

**(SUMMARISED
NOTES)
HISTORY OF
EAST AFRICA
PAPER 1**

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Who were the early inhabitants of the East African coast?

1. Little is known about these early inhabitants.
2. But it is said some were hunters and food gathers.
3. They were at times called Bushmen /Hottentots
4. They were Khoisans as known to modern historians.
5. These occupied the Tanzanian and the Kenyan High lands
6. The Bantu and Cushites later displaced these early inhabitants.
7. The Hadzapi, Sandawe and the Ndorobo are said to be some of their survivors.
8. The bantu who came from Central Africa came around 500AD
9. They occupied towns like Sofala, Malindi, Kilwa and Mombasa.
10. Their main occupation was farming
11. The Cushites were also among the first inhabitants
12. They migrated from North or North –eastern Ethiopia, because of the Galla.
13. The others who occupied the Northern part of the coast were cattle keepers
14. They are classified into the Northern Cushites and Southern Cushites
15. Examples of Cushites include the Galla, Rendile, Somalis etc.
16. The Arabs and Persians came from the 7th Century and took over the coast.

What was the way of life of these early inhabitants by 1000AD?

1. The coast by 1000AD was inhabited by three groups of people
2. These were the Bushmen, Bantu and Cushites
3. They were organized politically, economically, and socially as described below

4. Politically, each settlement was independent and had its own chief
5. For example the Bantu had chiefs.
6. Chiefdoms were therefore the basic political settlements for these early people.
7. Each group had its own unique political features.
8. For example ,those of the Bantu were different from those of the Cushites
9. They also had small armies with axes and spears for defense purposes
- 10.The Cushites had no centralized administration
- 11.Instead they were led by clan leaders
- 12.Economically, the bantu carried out agriculture
- 13.Growing mainly bananas and millet
- 14.They also carried out fishing especially those who lived near rivers.
- 15.Hunted wild animals as a way of getting food.
- 16.Trade in food stuffs and iron tools like hoes with their neighbors
- 17.Iron working was also carried out

- 18.They made hoes, spears and arrows for use in defense and agriculture
- 19.Pastoralism was carried out especially by the Cushites who were nomads
- 20.They also mined especially gold which they exchanged with their neighbors
- 21.Built small wattle houses that were grass thatched
- 22.Socially, the Bantu stayed in settled communities
- 23.Primitive societies like the Bushmen had no permanent settlement
- 24.They instead lived in caves and tree branches
- 25.Unlike the Bantu who had permanent homes, the Bushmen were wanderers.
- 26.There was traditional worship /worshipped small gods
- 27.They believed in life after death
- 28.Some of these early inhabitants were cannibals had sharpened teeth/ fierce.

What was the Land of Zanj?

1. It refers to the stretch of land between Mogadishu and Cape Delgado
2. It was approximately 3000 kilometers long.
3. It stretched 10 miles into the interior of East Africa
4. Later it came to be the “Zanj Empire”
5. The name was given to the coastal settlements by the early Arabs and Persians
6. To mean ‘the land of blacks’
7. It was also called Azania by the Greeks
8. The Zanj land was grouped into 3 clusters of settlement
9. Benadir (North of Mogadishu) comprising of Mogadishu, Barawa, Merca, Kismayu.

- 10.South Coast (Kilwa and Sofala)
- 11.Malindi (Gedi, Kaliifi, Takangu)
- 12.These towns and settlement totaled up to 37 in number
- 13.Today, name – Zanj survives in the name Zanzibar
- 14.Its original inhabitants were the Bushmen, followed by the Bantu and Cushites.
- 15.Later the Arabs ,Persian, Indonesian, Egyptians and Indians came to the coast
- 16.But it was a misleading interpretation of the East African coast
- 17.Such an empire never existed on the East African coast.

Why did the Arabs have little interest in the interior of East Africa before 1840?

1. They had not come to spread Islam – not Muslim missionaries
2. They were more interested in trade than Islam
3. They could obtain all the trade goods at the coast, e.g. ivory, slaves, and gold, tortoise shells, copper, and leopard skins.
4. The demand for goods they traded in with the people of the interior was low
5. The demand for goods from the interior could be met by African suppliers from the interior
6. They came as refugees
7. Their knowledge of the interior was still very limited
8. They were ignorant of the interior potentials
9. Geographical barriers
10. There was the fear of hostile tribes
11. They were few
12. Wild animals in the interior
13. There was the danger of tropical diseases
14. They were also problems of transport and communication
15. Language was another problem
16. Civil wars in the interior
17. The chaos at the coast between the Arabs and the Portuguese which pre occupied them
18. No serious competition at the coast
19. Trade route from the interior had not been established on a permanent basis
20. Sayyid Said had not yet shifted his capital to the coast
21. Africans had not realized the importance of the Arabs and thus did not welcome them
22. The good climate at the coast
23. Lack of support from their home governments

Why did they finally get interested between 1840 and 1885?

1. The abundant trade opportunities in the interior
2. The increased demand for goods from the interior could not be met by the African suppliers.
3. The arrival of Sayyid Said and his interest in trade
4. He helped organize caravans into the interior
5. He also gave them protection with a red flag from Zanzibar
6. The Banyans who financed the caravans asked for heavy interest because of the risks involved.
7. He signed commercial treaties with France, USA and Britain, thus the volume of trade increased and increased demand forced the Arabs inland
8. By 1840, the Arabs had not the knowledge of the interior and could hope for safety.
9. They had even known where to get trade commodities
10. They had grown richer and stronger
11. Transport had improved from head portage to donkeys

12.They wanted to eliminate the African middlemen and control the sources of the commodities directly so as to earn more profits – they were expensive.

13.Some Arabs had already settled in the interior , e.g Tipu Tip

14.They were welcome by interior chiefs e.g. Kabaka Muteesa of Buganda and Mirambo

15.Some Arabs wanted to spread Islam in the interior e.g. Ibrahim

16.The establishment of clove plantation led to increased demand for slaves

17.Stiff competition for trade items

18.Population increase at the coast

19.The coming of Christians forced them to move into interior

20.With the introduction of the gun, security in the interior improved

21.African leaders realized the importance of the gun

22.They wanted to establish military bases in the interior

Why did the Arabs settle on the East African coast between 1000 –1500?

1. Desire to trade with the coastal people

2. In trade items like gold, ivory, copper, slaves etc.

3. Due to religious disputes in Arabia

4. Political persecutions in Arabia

5. Defeated groups were forced to escape as refugee

6. Desire to spread Islam

7. Hospitality of the coastal people

8. Attracted by the monsoon winds and dhows

9. Good coastal climate

10.Rich fertile soils, good for agriculture

11.Presence of fresh drinking waters

12. Presence of good natural harbors

13.The spirit of adventure /exploitation

14.Influence of the first Arabs

15.To colonize / rule the coast / imperialistic nature of the Arabs

What were the effects of the Arabs settlement at the coast?

1. Islam was introduced and flourished at the coast

2. Introduced Arabic architecture i.e. ways of building using bricks, flat topped houses.

3. Introduced the art of boat building

4. Led to the introduction of new forms of currency e.g. cowrie shells

5. Some towns minted and used coins like Kilwa and Sofala

6. Intermarriages between the Arabs and the local Africans

7. Birth of Swahili language

8. Led to new form of dressing i.e. use of Kanzus.

9. Spread of Muslim habits like fasting, eating etc.
10. Arabic was introduced as the official language
11. Guns were introduced at the coast
12. New forms of weaponry like daggers, swords etc.
13. Fighting among increased due to the introduction of guns
14. Sharia law /administration was introduced
15. Agriculture and fishing intensified to feed the increased population
16. New crops were increased at the coast e.g. Banana, rice wheat, sugarcane etc.
17. Use of human faeces as manure
18. Initially population increased
19. Quran schools were built
20. Trade boomed ,increased at the coast
21. East Africa was linked outside world / international market
22. Led to the prosperity of the participants
23. Many coastal towns developed e.g. Kilwa, Sofala, and Mogadishu.
24. Rivalry / conflicts for the control of trade e.g. Malindi vs. Mombasa Kilwa vs. Sofala
25. New commodities were introduced e.g. cloth, beads, glass
26. The relationship between the Arabs and the Africans at the coast increased
27. Led to the decline in the local industries as the imported Arab goods flooded the market
28. The standard of the Bantu at the coast improved due to the prosperous trade
29. Led to rural –urban migration due to the development of the coastal towns.
30. Increased demand for slaves increased slave raiding /warfare/insecurity
31. There was depopulation due to slave raids and wars
32. The Arabs immigrants became rulers [sultan] over the local African at the coast
33. Coastal prosperity later attracted the Portuguese.

What factors led to the rapid growth of the East African coastal states?

1. The absorption and displacement of the hunters and food gatherers
2. The Indian ocean trade
3. E.g. Kilwa benefited from the sale of gold and Mombasa from the sale of ivory and slaves
4. Trade further introduced guns and swords
5. The monsoon winds that eased the transportation of goods
6. Islam acted as rallying point for all Muslim
7. The introduction of cowrie shells improved trade
8. The presence of highly demanded goods like gold slaves , copper and silver
9. The coming of many immigrants from outside
10. These included the bantu, cushites, Egyptians, Persian, Syrians and Arabs
11. Some bantu practiced iron working and produced iron implements
12. The coastal climate was cool and ideal for human settlement
13. The presence of fertile soils for agriculture
14. Most towns developed on islands ,giving them added natural protection

15. The good natural harbors

16. Taxation of visiting traders

17. The development and use of Swahili language

18. Some towns developed because they controlled major items Sofala – gold trade

19. The good leadership provided by the coastal leaders

Describe the growth and development of Mombasa and Zanzibar by 1500 AD ZANZIBAR.

1. It was among the first places to be settled by foreigners of Arabs and Persians origin

2. It is believed the earliest known trading post Qanbah was built in Pemba island

3. Probably it began life in the 11th centuries

4. This was following the year of Arabs and Persians on the island

5. It was called Zanj –bar meaning the coast of the black people

6. She had one of the best Natural harbors at the coast

7. The harbors brought in many traders and settlers which boosted trade and agriculture

8. Between the 14th and 15 century it was developed into a principal center of wealth and power

9. But it was not as strong as Mombasa and Kilwa in power and influence at the coast

10. At the height of Kilwa's glory Zanzibar was probably under its influence at the coast

11. At this time Kilwa began minting her own coins as a sign of independence

12. She gained a lot of wealth from the Indian Ocean trade

13. She maintained trade contracts with India, Persia, Arabia etc.

14. All buildings and architecture followed the Persian and Arabic styles

15. People dressed in silks, fine clothes and decorated Arab gowns.

16. They were packed building some built with stones and flat roofed

17. Writing on walls and tombstones were in Arabic script of various styles

18. Wells were built of stones and water was often stored in cisterns in the houses

MOMBASA

1. Little is known about early Mombasa

2. It was located between Mogashidu and Zanzibar

3. It assumed the town was founded around the 12th century

4. Just like Kilwa, Mombasa was founded by the descendants of the Shiraz

5. These displaced the Cushites and the Bantu who had already settled in this place

6. It was founded as an export center for slaves and ivory

7. It remained a small town until the 15th when it suddenly expanded because of trade

8. It developed because of her trade with Arabs

9. In her trade with the rest of the world , she got
sheep, rice, goats, and oranges
10. She had very good natural harbors
11. Ships or dhows could easily flow from
Mombasa to other areas like Malindi, Sofala.
12. Mombasa's location between Arabia and East
Africans coast also helped her to grow.
13. It was beautiful city built of stones and flat
toped houses
14. It was a town with good streets and spacious
roads

15. Mosques and Koranic schools were built and its inhabitants were committed Muslims

16. Its people were of two races i.e. a mixture of Arabs and Africans

17. She was always at war with her neighbor especially Malindi.

18. She became a center of Swahili culture as a result of intermarriages

19. With the advent of the Portuguese the town put up one of the greatest resistance

20. By the 16th Mombasa was one of the most powerful towns at the coast

What were the main features of life in these towns during the same period/

Describe the social, political and economic way of life of the people at the East African coast in period between 1000 –1500 AD.

1. The Cushites ,Arabs and Persians were the major groups of people

2. Development of towns e.g. Mombasa, Sofala Zanzibar etc.

3. These towns were ruled by either Sultan or a Sheikh

4. Some were fortified and others built on islands e.g. Zanzibar

5. There were intermarriages between the Arabs and local people

6. There was growth of Swahili culture

7. There was development of Swahili language

8. Islam was the main religion

9. Mosques and Islamic schools sprung up

10. Islamic monuments were built with Arabic words inscribed on them

11. A class of the rich grew

12. Islamic teachers were trained

13. Arabic was an official language

14. Trade flourished

15. Exports gold, slaves ,ivory and they imported beads and silk etc

16. Sharia law became the basis judicial dispensation

17. The Arabic way of dressing was introduced

18. Veils for women and Kanzus for men became common

19. Arabic architectures flourished

20. There was coastal rivalries i.e. Mombasa vs. Malindi.

21. Agriculture was practiced

22. Hand craft was also practiced

23. Animals like goats, and sheep were also raised

24. Arabs imposed themselves as rulers over the local people

How was trade on the East Africa coast organized?

Describe the trading activities between Azania and Asia during the same period

Describe the organization of the East African coast before AD 1500?

Describe the trade on the East African coast before AD 1500?

1. Trading activities between Azania and Asia existed long before Christ was born
2. Azania (East Africa) provided an idea climate for trade
3. Idea climate for settlement
4. A variety of trade goods
5. Ideal harbor inlets
6. Foreign traders used vessels called dhow to come to the coast
7. These were blown by the monsoon winds
8. From Nov-April the winds blew towards Africa
9. While from May-October blew towards the Asian continent
10. Trading with the Cushites and the Bantu
11. Bantu tribes controlled the trade between the interior and the coast
12. Most of these items were got from the interior of East Africa
13. Trade items were mainly exported through the Indian ocean
14. And to a smaller extent, the Red sea and Mediterranean sea
15. Ivory was exported to china for bangles, bracelets, ornaments
16. Slaves to middle east as domestic servants ,soldiers and miners
17. Importers were bowls, silk, guns, gun-powder, clothes, and beads,.
18. The medium of exchange was barter trade
19. At times cowrie shells from Maldives Islands were used as currency
20. With time towns like Kilwa and Zanzibar minted and used coins
21. The medium of communication was Kiswahili
22. East Africa's major exports were gold ,slaves and ivory
23. Others exports included animal skins, rhinoceros horns copper, etc.
24. Most of the exports came from the interior
25. For example gold, came from Menomotapa kingdom
26. Sofala and Kilwa were the main gold centers
27. Ivory by hunting elephants and reached the coast at Sofala
28. Slaves are mainly obtained through raids and were sold at the coast
29. Goods passed through many hands before they could reach the coast
30. Goods were transported by Africa intermediaries [middle men like the Nyika and makaranga]
31. The means of transport was by head portage
32. Foreign traders did not enter the interior fearing the hostility of some tribes, wild animals, and diseases.
33. The trade was controlled by the wealthy Arabs, Banyans, African chief.
34. Some Arabs decided to settle permanently on the coast
35. Trading centers were Kilwa ,Malindi, Sofala Mombasa and Zanzibar

TOPIC 2

PORTUGUESE RULE ON THE COAST.

Why did the Portuguese come to the East Africa coast?

1. The wish to control the coastal trade
2. Presence of highly demanded goods like ivory spices slaves
3. Obtain wealth from the coast
4. Hoped to levy taxes and tribute on the coastal towns
5. The strategic location of the coast
6. Ideal for repairing vessels en route and getting fresh supplies
7. The coast had good natural harbor
8. Search for direct route to India /East which was rich in a variety of goods
9. Need to avoid the traditional land route under Muslim control
10. The Portuguese wanted to rule the coastal people
11. The desire to spread Christianity
12. Wanted to revenge against the Muslim who had over run the Iberian Peninsular
13. The search for the legendary John Prester believed to be inland for assistance
14. Believed that controlling the coast would prevent the Egyptians, Persians, Turkish forces from helping the Moslems brothers at the coast
15. Spirit of adventure and exploration spear headed by Prince Henry the navigator and executed by Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco da Gama
16. The hospitality of the coastal people towards foreigners
17. To prevent other European rivals from gaining access to the coast
18. The coast would provide bases for Portuguese ships and troops

Describe the Portuguese conquest of East Africa coast between 1500 and 1510?

How did the Portuguese gain control of the East Africa coast 1510?

1. The decision to conquer the coast was taken after da Gama return to Portugal in 1499
2. 1500 Pedro Alvares cabral made an unsuccessful attack on Sofala
3. Hoping to control its gold trade
4. 1502 Vasco da Gama's return visit with a heavily armed fleet of 19 ships
5. Attacked Kilwa because of its gold
6. The palace and sultan Ibrahim were seized
7. Only released after recognizing Portuguese sovereignty and tribute imposed
8. 1504 Francisco d'Alameda first Viceroy of Goa, came with a large expedition of 20 warships and 1500 men.
9. Tributes imposed and town left in ruins
10. 1504 Lopez Surez attacked Kilwa and its harbors
11. Gold trade disrupted but sultan refused to pay tribute
12. The sultan and the people of Kilwa fled the town
13. Destruction of fine architecture and looting

14. Mombasa tried to resist but was defeated and looted
15. D'Almeida's junior commander accomplished coastal conquest by erecting stone forts around Kilwa and Sofala
16. 1506-7 Tristão da Cunha's invasion of Oja, Brava, Lamu, Pemba, Socotra etc.
17. Some towns quietly surrendered and only paid tribute
18. 1506 Mafia, Pemba, Zanzibar etc. brought under Portuguese rule by the efforts of Alfonso D'Albuquerque

19. Defeat of large Egyptian fleet at Diu
20. For effective control of the coast, headquarters were set up at Goa under a Viceroy
21. And 2 Captains appointed to govern the East African coast at Mozambique and Malindi
22. By 1510 the entire coast was under Portuguese control

Why did the Portuguese conquer the East African coast with a lot of ease?

1. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to settle at the East African coast
2. They were militarily superior
3. The Portuguese were well trained
4. They were skilled in navy warfare
5. Disunity and rivalry among the coastal towns
6. E.g. the sultan of Malindi refused to assist Mombasa when the Portuguese struck
7. The Portuguese had superior weapons, e.g. cannon guns
8. They wore armor and carried muskets
9. Used strong and large ships called carracks
10. The coastal towns had inferior weapons and their soldiers ill trained
11. Their home government materially and financially supported them
12. They used surprise attacks on the coastal settlements
13. For example they lived with Malindi to fight with others
14. They applied divide and rule
15. Had able, brave and determined leaders
16. The Arabs had weakened and disorganized the coastal towns
17. Some states were weakened by Kilwa's expansionist policy
18. Others were weakened by the attacks of the Segeju's and Zimbas
19. Absence of rivalry and competition from other European powers
20. The weak economies of the coastal states / poverty
21. Diseases and famine weakened others
22. The coastal people strongly hated the Arabs
23. Portuguese determination to annex the coastal states
24. Prior information / Vasco da Gama had surveyed the coast before.

Why did the African resistance against the Portuguese fail

1. The coastal towns were rivals e.g. Malindi against Mombasa
2. Malindi cooperated and harbored the Portuguese
3. They were militarily weak against the well trained Portuguese
4. They had inferior weapons compared to the muskets or smoked guns
5. Some African societies surrendered to avoid Portuguese ruthlessness
6. Disunity among the African societies
7. African rulers underestimated the power of the Portuguese

8. The Zimbabwes ate African fighters which favored the Portuguese
9. The Portuguese used surprise attacks on the coastal states /at dawn
10. Portuguese soldiers were well protected by armours
11. The original Africa who had lost power cooperated with the Portuguese against the Arabs leaders (Sultan and Sheikh)
12. The Portuguese were determined
13. They had bigger and stronger ships

Why did the Portuguese lose control of the coast by AD 1700?

1. They had few officials to control the whole coast
2. Even the few were dishonest and corrupt
3. Portugal was a small and poor country
4. The outbreaks of frequent revolts against the Portuguese
5. The arrival of more powerful powers like the Dutch, British etc.
6. Lack of manpower for overseas territories
7. The tropical climate was unfavorable to the Portuguese
8. The coast was too wide to be effectively be ruled i.e. Approx. 2000 miles
9. The union of Spain and Portugal between 1580-1640 weakened her further
10. The Turks and Turkish pirates always raided Portuguese settlements e.g. Ali Bey
11. The Portuguese failed to win the support of the local Africans – no friendship with the locals

12. Communication between Portugal and the East African coast was another problem
13. Portugal and Goa were too far hence couldn't be got easily in case of any problem
14. The Portuguese were ruthless and arrogant hence hated
15. Language barrier
16. They suffered from tropical diseases e.g. Malaria
17. Malindi withdrew her support to the Portuguese
18. There were religious differences i.e. between Christianity and Islam
19. The local people hated them for disrupting trade
20. Persia and Oman broke free from Portugal
21. Persia and Oman assisted the coastal people to throw out the Portuguese
22. In 1698 Mombasa the Portuguese stronghold fell to an army from Oman.

How did the Portuguese administer the East African Coast?

1. After the final conquest of East African Alfonso D'Albuquerque the Portuguese victory in India made Goa his headquarters
2. While Sofala in Mozambique was made the regional headquarters
3. It was under a captain who took his order from the victory at Goa
4. Cape Delgado was made the Mid-point of the East Africa possession
5. The area north of cape Delgado was under one captain stationed at Malindi
6. While the captain of the southern area was stationed at Mozambique
7. In the subsequent years Mombasa came to have its own captain
8. The captains were answerable to the viceroy in Goa
9. They controlled import duties
10. They also collected export duties
11. They also collected tributes from the local leaders
12. They also suppressed any resistance and rebellion
13. They also maintained law and order
14. They used divide and rule policy
15. Hence dividing states against states i.e. they allied with Malindi against Mombasa
16. Where indirect rule failed they used direct rule
17. Their rule was dictatorial, tyrannical and brutal these earned them hatred and were nicknamed Afriti or Devil.
18. This made them be hated hence constant rebellions by the Arabs and Swahili's
19. They used military commanders as administrators
20. At times they imported hard core criminals from Portugal as their administrators
21. Through building forts and garrisons
22. E.g. they constructed Fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1592 to strengthen their power
23. Discriminated and isolated themselves from the locals to strengthen them in power
24. Discouraged trade in slaves and ivory, encouraging only gold trade
25. Smuggling and looting of gold
26. Charging annual tributes and taxes
27. Keeping the coastal people in absolute poverty

What problems did the Portuguese meet in their administration of the coast?

1. The Portuguese controlled the coast for close to 200 years
2. The problems were political, economic and social
3. Constant resistance from the coastal towns like Mombasa
4. In 1528 Mombasa rebelled but it was quelled and the town was ruined
5. Portugal was a small and poor country / lack of funds
6. Hence the administration of the scattered settlements became difficult

7. Portuguese officials were dishonest and corrupt and kept money from taxes to themselves
8. They lacked enough ships to control the coast
9. They were hated by the coastal people because of their greed ,arrogance poor relations
- 10.Only Malindi was friendly to the Portuguese but she became unpopular
- 11.She was later forced to withdraw her support to the Portuguese
- 12.The union of Spain and Portugal between 1580-1640 weakened her further
- 13.They were always disturbed by their traditional enemies the Arabs and Turks
- 14.They wanted to support Muslim brothers at the coast
- 15.The Turkish pirates always raided Portuguese settlements e.g. Ali Bey in 1585,1588
- 16.The Zimbas cannibals from the Zambezi valley divested Kilwa, Malindi, and Mombasa
- 17.Lack of manpower for the control of the vast area
- 18.Language barrier
- 19.Harsh climatic conditions
- 20.They were attacked by tropical diseases e.g. Malaria Small pox.
- 21.Communication between Portugal and the East African coast was another problem
- 22.The coast was too wide to be effectively ruled i.e. Approximately 2000 miles
- 23.Portugal and Goa were too far hence help couldn't be got easily in case of any problem
- 24.The Portuguese failed to win the support of the local Africans –no friendship with the locals
- 25.There were religious differences i.e. between Christianity and Islam
- 26.Persia and Oman assisted the coastal people to throw out the Portuguese
- 27.The arrival of more powerful powers like the Dutch ,British

What were the effects of Portuguese rule on the coastal people?

1. The Portuguese controlled the coast for close to 200 years
2. Most of the effects were negative
3. Broke the Moslem monopoly of the India ocean trade
4. Contributed to the decline of trade in gold ,ivory and slaves due to wars
5. Most of the old coastal towns declined
6. Meanwhile some towns were burnt or destroyed e.g. Kilwa Mombasa
7. Portuguese raids on the East African coast resulted into the destruction of crops and loss of property
8. Famine was also experienced
9. Portuguese agents were brutal ,inefficient and corrupt
- 10.Their brutality led to loss of lives
- 11.Heavy taxes were imposed on people
- 12.Their presence at the coast increased insecurity
- 13.Led to the interruption of coastal culture
- 14.Brought new food crops and fruits e.g. cassava maize pineapples, papaws
- 15.Added few word to Swahili language e.g. Mesa and Pesa
- 16.Introduced number of games like Playing cards

17. Encouraged the use of cow dung as solid fertilizers

18. Made an improvement in the building of ships

19. New architecture i.e. use of bricks

20. Introduced Christianity though it failed to spread

21. Built Fort Jesus which became a tourist site

22. Established strong links between East Africa and the outside world.

TOPIC 3

SEYYID SAID'S RULE ON THE COAST.

Why did Sayyid Said transfer his capital from Oman to Zanzibar in 1840?

1. Sayyid Said was a prince of Oman born in 1791 in Muscat

2. He came to power in 1804 and transferred his capital in 1840.

3. He had a desire to build wealth for himself he once said –He was nothing but a merchant

4. He hoped to get slaves to work on his clove plantations

5. Zanzibar had fertile soils for clove growing

6. East Africa had plenty of natural resources like ivory, slaves, gold etc.

7. He was attracted by the deep and natural wide harbors at the coast

8. The fertile soils at the coast

9. He was running away from political problems at home

10. The strategic location of Zanzibar as a market for goods

11. Zanzibar had better climatic conditions

12. Prestige and popularity

13. Zanzibar had fresh water sweet for drinking

14. Zanzibar was more loyal to his rule than Oman

15. He wanted to end Mazaria Busaidi dynastic conflicts

16. He wanted to effectively control his East Africa dominion

17. Check on the sea pirates

18. Hospitality of some coastal towns e.g. Malindi and Pemba

19. Zanzibar had a security advantage because it was an Island

20. Religious persecution in Oman

21. Zanzibar central trade position was ideal for the control of inland trade

How did Sayyid Said settle the Mazrui –Busaidi Conflicts?

1. He was born in 1791 at Muscat

2. He was a prince of the ruling family, came to power in 1806

3. His early years in power were faced with many problems among which were the

Busaidi-Mazrui conflicts tried to solve the conflicts in the following way.

4. In 1822 the Moresby treaty was signed to stop the sending of slaves outside Oman and East Africa

5. British ships of war were allowed to search for suspected Arab dhows
6. In 1824 a force was sent to wipe out Mazrui but they found a British flag at Mombasa
7. In 1827 Sayyid Said led another force and forced the Mazrui to submit
8. After Sayyid Said withdraw ,trouble broke out and in 1829 he returned and failed
9. In 1837 Sayyid Said invited the leading Mazrui and arrested them
10. The rebels were drowned

11. And other sent to exile
12. In 1840 Sayyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar
13. Sayyid Said made an alliance with the British to strengthen his military position so as to be able to control East Africa and Oman
14. Sayyid Said used his power and tactics to capture Fort Jesus arrested and deported the remaining Mazrui

What effects did Sayyid Said's rule have on East Africa?

1. The effects were political ,economic, and social
2. Economically, he encouraged clove and coconut growing
3. Zanzibar became the World's largest producer of cloves
4. Africans in Zanzibar lost fertile lands to Arabs for clove farms
5. He used slave labour to work on his farms
6. He transformed Zanzibar into a strategic market
7. Hence he encouraged slave trade
8. He made Zanzibar an international port
9. Zanzibar became the principle slave market
10. He signed commercial treaties with European countries e.g. USA
11. Increased trade on the coast
12. Signed treaties with the interior chiefs e.g. FundiKira and Mirambo
13. He fought the sea pirates
14. He collected customs duties that enriched Zanzibar's economy
15. He organized personal trade caravans into the interior
16. Introduced a monetary system e.g. copper currency
17. He encouraged the use of Indian currency [Rupees] instead of barter trade
18. Attracted Indian Banyans to work in his treasury
19. He employed them as his commercial advisers and tax collectors
20. He introduced a system of taxing all inputs and exports as a way of raising revenue
21. The Banyans financed caravans in Land
22. Africans were displaced (Lost Land) to give to his clove farms
23. He attracted foreigners to Zanzibar hence increased trade e.g. Germans British French.
24. The trade items were ivory ,hides and skins
25. He created market centers among Africans chiefdoms
26. He ended Mazrui /Busaidi conflicts hence peace that attracted more traders

27. He encouraged Arabs and Swahili penetration into the interior
28. Politically he ushered in a period of peace
29. He united the coastal towns
30. He gave security to the coastal towns through creating a strong army
31. Socially he opened up Koran schools as centers of learning

32. Encouraged the spread of the Arabic and Swahili cultures and languages
33. Encouraged the spread of Islam
34. Built Mosques as places of worship
35. Helped to end slave in the Hamerton treaty of 1845
36. Unfortunately he died in 1856.

What were effects of Zanzibar's trade (Sayyid Said) on the people of mainland Tanzania?

1. There was depopulation due to slave raids
2. Slave raids disrupted families / societies
3. Local craft industries declined as skilled men were enslaved
4. Wars and raids became rampant
5. Some people built kingdoms for themselves e.g. Mirambo, Fundikira etc.
6. Islam was spread Inland
7. Kiswahili was spread inland
8. Arabic ways of life spread inland e.g. way of dressing ,eating, architecture
9. Slave trade routes developed into proper communication lines e.g. railways and roads

10. Trading centers developed into towns e.g. Tabora and Ujiji
11. There were intermarriages in land
12. Some African chiefs became rich e.g. Mirambo ,Tipu Tip, Fundikira
13. Sayyid Said influence was felt in Land e.g. the red flag that followed caravans
14. The main land was linked to the coast and the outside world
15. The Nyamwezi and Yao became major trading partners with the Zanzibaris
16. New crops were introduced in land e.g. rice
17. Some Africans changed their economic way of life – from agriculture to commerce.

TOPIC 4.

MIGRATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

Why did the Bantu migrate into East Africa?

1. The reasons for their migration are not clear
2. Probably moved in search of fertile soils for agriculture
3. Development of new skills and techniques like iron working

4. Increase in population in their cradle land
5. Internal conflicts e.g. succession disputes, family quarrels, overland etc.
6. External attacks from their neighbors e.g. Nilotics and Pygmies etc.

7. Drought
8. Famine
9. Diseases e.g. small pox, Malaria sleeping sickness

10. Love for adventure
11. Floods

Describe the course /Bantu migration and settlement into East Africa.

1. Believed to have probably came from Niger–Congo basin or from Cameroon region about 2000 years
2. Entered East Africa in groups of family /clan groups and did not settle in one place
3. Their migrations were gradual and slow
4. Entered East Africa in four different groups i.e. the western bantu ,the central and northern Tanzania bantu ,the coastal and Highland and Bantu the southern Tanzania Bantu
5. Their contacts were either peaceful or hostile
6. The first group to enter East Africa was of the western bantu interlacustrine bantu
7. They entered between Lake Albert and Lake Edward area
8. Settled around lake region of East Africa (George, Albert Edward and Victoria)
9. Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300 AD
10. The bantu in this group were basically agriculturists and a bit of pastoralism
11. They established large and flourishing communities around region
12. Examples include Ganda Soga Nkole Rwanda Rundi Toro, Nyoro Kiga
13. Other bantu in this group moved to western Kenya and gave birth to the Gisu and Luyia
14. The Chwezi later took control of their area and ruled them and other related people
15. The second major wave moved between south of Lake Victoria and North of Lake Tanganyika
16. They settled on the Central Tanganyika Plateau
17. They included the Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Gogo, Bena Zinza and Ha among others
18. Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300 AD
19. They were initially farmers but with time some changed to semi pastoral life
20. Some crossed the Tanzania plateau and reached Taita hills around 1300 AD
21. The Chagga ,Pare and Taita decided to settle around these hills permanently
22. The Pokomo, Giryama , Segeju and Nyika moved northwards along the coast to Shungwaya

23. At Shungwaya there was another dispersal due to pressure from the Galla

24. The Nyika group moved South ward along the coast

25. These came to be known as the coastal and highland Bantu

26. The Kemba ,Chuka Kikuyu and Embu moved to the Kenyan Highlands

27. Their migration was however curtailed by the Masai and the Kamba

28. The coastal and Highland Bantu are also referred to as the Eastern Bantu

29. The southern Tanzania Bantu are fourth group

30. They used the route between L.Malawi and L.Tanganyika and settled in Southern Tanzania

31. They believed to have come from Central Africa

32. They included people like the Hehe, angu Bena Ngindo, Makonde Yao, Meru Zaramo

33. Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000-1300 AD

What were the effects of the Bantu migration in East Africa?

1. Led to increase in population

2. Introduced iron working and tools

3. Introduced new food crops like bananas beans yams etc.

4. The local people adopted a settled life

5. Introduced new farming methods like shift cultivation mulching irrigation, zero grazing

6. Bantu new languages were introduced e.g. Ganda Soga Toro

7. They absorbed most of the non Bantu they met making them lose their identity

8. They displaced those who refused to be absorbed

9. Led to intermarriages with the local people

10. Led to the birth of new tribes e.g. Ganda, Luyia, Soga, Nkore etc.

11. They introduced a centralized system of administration

12. Led to destruction of property /villages

13. Introduced insecurity in the area resulting into loss of lives

14. Introduced new fighting weapons e.g. short stabbing ,cow shields by the Ngoni

15. Led to development of trade e.g. the Barter trade and slave trade

16. They increased slave trade e.g. the Ngoni.

Describe the origins of the Ngoni?

Who were the Ngoni?

1. Their originally lived in south – Eastern Africa in natal

2. Their migration was sparked off by the expansionist wars of Zulu

3. The Ngoni are Ngoni Bantu Speaking people

4. Under Shaka Zulu in 1820's

5. This was the Mfecane era

6. They form the last batch of the Bantu migrants into East Africa

7. They spoke a language called the Nguni

8. They are close relatives of the Ndwandwe

9. They were farmers and practiced a bit of pastoralism

Why the Ngoni did leave their homeland?

1. The Ngoni are part of the Nguni bantu speaking people who lived in SA
2. It was primarily caused by Shaka's expansionist wars in 1820's
3. This was the time trouble called Mfecane
4. He created a period of wars that forced many people to migrate
5. Population pressure
6. Internal conflicts
7. Need for fertile areas for agriculture since they were farmers
8. The influence of good leaders like Zwangendaba Maputo and Zulu Gama
9. Diseases like small pox, malaria and sleeping sickness

10. Love for adventure

11. The Boers invasion of South Eastern Africa (Natal), from the Cape / Trek effect causing land shortage

12. The ruthless army training started by Shaka made the Ngoni escape

13. Need for pastures and water for their animals

14. Over stocking

15. Due to famine

16. The need to loot and increase on their herds

17. The hostile climate / tried of the extreme winters

Describe the Ngoni migration and settlement in East Africa

1. The migration started in South Africa among the Bantu in Southeast Africa
2. It was sparked off by Shaka's expansionist wars
3. This was the Mfecane era
4. There were several waves of migration from South Africa but two groups came to East Africa
5. The first and largest group was led by Nduna Zwangendaba
6. Pushing northwards they moved through central Africa destroying the settled Shona communities in 1831
7. Crossed river Zambezi in on 19th Nov 1835

8. Travelled through Malawi and finally settled around Ufipa plateau in 1840

9. This was after destroying the small disorganized Fipa communities

10. Settled around Fipa because the soils were fertile and the people easy to conquer

11. In 1848, Zwangendaba died and owing to power struggle his group split into five small groups

12. Three of them moved southwards settling in present day Malawi and Zambia

13. Two of the groups remained in East Africa i.e. the Tuta and Gwangwala Ngoni

14. The Tuta Ngoni moved northwards into the Land of the Holoholo

15. But were driven out forcing them to settle in Northern Tanzania
16. From here they frequently raided trade routes and the Nyamwezi
17. This group took the young Mirambo captive in Bugomba
18. From Ufipa the Gwangwala moved Eastwards
19. Under the leadership of Zulu Gama they destroyed Hehe and Sangu settlements
20. Meanwhile the second and smaller group led by Maputo (Maseko Ngoni)
21. Had reached east Africa travelling up the Eastern side of L.Nyamwezi until they reached Songea

22. Where they settled absorbing the people they had found there i.e. the Yao
23. 1860 the Gwangwala Ngoni settled in Songa after driving away the Maseko
24. Maputo led his people back across Ruvuma and finally settled in South west Malawi
25. Another group of the Maseko Ngoni fled north wards to Morogolo where they became known as the Mbuga Ngoni
26. Other scattered to Tundulu ,Masai and Newale

Why were the Ngoni successful in their invasion of East Africa?

1. They captured young men whom they transformed into warriors
2. They also took women as wives ,which swelled their numbers
3. They had an outstanding military organization inherited from Shaka
4. They divided their army into fighting units called impis
5. Had an age set system as the basis of military regiments
6. Had superior weapons e.g Assegai [short stabbing spear] and large cowrie shields
7. Had superior tactics of attacking their enemies like the cow –horn formation
8. The Ngoni also used surprise attacks
9. Most of the Ngoni enemies were weak and small societies
10. Strong determination
11. The societies they confronted were small and quite weak organizationally
12. These societies were disunited and often at war with other
13. Used scorched earth policy on those who tried resist them e.g burning villages food stores
14. The Ngoni fighters were professionally trained and free of any work
15. The Ngoni had great experience in large scale warfare
16. Kept the morale of the army high by promising the rewards after victory
17. The Ngoni fighters were loyal and untied under their leaders and commanders
18. Had a strong military leaders e.g Zwangendaba
19. They were not affected by famine – they always looted for food wherever they passed
20. The long march from South Africa gave them military discipline and strong endurance.

How did their migration and settlement affect the people of East Africa?

How did they influence events in Tanganyika by 1845?

1. Creation of a period of wars in previously peaceful areas
2. E.g the settled Fipa communities were destroyed and devastated
3. It also led to massive loss of lives
4. They conquered people who they absorbed into their ranks
5. Most of them adopted the Ngoni culture and language / loss of cultures
6. Ngoni language influenced local language
7. There was also massive destruction of property
8. Burning of villages and general breakdown of society
9. This resulted into a period of insecurity ,turmoil and chaos
10. There was increased slave raids causing untold suffering and bloodshed
11. Heavy depopulation especially in Southern Tanzania
12. Famine broke up in many societies due to lack of agriculture
13. A lot of cattle was looted
14. The invasion long distance trade
15. The Tuta Ngoni for example disrupted trade caravans along the central route
16. This resulted into poverty as the wars could not allow trade to flourish
17. Many people copied the Ngoni military tactics
18. Their weapons were also adopted e.g Assegai , shield, sandals
19. Their weaponry and tactics were later used against them
20. Also some societies reorganized themselves to resist the Ngoni
21. E.g Chief Mwakawangu united the Sangu vs. the Ngoni in 1850s
22. His successor Merere was able to control trade in the area and carried out extensive conquest in 1860s and 1870s
23. The Holoholo learnt their military tactics and used them to defeat them
24. Mirambo used them to build a strong military Nyamwezi empire
25. The Hehe under Munyugumab created a strong centralized states
26. Many societies were detribalized
27. Led to creation of Ruga –Ruga a mercenary force
28. Population increased

Why did the plain Nilotics migrate into East Africa?

1. The reasons for their migration are not clear but based on their way of life
2. Increase in population which made them to search for bigger areas for settlement
3. Probably moved in search of fertile soils for agriculture especially the Masai
4. Prolonged seasons of drought
5. Running away from harsh climate

6. Epidemic diseases e.g small pox, malaria nagana sleeping sickness
7. External attacks especially from the Cushites
8. Raids from the Galla
9. Love for adventure
10. Due to group influence

11. They were looking for water and fresh pastures for their animals
12. Their original home land had the problem of overstocking
13. Famine could also have forced them to migrate

Describe their migration and settlement into East Africa by 1800

1. These were a group of Nilotes who settled on the Plains of East Africa
2. This group includes tribes like the Masai, Iteso, Jie karamojong etc.
3. Their migration is not clear
4. Most likely they came from the north east ,probably the southern slopes of the Ethiopian highlands
5. From Ethiopia ,they moved southwards and by 1000AD they had reached and settled in the North of lake Rudolf in Kenya
6. Lake Rudolf became their dispersal point from where they spread into various directions
7. This was because of epidemics and diseases like nagana ,river blindness
8. They got divided into two major groups the Teso-Masaai and the Bari speakers
9. The Bari speakers moved into the Sudan while the Teso–Masai spread into East Africa

10. The Teso –Masai split into three small groups , the Lotuko the Masai Karamojong and Teso
11. The Lotuko moved and finally settled in Sudan
12. The Masai moved southwards along the rift valley
13. By the 17th century they had separated into 16 independent groups each with its own territory, source of pasture and water
14. The Iteso and Karamojong first settled on Mt Moroto before the major dispersal during the 17th and 18th centuries
15. In Uganda the Iteso settled in present Soroti ,Mbale ,Kabelamaido Kumi
16. Due to increase in population ,the Iteso moved further southwards into Eastern Uganda and Western Kenya
17. The Dodoth and Jie moved northwards settling in modern Kotido
18. The Turkana first moved north wards into present day north Kenya

How did they affect the life of the people among whom they settled?

1. Increased wars and raids in East Africa
2. Loss of lives as a result of the wars
3. Resulting into conflicts between them and the Kikuyu ,Kipsigis

4. They displaced people from their lands e.g Kamba, Kikuyu
5. Established military control over societies
6. Increased the population of East Africa
7. Masai conquered the Kalenjin and absorbed their culture
8. Took over control of other societies e.g the Kalenjin
9. There were intermarriages resulting into birth of new tribes
10. Introduced the cattle keeping culture

What led to the Masai Migrations?

1. The Masai belong to the plain Nilotics
2. Originally occupied the area between Mt Kenya and Lake Rudolf
3. Their migrations stretched between 1650-1700
4. The Masai were essentially pastoralists
5. They therefore moved in search of water and pasture
6. Over population

11. They introduced short horned cows i.e. East Africa
12. They copied cultivation from the Bantu e.g the Masai who became mixed farmers
13. They traded with their neighbors e.g the Iteso bartered cereals with the Banyoro
14. The Kalenjin trade in iron articles for skin, butter, cattle from the Masai
15. Their idea of iron working was copied by the Cushites

7. Over stocking
8. They were aggressive society
9. Need to raid for cattle etc.
10. Spirit of adventure
11. Natural calamities
12. E.g Drought, famine diseases

What were the results of these migrations on the peoples of Kenya and Tanzania?

1. Their migrations stretched through the rift valley up to Dodoma in present day Tanzania
2. They established control over large area of Central Kenya
3. As well as North Central and Tanzania
4. Soon the new regions became densely populated
5. Absorbed much of the Kalenjin culture and language
6. They were hostile to strangers in the land
7. Fought and killed the Nandi in central Kenya
8. Raided their neighbors e.g Chagga Taita Kamba etc. for cattle

9. During the 19th century civil wars broke out among the pastoral Masai & Kwavi
10. This disrupted and weakened the Kwavi
11. Loss of cattle by the Kwavi led to starvation.
12. The civil wars weakened the Masai society itself
13. The Kwavi took to agriculture
14. The Kwavi were forced to disperse to safe areas
15. Intermarriages between Masai & the local people

16. There was trade with neighbor's e.g Nandi, Kikuyu etc.

17. Contributed to depopulation

Describe the migration and settlement of the Iteso from Karamojong in the 16th Century.

1. The Iteso are a branch of plain Nilotics called Jie under the smaller group of the Ateker
2. They are related to the Turkana, kumama, Masai & karamojong
3. It is assumed that these people came from southern Ethiopia or Sudan
4. Settled first in Karamojong where they lived with their karamojong brother for some time
5. However, between 1562 they left karamojongs overstocking lack of water and over population
6. They moved southwards and established themselves on shores lake Bisinia Kumi and Soroti
7. It was from here that they acquired their name Itsesos
8. Due to more pressure others moved to eastern Uganda and western Kenya
9. Today they are settled in Kumi, Mbale, Tororo, Serere, Amuria Katakwi, etc.

What was the result of their Migration?

1. They contributed to the population of East Africa
2. They introduced new cultures in east Africa after their intermarriages with other people
3. They formed new intermarriages with other people
4. They formed decentralized states in East Africa
5. They also introduced new tradition weapons with ritual attachment
6. They acquired new farming skills for the Bantu
7. They promoted trade with the neighbors
8. As such they barter traded for hides and skins ivory & beads for what they lacked
9. They displaced many people
10. They caused insecurity due to their wars in East Africa
11. Consequently they caused a lot of dangers on life and property

Why did the Luo leave their homeland?

1. The Luo [Jonam] are group of people under the river /lake Nilotes
2. Moved from their cradle land in Sudan during the late 15th century
3. The reasons for their migration are not clear / still debatable
4. Population pressure in their homeland
5. Led to the need for more land for settlement
6. Need for pastures and water since they were cattle keepers / overstocking

7. Internal conflicts / misunderstandings / civil wars
8. External conflicts / attacks e.g. from the Dinka ,Shilluk Nuer
9. Drought which led to search for water
10. Famine
11. Animal diseases e.g. Nagana, Rinder pest
12. Human diseases e.g. malaria small pox sleeping sickness
13. Sol exhaustion
14. Love for adventure/ exploration/ wandering
15. Group influence
16. Desire to export their political and cultural influence

Describe the Luo migration and settlement into East Africa up to 1850

1. The Luo was a major group of the River – Lake Nilotes
2. They originally settled around the shores of lake Rudolf and later the Bahrel-Ghazel in the equatorial province
3. The movement spread over a long period between AD 1000 and 1800
4. They moved in small family or clan groups
5. At times their movements were seasonal
6. By about 1400,the ancestors of the Luo had started their way up to the Nile from Bahr-el-Ghazel and the Equatorial province
7. Between 1480 and 1500 they had settled at Pubungu [Packwach] which later became a major dispersal point
8. One group under Gipiri and Tifool moved west wards and mixed with sudanic, Okebo, Lendu and Madi giving raise to the Alur people
9. A second group the Jo-Bito clan under Labongo moved southwards into Pawir [chope] at the time when Bunyoro Kitara was disintegrating
10. This set up the Bito dynasty and sub dynasties in Busoga and Bukedi
11. Further movements occurred northwards eastwards and north eastwards into present day Acholi Land etc.
12. Most prominent of the migrants at the time were Labongo who intermarried with the Madi to give rise to the Acholi
13. Some settled in Budama while others continued to Lamogi hills in western Kenya
14. They were led by the fearless Owiny Singoma
15. Between 1550 and 1650 the Jok Omolo moved from Northern Bunyoro through Busoga ,Buda
16. Some settled in Budama while others continued to Lamogi hills in Western Kenya
17. Another group the Jok Owiny moved from Pubungu and finally settled in Sigoma alego in the Nyanza region western Kenya
18. They were led by the fearless Owiny Singoma
19. Today they are represented by the Jo-gem Jo-ugenyia and Jo-alega and mainly settled in southern Nyanza
20. The Luo who settled in Budama were known as the Jo-padhola [Adhola] under the Adola

21. These were often victims of the Masai and Bunyole raiders

22. The group that finally settled in the Kavirondo Gulf and the Nyanza region became known as the Kenya Luo [Ja-luo]

What were the effects of their migration on the peoples of East Africa?

1. They established themselves as chiefs over the local people

2. They were intermarriages leading to new languages e.g. the Alur, Japadhola 'langi kuman.

3. In Acholi by 1700 small Luo dominated and centralized states emerged

4. In Lango some of the Langi gave up their Ateker language for Luo

5. Led to decline of Chwezi empire of Bunyoro Kitara

6. As a result small independent states emerged e.g. Bunyoro, Busoga and Karagwe, Buganda Ankole etc.

7. They established the Bito Dynasty which lasted for 4-5 centuries up to the 1960s

8. Also Luo sub-dynasty ruled over a large area in Busoga, Karagwe and western Kenya

9. Some of the displaced people of Bunyoro, especially the Bahima, had to migrate

10. The Abasuba eventually took up the Luo language and customs

11. They drove away some of the Bantu groups from Somalia and west of Lake

12. They increased the population and land disputes cropped up

13. Some Bantu-speaking groups in Ayegoo were defeated and some were absorbed in the linguistic group

14. However in some areas the Luo lost their language as well

15. They introduced the idea of chiefdoms

16. They introduced the idea of cattle keeping [short horned humpless cattle] in some areas especially the Acholi land

17. As a result of intermarriages various people emerged e.g. Alur, Japadhola, Acholi Chope

18. They introduced pet names like [empaako] e.g. Akiki, Atwoki, Atanyi Amooti.

19. Initiated granting of land to clans

20. Developed the system of loyal burial sites for Abakama

21. Their arrival led to population increase in the area

22. Their cattle culture spread in some of the areas where they settled i.e. Acholi land

23. In Bunyoro they introduced new regalia like the royal drums, shields, royal fire etc.

24. During their movements there were inter-clan wars leading to loss of lives and property destruction

25. They also intermarried with the Bantu.

TOPIC 5.
INTERLACUSTRINE KINGDOMS

Describe the origins of Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.

1. Bunyoro Kitara was one of the kingdoms in the interlacustrine region
2. The origins of this empire are not clear / mythical
3. It was formed in 1350 AD by the Chwezi after the disappearance of the Batembuzi
4. The Tembuzi therefore were the first occupants of this kingdom
5. The founders of this kingdom[the Bachwezi] are believed to have come from North or North East
6. The Bachwezi were demi gods/ miraculous people
7. They are believed to have been either cushites, Egyptians Greeks, or Portuguese
8. They moved south wards and settled in the interlacustrine region of East Africa
9. Their dynasty was founded by Ndahura a grandson of Isaza
10. At its peak the empire consisted of parts of Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda, Rwanda, Burundi
11. Its capital was Bigo Byamugenyi
12. The Chwezi rule lasted for 4-5 reigns after which it collapsed
13. Several independent states emerged from the ruins of Bunyoro –Kitara
14. Such kingdoms include Bunyoro, Toro, Karagwe, Buganda, Wanga etc.
15. Some of their independent states remained under Hima dynasties
16. While others came under the Luo Babito dynasty or sub dynasties
17. Bunyoro kingdom that emerged under Luo dynasty was reduced state
18. Traditions in Bunyoro claim that Isingoma Mbuga Rukidi was the first of the Bito rulers
19. The Babito gave up their cultures of the Bachwezi
20. Slowly they came in contact with the Chwezi and the Bantu subjects through intermarriages.
21. Another tradition has it that Luo military conquered the empire
22. One of the traditions has it that the Chwezi invited the Luo to take over power after they had become unpopular.
23. By AD 1500 Bunyoro Kitara kingdom was much smaller covering nearly the present day Bunyoro [Hoima, Masindi, and Kibale districts]

Explain the contribution of the Tembuzi to the history of Bunyoro Kitara kingdom.

1. They are believed to have been the first people to inhabit the interlacustrine region
2. Their origin are however obscure /surrounded with the myth and legend not clear
3. They were also called Abakama
4. Traditions suggest that the people who preceded the Chwezi lived during the time of creation
5. They believed to be semi gods and able to perform miracles
6. Other traditions suggest that the Tembuzi fell from heaven and this is why they had miraculous powers
7. They could not die but just disappear or go back to heave at the end of their earthy life
8. They established Bunyoro Kitara kingdom around lake Victoria
9. Their dynasty lasted 4-5 generations between 1250-1350
10. Their first ruler was Ruhanga [creator –God]
11. Rubanga lived and was assisted by his brother Nkya
12. This tradition is common in western Uganda among the Banyankole and Banyoro

13. Apparently Ruhanga had no son while Nkya had four
14. Kantu, Kairu, Kakama, Twale and Kahima
15. Kahima became the ancestor of farmers
16. Kakama –Twale became the ancestors of rulers
17. According to traditions Ruhanga and Kantu were back to heaven
18. Leaving Kakama –Twale to rule the early kingdom
19. Kakama –Twale later also disappeared and was succeeded by his son Baba ruler
20. They kept animals
21. They introduced a succession system in the region
22. The Tembuzi were farmers, growing mainly cereals
23. They slept in grass thatched huts
24. However people refused to recognized him
25. When Isaza disappeared his gate keeper – Bukuku imposed himself the ruler.
26. Believed to have introduced the belief in a super natural being
27. After the collapse of Tembuzi rule the Chwezi took over interlacustrine region.
28. Since they were gods they are believed to have disappeared or were back to heaven

Who were the Bachwezi?

Explain the origin of the Chwezi

1. Their origin is not clear
2. They were also known as the Hima, twa, huma, Tutsi
3. They were tall, elegant, light skinned with very bright eyes
4. They are people whose first leader was Ndahura and the last Wamala.
5. Wamala and Ndahura ruled the dynasty between AD 1235 and 1500
6. They are people said to have come from Greece, Egypt ,Portuguese

7. Others claim that they were bantu speaking people
8. They are people who replaced the Tembuzi in Bunyoro
9. They were Cushites or Galla people from Ethiopia
- 10.They were semi gods and performed miracles
11. People who entered Uganda through North east of Uganda
- 12.They are the ones who established Bunyoro Kitara

- 13.Their dynasty occupied the present area of Karagwe, Busoga, Burundi, Busoga and western parts of Kenya
- 14.They said to have been cattle keepers and kept long horned cattle 15. They wore cowhide sandals
16. They were great sportsmen and enjoyed wrestling and gymnastics

Explain the contribution of the Bachwezi to the history of the interlacustrine region.

1. The Chwezi or Bachwezi were the successors to the Abatembuzi
2. Their identity is not clear / debatable
3. They are believed to have been demi gods and had super natural powers
4. Some historians believed that they were Galla/Cushites came from Ethiopia.
5. Others suggest they must have been Greeks, Portuguese or Egyptians
6. They are variously referred to as Hima, Tutsi, and Hinda etc.
7. Their first ruler was Karubumbi Ndahura.
8. After the departure of the Tembuzi he reorganized and established the Chwezi empire
9. They established themselves with ease among the Bantu who inhabited this region
- 10.Ndahura was followed by Wamala who is among the Bantu who is recorded as the second and Chwezi ruler
- 11.Introduced a central authority [centralized monarchy] instead of clan units

- 12.Introduced monarchical rule and administration was broken down into smaller units
- 13.Had a strong standing army
- 14.Introduced a class system e.g Bahima pastoralists and Iru farmers
- 15.Introduced palace officials ,slave artisans and royal women
16. The pastoralists ruled over the peasants
- 17.Bigo Byamugenyi was there and had fortified enclosures
- 18.The Omukama had a chain of government representatives ruling over small sister states
- 19.Omukama had a large army that fought with spears
- 20.Set up several palaces and earth works at Kibengo, Ntuisi, and Mubende etc.
- 21.Their palaces had enclosures and ditches for defense purposes
- 22.Had royal regalia like spears, stools, drums, and crowns.
- 23.Their cultures flourished between 13-50-1500
- 24.They also grew coffee and involved themselves in pottery

25. Wore cow hide sandals
26. Built grass –thatched huts smeared with cow dung and decorated inside
27. They were also great sportsmen e.g board game [Omwesio] enzigas riddles and wrestling
28. They were great hunters
29. Introduced a superior culture to that of the Tembuzi
30. Introduced earth work fortification
31. Introduced iron works

32. Introduced the construction of reed palaces
33. Introduced Backcloth manufacture
34. Made beautiful pottery
35. Introduced basket weaving
36. Introduced a culture of coffee cultivation for chewing
37. They believed in many gods
38. Had miraculous powers could perform miracles and disappear when annoyed

Explain Bunyoro Kitara's relationship with her neighbors up to 1850.

1. After the disintegration of Bunyoro Kitara Empire ,a new and small Bunyoro emerged
2. This smaller Bunyoro continued exerting a lot of pressure on her neighboring states
3. Her neighbors included Buganda, Busoga, Ankole, Karagwe and Lango in West Nile
4. It used to raid her neighbors e.g Ankole ,Toro Busoga
5. Initially the raids resulted in Bunyoro's expanding her territory in those areas
6. Later these raids made her lose much territory and power to the neighbors
7. In the 16th C her raids in Buganda were repulsed ,instead some parts of Bunyoro fell to Buganda
8. Towards the end of the 16th C she raided into Ankole but she was defeated
9. Bunyoro also lost the territory south of Katanga to Ntare IV
10. Between 1800 and 1840 Bunyoro continued to lose territories to Buganda
e.g Kooki, Mawogola and also to Ankole.
11. After 1830 Toro and Bunyoro became enemies [poor relationship]
12. Bunyoro traded with Acholi Alur Langi Buganda and Iteso etc.
13. There were intermarriages with her northern neighbor e.g lango Alur etc.
14. Later on when the British showed up most of Bunyoro neighbors joined them [the British] to fight her
15. She recruited mercenaries from Lango Acholi and Iteso
16. Between 1800 and 1840 Bunyoro continued to lose territories to Buganda
17. This marked the end of her power and glory.

Why did the Bachwezi Empire Decline?

1. It's not clear why the empire declined / collapsed.
2. But the empire collapsed at the beginning of the 16th century

3. The empire had grown too large in size to be effectively administered
4. There was resistance from the local people like the Bantu
5. Civil wars among themselves caused by princes
6. Voluntary departure to the south led by princes
7. Cattle diseases like nagana
8. The death of Bihogo / the darling cow/ misfortunes
9. The Luo invasion
10. Outbreak of famine
11. Epidemic e.g small pox caused by migrations
12. The sooth sayers interpreted it to mean the end of empire

13. Vassal states like Buganda wanted to be independent
14. The ruler was oppressive and therefore hated by their subjects
15. Loss of popularity when people realized that they were ordinary human beings not demi gods
16. The kingdom was not well organized leaders paid less attention to their subjects
17. Military weak/ lack of formidable army
18. Lack of a strong economy / decline of Bunyoro economy.
19. The death of Wamala resulting into poor administration / weak leadership.

Explain the contribution of their Babito /Luo Bito to the history of Bunyoro Kitara.

1. The Babito are a branch of Luo speaking Nilotic immigrants
2. They travelled up to the Nile from southern Sudan [Bahr'el- Ghazel] around the 13th century
3. They arrived in Bunyoro at the beginning of the 16th Century
4. After catalyzing the fall of the Chwezi empire the Luo set up to Bito dynasty
5. This lasted and ruled Bunyoro up to 1967, when Dr. Apollo Obote abolished kingdoms
6. Rukidi was believed to be a brother of Kato Kimera, the founder of the Buganda
7. The Bito kings and officials copied the Chwezi style of building and staying in reed palace.

8. The Luo –Bito found the Chwezi culture superior and Rukidi Mbuga had to be trained in the Chwezi rituals and practices of Kingship.
9. They introduced a system of royal burial sites for the kings
10. Believed to have created the Hot springs and crater lakes of Toro
11. The Luo used pet names like Akiki, Abwoli, Ateenyi; Adyeri and Atwoki
12. These dynasties had similar political institutions and royal regalia to those of Bunyoro.
13. They set up related Bito dynasties in Buganda ,Busoga, Kiziba Karagwe, Bukoli, and Bugweli
14. They also copied some of their royal regalia like drums like Kasumba and Nyaleba.

BUGANDA KINGDOM.

Describe the origins of Buganda Kingdom.

1. Buganda was initially part of the large Bunyoro Kitara under the Chwezi
2. The kingdom got established on the northern shores of lake Victoria
3. The Buganda belong to the interlacustrine bantu group
4. The earliest inhabitants lived in Busiro Kyadondo and Mawokotta counties as early as the 15th Century.
5. Their origin is not clear / debatable
6. Oral traditions claim that Buganda was founded by Kaita –Kintu
7. Kintu is believed to have come from Mount Elgon region around AD 1314
8. He passed through Bugisu ,Budama Busoga and finally into Buganda\he then seized power from the original 5-6 clan heads and crowned himself as the Sabataka
9. He is said to have come with 13 -14 of the present day clans in Buganda
10. Other traditions claim that the founder of Buganda was prince Kato-Kimera
11. Kimera is said to have come from Bunyoro around AD 1374.
12. Believed to have been a twin –brother to Isingoma Rukidi Mbuga the founder of the Bito dynasty in Bunyoro.
13. Kimera curved Buganda from Bunyoro Kitara which was on the collapse
14. 5-6 clans are believed to have come with Kimera from Bunyoro
15. Other traditions claim that Buganda originated from the Bantu clans who lived in the area way back around 1000AD and others from Eastern Uganda
16. Other clans of Buganda came from Bunyoro and Ssesse Islands
17. By the 17th Century Buganda had expanded to cover Singo ,Gomba Butambala
18. It was Kabaka Katerega who captured these countries from Bunyoro
19. By the 19th century Buganda was centered around Kyadondo Busiro ,Mawokotta and Busujju by the 15th Century
20. It was Kabaka Jjunju who captured these counties
21. In the last half of the 19th century Kabaka Mawanga ,captured the counties of bulemeezi Kyagwe and Bugerere
22. Kabaka Muteesa brought in the lost counties of Buyaga and Bugaganayizi and Buruli
23. These were annexed after the 1894 war with Bunyoro with the help of the British.

What were the factors that led to its expansion between 1650 and 1800?

1. Had good suitable climate
2. Gifted with fertile soils and enough rainfall which favored agriculture
3. Presence of plenty of food especially Matooke for the growing population
4. The work of supplying food was left to women as men concentrated on warfare, hunting backcloth manufacture etc.

5. Buganda started as a small state of only 3 counties hence easy to defend and administer effectively by the king and his chiefs
6. The Kabaka had great strength and influence / political power was centered around his hands
7. Had good succession system which minimized civil wars
8. After 1700, the Katikiro and Mugema to choose and crown the new king.
9. Strong army re organization of the army.
10. The kingdom had a well-developed roads
11. The geographical location of the kingdom was an advantage
12. The Kabaka could use some of the goods to reward his official and soldiers
13. Constant supply of tributes from the conquered states
14. The Kabaka married from all the major clans to ensure loyalty and unity
15. All subjects were treated equally to ensure justice
16. The defeated people were also incorporated and absorbed
17. She was able to obtain cloth ,glassware ,beads ,guns, and ammunitions
18. The early monopoly of guns gave Buganda an advantage over her neighbors
19. The coming of the British also strengthened her position in the region
20. Buganda established profitable trade links with the Arabs and the Swahili
21. Areas conquered by Buganda were governed by chiefs appointed the Kabaka –hence they were controlled from the center and could hardly break away.
22. From conquered areas Buganda was able to increase her sources of iron, ivory, and slaves’ hence economic power.
23. A strong royal body guard was created
24. The decline of Bunyoro from the 18th century
25. Buganda had able and competent kings like Katerega Jjuna Ssuna etc.

How was Buganda organized by the 19th Century?

Political organization.

1. The Buganda form the largest Bantu grouping in Uganda
2. Founders are Kintu of Kato Kimera
3. They occupy the area around the north west of Lake Victoria
4. Settled here as early as the 19th century
5. Political power was centered around the Kabaka / Centralized administration
6. The Kabaka was assisted by the Lukiiko
7. The Lukiiko was the Legislative council
8. Kabakaship was hereditary
9. The King had absolute powers / all authority came from him
10. He also had final control over land
11. He married from all the major clans
12. Next to the Kabaka in command was the Katikiro [Chief minister]

13. The Mulamuz and Muwanika were other prominent chiefs
14. The Queen mother and Queen sister advised the King
15. The King had palace officials who spied for him
16. For easy administration, Buganda was divided into counties /Amasaza
17. The Kabaka appointed chiefs to administer various areas
18. These chiefs were answerable to the Katikiro
19. And supplying the King with food, backcloths, beer, timber, firewood men etc.

Economic organization.

1. Agriculture was the backbone of Buganda's economy
2. The main crops grown were banana, sweet potatoes, cassava, and vegetables
3. But agriculture was a women and children's job as men were spared for hunting and war
4. Kept animals like cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and chicken for meat, milk, eggs
5. The Kabaka herds were looked after by Hima herdsman-Balaalo
6. Crop rotation was practiced at the interval of 3 years
7. Trade was carried out using barter trade and cowrie shells
8. Ganda traded in iron hoes, backcloth, slaves, ivory, and guns with the Arabs, Swahili, Basoga, and Banyankole.

Social organization.

1. Socially the Ganda society had a clan basis
2. Each clan had a clan head, special areas of origin

20. There was freedom of peasant movement in the kingdom with the permission of a headman
21. Peasants could be granted land by the local headmen on payment of tribute in form of beer, food, labour, and military service
22. The youth were sent to the palace courts
23. The drum was part of the royal regalia
24. Buganda had a standing army
25. The Kabaka also had royal body guards

9. Fishing by those living on the shores of Lake Victoria and the Islands of Ssese and Buvuma
10. Hunted wild animals like elephants for ivory, buffalo, antelopes
11. Back cloth making
12. Buganda practiced iron working
13. Other specialists were canoe makers and craft makers
14. Vassal states paid tribute to the king
15. Taxation was another source of revenue for the kingdom
16. Raids on her neighbors like Bunyoro, Busoga, and Kooki for slaves, cattle and Ivory.

3. Each clan had its own burial site
4. Each clan had a totem
5. Had a class system, royal, notables and commoners

6. The Kabaka belonged to the mothers' clan
7. Religiously, the Kabaka was the spiritual leader of the Buganda ,he was considered semi divine with direct links with the ancestors
8. Each family / clan had its own shrine where sacrifices like beer, food, and animals were offered to the ancestors
9. Religion was centered around the belief in ancestral spirits / Lubaale cult
- 10.The Lubaale were spirits of people believed to have had supernatural powers
- 11.The Baganda also believed in super natural being called Katonda
- 12.They could be consulted through prophets of medium
- 13.Musoke was in charge of rain Ddungu for hunting, Kibuuk for wars, Walumbe for death, Nagawonye for drought.
- 14.There were the divine who consulted the spirits for others
- 15.There was also a class of herbalists who treated those who were sick
- 16.Witch doctors were always consulted in case some misfortune or to ask for favors
- 17.The Baganda dressed in bark cloth ,animal skins beads ,and necklace
- 18.Marriage was polygamous
- 19.Respect to elders was highly stressed
- 20.Boat racing ,wrestling and dances were common forms of entertainment

Describe Buganda's relationship with her neighbors.

1. Her neighbors were Bunyoro ,Busoga, Ankole ,Toro Kooki
2. Her relationship with some was cordial and strained with others
3. Trade relations existed with her neighbors
4. For example ,she exchanged iron implements with Bunyoro for items like salt
5. However a historical sour relationship existed between Buganda and Bunyoro
6. Bunyoro lost Kooki, Buddu, Mawogola, Burundi Bulemeezi to Buganda
7. This worsened the relationship between the two states
8. In the East Kabaka Kyabaggu over ran Busoga
9. Kooki accepted the over lordship of Jjunju
- 10.Raids between Buganda and her neighbors Bunyoro Busoga Toro Ankole
- 11.Raid were slaves ,ivory, women cattle and grains
- 12.The Baganda attacked the Islands of Buvuma ,Kalangala and Ukeererwe on lake Victoria
- 13.At times these raids were extended to parts of western Kenya
- 14.However loyal tributary states were spared these raids for example Kooki
- 15.Some Baganda intermarried with their neighbor like the Sogas and Nyoros
- 16.Baganda recruited mercenaries from her neighbors for her expansion

Describe the organization of the following societies before 1850.

The Chagga.

1. They are Bantu speaking people
2. Related to other bantu tribes like the Gweno, Sukuma and Shamba
3. By the 18th century they had evolved a system of kingship
4. They had chiefs who had both political and religious powers
5. Chiefs were encouraged to extended the frontiers of their chiefdoms
6. Had rivalries with the Masai
7. Below the chiefs were judicial counselors
8. Directly appointed by the chiefs
9. These were charged with collection of taxes
10. Clan heads were also used in the maintenance of law and order
11. All these were prominent and influential men
12. Agriculture was the most important economic activity
13. They grew crops like bananas, millet, and coffee.
14. Irrigations was carried out to support agriculture
15. They applied manure and carried out crop production
16. They kept animals like cattle, goats, cows etc.
17. These could be driven down the Palins to graze
18. Sometimes animals were zero grazed
19. Iron working was carried out
20. They also carried out trade
21. Exchanging the surplus food for cattle and iron products
22. They later participated in Long Distance Trade
23. They were organized on a clan basis
24. They had several clans each with a clan head
25. Justice was administered by the chiefs
26. Chiefs also served as chief priests
27. They believed in a god called Ruwa
28. Ruwa was considered to have not been the creator of the world
29. But he was believed to have freed mankind and provided him with fruit and plants to feed on
30. They had ritual leaders
31. They believed in the powers of the ancestors

The Kikuyu.

1. They are Bantu speaking people
2. Their ancestors are believed to have migrated from Shungwaya dispersal center
3. Their society was decentralized
4. It was based on clan ship
5. The family was the lowest political unit
6. The family was headed by a family head
7. The families within each clan belonged to the local territorial unit called the Mbari
8. A council of leaders headed by Muramati led the Mbari

9. The office of the Muramati not hereditary but was entrusted to an experienced elder
10. The Muramati performed the judicial functions
11. They had no standing army
12. In case of any aggression the youth would be mobilized to defend their society
13. Their society was based on egalitarianism
14. Laws were passed and justice was administered by those in authority
15. Criminal acts were punished through fines, corporal punishments
16. Circumcised boys became junior warriors
17. Senior warriors became junior elders
18. Agriculture was an important economic activity
19. All land belonged to the society and was allocated by the Muramati
20. They grew crops like beans, millet etc.
21. Junior warriors did duties like clearing land and defending villages from wild animals
22. They were also pastoralists, they kept animals like goats, cows, etc
23. Fishing was carried out
24. Poultry was also important

25. They traded with the Masai and the Akamba in terms of baskets iron etc.
26. Iron working was also practiced
27. Their local markets were Kiambu, Karatina
28. Bee keeping was also practiced
29. The family and the age set were important features
30. Circumcision was important for both boys and girls
31. The Riika was important in sense of brotherhood and unity
32. Milk and butter were used as bride wealth
33. They believed in the supreme Being Ngai
34. Mt Kirinyanga was considered god's abode
35. Witches and civil spirits were seen as causes of epidemics
36. Evil spirits were given out in a ceremony of beating drums, blowing horns
37. Senior warriors would marry and after circumcision of their first child they became senior elders
38. Departed ancestors and spiritual leaders were also respected and sacrifices were offered to them
39. They also respected age
40. The warrior age group defended the community.

The Nyamwezi.

1. They are Bantu speaking people
2. Had a centralized political authority
3. Had small chiefdoms 200-300 of them
4. Ruling dynasties had different origins
5. The wellbeing of the land and the people was though to depend on the chief's physical health and observances of special rituals
6. At the end of the 18th century the Nyamwezi became leading trading people in East Africa

7. By 1800 Nyamwezi country was interested by the trade routes
8. Tabola being nucleus
9. Trade was ivory, salt ,iron and slaves
- 10.1800 trading contacts were made with the coast
- 11.They usually moved in caravans during dry season
- 12.The caravans led to the coast Katanga and Buganda
- 13.Traded with neighbors like Zinza, Fipa, Vinza and Kannongo
- 14.Organized themselves in caravans , and caravan trade became full business
- 15.Poterage became full business occupation
- 16.Also leading guides
17. It commanded high prestige among the Nyamwezi to do potorage and guiding
- 18.Sayyid Said negotiated with Nyamwezi envoy for the security of Arabs caravans

- 19.By 1850, expansion of trade had affected Nyamwezi political organization
- 20.Promoted the growth of large units and introduced new ways of enforcing authority.
- 21.Later produced powerful Nyamwezi chiefs e.g Yungu ya mawe , Mirambo and Fundikira
- 22.Observed the new crop harvest ceremony
- 23.Grew crops like millet, sorghum, potatoes and yams
- 24.Had a fighting force – army
- 25.They exercised political and judicial authority over their chiefdoms
- 26.Some officials held their offices by hereditary right
- 27.The elder of each chiefdom was called Mutemi or Ntemi.
- 28.Shields, spears, a royal fire and drum symbolized chiefly power.

The Galla

Political organization.

1. The Galla are of Cushites origin
2. Thought to have originated from Ethiopia then moved Somalia from where they moved into East Africa
3. Occupy Eastern part of Kenya ,Somali and Ethiopia
4. The Galla traditional political structure was connected to the age set system,
5. Each male belonged to a single group through his life
6. Each age set was headed by a leader called Abba –Boku for 8 years
7. He presided over meetings, formulated laws.
8. He was seen as a natural /ritual expert
9. Abba -Boku was assisted by 3 other elders all from distinguished families
10. From the age of ten, boys were supposed to train as warriors
- 11.The Galla thus became a fierce warrior society respected over a wide area
- 12.They carried spears and shields into the battle fields
- 13.Each age group came up for promotion every eight years
- 14.This led to expansion of the Galla territory

Economic organization

1. The Galla were largely a pastoral society
2. Keeping cattle goats sheep, camels and donkeys
3. The search for pastures for their herds necessitated constant movement
4. This always brought them into conflict with other tribes like Masai & Somali
5. Practiced a bit of farming growing grains peas, beans, pepper vegetables\
6. Limited fishing and hunting were carried out
7. Sometimes hunting wild animals was a test of manhood
8. Traded with their neighbors like Somali and Ethiopians

Social organization

1. The Galla believed in a supreme being called Wapa
2. Wapa was believed to be the controller of every one's destiny
3. He always granted favor's and protection
4. There existed both good and bad spirits living in lakes Rivers, Mountains etc.
5. Later some became Muslims due to interaction with the Muslims from Ethiopia

The Banyankole

Political Organization.

1. The Banyankole are descendants from the Chwezi
2. And belong to the western Bantu
3. Ankole had a centralized administration
4. The Omugabe [king] was the political head
5. He was assisted by a chain of chiefs [Abakungu]
6. He could appoint and even dismiss any of his chiefs at will
7. His powers were hereditary and absolute
8. The Bahima largely consisted of the ruling class
9. The Omugabe ,Queen mother ,princes and princesses formed the royal family
10. The royal family resided in the palace [royal kraal]
11. Next to the Omugabe in hierarchy was the Enganzi– Prime minister
12. He moved with the Omugabe wherever he went and at times performed some duties on his behalf
13. Nkole was divided into 16 districts for easy administration
14. Each of these districts was under an appointed chief –Mukungu
15. The kingdom was further divided into chiefdoms each with its own chief
16. Chiefs were charged with keeping law and order and collect tributes
17. Tributes included cattle, beer and millet
18. There was a standing army
19. The army used spears, bows, arrows, and shields

20. There was the royal regalia e.g the royal drum, spears, and crown
21. There was the royal fire which was never allowed to go out until the reigning king died

22. Chiefs organized and led the military units in each region [emitwe]

Economic Organization

1. Pastoralism was their main occupation the Hima kept long horned cows
2. They supplied milk, meat hides and other dairy products
3. Bairu were mainly agriculturists
4. They grew millet/grain foods yams and iron foods
5. Because land was plentiful ,peasants always shifted to new lands once the old one lost fertility
6. Carpentry was also done and made wooden pots, stools, dishes etc.

7. There was also a class of potters
8. Iron working was practiced, iron was dug from hills, smelted it and then made spears, hoes, and arrows.
9. Traded with their neighbors like Bunyoro, Buganda and Karagwe
10. They traded in iron hoes, salt, bark cloth, honey, in exchange for coastal goods like beads, glass ware etc.

Social Organization.

1. Nkole society was divided into two districts classes – the pastoral Hima & agricultural Bairu
2. The second class [Bairu] was not highly respected
3. They were always despised and could not dream later of becoming a king
4. Even marriage and sexual intercourse between the Bairu and Bahima was considered a social disgrace and highly discouraged.
5. Owning cattle was a sign of prestige and enhanced one's status in society
6. Sacrifices of beer, milk, and grains were offered to them at family shrines

7. The spirits of the dead were highly respected as they could bring favors and even punish the living
8. Below Ruhanga were lesser gods [divinities] like Kazooba Kagoro Wamala and Omusisi to whom offerings and sacrifices were made
9. Banyankole believed in a supreme Being – Ruhanga the creator of the world
10. The Omugabe would acquire the services of any craftsman and always rewarded them generously with cows, goats, and sheep.
11. Cattle were used for dowry and rewarding faithful servants
12. Those with few always scolded and despised

13. People with special skills like carpenters, black smiths and potters were highly respected despite their social class.

The Kenyan Luo.

Political Organization.

1. They belong to the River and Lake Nilotes
2. They migrated from Bahr-el-Ghazel in Sudan
3. They mostly occupy the Nyanza region in Kenya
4. Had centralized administration
5. All political powers were centered around the Rwoth
6. Rwothship was based on military prowess
7. Below him was the Lodito a council of elders followed by family heads
8. The Luo were divided into clans
9. Below him were smaller chiefs
10. A number of families formed a lineage and lineages with a common ancestry formed a clan
11. Several clans living near each other were grouped into Uganda [small kingdom] headed by the Rwoth
12. Councils of elders settled disputes & crimes
13. Individual clan councils sorted out clan and family matters
14. The family was headed by the father
15. Rwoth was advised by a council called Buchipny from all the major clans.

Economic Organization

1. They kept animals like cattle, goats, and sheep.
2. Kept for milk, meat, hides, pride, and payment of bride wealth
3. They also practiced agriculture
4. Growing millet, maize, simsim, groundnuts, sweet potatoes bananas tobacco
5. Its men and children that milked cows
6. Carried out trade with their neighbors
7. Major items of trade were iron implements and food stuffs
8. Fishing was carried out by those living near water bodies
9. Iron smelting for making implements like hoes, spears, arrow heads etc.
10. Raids for cattle and women on their neighbors
11. Hunting was also carried out
12. Pottery and basket weaving were also done ,beautiful baskets and mats were made

Social Organization

1. Believed in traditional religion
2. Believed in a supreme creator called Nyasaye
3. The elders through the ancestor spirits offered prayers to him
4. They organized sacrifices to appease the ancestors
5. Spirits worked for both good and evil through traditional doctors
6. For example they could cause diseases or mental disorders
7. The sacrifices were done in sacred places where people gathered to witness the prayers
8. Services of divine had to be sought and sacrifices offered at the grave of the suspected spirit.
9. Had rain makers in their society
10. Those who practiced with craft were summarily executed using clubs
11. Animals were highly / ancestors had returned to earth in a different form

How was the Hinda dynasty established in Karagwe?

1. Karagwe kingdom is another interlacustrine kingdom located between Rwanda /Burundi and Lake Victoria
2. The earliest Bantu settle in this area were farmers ,growing mainly sorghum millet, yams,
3. The Bantu had come from the direction of south west around the 5th and 10th century
4. Many of them stayed for only two or three centuries before migrating north –east to Ankole, Bunyoro and Toro
5. Later a section of these returned to Karagwe fleeing from the Luo invasion
6. By the time they returned they had mingled with the Chwezi
7. They reached Karagwe around the 16th century and set up the Hinda dynasty
8. They were led by Ruhindi towards the end of the 16th century ,these were the Chwezi immigrants from the North [Ankole] and moved into Karagwe
9. When he reached Karagwe ,Ruhindi deposed the local leader Nono [son of Maliya] of the Basita and set up the Hinda dynasty
10. But it's not clear as how these newcomers readily established themselves over the local people
11. Some historians suggest that they were welcomed because of their intelligence and superior military and administrative qualities
12. Other suggest that these Chwezi immigrants just corrupted the local people with gifts of cattle.
13. After establishing his rule in Karagwe Ruhindi set up his capital at Bwehangwe it was to be the center of his rule
14. After seeing his capital ,he sent out his sons with royal regalia e.g spears, drums, crowns,

and shields, to establish Hinda sub-dynasty in the surrounding areas

15. The next arose small independent kingdoms under his sons like Gisaka, Kyatwala,

Ihangiro, Buzinga Busubi, Ukerewe and Nasa.

16. These were not clear the direct authority of Ruhindi and upon his death they all became independent.

What effects did the dynasty have on the people of this region?

1. The effects were political ,economic, and social
2. They introduced the belief in ancestral spirits
3. Encouragement of age system
4. Boys of the same age group were collected at the local chiefs residence where they received instructions in correct manners towards their equal and elders
5. Also received military training
6. Outstanding candidates were sent to the kings court
7. Where they learnt court manners and correct language for particular occasions
8. Introduction of long-horned cows replacing the agricultural economy
9. Iron working

10. The Banyambo carried out trade
11. Clans were grouped into eight bigger units of chiefdoms
12. Introduction of centralized administration
13. Introduction of royal regalia e.g spears drums crowns etc.
14. Each chiefdom became an Ibanga [Nation]
15. They were also supposed to lead clan courts that settled disputes
16. But the creation of several independent Hinda sub –dynasties created rivalries
17. And weakened the Hinda administration in Karagwe
18. E.g Kianja, Bukara, Kyamtwala, Kiziba, Ihangiro, Misenyi, Bugabo Karagwe

The Masai

Political Organization

1. The Masai fall under the plain Nilotes
2. They moved from the area West Lake Turkana in around the 17th century
3. They existed into two sub groups the Kwavi and Purko
4. The Masai society was decentralized / had no central authority
5. They were divided into 16 independent clans
6. The clan was the basis of political organization

7. Each clan had its own territory ,cattle brand, pasture and water supply
8. Leadership was exercised through the age set system
9. A young man became a member after circumcision performed at the 18 years
10. Age sets were linear and their names were unique and never repeated
11. The most active age set was the Moran /the junior warrior group

12. It was led by a military captain called Olaiguanani
13. The elders administered the clans / groups of the clans
14. They maintained law and order
15. From mid-19th century the Liabon became the Centre of political power
16. After initiation the boys became junior warriors Imurran
17. Once elected ,Olaiguanani was presented with a ceremonial club Oriakha to symbolize his new status

Social Organization.

1. They believed in one supreme creator –Enkai
2. Who was the source of life and punished bad people
3. The Laibon prayed to the Enkai on behalf of the people
4. Senior elders helped organized society especially during different periods

Economic Organization.

1. The Purko Masai were pastoralists
2. They kept cattle, sheep and goats
3. The Kwavi Masai [loikop] were cultivators
4. They traded with other communities like the Kikuyu
5. They grew crops like sorghum finger millet bull rush
6. Exchanging hides ,milk and butter for beans millet tobacco and sugarcane, there were established markets where goods would be exchanged

18. He organized cattle raids and arrange the distribution of the booty
19. A successful raid was a sign of social success and prestige
20. The Imurran live separately in manyatta where they were drilled in military techniques
21. From junior warriors they progressed to senior warriors and finally to senior elders

5. Women and children were the lowest members of society
6. The warriors class [Moran] defended the homesteads
7. They conducted raids and surveyed areas for grazing
8. Women were initiated every year

7. Women did the marketing of goods
8. Iron –workers and made spears, arrow – heads and shields ,ornaments
9. They were raiders
10. They were also hunters
11. Practiced some fishing
12. Art and crafts were also practiced
13. They also made honey wine
14. Women milked and hardened animals

Political Organization.

1. Emerged out of intermarriage between the Luo, Ateker and Sudanic Madi
2. Today they inhabit Northern Uganda
3. Political power was centered around the Rwoth
4. He was the political head and religious leader of his people
5. He ruled on the advice of a council comprising elders from all the major clans
6. He gave favor's according to work
7. Had no centralized administration
8. Political affairs were handled by the clan each with its own rituals and regalia
9. Each family belonged to a particular clan that started a common ancestry
10. Clan councils upheld traditional, religious and legal customs
11. They also controlled the course of revenge
12. The family was the basic social unit
13. The man had a lot of powers over his wife and children
14. The Jojo were the village heads, appointed by the Rwoth
15. Their duty was to maintain law and order in their respective villages
16. And also collect taxes and tribute
17. They had no standing army
18. It was the duty of the youth to defend society in case there was need
19. They were also supposed to carry out raids for cattle

Economic Organization

1. Carried out agriculture growing cereals like millet peas, beans, and sorghum
2. Their main economic activity was pastoralism, keeping short horned cattle
3. They highly value cows for prestige, bride, wealth and rewards
4. Traded with their neighbors like the Langi, Banyoro and Sudanese
5. Fishing was also carried out by those who stayed near rivers

Social Organization

1. They believed Jok –Lubanga as the creator and sustainer of the world
2. They always prayed to through the spirits
3. The Rwoth was the religious head of his people
4. He was believed to have direct links with the ancestors
5. Land was communally owned
6. Inheritance followed the fathers' side
7. It was the duty of the clan head to protect it on behalf of his people

TOPIC 6 TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

What were the reasons for the development of the long distance trade?

1. Developed and the 1st half of the century
2. Markets for local products like iron
3. As well as foreign products like cloth, beads, etc.
4. Surplus productions of food enabling trade to occur
5. Availability of demanded goods like slaves and ivory
6. His eventually promoted slave trade
7. Sayyid Said's involvement in the trade
8. Gun introduction improved security for the traders
9. Role played by the Banyans
10. Role played by African chiefs like Tipu tip, Mirambo, Muteesa etc.
11. East Africa was the only reliable source of slave trade following the abolition of slave trade in west Africa
12. Cooperation between the coast and the interior
13. The role played by the African tribes like the Yao, Nyamwezi etc.
14. Donkeys were later introduced to make transport easy
15. Cowrie shells introduction which made transactions easy
16. Specialization specialist permitted men to trade while women looked after the homes
17. Some societies had skills that enabled them to produce superior goods
18. Double coincidence of wants
19. The growth development of Zanzibar as market center
20. The evolution of Swahili language

Describe the organization of the long distance

1. Trade over long distances to and from the interior as well as with in the interior
2. Major participants were the Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Baganda, from the interior
3. Participants from outside were the Arabs Swahili and Zanzibaris
4. Travelled in caravan of 1000 and 100 men
5. Caravan carried the sultan's flag
6. They were armed and included porters and medicine men
7. Due to long distance distances there developed regular stopping places with facilities for storage of goods as well as supplies
8. The trade was initially conducted on a barter system
9. With time ,cowrie – shells were introduced
10. These were replaced by coins
11. Transport was by human portage
12. The Nyamwezi provided the most skilled porters
13. Exports from the interior were slaves, ivory, gold, iron, wax, hides, copper, ostrich, feathers, rhinoceros horns, honey, salt etc.
14. Imports from the coast were beads, guns, mirrors, glassware, plates pans, swords, Persian, rugs, brass, cloth etc.

15. Negotiations were made with the local chiefs and rulers over wide areas e.g. Mirambo, Msiri, Tipu etc.
16. Slaves were acquired through raiding
17. Gold was got from Menomotapa kingdom
18. Ivory by hunting down elephants
19. The trade involved taxation
20. Ivory by hunting down elephants
21. It took months or years collecting items from the interior to take to Bagamoyo, Tabora, Unyanyembe etc.
22. The medium of communication was Swahili
23. There were three major trade routes to the interior, the northern, central and southern
24. The northern route ran from Pangani, Tanga and Mombasa inland to Kilimanjaro area and to the Eastern shores of Lake Victoria and through Kenya as far as Mt Elgon

25. This route mainly supplied ivory and was controlled by the Kamba
26. The central route ran from Bagamoyo inland to Tabora
27. It was dominated by the Nyamwezi
28. The Southern route started from southern part of Tanzania through Malawi then to the ancient Menomotapa kingdom for gold
29. This route was manned and controlled by the Yao
30. However there was another less significant route of the Khartoums
31. The Swahili culture and language spread in the interior
32. Africans in the interior were able to enjoy foreign goods for the first time
33. There were intermarriages between the coastal traders and the interior people giving rise to the Swahili race.
34. Destruction of wild life due to increased demand for ivory

What role did Mirambo play in the organization of Long distance trade?

1. He was born around 1830s among the Nyamwezi and became a chief in 1860s
2. He played a leading role in the organization of long distance trade
3. He carried out raids on his neighbors to get slaves
4. He obtained salt from the Vinza through trade expeditions
5. Acquired guns from Arabs and Europeans through his trade expeditions
6. He attracted many traders / Arabs to Nyamwezi land
7. He provided guides to incoming traders
8. Provided experienced porters to carry goods e.g. ivory to the coast
9. Levied taxes on traders passing through his area and used the proceeds to boost trade
10. Using his army he provided security to traders
11. Controlled the central route which was the heart of this trade
12. Made friendship with other African chiefs that boosted trade e.g. Muteesa I, chief of Fundi Kira and Tipu Tip
13. He however passed away in 1884.

What factors led to the rise of Mirambo's empire

1. Mirambo was born around 1830 among the Nyamwezi
2. He grew up as become a charismatic personality
3. He was a tall, muscular, soft spoken and courageous man
4. He spent his early years as a captive of the Tuta Ngoni
5. While in captivity he learnt the Ngoni military tactics
6. The army was well equipped
7. The empire rose due to Mirambo's strong army called the Ruga –Ruga
8. The Ruga –Ruga had acquired the Ngoni military tactics i.e. cow horn using assegai
9. The strong military force was for territorial expansion and defense
10. It included 500 well trained ,well paid and well-armed Ruga –Ruga soldiers
11. And 7000 other soldiers
12. He personally led the army in to battle
13. Equipped with guns acquired from the Arabs and the Swahili traders
14. Between 1860 and 1870, carried out extensive conquest against the Vinza, Sukuma etc.
15. In 1860s he captured the chiefdoms of Gowe
16. Later he inherited his mother's chiefdom of Uliankuru
17. During the same period, he annexed Nyatura, Sukuma, Burundi, Vinza and Kanongo
18. Had his headquarters Urambo (named after him)
19. Rivalled in power only by Unyanyembe
20. Controlled major trade routes in his country by imposing heavy taxes on traders passing through his territory
21. Conquered people were absorbed into Nyamwezi society and paid tributes and recruits in the army
22. Girls were made soldiers
23. Conquered districts were placed under his officials
24. Neighboring chiefdoms were forced to pay allegiance to Nyamwezi
25. Often sought respect from those using his territory e.g. closed routes to Arab traders when they refused to do this and only reopened them when they sought for peace
26. Was a man of vision who sought friendship with Muteesa 1, Tipu tip etc.?
27. The empire had good relationship with the Europeans and Arabs
28. Ensured cordial relations with the sultan of Zanzibar
29. In 1875, he signed peace treaty with the Arabs declaring the trade routes open
30. The Nyamwezi were hospitable people
31. Good/ strategic location which enhanced trade
32. Due to raids, surrounding states were militarily weak

Why did this empire collapse after 1884?

1. The empire lacked a solid foundation and effective administration machinery
2. It consisted of separate chiefdoms with different organizations and traditional

institutions(no effective central administration)

3. The local chiefs retained a lot of power
4. There was lack of unity
5. The empire had become so big
6. Some of his total expeditions were disastrous i.e. the raids made on Sukuma
7. He conflicted with the Arabs due to trade
8. At the same time, he closed the trade routes leading to a decline of trade
9. His army of Ruga- Ruga was not dependable
10. It became a menace after his death, looting and burning people's property
11. His empire was engulfed with civil wars

12. His chiefs were also weak

13. His persistent slave raids made the missionaries interfere in the running of his empire

14. His rule was brutal and dictatorial

15. The death of Mirambo in 1884

16. He had built his empire around his personality-personalized the kingdom

17. His successor and half-brother Mpandashalo lacked the charisma, vision and courage of Mirambo

18. Increasing European interest in east Africa finally brought his empire to an end

Describe the role played by any two of the following in long distance trade

Kamba

1. Pastoralism was practiced especially in the drier areas
2. There was some agriculture in the west of ukambani
3. Many obtained a living from hunting in the least fertile areas
4. Early 19th century saw a considerable development by the Akamba long distance traders
5. Commercial activities took place over a wide area amongst Chagga, shanibale, Segeju, digo and on laikipia Masai kikuyu
6. Ivory was especially important in the half of the 19th century they hunted elephants
7. Iron ore was washed from streams, skilled smiths and craftsmen made various items such

as ornaments like chains on big demand and poisoned arrow heads

8. Huge Kamba caravans developed kivoi of kitui was the most enterprising caravan leader

9. Opposition to hunting and trading parties grew in the late 19th century, Kivoi was killed near mountain Kenya

10. By the middle of the 19th century, big caravans to the coast carried ivory, rhino horns, honey, bee wax etc.

11. Later they took to slave raiding

12. Many Akamba became very rich e.g. kivoi

13. Some areas seem to have given up genuine commercial activities for banditry, kilungu, Kamba

14. They controlled the northern route running from Pangani to Taita up to the western shores of lake Victoria

15. Provided security to trade caravans crossing the Nyika

16. Acted as middlemen between the coastal and interior traders

The Yao

1. Originally lived around lake Malawi where they practiced agriculture

2. Were major long distance traders in southern Tanzania

3. Were the first to develop long distance trade

4. By the 19th century, the Yao had started to trade in cloth with Arab traders at the coast

5. As result of violent disruption that followed the Ngoni invasion, the Yao began raiding for slaves

6. As the demand for slaves increased at the coast especially at Kilwa, the Yao became chief suppliers of slaves

7. In the early years of the 19th century, slaves were acquired by trade but later force was applied

8. Under powerful chiefs like Mpamba, Mayaka, trade along the southern route remained mainly in the hands of the Yao

9. They organized and sent their own caravan to the coast

10. Coastal traders who travelled inland came mainly as clients of the Yao chiefs

11. The Yao obtained guns, beads, glass in exchange of slaves

12. Women were valued more highly than men, the majority of the slaves were men

13. The cover of the travel among the Yao led to increase in the volume of trade

14. After sale and disposal of slaves at the coast, porters were paid off and fresh caravans were organized

15. With the abolition of slave trade, the Yao volume of trade was decreased

16. Acted as middlemen between coastal traders and the tribes of the interior

17. Provided security for traders

18. Employed Swahili secretaries to make it easier to carry on business and diplomatic communication with the traders

19. Supplied food stuffs and facilities to the traders

The Nyamwezi

1. Occupied central Tanzania, parts of Rwanda, Burundi, and Congo Zaire

2. They started as cattle keepers and cultivators

3. Towards the end of the 19th century, cattle keeping became less important

4. They were also fishermen

5. They became involved with long distance trade with the Arabs at the coast

6. They gained the reputation of being the main suppliers of caravan porters and organizers in the 19th century

7. They acted as middlemen and supplied the coastal people with salt from Vinza, iron from Usangi, mtunze and copper from Katanga
8. Traded ivory, slaves, skins obtained from far and wild animals
9. From the Arabs at the coast, they bought clothes, beads
10. They had their own caravans travelling to the coast at the end of the 19th century
11. The caravans stayed at the coast trading and farming until the next dry season
12. Tabora became their important trading Centre from which they moved westwards to Ujiji and northwards to Buganda

Why did long distance trade decline by the end of the 19th century?

1. The death of the outstanding leaders who had promoted the trade e.g. Mirambo, Yungu Ya Mawe, Muteesa I in 1884
2. Scarcity and exhaustion of some trade items e.g. ivory
3. Stiff/acute competition among the communities involved gradually killed the trade
4. Limited transport and communication networks hampered the trade
5. Some African tribes were forced out of the trade by the Arabs
6. The industrial revolution
7. The coming of Christian missionaries and their persistent anti-slave campaigns
8. The abolition of slave trade
9. The colonialists had no room for it
10. The British anti-slave movement sabotaged the trade
11. The anti-slave treaties gradually affected the trade
12. The construction of the railway line
13. Insecurity created by the Ruga Ruga and Maviti bandits scared traders
14. The Ngoni invasion negatively affected the trade
15. The introduction of legitimate trade as an alternative to slave trade
16. The introduction of guns improved security in the interior
17. Inter-tribal wars in the interior created insecurity
18. Communication problem/language barrier
19. Hostile tribes like the Masai who attacked the traders
20. Arabs interfered in the political affairs of some states forcing chiefs to turn against them
21. Tropical diseases e.g. malaria, small pox, sleeping sickness

22. Wild animals

24. Heavy taxation

23. Banyans lost money because their debtors were either killed in the interior or jumped payments

TOPIC 7

SLAVE TRADE

Why was there an increase in the volume of slave trade in east Africa during the 19th century?

1. Slave trade is commercial transaction of buying and selling of human beings
2. Slave trade shot up from mid-18th century up to the 19th century
3. This was due to the decline of gold trade on the coast
4. Slaves were highly demanded all over the world. The Portuguese, Arabs, French, Americans all needed slaves
5. The primitive cultures of some African societies
6. There were no developed means of transportation
7. Profit from the trade were immense
8. Tribal wars made it easier for the Arabs to obtain slaves
9. Religious prejudices also led to the development of this trade
10. The penetration of the Arabs into the interior
11. The need for foreign goods especially the guns by the interior chiefs
12. The existence of trade routes eased the Arab penetration into the interior
13. Sayyid Said's settlement in Zanzibar also expanded slave trade
14. The abolition of slave trade in west Africa
15. The industrial revolution
16. The establishment of Zanzibar and Kilwa as a slave markets increased slave trade
17. At the peak of this trade, the two markets were exporting between 80,000 and 100,000 slaves annually

How did slave trade affect the people of east Africa?

1. It caused untold suffering and misery
2. Villages were set ablaze
3. Increased wars due to the introduction of the guns
4. People were detribalized and left homeless
5. The buyers mistreated the slaves
6. Many people were killed through raids and others died on the way to the coast
7. A period of uncertainty set in, as everyone thought he/she would be the next victim
8. Reduced the dignity of Africans by reducing them to mere goods

9. Tribal laws and customs were disrupted
10. Loss of lives due to massive raids resulting into serious depopulation
11. Under development because the strong men were taken as captives
12. It brought immense wealth and prosperity to those who were involved in it
13. The Nyamwezi, Yao, Kamba and Baganda all enjoyed high standards of living
14. The slave raids soiled the hitherto cordial relations between many African societies
15. Crops were burnt and people deserted their farms resulting into famine
16. Property was destroyed
17. Poverty set in
18. Some societies made it as way of survival like the yao
19. They found themselves jobless when the trade was stopped/abolished
20. Strengthened some large societies like the Buganda especially those that accessed guns
21. Chiefs like Tipu tip, Mirambo and Yungu Ya Mawe became rich and built large commercial empires using wealth from this trade
22. The gun became the key to power and wealth
23. Many young men grouped themselves into warrior bands like the Ruga Ruga fighters
24. These lived by selling their services to chiefs as mercenaries used in slave raids
25. More qualitative goods were introduced
26. New crops were introduced
27. Plantations flourished around slave trading centers
28. Swahili culture and language were spread to east Africa
29. New crops were introduced
30. Plantations flourished around the slave trading centers
31. It led to the decline of local industries and crafts
32. East Africa was connected to the outside world
33. Later Christianity spread because it preached against slavery
34. Loss of confidence in traditional rulers and customs due to slave raids
35. Detribalization due to inter-tribal wars
36. Political development was retarded because those who would have been leaders were either killed or taken away
37. Slave collection centers later became towns
38. It encouraged large scale trade
39. Many Europeans flocked to East Africa to benefit from the trade
40. Slave caravan routes later developed into roads and railways lines

What led to the abolition of slave trade in East Africa during the 19th century/ why was slave trade abolished?

1. The British government spear headed the abolition of slave trade in the 18th century
2. Those who championed it included William Wilberforce, Thomas Forwell Buxton Grandville Sharp etc.

3. Who formed a slavery league and voiced their ideas through newspapers public lectures, parliament etc.
4. Had support of the philosophers like Rousseau
5. Also with the help of religious groups e.g Quakers and holy Ghosts fathers
6. Europeans explorers e.g Jacob Erhardt who drew a map of East Africa with all the Geographical features gave detailed information about the interior of East Africa
7. To humanitarians ,slave trade was regarded as evil
8. Dr. David Livingstone preached against slavery and slave trade and exposed the destruction caused by slave raids
9. Because of the industrial revolution [due to the discovery of machines] slaves labour became useless
10. The need of raw materials to feed Europeans industries

How did the abolition of this trade affect East Africa?

1. Decline of slave trade states e.g Zanzibar and Nyamwezi
2. Slave markets lost wealth e.g Zanzibar
3. Increase in population as there was no more human export
4. There was improved security
5. Human dignity was respected as people were no longer chained or starved
6. Improvement in agriculture which reduced famine
7. Spread Christianity
8. Loss of independence of the East African states

11. Like cotton rubber coffee etc.
12. That the slaves were to be repatriated back to rein force manpower required to produce the needed raw materials
13. Africa was seen as a potential market for the manufactured goods
14. The British Navy also played an active role in the abolition of slave trade
15. Captain Fair Fox Moresby secured an agreement with Sayyid Said in 1822 which limited slave trade activities to the Arabs
16. Col Artikins Hamerton who was a British consular general in Zanzibar signed a treaty with Sayyid Said which cut off the supply of slaves to the red sea and Arabic world
17. Population increase in Europe made it useless to bring in more people whose services were by this time not needed
18. The abolition of the Trans-Atlantic trade influence the abolition in East Africa

9. Led to coming of foreigners e.g missionaries, explorers etc.
10. European powers began acquiring colonies
11. Local people hated their traditional rulers who had collaborated with the slave traders
12. Loss of wealth and income to those who greatly depended on it
13. Led to growth of legitimate trade
14. Missionaries opened stations for freed slaves
15. Improvement in the transport system e.g building of Uganda railway
16. Societies which depended on slave raiding found it difficult to adjust to a new life

17. Former trade routes later developed into proper communication lines

18. The inter-tribal wars that were always fought to acquire slaves were minimized.

What steps were taken to abolish slave trade in East Africa?

1. It was Britain that spearheaded the crusade against slave trade in the 18th century

2. Leading humanitarians who advocated against it were William Wilberforce, Grand Ville Sharp and the famous Clarkson

3. In 1807 the Britain started to patrol the Indian ocean to check on slave trade

4. Later in 1822 Moresby treaty was signed between Sayyid Said and Captain Fair Fox

5. This was to stop slave trade with India in East Africa

6. Slaves from East Africa were also not to be sent out said in Sayyid Said's territory

7. In 1845 the Hamerton treaty was signed between Colonel Artikins and Sultan of Zanzibar

8. This aim at all slave exports of slaves from Zanzibar to Oman and limiting slave dhows from moving north wards beyond Brava

9. From 1850 Christianity was introduced to try to stop slave trade

10. In March 1873 Sultan Barghash had out loaded all slave caravans into his main land position

11. In 1981 the Sultan accepted that buying as selling of slaves was by law illegal

12. Britain then established a squadron to enforce abolition of slaves

13. Infrastructure was also developed to discourage slave trade

14. Legitimate trade was also encouraged to help stop slave trade

Why did the abolition of slave trade prove so difficult before 1873?

What problems / obstacles were faced in the abolition of slave trade?

1. It was a profitable trade for African chiefs and kings

2. No alternative sources of income to those engaged in it

3. The Arabs and Swahili found it profitable and they could not abolish it

4. The British and slave trade lacked personnel

5. European anti slave crusades lacked funds

6. There was no political will on the part of some European countries eg Portugal

7. Britain single handedly shouldered the campaign

8. Indian ocean through which slaves passed was too wide to patrol

9. There was lack of equipment's on the part of the anti-slave crusades

10. Slave traders used American flags to transport slaves
11. Trading went unchecked
12. Sayyid Said's followers like Majid didn't abandon it
13. Little was done in the interior the heart of slave trade
14. Lack of alternating transport to replace head portage
15. Slavery an acceptable African practice

16. No through resettlement program was made before the process kicked off
17. Arabs slave trades were well armed
18. Hostile tribes
19. Languages barrier
20. Tropical diseases
21. Lack of geographical knowledge
22. Geographical barriers
23. Free slaves were also reluctant to be free

TOPIC 8

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

Why did the Germans and the British struggle to control East Africa in the 19th century

Why were European countries interested in the colonization of East Africa?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Due political, economic and social factors | 6. East Africa was seen to be of raw material to feed industrial Europe |
| 2. Was part of the struggle that had its roots in Europe itself | 7. The search for a consumer market |
| 3. E.g. following French defeat in the Franco-Prussian war [1870-1] | 8. Potential area for investment |
| 4. Emergence of Germany as a major upset of the balance of power | 9. East Africa was also of strategic importance |
| 5. It was part of the general scramble for territory in Africa at that time | 10. The link for the Suez, Egypt, the Nile and Uganda |
| 11. Pressure from chartered companies | 16. Carl Peters arrival and signing treaties with Mwanga alarmed the British |
| 12. They had representatives like Carl Peters [GEACO] and William Mackinnon. | 17. Hence William Mackinnon's counter |
| 13. Mounting pressure for protection of missionary traders, etc. | 18. The role played by Otto Von Bismarck of Germany |
| 14. Leopold's activities in the Congo alarmed the British and Germans in East Africa | 19. The Berlin Conference [1844-45] |
| 15. Importance of Sultanate of Zanzibar | 20. The desire to spread western civilization |
| | 21. Education |
| | 22. Need to settle surplus population |

What were the major causes of the Anglo-Conflicts between 1885 and 1890?

1. There was conflict between the British East Africa Association [BEAA] and the German East African Association
2. Over an area of about 300 miles inland from the coast
3. G.E.A.A took over the area yet the BEAA had reached agreement with Sultan Barghash to trade in the main land
4. German was afraid that the British might join with the British south Africa Company to force her out of Tanganyika
5. British was also afraid that German with company might link up with GEACO in Uganda and push them out of Kenya
6. Between 1886-1890 there was a race for Uganda
7. In 1890, Carl Peters signed a friendship treaty with Mwanga this worried the British
8. Fredrick Jackson tried to secure a similar treaty but Mwanga refused
9. When it was rumored that the German Commissioner would visit Buganda, the British anxiety heightened
10. Between 1887 and 1889 the Mahdi besieged Emin Pasha – the Egyptian Equatorial Governor
11. Carl Peters heard that Jackson was on the way to relieve the siege, which would mean that the area would be taken over by Britain
12. However, Stanley rescued Emin Pasha before either Peters or Jackson arrived
13. In 1888 the IBEACO took over the job of protecting the British interest arrived.

How were the conflicts solved?

1. Through negotiating between Germany and British.
2. These were the Anglo-Germany agreement of 1886 and the Anglo-Germany agreement of 1890
3. By the 1886 agreement the Sultan domination were limited to 10 mile coastal strip.
4. The Sultan also required the towns of Brava, Kismayu and Merca.
5. The Germany sphere influence was to consist of the area beyond the ten mile coastal strip from R. Ruvuma in the south of R. Umba on the foot hills of Mt. Kilimanjaro.
6. The British sphere of influence comprised the area north of R. Umba within the Germany enclave.
7. But the 1886 agreement did not cater for Uganda, which led to another scramble.
8. The result was the 1890 agreement (Helgoland treaty) but which Britain got Uganda and Germany received Helgoland in compensation.
9. The 10 mile coastal strip reverted the Germans.
10. The German gave up with to the British.
11. The line from Umba was extended westwards to Congo border.

12. The 1890 agreement virtually solved the conflict between Germany and Britain.

13. Effective occupation by colonial governments ended the conflict.

Explain the role of Explorers in the colonization of East Africa

1. Explorers were European travelers who came to adventure more about the Dark Continent.

2. They included John Speke, James Grant, Henry Marton Stanley, Samuel Baker, Richard Burton, Dr. David Livingstone etc.

3. They exaggerated the wealth and economic potential in East Africa e.g. the reliable rainfall, the fertile soils, minerals etc.

4. They exposed the horrors of slave trade hence arousing the desire to end this evil trade e.g. Dr. David Livingstone.

5. Some served as colonial administrators e.g. Sir. Samuel Baker became the governor of the Equatorial province.

6. Some built forts, which were later used as administrative centers by the colonialists e.g. Sir. Samuel Baker built one at Patiko.

7. They discovered routes navigable waters, which simplified the movement of future colonialists.

8. Some drew maps, which aroused European curiosity about East Africa e.g. Jacob Erhardt.

9. They refocused the attention Europeans on East Africa by destroying the wrong impression Europe had about Africa in general.

10. They provided geographical information about East Africa, such include the strategic and economic position of East Africa.

11. Speke discovered the source of river Nile which was the great importance to the colonialists.

12. They discovered Uganda's physical features.

13. Some signed treaties with African chiefs, on behalf of their societies like RGS and home government. E.g. Stanley, Karl Peters.

14. Stanley formally requested Muteesa to invite missionaries to Uganda yet these were forerunners of the colonialists.

15. They established well working relationships with African chiefs Stanley through his friendship with Muteesa managed to convince him to invite the missionaries.

16. They also gave information about hostile and accommodative societies.

17. They provided funds and logistical support to those who were travelling to Africa. E.g. The Royal Geographical Society sponsored the trips of Speke and Grant.

18. The success of their adventurous missions led to increased missionary interest in EA.

19. Called for legitimate trade which hastened colonialism e.g. Dr. David Livingstone.

20. Called for European civilization in EA.

Explain the role of the explorers in the colonization of East Africa

1. The main chartered companies were GEACO. And IBEACO.
2. IBEACO. Was formed in 1888 and GEACO. In 1884
3. They promoted legitimate trade the profit of which attracted the colonialists
4. They stopped slave trade in east Africa and became peaceful
5. Promoted agriculture and upon which the colonial economy thrived
6. Provided information regarding East Africa's minerals and other resources
7. Protected missionaries who were the forerunners of colonialism.
8. They signed treaties with African chiefs
9. Quelled African resistance
10. Set up infrastructures like roads, railways etc.
11. Set up administration quarters, forts and garrisons
12. Provided administrators to rule on behalf of the colonial matters e.g. Captain Fredrick Lugard
13. When they became bankrupt they surrendered their charters to their home government.
14. Their rivalries brought in the colonialists e.g. the GEACO. And the IBEACO. Over areas in east Africa between 1884 to 1890
15. Provided guns to the chiefs or collaborators
16. They provided funds in their areas of influence

What problems did chartered companies face in East Africa?

Why had the companies collapsed by 1914?

1. Lack of funds, they couldn't fund their economic activities
2. Lack of man power
3. Lack of medical facilities e.g. drugs, hospitals
4. Lack of supplies from home e.g. food stuff and fire arms
5. Poor means of transport/ no developed roads and railways
6. Lack of cooperation from local traders e.g. slave traders.
7. Poor means of communication
8. Rivalry between the trading companies
9. Interference by slave traders e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders
10. Wild animals
11. Faced rebellions from local traders e.g. Kabalega
12. Tropical diseases e.g. malaria and yellow fever
13. Mismanagement and inefficiency. They had poor and inexperienced managers.
14. Hostility from African who resisted there activities e.g. Maji Maji led to the collapse of the companies.
15. Company activities were restricted and this hindered there economic progress.
16. Lack of marketable commodities/ lack of steady source of income
17. Conflicting interest – business Vs. administration

18. The need to establish direct and effective colonial administration forced the companies to withdraw.

Explain the role played by the following in the colonization of East Africa.

Fredrick Lugard

1. He was the first administrator of the IBEACO.
2. He was a retired army officer in India.
3. Won an agent of the IBEA company
4. His duty was defending British colonial interests in Uganda.
5. Signed a protection treaty with Mwanga
6. Led expedition against Buganda in December 1890
7. 1891 with a Christian army defeated Buganda Muslims on the Bunyoro boarder
8. Then marched into Toro
9. Driving out the Banyoro army and restoring Omukama Kasagama
10. Went to lake Edward afterwards
11. Persuaded Selim Bey Sudanese soldiers to enlist in his force.
12. He built several forts on the Toro – Bunyoro boarder and in Buganda
13. Used some Sudanese soldiers to build the forts
14. 14. Intervened in the battle of Mengo (Jan 18-1891)
15. Fighting on the protestant side.
16. Mwanga and the catholic chiefs fled to Bulungugwe.
17. Entered into treaty with Ankole (1891) making it to company territory.
18. 1892 signed another treaty with Mwanga, giving him official political control.
19. 1922 wrote a guideline book on colonial admission “ The Dual mandate in tropical Africa”
20. Became a yardstick on British administration through the IBEACO. Finance colonial interests.
21. IBEACO and GEACO rivalry led to treaty of 1886.
22. Later on the Helgoland treaty (1890).
23. Went back to Britain (1892) and vigorously campaigned for British retention in Uganda.

Carl Peters

1. A pioneer German colonial ambitions.
2. Founded the German East African company (GEACO)
3. A brain child of the German colonization society (1884)
4. Was also known for his trading activities.
5. 1885 the company received a charter from Germany.
6. He signed several treaties with African chiefs in East Africa.

7. In Usambara, Kilimanjaro.
8. With Nabongo Mumia of Kenya and Mwanga of Buganda.(1890)
9. These treaties brought these areas under German control/ sphere of influence.
10. And were presented at the Berlin conference in 1884/5.
11. They enabled Germany to acquire Usagara, Urugulu, Ukami, and Uzigwa.
12. Later Germany acquired Witu and part of the Kilimanjaro district.
13. Financed the administration.
14. And provided protectorate manpower.
15. Rivalry with IBEACO of William Macknon and Lugard led to the Anglo- Germany treaty of 1886.
16. Further rivalries led to the Helgoland treaty of 1890.
17. Following coastal revolts, the Germany government took over control. 18. But the company had grown bankrupt and ineffective

MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

Why the Christian missionaries did came to East Africa during the 19th century?

1. To spread Christianity
2. To spread western civilization
3. To encourage the Africans to participate in legitimate trade
4. To stop slavery and slave trade
5. To pave way for colonization
6. To answer the call of the African desire for evangelism e.g. Muteesa who sent for missionaries through Stanley
7. After the several movement in Europe, there was an urge for evangelization
8. To spread western education
9. Livingstone's writings increased European interest in Africa
10. They were encouraged by the different accounts of early travelers e.g. Stanley
11. To settle and rehabilitate the freed slaves
12. Their desire to exploration and adventure e.g. Kraft and Rebman

What problems did the Christian missionaries face in East Africa?

1. Thick impenetrable forests
2. Difficult terrain- rapids and falls/ geographical barriers
3. Unfavorable climate
4. Tropical diseases e.g. malaria and smallpox etc.
5. Hostile tribes e.g. Nandi and Masai
6. Inadequate supplies e.g. medicine, food, fresh water etc.
7. Lack of funds
8. Language barrier
9. Hostility from Islam
10. Wild animals e.g. lions and leopards
11. They were too few/ limited numbers
12. Poor transport no roads, no vehicles

13. Poor means of transport with mother country
14. Opposition from slave trader e.g. Abushiri, Isike of Unyanyembe
15. Some missionaries intervened in the political and judicial processes that were beyond their spiritual jurisdiction and competence, hence endangering their own lives
16. Resistance from land owners who were not happy with establishment of station schools and churches over their own land
17. Christian missions and societies e.g. the Wangeleza Wafransa in Buganda
18. Traditional leaders saw them as a threat to their authority e.g. Mwanga killed Bishop Hannington and the Uganda martyrs in 1885
19. Others saw them as a threat to their economic way of life
20. Others mistook them for people with military assistance e.g. Muteesa
21. While others thought they were slave traders
22. Unfaithful porters stole missionary property
23. Lack of literature for their converts to read
24. Lack of geographical knowledge about the interior
25. General lack of law and order which created insecurity to them
26. Hostility from traditionalists

What were the effects of the missionary activity in Uganda?

1. Many people were converted to Christianity
2. By 1911, around 280,000 Christians in Buganda alone
3. Churches as opposed to traditional shrines were built
4. Encouraged general literacy
5. Built schools e.g. Gayaza, Namityango, Kisubi, Buddo
6. Tried to elevate the status of women through domestic science e.g. at Gayaza
7. Technical and vocational education was introduced e.g. carpentry and brick laying
8. Introduction of a printing press
9. Promoted the writing of African languages e.g. Luganda, Kiswahili
10. Improved the health by building hospitals e.g. Lubaga, Mengo, Nsambya
11. Introduced plantation agriculture/ a cash crop economy
12. Improved the farming methods e.g. the use of fertilizers, crop rotation etc.
13. Introduced new cash crops e.g. coffee, cotton, sisal, pyrethrum, rubber
14. Introduced new/ western styles of dressing, dancing and eating
15. Introduced new languages like Latin, German and English.
16. Many African were killed during religious wars
17. The death of Uganda martyrs in 1886
18. Divided the Buganda society along the religious lines.
19. This was the influence national politics in 1950s, 60s, and 80s
20. Products of missionary education were later to champion nationalistic struggle e.g.

Benedicto Kiwanuka, Ignatius Kagavu
Musaaazi, Dr. Apollo Milton Obote etc

21. Christianity undermined traditional practices
e.g. marriage, dance and funerals
22. They fought slave trade and slavery
23. They also set up homes for freed slave and taught them practical skills
24. They paved way for European colonization/
the flag followed the cross
25. They influenced some local leaders to collaborate with the colonial administrators
e.g. Apollo Kagwa, Kakungulu, Mbaguta, Miti
26. Christianity softened the hearts, minds of the Africans and thus weakened African political power

Role of missionaries in the colonization of East Africa

1. Missionary groups, which came to East Africa, included LMS, CMS, Mill Hill fathers, Verona fathers, White fathers, Methodist fathers, Holy Ghost fathers (any two)
2. At first they worked as religious people but later became agents of imperialism
3. Some led African chiefs into signing treaties of protection like Bishop Tucker assisted in signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement.
4. They softened the hearts and minds of Africans
5. Their teaching humbled Africans and so became vulnerable to the colonizers
6. They often invited their home governments to occupy areas where they worked
7. In case for hostility, they called for home protection like during religious wars
27. Missionaries also promoted legitimate trade
28. Built up infrastructures like roads to open up the interior for legitimate trade
29. Created employment opportunities for many African clerks, teachers, nurses good feeding
30. Opened up mission station that later developed into towns like Rabai, Bagamoyo, Tabora, Kampala.
31. They engaged in politics of many societies, In Buganda, they helped in the overthrow of Mwanga, fuelled the famous W'Ingeleza-W' fransa wars
32. Carried out exploration work e.g. Dr. John Kraft, Rebman, Dr. Livingstone.

16. Identified and informed the gov't about the economic potential of East Africa i.e. raw material that attracted the colonialists.
17. Their education and teachings created a class of collaborators i.e. clerks and interpreters. Such people included Semei Kakungulu, Mbuguta and Apollo Kagwa
18. Encouraged the use of foreign languages i.e. English and translated many books into African languages. This later made communication with colonialists easy.
19. In Buganda they involved themselves in the overthrow of local rules like Mwanga was

overthrown by a combined group of missionaries

20. They financed colonial agents like IBEACO in 1891, the CMS missionaries injected in it £50000 that enabled it to run for one year.
21. They polarized the African societies. In Buganda they divided people along religious lines hence weakening them.
22. They effected the doctrine of effective occupation as demanded by the Berlin act of 1884-85/ served as men on spot
23. Built mission stations in Kenya and Uganda which acted as administrative points

Why did Muteesa I invite missionaries to Buganda?

1. In 1875 Henry M Stanley, invited Muteesa and had a discussion within his palace
2. Stanley convinced Muteesa to write a letter to the queen of England requesting for missionary work in Buganda
3. In 1877, the first group of missionaries arrived i.e. the CMS
4. In 1879, the roman Catholics arrived in Buganda
5. He hoped their presence would enhance his prestige among fellow African chiefs
6. He thought they would give him guns to strengthen his military position.
7. He expected military assistance against his traditional enemy (Bunyoro, Kabalega).
8. He wanted them to teach Christianity to his people
9. He also expected gifts in form of clothes, mirrors, glassware
10. He was tired of threats and demands from traditionalists and Muslims
11. He also expected help from them against his Egyptian oppressors.
12. He hoped to gain from them in terms of knowledge and skills
13. He expected them to teach his people how to teach and write.
14. He also wanted his people to trade with them
15. As a friendly and diplomatic king, Muteesa welcomed the missionaries
16. He wanted to establish diplomatic ties with their countries of origin
17. He wanted modernization and westernization

Why did king Mwanga fall out with the missionaries between 1885- 1900?

1. Mwanga assumed power after the death of his father in 1884
2. He was only 18 years and hence inexperienced

3. On top of being young, he was erratic, brutal, emotional and weak minded.
4. Came to power at a time Christian missionaries and the Muslim were struggling for domination
5. Islam was introduced by the Arabs in 1840, catholicism in 1879, Anglicanism in 1877
6. The rate of conversion of Christianity was also alarming
7. The fear was worsened when the Arabs warned him about his dealings with the missionaries whom they believed were agents of imperialists
8. He also looked at the missionaries as a threat to his power and authority
9. He was also not diplomatic like his late father
10. He failed to play one group against the other unable to contain the pressure from them.
11. He was equally alarmed by the increasing European interest in East Africa
12. He had a natural hatred against the missionaries
13. The Germans had occupied Tanganyika in 1884 and hence alarmed Mwanga Europeans and their intentions
14. 1884-1885 was a time for European scramble and partition for Africa
15. He also failed to establish a good working relationship with the local chiefs
16. Chiefs exploited his weakness and warned him about the Christian missionaries
17. When they refused his orders Mwanga used his authority to execute 3 CMS converts in January 1885
18. In November the same year he ordered for the murder of bishop Hannington in Busoga.
19. On 3rd June 1886, he ordered the execution of 30 Christian converts at Namugongo for refusing his homosexual advances and giving up their new faith
20. The mistrust among the various Christian groups themselves worsened the conflicts
21. The rumour that Mwanga was struggling to get rid of all the Christians and Muslims
22. The struggle by rich group to win combat
23. The struggle to win favour or recognition by the Kabaka
24. Religious conflicts in Europe
25. Imperial rivalry between France and Britain
26. The Christians did not want to be dominated by the Muslims
27. The traditions also did not want the Christians for they undermined values and religion
28. The involvement of captain Lugard in the conflicts in 1892
29. He helped the protestants to defeat Mwanga and the Catholics
30. In 1894, the British declared a protectorate over Buganda and Uganda
31. In 1897 Mwanga and his chiefs protested against the British but in vain
32. In August 1897, Mwanga was overthrown and was replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa II
33. Later led to Isango and joined Kabalega in the struggle against British imperialism
34. Unfortunately the two were captured and exiled in Seychelles islands

35. He died in exile in 1903

What were the causes of the Wangeleza Wanfarasa wars in Uganda?

Why were there religious conflicts between 1885-1900?

1. These were religious wars fought between the different religious groups in Uganda
2. They took place between 1885, and 1900
3. They involved the Muslims and traditionalists
4. The appearance several religious groups i.e. Muslims, Catholics, protestants and traditionalists.
5. Each religion wanted to win converts
6. Each religion wanted to win more offices
7. Each wanted to win the favors of the king/ they started speaking of evil of each other
8. Catholics accused the protestants that they wanted Mwanga to accept IBEACO because the company would help the protestants against the Catholics
9. When Mwanga was exiled in Kabula there was a rumour the he was Mackay learning the Protestantism
10. Some leading Catholics said it was better to fight them than being ruled by the protestants
11. Western religion was brought by the rival colonial master/ imperial rivalry between France and Britain
12. Religious conflict in Europe were extended to the colonies
13. Christianity condemned traditional religion and customs
14. The Christians did not want to be dominated by the Muslims
15. Pages at the royal court belonged to different groups led by prominent and overzealous converts
16. Religious political division continued in the regiments of ex pages established by Mwanga
17. Destruct between the various Christian groups as revealed by the division of offices of among the Catholics and protestants
18. The death of Muteesa I in 1885 left a vacuum in Buganda leadership.
19. The disagreements among the various pages in the king's court
20. Differences in the liturgies or teaching of the 4 groups
21. The rise of Mwanga, his arrogance and inconsistencies
22. Mwanga's failure to control foreigners at his court
23. His killings e.g. Uganda martyrs at Namugongo
24. Involvement of captain Lugard and the IBEACO

Describe the course of the religious wars in Buganda between 1885-1900?

1. These were the Christian, Muslim and traditional religious wars in Buganda in 1890
2. The missionaries had arrived in Buganda from 1877 when the CMS came in
3. The roman catholic arrived two years later in 1879

4. These two Christian factions were soon competing for political influence at the Kabaka's court
5. This was the situation which Kabaka Mwanga found after succeeding his father Muteesa I who had died in 1884

6. The Arabs send the Arab factions and Buganda took there advantage of their long stay in Buganda to warn Kabaka Mwanga that the Christians to take over his kingdom
7. Kabaka Mwanga responded by pushing those who refused to denounce the new religions
8. Bishop Hannington was murdered during that crisis of 1885
9. In 1886 many more Christian converters were burnt at Namugongo
10. Sensing continued instability ,Kabaka Mwanga planned to chase away all religious factions from Buganda i.e. Christians and Muslims alike
11. But this time the Muslims were the strongest factions ,they soon deposed Kiwewa for refusing to be circumcised
12. But they discovered his plans and combined to overthrow him there after they installed Kiwewa

13. Kalema was installed the Muslims started precutting the Christians they fled to Kabula [then in Nkole]
14. The Catholics came under Nyonyintono Honerat, while the protestants came under Apollo Kagwa
15. The Christian faction came back and deposed the Muslims Mwanga was reinstated with a lot of catholic sympathies in 1890
16. In the same year [1890] Lugard arrived in Uganda as a representative of the IBEACO he used the protestant missionaries to influence Mwanga for a treaty
17. There after he armed the Christians and followed the Muslims to Bunyoro where he fled

What were the effects of these wars in Uganda up to 1960s?

How did these conflicts affect the people of Uganda?

1. Loss of lives
2. 30 Christians converts were burnt in 1886 at Namugongo
3. Destruction of property e.g. banana plantations
4. General insecurity in Uganda
5. Just to protect themselves, the Christians formed two armed groups
6. 1880s they urged their home gov't to colonize Uganda in order to protect their lives and interests and those of their converts
7. Christians became identified with Britain and France
8. In 1892 fighting broke out between Wafransa and Wangeleza groups (the battle of Mengo)
9. Chief offices in Buganda were divided according to religion
10. Formation of political parties along religious line
11. The Catholics and Mengo were sidelined by Buganda administration and forced into political inferiority
12. Schools were run to denominational secretarialism

13. There existed rivalry between schools and religious domination
14. Mwanga was forced into exile
15. Kiwewa and Kalema were overthrown by the religious factions
16. Mwanga became confused and did not know which religion to follow/ he kept changing his alliance from one time to another
17. Some Buganda's became prominent as a result of wars like Kagwa Zolakiya, Kisigiri
18. Wars checked the spread of Islam
19. Led to the signing of the Buganda agreement to stop the religious wars
20. Led to discrimination of civil services
21. Buganda was divided between the protestants, Muslims and the Catholics
22. The protestants took the central counties of Kyagwe, Kyadondo, Busiro, Mawokotta and the traditionalists lost

23. The Catholics were given Buddu and Muslims given Butambala and Gomba
24. There to be two Katikiro's one a Catholic and the other a protestant but this ended in 1900 when the Katikiro was confirmed as a protestant
25. They increased the disunity that had been created by the British indirect rule
26. They ended Buganda's independence
27. Dominance of politics by the protestants
28. Christianity and Islam weakened Buganda traditional religion
29. They led to the colonization of Uganda
30. Religion became an important factor in Buganda politics
31. Christianity was spread world wide
32. Divided the Ganda society and later the whole of Uganda along religious lines
33. Created enmity between the followers of different religions
34. The wars were won by the protestants

TOPIC 9

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE

Describe the methods used by the British to establish their rule in Uganda

1. The method used depended on the circumstances
2. At times more than one method was used
3. Treaty signing e.g. the 1900 Buganda agreement
4. Use of force/direct military confrontation
5. Collaborators/ African opportunists
6. Intimidation and threats to those who would be resistors
7. Military support
8. Divide and rule
9. Ineffective rule
10. Putting up infrastructures
11. Building of military stations
12. Use of Christian missionaries
13. Use of traders and trading companies
14. Use of explorers and geographers

15. Signing of agreement among themselves

16. Mutual cooperation and help

How was British rule extended to Uganda up to 1920?

1. July 1890, the Helgoland treaty was signed between the British and the Germans

2. To identify the western boundary of their spheres of influence

3. The agreement made Uganda and Kenya British spheres and under the IBEACO

4. In March 1893, the IBEACO was withdrawn

5. June 1894, Uganda was formally declared a British protectorate

6. However this protectorate was confined to Buganda

7. In 1895, Busoga signed an agreement with the British, which brought Busoga under the British protectorate.

8. March 1900, the Buganda agreement signed between Johnston and three Buganda chiefs

9. It stripped Kabaka of his powers and confirmed Buganda as British protectorate

10. It also acted as the base for the spread of the colonial rule to other parts of Uganda

11. June 1900, a similar agreement was signed with Omukama Daudi Kasagama of Toro

12. Under this agreement, Toro also accepted to be part of the Uganda protectorate

13. Aug 1901, the Ankole agreement was signed between Sir Harry H. Johnston and the prime minister of Ankole Nuwa Mbaguta

14. The agreement made Ankole also part of the protectorate and further expanded it

What was indirect rule?

17. Use strong and efficient imperialists

18. Use of gifts

15. No agreement was signed with Bunyoro because of the Kabalega's hostility to British interests

16. But after his defeat, Baganda agents like Miti were sent to help the British in the administration of the area but most of these met a lot of resistance from the local people

17. At the same time, Semei Kakungulu was busy extending British influence in the eastern Uganda

18. By 1901, he had annexed Bugisu, Bukedi, Busoga, Teso, and Kumam

19. The British who had initially neglected the north, started, opening up administrative posts

20. These were built in Kumi, Palango in Lango (1910), Gulu (1910) and Kitgum (1912)

21. By 1911, almost all the Lango was under British rule

22. After crushing the Lamoji rebellion British rule was established in Acholi

23. In 1913 military rule was established in Karamoja

24. By 1914 West Nile (Arua), was annexed to the British protectorate (from Sudan)

25. By 1920, almost the whole of Uganda was under British rule with the exception of Karamoja that was under military rule

1. This was the British administrative policy
2. It was popularized by Fredrick Lugard in his book the dual mandate written in 1922.
3. Lugard in India with a measure of success first applied it
4. It was meant to use the local chiefs(traditional rulers)
5. The British would pass directive to those rulers who would in turn pass them to their subject
6. Traditional rulers were permitted to retain some shallow power
7. They collected taxes, presided over local courts
8. It was applied in the centralized societies with well-developed institutions like Buganda
9. Was based on the principle of divide and rule
10. Shielded the colonial masters and exposed the traditional rulers
11. It perpetuated class distinction i.e. the ruling families became the elite both socially and educationally
12. Made aristocrats a mass wealth.

Why did the British apply it Uganda?

1. It was cheap and the chiefs were paid little for the services
2. There was already established institution in the areas they were applied 3. It would reduce resistance against the British
4. The chiefs were used as shock absorbers and would insulate the British
5. Need to preserve traditional institutions
6. Had been used with a measure of success in India
7. African chiefs would acquire some leadership skills
8. The British feared to directly move In some areas infested with diseases
9. A sign of appreciation to reward those societies, some which collaborated because the British left them to run their own affairs
10. To solve the problems of man power
11. To solve the problem of language barrier
12. There was the Lukiiko on which the Buganda model administrative local council in other areas would be modeled
13. The best way to entrenching colonial rule with realization of the subjects
14. Dual benefits i.e. both black and white would benefit
15. It indirectly granted the more power over the Africans
16. The British believed there traditional leaders secured ready obedience from the subjects
17. Local leaders understood the people better
18. They wanted and have unique administrative system.
19. It was in line with British people and the rest British policy of double trade
20. Africans were likely to be more effective

Explain the methods used by the British to administer their colonies

Describe the British system of administration in Uganda before 1914

How was indirect rule applied?

1. The British mainly applied the policy of indirect rule
2. The system entrusted power to the native chiefs and traditional rulers
3. The conquered chiefs and kings were used to rule the conquered masses
4. It preserved and gradually adopted African traditional socio-political institutional courts like traditional courts, laws and roles of chiefs.
5. The system was mainly applied in the areas with centralized kingdoms like Buganda
6. It was introduced and popularized by captain
7. At the top was the colonial secretary (white man) based in London
8. He was in charge of colonial affairs and unanswerable to the British parliament
9. Below the colonial secretary were the governors, responsible colonies
10. These were obviously whites and were answerable to the colonial secretary
11. Below the governors were the provincial commissioners heading every province
12. These were answerable to the governor
13. Below them were the district commissioners heading every district
14. These took orders from the provincial commissioners
15. Provinces were divided into districts under district commissioners
16. The districts were further divided into counties under a county chief
17. These were supposed to be Africans and took orders from the district officials
18. There was a district council based at the district
19. Counties were subdivided into sub-counties under a sub-county chief.
20. These were also African and were answerable to the county chiefs
21. Sub-counties were broken into smaller units called parishes under parish chiefs
22. These were answerable to the sub-county chiefs
23. The parishes were divided into sub-parishes under sub-parish chiefs
24. These took orders from the parish chiefs
25. Below the sub-parish were the village headman heading every village
26. These got orders from sub-parish chiefs and would pass them on to the common man
27. Thus all these from the village headman up to the governor, formed a chain of command
28. Indirect rule worked at the local level, from the district up to the village level. All these positions were reserved for Africans
29. Top positions (central level) were for the British officials
30. Indirect rule was based on an assumption that every area was like Buganda
31. In areas with centralized government the system created peace and tranquility.
32. In the north where there were no organized government the British used created their own chiefs and councils of elders
33. Like Ahet who had no hereditary claims to power was made a chief (Rwot)
34. In eastern Uganda, a British loyalist was used to administer the area
35. He divided areas into counties and an administrative structure modeled on the Kiganda way

36. In Bunyoro the British appointed the Baganda agents like Miti to administer the area on their behalf

37. Such agents were replaced by their local chiefs because of hostility and resistance from the local populace

38. In Toro, indirect rule was a flop because the local government had failed to give the chief's mile land as promised in the 1900 Toro agreement

39. Some Batoro had also refused to recognize the rule of Daudi Kasagama

40. In the west (Ankole), some Bairu were used by the British to rule the Bahima

41. Local chiefs were charged with the keeping of peace, collection of taxes, mobilizing people of public works, presiding over local courts and maintenance of schools and dispensaries (any two)

42. The whites could only come in as advisors or supervisors or in case of resistance

43. Cases involving the whites (British nationals) were to be handled by the colonial government

44. African chiefs were placed on government wages and taxes

45. Humiliating and dehumanizing punishments were meted out to big headed chiefs like Rwoth Alike of Pajule who was dropped into a pit latrine for opposing British interests

46. Mwanga and Kabalega were also exiled for opposing the British

47. The British government made laws on which African chiefs were to be administered

48. These were known as the Uganda orders in council

49. There was the central government council based in Entebbe

50. Its duty was to advise the governor, similar councils were also established at every district

51. The government established administrative posts, roads and railway line to ease administration

52. The local councils were financially weak and depended on land outs from the central government

53. After 1930, the powers of the local chiefs were as British officials became many and assumed more power

What problems did the British face in the administration of Uganda?

1. Wide spread rebellions against British rule like Lamoji, Nyangire etc.

2. Language barrier

3. Lack of man power

4. Poor transport

5. Communication problem

6. Diseases

7. The religious wars

8. High costs of administration

9. Lack of uniform economic activity

10. Creating centralized authority was difficult

11. Kiganda model of administration failed in other areas

12. The Baganda agents were loyal to the British

13. 1900 Buganda agreement marginalized the Catholics and the Muslims

14. 1953

15. Boycotts of African shops

16. The Sudanese minority in the north

17. Failure to understand the fabric of Ugandan society

18. Agitation for political independence

What were the effects of indirect rule in Uganda?

1. Created a class of ambitious Ugandans like Kakungulu
2. Encouraged self-centered thinking among Ugandans
3. Made Uganda develop secessionist tendencies
4. Enabled the British to effectively exploit Ugandan resources

5. Serious education was neglected
6. Created a class of conservative Africans
7. Saved Uganda from becoming a settler colony
8. Brought religion into the politics of Uganda
9. It dehumanized and demoralized African chiefs
10. It reduced the spread of Islam

Describe the colonial system of administration in Tanganyika up to 1914

What was direct rule?

1. German administration in Tanganyika started in 1891 taking over from GEACO
2. They used a system of direct rule
3. It involved the Germans in the direct administration of their colony
4. It was started and popularized by Carl Peters.
5. At the top was the German governor stationed at Dar-es-Salaam
6. At first most governors were soldiers
7. The governors had wide powers and authority
8. The governor was directly responsible to the colonial minister
9. In 1904, the governor's council was set up to advise the governor
10. The council had three government servants
11. The Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914 there were 22 districts
12. The rebellious districts of Mahenge and Iringa were put under military control
13. Each district was under a district officer called Bezirksamtman

14. With police force and a small army to maintain the law and order
15. The district officers were charged for collection of taxes, appointed and dismissed junior chiefs
16. The district chiefs also acted as judges
17. Presiding over cases and administering punishment
18. They also acted as the highest court of appeal
19. Districts were divided into counties further divided into sub counties
20. Sub counties were divided into villages of 20,000-30,000 people
21. The two districts of Burundi and Rwanda were under German residents
22. Below the district heads were the Akidas
23. Below the Akidas were the Arabs or Swahilis
24. These supervised the government projects like the cotton schemes
25. Many chiefs were stripped of their powers
26. Others were created in areas where they were non-existent

27. It was only in Unyanyembe where the traditional ruler left with traditional roles
28. German administration was marred by mal-administration
29. They were only interested in making Tanganyika produce profits for administration
30. It encouraged cash crop growing
31. The settler also influenced government policies
32. Through their cruel way, the Jumbes and the Akidas made the German rule unpopular
33. The Germans resident was to each area as a supervisor and advisor

What were the results of this system?

1. Wide spread rebellions like Maji-Maji, Abushiri, Hehe etc
2. Many chiefs were stripped of their powers
3. Their rule was so harsh and cruel and hence hated by the Africans
4. Africans were subjected to forced labour on plantations and public work
5. A hard tax of three rupees was imposed
6. Forced cash crop growing
7. Wide spread of discontent and resentment
8. People were brutalized and humiliated
9. African cultures were lost
10. Loss of lives
11. Destruction of property
12. Loss of independence
13. It led to break down of tribes
14. Wide spread of conflicts and wars

34. The Germans regarded as weak dishonest and backward
35. They applied forced labour on road construction and cotton growing
36. Africans were paid less for their labour
37. This resulted into rebellions like Maji-Maji, Abushiri, Hehe etc
38. The German put up a brutal, harsh and cruel system of administration because they had just started getting colonies
39. They were arrogant and isolated themselves from the masses
40. The Germans, Akidas and Swahili disrespected African customs and chiefs
41. German rule ended in 1919

15. Famine broke out
16. Africans were edged out of trade
17. This marked the beginning of African nationalism
18. Africans lost a lot of their land
19. After 1904, the Germans changed their system from direct to indirect
20. Many powerful local chiefs were appointed as Akidas
21. African interests became paramount and settlers became secondary
22. Forced labour reduced
23. The Akidas were sacked
24. Roads and railway were developed
25. German reformed the administration after the Maji-Maji rebellion
26. Germans adopted a dialogue as opposed to force
27. Western civilization was spread

What reforms were introduced in Tanganyika between 1919 and 1939?

What changes were introduced by the British in Tanganyika after the Germans?

1. The British took over Tanganyika 1919 as a mandated territory
2. They established a new administration and made the following changes
3. Sir Horace Byatt was appointed as the first governor
4. He retained the Akidas and generally the whole German administration as he found it
5. The major challenges facing the British was to set the economy back on its feet after the war disruptions
6. He was later accused of failure to put Tanganyika to a serious economic recovery track
7. Also failed to close up the gap the Germans had put between the rulers and the ruled
8. He was therefore replaced with a new governor Donald Carmeron 1925/1931
9. Straight away Cameron instituted indirect rule
10. He closed the gap between the government and the people
11. He established the Native Authority ordinance of 1926
12. This empowered Africans to collect taxes administer justice and carry out some executive tasks
13. 1926, he established the Tanganyika LEGCO of 13 officials 87 official members
14. Settlers were also represented on the LEGCO to share in the work of the government
15. Africans were limited to local council and this later provoked the young mission educated against colonial rule
16. In order to win back their support, he gave back land that had previously belonged to the settlers
17. The British settlers found it very hard to get labour and when they obtained it, it was very expensive
18. The government fixed wages to safeguard the Africans
19. Many settlers went to Kenya hence reducing the settler's problem in Tanganyika
20. In the land ordinance of 1923, Europeans were not to buy land for large estates they were only to lease for only one year
21. Land appointment and the soldier's settlement was put up
22. Many Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops on their small chambers like coffee, cotton
23. Taxation was introduced in 1923, to enable the British meet their cost of administration
24. There was improved government provision of social services
25. Transport was developed like roads were constructed and old ones extended to help communication with Kenya
26. The mining industry was developed by 1922 gold exports rivaled sisal

27. In 1925, they set up a department of education to supplement missionary efforts. This was to direct and finance education
28. Education was encouraged and schools were built to cool Africans
29. The British put slavery and slave trade to an end in 1922
30. Political parties were later formed like Tanganyika African Association in 1919

31. A new system emerged whereby Europeans controlled central administration
32. This was seen later by Africans as a mean to prevent political development of Africans'

TOPIC 10

RESPONSE TO COLONIAL RULE

What were the causes of the Arab revolt between 1888-1890?

1. This also called the coastal rebellion/ Abushiri uprising
2. It was the first resistance against the Germans in Tanganyika between 1888-1890
3. Led by Abushiri Bin Salim and later joined by Bwana Heri
4. Arabs, Swahilis and Africans were involved
5. It was against German imperialism
6. The need for independence by the coastal people
7. Resentment of 1888 agreement
8. The sultan of Zanzibar had sold African coast land to the Germans which later provoked the rebellion
9. The Africans were suspicious of increased German settlement at the coast
10. Some African chiefs had lost their traditional authority to the Germans
11. The need to protect their economic power
12. Put heavy tariffs on traders and local people like hut tax, poll tax, inheritance tax etc
13. Forced them out of their middleman's position
14. On top of being high, these taxes were brutally collected
15. The abolition of slave trade by the Germans
16. Exploitation of minerals and other resources
17. They were protesting the loss of their property
18. The GEACO. Had started confiscating Arab houses
19. Tired of restrictions on ownership of land and property
20. The Germans did not respect the traditions and culture of the coastal people
21. They did not respect the Muslim time of prayer, fasting
22. Sacrilegious entry of mosques with their dogs
23. They also drank and slept with people's wives, which annoyed the Muslims

24. The Germans attempt to steal people's land by imposition of the new land regulation
25. The new land regulation in 1888 that required people to have proof land ownership
26. The local rulers were also being humiliated and harassed by the Germans public flogging
27. The Germans dismissed their relatives- the Akidas, Liwalis and the Jumbes

28. Forced cash crop growing under severe conditions also angered the coastal people
29. They applied forced labour to the Africans who worked on their farms
30. The harsh methods of administration/direct rule used by the Germans was provocative
31. The Germans had taken over collecting of mainland import duties

Describe the course/organization of the Abushiri resistance of 1888

1. It was the earliest resistance against the Germans rule in Tanganyika
2. It took place along the Tanzanian coastline between 1888-1890
3. It was also called the coastal rebellion/Arab revolt
4. It was led by Abushiri Bin Salim Al Harthi a prominent trader of afro-Arab origin
5. His resistance started on the 8th August 1888 when the Germans arrived and established themselves in his area
6. He refused the hoisting of the German flag and rioted against them
7. The rebellion abruptly and spontaneously spread to other areas like Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Tanga Kilira, Mukindini
8. Some bantu tribes the Bonda, Zigua joined the rebellion
9. The Germans were caught un aware and therefore suffered heavy losses
10. Company officials were beaten and driven out of the coastal areas
11. By October 1888 the GEICO officials were besieged in Bagamoyo and Dar es salaam
12. At this von Wissman was dispatched from German to suppress the resistance

13. He was assisted by the Zulus, Somalis, and Nubians and Turkish troops hence the resistance started to crumble
14. He first captured Pangani and then moved northwards/ Dar es salaam
15. Following this success many Arabs who had supported Abushiri opted to make peace with the Germans
16. This weakened the rebellion further
17. Smelling defeat, the Abushiri retreated into the interior and hired 500 Maviti fighters
18. But these did not save the situation because they were only interested in looting
19. On 15th December 1889, he was betrayed by Jumbe mgaya of Usagara who reported him to the Germans
20. He was captured and hanged at Bagamoyo
21. He had used Islam to rally support
22. At first they use conventional warfare sensing the possibility of defeat he embarked on guerilla(hit and run) tactics
23. His weaponry consisted of local (crude) arms like old fashioned guns, bows and arrows, spears and clubs

24. The Germans had superior weapons like machine guns and bombs

25. In April 1890 Bwana Heri desperately surrendered to the Germans

Why did this revolt fail?

What problems did Abushiri face in resistance against the Germans?

1. Lack of military training (Abushiri had never been a military man)

2. German had superior weapons compared to the Africans

3. Lack of a united command i.e. many towns fought independently

4. Lack of unity i.e. Abushiri was betrayed by a Jumbe Magaya of Usagara

5. Lack of the spirit of nationalism

6. Abushiri's army was not big enough compared to the large force of the Germans

7. The German army was well trained and well equipped

8. This forced him to retreat into the interior and hire mercenaries

9. But the recruited mercenaries (Maviti) didn't know why they were fighting

10. Yet the Germans used ruthless Zulu, Somalis, Nubian and Turkish troops

11. In the interior he was cut off from trade and the supply of guns

12. He also had no following in the interior

13. Betrayal by some Africans who were supporting the Germans like Zigua under Mkubwa

14. Some tribes easily gave in to the Germans which weakened the resistance

15. The rebellion was poorly organized

16. Poor fighting tactics among the coastal people
i.e. direct confrontation, open warfare

26. By January 1891 the resistance was crushed and German government replaced the company as the new rulers of East Africa

17. The rebellion lacked a national outlook- taken to be a local revolt

18. Divisions emerged as the coastal people had different aims of fighting e.g. the Swahili and the other leaders wanted to regain their independence (the didn't want either Germans nor the Sultan of Zanzibar's domination)

19. Arabs mainly traders aimed at protecting their economic interest and were not ready to embark on a prolonged war which would ruin their trade

20. Famine due to the scorched earth policy led most people to surrender

21. Lack of strong economy sustain a protracted war / poverty

22. Topography didn't favour the coastal people i.e. lack of defensive barriers

23. German determination to crush the rebellion

24. Use of cruel methods to suppress the revolt which instilled fear among the rebels

25. Wissman quickly organized war which caught Abushiri unprepared

26. Cruelty of coastal leaders against those who refused to participate in the war

27. Lack of leadership especially after the death of Abushiri

What were the effects of the Abushiri rebellion?

1. Abushiri was defeated
2. Loss of lives on both sides
3. Destruction of property e.g. buildings were demolished
4. There was deliberate spread of animal diseases like linderpest
5. Famine due to the scorched earth policy and spread of diseases
6. Peace returned to the coastal towns after a long time political upheaval
7. Abushiri's defeat opened up Africa for colonization
8. It taught tribes in northern Tanganyika not to bother resisting the Germans
9. Sultan of Zanzibar recognized German ownership over the coastal towns
10. Coastal towns and the interior tribes lost their independence
11. Made the Germans realize the weakness of company rule
12. The Germans were forced to change their government, bringing in traditional rulers to cool tempers
13. This was followed with the training of personnel to help in the administration of the area

Why did chief Mkwawa rise against the Germans in Tanganyika between 1890-1898?

1. Chief Mkwawa was leader of the Hehe who occupied southern Tanzania
2. He rose up against the German imperialism in his territory
3. He built a powerful military state so he refused to submit to the German rule
4. The Germans had stopped Mkwawa's aggressive expansionist raid against his neighbors
5. Mkwawa couldn't leave the long distance trade route from Tabora to Bagamoyo which Germans wanted to take control of
6. Germans despised Mkwawa and called him backward uncivilized
7. The Germans refused to pay taxes to Mkwawa and he reacted by closing all trade routes
8. The German massacre of Mkwawa diplomatic envoys (messengers)
9. The Germans forced the Hehe to forced labour on public works
10. The Germans despised African culture by calling it satanic and barbaric
11. The expulsion of the Akidas and the Jumbes mercenaries
12. Mkwawa's desire to maintain the Hehe independence
13. Mkwawa's opposition to the introduction of the German tax called the Hongo
14. His resistance was also a protest against the German grabbing of the Hehe lands
15. Mkwawa's character- he was a big headed, arrogant and unpredictable ruler
16. His expected support from chief Chabumba of the Ngoni and chief Isiki of Tabora

What problems did he face in his resistance?

1. Lack of military training
2. His weapons were inferior compared to the Germans
3. Lack of united command
4. Lack of unity among the Hehe
5. Lack of strong sense of nationalism
6. Lack of support from his neighbors
7. His army was not big enough compared to the large force of the Germans
8. The Germans army was well trained well and well equipped compared to his
9. German determination to crush the rebellion
10. The storming of his capital at Kabalega
11. Use of cruel methods to methods to suppress the revolt which instilled fear among the Hehe e.g. scorched earth policy/ German brutality
12. Difficult period of scramble and partition of Africa
13. Impact of the Berlin conference of 1884-85, i.e. the Zulu, Somali, Nubian etc
14. Long periods of drought and diseases
15. Mkwawa's poor health
16. Famine due to the scorched policy led most people to surrender
17. Lack of a strong army to sustain a protracted war fare/the Hehe were poor
18. Suffered from inferiority complex
19. Poor fighting tactics among the Hehe people, e.g direct confrontation, open war fare
20. Poor planning i.e. he concentrated on protecting his capital
21. Divisions developed among the Hehe/ people had different aims of fighting
22. Mkwawa's unstable mind
23. The rebellion took long, leaving many of his warriors dead
24. The death of Mkwawa was the final blow of the rebellion

Chief Mkwawa/ course of the Hehe resistance

1. he was a prominent Hehe chief
2. resisted germen colonialism
3. waged persistent raids against his neighbors
4. and levied duty on traders
5. all these angered the Germans
6. he was opposed to contemptuous treatment of his people by the Germans
7. German rule was detestable to the Hehe
8. 1890 closure of trade routes between Tabora and Bagamoyo by Mkwawa
9. He alliance with Ngoni chiefs Chambrum as well as Isike of the Nyamwezi
10. 1891 first clash with the Germans
11. Overcome a German force of 1000 men near Iringa
12. October 1892 almost annihilated large commercial caravan at Mukondowa
13. Also attacked the Kilosa garrison, killing all occupation
14. Completed building of fort at Kabalega 1894, expedition led by governor Vonschele captain john von prince attacked Kabalega
15. But Mkwawa escaped
16. Attempted to ambush the Germans at image on their return to the coast but failed

17. Between 1894 and 1898 was engaged in guerilla war against the Germans

18. Gradually small groups of the Hehe surrendered

19. 1898, Mkwawa finally cornered but committed suicide to avoid capture

20. His head cut off by Germans

21. Only returned to his people in 1954

What were the effects of the Hehe resistance?

1. The Hehe were defeated

2. The Hehe lost their independence

3. Many people were killed

4. Depopulation

5. There was destruction of property

6. Famine set in because people had neglected agriculture

7. Trade was disrupted especially on the central trade route

8. The Hehe learnt a lesson not to bother fighting the Germans

9. The Germans learnt that the African resistance should not be taken for granted

10. After shooting himself in, his head was cut off and taken to the German museum where it stayed until 1954

11. Punishing them further, the Germans imposed a heavy fine on them

12. With the defeat of Mkwawa, the Germans disbanded his council of advisers

What were the causes of the 1905-1907 Maji-Maji rebellion?

1. It was an African resistance against German colonial rule in southern Tanganyika

2. It involved tribes like the Zaramo, Wangido, Pogoro, Bena, Matumbi, Mbuga etc

3. The phrase Maji-Maji refers to the magic water believed to give courage and protection against the German bullets

4. The magic water was provided by Bokero Kinjikitire of Mgarambe

5. Replacement of traditional rulers by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes

6. No respect for local chiefs they would be flogged in public

7. German arrogance e.g. left dogs in their mosques

8. Introduction of heavy taxation

9. Cruel methods of tax collection

10. The unsuccessful cotton scheme introduced by the Germans

11. Growers of cotton received very little pay i.e. 35 cent a year

12. Forced labour on communal farms

13. Need to regain lost independence

14. Lack of respect for local customs e.g. mercenaries raped Wangido women

15. Introduction of Christianity

16. Harsh treatment of Africans

17. Loss of land/ land alienation

18. Generally the Germans were harsh and ruthless to the people

19. The Ngoni massacres of 1897.

Describe the course of the 1905-1907 Maji-Maji rebellion

1. Maji-Maji refers to magic water
2. It was an African rebellion against the German rule in southern Tanzania
3. It involved several tribes e.g. Nyindo, Mboga, Ngoni, Zarama, Pogoro, Makumbi etc
4. it started in the area of Namatumbi hills in 1905 when the Matumbi drove out of the Akidas and the jumbes
5. spread to cotton producing areas around river Rufigi, Uruguru, Mahembe to Karombero valleys
6. the Ngindo, Mpuga, Pogoro and the Ngoni were brought together by the traditional religion i.e. Kalero cult
7. Kinjikitire Ngwale encouraged the unity of people by getting water from river rufigi and mixed it with sorghum
8. it was to protect them from bullets
9. German plantation, missions and administration bomas and Swahili ships were attacked
10. Used surprise attacks when invaded German headquarters of mahenge, kilose, ringa, songea
11. In August 1905, Africans attempted to capture German machine guns at mahenge
12. Germans got reinforcement from the Zulu, Sudanese and the Swahili
13. German reinforcement was under Von Wissman
14. Africans resorted to guerilla warfare after the Ngoni defeat
15. Africans were armed with water, spears and stones
16. However, the magic water didn't work and many were killed and leaders were executed
17. Germans used the earth scorched policy e.g. they destroyed the strength of the Africans by burning their houses, farmland etc
18. Africans were defeated by the Germans in 1907

What were the effects of his rebellion on the people of Tanganyika?

1. Many Africans lost their lives about 75000 people died
2. Depopulation in southern Tanganyika
3. Africans were defeated by the Germans
4. Crops were destroyed leading to famine
5. Destruction of property
6. Wide spread of misery and suffering
7. Displacement of people
8. There was economic decline in southern Tanganyika
9. Africans lost confidence in traditional religion and medicine (magic water)
10. They also lost confidence and respect from their traditional leaders
11. Many thus joined foreign religions that is Christianity and Islam
12. African collaborators were rewarded by the Germans
13. It inspired future nationalists like Julius Nyerere
14. Hatred between those who participated and those who didn't

15. Africans stooped violence and tried other means to regain their independence
16. The Germans changed their methods of administration
17. They stopped taking Africans for granted
18. Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops on their own
19. Corporal punishments were stopped
20. The harsh Akidas and jumbes were sacked

21. White settlers demands for forced labour were controlled
22. Education was introduced/ improved
23. White settlers who mistreated Africans could also be punished
24. Tanganyika was also divided into districts and rebellious areas were put under military leaders
25. Marked the establishment of German rule in Tanganyika

Why did the Nandi rise against the British in 1895?

1. The Nandi are a Nilotic people who occupy the highland escarpment west of the uasin Gishu plateau in Kenya
2. They resisted the British attempts to establish colonial rule
3. Disliked British interference and wanted to be independent
4. Never wanted the British to cross their land
5. Due to their experience in raiding expeditions over neighboring tribes, believed in their superiority military
6. Believed in their cultural superiority
7. British arrival with clam of superiority violated Nandi integrity hence wanted to chase away the British
8. Europeans were viewed as female devils because of the cloth and color thus to be expelled instantly
9. Nandi resisted the female devil to protect their country

10. The prophecy of the religious leader Orkoiyot Kimnyole prophesized the coming of the iron snake which turned out to be the railway
11. Resisted being thrown out their land through which the railway had to pass
12. British settlers desire to occupy the same land through a forced peace treaty of kipture
13. Because they were being forced into a reserve area out of their land
14. The British killing of the Nandi Orkoiyot in a shameful incident forced the Nandi to pick up arms I 1895
15. The British were interfering in ivory and slave trade
16. The killing of peter west in 1895 who was British envoy because their neighbors the Masai and Baluyia had collaborated
17. Inspired their rebellions like the Hehe and Abushiri of 1880s

Why were they able to resist the British for a long time?

1. Environmental advantage of a mountainous country with steep heavily wooded valley which was ideal for guerilla warfare
2. It was unsuitable for the maximum guns used by the British
3. The wet and cold climate caused respiratory infections among the British forces
4. The mobility of British troops was reduced by the large number of porters who had to carry food
5. Nandi had a highly disciplined and efficient army which had a lot of experience in fighting against the Masai and other neighbors
6. With this the Nandi put a strong resistance against the Sudanese soldiers who were employed by the British to fight them
7. Had good military tactics and involved ambushes and night fights
8. The Nandi didn't have strong points that could have been good targets for the superior British guns
9. Nandi fought in separate companies according to their clans and residence. This

The course of the Nandi wars of resistance

1. As the Masai power weakening at the end of the 19th century, Nandi power was growing
2. Having frightened most of his neighbors, the Nandi were unwilling to accept the British authority
3. They even never wanted them to cross their land
4. So in 1895, they killed a British trader West
5. A British force failed to defeat them

helped them because in case one company was destroyed, the struggle would continue for the other companies hence prolonged war

10. There was cooperation between the district I their war through the Okoyoit coordinated war effects
11. Made their own weapons like spears
12. Nandi acquired guns through trade from the Arabs
13. Nandi never suffered from famine and diseases unlike other societies
14. The British underestimated the strength of the Nandi forces
15. Nandi were determined to fight and defend their country
16. The Nandi pride also gave them determination to fight the British for so long
17. Being a worrier society, the Nandi had a lot of experience in fighting,
18. The British lacked geographical knowledge, they were at times miss guided
19. The cutting of telecommunication lines and raids hindered the transportation reinforcement of British troops

6. And for 11 years they resisted the British rule
7. They often raided railway depots and stole equipment's before disappearing to the hills
8. They were not subdued until 1905
9. The British commander colonel Meinertzhagen visited the Nandi leader (Okoiyot) Koitale Arap Samoi

10. It was believed that Meinertzhagen had done so in self-defense but the Nandi thought it was treachery and cold blooded murder

11. As Okoyoit came out to meet his visitors, he was shot together with some of his men

Why the Ngoni finally defeated?

1. The superiority of the European forces
2. Poor organization
3. The long period of drought, famine and diseases
4. Lacked support from their neighbors like the Luyias, Masai and Luo
5. The British had with time realized the need to organize stronger expeditions
6. War fatigue
7. British forces were reinforced by Swahili, Masai, Ganda, Indian etc
8. The murder of their leader, Okoyoit koitare greatly demoralized them

Effects of the Nandi resistance

1. The Nandi were defeated
2. Lost their independence
3. Many people were killed
4. Depopulation of the Nandi lands
5. Massive destruction of property
6. Outbreak of famine
7. Loss of land to the white settlers and the railway lines
8. The Nandi were pushed into reserves
9. Some were forced to migrate to towns and urban centers
10. Wide spread poverty and misery
11. The British were able to construct the railway line

12. Nandi resistance was broken

13. They were removed from an area away from the railway line and some of their land given to European settlers

9. British determination

10. The wide spread of violence also left the Nandi severely weakened

11. There was lack of constant supply of arms and ammunitions on the side of the Nandi

12. The Nandi also lacked proper military tactics

13. Poor economy of the Nandi could not sustain a prolonged war of resistance

14. The belief in superstition

12. The defeat of the Nandi taught their neighbors a lesson

13. They realized the superiority of the white man's gun in the battle field

14. Forts were built throughout the Nandi areas like in Kipture, Kaptume etc

15. Nandi superiority and arrogance in the region was crushed

16. Fulfilled the prophecy of their leader that a foreigner would rule them

17. The Nandi lost their leader Okoyoit koitare Arap Samoi who was murdered

18. Many people converted to Christianity

19. The Nandi accepted European rule after their defeat

20. The Nandi taught the British that Africans could resist\

21. With the defeat of the Nandi, more Europeans poured into Kenya

How did the following leaders react to the establishment of colonial rule in their area?

Semei Kakungulu

1. Semei Lwakilenzi Kakungulu was born in Kooki around 1870
2. Grew up at the kabaka's court in Buganda as a page
3. Demonstrated that he was a military genius/ a good soldier
4. After conflicting with Apollo Kaggwa he was rewarded with an area in Bugerere(Kyagwe) where he confined himself for some time
5. He took part in the religious wars
6. He helped the British against the Banyoro (1893-94)
7. Had wanted to bring the area along the Nile that is Lango, Teso etc under British rule
8. Encouraged by colonel Tarman, he was requested to create an empire in eastern Uganda supposedly for himself
9. In 1895, he led a delegation of Kumam and Iteso elders to Buganda seeking Kabaka's protection
10. In 1897 he collaborated with the British to quell to Sudanese munity
11. This made him be awarded with a medal
12. In 1901 established a fort at Buruli for his operations against the Kumam and Iteso, Bugisu, Bukedi
13. Used both diplomacy and military power/gun to weaken and disorganize the societies he came across
14. Succeeded due to the loyalty of his followers that is Baganda agents and collaborators
15. In 1899, he helped in the arrest of Kabalega and Mwanga at kangai in lango
16. The British later accused him of causing disorder in eastern Uganda and was later sent to Bukedi
17. From here he was taken to Busoga where he became the president of Busoga Lukiiko
18. In 1913 he was removed from office and returned to Bukedi as a saza chief
19. He rebelled against the British and introduced a new religion of Abamalaki
20. But he had already established the Kiganda model of administration
21. This helped in the development indirect rule and native administration that is saza, Gombolola, muluka etc
22. Helped to establish road lines with mivule trees eastern Uganda
23. These led to economic development in eastern Uganda e.g. cotton growing
24. Helped to attract Indians and Arabs to open trading activities in eastern Uganda

25. He was dismissed around 1928 and died in 1929

Why did Kakungulu collaborate with the British?

1. Kakungulu grew up as a page in the kabaka's court
2. He was from Kalangala (Kooki)
3. His failure to get a post in the Buganda government
4. Had been entangled with power tittle with Apollo Kagwa in kabaka's place
- 5.
6. Had played a key role in religious wars and became a general
7. The growing influence of the missionaries at the kabaka's court forced him to collaborate
8. From then(1892), he became an open collaborator of the British to gain fame
9. He nursed the idea of becoming a Kabaka by establishing his headquarters at Bugerere with the aid of the British troops especially Nubians
10. He expanded his kingdom/ empire into Lango, Teso, Busoga, Bukedi with British aid to accomplish his hidden motive
11. His first posting gave him the first taste of power and created an impetus in him to conquer and rule other areas
12. He was an opportunistic who expected material rewards from the British
13. Because of his lowly origins, he wanted to earn himself fame and recognition
14. His insatiable ambition for power and leadership
15. He believed that the best way of fighting Buganda's enemies was to ally with the British
16. The willingness of the British to tap the administrative potential in him
17. It was part of the indirect rule system to look for shrewd and brave Africans
18. Wanted to use his British connections to extend Buganda's influence to the neighboring areas
19. In 1929, he died a disappointed old man and was buried in Mbale

What were the results of his collaboration?

1. He helped the British in the extension of their rule to eastern Uganda
2. He convinced fellow Baganda to accept British rule
3. He built administrative posts in eastern Uganda e.g. in Mbale, Budaka etc
4. He built roads, e.g. Mbale – trinity, Bubulo-Nabumali, Iganga-budaka roads
5. He united the Basoga and assumed the presidency of the Basoga Lukiiko
6. He also trained many local rulers in the same area
7. He set up medical centers wherever like Budaka dispensary in Budaka
8. He planted many Mivule trees and mangoes in eastern Uganda

9. He introduced the Kiganda model of administration in eastern Uganda
10. He divided the areas into counties and appointed Baganda agents and advisers
11. He encouraged the growing cash crops, cotton and coffee

12. He was rewarded with land in Mbale for his support to the British
13. Encouraged the extension of the railway line to eastern Uganda
14. Helped the British in the capture of Mwanga and Kabalega in Lango in 1899

Laibon Lenana/Masai

1. Following the death of Laibo Mbatian in 1890 sendeyo and lenana fought for the vacant post of laibonship
2. Lenana settled his followers between Ngoni and naivasha
3. He managed to maintain his position as the Laibon despite the frequent raids from sendeyo on his territory and other problems
4. 1890 rinder pest epidemic killed many cattle, Lenana made arrangements to transfer some Masai women to kikuyu villages
5. 1894 Leanna went to the British administration at fort smith to press for help
6. This led to a good relationship between the Masai and the British
7. Obtained assistance from the local British officer, Francis Hill who employed the **Apollo Kaggwa**

Masai warriors against other tribes e.g. a combined force raided kikuyu and captured many cattle

8. Uganda railway across the Masai land was built without any hindrance
9. The Masai supported the campaigns against the Nandi
10. He increased his prestige and successfully asserted to Laibonship
11. He was given the title of paramount chief of the Masai
12. He signed the first Masai agreement in 1904 by which the Masai were put in two reserves that is once in the south of Ngoni hills and the other in laikipia plateau
13. March 1911 Lenana died but had laid the foundation for the movement of the Masai to enlarged southern reserve

1. Kaggwa's career typifies African cooperation with colonial rule
2. Born in 1869 into the grasshopper clan
3. Served in the courts of Muteesa I and Mwanga II
4. Converted to Protestantism
5. Led the campaign vs. Mwanga and Kabalega

6. 1898, played a role of suppressing and defeating the Sudanese mutineers
7. Capture of Mwanga and Kabalega in 1899
8. Was made senior regent in Chwa II reign (Katikiro Pilato)
9. Played key role in 1900 Buganda agreement

10. Continued to work closely with the colonial administration especially governor bell
11. Encouraged schools/ education etc and adopted new methods of agriculture and crops
12. Assisted in the evacuation of people from the shores because of sleeping sickness
13. Stood in the defense of the Ganda traditional institution as represented in the Lukiiko reforms (1914-16)
14. Increasingly fell with the colonial administration

Omukama Kasagama

1. He was Omukama (king) of Toro
2. He was resorted to the throne by the British
3. Lived under constant threats of Kabalega e.g. driven out of power in 1893
4. Following Kabalega's defeat in 1894, Toro gained part of Bunyoro's land through the help of the British
5. Kasagama was a strong ally of the British
6. As the Omukama, he didn't win the recognition of all the Batoro
7. There were persistent complaints about his state of affair
8. 1904, government prompted by Maddox a CMS missionary took action
9. Conquently, Kasagama was recognized as the Omukama of Toro
10. Had his powers increased
11. Including right to nominate his successor

Nuwa Mbaguta

1. He was born in 1867

15. Also faced opposition from the kabaka's and new generation of the local chiefs and Kabaka Chwa had come of age
16. The grating of the beer license in the Kibuga also climaxed the tension between Kaggwa and the commissioner of Buganda in 1925
17. Had out lived his usefulness to the British protectorate government and to his own people
18. Angry and frustrated Kaggwa's resigned in 1926
19. Died in 1927
12. Toro treated on the same footing with other kingdoms in Uganda
13. But her relation with the colonial government was not smooth
14. The majority of the Batoro accused the government of neglecting their area in development
15. They accused the government of sending some their territories to Congo in 1941
16. Signed the Toro agreement of 1900 with the British and that many of their chiefs had not received the mail land promised to them in 1900
17. While Kasagama collaborated with the British, there was mistrust and hostility between the colonial rulers and the Africans they ruled\
18. He died in 1929

2. As young boy, he lost all his parents and was left in the hands of the relatives
3. Later he ran away from his relatives to go and live at Omugabe Ntare IV, court
4. As he grew up, he was taken to work as a page at the king's court Mularagaira but he did not enjoy his stay there
5. Soon he ran back to Ntare's palace
6. He had courage to enter the Omugabe's bedroom
7. Mbaguta became a fearless wrestler, which earned him nickname kitinwathe feared one
8. Soon his courage and shrewdness earned him the admiration of the Omugabe
9. He became one of his favorite pages and was made to join his trusted army unit
10. When the British came, he became an ardent crusader of their propaganda
11. In 1894 he signed a treaty with the British on behalf of Ntare IV

Nabongo Mumia

1. He was born in Lukera in 1849
2. He came to power in 1882, succeeding his father Shiundu
3. But his early years faced a lot of attacks from the neighbors
4. He was peaceful and liberal leader who established contacts with coastal traders
5. When the British came, he accepted their rule in anticipation of military assistance
6. His soldiers were used to fight those who tried to resist British rule

12. He led the campaign to construct the road that sir Harry Johnston used to move from Ankole to Toro
13. In 1900, he was made the Enganzi-prime minister of Ankole by the British
14. In 1901, he signed another treaty with the British
15. Through this agreement, the British pledged to support Ankole against Bunyoro
16. Ankole was also allowed to maintain self-government and rewarded with traditional territories like Mpororo, Igara, Buziba and Buhweju
17. He encouraged education by setting up schools
18. He also built churches and encouraged the growing of cash crops
19. Because of his contribution to the British rule he was rewarded with an MBE(Member of the British Empire) honor
20. He retired in 1938 and passed away in 1944

7. His capital at Elureko was used as the administrative headquarters by the British
8. The British in turn gave him military assistance to carry out raids against his neighbors like the Luo, Bagisu and the Nandi
9. Also built forts in his area in order to protect it from its neighboring attacks
10. In 1919, he was made the paramount chief (Nabongo) of the Luyia of Wanga
11. Later he died in 1949

Yungu Ya Mawe

1. He was the prince of Unyanyembe family
2. He led the place in 1865 after the Arabs had beheaded chief Mwana Wa Sere
3. Broke away from his people in 1874 forming his unit of power at Kiwele
4. Between 1870 and 1880 Yungu Ya Mawe from his Centre organized the expeditions over most of the Kiambu country east and east of Tabora
5. He brought under his control the trade routes to the coast and other routes which joined Tabora to Ufipa and Lake Tanganyika
6. He formed a strong and centralized administration
7. He placed his own rulers (Vatwale) over the conquered chiefdoms and they were directly responsible to him
8. However he did not give these rulers any political or ritual powers
9. They collected ivory from conquered chiefs and sent it to him at kiwele
10. The most important of the Vatwale was Yungu Ya Mawe's nephew Nzwala Minoga Vanhu
11. He divided his dominion into 6-7 administrative units each under a mutwale
12. The units cut across borders of the 30 old chiefdoms, therefore strengthening his centralized administration
13. He had an army of mercenaries which were severely disciplined and given physical and psychological training
14. They were brave, professional soldier, ruthless and savage in battle
15. He was a great diplomat who established contacts with the Arabs and Europeans
16. 1884, he died and was replaced by his daughter Mgalula
17. He ruled until her empire was taken by the Germans

Chief Awich of Payira

1. Awich was a chief(Rwoth) of Payira in Acholi
2. He came to power around 1880s after the death of his father Rwoth Camo
3. Came to power when the British were busy extending their rule to northern Uganda
4. Awich's constant wars against the Paiboya annoyed major Radcliffe who tried to arrest him but he failed
5. The British suspected him of giving asylum to Kabalega fugitive soldiers
6. The British suspected him of giving assistance to Kabalega
7. He was asked by the British to expel Kabalega's soldiers but Awich refused
8. A British force under the command of Herman was set out to be captured by major Herman
9. In 1901, he was defeated, arrested in Kampala at Kololo

10. Realizing the difficulty of ruling Payira without Awich the British released him and reinstated him to his chieftainship in 1902
11. In 1903, Awich refused to sign a treaty with the British representative col. Mac Donald
12. Other chiefs around Payira accepted the British but awich persisted in isolation
13. Awich once more helped in the inter-clan wars on the side of the joka clan of purnanga against pangis and ogoora clan
14. The DC reprimanded him and fined him ivory, cattle and goat
15. He was accused of amassing guns from the Arab traders

16. He was arrested and taken to court in Nimule to face court charges
17. During court hearings Awich lost his temper with a white man Silliven an expert in court affairs
18. This earned another fine two cows, and imprisoned in Kampala in 1912
19. His chiefdom was divided into two, when he returned home in 1919, he was no longer a ruler and his chiefdom was no more
20. He was however instrumental in spreading Christianity and book learning in Acholi
21. He died in 1920s

Explain the causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion

1. This was an African revolt against colonial rule in Kenya
2. Mau-Mau means “Muzungu Arudi Ulaya Mwafrika Apate Uhuru” meaning Europeans go to Europe and African acquire their independence
3. It effectively started in 1952 and ended in 1960
4. African loss of land to the white settlers
5. Africans were put in reserves
6. Africans hated racial segregation in jobs residential areas, education institutions
7. Social degradation of Africans by the whites
8. Africans were poor yet the whites and Asians were rich because they monopolized trade
9. Introduction of forced labour for low wages in towns European farms and public works

10. Africans were restricted from growing cash crops on pretext that this would lower the quality of products
11. Reluctance of the British effect constitutional reforms in Kenya
12. Some extremists in KAU, which wanted peaceful means achieving independence
13. In 1946, KAU extremists and ex-soldiers formed Kenya land reform army (Mau-Mau) movement
14. W.W.II veterans returned with new ideas and grievances for independence
15. Belief in traditional religion
16. Africans hated restrictions of movement y use of kipande system which was so burdensome
17. Africans disliked continued domination of government by the whites

18. Lack of direct African representation in the LEGCO
19. Resented imposition of high taxes
20. Grievances like lack of jobs for the educated, education and general unemployment
21. Opposition to Christianity
22. Africans hated a ban for women circumcision
23. Fear of Kenya becoming another south Africa/Rhodesia

24. Africans hated massive arrest, detention and ruthlessness of the British
25. Reduction in the number of cattle annoyed the Africans
26. The whites did not accept African chiefs
27. The role of educated elites
28. The need to regain the lost independence
29. The role of African elites

How was this rebellion organized?

1. Started as an underground movement and aimed driving away the Europeans out of Kenya
2. The supporters took oaths that bound them to obedience, secrecy and support to the movement
3. As fighting intensified, the oaths grew more and more horrible and terrifying
4. Death penalty was inflicted on those who were thought of betraying the movement
5. It was a tribal movement and never spread to beyond kikuyu land
6. The movement had its headquarters in Nairobi where orders and supplies were issued to the fighting wings
7. The mass of people provided food shelter and information to the armies in the forest
8. The movement comprised of ex-soldiers who fought in the World war II, squatters from European farms and willing youth
9. The movement was master minded by the youth who fought in about 40 different groups

10. Young kikuyu youths tricked to the forest of abarderes and the slopes of Mt. Kenya and the number swelled in steady stream under increasing pressure
11. The fighters used guns also local weapons like spears, arrows, panga's
12. They took to surprise night attacks, guerilla warfare and treated into the forests that remained as their bases
13. In their hide outs, formed gangs, launched their attacks where they could strike terror or steal arms and ammunitions
14. The movement was characterized by cattle thefts, crop destruction, arson and murder of kikuyu and a number of settlers on isolated farms
15. Many chief who opposed the movement were hatched to death e.g. Nyeri, Waruheri of Kiambu
16. Many European victims were chosen from those who had done the greatest service to the tribe. It was aimed at destroying former loyalties

17. Many Mau Mau supporters sang blasphemous hymns to well-known tunes in which the name Jomo Kenyatta was substituted for Jesus Christ

18. Great emphasis was placed upon a show of reverence for the common ancestors of the tribes kikuyu, Mumbi and their god Ngai

Effects of the rebellion

1. Both Africans and Europeans lost their lives
2. About 1300 Africans and 58 Europeans died
3. In 1953, the colonial government declared a state of emergency in Kenya
4. Many kikuyu, Akamba, Embu, Meru were forced into reserves and detention camps
5. Political leaders e.g. Kenyatta were imprisoned
6. Military leaders arrested were Kimatthi, Itete
7. Many supporters were arrested e.g. 2600 kikuyus were arrested in April 1954
8. Famine struck
9. Clans and families disintegrated due to being loyal and disloyal
10. Prisoners suffered harsh treatment and bad living conditions
11. It cost 50000 pounds to Kenya and Britain
12. Many Europeans started opposing colonialism and criticized Britain and white settlers

Why did African resistance against colonial rule fail?

1. Almost all African rebellions were successful
2. The Nandi, Hehe, Abushiri, Maji-Maji, Mau-Mau etc all failed

19. The tune hymns were even taught in schools

20. Attempts to enlist the supporters from other tribes was done but did not take off

13. Settlers were forced to give up their idea of Kenya as a white man's country

14. Kenya's progress to independence was accelerated

15. The British government came to good terms immediately and peacefully with Africans and white settlers

16. Kenyatta and other Mau Mau leaders were released to participate in government

17. Africans' interest gained supremacy over Asian and white settler's interests it led to the exodus of many white settlers to south Africa

18. Property was destroyed

19. Decline in Kenya's economy

20. A lot of insecurity in the central region

21. Political parties e.g. KAU were allowed

22. Nationalism was strengthened

23. In 1956, 5 Africans were allowed to sit in the LEGCO

24. Their number was increased to 14 in 1958

3. Europeans were militarily superior compared to Africans

4. Disunity among African societies

5. The teachings of Christian missionaries weakened African societies
6. Collaborators also weakened those resisting
7. Diseases hit many African societies
8. Poor military organization
9. Poor military tactics
10. European countries were also determined to colonize East Africa
11. The colonizing powers used different methods to acquire their colonies
12. Many African chiefs were ignorant of the intentions of the Europeans
13. The spirits of nationalism was lacking in many African societies at the time
14. Tribal wars and conflicts
15. The weak economies of many African societies
16. Too much belief in superstition and traditional religion
17. The death of inspirational leaders also undermined African rebellions
18. The Europeans also employed the divide and rule policy

TOPIC 11

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA

THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT

Why was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?

1. Agreement signed between the British special commissioner, Sir Harry H. Johnston and the three regents of Daudi Chwa II, i.e. Apollo Kagwa, S. Mugwanya and Z. Kisingiri
2. It was signed on 10th March 1900 at Mengo
3. It was part of the British colonial effort to strengthen administration in Uganda for effective occupation
4. To define the position of Buganda within a wider Uganda.
5. To confirm that Buganda had submitted to British rule
6. This was following the verbal declaration of a protectorate over Uganda in 1894
7. Making Buganda the spring board [starting point] for the extension of colonial rule to the rest of Uganda After this similar agreements were signed with others
8. Aimed at ending the existing political problems in Uganda /Buganda
9. And conflicts between Buganda and Uganda
10. Regulate and define the relationship between Buganda and the British colonial gov't
11. End the political confusion during the reign of Kabaka Mwanga
12. End Kabalega's rebellion
13. End the religious wars in Buganda
14. End threats of the Sudanese mutineers in the north
15. Lay a platform for Buganda's Uganda's political economic and social development
16. It was to make Buganda safe for missionary activities
17. Making Buganda self-reliant through introducing economic reforms like growing

of cash crops payment of taxes and use of money

18. The British colonial gov't was anxious to reduce the administrative costs in Uganda
19. To serve as instruments of colonial exploitation / prepare the ground for effective / fuller exploitation of Ugandan resources

What were the terms of the agreement?

1. The terms were on land, finance, boundaries and system of governance
2. All men of 18 years and above were to pay a hut tax of 3 rupees
3. These taxes were to be collected by the local chiefs
4. No more taxes would be introduced without the approval of the Lukiiko and the consent of the Kabaka
5. Revenue from the taxes was to be for the protectorate gov't and not the Kabaka
6. The collection of tribute from neighboring states was stopped forthwith
7. All chiefs including the Kabaka were to be salaried
8. The Kabaka was to get £1500 and Saza chiefs £20 each year
9. All natural resources had to be in the hands of the protectorate gov't
10. The agreement divided land into two; Mailo land [free hold] and Crown land
11. Mailo land was given to the Kabaka, members of his family, his ministers and chiefs
12. The Kabaka was to get 350 square miles, the princess 22 square miles the Queen mother 10

20. Answer to Bishop Tucker's cries to formalize the privileges of the Protestants over Catholics and Muslims

21. Buganda seemed to offer an ideal atmosphere for development
22. Introduce political reforms for the efficient administration of the protectorate
23. Intended to reward the Baganda for their support

square miles and the Saza chiefs 8 square miles each

13. Peasants settling on this land had to pay rent [busuulu] to the landlord
14. Crown land was given to the protectorate government for public projects
15. It included uncultivated lands forests, lakes, swamps and rocky areas
16. People who settled on this land did not pay Busuulu or rent
17. The institution of Kabaka ship was retained and reformed
18. The Kabaka was to be the supreme ruler of Buganda
19. He was given an additional title of His highness
20. Daudi Chwa 11 was formally recognized as the Kabaka of Buganda
21. Kabakaship was limited to Muteesa's lineage
22. The Lukiiko was to have parliamentary powers
23. It was also to remain the highest court of appeal
24. Membership to the Lukiiko was fixed at 89
25. 60 were to be notables 20 Saza chiefs 3, ministers] and 6 Kabaka's nominees

26. African courts were not to give death penalties

27. Buganda's boundaries were to be redefined

28. The two counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi were to be added to Buganda

29. The protectorate government had the right to abrogate the agreement

30. The Kabaka was not to form an army without the consent of the protectorate government

What were the effects of the agreement on the people of Uganda up to independence?

1. Buganda lost her independence as it became a province within the protectorate

2. The Kabaka's powers were greatly trimmed /reduced/undermined

3. His political powers were reduced to constitutional monarch

4. He lost power over land distribution

5. He lost control over his chiefs who became public servants paid by government

6. He was also reduced to an employee of the British, earning a monthly salary

7. He also lost his judicial powers

8. He was no longer the final court of appeal – he could no longer pass the death sentence

9. He also lost control over revenue

10. He could no longer rule arbitrarily but assisted by 3 ministers

11. It created a new class of rulers in Buganda like the Katikro Muwanika and

Mulamuzi

12. Traditional chiefs and clan heads lost their powers traditional functions and privileges

13. It empowered the chiefs who collaborated with the British

14. It laid the foundation for the signing of similar agreements with other areas

15. It encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton, coffee, and tea

16. The agreement put Buganda in a special / favored position in the protectorate

17. She in essence became a state within a state

18. Laying the foundation for Buganda's secessionist tendencies / in ward nationalism

19. The elevation also made her hated by people from other regions or provinces

20. Some Baganda collaborated in extending colonial rule to other areas

21. Traditional chiefs and clan lost their powers traditional functions and privileges

22. For examples James Miti, Apollo Kagwa and Semei Kakungulu

23. It created a problem of land aristocracy in Buganda

24. The giving of land to the Kabaka's chiefs created a new class of land lords

25. It also led to emergency of the Bataka federation against unfair land allocation

26. The agreement ended the religious wars that had destabilized Buganda

27. Led to development of agriculture especially cash crops

28. They were all allocated on religious basis 10 protestants, 8 Catholics and 2 Muslims

29. Poll tax and hut tax was introduced

30. It re defined the boundaries of Buganda to 20 counties including the two from Bunyoro

31. One parliament was complicated because of the conflicts between the

Lukiiko and LEGCO

32. From this time the government started favoring the Protestants over the Catholics and Muslims

33. Strengthened the powers of Kabaka e.g no more taxes would be introduced without his consent

34. Laid foundation for the abolition of kingdoms

35. Buganda had lost a large trunk of her land [crown land] to the British

36. It also encouraged the development of roads schools, and hospitals

37. It began the exploitation of Uganda's resources like minerals and forests

THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER

What led to the difference between the Europeans and Asians in Kenya between 1907 and 1923?

What were the causes of conflict between the Asians and European settlers in Kenya between 1907 and 1923?

What were the causes of conflicts between the White settlers and Asians in Kenya?

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

Explain the factors which led to the issuing of the 1923 Devonshire white paper

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

1. The difference rose as a result of European and Asian influx into Kenya

2. Land and political rights were the main issues in the dispute

3. Settler interests were being championed by Delamare and Gol Grogan

4. While A.M Jeevanjee Championed and the Asians interests

5. Europeans had been given seats on the LEGCO in 1907

6. In 1920 their number was increased to 11 but the Asians were not considered

7. In 1918 the Europeans were given seats on the executive council no other races were considered

8. Settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a self-governing dominion

9. Under white domination

10. Europeans had been given fertile land in the Kenyan high lands yet Asians were not

11. And other forms of segregation

12. Settlers opposed Asians demands to participate in political other affairs in Kenya

13. Asian demands for equal treatment were opposed by the Europeans

14. Europeans advocated for separate development

15. They had set up a convention / association which became the platform for their views

16. Discourage Africans from growing cash crops
17. Since this was likely to lower the quality of the Kenyan produce
18. Racial segregation in schools and hospitals was prominent
19. And also draw off their labour supplies
20. The Asians were allowed to live in towns only
21. Asians wanted same voting rights as Europeans
22. Asians wanted monopoly of commerce and trade in Kenya
23. Rise of key Asians vocalists e.g Maklhan Singh who advocated for equality

24. African demanded the withdrawal of the Kipande
25. They also wanted a reduction in taxes
26. Wanted their land back
27. To regain their independence
28. They also wanted good working conditions
29. Representation in governance
30. Similar education opportunities
31. Be allowed to grow cash crops
32. Asians expressed their grievances through the East African Indian National Congress
33. Asians immigration was restricted
34. And also draw off their labour supplies

How did the Duke of Devonshire settle these differences?

1. The differences led to the summoning of a conference in London in March 1923
2. By the colonial secretary who was also the Duke of Devonshire
3. Settlers were led by Delamere and Asians by A.M Jeevanjee
4. Under the chairmanship of the Duke ,a white paper was passed
5. It became the Devonshire White Paper declaration
6. The highlands were reserved for European settlers
7. Voting was to be done on communal rather than common role
8. They [Asians] were to be represented on municipal councils
9. Restrictions on Asians immigration was stopped
10. No further advance towards settler domination

11. Europeans would never have controlling influence in the government
12. Kenya was primarily an African country
13. African interests were to be paramount
14. The preservation of African interests were to be under taken by colonial office
15. A missionary was to appointed to articulate the interests of the Africans
16. It led to the development of Kenya into a multiracial society
17. All racial groups were to gradually work towards self-government
18. It rules out any constitutional changes in favour of the settlers
19. Recognized the contribution made by the European community in the development of Kenya
20. Racial segregation in residential areas was also stopped.

THE KABAKA CRISIS

What led to the Kabaka Crisis in 1953?

What were the causes of the Kabaka Crisis of 1953-1955?

1. Back ground lay in the 1900 Buganda agreement
2. And the delicate relationship between Buganda and the rest of the Uganda
3. 1952 AC Wallis appointed to look into the problems of local government throughout Uganda
4. Suggested reforms including setting up of a local govt councils
5. But maintained that the protectorate govt must maintain over all control
6. And resist attempts to fragment Uganda into a federation of states
7. Didn't include Buganda in his survey
8. He thought Buganda needed special status / arrangements
9. Early in 1953 Governor Andrew Cohen had discussions with the Muteesa II and his advisers
10. Consequently the responsibilities of primary and junior secondary schools was passed over to Buganda
11. As well as hospitals and veterinary services
12. The Kabaka was to appoint 3 ministers to carry out the work
13. The Lukiiko was to have 6 elected members
14. Which would bring about an elected majority
15. This disturbed the Lukiiko members
16. For they saw this as weakening their power
17. Moreover they were alarmed to see developments in the LEGCO
18. It was evolving into a assembly where Africans from all over Uganda had equal representation
19. Its objectives of uniting all Ugandans were unwelcomed to the Lukiiko
20. Which was its self-divided on the course of action
21. But the last straw was provided in the speech of the colonial secretary Oliver Lyttleton in London
22. Which itself divided on the course of action
23. Referring to an East African federation
24. A view that was irreconcilable to Buganda's interests
25. As well as most of Ugandans
26. Buganda hence forth demanded clarification on federation
27. Kabaka refused to nominate members to the LEGCO
28. Or even guarantee cooperation with the protectorate govt
29. Supported the Lukiiko's demands for the transfer of Buganda's administration from the colonial to the British foreign office
30. Meetings between Cohen and Muteesa failed to resolve the conflict
31. He was subsequently deported
32. Crisis ended with the return of Kabaka Muteesa [1955]

What were the results of the crisis?

Describe the steps taken to end the crisis.

1. Following the declaration of states of immanency a Buganda delegation was sent to plead for Muteesa's return
2. Delegation included Elided Mulila, Thomas Makumbi and Apollo Kilonde
3. Early 1954, Australian born professor Keith Wancock was sent to into issues
4. This led to Namirembe conference of 26 June to 15 September 1954
5. 49 articles of the agreed recommendations of the Namilembe conference were signed
6. As an amendment to remain part of Uganda
 7. Buganda was part of Uganda
 8. The Baganda were to elect members to the LEGCO
 9. Most members of the Lukiiko to be elected
 10. Minister to be appointed by the Lukiiko
 11. The Kabaka was to be a constitutional monarch
 12. No further constitutional changes for 7 years
 13. The Kabaka to return if the Lukiiko and that people so wished
 14. No reference to the East Africa federation without wishes of the 3 colonies
 15. 17 October 1955, Muteesa II returns amidst the jubilation of his people
 16. 18 October 1955 a new agreement was signed at Mengo.

**TOPIC 12
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA**

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

Why was the Uganda railway constructed?

1. Was started in 1896 from Mombasa
2. To enable the British Government to establish firm control over their sphere of influence
3. To provide transport for arms and military personnel
4. To ease administration in Uganda
5. The need to gain access to Uganda for the control of the Nile
6. To eliminate slave trade
7. To make it possible to develop the interior for agriculture and other economic activities
8. To provide an alternative for other forms of trade
9. To make transport quicker, easier and cheaper
10. To forestall other powers i.e. Egyptians and Khartoumers
11. To confirm with the aims of the Berlin conference
12. To facilitate missionary activities
13. To promote exploitation of resources i.e. minerals
14. To link East Africa to the outside world
15. To make the economy of Uganda self-sustainable

To which part of Uganda and for what reasons was the railway line extended between 1912 – 1965?

1. The railway system was an extension of the Uganda railway from Kenya
2. 1912 extended port bell from Kampala
3. To connect Kampala to the steamer service on Lake Victoria
4. Jinja to Namasagali line was built in 1912
5. To encourage cotton growing in Busoga
6. The railway system in Kenya was extended to Uganda [1928] Nakuru to Tororo
7. To reduce congestion at the port on steamer service
8. In 1931 the railway reached Kampala across the Nile
9. In 1929 it was extended to Soroti from Tororo via Mbale
10. To encourage cotton growing and transport cattle products
11. In 1956 Kampala was connected to Kasese
12. To transport copper to Jinja for smelting
13. In 1965 Soroti was connected to Pakwach
14. To transport cotton and tobacco.

What problems did the railway constructors face?

1. The construction began in Kenya in 1896
2. A preliminary survey was done in 1892 by Captain J.R.L. MacDonald of the IBECO
3. However work did not take off till 30th May 1896 due to
4. Lack of capital for the project
5. Initially it was estimated at 2 million pounds
6. But it eventually cost up to 8 million pounds
7. There were wrangles with the British
8. Parliament could not see the economic value of the railway
9. The construction took not less than 6 years
10. 32000 Indians coolies and 500 clerical staff were employed during the construction
11. Africans laborers such as the Akamba were reluctant to work on line
12. Those few Africans who volunteered to work did not go beyond their homeland
13. The coolies suffered from jiggers
14. While the Europeans were victims of Malaria sleeping sickness etc
15. The Nyika country especially taru plateau desert was dry and waterless
16. Other areas were subjected to adverse climate which caused floods
17. There were wild animals especially man eaters at Tsavo
18. Until they were shot by Peterson
19. There was also outbreak of small pox epidemic
20. Acts of indiscipline, disorder and wastefulness among the workers
21. Drought and famine necessitated the importation of food e.g. rice

22. The Eastern arm of the rift valley present engineering problems due to escarpments.
23. Beyond the Mau-Mau summit there was hostile nandi, Maasai, Nyika etc
24. These tribes saw the iron snake as representing European imperialism
25. As well as alienation of their land
26. They stole the equipment and disappeared into hills

27. Hostility from the Germans
28. Language barriers
29. Communication problems
30. There was also lack of storage / port facilities at Mombasa and in the interior
31. It was only after 1900 agreement with the Nandi that the building proceeded peacefully
32. Finally the line reached Kisumu in December 1901.

How did this railway affect the people of Uganda and Kenya?

1. Transport and communication from the interior to the coast was made easier and quicker
2. East Africa was linked to the outside world
3. Uganda and Kenya were opened up for exploitation of natural resources
4. It estimated economic growth since the crops grown could easily be transported for exports
5. It promoted cash crop production
6. Egg cotton in Uganda and Pyrethrum in Kenya
7. It led to urbanization along the railway line [e.g. Kisumu, Jinja, etc with its associated social problems such as prostitution
8. Others came as drivers, clerical officers, traffic and station managers
9. It led to influx of Asians. A fifth of the coolies remain behind to do business
10. The presence of many Asians wanted equality with whites in terms of education, employment and representation in the LEGCO
11. The railway created employment opportunities for many people e.g. drivers etc
12. It transported rice to the Akamba people who were hard-hit by 1898 of famine
13. Kilindi harbor also developed as a loading and off-loading Centre
14. Increased British administration because administration were easily transported
15. It led to loss of independence of Uganda and Kenya
16. African lost land to European settlers especially Kenta highland
17. Slave trade and human potorage were ended
18. In 1902 part of Uganda was transformed to Kenya to give whites suitable land for farming
19. Taxation was introduced to recover the cost of building the railway
20. Transport cost was reduced. Transport a tone of cotton from Kisumu to Mombasa cost only 600 shillings
21. It led to racism in Kenya
22. It promoted international and local trade, local markets were created

23. Small scale industries sprang up e.g ginnery and copper smelting ,this reduced the bulkiness of raw materials
24. Led to the transfer of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi which was more central
25. It transformed Uganda and Kenya economies from reliance on Britain instead

Why did settlers come to Kenya in late 19th century?

1. The white settlers who came to Kenya were from Britain ,South Africa, Canada Newzeland
2. Before 1900 settlers were arriving in Kenya on their own initiative/ adventure
3. At the eve of the 20th century Charles Ellito gave them official encouragement
4. The British foreign office drew up schemes for quickly setting its excess European population
5. Suitable climate of the Kenyan highlands
6. Wanted to develop the land through which the railway passed
7. In order to make it pay for its costs of construction
8. Examples include Ganda, Soga, Nkole, Rwanda, Rundi, Toro, Nyoro, Kiga etc
9. Other Bantu in this group moved to western Kenya and gave birth to the Gisu and Luyia
- 10.The Chwezi later took control of their area and ruled them and other related people
- 11.The second major wave between South of lake Victoria and North of Lake Tanganyika
- 12.They settled on the Central Tanganyika Plateau

cash crops such as coffee, cotton, tea etc raise money for the countries

26. It increased standard of living of the East African people
27. It led to development of feeder roads
28. Slave trade and human potorage ended.
- 13.They include the Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Gogo, Bena, Zinza and Ha etc
- 14.Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300 AD
- 15.They were initially farmers but with time some changed to a semi pastoral life
- 16.Some crossed the Tanzania plateau and reached Taita hills around 1300 AD
- 17.The Chagga , Pare, and Taita decided to settle around these hills permanently
- 18.The Pokomo, Giryama, Segueyu, and Nyika moved northwards along the coast to Shungwaya
- 19.At Shungwaya there was another dispersal due to pressure from the Galla
- 20.The Nyika group moved south wards along the coast
- 21.These came to be known as the coastal and Highland Bantu
- 22.The Kamba ,Chuka, Kikuyu and Embu moved to the Kenyan Highlands
- 23.And they became known as the Highland Bantu
- 24.Their migration was however curtailed by the Masai and the Kamba
- 25.The coastal and highland Bantu are also referred to as the Eastern Bantu
- 26.The southern Tanzania Bantu are fourth group

27.They used the route between L.Malawi and L.Tanganyika and settled in Southern Tanzania

28.Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000-1300 AD

29.They include people like the Hehe, Sangu, Bena Ngindo, Makonde Yao, Meru, Zarano

30.They are believed to have come from Central Africa

31.They had at first settled at the coast where they had mixed with the Khoisans

32.Lastly in the 1840s the Ngoni entered East Africa from South Africa

What were the effects of the Bantu migrations in East Africa?

1. Led to increase in population

2. Introduced iron working and tools

3. Introduction of new food crops e.g. bananas beans, yams etc

4. The local people adopted a settled life

5. Introduced new farming methods e.g. shift cultivation mulching irrigation zero grazing

6. Bantu new languages were introduced e.g. Ganda Soga Toro

7. They absorbed most of the non Bantu they met making them lose their identity

8. They displace those who refused to be absorbed

9. Led to intermarriages with the local people

10.Led to the birth of new tribes e.g. Ganda Luyia Soga Nkole etc

11.They introduced a centralized system of administration

12.Led to destruction of property / villages

13.Increased insecurity in the area resulting into loss of lives

14.Introduced new fighting tactics e.g. cow horn formation by the Ngoni

15.New fighting weapons were introduced e.g. short stabbing ,cow shields by the Ngoni

16.Led to development of trade e.g. barter trade and slave trade

17.They increased slave trade e.g. the Ngoni.

Describe the Origins of the Ngoni

Who were the Ngoni?

1. The Ngoni are Nguni Bantu speaking people

2. They originally lived in South –Eastern Africa in Natal

3. Their migration was sparked off by the expansionist wars of Zulu

4. Under Shaka Zulu in 1820s

5. This was the Mfecane era

6. They form the last batch of the Bantu migrants into East Africa

7. They spoke a language called Nguni

8. They are close relatives of the Ndwandwe

9. They were farmers and practiced a bit of pastoralism

Describe the developments in the following sectors in Kenya between 1900 and

1945

Agriculture.

1. Cash crop developments is linked much to the white settlers who occupied the Kenya highland
2. The first crops to be grown were maize and potatoes from cash and food
3. Lord Delamere experimented which farming in the Uasin Gishu Plateau
4. Where he produced his first wheat crop successfully in 1907
5. In 1904 tea was introduced in Limuru
6. Sisal was planted near Thika in 1904
7. And by 1920 it had become the second most important plantation crop
8. Rubber was grown on plantations near the coast
9. Tomatoes and cape goose berries were also grown
10. Africans grew crops which they were familiar with e.g. Simsim, groundnuts
11. In 1904 the police of reserves was begun
12. Where Africans had to supply labor and not to grow cash crops
13. In 1906 the attempt was made to produce in Nyanza basin but was not successful
14. In 1908 coffee planters association was formed
15. Where coffee trees were got from missionaries
16. Lord Delamere took coffee growing near Thika Plateau
17. By 1920 large tea estates were established around Nakuru

18. In 1925 two companies from India were set up on large plantations at Kericho

19. Between 1920 to 1921 the government encouraged maize growing

20. In 1935 pyrethrum was grown in Kenya highlands

21. Vegetables were also grown e.g. cabbages carrots

22. Fruits were also grown in the main hills
Communications.

1. Communication included railway lines, roads, telegraphic lines, water ways etc

2. Kenya-Uganda railway began in 1896 in Mombasa and extended to various parts of Kenya

3. In 1921 the railway extended from Nakuru to Eldoret and Kitale then to Uganda

4. Railways extended to Nyeri, Nanyuki, Thompson Falls, Magadi etc

5. Feeder roads were constructed to supply or feed the railway stations with goods to be transported

6. Harbor at Mombasa developed due to easy communication by road and railway

7. Lake steamer services on Lake Victoria established which boosted trade

8. Major ports i.e. Kisumu, Jinja, Port Bell, Bukoba, Mwanza and Musomi were established

9. Many communication lines linked Kenya highlands which had white settlers

10. By 1930 Kenya internal and international communication services had been established.

TOPIC 13

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

Describe the developments of education in Uganda during colonial period.

1. In this period the colonial government did little to promote education
2. Schools were opened and run by missionaries
3. Evangelism was their main purpose
4. However their efforts were concentrated in Buganda
5. Whenever they would build a church they would also put up a grammar school
6. Their literacy was limited to reading religious books
7. However by this time very few missionaries introduced formal school education
8. It was however ran alongside traditional education which they found
9. In their schools converts were taught the 3rs reading, writing, arithmetic
10. The aim of this type of education could be Clerks, Interpreters and catechists
11. The first school was built in 1902 and named Namityango College
12. It was mainly children of chiefs and influential families who joined this school
13. The same year a CMS founded school was opened –Mengo High School
14. By 1903, 7800 girls were attending school
15. The girls syllabus stressed submissiveness, hand work and good behavior
16. In 1905 a boarding girls school was opened named Gayaza High School
17. In 1906 Kings College was opened
18. In 1908 St Mary's College Kisubi was opened
19. More schools were opened up in Masaka, Kamuli, Iganga, Hoima Mbarara
20. Such schools included Ntare school, Mary Hill school Kiira College Butiki
21. In the schools more emphasis was put on religious knowledge English, geography, and arithmetic
22. Most of these schools were run along denominational lines
23. They were headed by reverends nuns, and priests
24. TTCs were later set up but first at Mukono by the Anglican Church
25. It was because of weaknesses found in missionary education
26. They had also neglected animal and agriculture
27. They neglected technical and Industrial education
28. Their village schools were also overcrowded and poorly staffed
29. The colonial government thus set up an expenditure on education rose to 88,000 pounds in 1933

30. From pounds 800 in 1920 gov't expenditure on education rose to 88,000 pounds in 1933

31. In 1924 the government appointed Eric Hussey as the Director of Education

Why the government became interested in controlling education after 1920.

1. Before 1920 education was in the hands of the missionaries
2. 1924 the government instituted the Phelps – Stokes commission to reexamine the state of education in all the East African countries
3. After research ,the commission found a lot of weakness in missionary education
4. Their education was more theoretical than practical
5. They had also neglected technical and industrial education on their curriculum
6. Missionaries had also neglected animal husbandry and agriculture in their schools
7. The village mission schools were also too many and poorly staffed
8. Hygiene was also poor in these schools
9. There was need for the inspection of mission schools
10. The missionaries had also found it expensive to shoulder education alone
11. This was because government expenditure on education was also negligible

12. The government had no direct involvement in education, hence there was need to establish a department of education to guide the schools

13. There was need for the government to control the syllabus [what is taught]

14. Basing on the above weakness the government decided to get involved in education

15. The government realized the role of education in economic development so they started regarding it as an investment in human resource

16. It started financing education from 800 pounds in 1929, gov't expenditure on education rose to 88,000 pounds in 1933

17. In 1925 the gov't appointed Eric Hussey as the first Director of Education

18. This was the first positive step taken by the government to take direct interest in education

TOPIC 14

WORLD WAR 1

Why was East African involved in World War 1?

1. It broke out on 28th July 1914
2. It was between Serbia ,Russia, Britain, France and their allies against Austria-Hungary German and their allies

3. It was purely a European war but German and Britain had colonies in East Africa

4. The Germans were in Tanganyika

5. While Uganda and Kenya under the British

6. In Somalia and Eritrea there was Italy
7. Yet German and Britain were the major war lords in Europe
8. East Africa become involved because of extended conflicts and suspicions in their colonies
9. Since K.A.R was a colonial force it had to fight in defense of its masters interests
10. The British government wanted to disorganize the German colonies before they could attack the British areas of interests

11. The Germans deliberately provoked British colonies with the objectives of diverting British resources
12. East Africa was strategically located and so would help the British to protect her colonial interests because of the war in North Africa and the Middle
13. Both German and Britain recruited the Africans into their army for the war

How did this war affect the peoples of East Africa?

1. German was defeated and had to surrender her colonies to newly formed League of Nations
2. British took over the control of G.E.A. in 1920 and renamed it Tanganyika
3. The number of European settlers especially of British origin increased in Kenya highlands
4. There was an influx of soldiers / white settlers leading to more loss of better African land
5. The local administration in Tanganyika was restricted especially under Donald Cameron
6. Indirect rule was introduced in Tanganyika
7. There was growth of political power among European settlers in East Africa [Kenya]
8. They agitated for representation in government
9. There was serious outbreak of influenza [1918-19] which killed many people

10. Misery and suffering of many Europeans, Asians, and African communities / families
11. Many people were killed, wounded and disabled in the fighting
12. Internal and external trade disrupted
13. People living standards were negatively affected i.e. they become poor
14. The war led to increased African nationalism
15. Led to economic depression of the 1930s which also affected the people of East Africa
16. African attitude towards the whites changed
17. The Germans who mistreated Africans were punished
18. Africans learnt new methods of fighting
19. There was destruction of properties and buildings, roads etc
20. There was famine and starvation because of general decline in Agriculture
21. There was increased rate of exploitation because the British wanted to compensate

22. New economic power was rested in hands of the Africans

23. There was an evolution of new ideas and critical thinking

24. Africans resented their chiefs who served the colonial master

25. There was wide spread of small pox, plague meningitis ,syphilis etc

26. After the defeat of German Rwanda, Burundi were given or transferred to Belgium as mandates to be added to Belgian Congo they were transferred from E. Africa to Central Africa.

TOPIC 15

WORLD WAR 2

Why were the East African countries involved in World War 2

1. World War 2 was fought between 1939 and 1945

2. This took place in Europe

3. German ,Italy and their allies Vs. Britain ,France and their allies

4. East Africa was under the rule of one of the warlords

5. When the war broke out it was impossible for East Africa to remain neutral

6. Moreover these Germans in E. Africa had conflicting opinions some supported Hitler while others did not

7. There were the British in Uganda ,Kenya, and Tanzania and yet backs at home they both opponent warlords

8. In neighboring Somalia, and Eritrea in Italy

9. The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspicion and tension

10. Several battalions of the kings Africa Rifles[KAR] were stationed on the

Somalia boarder

11. Troops moved into Kenya joined by contingents from Nigeria, Gold coast etc

12. East Africa also contributed large sums of money to the British war coast

13. In 1940 for instance Italy joined the war as German ally

14. Later when Japan the war on Germans side and attacked Britain the KAR was expanded to 30 battalions

15. Thousands of East African soldiers went to India and Burma

16. Others went to Madagascar.

What were the effects of the war on the people of East Africa?

1. There were political ,economic and social consequences of the war on East Africa

2. The war hastened the growth of political movements [Nationalism] in East Africa

3. People's attitudes towards chiefs and Africans administrators changed
4. People began to resent them
5. Most British officials were away for military services and this widened the gap between Africans and Europeans
6. Exports declines and lack of skilled man power affected production
7. Uganda's cotton and coffee growers had to be helped by gov't when the prices fell too low
8. Otherwise the war increased the demand for sisal and cotton
9. Japan captured Malaysia with its huge rubber plantations and therefore Tanganyika had to increased rubber plantation production

10. The Africans in Kenya were for the first time encouraged to produce cash crops
11. Veterans brought and spread venereal diseases and other STDs
12. Lack of employment for the veterans forced them to join the militant wing of the Mau Mau e.g. General China
13. The British Gov't directed technical schools and institutions to introduce and produce war equipment
14. After the world war 2 Tanganyika became a trusteeship of the British under a UNO provision towards self gov't
15. Many European communities began to change attitudes towards Africans for the better.

How did the World War 2 affect the independence struggle in Kenya?

1. Many Kenyans fought in the War
2. They served in Middle East , Burma India, Somalia etc
3. They fought side by side with the Europeans, India and Arabs European superiority was demystified
4. They expanded their horizons from the new lands and people
5. While in the army they learnt how to read and write in English others learnt technical skills
6. After the war ex-service men became more critical and were less prepared to submit to subordination

7. They demanded better conditions for Africans
8. Several of them became leaders nationalist movements for independence
9. Anti-colonial movements overseas gave encouragement and support to Africans in struggle
10. E.g. Isaac Gathanju, Dedan Kimathi, Kaggai Mwangaru , Waruhiu Itote

TOPIC 16

THE EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION.

Why was there a need for the federation of the East African states?

1. It was an attempt aimed at merging all the EA states into East African Federation
2. The idea was aimed at creating a large 'British Empire' of all the East African states
3. Idea merged as early as 1896 during the Lugard's day
4. It was carried forwards in 1900 by Johnston
5. Charles Eliot also pushed for the idea between 1900 – 45
6. Ease the exploitation of resources
7. Create an effective and common administration
8. Unite East Africa for effective administration
9. Coordinate political, economic and social activities between the three states
10. Foster cooperation on railways ,posts, harbors, telegraphs ,health and agriculture
11. Pressure from the Colonial office after 1919
12. Common historical experience [they were all under the British]
13. Establish a stronger British East Africans Empire after acquiring Tanganyika
14. Use similar laws and regulations
15. For easy direction and management of economic resources in East Africa
16. Have joint customs controls, postal services, currencies, metrology statistics, defense and research in agriculture, veterinary and higher education.
17. Merge both capital and human resources
18. Hence avoid duplication of services
19. Bring free movement of good and people in East Africa
20. For easier and cheaper exploitation of East Africa resources
21. To ensure unity and brotherhoodness among the people of East Africa
22. Need to recover quickly from WWL Tanganyika had a debt of 121, 000, Kenya 412,000 and 10,000 pounds.

Why did the Attempts fail?

1. The reasons were both internal and external
2. Strong opposition from Uganda and Tanganyika
3. The two states feared to be turned in to settler colonies like Kenya
4. The status of the three countries was not the same
5. Kenya was a settler colony, Uganda was a protectorate and Tanganyika was a mandated territory under the League of Nations
6. The Baganda felt that the union would undermine their privileged position
7. African leaders in Kenya feared that if the union was formed, the whites would dominate over them
8. The federation issue also met strong opposition from Sir Donald Cameron, the governor of Tanganyika
9. The economic depression of 1931 led to a desperate economic situation in the 3 countries
10. At independence each state took a different path, Kenya under Kenyatta went capitalistic and

Tanganyika under Nyerere adopted a socialist approach

11. Africans and Settlers in Kenya strongly opposed the union, for it was intended to benefit the British
12. The idea had not come from within but from outside and therefore lacked the support of the masses
13. The successive commissions that had been established none had recommended that a federation was viable
14. The need for independence by the different East African states over shadowed the need for a political federation

15. Africans especially Baganda looked at it as a stumbling block to their social and political progress

16. In Kenya Africans felt that the union would interfere with their demands for more representation on the legislative council
17. Africans looked at the union as an attempt to sabotage their increasing influence in the politics of their respective countries
18. European businessmen feared that the federation of East Africa would edge them out of business to benefit of the white settlers
19. Fear that Tanganyika could any time be returned to the Germans

TOPIC 17

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE.

What factors contributed to the growth of nationalism in Kenya between 1939 and 1952?

Explain the factors that contributed to the development of nationalism in East Africa.

1. Nationalism is the desire by a given group of people to achieve political, economical and social independence
2. Britain lost prestige in Kenya following the double defeat both in Europe and the far East in the Second World War
3. The Ex-Soldiers who had fought alongside them had begun to doubt their superiority
4. Several ex-service men became leaders of national movement e.g. Gen China
5. The formation of the United Nations and its anti-imperial policy
6. Negro movements outside Africa e.g. the 1945 Pan African Congress held in Manchester
7. The conference was dominated by the African major nationalist leaders who wanted freedom and threatened the use of force
8. This gave morale to the nationalist in East Africa

9. The high levels of unemployment made Africans form a mass political movements
10. The influence of Christian missionaries
11. The publications of Roosevelt and Churchill / the Atlantic Charter of 1941
12. The Charter provided that people all over the world have a right to form a gov't under which they live
13. This declaration accelerated the temper of nationalism in Kenya
14. The emergence of an educated class of Africans
15. These literate Africans could read newspapers listen to radios etc which helped to spread the nationalistic ideology
16. After WW2 the economic importance of Africa to the world market increased especially since Europe depended on her
17. Africans would have gained a lot had not been the lack of independence which boosted nationalistic feelings.
18. The return of educated African leaders who had been studying abroad
19. Development of national languages Swahili by Tanganyika and English by Kenya and Uganda created unity among Africans
20. The spread of socialism and communism
21. The granting of independence to India, and Pakistan in 1946 marked the beginning of the forces of nationalism
22. Prominent communist countries like USSR and China were anti colonialism
23. Loss of land especially in Kenya
24. The growth of Pan Africanism
25. The formation of cooperative movements
26. There was also anti-colonial pressure from USA and Russia
27. The influence of Egyptian revolution of 1952
28. Support of the Africans in the Diaspora
29. The Domination of trade by the Asians
30. Migrations of people from villages to towns also exposed them to new ideas

What problems did the Kenyans Nationalists face?

1. Tribal differences
2. European and Asians dominated the economic and political life of the Kenya
3. Hostility of the colonial government which discouraged and even banned parties
4. Lack of funds
5. Lack of proper organization at both local and national levels
6. Difficulty of communicating with a large scattered population due to transport problem
7. Language barrier
8. The Mau Mau movement precipitated the state of emergency starting in 1952
9. Violent methods used by the Africans forced their whites sympathizers to withdraw their support
10. As such their effectiveness was curtailed by 1960 Kenyatta was still in prison
11. The Nationalist movement failed to preserve its unity it divided into K.A.N.U and K.A.D.U

12. Death of some African leaders e.g. General China instilled fear in the Africans and led to leadership vacuum
13. Clashed between personalities in the struggles
14. Threats of secession from the coastal Arabs the Somalis in the northern frontier Districts [north –Eastern]

15. KANU favored a strong central unitary gov't while K.A.D.U wanted a federal type of gov't
16. KANU attracted mainly Kikuyu, Luo, Kamba while K.A.D.U embraced small tribes
17. Determination of some leaders like Jomo Kenyatta by the colonial gov't

Why was there a delay in the rise of nationalism in Uganda?

1. Sectarianism and tribalism
2. Uganda had no pressing problem
3. Uganda did not have a strong white community
4. Collaborators
5. Illiteracy
6. Ugandans were politically comfortable under colonialism
7. Peasants were growing cotton ,coffee, and tea and thus had a steady source of income
8. Banning of civil servants from participating in politics
9. Indirect rule encouraged parochialism or self-centered thinking
10. It also made Africans satisfied and contented with the small offices they held.
11. Lack of nationalistic language
12. Conflicts and quarrels among the leaders of national movements
13. The nature of ethnic composition was difficult to bridge

14. The idea of political parties was foreign
15. Lack of funds
16. Lack of acceptable leaders e.g. in Buganda
17. Inferiority complex among the Africans
18. Poor communication networks
19. Threats from the colonial gov't
20. Lack of proper organization
21. Detaining of nationalistic leaders
22. The leaders of political parties were not full time politicians this was because they had other jobs
23. Traditional leaders especially in Buganda looked at the formation of nationalistic movements as a threat to the monarchy and Baganda special position
24. The first political party was formed in 1952 by Musaazi
25. There was also religious rivalry among the various Christian factions

What was the contribution of the following to the history of Uganda?

Sir Hesketh Bell

1. He was Governor in Uganda in 1907
2. He basically fulfilled the aims of British colonialism i.e. exploit and develop

3. Developed cash crop economy by encouraging African growing of cotton instead of the settlers
4. He issued the Uganda cotton ordinance which ordered destruction of wild cotton plants seeds replaced with American upland seeds
5. Opened ginneries in Kampala ,Entebbe and Kisumu to process cotton plant and restricted hand ginning
6. He encouraged rubber growing and collecting wild rubber at Namukekera by Uganda Company plantations
7. Improved on health through campaign against small pox meningitis and influenza
8. Brought under control sleeping sickness by evacuating people around L.Victoria to safer places
9. Research on animals diseases [rinder pest] and found methods of control
10. Encouraged trade dominated by Indians
11. Designed a construction program that linked up all important centers of southern Uganda by all-weather roads
12. By 1914 had brought vehicles' used to transport farmers produce
13. Completed 98km Namasagali rail link to Jinja in 1912
14. As a result of infrastructural development trading centers emerged
15. Linked steamer ship between Kisumu and Jinja
16. This enabled African producers to transport and sell their produce to earn income tax
17. Opposed white settlers to dominate land
18. In 1912 introduced Arabia coffee among Bagishu on cooperative basis
19. In 1914 Robusta coffee was planted in Buganda
20. Rubber experimentation took place at Namukekela in 1918- 19 rubber export earned 26000 pounds in exports
21. 1925 N.K Metha established sugar refinery and spread plantation schemes else where
22. Tobacco started in Bunyoro and spread to other areas of West Nile
23. Cash crop processing and marketing was done by British companies anxious to reap huge profits
24. By 1930 -48 due to improved transport ,processing and marketing the growing of coffee, cotton, tobacco, millet ,simsim, groundnuts increased

Andrew Cohen.

1. He was the governor in 1952, during decolonization era
2. Inaugurated industrialization through steel production through Mr. Simpson's announcement of 3 companies to join Uganda Development Corporation
3. Discouraged introduction of industrial color bar
4. Was sympathetic towards African Union
5. Believed in development of the country's natural resources in order to increase state treasury

6. Encouraged cotton growing and saw need for gov't support of African farmers
7. Enabled Africans take control over a number of ginneries
8. Others trained in technical and managerial branch of industries
9. Protected African interests in coffee ginning works
10. In October 1953 set up African Loan Fund control scheme to enable Africans get bank loans i.e. encouraged large scale capital enterprises among Africans
11. Set up tarmac road networks
12. Extended railway from Kampala through Mityana to Kasese to tap agricultural products and copper
13. Educationally Cohen's reign witnessed improvement in the educational standards e.g. in 1953 the first 13 students obtained B.A and B.S.C degrees
14. The first female graduate got her degree in 1955
15. He appointed an education committee under Mr. Dan Busen to make recommendations for future organization and development of education
16. The committee recommended that senior secondary schools should be organized on a four year basis of school certificate
17. Politically he fostered cooperation between British civil servants and the masses
18. Planned to see a steady development of Uganda as a unitary state
19. In August 1953 announced radical reforms on the structure of the LEGCO which annoyed Lukiiko
20. This plan for a steady formation of a unitary state caused the Kabaka crisis in October and consequently deported the Kabaka to Britain
21. In 1955 introduced ministerial system of government with 3 Africans appointed
22. Reforms were made in the local gov't following the Wallis commission
23. Allowed political party formation in 1952 [UNC] aimed at ending colonial rule
24. D.P was formed in 1954
25. 1955 returned Kabaka from exile and accepted Buganda demand for direct election to LEGCO
26. It would appear that he was withdrawn because of mishandling the Kabaka crisis
27. Thus Cohen as a governor developed Uganda politically, economically and socially.

Explain the contribution of the following to the achievements of independence in their countries.

Milton Obote

1. Milton Obote was born in 1924 in Kokomo village in Lango to a local chief
2. Attended primary and secondary education Mission schools
3. Later joined Makerere University College for an arts Degree
4. Was later expelled for political activism

5. He joined the standard vacuum oil company based in Kenya
6. He became an active trade unionist
7. His stay in Kenya gave him a real introduction to politics i.e. he became member of K.A.U
8. In 1957 Obote returned to Uganda where he was appointed chairman of the Uganda National Congress Lango branch
9. In 1958 he was appointed to Uganda Legislative Council representing Lango
10. In 1957 there was a split in the U.N.C with one faction led by J.J Kiwanuka and another anti Buganda using led by Obote
11. Obote then followed his own party UPC under his leadership in 1960
12. Joseph Kiwanuka then took over leadership of UNC
13. Buganda not ready to be part of Uganda's independence ,wanted federal
14. Obote the confined Buganda into UPC – KY alliance in the same year [1960]
15. In 1961 elections Obote's UPC lost to D.P led by Ben Kiwanuka
16. Kiwanuka therefore became the leader of the LEGCO and Obote leader of the opposition
17. In the LEGCO Obote strongly demanded for an immediate advance towards self-rule
18. 1st March 1961 Uganda attained self-governance
19. Obote swept into power in the final elections of April 1962 with 58 seats in parliament for UPC – KY coalition against 24 seats for D.P
20. 9th October 1962 Uganda got independence
21. Obote became Prime minister and Muteesa II as the first president of Uganda

Julius Nyerere.

1. Born in March 1922 at Butaima near the eastern shores of L.Victoria
2. Went to Musoma for his Makerere University College for a Diploma
3. In 1945 he returned in Tanganyika and joined a teaching carrier in Tabora
4. In 1949 he joined Edinburg University in Scotland where he attained Master's Degree [History, Econ, Philosophy]
5. In 1952 he returned to Tanganyika and elected secretary of the Tanganyika African people's welfare Association
6. He became an active member of Tanganyika African Association [TAA]
7. In 1953 he became president of TAA
8. May 1954 he became temporary member of LEGCO
9. In the same year TANU strongly opposed embolism and advocated unity of all Tanganyika's for independence
10. In 1954, he presented African case for self-rule to UN
11. In 1955, he visited UN trusteeship committee demanding for independence for Tanganyika
12. In 1955, he was elected to LEGCO but resigned after two years
13. In 1956, he went back to un trusteeship committee and demanded for African independence

14. In 1957, his violent meetings were banned by col. Government
15. In the same year, he visited UN demanding for 50% unofficial seats for Africans
16. In December 1957, he was nominated member of LEGCO but resigned after few months
17. In December 1958, LEGCO election, TANU had a landslide victory
18. Nyerere used the slogan (uhuru na kazi) for attainment of Tanganyika independence i.e.

(unity, nonracial politics, spirits of freedom and hard work)

19. In 1960, another landslide victory in elections for TANU with 70 seats out of 71 seats reserved for Africans in LEGCO
20. 1st May 1961, Tanganyika attained self-rule with J Nyerere prime minister
21. 9th December 1961 full independence from British with Nyerere as 1st president

Describe the role of Tanganyika African national union (TANU) in the achievement of independence in Tanganyika?

1. Formed In July, 1954 from Tanganyika African association (T.A.A) i.e. called Saba Saba
2. Made clear that Tanganyika was mainly African and therefore had to have an African majority government
3. 1954, TANU presented a report to UN visiting team proposing a planned constitutional process towards independence over the next 20-25 years
4. 1955, Nyerere was the president of TANU visited the UN in New York to explain TANU's aims and to press for support
5. He won much sympathy and respect
6. 1957, it demanded independence in the next two years
7. When its demand for one man one vote was rejected, Nyerere resigned his seat in the LEGCO
8. Largely owing to its multi-racial policy, TANU won a landslide victory during the LEGCO elections in 1958
9. 1960, TANU won the elections and Nyerere became the chief minister
10. TANU called for independence the following year and it was granted
11. It Africanized the civil service and introduced a special training scheme to accelerate a change over
12. On 9th December 1961, Tanganyika was granted its independence with TANU forming the government
13. 1963, Tanganyika became a one party state under TANU

What problems did TANU face up to 1961?

1. Lack of transport
2. Tanganyika was too big for effective mobilization

3. Its dear call for independence upset the governments planer and their became so hostile

4. Some TANU members denounced the government schemes for agricultural

10.central governments

improvement and pest control

5. Such acts discredited the part and led to some of their meeting being banned

6. 1956, a new party i.e. Tanganyika party emerged to challenge TANU

7. Lack of adequate funds

8. The majority of the people were illiterate

9. Closure of some party branches by the