of KANU to the history of Kenya

- KANU demanded for the immediate independence of Kenya
- It encouraged the formation of Mau Mau uprising to liberate Kenya
- Using the Mau Mau, it made Kenya ungovernable by the whites.
- The party acted as a platform for airing out Africans' views.
- The party encouraged national unity using the philosophy of Harambe.
- The party fought and stopped racial segregation in Kenya.
- It encouraged the revival of African cultures
- The party demanded for African rights to vote.
- It groomed or trained leaders e.g. General China, Jomo Kenyatta among others who fought for Kenya's independence
- It demanded for increased African representation on the LEGCO
- The party greatly participated in making Kenya's constitution.
- It won internal sympathy, support and respect from the natives.
- It demanded for the release of all political prisoners e.g. Jomo Kenyatta etc
- It Africanized the civil service.
- It led to the independence of Kenya.
- In conclusion, the contributions of KANU were mainly political.

## **THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF TANGANYIKA.**

**-Why was TANU formed?**

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

## **ACHIEVEMENTS OR CONTRIBUTIONS OF TANU**

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

**Explain the role of TANU in the History of Tanganyika**

- ❖ It was formed on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1954 from the Tanganyika African Association and was first referred to as SABASABA.
- ❖ It made sure that Tanganyika was mainly African.
- ❖ In 1954, TANU presented a report to the UN visiting team proposing a planned constitutional process towards independence over the next 20-50 years.
- ❖ In 1955, Nyerere who was the president of TANU visited the UN in New York to explain TANU's aims and to press for support.
- ❖ It won much sympathy, support and respect from the natives.
- ❖ In 1957, it demanded for independence in the next 2 years.

- ❖ When its demand for one man one vote was rejected Nyerere resigned his seat on the Legislative council (LEGCO).
- ❖ Largely owing to its multi racial policy, TANU won a landslide victory during the LEGCO elections in 1958.
- ❖ In 1960, TANU won the elections and Nyerere became the chief minister.
- ❖ TANU called for independence the following year and it was granted.
- ❖ The party Africanized the civil service and introduced a special training scheme to accelerate change over.
- ❖ On 9<sup>th</sup> December 1961, Tanganyika was granted independence with TANU forming the government.
- ❖ In 1963 Tanganyika became a one party government under TANU.
- ❖ It promoted education to the people of Tanganyika which promoted or fastened the independence struggle in Tanganyika.
- ❖ It improved infrastructures e.g. roads schools which made the movement of Nationalists simpler.
- ❖ It fought for national unity for all the people of Tanganyika.

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

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

**What problems did TANU face up to 1961?**

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

❖ Closure of some of the party branches by the central government also affected its progress.

**COMPILED BY MERRYLAND HIGH SCHOOLS HISTORY DEPARTMENT**

# **HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICAN**

## **SHAKA AND THE ZULU STATE**

### **WHO WAS SHAKA**

- Shaka was the son of Senzangakona who was a minor chief of the Zulu.
- His mother was called Nandi was an unofficial wife of the Senzangakona.
- Shaka was born as a bastard around 1787.
- The name Shaka came from a Zulu word Itshaka meaning loose intestines, a disease that caused swelling of the stomach.
- It is said that Nandi suffered from the disease before producing Shaka.
- Shaka grew up among his maternal uncles because he had been rejected by his father
- As he grew up, Shaka became a man of great determination, great ambition, courage and intelligence
- Shaka began his career as a soldier in DingSwayo's army
- Because of his courage, Shaka got quickly promoted and became an induna or commander of a regiment.
- When the father died, he made Shaka's brother called Segujana replace him as chief of the Zulu.
- However, Shaka killed Segujana and declared himself chief of the Zulu.
- Also after the death of Dingswayo, Shaka annexed the Mthethwa hence becoming ruler over the large area.
- Shaka later expanded the small Zulu state into a large empire covering over 300 km.
- Shaka was killed later by his brothers Dingane and Mhlangane who collaborated with the chief Induna called Mbhopa in 1828.

### **ORIGINS OF THE ZULU STATE**

- Little information is known about the origins of the Zulu state
- Up to now, historians have not yet agreed about the numerous accounts given to explain the origins of the Zulu state.
- However, it is said that the state developed among the Bantu speaking people of South Eastern South Africa
- It was originally a small chiefdom headed by chief Senzangakona
- The Zulu state was founded by the Shaka around 1818
- It was Sezangakona and Nandi who were the parents of Shaka.



- Shaka was born around 1787 from an illegitimate mother/unofficial wife.
- Shaka was born unwanted hence grew up with the mother's family.
- However, Shaka had rare qualities i.e. was very intelligent or brave, courageous and generally determined which shaped his future career.
- Shaka came into power after Sezangakona's death around 1816.
- Sezangakona was at first succeeded by his son Segujana
- However, Shaka killed his step brother Segujana and took over power of the small Zulu chiefdom.
- By the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Zulu were a small chiefdom under control of the Mthethwa who were led by Dingswayo
- It was Shaka who transformed the small Zulu chiefdom into the powerful Zulu empire or Zulu state.

### **FACTORS FOR EXPANSION OR RISE OF THE ZULU STATE**

- Good climate where by Zulu was blessed with reliable and abundant rainfall with few diseases which attracted people to the area encouraging state formation.
- Increased population in the area which led people to regroup together and it was this regrouping which led to the formation of the Zulu state.
- Presence of fertile soils which ensured supply of food to support the growing population.
- The rise of ambitious leaders especially Dingswayo and later Shaka who greatly encouraged expansion of the Zulu state.
- Shaka's reforms in Zulu land were greatly responsible for the expansion of the Zulu state.
- Introduction of the system of age regiments which turned the Zulu into a strong standing army that was used to expand and protect the state.
- Introduction of Pincer movement i.e. the cow horn tactic of fighting that involved encircling of the enemy.
- Due to the introduction of the short stabbing spear (Assegai) which involved hand to hand fighting at close range which made fighting efficient
- Introduction of the use of large cowhide shields that covered the whole body
- Due to the introduction of the idea of fighting bare footed or discouraging use of wooden sandals hence making movement of fighters quick.
- The Zulu kingdom also expanded because of the creation of a strong army that was well trained and well equipped

- The Zulu also conquered the weak neighboring tribes and incorporated them into their state hence expanding (weak neighbors)
- The use of Nguni language which created a sense of unity and belonging among the people
- It was because of the creation of women regiments where by the women were used as spies, engaged in production of food and also acted as wives to retired soldiers.
- Also because of the death of Dingswayo which gave chance to Shaka to come up and and reorganize the Zulu state.
- The important trade that was taking place around the Delagoa Bay that helped the Zulu to get guns and also accumulate wealth.
- Shaka encouraged high degree of military discipline and military dictatorship that ensured loyalty of the Zulu people.
- The use of surprise attacks especially at night where the enemy would be got unaware i.e.Shaka used such method to defeat Zwide of the Ndwandwe and later Sobhuza of the Ngwane.
- Shaka also developed and expanded the kingdom through abolition of some of the old traditional practices like circumcision of the young boys.
- Shaka also used political and diplomatic tricks to expand the Zulu state i.e. befriended Zwide to defeat Dingswayo but later turned against Zwide and killed him.

### **MILITARY REFORMS OR CHANGES INTRODUCED BY SHAKA**

- He emphasized the idea of age regiments which turned the Zulu into a strong standing army that Shaka used to defeat the neighbors and expands the Zulu state.
- Shaka started the policy of defeating and absorbing the neighboring chiefdoms or tribes into the Zulu state.
- He abolished the old traditional long throwing spears and replaced them with short stabbing spears (Assegai) which made his fighters more efficient
- He introduced the cow horn tactic of fighting (Pincer movement) which involved encircling the enemy.
- Shaka introduced the system of tough military training or drills to make the soldiers endure hard life.
- He abolished the use of wooden sandals and made the soldiers to fight bare footed which made them faster than their enemies.

- He made the Zulu state a military state meaning that every able bodied man was to be a soldier.
- The young boys among the Zulu worked as weapon carriers, the energetic ones fought the wars while the elderly served in the reserve force
- Shaka abolished the use of small shields and replaced them with the large shields that covered the whole body
- He also ensured that each army regiment had a different colour of shields for identification purposes.
- He also emphasized high levels of discipline among the Zulu fighters and severely punished wrong doers
- He introduced the idea of surprise attacks i.e. attacking enemies when they least expected hence getting them unaware.
- He also started the policy of total war fare or scorched earth policy i.e. destroying anything of value and leaving the enemy with almost nothing.
- Shaka himself led the army to the battle field which always gave them great morale or encouragement
- Shaka appointed military commanders called Indunas to replace the old traditional chiefs or Indunas
- Shaka also would rewards his military Indunas after each victory which made them work harder.
- He also created women regiments where by women acted as spies and also produced food for the soldiers.
- Shaka also abolished old traditional system of circumcision because it made the youths inactive for some period
- No meetings were supposed to take place in the kingdom without Shaka's permission
- Very old people had no role in Shaka's kingdom and because they were regarded as useless, they would be killed.
- Soldiers would not be allowed to marry until the age of 40
- Shaka gave himself all the powers i.e. controlled all the wealth in the kingdom appointed himself the religious head, was the chief priest and killed all the other religious leaders
- Shaka made Nguni language to become the language of the Zulu state and forced the conquered people to adopt it.
- The conquered people would be absorbed and became known as Amazulu

- Shaka befriended the British who supplied him with guns that he also used to strengthen his state.
- After introducing these reforms, Shaka made fighting more ruthless and made sure that the enemy was defenceless.

## **ORGANISATION OF THE ZULU STATE**

**Qn. How was the Zulu state organized before 1850?**

**Qn. Describe the political, social and economic organization of the Zulu state in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**Qn. Describe the way of life of the Zulu by AD 1850.**

### **Political Organization**

- ❖ The Zulu state or kingdom was generally a centralized state
- ❖ The Zulu state was generally a military state
- ❖ It was headed by a dictatorial king whose actions were unquestionable.
- ❖ The king was helped by chief Induna who was the second most important man in the land and would be appointed by the king
- ❖ The army was the source of power in Zulu land hence Indunas were highly respected people in Zulu society
- ❖ Military training was the general routine and every able bodied man was supposed to be a soldier.
- ❖ The military Indunas replaced the old traditional council of chiefs
- ❖ The Indunas were not allowed to call meetings without the permission of the king
- ❖ The king was also the chief judge and chief priest hence had political, judicial and religious powers
- ❖ Military Indunas would be appointed and dismissed by the king at will.
- ❖ The major Indunas were always appointed from commoners basing on talent and military achievement. (the system of career open to talent)
- ❖ The conquered people would be incorporated or absorbed into the Zulu state.
- ❖ There was one language for all people i.e. even the conquered people would be forced to learn the Nguni language.
- ❖ The Zulu king would appoint spies to monitor the activities of the conquered rulers.
- ❖ The conquered rulers would be allowed to remain if they proved to be loyal to the Zulu ruler (Shaka)

- ❖ The Zulu state had a strong standing army that was used for defense and expansion purposes.

### **Economic organization**

- ❖ The king controlled all the wealth in the state but more especially the war booty (loot)
- ❖ The looted property would be shared among the regiments but ivory was always taken straight to the King.
- ❖ The Zulu participated in trade especially through Natal from which they acquired guns.
- ❖ The Zulu mainly exchanged ivory, hides and skins for European goods like guns, clothes, mirrors, etc.
- ❖ The conquered people were always asked to pay tributes to the Zulu king.
- ❖ The Zulu also carried out iron working and would produce tools like spears, knives, hoes, arrow heads, etc and some of which would be exchanged.
- ❖ The Zulu were also pastoralists who kept cattle, goats, sheep
- ❖ They were also arable agriculturalists who grew crops like millet, maize, beans, peas etc
- ❖ They also carried out hunting to supplement their diet and also get ivory and animal hides and skins.
- ❖ The Zulu also carried out fishing from the water bodies like river Umzimbuvu, river Umtata.
- ❖ Some of the Zulu also carried out food gathering
- ❖ The Zulu also carried out raiding and plundered or looted wealth from the neighboring communities.

### **Social organization**

- ❖ The age regiments were the main basis of social organization and socialization.
- ❖ The king was the highest social figure and presided over all traditional ceremonies.
- ❖ The Zulu had a clan system hence the people belonged to the different clans.
- ❖ Initiation ceremonies were carried out to mark entry into the age regiments and this involved circumcision of the boys but this was later abolished by Shaka.
- ❖ Marriage was after the age of 40 i.e. after active military service.
- ❖ Marriage among the Zulu was generally polygamous.
- ❖ Marriage was also exogamous i.e. one would marry outside his clan.
- ❖ Succession to the throne was hereditary.
- ❖ The age regiments were converted into military regiments each with its own colour of shields.

- ❖ The retired soldiers would form a reserve force and would provide food to the active soldiers.
- ❖ The old, lame and disabled were considered useless in the Zulu society hence they were killed.
- ❖ Each regiment had its own kraal or cattle for feeding its members.
- ❖ The army lived in the military settlements like Bulawayo, Gibithegu, Bukura, Mbelebele etc.
- ❖ There also existed women regiments among the Zulu
- ❖ Cattle were greatly valued as a sign of wealth among the Zulu and it was also used for paying dowry.
- ❖ The young boys would carry the fighting weapons for the active soldiers.

### **EFFECTS OF SHAKA'S RULE TO THE NEIGHBORS**

- ❖ The Zulu state under Shaka was a military state hence the effects were largely negative towards the neighbors.
- ❖ There was creation of insecurity in the region i.e. increased the Mfecane.
- ❖ There was great loss of lives in the region due to the attacks of the Zulu and their neighbors
- ❖ There was death of some of the leaders of the neighboring groups of people eg Zwide of the Ndandwe was killed by the Zulu.
- ❖ There was wide spread depopulation in the region.
- ❖ There was displacement of people like the Ngwane and the Ndwandwe
- ❖ Other people completely migrated out of South Africa e.g. the Ngoni under Zwangwendaba and the Ndebele under Mzilikazi
- ❖ There was creation of new and stronger defensive states e.g. the Basuto state and Swazi state
- ❖ Some states lost their independence to the Zulu like the Mthethwa state and the Ndwandwe.
- ❖ There was loss of land by some societies which was then taken over by the Zulu
- ❖ There was increased militarization of the region which worsened the Mfecane.
- ❖ There was outbreak of famine in the region because people could no longer concentrate on agriculture.
- ❖ There was creation of dangerous groups of people or bandits like the Mantatis
- ❖ There creation of groups of refugees like the Fingo.

- ❖ There was wide spread misery and suffering of the people in the region.
- ❖ There was detribalization of the conquered people who became absorbed into the Zulu culture.
- ❖ The new fighting methods of the Zulu were copied and spread to other regions by the migrants.
- ❖ A lot of cattle were stolen from the neighboring communities by the Zulu.
- ❖ The societies that lost cattle and other forms of wealth to the Zulu became poor.

### **GENERAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE ZULU STATE**

- ❖ The problems started right from the time of Shaka up to the period of Cetewayo and problems were social, political and economic
- ❖ Shaka's harsh rule forced some of his military generals (Indunas) to run away from his state which weakened the Zulu army e.g. Zwagendaba of the Ngoni and Mzilikazi of the Ndebele.
- ❖ There was lack of cultural unity in the Zulu empire since most of the people were just conquered and absorbed by force.
- ❖ The death of Shaka's mother who was called Nandi brought a lot of misery since shaka put a lot of restrictions and killed the people who broke such restrictions
- ❖ The killing of Shaka himself in 1828 created a lot of instability in the Zulu state.
- ❖ Dingane conflicted with his brother Mhlangane and the chief induna, Mbhopa for leadership which greatly divided the Zulu state.
- ❖ Dinagne and Mpande were not militaristic enough hence ignored the military regiments which greatly weakened the Zulu army.
- ❖ After the death of Shaka many of the conquered areas started demanding for their independence hence increased rebellions in the Zulu empire.
- ❖ When Dinagne tried to acquire guns from the Whites, he exposed the Zulu state to European imperialism i.e. there was increased European influence on the Zulu state which also weakened her.
- ❖ Neighboring people or states like Swazi and Shangane copied the Zulu military tactics and started using them against the Zulu.
- ❖ The Boers continued to be a threat to the Zulu state when they came during the great trek and started interfering with Zulu politics.
- ❖ When the Boers came, they had better fighting weapons than the Zulu i.e. had guns compared to the Assegai.

- ❖ The influence of the Christian missionaries created divisions among the Zulu.
- ❖ Some of the Zulu leaders started allying with the Boers which divided the Zulu people i.e. Mpande.
- ❖ The defeat of the Zulu by the Boers at the battle of Blood River of 1838 led to loss of large pieces of land and large numbers of cattle.
- ❖ Population in the Zulu land was rapidly increasing yet the land was greatly limited
- ❖ The coming of the British during the scramble and partition greatly weakened the independence of the Zulu state.
- ❖ The discovery of minerals in the interior made many Zulu youths to run away to the mines hence weakening the Zulu military regiments
- ❖ Some of the neighboring state that hated the Zulu allied with the whites to fight the Zulu i.e. the Swazi.
- ❖ The Anglo Zulu wars of 1879 greatly weakened the Zulu state and almost marked the complete downfall of the empire of the Zulu.
- ❖ The exiling of Cetewayo in 1879 who was the Zulu king became a big problem for the Zulu state to choose a successor.
- ❖ After being defeated in 1879, the Zulu state was divided into 13 principalities (chiefdoms) of which two were given white chiefs.
- ❖ The whites or British started choosing the chiefs to rule the Zulu principalities which greatly weakened the Zulu state.

#### **FACTORS FOR THE DOWN FALL OR COLLAPSE OF THE ZULU STATE**

- ❖ The Zulu state collapsed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the reasons for its decline were social, political and economic
- ❖ The conquered states started demanding for their independence after the death of Shaka which greatly undermined the stability of the state.
- ❖ The Zulu state lacked cultural unity though Shaka tried to enforce one culture and language but this only worked during his time
- ❖ The conquered people had no loyalty to the Zulu leaders because Shaka had killed their leaders, abolished their customs and cultures.
- ❖ The death of Shaka himself which came as a surprise partly led to the collapse of the Zulu state because he had not groomed a successor.
- ❖ The leaders who assumed power after Shaka had disputes or quarrels among themselves which greatly weakened the Zulu state



- ❖ The coming of the Boers towards the Zulu land during the great trek partly contributed to the downfall of the state i.e. they had stronger weapons
- ❖ The Boers defeated the Zulu at the battle of Blood River of 1836 forcing Dingane to surrender Natal province to them hence reducing on the size of the Zulu state
- ❖ The Boers also imposed a fine of 17,000 herds of cattle from the Zulu which weakened the economic strength of the Zulu state.
- ❖ The appearance of the British during the period of scramble and partition of South Africa undermined the independence of the Zulu state
- ❖ The British looked at the Zulu state as a major obstacle in achieving their objectives of controlling the interior tribes of South Africa.
- ❖ The state or tribes that were neighbors to the Zulu started copying Shaka's military tactics which they employed against the Zulu.
- ❖ Outbreak of frequent rebellions in the kingdom especially from members of the royal family.
- ❖ Dingane's failure to acquire guns from the Boer trekkers left the Zulu state weak and at mercy of the Boers.
- ❖ The Zulu state also had poor relationship with the neighboring tribes hence none came to help her when she was attacked by the whites
- ❖ The killing of over 7000 people for failing to properly mourn after the death of Nandi also partly weakened the state.
- ❖ The Zulu state rose as a conquest state hence was generally loose and could not last for long.
- ❖ The unbearable conditions created by Shaka's campaigns and the Mfecane caused many people to run away from the state.
- ❖ The running away of strong military commanders or Indunas like Zwangendaba and Mzilikazi who led their people from Zulu land to East and Central Africa.
- ❖ Absence of strong leadership especially after the death of Shaka where by Dingane and Mpande were generally weak leaders.
- ❖ The coming of missionaries and their activities in Zulu land undermined the strength of the state.
- ❖ Outbreak of natural calamities especially long droughts causing water shortages undermined the pastoral activities of the Zulu.
- ❖ The long droughts would be followed by famine which also greatly weakened the state.

- ❖ The discovery of minerals in the interior made many youths from the army to go and work in the mines.
- ❖ Shaka's successors inherited an exhausted group of people who were generally tired of wars
- ❖ Abandoning of age regiments by Shaka's successors left an idle and dangerous army which was hard to control and they started looting their own people
- ❖ Outbreak of epidemic diseases that attacked both people and their animals greatly weakened the state.
- ❖ Constant raids from neighboring tribes especially the Ndebele and Tlokwa against the Zulu state greatly weakened the state
- ❖ There was false belief that the state was united yet they just feared Shaka and this became evident when he died.
- ❖ The defeat of the Zulu by the British at the battle of Ulundi in 1879 was the final blow of the Zulu state
- ❖ The leaders who came after Shaka were generally weak i.e. Dingane 1829 – 1840, Mpande 1840 – 1872 and Cetewayo 1873 – 1884.

### **THE BATTLE OF ISANDHLWANA AND THE BATTLE OF ULUNDI, 1879 (ANGLO ZULU WARS OF 1879)**

- The wars took place between the Zulu and the British
- The Zulu were led by their King called Cetewayo while the British were led by Sir Bartle Frere.
- Two wars were fought between the two groups within one year i.e. the battle of Isandhlwana and the battle of Ulundi
- The wars were caused by Cetewayo's desire to revive Zulu military culture or glory which greatly worried the British.
- Cetewayo had revived the system of age regiments which greatly increased Zulu nationalism and this was opposed by the British.
- By 1877, the Zulu had about 30,000 armed men ready for war which greatly worried the British.
- The Zulu had also come up with anti European war songs which greatly worried the British.

- The wars were also fought because Cetewayo wanted to protect Zulu independence that was threatened by the British
- Outbreak of drought and famine among the Zulu which made them raid the whites also led to the outbreak of wars.
- Because of the rumors that Zulu had killed the White missionaries who were operating in Zulu land.
- Also because the British feared that the Zulu would any time attack Natal and Transvaal hence wanted to stop such Zulu attacks.
- Also because of land alienation or loss of land to the whites which had left many Zulu landless.
- Because of population growth hence many Zulu youths had no land and wanted to get back the Natal Province which was Zulu land.
- The British had promised to help the Zulu during conflicts with the Boers especially over the Blood River territory but instead sided with the Boers which greatly annoyed the Zulu.
- The Zulu who lived in the Blood river territory (Natal) were heavily taxed which they hated hence fighting the British.
- Because of the increasing British imperialism and desire to dominate over the Africans i.e. British desire to colonize all South Africa.
- Because both Cetewayo and Sir Bartle Frere were big headed, uncompromising and undiplomatic.
- Because of disrespect of African leaders by the Whites or British who had settled in Natal.
- Because of the long term suspicion, mistrust and enmity between the Zulu and the White groups.
- Because two adulterous Zulu women had escaped to British Natal but were followed up and murdered by Zulu youths which greatly annoyed the British.
- The British wanted to get friendship of Transvaal or Boers by fighting and killing the Boer enemies.
- It was because Sir Bartle Frere had ordered the Zulu to disarm which they refused hence war.

- Because of the failure of the negotiation between the two groups which left war as the only solution.
- Because Cetewayo was generally a proud man and always refused British orders.
- Because the British had attacked the Zulu in January 1879 but were defeated which left them unsatisfied.
- Also because in July 1879 the British had reorganized the army hence attacked the Zulu capital Ulundi, burnt it down forcing the Zulu to weaken.

### **EFFECTS OF THE WARS**

- The British were defeated by the Zulu at the Battle of Isandhlwana.
- However, the Zulu were finally defeated by the British at the Battle of Ulundi
- The Zulu eventually lost their independence
- It marked the disintegration or falling apart of the Zulu state
- Cetewayo and other Zulu traditional leaders lost their powers.
- Cetewayo was taken as a prisoner of war and exiled in disgrace.
- Cetewayo was eventually taken to London as a prisoner in 1882
- There was great loss of lives especially among the Zulu.
- There was also wide spread depopulation among the Zulu due to loss of lives
- There was wide spread destruction of property like crops and houses.
- The Zulu lost more land to the Whites and many Zulu youths ran to the mines especially after the discovery of more minerals.
- There was outbreak of famine because no farming would take place during the months of war
- The wars led to displacement of people who were running away from the conflicts
- There was wide spread misery and suffering especially among the Zulu
- The British appointed different leaders for the 13 units and started interfering with the Zulu politics directly
- Two of the 13 units were put under white chiefs
- Cetewayos son called Dinizulu who succeeded him was just allowed to act as chief of the small chieftdom of the Basuto

- The wars greatly increased Zulu nationalism and their desire to fight the British again
- The wars therefore laid a foundation and became one of the causes of the future Bambatha rebellion of 1906
- Boer soldiers led by Lucas Meyer after installing Dinizulu, took about half of the remaining Zulu land
- The British were forced to bring back Cetewayo to Zulu land but he had no more authority
- Cetewayo lived in one of the reserves and later died a rejected man in 1884

### **THE BAMBATHA REBELLION 1906**

- The Bambatha rebellion was staged by the Zulu in the reserve of Zondi.
- The rebellion was led by Bambatha against British rule
- The causes of the rebellion were long term and short term
- The causes were also political, economic and social
- The rebellion took place during the reign of Dini Zulu as King.
- It was due to the dismissal of Bambatha as chief because he had failed to pay taxes to the British.
- It was also partly caused by exiling of Cetewayo who had been king of the Zulu
- Also because of the dividing up of the Zulu kingdom into 13 small units which greatly annoyed the Zulu
- It was because of the desire by the Zulu to regain their lost independence.
- Because of the imposition of a tax of 1 pound per head which was too heavy for the poor Zulu.
- Also due to brutal methods used by the British while collecting taxes
- It was also due to the forced labour on the Africans who lived in the towns
- Due to the rise of British imperialism i.e. wanting to control the whole of South Africa which the Zulu opposed.
- Due to land alienation which left many Zulu landless i.e. only living in the infertile reserves
- The Zulu also hated abuse of African culture by the white missionaries i.e. deculturalisation.

- The British soldiers in Zulu land always grabbed the cattle of the natives which greatly hurt the Zulu.
- Also due to the racial segregation which was practiced by the British whereby they treated the Zulu as second class citizens in their own land.
- It was due to the outbreak of famine which made the Zulu raid the British for food leading to outbreak of war.
- Also due to the outbreak of diseases like rinderpest which made the Zulu accuse the British of bringing the disease to kill their animals.
- The British made the situation worse by ordering the killing of all infected animals which greatly annoyed the Zulu cattle keepers.
- It was also due to the influence of Ethiopian Church which preached that Africa was for Africans only.
- Also because the British treated Dinizulu as a mere herdsman instead of king of the Zulu.
- Also because in 1877, the British had allowed Natal to take over control of the affairs of the Zulu land which the Zulu hated.
- Also because of the occurrence of two wars between the British and the Boers which made the Zulu believe that the British were weak and tired of fighting.
- The Zulu were also partly encouraged by their earlier victory over the British i.e. at the battle of Isandhlwana.

### **EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION**

- The Zulu were again defeated by the British
- The Zulu lost their independence completely
- There was loss of lives of many people especially Africans.
- There was wide spread depopulation due to loss of lives.
- There was wide spread destruction of property in the area.
- There was wide spread poverty among the Zulu due to disruption of their economy
- There was increase in famine among the Zulu.
- There was outbreak of other epidemic diseases which killed more people.
- Africans lost more land to the whites hence became more crowded in the reserves.
- Many other African political leaders were arrested as they were suspected of supporting the rebellion.
- The British increased their racial discrimination against the Africans.

- The Zulu traditional leaders lost their authority and the Zulu state was ruthlessly subjugated or crashed.
- There was total decline of the Zulu economy especially trade and agriculture.
- Africans lost more cattle to the whites as their animals were taken by force.
- The British administration of Zulu land became more rough and more strict i.e. denied the Africans their basic political rights
- The local Africans lost trust in their traditional leaders and beliefs and hence many turned to Christianity.
- The rebellion partly encouraged formation of African national congress (ANC) in 1912.
- The British learnt a lesson to respect Africans and after some time changed some of their administration methods for the better.

**QN: DESCRIBE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF DINGSWAYO FOR THE MTHEHWA  
BEFORE 1817**

- Dingswayo was the son of Job who was a chief of the Mthethwa
- Dingswayo grew up at his fathers palace as a Mthethwa
- However, he later conspired to assassinate his father and gain leadership
- When the plot was discovered,Dingswayo fled to the land of the Hlubi
- He returned to the land of the Mthethwa after the death of his father in 1797 and overthrew his brother Mawewa from the throne
- Dingswayo eventually declared himself king of the Mthethwa
- Mawewa had fled but was tricked to return and was later killed by Dingswayo
- While in exile, Dingswayo gained a lot of military experience from a European called Robert Cohen
- He was taught how to ride a horse and use a gun
- When he came to power, he concentrated on protecting his people against attacks by Zwide of the Ndwandwe
- Dingswayo did this through building a strong army for his young Mthethwa state
- He introduced a system of age regiments which he called Ntanga
- He ensured tha each regiment had its own type of spears and shields
- At first his army was not permanent but could be mobilized for war very easily
- He also abolished the traditional ceremonies of initiation
- He recruited the young boys of initiation age into military regiments
- His military regiments were formed basing on age

- These age regiments encouraged tribal unity since the members fought together and shared common experiences
- Also through the age regiments, Dingswayo strengthened tribal loyalty towards the centre and military efficiency
- Dingswayo appointed Induns to command the different regiments
- Dingswayo used the military regiments to extend his dominion
- Dingswayo defeated his neighbors and made them subordinates (subjects) to his rule
- However, he allowed the conquered people to retain their chiefs eg Senzangakona remained chief of the Zulu
- Dingswayo aimed at uniting the conflicting tribes under a single paramount ruler
- During his rule, Dingswayo was generally lenient to his enemies to the extent that he would give them their lost cattle
- Dingswayo absorbed many conquered people into his army by creating alliances
- He greatly expanded the Mthethwa state to a radius of about 200 miles
- Dingswayo married from different clans to encourage social unity
- He created friendly relations with the Europeans at Cape Delagoa
- He encouraged trade with the Europeans whereby he imported European goods and encouraged his subjects to copy and use them
- Dingswayo developed the hides and skins industry in his area
- He developed a system of promoting people based on merit eg He promoted Shaka to become an Induna at an early age
- Dingswayo groomed Shaka for future leadership of the Zulu and the Zulu people
- Dingswayo was killed in 1818 by chief Zwidi and his skull was taken to decorate the hut of Zwidi's mother

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY DINGSWAYO**

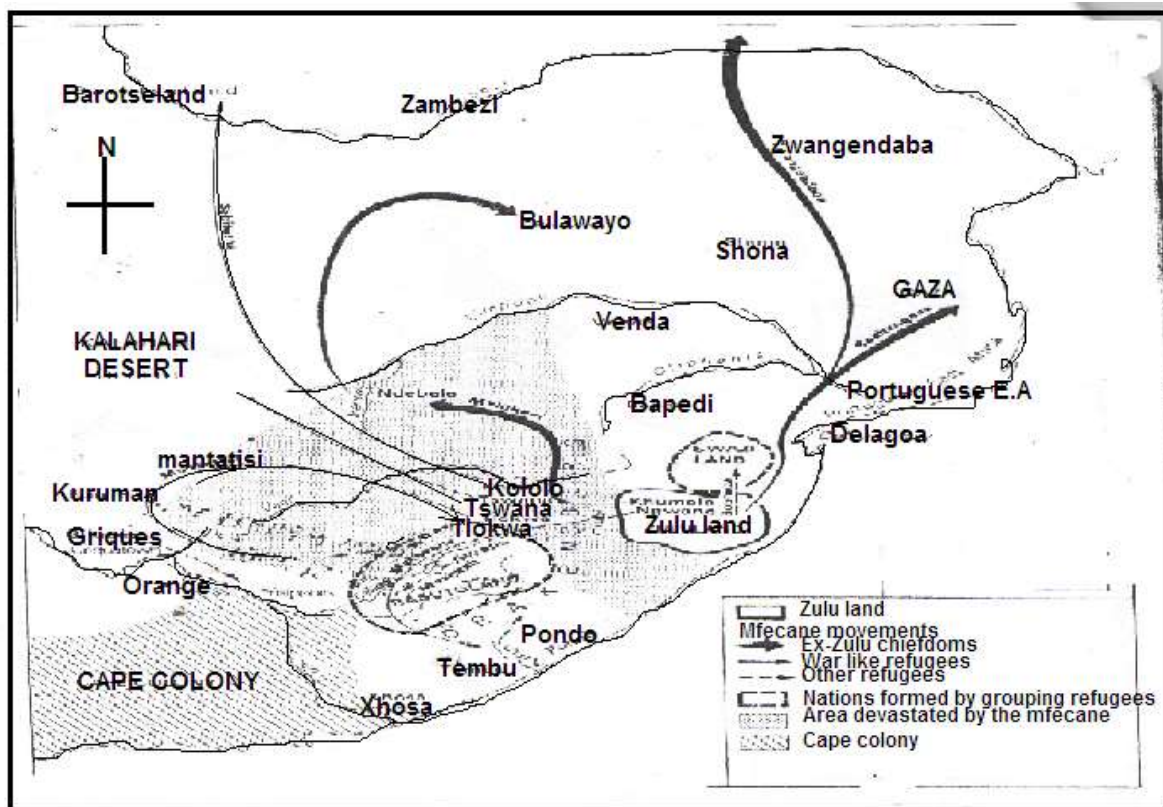
- There were severe wars fought with the neighboring chiefs eg Zwidi of the Ndwandwe and Sobhuza of the Ngwane
- He faced a problem of family conflicts i.e. He came to power after murdering/killing Mawema who was the true successor to his father
- Shaka was too ambitious and anxious for power hence a problem to Dingswayo
- Shaka deliberately betrayed Dingswayo to the enemy
- The elimination of Sobhuza left Dingswayo face to face with Zwidi
- Land conflicts came up due to the increasing population
- He lacked a standing army to protect the Mthethwa independence against Zwidi



- Dingswayo had no council to advise him but just relied on traditional and military leaders
- His worriers remained largely indisciplined
- His method of allowing the conquered people to remain with their chiefs weakened loyalty towards the centre
- He was also wounded while trying to assassinate his father
- His state had many tribes making it hard to enforce genuine/real tribal unity
- His spears with long handle were a problem since they would be thrown to the enemy who would later use them against the Mthethwa
- It was always difficult for the active soldiers to carry many spears for battle
- His soldiers always carried a bigger and heavier shield which made mobility hard
- He took long to adopt permanent regiments which encouraged the Ndwandwe to raid him
- His enemies like Zwide and Sobhuza kept on copying his reforms like regiments,abolition of circumcision e.t.c

## **DEFENSIVE STATES**

- ❖ Due to the Mfecane, some tribes moved away from the area around Zulu land.
- ❖ Such tribes wanted to escape from the bigger and stronger neighbors especially the Zulu.
- ❖ However, some tribes remained in South Africa but united to form strong defensive states.
- ❖ Examples included
  - ✓ Basuto who formed the Sotho state
  - ✓ Ndebele who formed the Ndebele state
  - ✓ Ngwane or Swazi who formed the Swazi state
  - ✓ The Pedi who formed the Pedi state.
  - ✓ **MAP SHOWING MFECANE AND THE NEW BLACK STATES**







## **THE BASUTO STATE OR THE SOTHO STATE**

### **ORIGINS**

- ❖ The Sotho nation was composed of the Sotho people.
- ❖ The Basuto state is nowadays known as Lesotho.
- ❖ It was founded by Moshesh who ruled from 1815 – 1870.
- ❖ Moshesh was born around 1786 to Mokachane who was a minor chief of the Kwena people.
- ❖ Moshesh belonged to the Makoteli clan.
- ❖ He became a reknown figure during the period of the Mfecane because he was a notorious cattle rustler or raider.
- ❖ His name meant shaver because he used to shave the captured cattle
- ❖ He also had extra ordinary qualities i.e. was generally quick witted and very intelligent.
- ❖ By 1815, he had started building his Basuto state
- ❖ Before establishing his state, the area was occupied by Nguni speakers called Puthi.
- ❖ He also brought together several small tribes to set up his own Basuto state i.e. united the Basuto, Ngwane, Tlokwa, Hlubi etc.

- ❖ He set up his first capital at a place called Butha Buthe after defeating the Tlokwa but due to constant attacks from the Tlokwa, Matantes, he shifted his capital to another place called Thaba Bosiu.
- ❖ Moshesh convinced other groups in the area to become subject or vessel states under his control.
- ❖ He set up several headquarters around the kingdom and put them under his relatives to act as spies on the people there.
- ❖ In 1853, he defeated a combined force of the Tlokwa and Korana hence removing the biggest threat to his young Basuto state.
- ❖ He also used diplomacy, marriage alliances, bribery, peace and patience in order to unite the various tribes into a strong state.
- ❖ He also welcomed refugees from different areas into his young Basuto state.
- ❖ Moshesh used to give such refugees land and cattle to encourage them to settle in the area.
- ❖ The smaller and weaker groups would be ruled directly by Moshesh through his relatives.
- ❖ However, the big and strong tribes would be left under control of their chiefs as long as they accepted Moshesh's authority and paid tributes to him.
- ❖ He also set up his capital on mountain tops for defense purposes.
- ❖ To stop attacks from the strong neighbors like the Zulu, he used to send them gifts.
- ❖ Also in 1821, Moshesh tricked Shaka to help him defeat the Tlokwa and the Ngwane.
- ❖ He also used to distribute captured land and cattle to his people in order to buy their loyalty.
- ❖ He also encouraged many other refugees who had run away during the Mfecane to the cape to come back and join him e.g. the Thembu, Rolong, Korana etc.
- ❖ He also invited the missionaries like the Paris missionaries, Wesleyan missionaries etc and these became his advisors.
- ❖ He married from almost every clan and tribe in order to buy their loyalty and to increase unity in the state.
- ❖ He acquired guns and horses to increase on his military strength.
- ❖ He also fought and repelled attacks from the Boers especially after 1836.
- ❖ He also signed peace treaties with the British and the Boers to avoid war with his young state
- ❖ He formed a council known as Pitso where the Basuto would meet and discuss problems affecting their state which promoted democracy.

- ❖ He died in 1870 having struggled to maintain independence of his state.

### **FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH OF THE BASUTO STATE**

- ❖ The state was small in size hence easy to defend and administer effectively.
- ❖ Also due to the courageous leadership of Moshesh who was a great mobilizer.
- ❖ Good relationship between the Basuto state and their neighbors reduced the causes of attacks and external migration or emigration.
- ❖ Acquisition of guns through trade with the whites at the Delagoa Bay greatly increased Basuto military strength.
- ❖ Moshesh bred his own type of horses called the Basuto pony that greatly boosted his army through having a strong Calvary.
- ❖ The marriage alliances encouraged by Moshesh which reduced hostility from other tribes i.e. married from every clan and tribe which also encouraged unity.
- ❖ The coming of missionaries who acted as advisors to Moshesh.
- ❖ Moshesh's policy of welcoming all refugees increased the population of the young Basuto state.
- ❖ More people or increase in population meant more men for his army hence increased military strength.
- ❖ Presence of natural defence barriers especially mountain tops where Moshesh set up his capitals.
- ❖ Strategic location of the Basuto state good for trade and defense.
- ❖ Moshesh's policy of diplomacy where he avoided unnecessary wars i.e. even asked for forgiveness from the British after defeating them.
- ❖ The kingdom had a strong economy based on Agriculture hence enough food supplement with animal rearing.
- ❖ The policy of leaving the strong conquered tribes to be ruled by their chiefs which reduced the chances of rebellion.
- ❖ The policy of distributing captured cattle and land to his people increased their loyalty to the young state.
- ❖ He also set up strong spy network around the kingdom by using his relatives.
- ❖ Occurance of the Mfecane that supplied the young state with refugees hence increasing the population.
- ❖ Setting up of the Pitso council that promoted internal democracy and allowed people to discuss problems affecting their state.

- ❖ The strong spirit of nationalism
- ❖ Existence of the weak tribes that were found in the area e.g. Hlubi, Ngwane, Korana, Mafokeng
- ❖ Bribing of Shaka to destroy the Tlokwa who used to disturb the young Basuto state.
- ❖ Relatively good climate
- ❖ Fairly fertile soils that encouraged agriculture.

## **ORGANISATION OF THE BASUTO STATE**

### **POLITICALLY**

- ❖ Had a centralized system of administration
- ❖ It was under the rule of a king and most prominent was Moshesh.
- ❖ The system to the succession of the throne was hereditary.
- ❖ The state was made up of the original Sotho as the main group.
- ❖ The state also had very many refugees who were running away from the Mfecane and this formed a second class of people.
- ❖ The state was a loose confederation of semi independent chiefdoms
- ❖ Moshesh placed the small defeated refugee groups under chiefs appointed by him.
- ❖ The large defeated refugee groups were always left to remain under their leaders as long as they paid tribute to Moshesh.
- ❖ Most of the chiefs came from Moshesh's family.
- ❖ The state also had a public assembly called the Pitso council that was attended by the old chiefs and was chaired by Moshesh.
- ❖ The council discussed important matters affecting the state hence promoting internal democracy.
- ❖ Disputes between chiefs were always solved by the council
- ❖ All adult men were free to attend the council.
- ❖ The council was also used to check on the powers of the chiefs and also prevented dictatorship by the king.
- ❖ The political unity and sense of nationalism were highly encouraged
- ❖ Moshesh used diplomacy and peace as tools of his administration.
- ❖ Fighting of enemies was always done as the last resort when peaceful means had failed.
- ❖ Moshesh always used to send gifts to buy peace from the strong neighbors or enemies like Shaka.
- ❖ The state did not have a standing army



- ❖ The age regiments could easily be called upon and mobilized to protect the state.
- ❖ Family members acted as spies on the conquered chiefs.

### **ECONOMICALLY**

- ❖ The state practiced a mixed economy characterized by growing of crops and rearing of animals.
- ❖ Cattle keeping was the major economic activity in the state.
- ❖ The king had a system of loaning cows to the refugee groups to increase animal stock.
- ❖ Land belonged to the community but the king was regarded as the custodian of all the land.
- ❖ The state carried out growing of crops for food especially maize.
- ❖ They also carried out hunting of animals for meat, hides and skins.
- ❖ The kingdom also got tributes from other conquered states and the whites whereby they imported guns through the Delagoa Bay.

### **SOCIALLY**

- ❖ The state had a diverse culture because it was a collection of different groups of people
- ❖ Marriage was generally polygamous and Moshesh himself had more than 100 wives.
- ❖ Marriage alliances were also encouraged to strengthen unity
- ❖ The Basuto were divided into clans.
- ❖ The Basuto generally carried out initiation ceremonies.
- ❖ They were also divided into age groups and these were used to form age regiments.
- ❖ They practiced worshipping of ancestral spirits.
- ❖ The Basuto used to have beer parties hence drinking of alcohol was widespread.

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BASUTO STATE IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

- ❖ A lot of lawlessness since the state was made up of many refugees i.e. many bandits and cannibals.
- ❖ The original Sotho always wanted revenge against the cannibals and other bandits which caused very many rebellions and conflicts.
- ❖ Attacks from the notorious Tlokwa which forced Moshesh to abandon his first capital of Butha Buthe and transfer to Thaba Bosiu.
- ❖ Transferring from Butha Buthe to Thaba Bosiu was hard i.e. many people including Moshesh's grandfather were all eaten by animals.

- ❖ Moshesh always had to bribe the strong neighbors to buy peace hence lost a lot of cattle i.e. Shaka, Matiwane, Mzilikazi etc
- ❖ The Ngwane under Matiwane attacked the young Basuto state in 1827.
- ❖ Many refugees kept on flocking in the Basuto land from Natal hence need for more land and cattle to resettle them.
- ❖ Also many Sotho who had been working for the whites at the Cape kept coming back to Basuto state hence need for more land.
- ❖ The Griqualand Korana got guns from the Europeans and always attacked the young Basuto state.
- ❖ The white missionaries became a problem when they told him to give away land to the Rolong tribe who were his enemies.
- ❖ The coming of the Boers during the great trek and they settled North of river Orange from where they started claiming some of Basuto land.
- ❖ The Napier treaty of 1823 gave away a lot of Basuto land to the Boers.
- ❖ Chief Moroka of the Rolong always stole land from the Basuto state
- ❖ Creating a strong united state was a problem because the area had many tribes with different customs and traditions.
- ❖ The chiefs of the different tribes kept on holding to their authority hence there was no strong unity in the state.
- ❖ The British allowed the Boers to claim any Basuto land if they could pay for it.
- ❖ The British officer called warden gave lot of Basuto land to the Boers which created more conflicts.
- ❖ The British also refused Moshesh from having any jurisdiction or control over the Boers and ordered him to refer all European cases to the British resident officer at Bloemfontein.
- ❖ The Bloemfontein convention of 1854 which created the Orange Free State near Basuto land created problems for the state.
- ❖ In 1858, the Boers led by their president attacked the Basuto state and almost captured the capital Thaba Bosiu.
- ❖ In 1865, the Boers under their president JH Brand attacked the Basuto land.
- ❖ As Moshesh grew old, his sons started quarrelling over succession hence divisions in the Basuto ruling family.
- ❖ The British government in 1871 surrendered the Basuto land affairs to the Cape government which Moshesh hated.

- ❖ The prime minister at the cape soon issued a law which required all Basuto to surrender their guns leading to conflicts (war of the guns 1880 – 1881)
- ❖ The outbreak of the war of the guns of 1880 created problems to the Basuto state.
- ❖ The British always helped the Tlokwa and Rolong to fight the Basuto
- ❖ The British also helped Moshesh's brother Poshuli to attack the Basuto state.

### **HOW MOSHESH TRIED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS**

- ❖ He married from many tribes to encourage national unity.
- ❖ He used missionaries as his advisors on European issues.
- ❖ He acquired guns for his army in order to fight the enemies
- ❖ He also adopted a policy of generosity i.e. giving land and cattle to his enemies to buy peace.
- ❖ He also adopted a policy of trickery i.e. tricked Shaka to destroy Matiwane of the Ndwane who was a strong enemy.
- ❖ He bred his own type of horses called the Basuto Pony which made him to have a strong army (Calvary)
- ❖ He set up his head quarters on mountain tops which were secure from attacks.
- ❖ He encouraged trade with the outsiders to reduce on the poverty of his people.
- ❖ He welcomed all refugees who were willing to respect, follow the Basuto culture.
- ❖ He signed a number of treaties with the whites to promote peace in the area.
- ❖ Even after defeating the whites in the war, he wrote an apology requesting them never to attack Basuto land any more.
- ❖ He also persuaded the Basuto to forgive the cannibals and those later became his greatest supporters
- ❖ He also apologized to Mzilikazi to avoid further conflicts
- ❖ He put family spies to check on the activities of his chiefs.
- ❖ He set up several headquarters around the kingdom to keep him informed about the different areas
- ❖ He asked for protection from the British to take over control of Basuto land other than the Boers.
- ❖ He allowed the British to declare a protectorate over basuto land in 1868.

- ❖ He resettled refugees at the border of the kingdom where they fought hard not to be displaced again.

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSHESH FOR BASUTO STATE**

- ❖ He is remembered as one of the greatest African leaders of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- ❖ He was born around 1786 to Mokachane a minor chief of the Kwena and belonged to Makoteli clan.
- ❖ He rose to prominence during the time of Mfecane.
- ❖ He grew up as a man of ambition, intelligent, foresighted and a reknown cattle rustler.
- ❖ By 1815, he had started building the Sotho or Basuto state by laying a firm foundation.
- ❖ He successfully led the Basuto state during hard times of Mfecane.
- ❖ He protected the Basuto state from European colonization for a long time.
- ❖ He protected the independence of the young Basuto state from the African tribes, Boers and the British.
- ❖ He greatly expanded the Basuto state after moving its capital to Thabo Bosiu
- ❖ He created unity among the many tribes to form the Basuto state and this unity continued even after his death.
- ❖ He ensured peace in the multi tribal state and there was no major revolt against him for over 40 years.
- ❖ He created a strong army for the Basuto state.
- ❖ He equipped the army with modern weapons of the time which he got from trading with the whites.
- ❖ He bred his own horses called the Basuto pony for quick and easy movement hence creating a strong army
- ❖ He encouraged one language and one culture for the Basuto state.
- ❖ He stopped the Boers from taking over the Basuto state
- ❖ He avoided wars by signing peace treaties with the whites.
- ❖ He encouraged trade with the whites which developed the economy of the Basuto state
- ❖ He restored law and order in the area that had only lawlessness.
- ❖ He constructed the first capital for the young Basuto state.
- ❖ Because the first capital was insecure, he constructed a new safer capital at Thabo Bosiu.
- ❖ He encouraged European civilization by allowing missionary activities in his state
- ❖ He also allowed the missionaries to act as his personal advisors on European matters.
- ❖ He strengthened the economy of the Basuto state by giving out land and cattle to his people.

- ❖ He used diplomacy by giving gifts and tributes to potential powerful leaders such as Shaka and Mzilikazi to stop them from attacking him
- ❖ He also encouraged many people who came from the Cape to join his state like the Rolong, Thembu and Korona.
- ❖ When the Tlokwa joined the Mitiwane and attacked him in 1881, he fought and defeated them.
- ❖ He later welcomed the British who took over the Basuto state in 1868.

### **MOSHESH RELATIONS WITH THE WHITES**

- ❖ He came into contact with 3 groups of whites i.e. missionaries, Boers and the British.
- ❖ The first group of whites to reach his land were missionaries of Paris Evangelical society and were soon followed by others from the Wesleyan society.
- ❖ The missionaries asked for land and permission to spread Christianity in his land which he granted.
- ❖ He even made some of the missionaries his advisors over European issues.
- ❖ Later, the trek Boers appeared in the areas neighboring Basuto land.
- ❖ The Boer trekkers asked for temporary permission to graze their animals in Moshesh's land until they could move on.
- ❖ Moshesh granted the permission and even appointed a white chief among them.
- ❖ The Boers soon started building permanent houses and regarded the land as theirs.
- ❖ They also later refused to recognize Moshesh's authority over them.
- ❖ As a man of peace, Moshesh appealed to the British to intervene in the conflict.
- ❖ The British sent their officer called Napier to settle the conflicts between the Boers and Moshesh.
- ❖ The Napier treaty of 1843 gave away some of the Basuto land to the Boers.
- ❖ Napier also gave some of the Basuto land to chief Moroka
- ❖ Moshesh also asked the British governor at the cape for British protection over Basuto land.
- ❖ The British even posted a resident officer at Bloemfontein to try and solve the conflicts between the Boers and Basuto.
- ❖ The officer refused Moshesh any authority over the whites.
- ❖ He also ordered Moshesh to refer any European cases to the British officer.
- ❖ As man of peace Moshesh decided to give away the land between river Orange and river Caledon to the Boers as bribe to get them away from the Basutoland.

- ❖ But many of the Boers who had settled deep in Basuto land refused to move to the new territory.
- ❖ In 1848, the new governor of the cape called Sir Harry Smith created a barrier between the Basuto and the Boers and called it Orange Free State.
- ❖ The British also sent a new officer called major warden to Bloemfontein to solve the land conflicts.
- ❖ Major Warden set up a commission to solve the conflicts but only included Boers not Basuto.
- ❖ In 1849, the Warden line was drawn giving away 32 km of Basuto land to the Boers hence increased conflicts.
- ❖ The Basuto always raided the Boers, stole their cattle and destroyed their property.
- ❖ When the Boers attacked the Basuto, the Boers were defeated at the battle of Berea.
- ❖ Even major warden who attacked the Basuto was defeated with his forces.
- ❖ The British sent Major Cathcart and Major Green with special orders to defeat the Basuto.
- ❖ The British also armed the Tlokwa under Sekonyela to attack the Basuto but both were defeated.
- ❖ Major Cathcart asked Moshesh to pay a fine of 10,000 cattle for defeating and humiliating the British.
- ❖ The Basuto only managed 3500 cattle and asked for more time but Major Cathcart declared war.
- ❖ In December 1852, Major Cathcart and the British forces attacked Basuto land but they were again defeated.
- ❖ As a man of peace, Moshesh wrote to the British requesting them to stop their attacks on Basuto land
- ❖ In 1853, the British armed the Tlokwa and Rolong to attack the Basuto but were also defeated.
- ❖ In 1858, the Boers of Orange Free State attacked Basuto land but were also defeated.
- ❖ Moshesh had started growing old and his sons also started fighting for succession.
- ❖ In 1865, the Boers led by their president invaded Basuto land and defeated the Basuto through burning all food stores.
- ❖ Maoshesh asked missionaries to convince the British governor at the cape to declare a British protectorate over Basuto land.
- ❖ In 1865, governor Wodehouse declared Basuto land a British protectorate hence ending the conflicts between Moshesh and the whites

## **EFFECTS OF BASUTO CONTACT WITH THE WHITES**

- ❖ There was loss of lives on both sides as both Basuto and whites (British) were killed during the conflicts.
- ❖ It led to wide spread depopulation on both sides as many people were killed.
- ❖ There was forced migration and displacement of people.
- ❖ There was outbreak of famine especially after the 1865 war
- ❖ The raiding and counter raiding for animals created poverty on both sides.
- ❖ There was also loss of cattle on both sides due to the raiding.
- ❖ The conflicts created misery and suffering on both sides
- ❖ Some tribes were destroyed for supporting the whites e.g. the Tlokwa in 1853 and the Rolong
- ❖ Chief Sekonyera of the Tlokwa lost his authority after being defeated by Moshesh.
- ❖ It encouraged formation of modern armies i.e. Moshesh brought guns and bred his own horses to deal with the pressure.
- ❖ It increased hatred, suspicion and mistrust between the Africans and the whites
- ❖ It increased British interest in the interior of South Africa under the excuse of creating peace.
- ❖ They eventually annexed the Orange Free State which had the Boers.
- ❖ The British were forced to change their officers due to military defeats by the Basuto.
- ❖ It increased the fame of Moshesh and the Basuto after defeating the whites
- ❖ The conflicts divided the Africans i.e. the Tlokwa and Rolong sided with the whites against fellow Africans.
- ❖ The conflicts increased Boer nationalism and determination to fight the Basuto.
- ❖ They also created divisions in the Basuto royal family whereby the whites armed Moshesh's brother Pashuli to fight him.
- ❖ The conflicts encouraged friendship between the Basuto and Puthi to fight the whites.
- ❖ The contacts led to the British declaring a protectorate over Basuto land in 1868.
- ❖ The Basuto and other tribes eventually lost their independence to the British.
- ❖ The contacts with the whites partly encouraged outbreak of the war of guns of 1880.

## **THE WAR OF GUNS (1880 TO 1881)**

- ❖ The war was fought between the Basuto and the British cape government.
- ❖ It is also referred to as the war between the Basuto and the British of 1880 to 1881 or the Anglo Basuto war

- ❖ It was the only armed African resistance that achieved positive results for the Africans.
- ❖ The causes were political, social and economic.
- ❖ The causes were also longterm and short term.
- ❖ It was due to the leadership provided by chief Moorosi of the Puthi.
- ❖ Also because he was later joined by Lerothodi who was the son of Letsie, the son of Moshesh.
- ❖ It was also due to the long term mistrust and suspicion between the Africans and the whites.
- ❖ Because of the occurrence of the 1879 war where the Zulu had defeated the British i.e. the Basuto knew that the Basuto were weak.
- ❖ Because of the arrest and imprisonment of Moorosi's son who was charged with stealing a horse.
- ❖ Because the whites always undermined African leaders i.e. would cane them in public.
- ❖ Due to the rise of British imperialism i.e. wanted to colonize all area of southern Africa which was opposed by Africans hence conflicts.
- ❖ The Basuto also opposed the British idea of federation of south African states
- ❖ The Basuto hated being annexed by the cape colony but just wanted to be protected by the British government.
- ❖ The Basuto wanted to protect their independence which was threatened by the whites.
- ❖ Due to loss of land whereby the whites did not respect the customary land laws of the Puthi.
- ❖ Also due to the death of Moshesh who was a diplomat and knew how to deal and negotiate with the whites.
- ❖ Also because the British cape government had appointed white magistrates among the Puthi which they greatly hated.
- ❖ Forced labour where by Puthi were sent to work on farms of whites at the cape which caused a lot of discontent.
- ❖ Poor payment or low wages which were given to the Africans who worked for the whites
- ❖ The introduction of the hut and gun tax also caused conflicts.
- ❖ The peace preservation Act of 1878 which required the Africans to surrender their guns increased the conflicts (disarmament of the Africans)
- ❖ Moorosi's refusal to follow the instructions of disarmament became one of the immediate causes.



- ❖ The killing of Moorosi with most of his kins in the British invasion greatly annoyed the Basuto who joined the rebellion.
- ❖ British administration was generally harsh towards Africans which increased conflicts between the two groups.
- ❖ This war was also called the war of disarmament

### **EFFECTS**

- ❖ The effects were both positive, negative, political, economic, social, long term and short term.
- ❖ The Africans emerged as winners of the war
- ❖ There was wide spread loss of lives on both sides
- ❖ There was depopulation on both sides.
- ❖ The Basuto were allowed to keep their guns even without registering them.
- ❖ It paved way for the British declaring a protectorate over Basuto land
- ❖ The war partly increased Basuto nationalism and future struggle for independence.
- ❖ The Basuto resorted to guerilla resistance using Griqua and Boer commando techniques i.e. laying ambushes and harassing British supply lines.
- ❖ The war lasted for over seven months and greatly weakened the Basuto.
- ❖ The war revived the old hostilities or divisions in the Moshesh royal family.
- ❖ The war greatly helped to prepare the Basuto for the challenging future.
- ❖ The war encouraged other African African rebellions
- ❖ It created misery and suffering among the Basuto.
- ❖ There was wide spread destruction of property i.e. homes, crop farms etc.
- ❖ There was destruction of agriculture hence outbreak of famine.
- ❖ There was also disruption of trade hence decline of revenue
- ❖ Basuto land eventually survived Boer encroachment i.e. being taken over and dominated by the Boers.
- ❖ The war greatly humiliated the British as they failed to achieve their aim of disarming the Basuto.
- ❖ There was loss of independence when in 1884 the British declared full protectorate over Basuto land.
- ❖ There was wide displacement of people and many Africans were forced to live in reserves where the living conditions were unfavorable.
- ❖ The war was generally expensive to the Africans hence economic decline of the Basuto.

## **SOBHUZA AND THE SWAZI STATE**

**Qn: Describe the origins of the Swazi state.**

- The Swazi state was also a defensive state that came into existence during the Mfecane.
- The people who formed the Swazi state were generally known as the Ngwane
- The Ngwane belonged to the Nkosi Dlamini clan of Nguni speakers
- The Swazi state was founded by Sobhuza when he led his people northwards into the areas of Swaziland.
- Sobhuza defeated the Nguni and Sotho clans who were in Swaziland.
- Many more clans joined the Ngwane in Swaziland while running away from the Mfecane.
- Sobhuza united all these people i.e. Ngwane, Nguni and Sotho to form the Swazi state.
- He made the conquered chiefs to retain their powers but he maintained over all supervision.
- Sobhuza welcomed all refugees to Swaziland and gave them land
- He organized his people into age regiments and treated all the people fairly includsssing the soldiers.
- He was also able to conquer all the tribes that had been disorganized by the Mfecane.
- Mountains of Swaziland provided Sobhuza with natural defense from his enemies.
- In order to strengthen his state and ensure its survival Sobhuza avoided wars with strong neighbors
- He also used diplomacy to save his infant state i.e. used to send cattle to Shaka to stop him from attacking the Swazi state.
- Sobhuza also married Zwide's daughter to create friendship and stop Zwide from attacking his young state.

## **FACTORS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE SWAZI STATE**

- The state was small hence easy to control i.e. at first started with 10 subordinate clans.
- Later, some Nguni and Sotho clans were annexed which increased the population of the young state.
- At the height of Mfecane, 8 more clans joined Sobhuza making the state to grow.
- The Shangane and Nguni gave the kingdom more people.
- Sobhuza welcomed all refugees and looked after them well
- Temporary age regiments were created which ensured law and order
- The practice of allowing annexed tribes to keep their old chiefs also created peace in the kingdom.

- The location advantage i.e. the Swazi nation was established in the Lebombo Mountains which ensured security.
- Sobhuza also greatly emphasized diplomacy and avoided wars with the neighbors which ensured peace in the young nation
- To the most powerful chiefs like Shaka, Sobhuza would give fat cows in order to ensure that they do not attack the Swazi state.
- Sobhuza also donated beautiful virgin girls to Shaka in order to buy peace.
- Sobhuza also married Zwile's daughter in order to ensure peace from the Ndwandwe.
- All the conquered tribes were treated equally and kindly which promoted peace in the young state.
- The practice of assimilating the conquered youths into the age regiments greatly strengthened the Swazi army.
- The bigger numbers of the new comers easily outnumbered the original inhabitants which ensured survival of the state
- The Mfecane had greatly weakened the original inhabitants i.e. the Nguni and Sotho hence accepted leadership of Sobhuza
- Sobhuza also encouraged unity in the young state by forcing the Nguni culture on all the non Ndwandwe.
- The state also developed due to the wise leadership of Sobhuza and later Mswati.
- The alliance of the Swazi with the Europeans especially the Boers ensured peace with the young state.
- The efficient system of succession kept out civil wars.
- The creation of a confederacy greatly promoted peace in the young state.
- The centralized system of administration started by Sobhuza and later promoted by Mswati ensured Unity.
- The creation of a larger assembly and a council of elders greatly checked dictatorship that would be carried out by the kings.
- The queen mother always provided good council to both the king and the parliament.
- The fairly fertile soils in the area encouraged agriculture which ensured food security.
- The trade between the young state and Europeans brought modern weapons which increased the defense of the state.
- Presence of large deposits of iron ore which made it possible for the people to make implements for both agriculture and war.

## **ORGANISATION OF THE SWAZI STATE DURING THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

- The Swazi nation was established during the Mfecane in the highlands of present day Swaziland.
- The country now called Swaziland was originally peopled by a section of the Avambo people.
- Sobhuza was a father of this nation up to 1840.
- The people who formed the Swazi nation were originally known as the Ngwane.
- However, his son and his successor Mswati was the popular leader.
- It was mainly an agricultural nation.
- They mainly grew cassava, yams and beans.
- Initially, cattle keeping was important.
- Later, however the Zulu raids made them drop pastoralism.
- They traded with their neighbors.
- They practiced iron working.
- The king controlled all economic activities.
- The Swazi were held together by clan and age regiments
- Young boys looked after the king's cows.
- Initiation ceremonies were very much respected and age requirements were outcomes of the process.
- The Swazi were a religious society
- The original Swazi known as Bomdzabu formed the first most privileged class.
- The Emakhandzombali i.e. those found ahead became important after proving themselves.
- Those absorbed later formed the third class.
- The Swazi were highly centralized and had kings
- The state was dominated by Mswati who ruled from 1840 – 1868.
- Other kings included Sobhuza, Mbandazeni, Banu
- At first it was a loose state which had many confederate states.
- All the conquered chiefs retained their influence and power as long as they remained loyal to the king.
- Sobhuza kept peace with neighbors especially Zwide and Shaka.
- Marriage alliances were encouraged to diffuse tension
- Sobhuza married Zwide's daughter and Mswati was a product of such a union
- Neighboring strong rulers like Shaka were given gifts

- The throne was hereditary
- The nation was divided into chieftainships
- Chiefs came from the Ngwane central clans and central families
- All chiefs were answerable to the king.
- The king had powers to fire chiefs who became disloyal.
- There were two councils that served as a parliament i.e. the inner council and larger council.
- The inner council consisted of elders, chiefs and close friends
- The larger council consisted of all circumcised men or adults.
- The inner council discussed national affairs and advised the king
- The larger assembly checked both the king and the chiefs
- They had age regiments who served as a temporary army.
- The institution of the queen mother was respected
- This was because she was the official head of state
- She had a lot of influence on the king (her son).
- She acted as an advisor of the king when the king was young or in his absence.
- The queen mother's parish was the capital of the kingdom.
- The king had a palace in every important town of the kingdom
- The Swazi military system was greatly influenced by the Zulu system.
- The use of stabbing spear and assimilation of the conquered people
- The Swazi built age regiments to which men from all over the country belonged.
- Majority of young men remained under authority of the chiefs
- All the regiments were commanded by officers appointed by the king.
- Conquered states were assimilated and became part of the larger state.

## **ECONOMIC ORGANISATION**

- Economically, the Swazi were mainly cultivators and herders
- Cattle were for both economic and ritual purposes
- The Swazi carried out iron working/black smithing
- Some of the Swazi carried out hunting
- They also carried out fruit gathering
- Corn was the staple food but they also grew other crops like sorghum, millet, yams, beans etc.
- The king controlled all economic activities in the state

- The Swazi carried out trade with their neighbors during peaceful times
- The Sotho gave the Swazi grains which they would use in times of war and drought
- The Swazi carried out profitable trade with the British of Natal through the Delagoa bay
- They also carried out trade with the Trek Boers of Transvaal through Kosi bay
- The Swazi also carried out raiding of the neighbors for cattle
- There was communal ownership of land although the king was the overall controller of all land

### **SOCIAL ORGANISATION**

- Socially the Swazi were grouped together into clans and age regiments
- The Swazi kings and men were traditionally polygamous and the kings usually married more than 100 wives
- However the wives were never got from the royal clan hence marriage was exogamous
- People in the Swazi kingdom were encouraged to speak a similar language called Siswati which was closely related to Amazulu
- The Swazi generally practiced the African Traditional Religion (ATR)
- The king was regarded as the religious head
- However, when the whites came, the Swazi people's life underwent changes like education and introduction of Christianity hence adopted western civilization

### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KING MSWATI AND THE EUROPEANS BETWEEN 1840 AND 1868**

- Mswati was the son of Sobhuza produced by Zwides daughter
- He succeeded his father in 1840 and ruled up to 1868
- He greatly transformed the small Swazi state into a powerful kingdom in S. Africa
- It was Mswati who gave the kingdom and was the most influential of the Swazi kings
- He initiated important political and initiative reforms
- During his rule, he initiated contacts with the whites i.e. both Boers and the British
- The Boers were very much interested in the fertile soils of Swaziland
- Mswati welcomed the Boers and even set aside some land for Boer settlement
- Mswati even appointed a white chief to rule over the Boers on his behalf
- However the Boers refused to recognize Mswati's authority over them
- They also refused to be assimilated into the Swazi culture
- Mswati also convinced his people to allow the Boers graze their animals in Swazi territory

- He even made an alliance with the Boers in order to defeat the Poko in 1864 who were disturbing both the Swazi and the Boers
- The Boer population kept on increasing which greatly worried Mswati and his people
- The increased population led to increased conflicts between the two groups over land
- The Boers became stubborn and started demanding for annexation of Swaziland
- The British however refused to support the annexation due to economic reasons
- The British appointed Sir Theophilus Shepstone to head a committee to try and solve the conflicts
- Mswati died in 1868, having only managed to ensure a peace relation between the British and the Boers
- On the other hand, the Transvaal Boers increased their interest in Swaziland because it gave them a direct trade route to the kosi bay
- After Mswati's death, the Boers took a mere direct interest in Swazi affairs
- They started making plans to add it to Transvaal
- This led to direct British intervention and annexation in 1902

#### **WHY THE SWAZI NATION WAS ABLE TO SURVIVE UP TO 1810**

- The nation had become able and capable.
- Conquered people were treated kindly e.g. they kept their chiefs as long as they were loyal to the centre.
- The regiments defended the nation's independence ably.
- There was wide spread peace and unity which gave the nation more strengthening even the non Ngwane adopted their culture
- Earlier leaders emphasized diplomacy over war.
- Marriage alliances kept the nation together lessening fighting e.g. he married Zwide's daughter stopping the Ndwandwe raids on him.
- The trick of giving gifts to powerful leaders was used.
- All well behaved refugees were welcomed and allowed to settle down.
- Residing in mountains gave them a security edge over enemies (strategic location)
- Settling refugees on the margins lessened rebellions and attacks.
- Most neighbors of the Swazi nation were weak.
- The nation had fertile soils that provided enough food
- Democracy of two parliaments lessened conflicts.
- The queen mother always provided wise counsel

- Mswati allowed the Boers to move into Swaziland which provided an outlet to the sea for the Boers.
- Boer Mswati relationship remained cordial until his death in 1868.
- Mswati appointed a white chief for the Boers in Swaziland.
- Mswati also ensured peaceful relations with the British.
- The good succession system which was hereditary promoted peace in the kingdom.
- Promotion in the kingdom was based on merit.
- The Swazi kingdom had modern weapons of the time. (guns for defense)

### **WHY THE BRITISH ANNEXED SWAZILAND**

- Swaziland remained a free state after 1888 when King Mswati died.
- After his death the Boers in Transvaal started getting involved directly in the affairs of Swaziland.
- It was because the provincial government setup to manage Swaziland after the death of Mbazani had failed which greatly weakened the British.
- Because the queen Regents of Swaziland set the dedication to the British Cape government requesting for protection of then number of Boers in Swaziland had greatly increased
- The Transvaal Boers had greatly got interested in the mines which attracted the Boers of British influence on.
- The British force which built the Transvaal railway travel.
- The British feared that the Germans who were building the Transvaal railway would eventually take over Swaziland yet the two were enemies.
- The British greatly opposed the construction of the Transvaal railway and wanted to stop the outlet of the Transvaal republic
- It was because of the failure of Sir Theopiles Shepstone and his committee to stop their conflicts that encouraged the British to take over control of the area.
- The British wanted to protect the Africans whose land was being grabbed by the Boers and the British over Swaziland.
- Also due to pressure from Swazi leader to the British for protection.
- The outbreak of the second Anglo Boer war of 1899 in which the Boers were defeated provided the British with a chance of taking over Swaziland.
- By 1910, Swaziland was a full British protectorate.