**THE RWANDA REVOLUTION OF 1959**

The Rwanda revolution was against Belgium rule and their counterpart the Tutsi who had oppressed the majority Hutu. It should be noted that the Hutu comprised of 85% while the Tutsi were only 14%. It is this oppression that made the majority in November 1959 to organize a revolution.

**CAUSES OF THE RWANDA REVOLUTION**

The causes were political, social and economic in nature as below;

* The Tutsi competition for power caused the Rwanda revolution of 1959. It should be noted that the colonial masters ie the Belgians fired the Hutu chiefs and replaced them with the Tutsi. It is also true that out of the 55 chiefs in Rwanda, 43 were Tutsi. This arrangement was not welcomed by the Hutu hence organizing the revolution to re-define their political status.
* The Belgian sudden change of support to the newly created Bahutu political party caused the revolution. It should be noted that towards the eve of independence, the Belgians switched their support to the Hutu to prepare them for independence. This was marked by the replacement of Tutsi chiefs with the Hutu leaders hence culminating into a revolution.
* Land alienation in Rwanda caused the revolution. It should be noted that the Belgians and the Tutsi grabbed the Hutu land. It is true that the Tutsi were pastoralists and the Hutu practiced crop cultivation. This led to increased suffering of the Hutu who were sent to infertile areas and rented land expensively hence laying an outbreak of the revolution in 1959.
* The outbreak of famine in Rwanda caused the revolution. Rwanda went through six phases of famine and this was attributed to lack of land among the agricultural Hutus. It is also true that arrogant Tutsi grazed their cattle in the gardens of the Hutus. This caused serious total tension which exploded into a revolution.
* Cultural arrogance of the Tutsi caused the revolution. The Tutsi publicly despised the Hutu, the Tutsi reasoned that they were natural born leaders with divine powers ,they claimed they were superior over the Hutu. This promoted hostile relationship between the two tribes resulting into the 1959 revolution.
* The Tutsi monopolized the education system in Rwanda and this laid a foundation to the revolution. The catholic missionaries provided education to the Tutsi in order to prepare them for leadership. This resulted into a high illiteracy rate among the Hutu who organized the revolution to address their education inequality.
* The high levels of unemployment in Rwanda caused the revolution. It should be noted that the Tutsi had better education and were favored by the colonial policies. The Tutsi dominated the army and civil service contrary to the Hutu who were serving on plantations with meager pay. This worsened the poverty levels among Hutu leading to the revolution.
* The impact of forced labor in Rwanda caused the revolution. It is true that the Hutu were made to work on the private farms, government plantations, public works eg the drainage system under very hostile environment. Those who seemed lazy were flogged in public, the Hutu women and children suffocated and this laid a foundation to the outbreak of the 1959 revolution.
* The Tutsi practiced unfair taxation and this led to the revolution. The poor Hutu were made to pay neck breaking taxes which even worsened their poverty levels. The Hutu who failed to meet their tax obligations were always subjected to hard punishments like public flogging in the face of their children. This laid a foundation to the outbreak of the revolution.
* The Belgian failure to unite the ethnic groups in Rwanda laid a foundation to the revolution. It ought to be noted that the Belgians practiced a divide and rule policy which simply set Rwanda apart. This was heightened by the pride and arrogance of the Tutsi hence culminating into the revolution.
* The rejection of the Hutu manifesto of 1957 caused the Rwanda revolution. This document contained the grievances of the Hutu to the Belgians and the Tutsi requesting for reforms like taxation, end of forced labor and political representation.
* To the disappointment of the Hutu, the document was rubbished and this laid a foundation to the revolution as the alternative.
* The long heritage of the Hutu against colonialism contributed to the Rwanda revolution. It should be noted that the Hutu had earlier on resisted colonialists like Germany and later the Tutsi during the Nyabingi rebellion. Therefore this gave them the motivation to start the 1959 revolution basing on their traditional resistance.
* The death of Mwami mutala 3 led to the outbreak of the Rwanda revolution. Mwami mutala died in July 1959 and he did not have a heir. Therefore this made the Tutsi to enthrone Kigeri 5 who was a half-brother. This was rejected by the Hutu who thought that they would rise to power hence laying a foundation to the revolution in November in 1959.
* The influence of the Catholic Church contributed to the outbreak of the Rwanda revolution. The arch bishop of Rwanda called Peraudin condemned the Tutsi oppression against the Hutu as non-Christian, it was evil and it was to be condemned by the hell fire. The church also provided education to the Hutu that led to the emergence of elites who opposed colonialism leading to the revolution.
* The impact of World War 11 influenced the outbreak of the revolution. World War 11 had reinforced the spirit of African nationalism, had increased African awareness, Africans got to know functional democracy, had militarized African nationalism. Therefore this made the Hutu leaders like Kayibanda and Habyarimana to rise up against colonialists.
* The rise of Hutu elites/nationalists resulted into a revolution. These included Kayibanda and Habyarimana who demanded for Rwanda independence, equality in education, employment provision, land reforms which the Belgians and the Tutsi did not adhere to. They formed political parties and associations ie The TRAFIRO which mobilized the people of Rwanda leading to the revolution.
* The failure of the 1952 elections in Rwanda caused the revolution. The Belgians had announced municipality and council elections slated for 1952. However these were cancelled and instead leaders were appointed from the Tutsi and a few Hutu collaborators. This was contested by the Hutu hence organizing the revolution in 1959.
* The Gitarama incident/massacre led to the outbreak of the Rwanda revolution, this was a burning rumor that the Tutsi in the northern town of Gitarama had massacred several Hutu including their chief Mbomutwa. This provoked massive killing and attack on the Tutsi, their houses were razed down, the animals were killed and bodies mutilated hence leading to the revolution.

**To what extent were the colonial policies responsible for the outbreak of the Rwanda revolution? Discuss**

Outline of the colonial policies;

* The Belgians supported the monarchical rule of the Tutsi
* The Belgians politically oppressed the Hutu (were not represented)
* The Belgians suddenly changed attitude to support the Hutu towards independence
* The Belgians rejected the Hutu manifesto of 1957
* The colonial education in-balance
* Unemployment of the Hutu was blamed on the colonialists
* Unfair land distribution/land grabbing
* Forced labor was practiced by the colonialists
* The colonialists introduced divide and rule policy
* The Belgians changed the election structure of 1952

**Other factors;**

* Role of the arch bishop Peraudin
* The Tutsi arrogance
* The cultural heritage of the Hutu
* Tribalism in Rwanda
* Gitarama massacre
* The impact of World War II
* The death of Mwami Mutala III
* Rise of Hutu elites

**Role of economic factors;**

* Unemployment of the Hutu
* Land grabbing/alienation
* Denial the Hutu to own cattle
* Making education expensive and unaffordable
* Over taxation of the Hutu
* Forced cash crop growing which resulted into famine
* Forced labor with little or no pay
* Formation of cooperative movements eg Trafipro

‘The economic factors were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the 1959 Rwanda revolution’. Discuss

To what extent did the Belgian policies contribute to the outbreak of the 1959 Rwanda Revolution?

‘The economic factors made the 1959 Rwanda revolution inevitable’. Discuss

‘The Rwanda revolution of 1959 was inevitable’. Discuss

**EFFECTS OF THE RWANDA REVOLUTION**

* The revolution tarnished the relationship between Rwanda and her neighbors eg Burundi Uganda, Zaire etc which provided asylum to the refugees.
* The revolution led to the killing of the Hutus and the Tutsi through the Gitarama massacre.
* The revolution created a problem of refugees who migrated to the neighboring countries ie many Tutsi went to the neighboring countries leading to increased suffering.
* The revolution led to loss of property through looting and burning of the Tutsi homes
* The revolution worsened the Hutu- Tutsi hatred which led to increased brutalized
* The revolution led to the formation of the cockroach movement ie guerilla affair in 1963 comprised of the Tutsi in Burundi. The aim of this was to revenge against the Hutu.
* The revolution led to the declaration of state of emergency in Rwanda leading restricted movements.
* The revolution made Kayibanda to be overthrown in 1973 by Juvenile Habyarimana due to his inability to solve problems in Rwanda.
* The revolution paved way for the outbreak of the Rwanda genocide in 1990. This was massive killing that even led to death of Habyarimana in a plane crash.
* The revolution made Mwami Kigeri to be disowned by the Rwandese and was sent to exile in USA only to come back in 1994 under the orders of the RPF.
* The revolution militarized Rwanda’s politics as the gun dictated the politics of Rwanda from 1959 to date.
* Neo- colonialism dominated Rwanda after the revolution. Rwanda became a hub of western powers like France, USA, and Belgium in order to influence the affairs of Rwanda.
* The revolution exposed the weaknesses of the United Nations organization ie it did not rush to Rwanda to stop the revolution which led to the massive killing of people which led to nearly Tutsi extinction.
* The revolution created a class of destitutes among the neighboring countries. These were called Balalo in Uganda subjected to low status jobs like looking after cattle, digging blocked sewerage in the districts of Ntungamo, Mubende, Masaka, Teso, Busoga land etc.

**POSITIVE EFFECTS**

* The revolution made Rwanda to become a republic in 1961 that laid plans for elections which brought Kayibanda to power in 1962
* Rwanda got complete independence in 1962
* The Hutu were able to access education which was a monopoly to the Tutsi and the Belgians
* There were land reforms established after the Rwanda revolution. The Hutu distributed land among themselves to carry out meaningful agriculture.
* The revolution led to taxation reforms in Rwanda where the methods of collection were very friendly and the people benefited from the taxes.
* The revolution made the Hutus to join politics in Rwanda ie Kayibanda from 1962 to 1973 and Habyarimana up to 1994 when he died in a plane crash.
* The revolution led to commission of inquiry championed by the Swiss government into the massive killing, branding the killer as terrorists in Rwanda.
* The revolution led to reduction on the population pressure in Rwanda.
* The revolution led to collapse of Tutsi monarchy.

**THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION OF 1964**

The Zanzibar revolution was organized on 11th Jan 1964 against the Arab dominated government led by sultan Jamshid. It was organized by a Ugandan national called John Okello a Langi by tribe. It should be noted that Zanzibar was colonized by the British who handed power to the Arabs in December 1963 thereby creating an **oligarchy** government (government dominated by a small group of people]

**Qns**

1. Account for the outbreak of the 1964 Zanzibar revolution
2. ‘Racism was primarily responsible for the 1964 Zanzibar revolution’. Discuss
3. To what extent did the economic factors contribute to the outbreak of the Zanzibar in 1964?
4. Explain the problems faced by the Africans in Zanzibar in 1964
5. To what extent did colonial legacy contribute to the outbreak of the Zanzibar Revolution?

**Causes of the Zanzibar revolution**

* Racial conflicts on the island caused the revolution. There was social stratification in Zanzibar based on color eg the Arab minority of 50,000 dominated the majority Africans that amounted to 250,000 people. The Africans were neglected in the provision of social services contrary to Arabs and Asians hence leading to outbreak of the revolution.
* The political domination of Arabs caused the Zanzibar revolution, the Arabs dominated legislature, executive and judiciary. This exposed Africans to racial oppression that they rose against to get balance of power.
* Inequality in education provision at the island caused the 1964 Zanzibar revolution, education amenities were monopolized by Arabs, and attainment of education was based on the ability to pay fees that left the majority Africans ignorant and illiterate. The Arab government denied Africans scholarships that was a preserve of Arabs and Asians that led to the revolution in 1964.
* Retrenchment of the African policemen led to the outbreak of the revolution. The Arab government discharged many African policemen and this inevitably made them jobless. This was done basing on suspicion of being disloyal, economic crisis of 1960 among others. They dismissed Africans who teamed with john Okello to pin down the Arab rule.
* The improper handover of power from the British to the Arabs caused the revolution. It should be noted that the independence granted at the island in 1963 was for the Arabs not Africans ‘Uhuru W’arab’. This therefore meant that Africans had been side lined hence organized the revolution in 1964
* Economic domination of the island by the Asians and Arabs caused the revolution. The Asians controlled the trade and commercial activities, dominated finance and the civil service and Africans were exploited to the maximum leading to the revolution.
* The economic crisis on the island caused the revolution, it should be noted that by 1964, the prices of cloves had declined on the world market. The decline badly hit Zanzibar, poverty increased, provision of social services eg education, medical greatly dwindled/reduced. This undermined the Arab government that responded by cutting off the civil servants because it was not able to pay them leading to the outbreak of the revolution.
* Arrogance of the Arabs contributed to the outbreak of the Zanzibar revolution. The Arabs labeled the Africans as descendants of slavery and slave trade. Africans were also looked at as an inferior race hence they felt humiliated to organize a revolution by 1964.
* The ruthlessness of the Arabs contributed to the Zanzibar revolutions. The Arabs enacted laws which were repressive to Africans. Africans were denied passports and visas, the ministry of internal affairs was permitted to break into the offices of opposition and access files of interests. Africans were also compelled to wear the sultan’s badge and all these created a revolutionary mood among Africans.
* Failure of constitutional means to change government led to the island revolution. There was a narrow franchise that locked out Africans from elections, the island never had functional democracy due to the existence of the monarchy headed by the sultan. Therefore islanders wanted to emulate the independence which Tanganyika got in 1961.
* Over taxation of the Africans contributed to the outbreak of the revolution. Africans paid heavy and several taxes which benefited the foreigners. The tax collection was accompanied by unfriendly means like public flogging and arrest hence laying a foundation for the 1964 revolution.
* Forced labor and poor working conditions of Africans led to the outbreak of the revolution. Africans were paid poorly in terms of wages and salaries. There was harsh supervision of the workers and no policy was put in place to improve workers conditions hence a revolution.
* The Arabs grabbed African land and this was a basis of the revolution. Big chunks of land were grabbed from Africans in order to carryout clove plantations. To make it worse, Africans were not allowed to practice clove growing on a large scale in order to avoid competition with the Arabs hence a revolution.
* The rumors about the brutalization of Africans caused a revolution. It should be noted that Arabs wanted to have a firm grip over the Africans on the island. The Arabs begun marrying the blacks in order to destroy the black race and this was to be done on 13th Jan 1964. Therefore Africans organized a revolution on 11th Jan 1964 to save their lives.
* Influence of World War II contributed to the outbreak of the revolution. The war created desire for respect of human rights and liberties, opened Africans to external better conditions, created a group of ex-servicemen like Mzee Muhammed Babu who joined the revolution to over throw the Arab regime.
* The role played by john Okello contributed to the revolution in 1964. He organized the brutalized Africans, brought on board the retrenched policemen and the workers who were poorly paid to champion the revolution.
* Role played by the afro-shiraz party (ASP) led to the outbreak of the revolution, this party was formed by Abeid Karume who organized Africans at the island and the splitter group of UMMA party led by Mzee Muhammand Babu.
* The influence of cold war politics (socialism) contributed to the Zanzibar revolution. It should be noted that the Africans at the island identified with the USSR in terms of financial assistance and this provided a fertile ground for the revolution.

**ROLE OF RACISM IN THE OUTBREAK OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLT**

The Zanzibar revolt begun on 11th Jan 1964 by the Africans at the island led by John Okello a Ugandan Langi. It was against the Arab dominated government of sultan Jamshid. To a greater extent, racism contributed to the revolution in the following ways;

* The historical differences between the Africans and Arabs ie the Africans were regarded as inferior and the Arabs as masters
* The Arabs dominated Zanzibar politics ie 50,000 Arabs against 250,000 Africans.
* The education inequalities/discrimination of the Africans who were taken as casual workers was a sign of racism.
* The constitutional monarchy setup by the British was racial in nature.
* Victimization/retrenchment of the African policemen was a sign of racism
* Land grabbing by the Arabs – Africans were meant to go the infertile areas and not allowed to grow cloves on a large scale.
* Forced labor imposed on the Africans
* Africans were denied franchise/voting rights
* Africans were expelled from the island/slaughtered in large numbers hence a sign of racism.
* Cutting off Zanzibar from the rest of East Africa.
* Making the Arabic an official language at the island was racist in nature ie Africans were not allowed to speak Kiswahili.
* Heavy taxes with poor collection methods was a sign of racism
* Banning of the political parties and leaving Zanzibar nationalist party as a legal party on the island was a sign of racism.

**OTHER FACTORS**

* Economic crisis of 1960s that led to the decline of the prices of cloves
* The personality and role of John Okello who was brave and courageous
* Premature independence granted to Zanzibar ie no plan for uniting and democratic governance.
* Cold war politics/role of USSR
* Influence of World War II

**THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC FACTORS IN THE OUTBREAK OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLT**

* Land alienation/grabbing
* Heavy taxation
* Denial of African and grow crops on a large scale
* Trade monopoly of the Asians and the Arabs
* Economic crisis that led to the reduction in the prices of cloves
* Retrenchment that caused joblessness.
* Education monopoly of the Arabs hence creating a class of illiterates
* Forced labor imposed on African
* Sidelining Africans in the civil service.

**THE ROLE PLAYED BY COLONIAL LEGACY**

* Forced labor
* The improper hand over power by the British
* Over taxation
* Education imbalance
* Failure to have a constitutional monarchy
* Land grabbing/land alienation
* Treatment of Africans as slaves.
* Britain failed to address racial inequalities
* Poor working conditions of Africans

**FACTORS OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION**

* The role played by john Okello contributed to the success of the revolt. He mobilized people of Zanzibar to rise against the Arabs, he planned a surprise attack against the Arab government, and he mobilized disgruntled members of ASP, UMMA to overthrow the government.
* The role played the ex-servicemen of WWII led to the success of the Zanzibar revolution. Very many people including Mzee Muhammad Babu who mobilized the nationals at the island
* Role played by the dismissed/retrenched African police men led to the success of the revolution. The Africans who were sent away from the police carried their experience and expertise to overthrow the Arab dominated government after teaming up with John Okello.
* The small size of the island helped the revolutionaries to easily succeed. It should be noted that the Zanzibar island was made up of 640 hectares and this made it easy to be captured and information could easily circulate among Africans.
* The capture of Ziwani and Mtoni armories led to the success. These were police stations where Africans captured guns and supplemented on their tools like the car springs, machete and stones hence the success.
* The capture of Mazizini radio station contributed to the success of the revolution. The radio was used to mobilize and sensitize the masses against Arabs and to draw them towards the revolutionaries.
* The revolution was secretly planned and organized hence success. The information was kept to the revolutionaries and the government was taken by surprise when the revolution occurred.
* The support given to the revolutionaries by the natives of Zanzibar led to the success. The Africans at the island were determined and united and readily accepted John Okello to lead them against the Arabs.
* The revolution was organized on a strategic day and this led to the success. The day was ending the month of Ramadan and the Arabs were busy praying in preparation for the feast. Therefore the revolution took the Arabs unexpectedly hence success.
* The numerical strength of the Africans accounts for the success. Africans were 250,000 compared to the minority Arabs of 50,000.this was easy for the majority to overrun the Arab government given their big number.
* The military weaknesses of the Arabs contributed to the success of the revolution. The Arabs had a weak police force made up of newly recruited officers who were inexperienced. The country had a very young army that could not handle matters of the emergency.
* The support given to revolutionaries by neighboring countries led the success. Countries like Tanganyika and Mozambique gave financial and military support to islanders hence success.
* The Zanzibar government did not get any support from the British who had for long supported their stay in Zanzibar. Even the Arabs from Oman were very distant and could not render the needed support on a short notice hence the success.
* The flight of sultan Jamshid contributed to the success of the revolution. It should be noted the Arab leader left the country with his cabinet and this weakened and demoralized other Arabs who lost focus on the wars.

QNS

1. Account for the defeat of Arab dominated government by 1964
2. Account for the success of the 1964 Zanzibar revolution

**EFFECTS OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION**

The effects were both positive and negative

**Positively;**

* A new government was formed in Zanzibar and it was composed of revolutionaries to include Abeid Karume, Mzee Muhammad Babu. The revolutionary government was called the revolutionary command council (RCC)
* Genuine independence was realized at the island of Zanzibar. The Arabs and Asians were seen parking without any mercy.
* The Africans at the island realized their freedom and rights, human dignity was restored and Africans were able to take part in the political affairs of their country.
* The resolution resulted in nationalization the means of production eg land, banks, insurance companies among others. These became state owned enterprises hence Africanisation of the economy in line with the pan African movement.
* The revolution made education compulsory to all the nationals at the island. This helped to get rid of the ignorance and high rates of illiteracy.
* Kiswahili language was rejuvenated to replace the Arabic language and English spoken at the island. This explains why Obeid Karume became a vice president of Tanzania yet he could not speak any word of English.
* The Africans at the island gained paid employment in the civil service hence improving their incomes and welfare.
* The revolution into the union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika to form Tanzania in 1964. The Union was headed by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere as the president, Abeid Karume as the vice president after the merger of ASP and TANU which later transformed into Chama Chamapenduzi (CCM) in 1977
* Zanzibar was recognized by the communist especially USSR and china. These countries offered financial aid for the economic reconstruction of Zanzibar Island.
* The Africans at the island got the opportunity to own land and this led to increased crop production especially cloves.
* The government of Zanzibar started having schemes to accommodate the poor Africans and this improved the social economic welfare.

**NEGATIVE EFFECTS**

* Several Arabs and Asians died in an attempt to revenge against the Africans. It should be noted that about 13,000 Arabs died in the exchange of gun shots with the Africans.
* There was massive looting of the Arabs and Asian shops and this contributed to the decline of the economy. This was because the Africans lacked the art of business and could not sustain the flow of the business ventures.
* The revolution resulted into refugee crisis in the great lakes region. This was because very many people at the island trekked to Tanzania and Kenya given increased suffering and safety of their lives.
* The revolution led to the rejection of John Okello by the islanders and throughout mainland East Africa. He was looked at as a wanderer was hunted by the islanders and declared ‘a persona non grata’ (unwelcomed person in a place)
* The revolution resulted into army mutinies throughout East Africa. The army in East Africa rebelled in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya using militant approaches though they were quelled down.

**MALAGASY UPRISING 1947**

The Malagasy uprising was an island revolt organized against the French at the Island in 1947

The revolt was organized by a major (Merina) tribe who started at Moramongo in the eastern part of Madagascar who began by attacking the French coffee planters and the native collaborators.

Among the leaders uprising included Joana jinny (an ex-serviceman) Dr. Deputy Roseta (senior nationalist) and Jacques Rabemananjara (a popular writer and journalist)

**Causes of the revolt;**

* The political repression imposed on the Malagasies caused the revolt. The French used harsh and brutal rules against the Africans, Africans were denied their political rights, Africans were detained without trial, the press was censored and political parties were banned. These uncalled for policies compelled the Africans to stage an uprising against the French.
* The economic exploitation of the Africans caused the uprising. The French established companies in Madagascar which exploited the Africans. This was followed by forced labor with meager pay, over taxation became the order of the day using brutal methods of collection. These laid a foundation for the outbreak of the uprising.
* Land alienation in Madagascar made the uprising inevitable. The increased influx of the white settlers as a result of world war 11 which made the people of Madagascar to lose their land to the French. The land was used to set up plantations ie coffee plantations which made the Africans very poor because land was a source of livelihood. Therefore the Malagasies organized a revolt to reclaim their land.
* The impact of World War 11 contributed to the outbreak of the revolt. The war destroyed the European economies including France and therefore there was need for economic recovery. The war also created a class of ex-service men who had acquired military skills hence mounting pressure on the French in 1947.
* The influence of the Vietnamese war of independence of 1946- 1954 led to the uprising. The Malagasies organized a revolt against the French because of the spillover effects from Vietnam. They all shared the same problems like forced labor, over taxation and land grabbing hence leading to the outbreak of the revolution.
* The formation of MDRM (democratic movement for Malagasy renewal) led to the outbreak of the revolt. This was the main nationalist party which represented Africans in the French national assembly. The French got angered and supported a rival party ie PADESM ie party of the disinherited composed of criminals and former slaves at the Coast.
* The MDRM organized people, offered leadership, mounted pressure on the French hence causing the uprising.
* The exceptional role of the Merina tribe contributed to the outbreak of the revolt. This was the major tribe in Madagascar that played a key organizational role in the revolt. The tribe begun by cutting the coffee plantations of the French in Moramongo, killed the French coffee planters, attacked the native collaborators using stones, sticks and spears. The actions of the tribe incited people into the uprising.
* The desire for self-rule by the Malagasies contributed to the outbreak of the revolt. It should be noted that the natives of the island made several appeals to the French by organizing a memorandum to the Paris government. It should be noted that the French paid a deaf ear to the grievances of the Africans and therefore the only option was an uprising in 1947.
* The secret French plan of resettling foreigners in Madagascar led to the revolt. It should be noted that the French were planning to resettle the Jews, people from West Indies and the Kabylians from Algeria. The Malagasies organized a revolution in order to protect their land and independence from the foreigners.
* The negative impact of the assimilation policy led to the 1947 Malagasy uprising. This policy demanded that Africans adopt the French culture and language at the expense of the African culture. Assimilation created classes in Madagascar and this was viewed by Africans as despising their traditional setup hence the uprising to recover their cherished culture.
* The low levels of education in Madagascar led to the outbreak of the uprising. The French deliberately offered inferior education to the Africans in Madagascar. The elementary education made it hard if not impossible for the Africans to compete with the whites hence leading to the outbreak of the revolution.
* The influence of the Indonesian war of independence contributed to the outbreak of the revolt. The Malagasies were inspired to open up war against the French like the Indonesia had done against the Dutch whose independence was confirmed in 1950.
* The impact of Atlantic charter of 1941 laid foundation to the Malagasy uprising. The charter advocated for self-determination of the colonised world Malagasy inclusive. Therefore the charter gave strong impetus/desire of the demand for African rights.
* The contribution of the traditional chiefs in Madagascar contributed to the outbreak of the revolt. These included the Mpanjakas who united people, mobilized them and gave them the courage to fight for their independence.
* The declaration of Malagasy as an overseas colony of France led to the outbreak of the revolt. The French national assembly at Paris declared Malagasy by constitution to be part of France in 1946. This made Africans to mount pressure on the French to maintain African purity.
* The creation of separate electoral colleges by the French contributed to the revolts. These colleges compelled Africans and the French to elect leaders separately. However these elections did not yield the expectations of the Africans hence the Malagasy uprising.
* The influence of other earlier resistance at the island led to the outbreak of the uprising. The islanders had organized wars of resistance eg the Franco-Hova against foreign domination. They had been defeated but they never gave up the spirit of self-determination hence the Malagasy uprising.

Qn. ‘The French administrative policies were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the Malagasy war.’ Discuss

**ROLE OF THE FRENCH POLICIES**

* The French assimilation policy
* The economic exploitation of Africans
* Creation of separate electoral colleges
* The declaration of Malagasy as an overseas French colony
* Land grabbing that made Africans lose land
* The secret plan of settling foreigners (Jews, Kabylians and West Indies)
* The unfair representation of the Malagasies in the French assembly
* Forced labor
* The rejection of the Malagasy memorandum by the French assembly
* Over taxation
* The French collaboration with the party of the disinherited (PADESM)

**OTHER FACTORS**

* Role of MDRM
* Desire of independence
* Influence of the Indonesian uprising against the Dutch
* The influence of the Vietnamese was that begun in 1946
* The role of the traditional chiefs (Mpanjankas)
* The impact of World War 11
* Role of the Atlantic charter

**Effects of the malagasy uprising**

**Positive effects;**

* The war led to the enactment of amnesties and remissions at the island by 1957. This involved pardoning the prisoners and many were set free.
* The uprising prepared the Malagasies for independence following the 1958 referendum organized by Charles De-Gualle. This allowed the emergence of president Philibert who offered leadership to the islanders by 1960.
* The war attracted press sympathy especially from the French liberals like Louis Blanc who condemned the French stay in Africa.
* The revolt led to the rise of new political groups in Madagascar eg the democratic socialist party (PSD) which laid a foundation for political activism in Madagascar.
* The war made Africans on the continent to utterly criticize the French colonial policies and this weakened the French stay and it began on the program of de-colonizing Africa.
* The war led to the dissolution of the separate electoral colleges for the French and the Malagasies. It therefore led to the emergence of universal human suffrage where all adults were allowed to vote.
* The Malagasy autonomy (freedom) was recognized by the French Union assembly in Paris and this compelled France to begin granting independence to its colonies in Africa.
* The war influenced similar outbreaks of revolts in French colonies eg Algeria in 1954, Tunisia and morocco in 1956.

**Negative effects**

* The war led to massive destruction of lives and property in Madagascar ie children and women were massacred.
* The war led to the defeat of the Malagasies after 21months of resistance against the French.
* The French courts were established in Madagascar to try war combatants at the island and many Africans were arrested upon being found guilty.
* The war caused trauma and psychological suffering among the Malagasies which is still present in the country today. The day 29th march is a memorable day in Madagascar because very many citizens were killed at the hands of the French.
* The war led to condemnation of death of the revolt leader like Rabemananjara who was a popular writer and a journalist.
* The war worsened ethnic tension in Madagascar between the Merina tribe and the former slaves at the island. This explains the delayed independence for Madagascar up to 1960.

**Qns**

1. Examine the causes and consequences of 1947 Malagasy uprising
2. Account for the defeat of the Malagasy uprising

**REASONS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE MALAGASY UPRISING**

* Ethnic antagonisms to weaken the rebels stirred up by the French administration leading the defeat of the Malagasy uprising.
* The death of manpower, the French admitted to have killed 11,000 people but the MDRM claimed the French killed 80,000 people which led to the defeat of the Malagasy uprising.
* The Malagasy uprising was not planned, uncoordinated and unorganized thus leading to its defeat in 1947.
* The military strength of French settlers, the French were militarily strong with powerful weapons. This led to the defeat of the Malagasies who were using spears, sticks, and stones to attack and kill French coffee planters and administrators.
* Creation of a rival party by the French ie the disinherited Madagascars sponsored by the French administration led to disunity hence its defeat.
* The imprisonment of the three nationalist deputies who included Jacques Rabemananjara. It should be noted that they were condemned to death but instead imprisoned for some time in France. This led to disunity among the people hence the defeat.
* Massive arrests of nationalist leaders (Antananarivo). The French organised against a trial charging 77 officials of MDRM and this demoralized the Malagasies hence leading to defeat.
* Foreign support ie white settlers from West Indies, Algerians (Kabylian), Jewish who gave both military and financial support to the French hence the defeat.
* The capture of the impenetrable forest in the eastern part of the country led to the defeat of the Malagasies.
* The disunity among the tribes in Madagascar. It should be noted that the Merina tribe was the one that participated most in the uprising of 1947 hence leading to its defeat.
* The economic weakness of Madagascar led to its defeat. This was seen when there was destruction of property by the rebels. This also led to famine and made people weak and unemployed hence their defeat.

**THE LIBYAN COUP OF 1969**

The Libyan coup of 1969 was organized against the government of king Idris, a puppet leader of the western powers. The coup plotters were headed by a 29 year old (col. Muamar Gaddafi assisted Abdul Salaam Jalloud under the umbrella of the unionist officers (FUO)

**THE CAUSES OF THE LIBYAN COUP**

**Economic factors**;

* The foreign plunder of Libyan resources led to the outbreak of the coup. It should be noted that king Idris allowed the British and the Americans, the Turkish and the Italians to milk the Libyan economic resources especially oil and little was given to the Libyan nationals. Therefore the FOU wanted to end this economic neo-colonialism.
* Corruption and embezzlement of the national funds led to the outbreak of the coup. It ought to be noted that the government of King Idris failed to handle the corrupt offices who enriched themselves at the expense of national interests. King Idris amassed a lot of wealth and most of his money was kept in foreign banks. This compelled the army to demand for the effective use of the national resources by 1969.
* The repatriation of profits by foreign companies contributed to the coup. The foreign companies siphoned Libya’s resources to their mother countries and the country experienced financial crisis. This heighted the poverty levels among the Libyans which was unbearable by 1969.
* Poverty that engulfed the Libyan society led to the overthrow of king Idris. King Idris did very little if any to modernize the Libyan economy. He neglected the industrial sector and a few industries which existed were processing in nature. The social welfare of the people dropped very low and this was a basis for the Libyan coup.
* King Idris neglected the industrial sector and this led to this downfall in 1969. It should be noted that for a period of 18 years in power, most of the industries were owned by the Americans and the British. The country highly depended on foreign manufactured goods with very expensive to the ordinary people hence the coup of 1969.
* The wide spread unemployment partly caused the 1969 Libyan coup. The Libyan youth and fresh graduates were languishing in poverty, were not accommodated in the civil service and the private sector. This made the welfare of the Libyans to be very low and miserable which necessitated the outbreak of the coup by 1969.
* The high levels of income inequality in Libya occasioned the coup. King Idris failed to redistribute the economic resources equally and majority of the population experienced economic imbalance. The government officials survived on bribes, became very rich and lived pompous lifestyles. This compelled the intervention of the army by 1969.
* The poor infrastructure throughout Libya led to the down fall of king Idris. The transport sector was poorly facilitated, schools and hospitals were neglected yet these were the forms of societal transformation. This made king Idris to lose public sympathy by 1969.
* The extravagancy of king Idris laid a foundation to the outbreak of the 1969 coup. The government officials wasted national resources for their personal benefits. They organized formal parties which were very expensive. Cabinet ministers bought expensive vehicles and constructed magnificent buildings at the expense of the poor nationals leading to the coup.
* High taxes imposed on the Libyans caused the overthrow of king Idris. In an attempt to raise money for the provision of the social and economic services the Libyans were made to pay a number of taxes, the tax collectors and assessors were very harsh and money ended up in a few hands. This created a revolutionary mood to overthrow the government of king Idris.
* Regional imbalance in Libya caused the overthrow of king Idris. The different regions like Tripoli, Benghazi, Fezzan, Sirte were not moving at the same level and this created disunity in the country hence occasioning the coup of 1969.

**OTHER FACTORS**

* King Idris’ links with NATO led to his own downfall. King Idris allowed the Americans and other foreign powers to use the Wheelus Airfield. The NATO powers had established a military training ground in this area which annoyed the Libyans because it claimed 1200 square miles hence the coup.
* The formation of the Free Unionist Movement made the coup inevitable. This was formed by the army led by Muammar Gadhafi. It was under the umbrella of the free unionist officers while in Egypt which targeted equality in society hence overthrowing of the government of king Idris.
* The rise of determined, flamboyant and ambitious men made the coup inevitable. These included Muamar Gadhafi, his colleagues Abdul salaam Jalloud, among others. They planned the coup and for many years mobilized the
* The undemocratic nature of king Idris making the coup inevitable. He became too intolerant to the opposition, he banned the political parties ie the progressive national congress party, arrested the members of the opposition and this forced the army to overthrow his government in 1969.
* The need for complete independence by the Libyans made the coup inevitable. It should be noted that Libya was granted independence in 1951 but placed under the hands of the monarchy which was cosmetic. Therefore the Libyans wanted their economic independence which remained in the hands of the Americans and the British hence overthrowing the government.
* The general poor conditions of the army caused the removal of king Idris from power. The army was poorly facilitated and characterized by poor pay and lack of uniforms. Therefore the free unionist officers organized the coup to improve the welfare of the army.
* The impact of the Egyptian revolution and the influence of Nasserism led to the overthrow of king Idris. It should be noted that Gamel Nasser provided military training to the free unionist officers, he gave financial and military support to Gadhafi and this quickened the overthrow of king Idris.
* The desire by Gadhafi to purify Islam made the coup inevitable. It should be noted that Libya had been dominated by western cultures eg gambling, adultery and alcoholism. All these negated the teachings of Islam and Gadhafi wanted to create a theocratic state based on the teachings of Islam.
* King Idris practiced nepotism and sectarianism in Libya and this led to the coup of 1969. All fatty jobs were given to the family members and the close relatives not excluding his henchmen. This annoyed the army to organize a coup to bring fairness and equality in Libya.
* The frequent foreign trips made by king Idris led to his own down fall in 1969. It is on record that king Idris regularly moved out of the country and while in Turkey, the junior officers like Muamar Gadhafi and Jalloud exploited this vacuum and overthrew his government.

**THE EFFECTS OF THE COUP**

**POSITIVE POLITICAL EFFECTS**;

* The Libyan monarchy was abolished and king Idris was forced to go exile. This led to establishment of a republican government based on constitutional law hence the dictatorial policies of Idris came to an end.
* The revolutionary command council was established (RCC) to govern Libya. This was headed by Gadhafi who set up social, political and economic sanity in Libya.
* The local population in Libya got involved in government affairs and this was called Jamahairya theory ie the establishment of a welfare state.
* Gadhafi nationalized a foreign investment in Libya and the owners were not compensated. Both the Americans and the British were sent away by 1970 and Libya was free from foreign domination.
* Gadhafi introduced the third universal theory in Libya. This emphasized the green revolution that was aimed at turning the country to be agriculturally productive to mitigate the effects of famine.
* Gadhafi fought neo-colonialism in Libya. This was done by the rejection of foreign aid and concentrating on the country’s national resources for development.
* Gadhafi tried to terminate the politics of regionalism in Libya. This was done through ensuring regional balanced development in all areas, eg Sirte, Fezzan, Tripoli,Benghazi etc
* Gadhafi was able to build a personal cult in Libya. This is attributed to his popularity in the country; he became a house hold property because he was generous and charitable.

**ECONOMIC EFFECTS;**

* Gadhafi greatly modernized the agricultural sector to improve on food security. This was done by allocating the largest percentage of the national budget to agriculture that made Libya to become self-reliant in food production.
* Libya underwent land reclamation during the reign of Gadhafi. All desert areas were reclaimed through afforestation in order to check the rate of erosion and increase rainfall totals. Gadhafi transported soil from other countries in order to transform the desert areas ie the green revolution that made the country to became green belt.
* The revolutionary government established cooperative movements to coordinate the marketing boards in Libya. This led to the provision of fertilizers, machinery and improved seeds, agricultural banks were set up in order to offer credit facilities to the farmers without interest.
* The government paid attention to the industrial sector. Many light and heavy industries were setup in Libya to manufacture goods for the local people. Oil refineries were set up in Libya, plastic industries, iron and steel were built to create employment and increase the GDP.
* The government developed the infrastructure and changed the outlook of Libya. There was construction of first class roads to link to the various places. The rail way transport was constructed to reach the coast line and this eased the movement and transportation of goods and services.
* The revolutionary government carried out extensive training of the local man power. This was done to replace the foreigners who had been sent away after the 1969 coup increasing management and efficiency in the country.

**SOCIAL EFFECTS**;

* The education was registered in Libya, education was made free and compulsory which minimized the levels of ignorance and illiteracy. Technical schools and colleges were set up by Gadhafi to make Libya self reliant.
* The health sector was extended to improve the rural areas of Libya. Libya offered free and quality medical services, doctors and nurses were highly paid and the ratio of patients to doctors was very small. This helped to increase life expectancy of the Libyans.
* The government of Gadhafi undertook a housing and construction program in Libya. This was intended to cater for the accommodation of the nationals and every Libyan was assured of a decent accommodation and therefore the welfare of the citizens was improved.
* The status of women was improved by Gadhafi government. The women trained as military cadres and were used as Gadhafi body guards. May of the women were employed in the civil service and this uplifted their status.
* Gadhafi started a cultural revolution in Libya. This was implemented through the destruction of foreign ideologies and the Islamic law was imposed on the people. Alcoholism was prohibited and all the spirits were banned in the country.

**Qn** Describe the social and economic policies established by Muammar Gadhafi in Libya.

FACTORS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE LIBYAN COUP

* The support received from Egypt under Gamel Nasser led to the success. The free unionist officers were allowed to train, establish a military base in Egypt, Nasser gave financial and military support to the coup leading to the success.
* The role played by the free unionist officers contributed to the success. This was umbrella group of soldiers who hatched the plans of overthrowing the regime of Idris. They were very secretive for a period of 10years hence overthrew of government by surprise.
* The weakness of the army contributed to the success. This is evidenced by the army’s failure to handle issues of emergency because the soldiers were preparing to go abroad for training. The army also lacked the morale; it was poorly facilitated and had a poor chain of command leading to the success of the revolution.
* The weak intelligence network, the spy network never had any information regarding the coup planners yet they spent a period of 10 years organizing for the overthrow of king Idris government.
* The entire Libyan community had got fed up with the government of king Idris. This is justified by the existence of high levels of unemployment, poverty and neo-colonialism. Therefore the free unionist officers overthrew the government due to the massive support of the nationals.
* The capture of radio Benghazi contributed to the success of the coup. The radio was used to send revolutionary messages and mobilized the masses to resist the government forces hence the success.
* The long term planning of the coup contributed to the success. Gadhafi and his colleagues like Abdul Salaam Jalloud took a period of 10 years planning to overthrow the government. They studied the weaknesses and strengths of the government and were very careful to avoid mistakes on the strategic day.
* The military skills possessed by the coup plotters led to the success. Gadhafi was an army man by training who graduated in 1963. He was a signals officer who even recommended the government of Idris to buy fire arms in preparation of the coup. This wealth of experience helped the military officers to monitor the activities of king Idris.
* The strategic day of the coup made the down fall of king Idris inevitable. It was organized on 1st September when the king was out of the country (Turkey) yet on 2nd September the young officers were to be sent abroad to attend courses in Britain. The excitement made the army to have little resistance hence success.
* The high degree of secrecy displayed by the coup plotters led to the success. They denied themselves alcohol, gambling, night clubs and they concentrated on prayers. They avoided activities that would make them get suspected and even played cards to confuse the army and king Idris’ henchmen.
* The foreign travels of the king made the coup a success. Most of the time the king was out of the country and on first September he was out of the country in Turkey. The coup plotters used this opportunity to overthrow his government.
* The capture of the military camp Gunarda also led to the success of the coup. This was a military store equipped with military hardware. This was used by the professional coup plotters to pin down the government of king Idris.

**WEAKNESSES OF GADHAFI/NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE 1969 LIBYAN COUP**

* Gadhafi became a dictator in Libya. No elections were held since 1960 to 2011. He visited several African countries preaching the gospel of life presidency eg Uganda. His leadership was characterized by killing of opposition leaders which entrenched in power.
* He executed several political opponents both at home and abroad. He sent specialized and qualified assassins to hunt down his enemies in Rome, London and many others were killed at home in Libya.
* Gadhafi ruled Libya without a national parliament. He governed the country using martial law (military law) all the information, policies government programs in the country were executed by Gadhafi ie a one man show. He also interfered with the powers of the judiciary and their government projects hence becoming unpopular even to the outside world.
* Gadhafi promoted tribalism and nepotism in Libya. Gadhafi’s sons ie Saif Ali was in control of the government business, Saadi was in control of the national football and his son Salim Gadhafi was in charge of security and Abdallah Senus was the chief intelligence officer. Therefore the government of Libya rotated around Gadhafi’s family.
* Gadhafi promoted religious intolerance and antagonism in the country. There was no respect for other religions like Christianity and some of the churches were turned into mosques. This was against the freedom of worship and the non-Muslims openly criticized Gadhafi.
* Gadhafi promoted the Jamahirya revolution which was a state of a common people. However this philosophy was characterized by a lot of bureaucracy (red tapes) and therefore it made the common people unable to solve the problems at the grassroots. This policy was also dominated by Gadhafi’s relatives and ministers.
* Gadhafi confiscated private property and banned retail trade in Libya. This weakened the middle class which undermined the credibility of Gadhafi by 2011.
* It is claimed that Gadhafi was sexually lustful and he molested women. Almost all women who worked around and with Gadhafi were used sexually. The body guards were turned into concubines and he would engage them in sex at his own will hence undermining his stay in power.
* Gadhaf’s communist tendencies caused him conflicts with the capitalist world. It should be noted that Gadhafi was not in good terms with USA especially during the regime of President Ronald Regan, Barak Obama. He caused conflicts in France under Sarkozy, he de-campaigned the UN and regarded it as a council of terrorists and all these led to the downfall of Gadhafi.
* Gadhafi promoted corruption and over accumulation of wealth by his family. A lot of Libya’s money was saved in foreign banks e.g. Switzerland bank, Gadhafi had many investments outside Libya e.g. the Tropical Bank of Africa and there were branches in Uganda.
* Gadhafi suppressed the opposition leaders and forced many out of Libya. Those who remained were easily locked up and killed hence undermining his credibility.
* Gadhafi made Libya to adopt a controversial foreign policy especially by associating with the murderous regimes in the world. These included Amin of Uganda between 1971-1979, the Irish republic that oppressed people, his expansionist policy in Chad between 1965 and 1982 during the regime of France Tombalbaye.
* Gadhafi also over stayed in power, from 1969 -2011. This period was characterized by a lot of suffering, disharmony and fear (phobia) among the nationals without organizing elections.
* Gadhafi was wasteful and extravagant in Libya. He used the national resources to satisfy his ego. A lot of money was used in supporting unpopular regimes in Africa. He spent trillions of dollars for personal entertainment and his son spent a lot to host Rihana on his birthday while the masses were languishing in poverty.
* Gadhafi over spent on the military and this led to underdevelopment in the country. All the recent technologies in the army sector were procured from Israel in order to oppress and suppress the opposition. Part of the budget of Libya was used to develop other countries and this under mined Gadhafi stay in power.
* Gadhafi crowned himself as the lion of Africa and this was interpreted by the Libyans as a life presidency. Gadhafi was grooming his children as leaders in order to create a dynasty in Libya. This is evidenced by the many tittles of Gadhafi i.e. “King of Kings” which he acquired in 2002 and this made the Libyans to lose hope in the country.
* The combined efforts of the Americans and other powers contributed to the overthrow of Gadhafi. Gadhafi was hunted and later killed amidst criticisms from the Arab world.

**Other Factors that caused Gadafi’s Downfall**

1. Influence of other successful coups e.g. the 1965 in Algeria and Congo

**Qn**

Account for the downfall of Muammar Gadafi in 2011

To what extent was Muammar Gadafi responsible for his own downfall in 2011? (2-sided)

**THE MAU – MAU UPRISING (1952-1955)**

The Mau – Mau rebellion was organized by the Kenyan nationalists against the British Colonial Masters. The leaders of the uprising included Jomo Kenyatta, Wariuhu Itote (General China), Fred Kubai, Dedan Kimathi, Paul Ngei. The leading tribe was the Kikuyu which was joined by other tribes later. It was also composed of the “ANAKE WA 40” i.e. the group of 40

**MAU –MAU** is a Kiswahili word which meant “**Muzungu Agende Ulaya Mwafrika** **Apate Uhuru**.”

**CAUSES OF THE MAU –MAU REBELLION**

* Land grabbing/land orientation contributed to the outbreak of the MAU –MAU rebellion. It should be noted that the white settlers grabbed over 1,000,000 acres of land and this meant over 2,000,000 Kenyans landless. Kenyans were sent to reserve comps, infertile areas and this led to increased suffering which made the rebellion inevitable.

**The role of land question in causing the Mau-Mau rebellion**

* The land question was responsible for the establishment of the Kipande system in Kenya. This was set up in 1919 as a means of regulating the African movement to the Kenya high lands. Africans were forced to carry identity cards and those who failed were arrested and subjected to hard work creating a revolutionary mood.
* The land question led to the creation of reserves in Kenya. These reserves were overcrowded and congested amidst poor social services hence leading to loss of lives. This compelled the Kenyans to join the Mau-Mau uprising.
* The land question compelled the Kenyans to offer forced labor under herd human conditions. The work ranged from construction of public works i.e. roads, working on white plantations and drainage systems. Many Africans were paid little for the labor offered hence turning against the British Colonial Masters.
* African’s loss of land worsened the poverty levels in Kenya. The Africans could not have the land to till or to seek agricultural employment. This caused discontent among the Africans to organize the rebellion.
* The absence of land among the Kenyans increased food shortage in the country. The Africans did not have agricultural land and had no alternative sources of food. This increased famine, misery and hopelessness among the Kenyans forcing them to resort to the rebellion.
* The Kenyans were not allowed to grow portable cash crops such as pyrethrum, tea and coffee. Such crops were reserved for the white settlers who had large expenses of land in the fertile areas. The Africans interpreted this as a deliberate attempt to impoverish them hence the Mau –Mau rebellion in 1952.
* The land question led to rural urban migration by the aggrieved peasants. These Kenyans who had lost land moved to towns where they encountered numerous problems such as housing shortages, racial discrimination and urban unemployment.
* African women continued to be arrested as prostitutes due to desperate conditions from land. This forced the urban idle dwellers to join the rebellion in order to uplift the standards of living of the women.
* The land question in Kenya forced the Africans to destock the farms. The colonial government urged that Africans did not own adequate land to keep large herds of cattle because they would trespass on the white lands. This affected the economic life of the Kenyan pastoralists to join the rebellion.
* The British government forced the Kenyans to carryout unpleasant soil conservation measures. The Kenyans were forced to cultivate in areas where the soil was infertile, farming along the gentle slopes was a preserve of the white settlers, terracing was discouraged among the Africans which worsened the famine crisis in the country.
* The lands less Africans were exposed to untold unemployment which grossly angered the Kikuyu. The British government enacted laws which forced Kenyans to be repatriated back to the villages if they failed to get jobs within the first three months in Nairobi. Other laws compelled the Kenyan police to arrest anybody suspected to be unemployed laying a foundation of the rebellion in 1952.
* The landless Kenyans resorted to crime commitment in the country. The jobless and landless Kenyans started stealing in order to survive and many found themselves in prison hence this could not be tolerated by 1952.
* The role of land is further emphasized in the Kikuyu language through composing hyms. These songs reminded the Kikuyu to recover their lost land that was given to them by their ancestors the “Gikuyu” and therefore the Kikuyu reasoned that their gods wouldn’t be happy if they don’t fight for their land hence the Mau –Mau rebellion.

**OTHER CAUSES**

* The desire for complete independence contributed to the outbreak of the Mau – Mau rebellion. The nationalists in Kenya like Dedan Kimathi commented in 1953 that;
* ‘I don’t lead rebels but I lead Africans who want self-government’ I lead them because God did not create any nation to be ruled by any other forever.” These Africans wanted to govern themselves and determine their political destiny.
* The role played by the ex-servicemen caused the Mau –Mau rebellion. The ex-servicemen were facing problems like unemployment, low standards of living than they enjoyed in the colonial army. They felt that the war time service was not properly rewarded and therefore they joined the elites to turn the tables against the British Colonial Masters.
* Discrimination of the Kenyans in the political and economic affairs caused the Mau –Mau rebellion. The colonialists eliminated Africans in the politics and only collaborated with the chiefs who were their puppets. It is also true that qualified Kenyans could not secure any job and therefore this made them to get determined to fight the British in 1952.
* The cultural arrogance of the white settlers led to the Mau-Mau uprising. The British promoted their supremacy and Africans were treated as inferiors in all aspects and the whites commented.
* “We are here to stay and the other races must accept that fact with all that it applies. Therefore the Africans got convinced that racial arrogance could only be stopped through a revolution.
* Over taxation of the Kenyans gave birth to the Mau –Mau rebellion. Despite the stinking poverty among the Africans, the Kenyans were made to pay numerous taxes that were accompanied by harsh means of collection. The taxes paid were only used to provide services for the white settlers. This was seen as exploitation of man leading to the armed rebellion.
* The unfair representation of Kenyans in LEGCO contributed to the Mau-Mau rebellion. The Kenyans were given limited chance to representation in the LEGCO which was dominated by white settlers with limited voices of the common people in Kenya. Therefore the Mau –Mau rebellion to raise the African slot in the British parliament
* The rise of Kenya elites/nationalists caused the Mau-Mau rebellion. These included Jomo Kenyatta, Fred Kubai etc. These mobilized the Kenyans and provided organizational leadership aimed at destroying the British Empire in Kenya.
* The disrespect of the African culture in Kenya occasioned the Mau-Mau rebellion. The Kenyan traditional chiefs were replaced by colonial governors and administrators. The missionaries (Scottish) imposed Christianity on the Kenyans who cherished their traditional beliefs & Kenyans were scorned as being “satanic”OR devilish. The missionaries opposed circumcision of the females, polygamy etc & Africans rose up to protect their culture.
* The secret Kikuyu plan/ambition contributed to the Mau Mau rebellion. It should be noted that the Kikuyu wanted to dominate Kenya’s politics and deny them independence. This explains why the Mau Mau rebellion began among the tribe (Kikuyu) hence making the rebellion inevitable.
* The failure of peaceful means to secure Kenya’s independence contributed to the Mau Mau rebellion. It ought to be noted that the Kenyans presented advances for reforms however, these were not respected by the British colonial masters. Therefore the language of violence was staged in 1952 for the Kenyans to acquire their independence.
* The role played by the Kenya African Union (KAU) made the Mau Mau rebellion inevitable. This party under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta at the helm (top) Sensitized, mobilized and solicited for support that shook the British by 1952.
* The influence of the West African Nationalism made the rebellion inevitable. The British had established reforms in Gold Coast and Nigeria in 1946 i.e. the Burns and Richards Constitutions which had established reforms in West Africa. These had spillover effects on the Kenyans making the rebellion inevitable.
* The influence of the Asian nationalism and the support of Jawaharlal Nehru made the rebellion inevitable. It should be noted that Nehru physically visited Kenya and took Jomo Kenyatta through the methods of independence struggle , extended financial and military support to the rebellion leading to the uprising.
* The impact of the 1952 Egyptian revolution led to the Mau Mau rebellion. Gamel Nasser of Egypt offered Radio Cairo to the Kenyans and gave them a Kiswahili program to spread anti-colonial propaganda which insinuated the rebellion in 1952.
* The favorable vegetation and landscape of Kenya made the rebellion inevitable. Kenya is characterized by the bamboo forests on Mountain Kenya and Aberdare which were good for guerilla war fare. It allowed the hit and run tactics of the Kikuyu hence making the rebellion inevitable.

Qns. Account for the outbreak of the 1952-55 Mau Mau uprising

To what extent did Jawaharlal Nehru contribute to the growth of African nationalism? (2-sided)

* Define the nationalism
* Give a clear stand point
* Give the roles of Nehru
* Give the role of other factors
* A valid conclusion

**ROLES OF NEHRU TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM**

Nehru was a prime minister of India upon its independence in 1947 under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. The roles included;

1. Nehru encouraged the African nationalists to form radical political parties as it was with the Indian Congress Party. These included UPC in Uganda in 1959, CPP in 1949 which united people towards independence.
2. Nehru encouraged African nationalists to use non-violent methods of Gandhi i.e. Gandhism to demand for independence. These included peaceful demonstrations and strikes e.g. in South Africa, Ghana which weakened the colonial masters.
3. India under Nehru provided leadership training to African nationalists. This is evident in Kenya where Nehru oriented Jomo Kenyatta, Dr. Milton Obote of Uganda also benefited from Nehru’s leadership training.
4. Nehru condemned racism using the green pamphlet of Gandhi in Africa. This included South Africa during the Apartheid regime, Southern Rhodesia during Ian Smith’s reign leading to the decolonization of Africa.
5. Nehru influenced the Indian government to extend financial assistance to African nationalists. This was done through the establishment of the African fund by the Indian government e.g. to Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau.
6. India under Nehru encouraged African nationalists to use Christianity in the demand for independence. These included Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, Bishop Sothole Ndyabaningi of Southern Rhodesia and Bishop Peraudin of Rwanda.
7. Nehru condemned the films which undermined the black race all over the world using the Indian Committee. This was done using the denied of license and films such as “African Adventure”, the Snows of Mt. Kilimanjaro, “the African Queen.” Below the Sahara.”
8. Nehru used the platform of the Common Wealth Meetings to increase its membership. Therefore Nehru put pressure on Britain to grant independence to African countries and increased membership in CHOGM.
9. Nehru influenced the Indian government to extend education scholarships to African Students. These included Kirunda Kivejinja, Patrice Lumumba, Kintu Musoke etc. These provided able leadership in their respective countries.
10. Nehru was a political counselor to African nationalists. These included Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Gamel Nasser of Egypt and thus had an indelible impact on the growth of African nationalism.
11. Nehru influenced African nationalists to adopt militarism where peace failed. This was witnessed in Kenya during the Mau Mau rebellion, Portuguese colonies leading to the growth of African nationalism.
12. Nehru used the platform of the United Nations to condemn colonialism in Africa. The UN reciprocated by imposing sanctions on the colonial masters declaring a decade of independence.
13. Nehru influenced the calling of the Bandung Conference of 1955. The Bandung Conference was attended by Africans which exposed their consciousness.

**AREAS OF EMPHASIS**

1. Ethiopia Crisis - Egypt

Coup - Algeria

Dergue - African problems

Restoration

1. Zanzibar Causes

Factor contribution

Impact

Success of the coup

1. Libya Causes of the coup

Achievements of Gaddafi

Success of the coup

1. Malagasy Causes

Factor contribution

1. Rwanda Causes

Factor contribution

**REASONS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION (1956)**

1. The Mau Mau fighters were ill prepared in terms of weapons and this account for their defeat. It is on record that the Africans used Pangas, spears, arrows and a few riffles which could not match with the British modern guns.
2. The Mau Mau fighters lacked external bases from where they would train the soldiers. It was very hard to coordinate within Kenya due to the tight spy network of the British.
3. The arrest and imprisonment of the Mau Mau leaders accounts for the defeat of Mau Mau. These included Dedan Kimathi and Jomo Kenyatta which demoralized the fighters.
4. The colonial administration (British) had a large armed force recruited from the neighboring countries. These comprised of the King African Riffles (KAR) of the queen. They included people like Idi Amin from Uganda that helped in the defeat of the Mau Mau.
5. Colonial propaganda tactics employed by the British contributed to the defeat of the Mau Mau. The British tribalized the uprising to be a Kikuyu affair that made other tribes to shun away hence the defeat.

=The presence of the African collaborator undermined the success of the rebellion. These comprised of the traditional chiefs among the Kalenjin and this undermined consolidated unity against the British.

1. The ethnic differences within the ranks of the Mau Mau fighters led to the defeat of the Mau Mau. It was on record that the songs composed were in Kikuyu language. This drifted away other tribes due to the Kikuyu dominance leading to their defeat.
2. The confinement of Africans in the detention camps/reserves led to the defeat of the Mau Mau fighters. This denied access to information that limited interaction with other Africans and the sharing of ideas.
3. The role of the white settlers in Kenya led to the defeat of Mau Mau. These had been brought to Kenya following the negative effects of the WW II that had shuttered the economy of Europe. The influx of the white settlers in Kenya therefore reinforced the British forces leading to the defeat of the Mau Mau.
4. The cutting down of trees in areas where the Mau Mau operated made the defeat inevitable. The forests had been used as guerilla war zone convenient for the war tactics of hit and run. Therefore, the cutting of the forests made the Mau Mau unable to attack the British by surprise.
5. Frustration among the Mau Mau fighters led to the defeat of the uprising. It ought to be noted that people from other tribes had been promised leadership within the ranks of Mau Mau which didn’t come to pass. Therefore the Kikuyu were left alone at the eleventh hour leading to their defeat.
6. Lack of support from the neighboring countries contributed to the defeat of the Mau Mau rebellion. These countries were still under colonialism and were under tight supervision of their colonial masters which made used it very difficult to extend military, financial and moral support.
7. Public execution of the Mau Mau fighter led to the defeat of the rebellion. Majority of the Kenyans were scared by the public shooting, and assassination of the Mau Mau fighters leading to the defeat.

**Qn: Account for the defeat of the Mau Mau uprising by 1956**

**EFFECTS OF THE MAU MAU UPRISING**

***Positive effects***

1. The rebellion set an environment for political negotiations between the Africans and the British. The two parties negotiated as equals laying ground from independence in 1963.
2. The British were able to organize elections to involve the native Kenyans. This was done between 1957 and 1958 where Africans were elected in the legislative council (LEGCO)
3. The British carried out political reforms in Kenya as a result of the Mau Mau rebellion. African administrators were increased in the legislative assembly and this contained the pressure on the part of the British.
4. The rebellion forced the British to lift a ban on the political activities in Kenya. Africans were allowed to organize mass rallies and this inspired a faster move to independence.
5. Africans were able to gain access to land after the Mau Mau rebellion. This led to improvement in agriculture production e.g. between 1954 to 1959, coffee production among the Kenyans increased which led to improved social welfare.
6. The rebellion paved way fo the formation of political parties in Kenya. These included Kenya African National Union (KANU), Kenya African Development Union (KADU) which fostered the rights of the Kenyan citizens.
7. The rebellion led to the release and political prisoners in Kenya. This promoted justice and order in the country i.e. over 173 prisoners were released.
8. The rebellion resulted into the later independence of Kenya in December 1963 with Jomo Kenyatta as the President of Kenya.
9. Over taxation of the Kenyans ended and the methods of tax collection became more friendly and progressive.
10. The rebellion forced the British to adopt constitutional reforms as it was in West Africa. This was implemented by governors Lyton & Lennox which increased African representation in the LEGCO to 14 members.
11. The rebellion influenced the British government to grant independence to its colonies in Africa. These included Ghana in 1957, Uganda in 1962, Tanganyika in 1961. This was done in fear and panic of possible revolutions elsewhere.
12. Racial inequality was ended in Kenya. This was reflected in color bar in industries i.e. payment of wages based on color, segregation in education also ended.
13. The rebellion made Jomo Kenyatta to become very popular in Kenya following his arrest for seven years. Jomo Kenyatta was seen as a hero and champion for Kenya’s independence and he was therefore elected to power while in prison.

**NEGATIVE EFFECTS**

1. The uprising led to creation of detention camps in Kenya where a large number of Africans were bundled i.e. over 90,000 Africans. The conditions in the detention camps were far from good and the Kikuyu people were severely tortured hence increased suffering.
2. The rebellion led to the declaration of the state of emergence in Kenya. This was instituted by the British administrative governor and it covered most parts of Central Kenya where the Kikuyu lived. It was accompanied by restricted hours of movement by Africans and it led to several arrests.
3. The rebellion led to the settlement of Africans in fortified villages. This stretched from Nyeriland to Kiambu and it was intended not to make Africans interact.
4. The rebellion led to the arrest and imprisonment of the key leaders of the rebellion. These included Jomo Kenyatta, General China, Tom Mboya, Dedan Kimathi, among others. It should however be noted that their arrest turned them to be celebrated heroes in Kenya.
5. The rebellion led to the banning of African formed parties. Those included Kenya Union KAU in 1953 on suspicion of engineering the rebellion and this delayed Kenya’s independence.
6. The rebellion led to loss of lives in Kenya. 11,000 Mau Mau fighters died, 1900 royal Africans, 1,000 government troops, 60 Europeans and 29 Asian civilians perished.
7. Several villages in Kenya were brought to utter destruction. This was intended to deny the Kenyans hiding places like forests by the British administrators and consequently it led to the massacring of the Kikuyu.
8. The rebellion led to a decline in the level of investment. The whites were scared to invest in the country, repatriated their businesses to other countries due to the economic insecurity in Kenya.
9. The war was every expensive to the British and the Kenyans. It consumed a total of about 50 million pounds spent in suppressing the rebellion.
10. The Mau Mau rebellion was defeated in 1956 and this made Africans to lose prestige in the country and it lowered the chance of Kenya’s early independence.
11. The Mau Mau leaders were publically executed by the British officials e.g. in January 1954, General China was arrested and publicly hunged, Dedan Kimathi was killed in 1956. This left a terrifying moment in the memory of Kenyans which has caused trauma to date.
12. The rebellion paralyzed the formation of other political parties in Kenya due to fear of arrest, imprisonment and killing. Some of the parties were regionally and tribally based with no serious agenda to the independence struggle.

**Qn**1 How did the Mau Mau rebellion of 1952-1955 affect the people of Kenya?

* Background of Mau Mau
* Negative and positive effects with a clear stand point

2. Examine the impact of the Mau Mau rebellion

3. To what extent was the Mau Mau rebellion nationalistic?

**Qn** 1 Examine the role of the Mau Mau rebellion to the decolonization of Kenya.

2. To what extent did the Mau Mau uprising contribute to the growth of nationalism in Kenya?

**THE ROLE OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION TO THE DECOLONIZATION OF KENYA**

1. The rebellion laid a foundation for Kenya’s self-determination which it attained in 1963 due to the pressure mounted on the British.
2. The rebellion made the British to institute economic reforms in Kenya like allowing the Kenyans to get involved in the growing of cash crops such as coffee which elevated their standards of living to finance the independence struggles.
3. The uprising led to a creation foundation of a multi-racial cabinet in Kenya i.e. Composition of British, Africans and Asians. This made the Kenyan elites to advocate for independence.
4. The Kenyans were enfranchised i.e. given the voting rights which had been denied to them before the rebellion. Therefore, the Kenyans got the opportunity to elect their own representatives to the national assembly in 1957.
5. The rebellion led to the rise of new political leaders like Tom Mboya, Oginga Odinga, Jomo Kenyatta. These provided leadership at the time of independence.
6. The rebellion influenced the formation of new political parties in Kenya e.g. KANU, KADU and these provided leadership at the time of independence.
7. The rebellion influenced the Asian Community to support Kenya’s national cause for independence in a bid to continuously invest in the country after the departure of the British Colonial Masters.
8. The arrest of the leaders like Kenyatta, Dedan Kimathi compelled the Kenyans to increase their nationalistic sentiments for Kenya’s independence. These were regarded as heroes for Kenya’s independence.
9. The rebellion militarized Kenya’s nationalism and increased radicalism to Kenya’s independence i.e. Kenya adopted military approach to demand for independence contrary to the negotiations that made other countries to delay to get their independence.
10. The rebellion influenced the British colonial masters to relax on their policies e.g. there was abolition of forced labor and the Kipande system which had hardened the life of Kenyans.
11. The rebellion raised international concern from the UNO that was formed in 1945 with the cardinal aim of ensuring peace in the world and total decolonization of the world.
12. The rebellion caused the African and the Asian concern in the Common Wealth of Nations meetings. Countries like India, China who were legitimate members of the Common Wealth mounted pressure on the British to increase membership by granting independence.

**Other factors**

1. The emergence and role of the independent church movement in Kenya e.g. the African Independent Pentecostal Church formed in 1910 mounted pressure on the British and the Christian Missionaries who practiced segregation.

1. The role of trade Unions in Kenya i.e. these trade unions advocated for the welfare of the workers in the different-fields and this compelled the British to drop the discriminative policy of color bar (i.e. payment of wages and salary based on color).
2. The role of independent schools established i.e. Kikuyu Education Association. This produced a class of elites who interpreted the British Colonial language hence joined the struggle for Kenya’s independence.
3. The impact of the Italo Ethiopian Crisis of 1935-1941 impacted on Kenya’s independence i.e. the crisis made Africans to adopt military approaches to colonialism, intensified the use of the press by compelling Jomo Kenyatta to write articles condemning colonialism.
4. The return of Jomo Kenyatta in 1946 from diaspora and his assumption of leadership contributed to Kenya’s independence. It ought to be noted that Kenyatta attended the Manchester Conference of 1945 which equipped nationalists with leadership skills, encouraged them to come to Africa and offer leadership among others.
5. The impact of the 1952 Egyptian revolution/Role of General Nasser. Nasser gave the Kenyans a program on radio Cairo to spread anti-colonial sentiments against the British leading to independence.
6. The influence of Ghana’s independence /the victory of the West African nationalism. It is on record that the British had instituted the Burns Constitution in Ghana and Richards Constitution in Nigeria and these had spill over-effects on Kenya’s struggle for independence.
7. The contribution of the mass media and the press e.g. Taita Leo, Sauti Ya Muafrika, the Nyanza times. This intensified Kenya’s struggle because the newspapers were the mirrors of society.
8. The contribution of the British labour Government after 1945 under Clement Atlee. He was liberal, advocated for the British withdraw from Africa and demanded for self-determination in British Colonies.
9. The impact of the Macmillan speech of 1960. This preached the concept of irreversible wind of change blowing across the continent demanding African independence. Therefore he called upon colonial masters to quickly grant independence.
10. The impact of the Lancaster Conference of 1960-1962. This was the head quarter of the colonial office of the British where Africans presented their grievances and it yielded positively in 1963.
11. The role of OAU formed on 25th May 1953 contributed to Kenya’s independence in December 1963. The OAU formed a liberation committee with headquarters in Dar-Es-Salaam under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere which condemned colonialism in Africa.
12. The role of Kiswahili language spoken by the Kenyans. This united the people towards the national cause for Kenya’s independence.

**Assignment**

**Qn.** To what extent was the Mau Mau rebellion Nationalistic?

To a larger extent, Mau Mau rebellion was a nationalistic movement due to the following reasons;

* The Mau Mau fighters demanded to end the Kipande system which was the desire by many other Kenyans.
* They wanted an improvement in the conditions of Africans and this can’t be dismissed as a tribal affair.
* The Mau Mau made an effort to recruit members of other tribes into the movement e.g. Dedan Kimathi sent his ambassadors to make recruitments in Nyanza, Ukombani & Coastal areas, few recruits however were made.
* The Kikuyu fought so as to get fair representation on the legislative, and executive councils. This was a desire for all Kenyans hence it was nationalistic in nature.
* The Mau Mau fought against land alienation and aimed at returning land into hands of Africans. This had not only affected the Kikuyu but also other tribes like the Nandi, Massai, the issue of land was nationalistic but not a tribal affair.
* They demanded a share in growth of profitable cash crops and in retail trade which had been monopolized by white settlers. Hence not being an ethnic demand.
* When political parties were made official as a result of pressure from the Mau Mau , other tribes also benefited by forming a regional political parties.
* Eventually, the British granted independence to Kenyans and this didn’t benefit only Kikuyu fighters so the Mau Mau can be credited for having laid a foundation for Kenyans but not Kikuyu independence.
* The Mau Mau helped to alert the British that Kenyans wanted majority rule. They therefore started preparing Kenyans for self-governance thus did not only benefit the kikuyu but all Kenyans hence nationalistic movement.
* Not all top leaders of Mau Mau were Kikuyu e.g. Paul Ngei was an Akamba and in 1958 was arrested and tried along with other Kikuyu nationalists like Kenyatta and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment.
* Benefits of Mau Mau didn’t go to the Kikuyu alone but also other tribes e.g racial discrimination was reduced and later dropped and Africans were appointed into civil service.

***However to a smaller extent, Mau Mau was ethnic group as shown below;***

* The name Mau Mau was from Kikuyu vocabulary meaning “Go Go”
* When the rebellion broke out, the Kikuyu were demoted from civil service.
* Mau Mau was mainly practiced by Kikuyu
* Kikuyu hyms emphasized that they were fighting for Kikuyu land given to them by Gikuyu.
* Most of the descendants arrested were Kikuyu
* The forty group members which was the heart of the Mau Mau was comprised of Kikuyu radicals.
* Kikuyu terrorist activities were not only directed against whites but also some Africans of other tribes e.g. the assassination of Tora, Mbotela and Ambrose Ofaye.
* Female circumcision was one of the major grievances eg that led to the Mau Mau which was mainly practiced by the kikuyu.
* The kikuyu had a secret plan of taking over political power from the whites ruling Kenya after the white man’s departure