**HISTORY**

History comes from a Greek word “Historia” which means to search or ask for the truth. History has been defined by different historians in different ways;

* History is the study of the past and present events in connection with man and his surrounding / environment.
* History is the study of the past, present and likely future events in connection with man and his surrounding / environment.

**NB:** History is made everyday i.e. what happens today or what is read about in the newspapers

or watched on television or listened to over the radio becomes history the next day.

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HISTORY AND A STORY**

* History is the study of past and present events in connection with man and his surrounding while a story is an account of the past and present events which can either be true or false or imaginary.
* This means that history tells only the truth while a story may involve lies.
* History rotates around man and his activities while a story may rotate on anything like animals, plants etc. e.g. Mr. Hyena’s tales.
* History has no end because it is made everyday, i.e. each day that passes becomes history while stories have an end.

**THE BRANCHES OF HISTORY**

History has been divided into three broad branches by historians in order to make it easier to understand and also enjoy. These are;

1. Political history
2. Economic history

**POLITICAL HISTORY**

Political history is a branch of history in which we learn about the past leaders who were respected because of their wisdom. We also talk about the way they ruled and also how and when they were overthrown. We also point out those who helped them in their rule and how they organized their armies.

Examples of great leaders in history include the following;

* Dr. Apollo Milton Obote - Emperor Haille Selassie
* Col. Mwammar Gadaffi - Patrice Lumumba
* Nelson Mandela - Jomo Kenyatta
* Abraham Lincoln - Julius Nyerere
* Kwame Nkurumah

**ECONOMIC HISTORY**

This is the branch of history which studies how man has been able to earn a living / survive through doing different economic activities. In history, man has done a wide range of economic activities which vary from mining, farming, fishing, trade, hunting, gathering etc.

**SOCIAL HISTORY**

Social History is the branch of history where we look at how man lived in the society, how he lived in everyday life, under social history, we are interested in understanding some of the social aspects of man for example;

Religion, way of dressing, language, way of greeting, the nature of man’s settlement, etc.

**REASONS WHY WE STUDY HISTORY**

* We study history in order to pass our exams at the end of our four year’s course.
* We study history in order to prepare for future employment as teachers, researchers, social workers etc.
* We study history in order to discover the differences and similarities between the people and the world.
* The study of history trains our minds to be critical and stop taking thing for granted.
* History enables us to know what happened in the past in order to foretell what is likely to happen in future.
* We study history for pleasure i.e. history is a very interesting subject.
* Through studying history, we come to understand, appreciate and preserve our national heritage.
* Studying history enables us to widen our scope of knowledge in order to become more informed people.
* Through studying history, we appreciate the good things that were done by those who lived before us and emulate them.
* It helps us understand the strength and weaknesses for other societies in the past.

**SOURCES OF HISTORY**

* By sources of history, we refer to the different avenues / channels/ ways through which historical information may be accessed in history, we have five major sources, these are;
* Oral tradition - Anthropology
* Written records - Archaeology
* Linguistics

**ORAL TRADITION**

This is the oldest source of history. It is also referred to as unwritten history. It is the type of history where information is got by word of mouth from the old generation to the young generation. Here, the old people will be interviewed about the society’s past and their ways of life. Oral tradition became a major source that eventually led to written history. Oral tradition history may exist in different forms for example; stories, proverbs, myths, poems, folk songs, riddles etc.

**ADVANTAGES OF ORAL TRADITION**

* It is the cheapest source compared to the other sources of history.
* Oral tradition history is practical because it involves gestures and illustrations by the informer.
* It is the best method for the illiterate i.e. those people who can not read and write.
* Much of the information provided by this source may not be accessed by the other sources of history.
* Oral tradition history is greatly available.
* It promotes one’s listening skills.

**DISADVANTAGES OF ORAL TRADITION**

* It is possible for the informer to exaggerate the information depending on his/ her own interests.
* It is somehow tiresome since it involves travelling, interviewing, compiling and comparing certain information.
* When someone with the information dies, it may become difficult to trace such information.
* Information may be lost if someone forgets or loses his memory.
* It requires a situation when the two parties understand the language that is being used in telling a story.
* Oral tradition history has brought a lot of distortions and biases depending on the interests of the informer.

**WRITTEN HISTORY**

This is recorded information from Oral tradition. In the modern world, this is the most common method of gathering historical information. Written history may be found in different forms for example, newspapers, textbooks, novels, magazines, journals, diaries, electronic systems like the internet.

**ADVANTAGES OF WRITTEN HISTORY**

* It is more accurate than the oral source because it is written by experts.
* Information can be translated to other languages.
* In case someone dies, information may still be got.
* It is a bit difficult to change the written information.
* It is a permanent way of storing information. Since written information can be kept for a long period of time.
* It is easy to access such information because books are readily available and can be accessed at any given time.

**DISADVANTAGES OF WRITTEN HISTORY**

* It can not be used by the illiterates i.e. people who don’t know how to read and write.
* It is tiresome to gather and compile the work.
* Written information can easily be destroyed by fire and water if not kept well.
* It is expensive to produce written information.
* Written history may contain exaggerations and biases since it is written in the interest of the writer.

**ARCHAEOLOGY**

This is dug up history. It is the study of the fossils and artifacts of early man fossils may be the bones of early man / animals whereas artifacts are the material remains of early man e.g. spears, arrows, broken pots, etc. Through excavation, these remains are dug from the ground. They are taken to the laboratory and the process of establishing the age of these fossils is done through carbonating i.e. the more carbon the fossils have, the younger they may be and if fossils have less carbon then they must be very old.

N.B: Carbondating is the process of establishing the age of fossils / artifacts through measuring the amount of carbon they contain. This is done scientifically. The person who specializes in archaeology is called an archaeologist.

Some of the archeological sites in East Africa include;

Oldwai George, Nyero rock paintings, Sango Bay, Bigobyamugenyi.

**ADVANTAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

* Information received from archaeology does not suffer from biases because it is obtained scientifically.
* It is the only source of history which provides us with information about our remotest past i.e. during pre-history.
* It provides reliable information because archaeologists get information from sites where man used to live.
* It is through the work of archaeologists that we are able to study about our ancient civilization.

**DISADVANTAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

* It is difficult to locate sites where early man lived because in most cases early man was always on the move.
* Excavation is a long process time consuming and tiresome.
* It is very expensive to carry out archaeological research e.g. in terms of buying machinery and hiring skilled labour.
* Archaeology as a source of history may not give detailed information about the political organization, culture, language of the people at a given site.
* It depends on highly trained experts who are very few to come across especially in the developing African countries because it is very expensive to train an archaeologist.

**LINGUISTICS**

Linguistics refer to the study of languages and their sound structure linguistics deal with the way different languages are spoken e.g. grammar pronunciation and accent used. Languages which are similar suggest that there is connection in the historical background of those languages e.g. in East Africa we have the Bantu languages.

**ADVANTAGES OF LINGUISTICS**

* It helps us to know when and how the language came into existence e.g. the Bantu and Luo languages.
* We are able to tell one’s ethnic background according to the language different societies speak.
* It helps us to know when movements and settlement of people in East Africa took place.
* It helps us in grouping and classifying people in East Africa e.g. the Bantu speakers, Luo speakers, Nile Hamites etc.

**DISADVANTAGES OF LINGUISTICS**

There is too much guess work in trying to find out the differences and similarities between the different languages.

Languages are never static i.e. they keep on changing from time to time therefore it may become difficult to group them.

The process of studying different languages is difficult and expensive.

**ANTHROPOLOGY**

This is the study of existing societies, their religion, and their organization politically, economically and socially. An anthropologist lives with people. He is trying to study in order to understand them better. Anthropologists are interested in understanding existing institutions e.g. culture, type of marriage, way of dressing, way of greeting etc.

**ADVANTAGES OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

* It helps us know the cultures of different societies, their region and economic setup.
* We are able to know the similarities between cultures, religion, economic setup of different societies in East Africa.
* It can also tell up much about the settlement, growth and origin of people in East Africa.

**DISADVANTAGES OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

* Information can be changed especially if oral tradition is used.
* Culture is dynamic i.e. it keeps on changing from time to time. This makes the work of an anthropologist difficult.
* It is tiresome.
* It is very hard to tell the identity of some societies especially those that were conquered by some other stronger societies.

**THE ORIGIN OF MAN**

In history, man is the main actor and time is the theatre. Therefore, we have to understand the origin of man. Two theories have been advanced in trying explain the origin of man.

1. Religious / creation theory.
2. Evolution / scientific theory.

**RELIGIOUS THEORY**

According to the Bible, Genesis 1:26 says, “I will make human beings and will put them in command of other creatures”. Genesis 1:27 – 28 states that God created man and woman and blessed them and told them to have children so that their descendants will live all over the earth and bring it under their control.

**THE EVOLUTION / SCIENTIFIC THEORY**

The term evolution, according to history, refers to the natural process and gradual continuous change from a lower / simpler/ poorer state to a more complex or a better one by earthly creatures.

A lot of research was carried out on the evolution by a British scholar called Charles Dawin between 1800 and 1822, the term evolution refers to living things that have related ancestors. Evolution suggests that these came from a unified and simple background. Archaeologists have provided reliable information about the evolution of man and the oldest records starting with creatures whose brain was as small as those of a gorilla.

**EARLY MAN**

The history of early man is learnt in two ways;

1. By discovering and studying weapons, tools and other remains of early man.
2. By studying the customs and habits from different related areas.

According to archaeology, the history of early man be divided into three stages.

1. The old stone age period
2. The middle stone age period
3. The new stone age period

**THE OLD STONE AGE**

This was the period when man wandered from place to place looking for food. This period was characterized by;

1. Man used to sleep on trees to avoid being eaten by other animals.
2. Man used to make tools out of stones, bones and wood.
3. Man used to eat raw meat because fire had not yet been discovered.
4. Man had very strong jaws to enable him crush the raw meat.
5. Man was a wanderer i.e. he used to move from one place to another.
6. Man had a hairy body to keep him warm.
7. Man lived by hunting wild animals.
8. Man was a gatherer i.e. he used to gather wild fruits, roots and insects.

**THE MIDDLE STONE AGE PERIOD**

During the Middle Stone Age, man made a very important discovery and this was the discovery of fire. When man discovered fire, his life greatly improved because fire helped man in the following ways,

1. Man used fire to keep himself.
2. Man used fire to scare away wild animals that used to attack him.
3. Man was able to cook and roast his meat using fire.
4. Fire was used for lighting.
5. Fire was used to extract and cook poison.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MAN DURING THE MIDDLE STONE AGE**

1. Pottery was discovered by man during this period.
2. There was an improvement in the tools that were made by man i.e. better knives and better stone blades were made.
3. Man started living in caves.
4. Man started settling near rivers.
5. Man started putting an animal skins.
6. Man was still a hunter and a gatherer.

**THE NEW STONE AGE PERIOD**

During this period, man greatly improved on making tools i.e. tools were made more sharp and smooth.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MAN DURING THE NEW STONE AGE PERIOD**

* Man started farming wild animals like dogs, pigs, etc.
* Man improved on the way of getting food by farming.
* During this period, man started living a settled life i.e. he stopped being a wanderer.
* Man started building huts wing mud, sticks, stones and grass.
* Man started painting the walls and rocks with colours made of earth.
* This was the period when man started to trade.
* Man lived together in unity, this helped him to fight his enemies as well as wild animals.

**The Bronze Age**

The New stone age was followed by the Bronze Age which lasted for about 300 years. During this period, people made tools, weapons and implements out of copper and tin.

**The Iron Age**

During this stage, man discovered iron. Iron was cheap and people made tools out of iron. Iron working became wide spread and eventually, man became civilized.

**THE EAST AFRICAN COAST / THE HISTORY OF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.**

1. The East African coastline lies between Mogadishu in present day Somalia and Sofala in present day Mozambique.
2. This stretch of land was referred to as the land of the “Zenj” by the Arabs.
3. The land of the Zenj means the land of the black people.
4. It also refers to the Negroid belf along the coast of East Africa.
5. However, the Greeks called this stretch of land “Azania” meaning the land of the black people or the empire of the black people.
6. The Greeks believe that Zenj was inhabited by the Bantu – Negro speaking people.
7. By 800AD, the Bantu – Negro speaking people had settled at Shungwaya which is located on the southern borders of Somalia.
8. The land of the Zenj was occupied by also other groups like the Bushmen who were hunters and food gatherers before the coming of the Arabs and the Persians.
9. The name Zenj was used by the early visitors to refer to the coastal strip of land between Mogash, Mogadishu and Cape Delgado in Mozambique. This coastline is estimated to have covered over 4000km2.
10. In between Mogadishu and Cape Delgado, there were over 37 coastal settlements.
11. There were also a number of coastal states like Mombasa, Malindi, Kirwa, Sofala, and Mogadishu.
12. This empire included some major islands e.g. Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Brava.
13. However, by 1500AD, a number of outsiders had settled on the East African coast. These included the Arabs, the Asians, the Greeks, the Portuguese, the Chinese etc.

**Features / Characteristics (organizational) of the coastal people by 1000AD (before the coming of the foreigners)**

1. The East African coast by 1000AD was inhabited by 3 groups of people i.e. the Bushmen, the Bantu and the Cushites.
2. They were organized politically, socially and economically as seen below,
3. Politically, each coastal settlement was independent and had his own chief for example the Bantu had chiefs.
4. The chief …… were therefore basic political settlements for these early people.
5. Each group had its own unique political features, e.g. those of the Bantu were different from those of the Cushites.
6. The coastal settlements had small armies armed with axes and spears for defense purposes.
7. There used to be interstate conflicts and fighting between the different coastal settlements.
8. They used axes for war and transport.
9. Economically, the Bantu carried out agriculture growing mainly bananas and millet.
10. Those who lived near rivers carried out fishing to supplement on their diet.
11. The coastal people were also good hunters who hunted wild animals for animals for meat and animal skins.
12. They traded in food stuffs and iron tools with their neighbour through barter trade.
13. They were also good iron workers who made iron implements and weapon like hoes, spears, arrows that were used for defense and agriculture.
14. Another economic activity was pastoralism that used to be practiced by the Cushites who were basically nomads.
15. Some of the coastal people like the Bushmen were gathers i.e. they moved from place to place looking for wild fruits, roots and insects.
16. Some coastal people used to carry out mining where minerals like gold used to be mined.

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

1. Socially, the coastal people lived in poor building made out of mud sticks and grass.
2. Some of them like the Bushmen slept in caves and in the open or under trees. The coastal people still had strong belief in the African Traditional religion.
3. They believed in different gods that had various purposes.
4. The coastal people used to speak their indigenous languages, the Bantu languages were dominant.
5. The coastal people still observed their traditional culture and customs strictly. Some people at the coast used to practice cannibalism, e.g. the Wazimba and the Segeju.
6. N.B: However, the like of the coastal people changed with the coming of some new visitors to the East African coast. These included the Arabs, Portuguese, Greeks, Persians etc.

**MAIN COASTAL SETTLEMENTS (1000 – 1500AD)**

**THE COMING OF THE EARLY VISITORS ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST (1000 – 1500AD)**

Between 1000 – 1500AD, the East African coast started receiving some foreign visitors to the East African coast who were brought about by different factors.

**Factors that led to the settlement of the foreigners on the East African Coast**

1. They wanted to participate in the trade that was taking place at the East African coast and this trade was in ivory, gold and slaves.
2. They also settled at the East African coast because of the need to control the Indian Ocean trade that was taking place between the East African coast.
3. They came to the East African coast because they had desire to spread Islam and convert more people at the East African coast into the Islamic religion.
4. They also wanted to expand their Moslem empire by conquering more parts of the world including East Africa.
5. The East African coast had very fertile soils e.g. the Island, Zanzibar and Pemba. These could enable the Arabs establish their plantations.
6. The East African coast climate attracted the foreigners to come and settle at the coast i.e. it should be noted that the climate was conducive and ideal for human settlement.
7. The good hospitality of the coastal people encouraged more visitors to come and settle at the coast. It should be noted that some coastal states were welcoming and this led the visitors to feel at home.
8. Some came to the East African coast because of the love for adventure i.e. they wanted to discover what was happening in the other parts of the world.
9. The availability of the monsoon winds which made transport easy i.e. the winds would blow from November to April towards the East African Coast and from May to October, the winds would blow away from the East African Coast to the Far East, which enabled the Arab dhows.
10. The East African Coast had good harbor that could enable the anchoring of large water vessels.
11. The Arabs were attracted by the wealth of the coastal towns e.g. Mombasa, Malindi, Zanzibar, Kirwa etc.
12. There were some religion and political persecution in Arabia which forced many Arabs to go elsewhere and look for safe places to settle.
13. The East African coast has fresh drinking water unlike in Arabia where the water was salty.

**THE EFFECTS OF ARABS AND PERSIANS (FOREIGN VISITORS) SETTLEMENT ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST**

The coming of the foreign visitors to the East African coast had a lot of effects; these effects were political, social and economical as discussed below;

1. Their coming led to the wide spread of Islam at the East African coast in the interior of East Africa.
2. They opened and linked East Africa to the outside world through their trade interaction with the coastal people.
3. They built Koranic Schools and Mosques where their followers and believers would go for prayers and worship.
4. They introduced Arabic language on the East African coast which came to be widely spoken among the coastal states.
5. The coming of the foreigners on the East African coast boosted trade along the coast and as a result, a new trade developed, this was the Indian Ocean trade.
6. There was development of some coastal towns due to the coming of the foreign visitors e.g. Mombasa, Kilwa Mogadishu development partly because of the coming of the Arabs and Persians.
7. New crops were introduced along the East African coastEast African coast and in the interior e.g. rice, wheat, cloves, coconuts, etc.
8. There was introduction of fire arms/guns in East Africa which increased warfare between the different coastal states.
9. The coast of East Africa was finally linked to the outside world by the different foreign visitors who kept coming to the coast from different parts of the world.
10. The new visitors introduced slave trade in East Africa i.e. the buying and selling of human beings like commodities. It should be noted that before their coming, trade never used to take place.
11. New architecture was introduced and adapted by the people of East Africa e.g. building using stones, construction of flat-topped buildings, etc.
12. The visitors introduced the minting of coins four translation purposes. These coins replaced cowries shells that were being used as a medium of exchange.
13. There was introduction of new techniques of boat building at the coast of East Africa.
14. The prosperity of the East African coast later attracted the attention of the Portuguese to come to the East African coast.
15. The coming of the Arabs led to the loss of independence of the African rules who ruled the coast before their coming.
16. The Islamic system of administration was introduced on the coast and this was based on the Sharia law.
17. The local people adopted the Arabic ways of dressing; men started putting on Kanzus, Moslem caps and sandals while women started putting on long silk dresses with veils.

**THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE**

**What was the Indian Ocean Trade?**

The Indian Ocean Trade was the trade that used to take place between the people of the East African coast and the people of the Arab world especially India, Arabia and Persian.

This trade was called Indian Ocean Trade because it involved moving across the Indian Ocean.

The major people who were involved in this trade included the Bantu, Arabs, Persians.

This trade was felt even in the far areas like Malaysia, Egypt, China, Indonesia etc. It mainly took place between 1000 – 1500AD.

**Factors that led to the development (growth and expansion) of the**

1. The presence of trade items like slaves, ivory, gold etc. These items were on high demands by the foreign traders who used to come on the coast of East Africa.
2. The East African coast provided ready market for most of the foreign goods like spices, guns, cloth, glass wear etc, that were brought by the foreign visitors.
3. The presence of monsoon winds which enabled the movement of the Arab dhows to move from and to the coast of East Africa.
4. The local rulers along the East African coast also enabled this trade to develop i.e. they used to offer protection to the foreign traders which encouraged them to keep coming.
5. The accessibility of the East African coast could easily be accessed by the large water vessels from the outside world and also some coastal Islands like Zanzibar, Pemba etc.
6. The over production of goods in some parts of the world which led to surplus / excess output which needed to be sold off.
7. The presence of means of transaction i.e. at first it was barter trade, later cowries’ shells were introduced which were replaced by metallic coins.
8. The existence of trade laws along the East African coast which reduced on theft and robbery and in the end more traders were attracted to come to the East African coast.
9. The good climate, fertile soils and good harbors encouraged the foreigners to settle at the coast and they assisted in the expansion of this trade.
10. Availability of capital i.e. most of this trade was financed by foreigners.
11. African rulers also encouraged the development of this trade by making the local people actively participate in this trade.

**THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE**

1. This was the trade between the coastal people and the Arabs while other participants came from Egypt, Malaysia, China and Syria.
2. It was also called the Irons Indian Ocean Trade because it was carried out across the Indian Ocean.
3. It was also conducted on the major trading centers which included Mombasa, Kilwa, Zanzibar, Malinda and Sofala.
4. The foreigners were brought by dhows that were blown by the Monsoon winds from November to April, the winds blew towards Africa while from May to October, they blew North East wards towards the continent of Asia.
5. The coastal people were used as slaves in transporting goods from the interior to the coast.
6. The foreign traders did not enter the interior of East Africa for fear of hostile tribes, wild animals and diseases.
7. The medium of exchange was barter system of trade where goods were exchanged for goods.
8. However, with time, cowries shell s were introduced as a form of currency which were later replaced by the Indian rupees.
9. The major exports from East Africa were ivory, slaves, gold, silver, diamonds, hides and skins, etc, while the imports into E. Africa were beads, mirrors, guns, glassware, ornament, spices etc.
10. The coastal people exchanged goods with the interior people like the Makaranga and the Nyika.
11. Gold was mined in the ancient empire of Murcnemutup in present day Zanzibar by the Makaranga people.
12. Whereas ivory was obtained through hunting elephants in the interior.
13. This trade was financed and boasted by the foreigners who had been participating in it.
14. This trade was controlled by the coastal chiefs who used to tax the foreign traders who used to come to the coast of East Africa.
15. Swahili language was used as the medium of communication between the foreign traders and the coastal people in a process of transacting business and during bargaining.
16. The coastal chiefs also provided security and protection to the foreign traders who used to come to the coast of East Africa.
17. Ivory was largely exported to China, where it was used to manufacture bangles and ornaments while slaves from East Africa were taken to the Middle East and served as house servants, soldiers, miners and casual laborers.
18. It should be noted that this trade flourished between 1000 – 1500AD.

**EFFECTS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE**

The Indian Ocean Trade had both positive and negative effects of the people of East Africa as seen below;

1. It led to the introduction of new goods in East Africa e.g. beads, mirrors, guns, glassware, cloth, spices which improved on peoples’ standards of living.
2. It led to depopulation in East Africa as many people were captured and sold as slaves.
3. The trade linked and opened the East African coast to the outside world.
4. East Africa’s resources were exploited e.g. minerals, ivory, etc.
5. The Indian Ocean contributed to the wide spread of Islam along the coast of East Africa and even in some parts of the interior.
6. It led to the introduction of the Swahili culture which was the result of intermarriages between the Arabs, Persians and Africans at the coast.
7. The Indian Ocean trade led to the growth and expansion of some coastal towns e.g. Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa etc.
8. There was introduction of some new crops like bananas, wheat, rice, etc.
9. The Indian Ocean trade discouraged African local skills and industries that were coming up by then because the people of East Africa started demanding foreign made goods instead of locally man manufactured goods.
10. So many Koranic schools where built at the coast to teach the people Arabic writing and reading.
11. The Indian Ocean trade increased slave trade in the East Africa as slaves were needed to be exported to the Far East.
12. There was introduction of guns in East Africa which increased warfare between the different coastal states.
13. The prosperity of the Indian Ocean trade attracted the attention of the Portuguese to come and take over the East African coast.
14. There was introduction of the Shalia law at the coast which was used in administering justice.
15. A new system of administration was introduced along the coast of East Africa, this involved the use of Sharia law in the administration of the coast.
16. New cultures from the Arabs were introduced e.g. dressing habits, cating styles, building styles etc.
17. There was loss of life due to the increased slave rates in an attempt to capture slaves.

**Revision question**

1. a) What was the land of the Zenj / Azania?

b) Describe the way of life along the East African coast before 1000AD.

1. a) Why did the Arabs and Persians settle on the coast of East Africa.

b) What were the effects of their settlement in East Africa?

1. a) Describe the organization of the Indian Ocean

b) What were the effects of this trade on the people of East Africa?

1. a) What was the Indian Ocean trade?

b) What factors led to the rise of the Indian Ocean Trade?

**THE RISE, GROWTH & DECLINE OF THE COASTAL STATES**

The coastal states were 37 in number but the major ones and the most important ones were Kilwa, Mombasa, Malindi, Sofala.

Mogadishu and Zanzibar. There were quite a number of factors that led to the growth and rise of these coastal states.

**FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE AND GROWTH OF THE COASTAL STATES**

1. Trade played a very important role in the rise of the coastal states e.g. the Indian Ocean trade in which these states benefited economically.
2. These states also grew as a result of good leadership that was provided by the Sultans and the Qadis who took over administration following the coming of the Arabs.
3. The coastal states had strong powerful armies that were equipped and trained with good weapons got from human settlement and agriculture also contributed to the rise of the coastal states.
4. The influence of Islam to the rise at the coast i.e. Islam as a religion promoted unity among the coast of East Africa. It was this revenue from taxes that enabled them to grow and expand.
5. The hospitality of the coastal people i.e. they were welcoming which encouraged more foreign visitors to come to the coast of East Africa.
6. The role of the foreign visitors i.e. these came from various countries like Arabia, Syria, China, India, Egypt. These came with new ideas which were used in the development of the coastal towns.
7. Most of the coastal towns were strategically located. This meant that they could easily be accessed from outside and from the interior e.g. some coastal towns like Mombasa, Kilwa, and some Islands like Zanzibar and Pemba.
8. The East African coast had good harbours that could enable the anchoring of large water vessels. This kept on attracting more foreign traders to come to the coast of East Africa.
9. The coast had very fertile soils that enabled agriculture to take place. Agriculture enabled the production of enough food to feed the ever growing population at the coast.
10. The role of the Monsoon winds i.e. these winds would blow to and from the East African coast in different seasons of the year. These winds enabled the movement of the dhows to and from the coast.

**REASONS WHY THE COASTAL STATES LATER ON DECLINED**

With time, the once powerful coastal states started to decline, the decline of the coastal states was brought about by many factors that were both external and internal as discussed below;

1. There were petty rivalries among the different coastal states as they were struggling to control the lucrative Indian Ocean Trade e.g. Malindi used to struggle with Mombasa.
2. The Portuguese invasion of the coast i.e. with time the Portuguese invaded the coast of East Africa having been attracted by the prosperous Indian Ocean trade. During their invasion, they looted and burnt different coastal towns.
3. Due to wars in the interior of East Africa, the supply of some trade items like slaves and ivory was cutoff which affected the trade at the coast.
4. The decline of the Indian Ocean trade i.e. as time went on the Indian Ocean trade started to decline and this had been the backbone of most of the coastal states.
5. There was still competition between the different coastal towns e.g. Malindi and Mombasa competed seriously for the control of the gold trade.
6. The role of the Wazimba and the Segeju i.e. these were cannibals who regularly raided the coastal settlements hence causing instability and insecurity.
7. The activities of slave trade that made the coastal towns too restless because of the constant slave raids in the process of capturing slaves.
8. Outbreak of civil wars that broke out within different towns along the coast of East Africa led to the decline of these states e.g. states like Oja, Brava were affected by civil wars.
9. With time, the coastal states were affected by famine which made the population along the coast to suffer.
10. The trading items became scares e.g. the agricultural products due to the slave trade and this weakened the coastal towns.
11. The Portuguese outcompeted and even chased the Arabs away hence leading to the final collapse.

**CASE STUDIES OF SOME COASTAL TOWNS / STATES.**

**MOGADISHU**

1. Mogadishu was founded on the coast of modern Somalia between the 10th and 15th centuries. It was the second town in importance after Kilwa. Mogadishu was the most influenced center of Islamic culture. By 1000AD, it was an important town in the Muslim world and by the 15th century, it had become the most developed coastal settlement.
2. At first, Mogadishu was occupied by the Bantu and the Cushites. However, by 1400AD, Mogadishu started receiving foreign visitors like Arabs who purposely came to trade.
3. It was ruled by the council of strong Swahili traders and leaders who carried out developmental activities like building roads, Koranic schools, Mosques etc.
4. Although Mogadishu retained its local languages and other customers, there was serious Islamic culture because Mogadishu had strong trading links with the Arabs who brought imports like iron food crops, beads and others.
5. Mogadishu became the leading centre of slave trade and it minted its own coins like any other coastal town, Mogadishu became a victim of Portuguese conquest in 1498.

**KILWA**

1. It is not very clear as to when Kilwa was established but, nevertheless, the town of Kilwa by 1400AD, had emerged to greatness.
2. It is believed to have been founded by the Shirazi rulers. Other scholar refer to Kilwa as kistwani. Kilwa town was located around the Tanzanian coastline and its original inhabitants were the Bantu, Cushites and Persians.
3. Kilwa was established by the Shirazi ruler who came from the Banadis coast. Alli Bin Al Hassan transformed Kilwa into a strong coastal town through raiding the neighbouring coastal states.
4. Kilwa developed Cowries shells as currency and also had control over the gold trade from the interior of East Africa which enabled her to mint her.
5. Al Hnron Bin Sulaiman began the construction work of the great coast in around 1210AD. Just like any other coastal towns Kilwa had very strong Islamic influence in term of culture, religion and administration.
6. Kilwa by 1270AD had become the centre of Islamic carning and had dedicated Moslems who spread Islam in the interior of East Africa.
7. Kilwa traded in terms such as gold, copper, wax, hides, slaves and many others.
8. Due to the booming trade people came rich and some of them became powerful.
9. They built stone permanent buildings and enjoyed curious life.
10. However, by the 14th century, Kilwa’s power and wealth had declined due to the wars in the interior.

**MALINDI**

1. Malindi was founded on the coast of current Kenya by around 1300AD. But like other coastal towns, the town gained riches as an important trade centre of especially slaves, beads and iron implements.
2. Malindi was founded at almost the same time as the town of Mombasa. The two towns i.e. Mombasa and Malindi were close together and so they were fierce rivals.
3. Like most other towns on the main land, Malindi’s African and later Swahili leaders accepted Islam and took the title of Sultan.
4. Malindi depended on trade and it became an important place for the Asian dhows.
5. Malindi was smaller than Mombasa in terms of size and trade. It used to seek for alliance with Kilwa against the mighty Mombasa.
6. Due to the great competition existed between Malindi and Mombasa. Malindi even reached the extent of supporting the Portuguese against Mombasa during the Portuguese conquest.

**ZANZIBAR**

Originally, Zanzibar was a very small fishing village and it was inhabited by the Black people.

Zanzibar is believed to have registered Islamic influence before any other coastal town. When the Arabs and Persians came in the area, they intermarried with the indigenous people which resulted into the Swahili culture and race Zanzibar became famous for clove and coconut growing. Zanbibar town involved in the Indian Ocean trade where she supplied items like slaves, ivory, gold, cloves etc.

By 1500AD Zanzibar was one of the richest coastal town and it was in position to mint its own ……….

REVISION

1. a) What factors led to the rise of coastal state?

b) What led to the decline of the coastal states?

1. Describe the political, economic and social organization of the coastal states before 1000AD.
2. Write short notes on any three of the following towns.
3. Mogadishu
4. Malindi
5. Kilwa
6. Zanzibar
7. Mombasa

**THE PORTUGUESE CONTROL OF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST BETWEEN 1500 – 1700AD**

The Portuguese come from Portugal were the first Europeans to permanently stay along the coast of East Africa. The king of Portugal by the name of Prince Henry the Navigator got interested in exploring the world. This led to the Portuguese interest in the East African coast. The Portuguese ruled the East African coast up to 1700AD. They became interested in taking over the East African coast from the Arabs because of a number of reasons.

**Reasons the Portuguese gained interest in controlling the E. African coast**

1. The Portuguese wanted to spread Christianity along the coast of East Africa and replace Islam. This forced them to invade the East African coast.
2. They wanted to take part in the Indian Ocean trade that was going on along the coast of East Africa and possibly control this trade.
3. The Portuguese hoped to levy taxes and force some coastal towns to pay tribute to their motherland, Portugal in order to become rich.
4. The Portuguese wanted to destroy Arab monopoly of the gold and ivory trade along the coast of East Africa.
5. They also wanted to prevent other competitors like Britain, Poland, Turkey and Egypt from taking over the coast of East Africa.
6. They wanted to revenge on the Muslims who had crossed the Iberian peninsular in 1711AD and entered Southern Europe in countries like Portugal and Spain. While there, the Arabs forcefully converted people to Islam hence the Portuguese wanted to revenge on the Arabs.
7. The Portuguese hoped to meet a legendary Christian king Prester John II of Ethiopia whom they thought that would help them to defeat the Arabs and take over the coast of East Africa.
8. The Portuguese wanted to get control of the coastal natural habours in order to promote their business i.e the East African coastal habours would enable the anchoring of large ships.
9. The coast of East Africa was strategically located i.e. it would enable the Portuguese to control trade in the Middle East, India and Europe.
10. The East African coast had good climate which was suitable for human settlement.
11. The coast of East Africa had very fertile soils that could enable plantation farming.
12. The reports given by the early Portuguese explorers like Bathlomew Dias and Vasco Da Gama attracted the Portuguese to come to the East African coast.
13. The Portuguese came to the coast of East Africa because of their spirit of adventure and exploration more especially during the days of Prince Henry the Navigator.
14. The Portuguese wanted to use the East African coast as a defensive base for Portugal in case of any attack.
15. They also wanted to set up a commercial empire at the coast of East Africa and king Emmanuel who wanted to spread Portuguese influence through the Cape of Good Hope, East African coast and India.

**STEPS TAKEN BY THE PORTUGUESE TO CONQUER THE COAST OF E.A ( 1488-1510)**

The Portuguese conquest of East African coast took a long period of time to be completed, however, the following steps were taken;

1. In 1487, king John of Portugal set Pedro da Covilla to search for a direct route to India.
2. In 1494, Portugal signed the treaty of Tordesailes with Spain and she obtained rights / permission to operate in the far East without interference from Spain from 1497 – 1498, Vasco Da Gama made an unsuccessful survey to India but discovered a lot of wealth along the coast of East Africa.
3. In 1499, Vasco Da Gamma returned to Portugal and reported his findings to the king of Portugal.
4. In 1500, Pedro Alvores Cabral tried to attack Sofala but failed.
5. In 1502, Vasco Da Gama returned to East Africa with 19 ships and 1500 soldiers and captured Kilwa and her Sultan Ibrahim.
6. In 1503, Ray Lauren Co Rauvasco came and captured Zanzibar and Mafia.
7. In 1504, Suarez Lopez tried to attack Kilwa but failed.
8. Still, 1504, Kilwa and Mombasa rebelled and refused to pay taxes to the Portuguese.
9. In 1505, Francisco D’Almeida, a Portuguese commander arrived with 20 ships, looted and destroyed Kilwa and Mombasa to the ground.
10. In 1506, Trishta da Gunhas, Junior commander of Francisco attacked and captured the small towns of Oja, Socota, Lamu and Pate.
11. 1n 1507, the rebellious towns of Oja and Brava were burnt and destroyed.
12. In 1509, Pemba was captured and accepted Portuguese rules.
13. By 1510, the whole of the East African coast had been put under Portuguese rule from Socotra to Mozambique. The Portuguese then established their head quarters at Goa in India.

**REASONS WHY THE PORTUGUESE SUCCESSFULLY OR EASILY CONQUERED THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA.**

1. The Portuguese had good knowledge about the East African coast through the early Portuguese explorers, like Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco da Gama etc. therefore by the time they came, they were well prepared.
2. The Portuguese had a strong army and modern weapons compared to the coastal states.
3. The Portuguese used to wear body arms and masks to protect them against African attacks.
4. The Portuguese had large and strong war ships called carracks. These were fast moving ships which could carry a lot of supplies for them.
5. The Portuguese commanders such as Francisco D’Almeda were more expensive in modern warfare than African commanders.

**a) Describe the organization of the East African coastal trade before 1500AD**

1. It was carried out between the coastal people and the Arabs while other participants came from Egypt, Malaysi, China and Syria.
2. It was also called the Trans – Indian Ocean trade because it was carried out across the Indian Ocean.
3. It was also conducted on the major trading centres which included Mombasa, Kilwa, Zanzibar, Malindi and Sofala.
4. Arab traders were brought by dhows that were blown by the Monsoon winds across the Indian Ocean.
5. The coastal people were used as slaves in transporting goods from the interiors to the coast.
6. The foreign traders did not enter the interior of East Africa due to fear of hostile tribes, diseases and wild animals.
7. Medium of exchange was barter system of trade. However, with time, cowries shells were introduced as a form of currency and was later replaced by Indian rupees.
8. Major exports from East Africa were ivory, slaves, gold, silver, diamonds, etc, while the imports into East Africa were beads, mirrors, guns, glassware, ornaments, etc.
9. The coastal people exchanged goods with the interior people like the Makaranga, the Nyika etc.
10. The trade was controlled by coastal chiefs who used to tax the foreign traders who came to the coast of East Africa.
11. Swahili language was used as the medium of communication between the foreign traders and the coastal people.
12. The coastal chiefs used to provide security and protection to the foreign traders.
13. Ivory was largely exported to China, where it was used to manufacture bangles and ornaments, while slaves were taken to Middle East to serve as house servants soldiers miners and causal labourers.

**b) How were the coastal people of East Africa affected by this trade?**

1. It led to introduction of new goods in East Africa e.g. beads, mirrors, guns, etc which improved people’s standards of living.
2. It led to depopulation in East Africa as many people were captured and sold as slaves.
3. The trade linked and opened East Africa to the outside world.
4. East Africa’s resources were exploited e.g. minerals, ivory, etc.
5. It continued to the wide spread of Islam along the East African coast and interior.
6. It led to the growth and expansion of some coastal states e.g. Mombasa.
7. There was introduction of new crops like bananas, wheat, rice, etc.
8. It discouraged African locals skills and industries because people of East Africa started demanding foreign made goods.
9. Many Koranic schools were built at the coast to teach people Arabic writing and reading.
10. It increased slave trade in East Africa as slaves were needed to be exported to the Far East.
11. There was introduction of guns which increased warfare between coastal states, prosperity of the trade attracted the attention of the Portuguese to come and take over the East African coast.
12. The Portuguese discriminated and isolated themselves from the local people whom they considered as inferior. As a result, there were constant rebellions in an attempt to overflow Portuguese rule.
13. They discovered trade in slaves and ivory out concentrated on gold trade, smuggling and looting of gold and other valuable property was common.
14. Generally, life under the Portuguese was unproductive. Oppressive and disappointing.

**PROBLEMS / CHALLENGES FACED BY THE PORTUGUESE RULERS AT THE COAST / REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF THE PORTUGUESE RULE ON THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA.**

**The Portuguese controlled the coast of East Africa for over 200 years. During their stay, they faced a number of problems / challenges. These were political, social and economic as discussed below;**

1. The Portuguese rulers were very few yet the East African coast was too wide.
2. The Portuguese rulers were arrogant, rude and greedy so they were hated by the coastal people.
3. The Portuguese rulers were corrupt i.e. they embezzled most of the funds collected from taxes and most of this money found its way into their pockets.
4. There was delay in arrival of supplies from Portugal due to the longdistance.
5. There were religious differences between the Portuguese and the coastal people i.e. most of the coastal people were Moslems and looked at the Portuguese who were Christians as pagans / infidels.
6. The Portuguese received competition from the European countries like Britain and Holland that wanted to control the coast of East Africa.
7. There were frequent rebellions at the coast from the coastal people in an attempt to resist Portuguese rule which weakened Portuguese rule.
8. The unification of Spain and Portugal between 1680 and 1640 made Portugal to fail to support the East African coast effectively because by that time Spain which was stronger was not interest in colonies.
9. The Portuguese suffered from sea pirates (robbers) e.g. Ali Bey, who attacked and destroyed many Portuguese ships and setltlements.
10. The Portuguese suffered from tropical African diseases e.g. malaria, yellow fever, dysentery which killed a number of Portuguese administration and settlers.
11. They were also affected by harsh climate at the coast of East Africa i.e. at times it co uld become too cold at the coast.
12. The Portuguese settlers used to be attacked by the man eating tribes e.g. the Wazimba and the Segeju who used to come from the Zambezi valley. These normally attacked towns like Kilwa. Malindi and Mombasa.
13. The Portuguese over concentrated on trade and put less attention on effective administration of the East African coast which weakened their rule.
14. There was a problem of language barrier between the Portuguese and the coastal people and the Portuguese didn’t bother to learn the African languages because they considered them inferior.
15. The coastal Arabs continued smuggling goods which h disrupted Portuguese trade at the coast leading to the decline of their economy.
16. The Portuguese failed to win the support and confidence from the local people because they always lived in isolation and despised the Africans as inferior.
17. Portugal was a very small country and a poor one which lacked enough funds of finance Portuguese rule.
18. The rise of Oman Empire created new attacks on the Portuguese towns of Zanzibar, Mogadishu, Pate, Lamu etc.
19. The Portuguese grew military weak during the 17th century which led to their loss of the East African coast therefore, by 1700AD the Portuguese at the coast of East Africa had been defeated and Portuguese administration was replaced by the Oman rulers.

**EFFECTS OF PORTUGUESE RULE ON THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA**

The Portuguese ruled the coast of East Africa for a period of 200 years i.e. from 1500-1700AD. The effects of their rule were both negative and positive.

These effects can be categorized into political, economical and social as treated below;

1. The Portuguese introduced new crops in East Africa e.g. cassava, pineapples, paw paws and guavas.
2. They built Fort Jesus, in Mombasa which has remained a tourist attraction up today.
3. They developed the Swahili vocabulary by adding new words e.g. Meza (table), Pesa (Money), viato (shoes), nanansi (pipeapple).
4. They introduced Christianity in East Africa especially at the Southern coast of Mozambique and Sofala, however, Christianity failed in may coastal towns.
5. The Portuguese established strong links with India, Europe and East Africa.
6. Their presence at the East African coast attracted the attraction of other Europeans e.g. the British, Dutch, French to come to the coast of East Africa.
7. The Portuguese overthrew Arab monopoly over the Indian Ocean trade.
8. Because of their corruption and agreed for wealth the coastal people became poor.
9. Their coming led to the decline of the Indian Ocean trade because of the instabilities they brought to the coast.
10. Famine resulted at the coast of East Africa because during their stay, agriculture declined.
11. Portuguese rule brought insecurity and instability along the coast because of the frequent rebellion from the coastal people.
12. The Portuguese policy of divine and rule in intensified disunity between the different coastal states e.g. Malindi constituency remained hostile to Mombasa.
13. Their rule led to the decline of the Islamic religion because they distorted it with Christianity.
14. The Portuguese introduced segregation against the African and Arabs because they were very arrogant.
15. Some coastal towns were destroyed e.g. Kilwa, Mombasa and very many others.
16. The Portuguese introduced a number of games in East Africa e.g. the playing of cards, bull fighting.
17. The introduced new farming methods e.g. they encouraged the use of cowdung as manure.
18. The Portuguese imposed heavy taxes on the coastal people which made them so poor.

Revision question

1. a) Why did the Portuguese settle at the coast of East Africa?

b) What were the effects of Portuguese rule on the people of East Africa?

1. a) How did the Portuguese establish themselves at the coast the East Africa?

(The Portuguese conquest of the East African coast)

b) What challenges were faced by the Portuguese during their administration of the East African coast?

3. a) Why did the Portuguese administration collapse? / Why did the Portuguese lose control

over the East African coast.

b) Describe the Portuguese administration of the East African coast.

4. Describe the Portuguese conquest of the coast of East Africa from 1498 to 1510.

**OMAN RULE AT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST BETWEEN 1698 – 1880AD**

The Mazrui – Busaidi conflicts

During the struggle between the Portuguese and the Arabs at the coast, the coastal Arabs (Mazrui) asked the Oman Arabs (Busaidi) for assistance in 1652. The Imam of Oman, Ibin Sultan sent his army to surround Fort Jesus and in December 1698, the Portuguese were decisively defeated. Fort Jesus fell into the hands of the Arabs. It is important to note that after the defeat of the Portuguese, there was a bitter struggle for the control of the East African coast between the coastal Arabs (Mazrui) and the Oman Arabs.

**REASONS WHY THERE WERE CONFLICTS / STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE MAZRUI & BUSAIDI ARABS AT THE COAST (CAUSES OF THE BUSAIDI – MAZRUI CONFLICTS AT THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA**

1. The rise of the Busaidi dynasty in Muscat (Capital city of Oman) threatened the Mazrui interests at the coast of East Africa. It should be noted that these two families had been rivals for a long time.
2. The assassination of Liwali Muhammed Bin Uthman at Mazrui and the imprisonment of his brother in Fort Jesus increased the conflicts between the Mazrui and the Busaidi families.
3. The two families were conflicting over the profitable Indian Ocean Trade.
4. The conflicts were sparked off by the failure of Mazrui government of Mombasa to recognize the rule of the Busaidi who had taken over control of the Oman empire.
5. Mombasa under the Mazrui governors declared herself independent of Oman rule. This greatly annoyed the Busaidi and they decided to attack the Mazrui.
6. The coastal people hated the corruption and the ruthlessness of the Oman rulers that had been appointed to administer the East African coast on behalf of the Busaidi, therefore this caused the Mazrui to rise up against the Busaidi.
7. To make matters worse, the Oman rulers imposed heavy taxes on the coastal Arabs (Mazrui) and even the methods of collection were harsh. This caused the Mazrui to rise up against the Busaidi.
8. The Mazrui rulers believed that they were rightful rulers of Mombasa because the Portuguese had found them rulers of this town therefore, with this belief the Mazrui would not easily give away Mombasa to the Oman rulers.
9. However, the Busaidi maintained that they had the right to govern the coast as compensation for liberation from Portuguese oppression.
10. The Mazrui had a constant supply of m an power from the Nyika i.e. this was one of the tribes in the interior of East Africa. The support of the Nyika gave the Mazrui morale to fight the Busaidi.
11. The weakness of the Oman rulers i.e. they were preoccupied with their enemies in Arabia and the sea pirates. This therefore made them weak effectively to administer the coast which gave an opportunity to the Mazrui to rise up.
12. Mombasa had remained rebellious for independence therefore the Oman rulers wanted to crush them to stop other towns from rebelling.
13. The Mazrui Arabs at the East African coast hated the Busaidi for overthrowing the Yorubi Dynasty back in Oman. It should be noted that the Mazrui had been close allies of the Yorubi rulers.
14. Both the Mazrui wanted to control the East African coast because they wanted to maintain cultural links with their brothers who had come to East African coast because they wanted to spread Islam.

**THE COURSE OF THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE MAZRUI AND THE BUSAID AT THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA FROM 1741 – 1840**

1. In 1698, Fort Jesus fell in the hands of the Oman Arabs after chasing the Portuguese from the East African coast.
2. In 1428, the Portuguese attempted to recapture Mombasa but they were defeated once again with the help of the Oman Arabs.
3. In 1739, the Oman Yorubi rules replaced the governor of Mombasa with a Muhammad Uthman Ali Mazrui.
4. The new Busaidi dynasty took over power in Oman and the governor of Mombasa renounced the new ruler of Oman. Ahmed bin Saidi.
5. In 1741, the conflict began after a Yorubi Sultan of Oman oppointed Mohammed bin Uthman from the Mazrui family to be the governor and he was expected to be royal to the Oman ruler.
6. However, after the death of Said bin Sultan of the Yorubi family, the Busaidi family took over control of the East African coast.
7. The Mazrui governor at the coast including Muhamed bin Uthman of Mombasa refused to recognize Ahmed bin Said administration and declared themselves independent because to them, the Busaidi was not the right family in which to get the Oman rulers.
8. When Ali bin Uthman, the brother to the murdered governor took over power, he was determined to fight the Oman Arabs up to the bitter end.
9. He continued with the expansion of the Mazrui influence on the coast and by 1807, the Mazrui territory stretched from Pangani to Malindi.
10. In 1807 the Mazrui conquered Pate but failed to conquer Lamus.
11. 1814, the Mazrui governor appealed to the British for aid.
12. However, by the time he did this, the British had already started assisting his rival Sayyid Said the new ruler of Oman.
13. With the coming of Sayyid Said to power, the tides began to change against the Mazrui because he came with a lot of determination to destroy the Mazrui influence on the coast which his predecessors had failed.
14. In 1817, he freed Pate and ordered all her subjects not to trade with Mombasa.
15. He ordered Zanzibar to liberate Pemba and Brava from Mazrui rule.
16. In 1822, he attacked Pemba and Brava and drove out the Mazrui governors.
17. In 1824,Captain, Owen declared a British protectorate over Mombasa.
18. In 1827, Sayyid Said personally commanded the forces that bombarded Mombasa and almost brought the Mazrui self rule to an end.
19. However, when he went back in 1829, but again, he failed to defeat the Mazrui who had enlisted the support of the Nyika in their struggle against the Busaidi.
20. Finally, the Mazrui were defeated by Sayyid Said’s son Khalid who managed to capture the governor of Mombasa and some members of his family in Fort Jesus and threw in the Indian Ocean.
21. In 1837, he triced others and took them to the Persian Gulf where he starved them to death. This ended the long time conflict between the Mazrui and Busaidi dynasties.
22. The East African coast was once again brought under one ruler, Sayyid Said.
23. Three years later (1840), Sayyid Said decided to move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in order to effectively control and administer the coast of East Africa.

**HOW SAYYID SAID SETTLED THE MAZRUI – BUSAIDI CONFLICTS**

1. He was born in 1791 at Muscat.
2. He was a prince of the ruling family. He came to power in 1806.
3. His early years in power were faced with many problems, among which were the Busaidi. Mazrui conflict on the East African coast. He tried to solve these conflicts through the following ways;
4. In 1822, Sayyid Said signed the Moresby treaty 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 1827, Sayyid Said led another force and forced the Mazrui to submit.
7. After Sayyid Said invited the leading Mazrui governors and arrested them. Some of these Mazrui rebels were sent to exile.
8. In 1840, Sayyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar to effectively control East African and Oman.
9. Sayyid Said made an alliance with the British to strengthen his military position so as to be able to control the East African coast and Oman.

**Revision Questions**

1. a) What were the causes of the Mazrui – Busaidi conflicts on the coast of East Africa?

b) Describe the course/ major events in the struggle between the Mazrui and the Busaidi over control of the East African coast.

c) How did Sayyid Said attempt to solve these conflicts?

**THE RISE OF SAYYID SAID AND OMAN RULE ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST**

1. Sayyid Said was a prince of Oman who was born in 1791 at Muscat the capital city of Oman.
2. He came to power at a tender age of 13 in 1804 after the death of his father, Sayyid Sultan Ibn Ahmed who was killed in a naval battle in the Indian Ocean.
3. Sayyid Said ruled with his brother but because both of them lacked experience, a regent was chosen to assist them. This was Sayyid Said’s cousin brother called Bedr Ibn Saif.
4. However, a rumor developed that Bedr Ibn Saif was planning to kill Sayyid Said so as to take control over the Oman Empire.
5. Because of this, Sayyid Said killed his cousin and declared himself the overall ruler of Oman.
6. After killing his cousin brother, he got a lot of hostility and hatred from the supporters of Bedr Ibn Saif.
7. Because of that reason and so many others, in 1840, Sayyid Said decided to shift his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

**REASONS WHY SAYYID SAID TRANSFERRED HIS CAPITAL FROM MUSCAT TO ZANZIBAR IN 1840**

Sayyid Said’s transfer of his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar was motivated by the following reasons;

1. He wanted to control the Indian Ocean trade himself other than leaving it to his representatives who were corrupt and unreliable. That why he has been referred to as the commercial prince rather than a political Sultan.
2. He wanted to end the dynastic conflict between the Mazrui and Oman rulers once for all. Basing their rule in Mombasa, the Mazrui had continued to rebel against his rule.
3. The transfer was also motivated by the need to control his coastal dominion effectively, i.e. some of his representatives had turned out to be ineffective and corrupt.
4. Sayyid Said greatly admired the coastal climate which was cool compared to the hot climate in Oman hence suitable for human settlement.
5. The fertile soils at the East African coast which he hoped to use for the growing of cloves and spices might have also forced him to transfer his capital to the East African coast.
6. The East African coast would provide cheap source of labour force in terms of slaves which he hoped to use on his clove plantations.
7. Sayyid Said also wanted to transform Zanzibar into a strategic market. Controlling Zanzibar would enable him control the interior trade, hence establishing regular trade links between the coast and the interior.
8. Zanzibar had natural good harbours that could allow big ships from America, Britain, Germany and France to come and trade with the coastal people. Sayyid Said hoped to tax these European traders.
9. Political problems also force him to move his capital to Zanzibar had a lot of enemies at home (Muscat) including his own relatives following the murder of his cousin brother. This opposition from his family and the many tribes in Oman made his rule difficult forcing him to run to the East African coast.
10. The people of East African coast were considered loyal to Sayyid Said than those in Oman e.g. the people of Pate had invited him to come and rescue them from the harsh rule of the Mombasa governors.
11. Sayyid Said wanted to gain popularity and prestige as a ruler of two territories, i.e. the ruler of Oman and Zanzibar at the same time.
12. Availability of fresh drinking water i.e. the waters of Zanzibar were believed to be sweeter than those of Oman that were salty and unfit for human consumption. This could hve forced him to shift his capital to Zanzibar.
13. Sayyid Said wanted to check on the activities of the sea pirates who made the trade across the Indian Ocean almost impossible.
14. The hospitality of some coastal towns e.g. Malindi and Pemba also encouraged him to settle at the coast of East Africa.
15. Zanzibar had a security advantage since it was an Island hence it could easily be protected against mainland and external enemies.
16. Sayyid Said feared that the Mazrui would ally with the Portuguese and recapture the East African coast.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF ZANZIBAR DURING SAYYID SAID’S REIGN**

**Achievements / Significance / Impact of Sayyid Said’s rule.**

After transferring his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840, Sayyid Said embarked on developing Zanzibar economically, politically and socially. Sayyid Said’s activities not only affect Zanzibar but also their interior of East Africa.

1. Economically, he introduced the growing of cloves in Zanzibar and Pemba i.e. he had realized the high demand for cloves in European and Asian countries and encourage his subjects to grow them. as a result, Zanzibar is the leading producer of cloves up to today.
2. Sayyid Said encouraged trade with other parts of the world and this transformed Zanzibar into an international market with traders coming from Britain, France, Germany, etc.
3. He also signed commercial treaties with foreign countries like Britain, France, German and U.S.A.
4. He equally signed trade treaties with some interior chiefs e.g. Chief Fundikira of the Nyamwezi allowing the coastal traders free passage in his empire.
5. He similarly encouraged to trade with tribes of the interior of East Africa like the Yao, Sukuma, Nyamwezi and many others. These mainly supplied slaves to him.
6. He fought sea pirates with the help of his new found friends the British and this ushered in a period of peace which increased the number of traders coming to the East African coast.
7. He organized personal trade caravans in the interior instead of relying on the interior tribes for the supply of goods.
8. He encouraged the Indian Banyans to settle on the coast i.e. these were wealthy people who advanced loans to the Zanzibar to go into the interior and buy goods.
9. He encouraged the use of the Indian Currency (Rupees) instead of barter trading. This currency was introduced by the Indian Banyans.
10. Sayyid Said encouraged Europeans to open up trading posts in Zanzibar and the Germans opened up one in 1884.
11. He introduced a system of taking all imports and exports as means of raising revenue. The Indian Banyans who were skilled traders collected this revenue.
12. His settlement at the coast encouraged slave trade which depopulated the interior as many people were taken to work on his clove plantations and others exported to the Arab world.
13. Later he participated in the signing of treaties aimed at ending slave trade i.e. he signed the Hammerton Treaty in 1845 which forbade slave trade outside his territory.
14. His economic activities also led to increase trade at the coast because goods like clothes, guns, glassware etc were brought to the coast in exchange for slaves, gold and ivory.
15. This in turn opened the coast for international trade with many traders coming from India, the Far East, America and Europe.
16. His activities in Zanzibar also encouraged Arab and Swahili penetration into the interior. This led to development of Caravan routes and the growth of towns like Tabora, Ujiji, Unyanyembe etc.
17. Socially, he encouraged Islam at the coast and the interior.
18. Sayyid Said equally encouraged the use of Sharia law which became widely used on the coast of East African coast.
19. He encouraged Arabic architecture on the East African coast, i.e. the art of building using Arabic style.
20. He attracted foreigners to Zanzibar for instance the Europeans, the Asians and Arabs which created a population of mixed cultures.
21. Politically, he managed to end the quarrels and conflicts that had became the order of the day at the coast of East Africa.
22. N the same way, Sayyid Said united the coastal towns and brought them under one rulers.
23. He also gave peace and security to the coastal people which increased the volume of trade.
24. The transfer of his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840 was also of great political significance. Unfortunately, Sayyid Said died in 1856 under mysterious circumstances on his first journey back to Oman since 1840.

**Revision Questions**

1. a) Why did Sayyid Said choose Zanzibar as the centre of his commercial activities?

b) How did he build up the economy of Zanzibar.

1. a) Why did Sayyid Said move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar?

b) How did this affect Zanzibar before 1900?

1. a) Who was Sayyid Said?

b) Why is he remembered in the history of East African coast?

**THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF PEOPLE INTO EAST AFRICA**

**THE BANTU**

1. Who were the Bantu?
2. Bantu is a linguistic word describing group of people who speak similar and interrelated languages characterized by a rot word “NTU”.
3. They belong to the Negroid race who are believed to have come from the Niger-Congo area around 2000 years ago and they are recorded to be among the earliest inhibiters of East Africa.
4. It is important to note that the Bantu from the larges group of people in East Africa and account for over 75% of the total population of East Africa.
5. The Bantu speakers in East Africa include the Baganda, the Toro, Pokomo, Zaramo, Kikuyu, Kgido, Nyamwezi, Nyoro, Gisu, the Kyaga etc.
6. Initially, they were mainly farmers although on reaching East Africa many took up different economic activities like trade and pastoralism.
7. Apart from those who migrated and settlement in East Africa, others moved in central Africa and settled in Zaire, Malawi, Zambia. Others still went as far as South Africa and Ngoni fall under this category that went to South Africa and later decided to move back into East Africa.

**ORIGINS OF THE BANTU**

1. The actual origin of the Bantu is not clear but since they speak common and related languages, they are believed to have had a common origin.
2. There are two theories / versions explaining the origin of the Bantu.
3. One group of historians believe that the Bantu came from West Africa around the Cameroon Highlands and Bauchi Plateau of Nigeria. It is from here that they moved to Katanga and the East Africa. This version, therefore, points to the River Niger Basin as the parent home of the Bantu.
4. However, the Bantu believe that they came from the Katanga region in South Eastern Congo (DRC). Their migration was motivated by the need for fertile soils or land that co uld support agriculture.

CAUSES OF THE BANTU MIGRAITON

1. No clear reasons have been established for the Bantu migration but probable causes have been given and they are following.
2. **Population presence:**It is assumed that the population increased in the Bantu cradle land i.e. Niger and Congo basins, leading to over crowding hence forcing them to search fro new areas of settlement.
3. **Land pressure:** Due to over population, it is probable that pressure increased on land resulting into conflicts. The defeated groups could have migrated in search of new lands for farming.
4. **Search for fertile soils:** Since they were farmers, they many have been looking for virgin lands for agriculture. Not forgetting that, by this time, the Bantu had discovered the use of simple iron tools.
5. **Internal conflicts:** These may have come about as a result of shortage of land for agriculture. It is also assumed that these conflicts may have been political.
6. **External factors:** The Bantu might have been attacked by their strong neighbours e.g. the Pygmies and the Nilotes forcing them to leave the troubled areas.
7. **Search for pasture and water:** Being pastoralists, the Bantu might have migrated looking for pasture and water for their animals.
8. **Love for adventure:** Others suggest that their migration was due to the desire to be in the new lands i.e. the youth may have wanted to discover what was happening beyond their home land.
9. **Group influence:**Some might have migrated because of group influence i.e. they migrated simply because of seeing their neighbours move.
10. **Drought and famine:** Because of drought, agriculture became very difficult and famine brokeout. This caused many people to leave their homeland and came to East Africa.
11. **Epidemic diseases:** Such as malaria, small pox, sleeping sickness, rider pests which killed both people and their animals forcing some Bantu to leave their homeland.
12. **Floods:** Their migration also have been due to over flooding as a result of the heavy rains since majority of them lived along river basins.
13. **The need to export their iron working culture:** i.e. it is believed that the Bantu migrants wanted to export their iron working culture which gave them looks like spears, that encouraged them to move.
14. **Poor leadership:** The Bantu could have became dictatorial and harsh forcing some of their subjects to move away and look for new areas where they could establish their independent authority.
15. **Political advancement:** They could have moved from their original homeland to East Africa to create new kingdoms and dominate the weaker ones.

**THE COURSE OF THE BANTU MIGRATION**

1. **Western / Interlacustrine Bantu**
2. This was the first group of the Bantu to enter East Africa. They entered East Africa from between L. Albert and L. Edward. This is called the Western route and hence the Western Bantu.
3. This group came between 1000 – 1300AD and settled in the interlacustrine region, hence the name interlacustrine Bantu.
4. They formed large and prosperous communities around the Great lakes region e.g. L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, L. Edward, L. George, etc. examples of the Bantu in this group include the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Basoga, Banyankole, etc.
5. Others move East wards from this group along the northern side of L. Victoria into Eastern Uganda and Western Kenya leading to the formation of the Bagisu and the Baluyisa.
6. **The Western Tanganyika / Central Tanzanian Bantu**
7. These formed the second group of Bantu who moved to East Africa. They used the central route between L. Kivu and L. Tanganyika.
8. They settled first in Central Tanganyika in the Central Tanzanian plateau.
9. They entered East Africa between 1000 – 1400AD, hence they came to be known as the Central Tanzanian Bantu. The Bantu in this group include the Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Bena, Zinza, Ha, Gogo, Holoholo, Kimbu, etc.
10. They were initially farmers but with time some changed to semi-pastoral life and later they resorted to long Distance trade e.g. the Nyamwezi.
11. **The Eastern Bantu / Coastal and Highland Bantu**
12. The coastal and Highland Bantu were also referred to as the Eastern Bantu.
13. They comprised of a group that continued with their migration and slowly crossed the Taita and Kirimanjaro hills around 1300AD.
14. From Taita, there was a slow dispersal due to the population pressure.
15. The Kyaga, Pare, Taita, Shamba remained in the Taita region.
16. The Pokomo, Giryama, Nyika, moved Northwards along the coast to Shungwaya.
17. At Shungwaya, there was another dispersal due to pressure from the Galla attacks who were moving Southwards.
18. The Nyika group moved South along the coast of East Africa and this came to be known as the coastal Bantu.
19. The Kamba, Meru, Kikuyu and Embu moved to the Kenya Highlands and were restricted to the forests by the Masai.
20. These came to be known as the Highland Bantu.
21. The group that remained at the coast was influenced and remained in contact with the Moslem Arab traders which led to the rise of the Swahili people and culture.

**d) The Southern Bantu**

1. This was the fourth group of the Bantu to enter East Africa and they used the route between L. Tanganyia and L. Nyasa.
2. They moved to East Africa between 1000 – 1350AD.
3. They formed society like the Hehe, Pogoro, Makonde, Sangu, Gindu, Ngido, etc. Between 1000 – 1800, the Yao from the South settled in Southern Tanganyika.
4. Lastly, the Ngoni from South Africa also came and settled in Southern Tanganyika around the 1840’s.

**EFFECTS OF THE BANTU MIGRATION**

The migration and settlement of the Bantu had both positive and negative effects as discussed below;

1. They introduced new cultures that were copied by people of areas where they settled e.g. languages, ways of dressing, taboos, etc.
2. The Bantu introduced the knowledge of iron working and there was a wide spread of iron tools e.g. Pangas, hoes, axes, etc.
3. They introduced the centralized system of administration that was copied by most societies in East Africa e.g. among the Baganda, Batoro, Banyankole, etc.
4. Their coming increased the population in East Africa in the places where they settled.
5. They introduced new Bantu languages in East Africa e.g. Luganda, Lunyankole, Lusoga, etc.
6. The Bantu absorbed most of the people into their culture more especially the cushites and the Bushmen who completely lost their identity.
7. They are remembered for having introduced new farming methods e.g. shifting cultivation, intercropping and crop rotation.
8. They introduced the growing of crops on large scale since they had advanced iron tools.
9. The Bantu introduced the system of permanent settlements along their beds and near lakes.
10. The Bantu introduced the trading opportunities between the coast and the interior of East Africa.

**Revision questions**

1. a) What were the effects of their migration into East Africa?

b) What were the effects of their migration into East Africa?

1. a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu / Coastal and Highland Bantu.

b) What were the effects of their migration into East Africa?

1. a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Bantu into East Africa.

**A MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE BANTU INTO EAST AFRICA**

**THE NGONI MIGRATION**

Who were the Ngoni?

1. The Ngoni were Bantu speaking people who migrated from South East Africa and settled in East Africa. i.e. They came from the East of South Africa around the Natal region.
2. The Ngoni were Nguni speaking people who had a mixed dialect (language).
3. The Ngoni are believed to have been the last group of the Bantu to enter East Africa.
4. They settled in Southern Tanganyika in areas around Ufipa and Songea.
5. Their settlement in these areas was a result of the Northward direction they took.
6. The Ngoni left South Africa during the times of Mfecane period which meant a period of trouble in South Africa.
7. They left around the 1820s when King Shaka of the Zuru nation was expanding his empire by conquering his weaker neighbour.
8. The Ngoni were fulltime worriors whose life as characterized by looting, raiding, plundering and terrorizing their weaker neighbours in their areas of settlement.
9. The Ngoni were also farmers and practiced cattle keeping.

**REASONS FOR THE NGONI MIGRATION / WHY THE NGONI LEFT THEIR CRADLE LAND**

The Ngoni was caused by wuite a number of factors which included the following;

1. The Ngoni were running away from the disturbances created by Shaka’s works of expansion i.e. Shaka wanted to expand his empire by conquering all his neighbours. This forced some of the Ngoni to leave their homeland.
2. Since some of the Ngoni were farmers, they left their cradle land in order to acquire virgin areas of cultivation.
3. Some of them were cattle keepers, they migrated in search for water and pasture for their animals.
4. There was population increase in their homeland which forced them to leave i.e. by 1800AD, the population around Natal had increased and this created an urgent need for areas which were not over crowded.
5. It was a period of “Mfecane” which was characterized by constant wars and unrest in different parts of South Africa together with forced migration. This might have caused the Ngoni to migrate from their homeland.
6. The Ngoni were running away from the conditions of the Kalahari desert which was creating unfavorable patterns of human settlement in the areas occupied by the Ngoni.
7. There was an outbreak of natural epidemics e.g. small pox, sleeping sickness which killed humans and their animals and this forced them to search for new areas in East Africa that were free from such diseases.
8. The Ngoni areas were hit by prolonged periods of famine and drought arising from the expanding Kalahari desert which made human settlement extremely difficult in such areas.
9. They also migrated due to internal conflicts among the existing clans over land, cattle ownership which caused unrest within the different clans forcing some of the people to migrate.
10. External conflicts from other African tribes over land ownership, cattle, water resources etc. This forced the Ngoni to leave since their strong neighbours like the Zulu, Ndebele, Swazi were interested in the same resources.
11. There was pressure from the different European groups e.g. the Boers (Dutch)and the British at the cape. These whites were expanding towards the Ngoni territory in big numbers which scared off the Ngoni.
12. The Ngoni may have also migrated because they wanted to raid and steal property of other societies where they went
13. Other moved because of the spirit of adventure i.e. they wanted to discover what was happening in the new lands.
14. Shaka’s dictatorship and absorption of young men into his army forced the Ngoni to leave their homeland.

**THE COURSE OF THE NGONI MIGRATION**

1. The Ngoni moved from Natal Northwards under different groups.
2. The largest group was led by Induna Zwangendaba. This group left South Africa, moved through Central Africa, through Zimbabwe and Malawi and reached Ufipa in 1840.
3. This group destroyed the Shana settlement in Central Africa in 1831 as they moved.
4. It is the fertile soils that compelled this group to settle at Ufipa.
5. Another group was called the Maseko Ngoni. This was led by Chief Maputa. They left South Africa, moved northwards, entered East Africa and settled at a place called Songea.
6. However, in 1848, Zwange ndaba died at Ufipa and after his death, his group split into five small sub groups.
7. Three of these groups went back to Central Africa and settled in Malawi and Zambia. When they settled, they intermarried with the local people like te Yao.
8. Two of these groups remained in East Africa, these were Tuto Ngoni and the Gwangara Ngoni.
9. The Tuta Ngoni moved Northwards through the land of the Holoholo and the Nyamwezi, where they raided the Nyamwezi and captured younf Mirambo as slaves.
10. The Gwanga Ngoni moved Eastwards through Hehe and Sangu country, until they reached Songea in 1860.
11. The Gwanga Ngoni under this leader, Zulu Gama met with the Maseko Ngoni at Songea, they fought fiercely but the Maseko Ngoni were defeated.
12. Some defeated Maseko Ngoni under Maputo fled back to Central Africa, crossed R. Ruvuma and settled in Mozambique and Malawi.
13. Others moved Northwards to Morogoro where they intermarried with the local people and produced the Mbuga group of the Ngoni,.
14. Therefore, by 1860, the Ngoni had permanently settled in parts of Southern Tanzania.

**REASONS WHY THE NGONI WERE SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR CONQUEST OF THE EAST AFRICAN SOCIETIES**

The Ngoni were successful in their conquest of East African societies because of the following reasons;

1. The Ngoni on their way captured a number of able bodied men who joined their camp hence increasing their number and strength. They also captured women who became their wives. This made them to succeed since they were many in number.
2. The Ngoni had advanced methods of fighting e.g. the cow horn method, night surprise attacks, face to face combat with the short stabbing spear. Such methods were for superior to the ones used by most communities in East Africa.
3. The Ngoni warriors were ruthless, harsh and cruel therefore this scared most of the societies they met.
4. The Ngoni had good leaders who organized their fighters well e.g. I nduna Zwange ndaba, Chief Maputo and Zulu Gama.
5. The Ngoni had superior weapons of fighting e.g. they used to fight using the short stabbing spear and a large cow hide shield as opposed to the long spear and a small cow hide shield that were used by most communities in East Africa.
6. The Ngoni had better military organization for instance they divided their army into fighting regiments called “Impis” or units. Such fighting groups were difficult to defeat because they fought in different places and at different times.
7. By that time, most of the societies in East Africa were decentralized weak and disunited so they were easily defeated e.g. the Sangu and the Hehe.
8. Most societies in Southern Tanzania had been weakened by slave trade that depopulated most of these areas i.e. it should be noted that most of the energetic youth had been taken away therefore the very young and very old could not put up meaningful resistance.
9. The Ngoni had good experience in large scale warfare since their stayed in the troubled South African region.
10. The Ngoni raided and looted plenty of food which helped them against hunger throughout their invasion.
11. The Ngoni fighters were determined to fight and win because they would not go back to South Africa.
12. The Ngoni soldiers / warriors were obedient, united and loyal to their commander and leaders.
13. The Ngoni also used ruthless war tactics like the scorched earth policy in which they burnt villages, gardens, houses, etc.
14. The Ngoni were military stronger than the people they met along the way.

**A MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE NGONI MIGRATION**

**EFFECTS OF THE NGONI MIGRATION IN EAST AFRICA**

The migration and settlement of the Ngoni had a number of effects in East Africa. These were both positive and negative as discussed below;

1. The Ngoni migration caused political insecurity and fear because of the wars they fought with the people.
2. Many people lost their lives as a result of the Ngoni wars to conquest.
3. The Ngoni migration led to creation of bandit groups who plundered and looted people and communities e.g. the Mariti and the Ruga Ruga. These were part of the Ngoni warriors who failed to live a settled life because they were used to fighting.
4. The Ngoni migration disrupted agriculture in East Africa which resulted into severe famine.
5. It caused loss of identity because it separated people from their families.
6. The Ngoni warriors went on looting a lot of wealth and property e.g. cattle, food, goats, etc.
7. The Ngoni displaced many people from their original settlements e.g. the Yao and the Sangu who were displaced to less fertile areas.
8. The Ngoni interrupted and disturbed the long distance trade that was going on along the central route between Tabora and Ujiji and this weakened the Africans economically.
9. They introduced new fighting techniques in East Africa e.g. the use of the short stabbing spear (Assegai) and the use of large cow hide shield for protection.
10. They introduced a new language in East Africa called Nguni.
11. They intermarried with the people of Southern Tanzania and produced new tribes like the Mbuga.
12. The Ngoni increased slave trade and slave raids because they introduced new slave raiding skills and also participated in slave trade by selling some of the captives.
13. They inspired some Africans to build strong empires for instance Mirambo whom they had captured from Bugomba, managed to create a strong Nyamwezi empire using the skills he had acquired from the Ngoni.
14. The Ngoni invasion led to the rise of new empire builders in East Africa e.g. Chief Mirambo of the Nyamwezi, Nyungu, Ya Mawe, Chief Munyagumba of the Hehe, etc.
15. The Ngoni increased the population of East Africa more especially in the areas where they settled e.g. Southern Tanzania.
16. They introduced a strong spirit of nationalism which later defended Tanganyika’s independence from the European invaders though later, they were defeated.
17. The Ngoni detribalized and assimilated many people in East Africa e.g. the Yao, Hehe and Sangu.

**Revision Exercise**

1. a) Why did the Ngoni migrate from their cradle land?

b) How did their migration affect the people of East Africa.

2. a) Who are the Ngoni?

b) Describe their migration and settlement into East Africa.

3. a) Why were the Ngoni successful in their conquest of the East African societies?

b) What were the effects of their migration in East Africa?

**THE LUO MIGRATION**

Who were the Luo?

1. The Luo belong to a linguistic group called the River – Lake Nilotes.
2. They are also referred to as the Jonam which means people of the River – lake.
3. Their origin is not clear but nevertheless, they are believed to have originated from Southern Sudan specifically from Bahr-erl. Ghazel region.
4. Their migration is believed to have taken place around the 15th century. They moved Southwards along the Nile setting in Northern Uganda at a place called Pubungu, present day Packwach and later moved to Kenya.
5. The Luo were relatives of the Nuer, Shiruk and the Dinka in Southern Sudan.
6. The Luo were the ancestors of the Langi, Acholi, Alhur, Japhadola, Kumam and the Kenyan Luo / Jaluo.
7. There were cattle keepers and also small scale farmers.

They established the Luo babiito dynasty in Bunyoro – Kitara.

**WHY THE LUO LEFT THEIR HOMELAND / CRADLE LAND**

It is not known why the Luo left their cradle land. However, the following reasons have been suggested to explain their migration.

1. The Luo were over populated in their homeland therefore, this created the need to look for more land for settlement.
2. Over cultivation could have made their soils poor hence they migrated in search of more fertile areas.
3. Over stocking create a need for more fresh grazing land hence this forced the Luo to leave their homeland.
4. Internal conflicts are given as a possible cause for their migration i.e. these may have been family quarrels and other conflicts may have been over land that was not enough.
5. It also assumed that there were external conflicts and pressure from their neighbours like Galla from Ethiopia. This may be true since the Dinka and Shiruk also left this area and moved Northwards.
6. Their movement was also caused by drought due to Southward movement of the desert which caused unbearable conditions.
7. Some historians attribute their migration over flooding since they lived along the banks of R. Nile.
8. Others assume that their migration was just out of love for adventure and wondering i.e. they wanted to discover new places and what was happening in the far lands.
9. Others still maintain that that their migration was out of the desire to export their [olitical and cultural influence to other societies.
10. Some might have migrated because of group influence i.e. they moved simply because they saw others moving.
11. Diseases like small pox, malaria, river blindness and nagana may have hit their area due to over crowding forcing them to look for new disease free areas.
12. The Luo were hit by severe famine which resulted into an acute shortage of food, hence they moved looking for new areas where they could get enough food.
13. The Luo by nature were nomads who kept moving from one place to another looking for water and pasture i.e. it was their way of life moving from one place to another.

**THE COURSE OF THE LUO MIGRATION**

1. The Luo left their homeland in Southern Sudan (Bahr-el Ghazel) around the 15th Century and moved Southwards following the Nile under their leader Olum.
2. Their movements were slow and gradual spreading over a very long period between 1000 – 1800AD.
3. They moved in small families or groups.
4. On reaching Northern Uganda at the beginning of the 16th Century, they settled at Pubungu near present day Packwach.
5. This became their dispersal point.
6. At Pubungu, Olum’s three sons i.e. Gipir, Labong and Titool had a bitter quarrel which ended in a split.
7. Each group under its own leaders took a different direction.
8. One group under Gipir crossed the Nile and settled in the North of L. Albert where they intermarried with the Lendu, Okebo and Sudanic Madi to form the Alua tribe.
9. Another group under Labong moved Southwards across the Nile to Pawir (Chope) in Northern Bunyoro where they invanded Bunyoro – Kitala empire.
10. Some of Labong’s people went back to the North and moved further Eastwards into Acholi and Lango.
11. They intermarried with the Madi and Ateker – speaking people giving rise to the Acholi tribe.
12. The ones that had remained at Pawi/ Chope under Isingame Rukidi Mpuga moved Southwards into the Chwezi Kingdom and established the Luo – Babiito dynasty.
13. Another group crossed from Bunyoro and set up dynasties in Buganda and Busoga.
14. The Luo also moved into Kenya into 3 main groups;
15. The first group was called the Joka-Jok. They were led by Ojok.
16. They came from Pubungu and directly moved and settled in the Lamogi hills in Western Kenya in the Nyanza Province.
17. The second group was called the Jok-Owiny, under the leadership of Owiny Singoma. They are believed to have moved from Budama and settled in Alego areas in Kenya.
18. The 3rd group was called Jok-Omollo under the leadership of Omollo. They are said to have come from Bunyoro, moved through L. Kyaga, Busoga, Samia and settled in the Nyanza Province of Kenya between 1500 – 1650AD.
19. The last group of the Luo to move to Kenya were the Abasuba.
20. These were a mixture of refugees from Buganda, Busoga, Bugwere and Ssese Islands. These settled in the Southern parts of the Nyanza Province between 1600 – 1800AD.

**EFFECTS OF THE LUO MIGRATION IN EAST AFRICA**

The migration and settlement of the Luo to East Africa and a number of effects. These effects were political, social and economic as discussed below;

1. There was population increase in the areas where the Luo immigrants settled.
2. Many tribes in East Africa were absorbed into Luo groups e.g. the Banyoro, the Samia, the Badama etc.
3. The coming of the Luo led to the decline of the Chwezi empire,
4. In fact, it is believed that their coming was the find blow to the exisitance of the Chwezi dynasty.
5. New reibes emerged due to the intermarriage with the Luo e.g. the Alur, Langi, Japadhola and the Jaluo of Kenya.
6. The Luo are credited for having introduced new crops in East Africa e.g. simsim, groundnuts, millet, peas and sorghum.
7. The Luo also introduced some new languages in East Africa, cases in point are Alur, Jaluo, Kumam, Langi, name it.
8. The Luo are remembered for having introduced short-horned humdless cattle in East Africa, which is so common in most parts of Northern and Eastern Uganda.
9. The Luo introduced pet names (empako), which are commonly used in Bunyoro and Toro. These include Akiiki, Amooti, etc.
10. The Luo introduced royal regalia e.g. royal drums, shields, royal horn, royal fire, reed palaces and palace women.
11. The Luo introduced the Luo-Babito dynasty in Nunyoro asfter the collapse of the Chwezi dynasty. This empire existed from the 16th Century up to 1967, when monarchies were abolished by Obote.
12. The Luo introduced a system of granting land to the clans hence development of the Bataka system.
13. They introduced the system of separate burial for the jaw bones and the bodies of the Abakama.
14. There was loss of property because of the inter-clan wars that cropped up during the movement of the Luo.
15. The Luo introduced the skills of weaving and making baskets.
16. They introduced sub-ruling dynasties in Buganda, Busoga and Kiziba.
17. They introduced many chiefdoms or Rwothdomship throughout Northern Uganda e.g. the Rwoth system among the Acholi.

**Revision questions**

1. a) Why did the Luo migrate into East Africa?

b) What were the results of the Luo migration on the people of East Africa?

1. a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Luo into East Africa.

b) How were the people of East Africa affected by the Luo migration?

**THE PLAIN NILOTES**

The Plain Nilotes are different from the River-Lake Nilotes because for them, they settled in the major plains of East Africa. They were basically cattle keepers. They include the Karamajongs, Iteso, Turkana and Masai.

**REASONS FOR THE MIGRATION OF THE PLAIN NILOTES**

The reasons for the migration of Plain Nilotes are not clear. However historians have come up with the following probable reasons;

1. population pressure forced the Plain Nilotes out of their cradle land in search of more expanse areas.
2. Some of them were agriculturalists therefore they moved in search of fertile areas since the soils in their homeland had got exhausted.
3. The Plain Nilotes migrated in search of pasture and water for their animals since a good number of them were cattle keepers.
4. Prolonged drought seasons also forced the Plain Nilotes to leave their homeland and come to East Africa.
5. Internal conflicts such as family quarrels / land misunderstandings may have forced some of the Plain Nilotes to leave their homeland.
6. Their migration was caused by the outbreak of epidemic diseases like sleeping sickness, small pox, malaria, rinder pest which killed both people and their animals.
7. They migrated because of external attacks from their stronger neighbour especially the Galla from Southern Ethiopia who used to constantly raid them.
8. They migrated because of love for adventure i.e. they wanted to discover new places, people etc.
9. The harsh climate in their homeland also forced them to migrate i.e. it should be noted that their cradle land is situated in a semi-arid area.
10. Famine might have forced some of the Plain Nilotes to leave their homeland.
11. Overstocking forced them to leave their homeland i.e. they kept large herds of cattle and with time, the increased number of cattle could not be kept on a limited piece of land.

**THE COURSE OF MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE PLAIN NILOTES INTO EAST AFRICA**

1. The origin of the Plain Nilotes is not clear. However, they are believed to have came from North-East Africa either from Sudan or the Ethiopian Highlands.
2. The migrated and entered East Africa between 1000 – 1800AD.
3. Their migration was slow and gradual. They moved seasonally and in small family / clan groups.
4. From the Southern slopes of the Ethiopian Highlands, they moved Southwards and settled North of L. Turkana by 1000AD.
5. L. Turkana became their first dispersal point from where they spread in different directions.
6. While there, they got divided into 2 major groups. These were the Teso-Masai and the Bari-speaker.
7. The Bari-speakers moved into Southern Sudan whereas the Teso-Masai spread into East Africa.
8. The Teso-Masai split into 3 main group. These were the Latuko, Masai and the Karamajong.
9. The Latuko moved and finally settled in Sudan, however, the Masai movd Southwards and settled in the area between Mt. Kirimanjaro and the Taita Hills.
10. From here, the Masai expanded Southwards along the rift valley looking for pasture and water for their animals.
11. The Iteso and the Karimajongs first settled on Mt Moroto before their major dispersal during the 17th and 18th centuries.
12. Due to increase in population, the Iteso moved further Southwards into Easter Uganda and Western Kenya.
13. In Uganda, the Iteso settled in present day districts of Kumi, Soroti, Kaberamaido, Mbale etc.
14. The Dodoth and the Jie moved Northward settling in the present day modern district of Kotido.
15. The Turkana first moved Northwards into present day Northern Kenya but they later retuned Southwards near L. Turkana due to pressure from the Samburu.

**HOW THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE PLAIN NILOTES AFFECTECT THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA**

**(Effects / Results / Outcomes / Consequences)**

1. They increased the population in the areas where they settled e.g. Mt. Moroto (Karimajong), the Turkana around L. Rudolf and the Hehe in Eastern Uganda.
2. They introduced new cultures in the areas where they settled e.g. cattle rearing in Eastern Uganda, cattle rustling among the Karimajong and Iteso.
3. They intermarried with people in the areas where they settled and caused an increase in the population.
4. Property was destroyed due to the constant raids made in different areas and human lives were lost.
5. Instability was created due to the endless wars between the Plain Nilotes and some other tribes in East Africa.
6. They raided and displaced some communities in East Africa e.g. the Masai, raided cthe Gogo, Kamba etc and these absorbed communities later adapted the way of life of the Plain Nilotes.
7. The Plain Nilotes established military dominance over the societies and some other tribes in Tanzania.
8. Their military strength (superiority) was later hired by other tribes to fight wars e.g. the Masai used to be hired by the Chagga and the Sangu to fight the Ngoni.
9. Trade was developed in some areas where they settled e.g. the Iteso sold millet to the Basoga and the Langi whereas the Masai traded with their neighbours like the Nandi.
10. They spread a new system of administration that was adopted by the people of East Africa e.g. the Nandi adopted the Masai system of a leader being both a political and religious head.
11. Jome of the Plain Nilotes copied ideas of cultivation from the Bantu and as a result, the Masai became mixed farmers.
12. Cattle rearing on large scale was introduced while cattle rusting remained in practice e.g. among the Kamba and Kikuyu.
13. They introduced short horned cattle in East Africa.

**Revision questions**

1. a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Plain Nilotes into East Africa?

b) What were the effects of their settlement in East Africa?

1. a) Why did the Plain Nilotes migrate into East Africa?

b) How were the people of East Africa affected?

1. a) What led to the Masai migration into East Africa?

b) What were the effects of their migration on the people of Tanzania and Kenya?

1. Describe the political, economic and social organization of the following groups of people.
2. The Masai
3. The Karimajong
4. The Iteso

**THE MASAI**

The Masai fall under the Plain Nilotes. They are one of the indigenous African groups of the semi-nomadic people. They moved from the area West of L. Turkana during the 17th century.

They existed in two subgroups i.e. the Purko and the Kwasi, presently. They are found in both Kenya and Tanzania.

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The Masai society was decentralized i.e. it had no central authority, instead, the clan was the basis of political organization.
2. The Masai were divided into 16 independent clans and each clan had its own leader affairs. Each of the clan had its own territory, cattle brand, pasture and water supply.
3. The 16 clans were then dived into age sets and it is through these age sets, that leadership was exercised.
4. The Masai society was governed through elders and the most important elder was Laibon.
5. A young man became a member of an age set after circumcision that was performed every after 16 years.
6. After initiation, the boys became junior warriors known as ‘Amurran’ and this was the most active age set.
7. These were led by a military Captain known as ‘daiguanani’.
8. After 15 years, the junior warriors would advance to the status of the senior warriors, and after 15 years, the senior warriors would reach the status of the senior elders.
9. The elders administered the clans or groups of clans and they tried to maintain law and order.
10. The murderer of a clansman was punished either by killing a member of the murder’s clan or paying 49 heads herds of cattle to the bereaved family.

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

1. Socially, the Masai believed in one supreme creator called Enkai or Engai. He was the source of life and punished bad people.
2. Sacrifices were offered to Enkai around sacred places. The Laibon was the important religious figure and he prayed to Enkai on behalf of his people.
3. He guided the society, had ritual powers and could foretell what was to happed in future plus making charms for the success of wars.
4. Among the Masai, the senior elders helped organize the society during difficult periods.
5. Women and children were the lowest members of the society because they could not carry out raids like men.
6. The warrior class (Moran) had the duty of defending the homesteads from external attacks.
7. The Masai had no family structures therefore they built no permanent homes but only temporary structures called ‘Manyatta’.
8. Marriage among the Masai was polygamous but surprisingly, the Masai allowed polygamy whereby a woman was not only married by her husband but the entire age set.
9. The Masai had a tradition of beatifying their bodies. They pierced and stretched their ear robes using stone, thorns and twigs and the women used to wear various forms of beads.

**ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

1. Economically, the Masai were divided into 2 distinctive groups i.e. the Purko Masai whowere pastoralists and led a nomadic life.
2. These kept cattle, sheep and goats.
3. There were also the Kwavi Masai who were cultivators and grew grains, food and vegetables.
4. The Kwavi Masai were unlike the Purko lived a settled life.
5. The Masai traded with their neighbouring communities like the Kikuyu exchanging hides, milk and butter products for beans, millet tobacco and sugarcane.
6. There were established markets where goods would be exchanged and the women did most of the marketing of the goods.
7. The Masai were iron workers who made spears, arrow heads and ornaments for their women.
8. They were raiders and they used to raid their neighbours like the Kikuyu and the Nandi for cattle.
9. They also carried out hunting and they supplemented their diet with meat.
10. They also made honey wine and women milked and herded the animals.

**THE KARIMAJONG**

1. The Karimajong fall under the Plain Nilotes and their ancestors are believed to have come from Ethiopia, somewhere in Southwest of L. Turkana (Rudolf) during the 15th century.
2. Today, the Karimajong live in North Eastern Uganda particularly the dry areas of Kotido and Moroto. They settled in this area during the 19th Century.
3. However, the numbers steadily increased as they moved Southwards from Mt. Moroto and absorbed some of the Iteso who hadn’t migrated.
4. They are primarily a pastoral group of people who keep large herds of cattle always wandering for water and pasture.

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The Karimajong had no central authority because they were always on the move. Political affairs were handled by elders.
2. During initiation, the young people trained the use of spears, arrows and shields. Acts of bravery like killing a lion always transformed a youth to a man.
3. Over stocking always led to splitting of the community. They always carried out raids to get more cows to restock their herds.
4. War among themselves was highly respected, mock battles were always organized to identify who would be good warriors. Success in battles enhanced one’s status.

**ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

1. Cattle keeping was their main activity. Cattle provided them with meat, hides, milk, etc.
2. A successful man had to have large herds of cattle.
3. The Karimajong never lived in one place. They were always moving from one place to another in search of new pastures and water.
4. Being a pastoral society, protection of their animals was paramount. Heavy enclosure were constructed to protect their animals against raiders and lions.
5. Raids were always carried out on their neighbours for cattle. They had a belief that all cattled belonged to them. A successful raid boasted one’s social rating in the society.

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The Karimajong believed in ancestral spirits. Prayers and sacrifices were therefore offered to them, especially before going for war or to raid.
2. The youth had to undergo initiation, this involved military training whereby they would be taught how to use spears, arrows and shields.
3. After training, they were supposed to carry out cattle raids and defend their Kraals.
4. The Karimajong believed in witch craft and always smeared their spears with poison such that a mere scratch on one’s body was enough to kill them.
5. Because of nomadic life, Karimajong built temporary homes out of tree branches and skins.

**THE ITESO**

1. The Iteso are the branch of the Plain Nilotes called the Jie under the group of the Ateker. They are related to the Turkana, Kumam, Masai and Karimajong. It is assumed that these people came from Southern Ethiopia or Sudan and settled first with their Karimajong brothers for some time.
2. Today, they are settled in Kumi, Mbale, Tororo, Serere, Amuria, Katakwi, Kaberamaido and others in Kenya.

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The Iteso had no centralized authority. Clans (Atekers) were therefore the centre of power, charged with the maintenance of law and order.
2. The clan was made up of several extended families that observed a common taboo. Among the Iteso existed some important chiefs like the Emoron who had both religious and political powers. He could bless the army and predict the outcome of the war. The war was also a remartier and also helped barren women conceive and make rain. Gifts were always given to him in appreciation of his service.
3. The Iteso had an age set system (Aturi). Each age set system considered of men of the same age and each age set system formed at that time of initiation. It marked a transition from childhood to adulthood.
4. The Iteso were bound together by strong ties of kingship. Members at the same ancestry regarded themselves as brothers and they always formed their own settlement.
5. Social ceremonies were very important among the Iteso, marriage and birth especially of twins were marked with jubilation, dances and lots of food and beer.
6. Hunting, building, farming and fishing were all done as a group. This enhanced socialization and brought a sense of brotherhood and togetherness.
7. The iteso lived in huts made of tree branches and grass roots.
8. Religiously, they believed in supreme beings. The supreme being had lesser gods like Apa and god of peace, Edeke the god of calamity.
9. Sacrifices in for of cattle always offered to Edeke in case of drought, epidemics and misfortune.
10. Social status among the Iteso depended on how many cows one had. Those with fever herds were despised and scolded.
11. Marriage was very important among the Iteso and was supposed to be between the different clans and involved payment of dowry.
12. The man was the head of the family and because of this, sons were supposed to inherit their father’s property.

**THE RISE OF THE INTERLACUSTRINE KINGDOM (1000 – 1800AD)**

1. The Interlacustrine region is the area surrounding the great lakes of East Africa. It includes parts of Western Uganda, Northern Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda.
2. Between 1000 – 18000AD, many independent kingdoms flouriashed in this region. The most important were the Term buzi dynasty, Chwezi Empire, Bunyo, Buganda, Toro, Karagwe, Wanga, etc.
3. Other chiefs also included the military leader. Aruwan who was chosen because of this bravery and skills at war and the Ekeraban who was supposed to settle disputes.
4. The clan meetings (Etem) were important among the Iteso. They were supposed to handle cases like divorce, adultery and murder.
5. It was also their duty to maintain law and order in their respective areas. After deliberations, they would communicate their decision to the whole assembly.
6. They had no standing armies but in periods of external threat, every able bodied man would assemble to defend their society. The youth were trained in how to fight using spears and arrows.
7. Military actions were guided fortune tellers who would stop any impending war if they saw no signs of success.
8. Wars and raids were conducted on age set system. Boys of the same age always worked and fought together.

**ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

1. The Iteso like their Karimajong brothers were pastoralists. Later the need to do agriculture made them split from the Karimajong.
2. But even after the split, they kept cows, goats and sheep especially in dry areas. Birds like chicken were also kept.
3. They later on took farming, growing mainly cereals like millet, sorghum, G.nuts, cassava and simsim. At first, they used wooden implements (pointed sticks) called Akuta. They later acquired iron hoes from the Banyoro.
4. Those also carried out some trade exchanging hides, skins, goats and ivory for bark cloth, beads, and iron implements from the Banyoro and Basoga.
5. Traditional industries like basket weaving and iron working also existed.

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The Emuron was a religious leader of his people. He offered sacrifices on their behalf. He was also supposed to bless them.
2. The origins of these kingdom are constructed on the myths and their rulers were considered demigods.

**THE TEMBUZI (Abatembuzi / Abakama)**

1. The Abatembuzi were the first people to inhabit the interlacustrine region. However, their origin is still a subject of debate.
2. Traditions in Western Uganda (Ankole, Toro, Bunyoro) suggest that they were the people who lived in interlacustrine region before the Chwezi.
3. They are believed to have existed during the time of creation and for that mater, they were demigods who could even perform miracles.
4. Other traditions suggest that they fell from heaven and that why they had miraculous powers and could not die earthly life.
5. However, all this is debatable. What is clear is that the Tembuzi established a strong kingdom that lasted for 4 to 5 centuries between 1250 to 1350AD.
6. The Tembuzi dynasty is believed to have been founded by Ruhanga (god the creator). He was assisted by his brother Nkya. This tradition is common among the Banyankole and the Banyoro.
7. Nkya had 4 sions, Kahiru, Kakama, Kahuma, Kintu.
8. Kahiru became the ancestor of he cultivators, Kahuma became the ancestor of herders, Kakama became the ancestor of the rulers, while Kintu went back to Heaven.
9. Nkya was succeeded by his son Kakama Twala who was succeeded by his son Baba. Baba was succeeded by Ngonzaki who was succeeded by Isaza who is recorded to be the last ruler of the Batembuzi.
10. When Isaza disappeared, his gate keeper, Bukuku imposed himself as the new ruler but the local people refused to recognize him. Therefore he Tembuzi dynasty lasted for 4 to 5 generations and they were the early inhabitants of the interlacustrine region.
11. Their existence enabled them establish a region that later turned into an empire.

**WHY THE BATEMBUZI ARE REMEMBERED IN THE HISTORY OF THE INTERLACUSTRINE REGION**

1. They were demigods who performed a series of miracles i.e. they performed some miracles while on earth e.g. they disappeared to heaven.
2. The introduced a system of cultivation in the interlacustrine region e.g. Kahiru, the ancestor of the cultivators.
3. They introduced a system of succession in the region i.e. Nkya, Ruhanga’s brother and Nkya’s four sons took over the throne respectively.
4. The introduced a system of rearing cattlein the region where cattled was kept in big numbers i.e. Kahuma, the ancestor of cattle keepers.
5. The downfall of the Tembuzi dynasty created space for the rise of a new dynasty called the Chwezi dynasty.
6. They are remembered because they were the first inhabitants of the interlacustrine region before the other groups opted to settle there.
7. The Tembuzi were farmers growing mainly cereals.
8. They divided their kingdom into small administrative called Tsaza.
9. They are believed to have introduced a belief in super natural beings.

**THE RISE OF THE CHWEZI RULE (BUNYORO – KITALA) BETWEEN 1350 – 1500**

1. Who were the Bachwezi?
2. The Chwezi / Bachwezi were the successors of the Batembuzi. Just like their predecessors, the Chwezi were demigods and wanderer pastoralists.
3. Their origin just, like that of the Batembuzi is not clear, therefore most of what is known about them is got from myths/oral tradition.
4. Some historians believe that the Bachezi were the Galla or people of Cushitic origin from Ethiopia.
5. Others have suggested that the Chwezu must have been Greeks Portuguese or even Egyptians.
6. Oral tradition claim that they were true humans who possessed super natural powers.
7. What can be said and believed is that around 1350AD, there was an immigration of a pastoral people with long-horned cattle from North-East direction into the interlacustrine region.
8. The Bachwezi were known by various names in different parts of East Africa e.g. Hima, Tutsi in Rwanda, Hinda, Chwezi.
9. Their settlement is still found in Bunyoro, Ankole, Toro, Rwanda, Burundi and some parts of Western Kenya.
10. They ruled the interlacustrine region until the coming of the Luo during the 16th Century who destroyed the Chwezi empire and established the luo-Bbiito dynasty.
11. The Chwezi dynasty is believed to have been founded by Ndahura, the son of Isaza was the last ruler of the Batembuzi.
12. Ndahura was succeeded by Wamala who was the last king of the Chwezi empire therefore the Chwezi had only two rulers.
13. The Bachwezi were the founders of Bunyoro-Kitala empire which was very big comprising of present day Bunyoro, Ankole, Karagwe, Toro, Rwanda and Burundi.
14. They established their capital at Bigobyamugenyi in present day Sembabule district.

**WHY THE CHWEZI ARE REMEMBERED IN THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA (Importance / Significance)**

The coming of the Bachwezi brought for-reaching political social and economic changes in the Interlacustrine regions as discussed below;

1. Politically, the Bachezi introduced centralized monarchies and large political units. Thes existed in Buganda, Toro, Ankole, etc. it should be noted that before their coming, the Bantu lived in small units and were organized on clan basis.
2. They were also credited for having introduced royal regalias such as stools, drums, spears, etc. these served as symbols and power and authority and were highly respected.
3. They are believed to have been the founders of the ancient Bunyoro-Kitala empire that stretched from Western Uganda.
4. Northern Tanzania and parts of Western Kenya. This emire existed between 1350 – 1500AD.
5. They introduced long horned cattle similar to those in Ankole today. Before their coming, the local Bantu kept short horned humpless cattle.
6. The Chwezi also introduced pottery in East Africa i.e. they made spherical bowls, shallow basins, jars and dishes.
7. They were great sportsmen who introduced games like ‘Omweso’ (board game), wrestling, enziga, etc. These are still popular leisure activities in East Africa.
8. The Chwezi introduced palace officials, women and slave artisans. All these were trained in administration.
9. They were strange and wonderful people with supernatural powers, in fact they were more gods than people able to perform miracles and disappeared when annoyed.
10. They introduced a new religion called ‘Abashami’ which is still evident today in Western Uganda, particularly in Bunyoro.
11. The Chwezi built their capital at Bigobyamugenyi and dug ditches around it for protection. This is, today, it is a tourist attraction which brings in foreign exchange.
12. They set up royal enclosures ‘Ebirembo’ in places like Bigobyamugenyi, Mubende, Kibengo and Ntuusi. These were built to protect their cattle.
13. They built grass-thatched huts with cow dung and decorated them with a variety of hand crafts.
14. They introduced a system of wearing cowhide sandals in East Africa.
15. They introduced social classes based on occupation e.g. the Bahiru were cultivators and subjects to the Bahima who were pastoralists and rulers.
16. They introduced iron working in the region and made iron implements like pangas, spears, hoes etc.
17. They introduced coffee growing in East Africa probably from Ethioppia.
18. They are also remembered for introducing backcloth making which was later copied by other societies like Buganda.
19. The Bachwezi were also hunters who hunted using long spears.

**THE ORGANIZATION OF BUNYORI KITARA EMPIRE UNDER THE BACHWEZI**

1. The organization of Bunyoro Kitara during the time of the Chwezi can be examined politically, socially and economically.
2. Politically, Bunyoro-Kitara under the Chwezi was a centralized kingdom. The political head was referred to s Omukama.
3. The king / Omukama had absolute powers i.e. he had power over life and death and his word was final.
4. The king was assisted by a council of representatives who were close relative of Omukama.
5. The kingdom was divided into small provinces, districts and countries for easy administration.
6. The capital of the Chwezi empire was at Bigobyamugenyi where the Omukama resided.
7. The Chwezi rulers lived in reed places with palace officials.
8. The palaces of the Chwezi were protected by enclosures known as Ebiremba.
9. The Chwezi empire had a large standing army that defended the empire from external attacks.
10. The Bachwezi had royal regalia which included drums, spears, stools, crowns, etc.
11. The Chwezi was a short lived empire that existed between 1350 – 1500AD, it started with Ndahura and ended with Wamala II, and last ruler of the Bachwezi.

**ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

1. The Chwezi were pastoralists who kept long horned cattle for meat, milk and hides.
2. They were also cultivators who grew crops like coffee, millet and beans.
3. They practiced pottery and dishes, basins, jars etc.
4. They carried out iron working and made iron implements like spears, pangas, hoes etc.
5. The Bachwezi had a bark cloth industry and they are believed to have been the first people to make backcloth in the interlacustrine region.
6. They used to carry out salt mining near L. Katwe.
7. They made cow-hide sandals and carried out basket weaving.
8. They used to carry out barter trade with their neighbours exchanging their cattle products for food.
9. They were great hunters who hunted using long spears.

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The Omukama lived in a palace where he had slave artisans.
2. The Bachwezi lived in grass thatched huts that were smeared with cow drugs and decorated walls.
3. The Bachwezi society was divided into 2 classes i.e. the Bahima and Bahiru.
4. The Bahima were ruling class and were cattle keepers while the Bahiru were cultivators and subjects to the Bahima.
5. The Bachwezi believed in many gods that had miraculous powers.
6. The Bachwezi built reed palaces for their kings.
7. The Bachwezi were also great hunters who used long spears for hunting.
8. The Chwezi were great sportsmen who played a number of sports e.g. board game, wrestling etc.

**REASONS FOR THE FALL / DECLINE / COLLAPSE OF THE CHWEZI EMPIRE**

The Chwezi empire collapsed at the beginning of the 16th Century with the coming of the Luo. The reasons for the collapse of this once powerful empire were both internal and external. However,, it should be noted that the collapse of the Chwezi empire was a gradual process which was caused by the following factors;

1. The excessive size of the empire has been given as one of the factors for its collapse i.e. the empire was too big to be effectively administered. At the height of its power, it included Western Uganda, Northen Tanzania and parts of Western Kenyya.
2. The empire also looked strong and capable rulers and that’s why it immediately collapsed after the death of their king of their beloved cow “Bihogo” that belonged to Prince Mugenyi. This was interpreted by south sayers as a sign of bad omen. This threatened the Chwezi and they decided to migrate away.
3. Tradition in Western Uganda put the collapse of the Chwezi to wide – spread internal rebellions from the local Bantu cultivators who wanted to regain their independence. This led to constant civil wars which weakened the empire.
4. Epidemics like small pox, rinder pest and nagana killed many people and their animals therefore since they were pastoralists, this may have led to the collapse of their rule.
5. Maybe famine broke out in the region forcing many people including the Chwezi to leave the area in search of new areas which could give them food.
6. Other historians maintain that the Chwezi rulers were greedy, oppressive and wanted everything for themselves which annoyed their subjects the Bantu. This generated hatred and rebellions resulting into the murder of King Wamala.
7. The Chwezi also lost popularity when the people realized that they were ordinary human beings not demigods as theyhad claimed therefore this undermined their power.
8. Conflicts among various princes who wanted to take over power might have weakened their hold on power and influence.
9. It is also claimed that the Chwezi were not well organize since their lifestyle was centered around cows therefore they paid less attention to people’s problems.
10. Many historians however agree that the Luo invasion was the final blow that broke the back bone of the Chwezi empire because the coming of Luo catalysed the already crumbling empire and the Luo set up a new dynasty called Luo. Babiito after forcing the Chwezi to flee into different directions.
11. It is also generally believed that the Chwezi withdrew southwards before the Luo came because they were tired of constant strife and insubordination from the Bantu cultivators.
12. The occurrence of the Lunar eclipse which created fear and panic made the Chwezi to leave the interlacustrine region.
13. The rise of strong kingdoms e.g. Buganda, Bunyoro, Karagwe, Ankole, etc also contributed to the downfall of the Chwezi empire.
14. The empire lacked a very strong army to defend it from external attacks.

**Revision Questions**

1. a) Who were the Batembuzi?

b) What were their contributions in the history of the interlacustrine region?

1. a) Who were the Bachwezi?

b) Why are the Bachwezi remembered in the history of East Africa?

1. a) Describe the organizational of Bunyoro-Kitara under the Bachwezi.

b) What factors led to the collapse of this empire? Account for the fally of the Chwezi empire.

**BUNYORO KINGDOM UNDER THE LUO – BABIITO**

1. Bunyoro kingdom emerged after the collapse of the Chwezi empire.
2. It was originally a vassal state of the Chwezi empire (Bunyoro-Kitala).
3. It was founded by the Luo-Babiito under the leadership of Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga who was a Luo immigrant.
4. After the disintegration of Bunyoro-Kitara empire, Bunyoro grew steadily into a powerful and large Kingdom.
5. Isingomo and his brother Kato Kimera were part of the Luo people who migrated from Bahr-el-Ghazel.
6. The Luo Babiito reached Bunyoro during the 16th Century during the reign of Wamala who was the last king of the Bachwezi.
7. Bunyoro raided her neighbours like Bganda, Nkole, Karagwe, Rwanda leading to her expansion.
8. Bunyoro had powerful Abakama above all, Omukama Kamurasi who ruled between 1852 – 186 and Omukama Kaalega who ruled between 1870 – 1897.

**FACTORS FOR THE RISE, GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF BUNYORO KINGDOM**

Bunyoro kingdom rose and expanded because of a number of reasons that were both internal and external.

1. The rise of capable leaders such as Omukama Kamurasi in 185 and Omukama Kabalega in 1870. These two kings fought a series of wars to expand Bunyoro Kingdom.
2. The collapse of Bunyoro Kitara empire provided a vacuum for the rise of the new Bunyoro Kingdom.
3. Bunyoro had a strong army of young able-bodied men called Abarusura. This was a standing army that was ever on standby to defend the kingdom from external attacks and also to suppress the internal rebellions.
4. The role of long distance trade which enabled Bunyoro acquire arms, wealth and revenue as a result of trading with the Khartoumers.
5. Bunyoro was located in an area of adequate rainfall which favoured food production and food securuity hence leading to the rise of Bunyoro.
6. The Banyoro were united and spoke the same language on top of having the same culture.
7. There were a number of natural barriers around Bunyoro. E.g. lakes, Albert and Kyoga, which helped to stop any external attacks from Bunyoro’s neighbours.
8. The fertile soils in Bunyoro also supported good production and agriculture from which excess output was sold.
9. Bunyoro was at first small and compact in size therefore this made it easy to be administered.
10. Bunyoro kingdom had a highly centralized system of administration with the King at the top. Below the king, there was a bierachy of officials who helped the King in administration of the kingdom.
11. Bunyoro raided her neighbours e.g. she conquered the iron-rich provinces of Buddu and hook. Conquests were also carried out on neighbouring states like Ankole, Buganda, Busoga, etc.
12. By the 17th Century, Bunyoro kingdom reached its peak due to the weakness of the neighbouring states e.g. Buganda, Ankole, Toro, etc.

**THE ORGANIZATION OF BUNYORO KINGDOM**

The organization of Bunyoro kingdom can be examined politically, economically, and socially as discussed below;

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

1. Bunyoro was a centralized state with the Omukama at the top of administration.
2. The Omukama was assisted by provincial chiefs in the administration of the kingdom.
3. Below the provincial chiefs were the seniors chiefs who assisted in the collecting of taxes and also in the maintaining of law and order in their respective provinces.
4. Before the rise of Kabalega, the provincial chiefs were very powerful i.e. they could go against the Omukama or even rebel.
5. Bunyoro built a very strong army called Abarusura that was responsible for defending the kingdom from external attacks and also expanding the kingdom.
6. Succession to the throne after the death of Omukama was not hereditary i.e. in case the king died, any of the princes who succeeded in burying the dead body of the king would become the next Omukama.
7. The Omukama was the supreme judge of the affairs of the kingdom and his word was final i.e. he had powers over life and death.
8. For effective administration, Bunyoro was divided into provinces, districts, sub districts, counties, sub-counties, parishes and sub-parishes.
9. Bunyoro had royal regalia i.e. these were symbols of power and authority e.g. royal spears, royal drums, royal stools and royal fire.
10. The Banyoro hated the foreigners especially the Europeans. That’s why they resisted European rule from 1850 up to 1897 when Omukama Kabaega was defeated, captured and exiled to Seychelles Island.

**ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

1. Cattle keeping was a common activity among the people of Bunyoro who kept long-horned cattle and was owned by the ruling class.
2. They traded in items like ivory, grains etc whereby some of these items were exchanged for others more especially which the inhabitants never had.
3. The Banyoro were good at cultivating grains e.g. millet, sorghum etc and part of the supples were later given to the king.
4. Bunyoro used to collect tribute from the conquered states in form of ivory, slaves, women etc. these boasted her revenue.
5. Salt mining was practiced around L.Katwe and salt was exchanged for other items which the Banyoro could not produce.
6. Bark cloth making was carried out and items like arrows, spears, pangas and hoes were made some of which were exchanged for other products.
7. Pottery was carried out among the Banyoro and they made very beautiful products like spherical bowls, dishes, shallow, basins, etc.
8. The Banyoro carried out hunting i.e. they used to hunt elephants for ivory and minos for their horns that were needed in long distance trade.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUNYORO AND HER NEIGHBOURS**

1. The inhabitants of Bunyoro exchanged some items they had in their territory for others. They never had e.g. salt for guns, backcloth, ivory millet etc and this was done on barter trade basis with Buganda, the Khartoumers etc.
2. Bunyoro raided her neighbours were also weaker and these were added to Bunyoro kingdom during the reign of Omukama Kabalega e.g. Toro, Ankole, Busoga etc.
3. Bunyoro forced the conquered states to pay tribute to the king in form of cattle, ivory, slaves, women.
4. Bunyoro created a powerful army called Abarasula which was used by Kabalega to attack weaker provinces and this army had men from Acholi, Lango etc.
5. The people from Bunyoro intermarried with their neighbouring tribes e.g. Buganda, Banyankole, Batoro and this created a good bond of co-operation.
6. Kabalega recruited mercenaries from other territories and these were used by him to subortage the activities in the other provinces e.g. Toro, Ankole.
7. By 1850, Bunyoro was in control of Buganda, Karagwe, Toro, some parts of Lango and Ankole which were later lost e.g. Mubende, to Buganda, Kabula to Ankole etc.
8. Bunyoro had a number of neighbours e.g. Buganda, Toro, Ankole, Karagwe etc which at one time were under Kabalega’s control.
9. Bunyoro by the time the British came to Uganda which was the strongest because she defeated all her neighbouring states.
10. With the exception of Buganda which she was planning to attack. However, when the British came they supported Bunyoro’s enemies like Buganda, Ankole and Toro which saw the decline of Bunyoro.

**THE KINGDOM OF BUGANDA**

**Origins of Buganda**

1. Buganda kingdom emerged after the decline of Bunyoro kingdom. It lies east of Bunyoro in the Interlacustrine region.
2. The origins of Buganda are not clear to many historians. As a result, a heated debates still surrounds the origin of Buganda. Therefore, a number of theories have been suggested to explain the origin of Buganda.
3. The first theory suggests that Buganda was founded by Kintu who came from the East. Kintu is said to have come from the direction of Mt. Elgon, passed through Bukedi, Budama, Bugisu and Busoga before finally reaching Buganda.
4. Kintu entered Buganda with 13 clans which finally settled in Buganda and this was the biggest group.
5. The second theory suggests that Buganda was founded by Kato Kimera, a brother of Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga, who was the founder of the Luo-Babiito dynasty.
6. Kato Kimera used his influence in Bunyoro-Kitara and later Bunyoro kingdom and gave rie to Buganda kingdom.
7. Kato Kimera is believed to have come with 6 clans from Bunyoro.
8. Another theory suggests that Buganda kingdom came from unknown clans around Ssese islands. These clans reorganized themselves into a small nucleus called Buganda. Other historians believe that some Buganda clans came from nowhere and therefore they are the natives of Buganda as 1000AD early. This means that Buganda originated from the Bantu clans that lived in that area by then.
9. It must be noted that Buganda kingdom originated from the three counties i.e. Kyadondo, Busiro and Mawokota, therefore by the 17th Century, as a small nucleus. Buganda expanded to Singo, Butambala and Gomba and all these provinces were captured from Bunyoro.
10. Under Kabaka Junju, Buganda expanded to Buddu and Kooki which were part of Bunyoro.
11. Kabaka Mawanda continued with the expansion of Buganda, Bulemezi, Kyaggwe and Bugerere.
12. Therefore, by the 19th Century, Buganda had become so powerful with highly developed political, economic and social systems.

**FACTORS FOR THE RISE AND GROWTH OF BUGANDA KINGDOM**

1. Originally, Buganda was a small kingdom made up of 3 counties i.e. Busiro, Kyadondo and Mawokota. Therefore, its small size meant that it could easily be administered and defended.
2. The kingdom had a highly centralized administration where all the powers of the different chiefs were in the hands of the Kabaka.
3. This promoted stability thus ensuring the growth and development of the kingdom.
4. The good and suitable climate for agriculture and human settlement enabled Buganda to rise ad grow.
5. Buganda had fertile soils and enough rainfall which favoured agriculture.
6. Presence of plenty of food e.g. matooke which was the staple food grown throughout the year. this supported the ever growing population.
7. In Buganda, there was specialization / division of labour whereby the work of supplying food was left to the women and children as men concentrated on warfare, hunting, backcloth making etc. this led to the expansion of the kingdom.
8. The Kabaka had absolute authority. His word was final and he had total control over the life of his subjects therefore this made all his subjects to be loyal to him.
9. Buganda had a good succession system which minimized civil wars i.e. the king would choose his successor before his death and in case of any disputes, the clan heads would intervene and this helped to keep stability in the kingdom.
10. Buganda was blessed with powerful army which was well equipped with spears and later, with guns. Its amry was used to defend and expand the kingdom.
11. The decline of Bunyoro kingdom during the 18th Century also favoured the rise and growth of Buganda kingdom.
12. Between 1800 – 1884, Buganda was blessed with capable leaders who expanded the kingdom. These included Kabaka Kateregga, Junju, Semakookiro, Kyabaggu, etc.
13. Buganda had a homogenous type of population with a common language, culture and tradition. This led to the growth of Buganda because it promoted unity.
14. Buganda was lucky to have been surrounded by weak neighbours by Busoga and Ankole which favoured her growth.
15. Buganda was able to increase her sources of iron, ivory and slaves hence economic power from the conquered areas.
16. The Kabaka also married from every clan so as to create unity in the kingdom and loyalty.
17. The strategic location of the kingdom was an advantage i.e. it had R. Nile in the East, L.Victoria in the South and L. Kyoga in the North which protected her from external attacks.
18. Presence of well developed roads running from the capital (Mengo) to all the counties. This made transport and communication easy.
19. Absence of a royal clan in Buganda that would monopolize kingship simply because the kings took their mother’s clans.
20. The conquered people were easily absorbed into Buganda society and treated equally.

**THE ORGANIZATION OF BUGANDA**

The organization of Buganda kingdom can best be examined politically, economically and socially.

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

1. Buganda had a centralized system of governance where the Kabaka was the head of the Kingdom.
2. The Kabaka was assisted by other palace officials like Katikiro (Prime Minister), Omulamuzi (Chief judge) who minatained law and order.
3. The Kabakadeputized by the Katikiro (Prime Minister) who was in charge of implementing and passing over policies to other officials and finally the subjects.
4. The kingdom had Omuwanika (Treasurer) who was in charge of controlling all the finances of the kingdom on behalf of the kingdom.
5. Below the palace officials were other officials like the county chiefs, sub-county chiefs, who maintained law and order in their respective areas.
6. The Kabaka divided the Kingdom into provinces, counties, sub-counties, parishes, sub-parishes for easy administration.
7. The chiefs were given the taks of mobilizing the people for public works e.g. maintaining wells, digging wells and collecting taxes.
8. The chiefs as well provided the king with food, timber, bark cloth and other supplie whenever they were needed.
9. The king had powers to appoint and disappoint any chief without consulting anybody. This helped him to keep all the chiefs loyal to him.
10. The king served as the last court of appeal where the subjects would seek redress.
11. The kingdom had a standing army comprising of able-bodied men especially the youth who used spears, bows, arrows and guns to protect the kingdom.
12. The kingdom had a legislative council (Lukiiko) / parliament headed by the king himself and assisted by the prime minister, clanheads and chiefs.
13. The Lukiiko formulated the laws and other policies through the advice of the king and other notables.
14. The Kabaka had a special army called Abambowa which was to keep law and order in the palace.
15. There were instruments of royal regalia which were used for ceremonial purposes e.g. the royal drums, spears, throne, etc.
16. The system of leadership was hereditary i.e. the son of the Kabaka had to be the next heir in case the Kabaka died.

**ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION**

1. Cultivation was the most important activity whereby they cultivated bananas, potatoes, yams, cassava etc, some of which were given to the king.
2. The Kabaka had cattle which were looked after by the Bahima (Baraaro). Some of these cattle were given to him by his subjects.
3. Hunting was carried out by skilled men and they caught animals like elephants, warthogs, lions, etc. These were hunted for their met and some other products that were sold off.
4. Bark cloth making was carried out and the products were exchanged for other items the Baganda never had.
5. Fishing was carried out around L. Victoria and long Ssese and Buvuma Islands i.e. the Baganda got fish for home consumption.
6. Trade was an important activity where items like salt, bark cloth, etc were exchanged for guns, gun powder, cloth and ivory.
7. Salt mining was carried out around L. Katwe and this salt would be exchanged for other items which the Baganda never had.
8. Buganda received revenue from the conquered states e.g. the principalities of Busoga and this revenue was paid to the king through the chiefs.
9. Taxation was important in the Kingdom whereby the people passing through the king’s territory were compelled to pay some money to the chiefs.
10. Crop rotation was practiced by the Baganda in order to maintain soil fertility.

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

1. The society of Buganda was divided into royals (Abalangira and Abambejja) and the peasants (Bakopi).
2. The Kabaka presided over the religious functions and the Baganda believed in their supreme god called Katonda alongside other small gods Mukasa, Kibuuka, Musoke, Kiwanuka, etc.
3. The Baganda believed in these small gods and whenever they perfomed a certain activity, they had to consult these gods in order to get blessings e.g. Mukasa for rain, Nakazaana for fertility.
4. The Baganda offered sacrifices to these spirits of the dead (ghosts) and some were punished for not respecting these spirits.
5. The Kabaka married from all the clans of Buganda except that of his mother therefore, this created good relations between the Kabaka and his subject.
6. The Kabaka belonged to the mother’s clan which gave every clan the hope of producing a king.
7. The Baganda lived in grass-thatched houses made out of mud and wooden poles.
8. The Baganda spoke one language, Luganda which kept them united.
9. Marriage was polygamous in nature and men could marry as many women as they could.
10. Marriage amongst the clan member was not allowed.
11. The Baganda dressed in bark cloth that was each clan had a totem and it was a taboo for a person to eat his / her totem.
12. The Baganda enjoyed entertainment from wrestling, boat racing, dances and other games like omweso.
13. The Baganda had different clans and each clan had a totem and it was a taboo for a person to eat his/her totem.
14. Marriage was polygamous in nature and men could marry as many women as they could.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUGANDA AND HER NEIGHBOURS**

1. Buganda traded with her neighbours e.g. Bunyoro on barter trade basis and items like salt, ivory, bark cloth were exchanged for others.
2. Buganda conquered the weaker neigbours e.g. the principalities of Busoga, Toro, some provinces of Bunyoro e.g. Buyaga, Buganga etc, and these increased the size of Buganda.
3. Buganda subjected the conquered provinces to paying tributes.
4. Tributary states were those states that had been defeated and subjected to the over lordship of Buganda. As a sign that they were still under Buganda, they had to pay tribute in form of ivory, cattle etc to the Kabaka.
5. Buganda subjected the people using her territory to paying revenue to the king and these were long distance traders who moved along with a number of trade items through Buganda.
6. The Baganda intermarried with their neighbours e.g. those from Busoga, Bunyoro, Ankole, Toro and this relationship kept them united with their neighbours.
7. Buganda recruited mercenaries from her neighbours and these were either used to increase the strength of her army or they were sold as slaves to the foreigners.
8. Buganda raided her neighbours during the different wars of conquest e.g. during the time of Kabaka Mawanda, Junju, Semakookiro, etc and this partly killed the spirit of co-operation with her neighbours.
9. Buganda was generally on good terms with her neighbours although in some provinces, the kingdoms’ relationship was strained.

**FACTORS THAT LED TO THE DECLINE OF BUGANDA**

By the last quarter of the 19th Century, the kingdom of Buganda had declined. The decline of this kingdom was caused by both long term and short term factors as discussed below;

1. The constant clan rebellions weakened the kingdom leading to its decline.
2. Raids from Bunyoro kingdom especially during the reign of Omukama Kabalega.
3. The death of great leaders like Muteesa I created a power vacuum eading to the decline of Buganda.
4. The rise of Mwanga to power created more confusion in the kingdom because he was too young and inexperienced in administration.
5. The coming of the British weakened Buganda kingdom because in 1894, Britain declared Buganda its protectorate.
6. The signing of 1900 Buganda agreement also led to the decline of Buganda because in this agreement, Buganda totally lost her independence.
7. The Wange-Leza Wafaransa wars (religious wars) weakened Buganda because they divided people along religious lines.
8. The presence of a weak economy which could not sustain the kingdom.
9. The kingdom had grown too big to be effectively administered by one king.
10. Natural calamities like drought affected the kingdom leading to its decline.
11. The abolition of kingdoms by Obote in 1967, finally ended the Buganda kingdom.

**REV. QN**

1. a) Describe the organization of the Buganda kingdom during the 19th century.

b) How did Buganda relate with her neighbours?

1. a) Describe the factors for the rise, growth and development of Buganda kingdom during the 19th century.

b) Describe the political, economic and social organization of Buganda during the 19th Century.

1. a) Describe the origins of Buganda.

b) Why did Buganda kingdom became powerful by 1870?

c) What led to the decline of Buganda kingdom?

**THE ERA OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

**(Caravan trade / pre-colonial trade / interior trade)**

1. Long distance trade was the pre-colonial trade between the interior and the coast of East Africa.
2. It was also known as the 19th century pre-colonial caravan trade.
3. It developed during the first half of the 19th century.
4. It involved a number of societies which engaged in different trading transaction to and from the coast.
5. The participants moved in caravans / carrying trade items e.g. ivory, slaves, salt, guns, cloth which were exchanged for others.
6. Among the participants were the Nyamwezi, Yao, Baganda, Kamba, Banyoro, etc.
7. These societies were under prominent chiefs, e.g. Tipu Tipu, Mirambo, Munyagumba, Muteesa I, etc.

**REASONS / FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

1. Long distance trade was the trade over long distances to and from the interior of East Africa.
2. It was also known as the 19th century pre-colonial caravan trade.
3. It developed in the 1st half of the 19th century because of the reasons discussed below.
4. The profitability of the trade attracted many traders to join with hope of benefiting from this booming trade e.g. the Nyamwezi, the Yao, the Baganda etc.
5. High demand for local items e.g. gold, iron, ivory, etc. These were mostly needed by the coastal people from the interior of East Africa.
6. High demand for foreign products by the interior societies e.g. guns, clothes, mirrors, spices, beads. This caused the coastal traders to continue trekking into the interior.
7. The arrival of Sayyid Said and his involvement in the trade led to its development. It should be noted that in 1840, Sayyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar and as a result, long distance trade was boosted.
8. Sayyid Said set up clove plantations that needed slave labour hence increasing the demand for slaves which was a major item during long distance trade.
9. He also organized personal trade caravans from the coast into the interior of East Africa hence boosting long distance trade.
10. The introduction of guns also led to the rise of long distance trade because the guns improved the security of traders and also mode of Asian origin. They were major financers of this trade who used to give out goods to the traders on credit.
11. The role played by some African chiefs, e.g. Tipu Tipu, Mirambo of the Nyamwezi, Chief Munyagumba of the Hehe, Muteesa I of Buganda. These organized trade caravans and offered security to the traders.
12. The presence of well organized societies Iin the interior of East Africa also led to the rise of long distance trade. Such societies included Yao, Kamba, Nyamwezi Baganda, etc.
13. The abolition of slave trade in West Africa. This meant that East Africa remained as the only reliable sources of slaves. Therefore all the slave traders turned their attention t East Africa as the remaining source.
14. The evolution and development of Swahili language as the commercial language made business transactions easy because it was used in the process of bargaining and negotiations between the Arabs and the interior people.
15. Some societies produced goods in excess, therefore there was need to sell the excess output to the neighboring communities.
16. The presence and influence of Islam which cemented unity and brought about trust worthies among the different traders.
17. Some tribes were strategically located giving them a chance to participate in long distance trade e.g. the Nyamwezi who were situated along the central trade route couldn’t sit back as other communities were benefiting from long distance trade.
18. The inter-clan wars and raids that were so common by that time resulted into displacement that resulted into easy capture of slaves.
19. The hospitality given to the foreigners / Arabs by the interior people and chiefs encouraged more traders from the coast to venture into the interior of East Africa.
20. Introduction of cowries’ shells made transactions easy through later, the minting and use of coins was later introduced in some coastal towns.
21. Establishment of plantations by the French in Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion highlands i.e. the French had established the large plantations of tea that needed constant supply of slave trade hence increasing the demand for slaves.
22. The need for employement by some African societies e.g. the Nyamwezi who were employed as the most skilled porters.

**THE ORGANIZATION OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE**

1. Long distance trade involved a number of activities during its organization e.g. the trading participants, items, routes, mode of exchange etc.
2. This was the trade over long distances to and from the interior and as well as within the interior.
3. The major participants from the interior were the Nyamwezi, the Kamba, the Yao, the Chagga, Baganda, etc.
4. Whereas the participants from outside East Africa were the Arabs, the Swahili and the Zanzibar.
5. The traders travelled in caravans of 100-1000 men usually carrying the sultan’s flag. These were armed and included porters and medicine men.
6. This trade was mainly carried out during the dry season in order to dodge the wet season.
7. Due to the long distances, regular stopping place with facilities for storage of goods, as well as supplies were developed.
8. The trade was initially conducted on a barter system where goods were exchanged for goods. However, with time, cowries shells were introduced to act as currency and ease transaction. These were later replaced by coins minted by some coastal towns.
9. The major means of transport was by human beings / human porterage and the Nyamwezi provided the most skilled porters, however, the Nyika and the Makaranga also acted as porters.
10. The exports from the interior included slaves, ivory, gold, iron, wax, hides, copper, ostrich feathers, rhinoceros horns, honey, salt, etc.
11. The imports to the interior included beads, guns, mirrors, glassware, plates, pans, swords, clothes, spices, etc.
12. The chiefs provided security to the traders who went into the interior of East Africa exported were got from the interior e.g. the slaves were acquired through raiding or selling domestic servants.
13. Long distance trade involved taxation since negotiations were also made with local chiefs and rulers like Mirambo, Msiri, Tipu Tipu, Muteesa, etc over a wide area.
14. Gold was got from the ancient kingdom of Muenemutapa and it used to be mined by the Makaranga people. Ivory was obtained by hunting down elephants.
15. Long distance trade was financed by the Indian Banyans who gave out goods on credit to the Arabs and Swahili traders and in retuns, they charged them interest.
16. The medium of communication in this trade was Kiswahili which was used as a commercial language i.e. it was used in the process of the interior societies.
17. Long distance trade was carried out along 3 well defined trade routes to the interior i.e. the Northern route, Central route and the Southern route.
18. The Northern trade route from Pangani, Tanga and Mombasa inland to Kirimanjaro area to the shores of Lake Victoria and through Kenya as far as Mt. Elgon. This route mainly supplied ivory ad it was controlled by the Kamba.
19. The Central route ran from Bagamoyo inland to Taboro. This route was controlled by the Nyamwezi and it mainly supplied slaves and salt.
20. The southern route started from and then the ancient kingdom of Muenemdapa. This route was controlled by the Yao and it mainly supplied gold from the ancient kingdom of Muenemutapa.
21. However, there was another less significant trade route of the Khartoumers which ran through the Nile Valley.

**HOW LONG DISTANCE TRADE AFFECTED THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA / RESULTS/ EFFECTS/ IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE**

Long distance trade had far reaching effects on the people of East Africa. These can be categorized into political, economic and social.

On the same note, the effects of long distance trade were both positive and negative as discussed below;

1. The people who participated in this trade became rich especially the chiefs and rulers e.g. Muteesa I of Buganda, Mirambo, of the Nyamwezi, Chief Munyagumba of the Hehe, etc.
2. It led to the development of political units based on military and economic powers e.g. Mirambo’s empire, Nyungu Yamawe’s empire, the Kazembe empire of Tippu Tippu, etc.
3. Long distance trade led to the introduction of new commodities e.g. guns, cloth, beads, spices, glassware, etc in the interior of East Africa which improved on the people’s standards of living.
4. The introduction of manufactured goods led to the decline of traditional skills and industries because people shifted their demand from locally made goods to imported goods e.g. bark cloth industry, weaving industry, all these were affected.
5. Long distance trade led to the rise of some states like Nyamwenzi, Yao, Kamba, Chagga, Baganda, etc.
6. The trade led to the rise of strong statesmen like Mirambo of the Nyamwezi, Nyungu Ya Mawe, Msiri, Chief Kivoi, Muteesa I.
7. It led to the development of towns in the interior of East Africa e.g. Ujiji, Tabora, Bagamoyo, Unyanyembe, etc.
8. Some states were in position to acquire guns which enabled them to dominate their neighbours e.g. Buganda dominated her neighbours because of the guns acquired through long distance trade.
9. The caravan routes that were used during long distance trade paved way for the coming of the explorers, missionaries and later, the colonialists.
10. The caravan routes used during long distance trade were later developed into roads and railway lines.
11. The desire to end slave trade led to the coming of the Europeans during the 19th Century.
12. Long distance trade undermined African economic activities like herding, iron working, cultivation, etc because people resorted to hunting elephants for ivory.
13. There was population increase at the coast because many Arabs were attracted to the coast and some of the Nyamwezi traders who reached the coast permanently settled there.
14. It led to the spread of Islam in the interior of East Africa by the Arab traders e.g. by 1844, Islam had reached the interior of East as far as Buganda.
15. The traders who interacted with the Arabs introduced new cultures to the interior e.g. way fof dressing, building, etc.
16. There was introduction of Swahili language and culture deep in the interior of East Africa and Swahili became the medium of communication for most people who participated in this trade.

**REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE**

Towards the end of the 19th century, Long distance trade started to decline. The decline of this once prosperous trade was caused by the following reasons;

1. The death of African leaders like Mirambo, Nuyngu Ya mawe, Muteesa I, etc who would provide security to the trade caravans and also organized this trade.
2. The coming of Christian missionaries who condemned slave trade was a major component of lond distance trade.
3. The taxes imposed on the traders by some African chiefs like Mirambo who would even close the trade routes if the traders did not pay.
4. The climatic conditions of East Africa were not favorable for the foreign traders who were used to the temperate climate.
5. There were language barriers since not all tribes could understand and speak Swahili which was widely used by the traders.
6. The high interest rates demanded by the Indian Banyans which made long distance trade less profitable.
7. The introduction of certain commodities like guns made other commodities like ivory depleted.
8. The tropical diseases like Malaria that affected and even killed some foreign traders.
9. Hostile tribes like the Nandi and Masai that never supported long distance trade were a threat to the caravans that went into the interior.
10. The introduction of legitimate trade replaced slave trade yet slaves were the main commodity during long distance trade.
11. The wild animals were a threat to the caravans and even some traders were eaten by some of these wild animals.
12. The Ngoni invasion led to insecurity and disrupted long distance trade along the southern trade route.
13. The collapse of some commercial empires e.g. the empire of Mirambo, Nyungu Ya Mawe, etc undermined the existence of this trade.
14. The construction of the railway line which made the use of slave porters useless.
15. The insecurity created by the Ruga-ruga and the Maviti scared away many traders especially along the central and southern trade routes.
16. The abolition of slave trade in East Africa led to the decline of long distance because slaves were some of the main trade items.

**ROLES PLAYED BY DIFFERENT AFRICAN SOCIETIES DURING LONG DISTANCE TRADE**

**THE NYAMWENZI**

1. The Nyamwenzi occupied central Tanganyika, some parts of Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.
2. They were originally farmers and fishermen but towards the end of the 19th century, these activities became less important hence they resorted to long distance trade.
3. The Nyamwenzi were the pioneers of long distance trade hence they were the first interior people to move in caravans to the coast around 1830.
4. The Nyamwenzi offered market for goods from the coast and they always returned from the coast with goods like guns, cloth, beads, etc.
5. They raided for slaves and hunted elephants for ivory using guns from the coastal trader hence they were the major suppliers of slaves and ivory.
6. They acted as porters and transporters of the trade items from the interior to the coast and from the coast to the interior.
7. When the Arab traders penetrated into the interior, the Nyamwenzi acted as guides because they almost knew the whole interior of East Africa.
8. The Nyamwenzi under Mirambo and Nyungu Ya Mawe established large commercial empires in which trade was carried out peacefully and successfully.
9. The Nyamwenzi leaders provided security to the traders e.g. Mirambo, Nyungu Yam AWE who offered their guards to protect and guide the caravans.
10. They acted as middlemen between the Banyoro, Baganda, Yinza, etc who supplied them with goods which they later took to the coast.
11. They were the first to learn Swahili from the coastal traders hence they acted as translators and interpreters.
12. They established trading centers like Ujiji, Tabora, Unyanyembe from where they supplied food stuff, water and even accommodation to the coastal traders who came into the interior.
13. They worked and shared business with the Arabs on the central route to the coast to promote long distance trade.
14. The Nyamwenzi rulers like Mirambo signed commercial treaties with the Arabs and established friendship with Muteesa I at Buganda, Tipu Tipu, etc which eased the flow of trade.

**THE KAMBA**

The Kamba were Bantu agriculturalists who occupied the Kikuyu Highlands and part of the Nyika plateau near Mombasa coast. This area was dry and had poor soils and this explains why they got involved in long distance trade. The Kamba played the following roles;

* They controlled the Northern route running from Pangani upto the Western shores of L. Victoria.
* The Kamba monopolized the ivory trade in Kenya which was exchanged for cloth, glassware, beads from the Arabs. They also exchanged copper and salt with the Nyika people.
* They were skilled iron workers who sold iron tools and poisonous arrows to their neighbours like the Embu and the Kikuyu.
* They also made chains that were used in slave trade.
* By 1830, when long distance trade was profitable, they had began moving in caravans to the coast to a weekly basis carrying cattle products and ivory.
* They linked up with the Chagga, Kenya highlands and the Western shores of L. Victoria to collect trade items.
* Some of the Kamba chief like chief Kivoi set up empires and became more prosperous in long distance trade by moving up to the Kirimanjaro mountain and beyond.
* They acted as middlemen between the coastal traders and the interior people especially the Kikuyu. They provided relevant information regarding the demands of the different people involved in this trade.
* By 1850, they had opened bases outside their homeland to supply goods to Zanzibar and food stuffs to the passing caravans.
* They provided security to the trade caravans passing through the Nyika plateau.
* They controlled the Masai and the Galla raids who were against long distance trade.
* Their trading activities were wide and far to large areas beyond Mt. Kenya into Samburu and Southwards as far as Uzaramo in eastern Tanganyika hence they established commercial colonies which supplied the passing Akamba caravans with stuffs and trade items.
* By the 1870s, the Arabs entered the interior to get goods directly from the locals e.g. the Kikuyu and the Masai.

**THE YAO**

The Yao lived in Southern Tanganyika and were basically agriculturalists.

They were the first African community to take part in long distance trade in Southern Tanganyika. They played the following routes;

1. They dominated the Southern trade route which linked the coastal town Kilwa to the communities of Mozambique, Malawi and deep into the interior of Central Africa.
2. They raided for slaves that were needed at the coast in large numbers and the Yao became the chief suppliers of slaves at the coast.
3. By the 19th century the Yao had started moving and around exchanging iron products, food, ivory, skins with their neighbours.
4. They were the chief suppliers of ivory to the coast which was exchanged for guns, cloth, beds and glassware etc.
5. Because of their location, the Yao acted as middlemen between the coastal traders and the tribes f the interior as far as Malawi.
6. They guided the coastal traders to areas where they collected and exchanged goods directly with the interior people.
7. They provided security to the passing caravans in the interior of East Africa.
8. They served as porters hence carried goods to the coast and back into the interior.
9. They were among the first interior people to learn Swahili hence they acted as interpreters and translators in bargaining between the coastal people and the interior tribes.
10. They introduced the Swahili Arab influence in Southern Tanganyika and many became Moslems and lived an Islamic life style.
11. Under their prowerful chiefs like Mpnda, Mataka, Mtalika and Machebe, they encouraged many people to participate in long distance trade.

**REVISION QNS.**

1. a) What factors led to the rise and development of long distance trade in East Africa?

b) How did this trade affect the people of East Africa?

1. a) Describe the organization of the East African pre-colonial caravan trade.

b) What factors led to the decline of this trade?

1. Describe the role played by any two of the following societies during long distance trade.
2. Nyamwenzi
3. Yao
4. Kamba
5. Baganda
6. Chagga

**EMPIRE BUILDERS IN EAST AFRICA**

**MIRAMBO**

1. Mirambo was born a Ntemi chief called Kasanda Ugave in 1830.
2. The chiefdom of Ugowe was located West of Tabora along the central caravan route from the coast.
3. Mirambo spent much of his early life as a captive of the Ngoni in Bugomba among the Tuta Ngoni who captured him during their invasion of Southern Tanganyika.
4. He learnt the Ngoni war military tactics and participated in Long distance trade expeditions, raids for slaves and even acquired ivory from the Vinza and the Sukuma.
5. From his expecditions, Mirambo was able to take over as the ruler of Ugowe chiefdom after the death of his father in 1860.
6. He later expanded his chiefdom through conquests to form the great empire of Urambo / Nyamwezi.

**FACTORS FOR THE RISE MIRAMBO TO POWER**

Mirambo was born in 1830 among the Nyamwezi land to the Ntemi chief and this was the time when long distance trade was booming. A number of factors contributed to Mirambo’s rise to power and these included the following;

1. He was lucky to have been born in a ruling family. This gave him the early experience of leader and widened his chances of becoming a leader.
2. The death of his father was an important factor for his rise to power because he took over as a chief of Ugowe following the death of his father.
3. Mirambo spent much of his early life as a captive of the Ngoni and therefore he acquired the warrior skills and military tactics that he used to rise to power.
4. His experience as a warrior enabled him to organize and command a large army in many successful wars.
5. Mirambo established a very skillful army that included 500 well trained, well-paid and well-armed Rugaruga mercenaries, as well as 7000 man-professional warriors. These became the basis of his army.
6. Mirambo personally led the army into the battle field which boosted the morale of his warriors.
7. The captured male youth were added to his army while the female recruits were married to his soldiers therefore this system of rewarding his warriors gave them the morale to fight harder.
8. Mirambo equipped his army with guns acquired from the Arabs and the Swahili traders and between 1860 and 1870, he carried out extensive conquest against the Vinza and the Tongwe. Later, he annexed Nyaturu, Sukuma, Burundi, Kanongo and Iramba.
9. Mirambo’s empire was also able to expand because of having weak neighbours like the Ha, the Vinza, the Sukuma and the Samba. These were disorganized hence became easy to conquer.
10. Mirambo’s own personality was also a major factor in the rise of his empire i.e. he was fall, muscular, ruthless, soft-spoken, courageous and a charismatic military leader.
11. Mirambo was also visionary and he knew what he wanted and therefore strove to achieve it.
12. He absorbed the conqured people into the Nyamwezi society and forced them to pay tribute and some were recruited into his army.
13. Mirambo was a man of vision who sought diplomatic friendship with other African leaders like Muteesa I, Tippu Tippu. Nyungu Ya Mawe, chief Isike of Tabora. These helped him to establish a very powerful empire.
14. Mirambo was also able to build a strong and powerful empire because he invited missionaries from the London missionary society which enabled his people to learn skills and trade from the white the white missionaries.
15. The strategic location of Mirambo empire i.e. it was located along the trade routes which enabled him to participate in long distance trade and acquire wealth to establish his empire.
16. His tactic of respecting foreigners who passed through his empire brought him any more visitors who assisted him in building a strong Nyamwenzi empire.

**MIRAMBO ACHIEVEMENTS / CONTRIBUTION OF MIRAMBO IN THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NYAMWEZI EMPIRE**

1. Mirambo united the small chiefdom into a centralized empire of the Nyamwenzi with their capital at Urambo.
2. He attracted and developed long distance trade from a simple business involving a few commodities and a few people into large scale business involving a few commodities and few people into a large scale trade that attracted traders from as far as Zaire, Buganda and Khartoum.
3. Using thr Ngoni tactics of fighting, he controlled the principle trade routes in long distance trade and improved taxes on the Arabs hence he was able to collect enough revenue for his empire.
4. Mirambo used his warriors known as the Ruga-ruga to conquer many territories for the Nyamwenzi. This increased his power and influence.
5. He built a very strong army for the defense of his empire by re-organizing run-away slaves, refuguees and deserters from caravans into a well-disciplined army.
6. He was a successful long distance trader who brought many fortunes to the Nyamwenzi e.g. many commodities that did not exist in Nyamwenzi land were introduced which improved on their standard of living.
7. He was a great diplomat who established trade relations with rulers like Muteesa I of Buganda, Tippu Tippu and Misiri.
8. Economically, he developed the Nyamwenzi by encouraging commercial production hence the Nyamwenzi shifted from subsistence farming to commercial production hence increasing their level of income.
9. Mirambo expanded the Ngoni empire after annexing his neighbours like the Vima, Sukuma, etc.
10. He created peace and unity among the Nyamwenzi which fostered development.
11. Mirambo welcomed Europeans and invited the London Missionary Society into his empire. The coming of the missionaries contributed to the development of Mirembo’s empire.
12. He established his capital at Urambo and developed it into a famous city.

**REASONS WHY MIRAMBO’S EMPIRE DECLINED AFTER 1884**

After 1884, the Nyamwenzi empire started to decline. The decline of this once great empire was a gradual process. It was brought about by a number of social, economic, political and military challenges as discussed below;

1. By 1880, Mirambo’s empire had became extremely big hence it could not be administered effectively.
2. By 1884, Mirambo had lost strength, hence his leadership became weak and this encouraged the conquered states to start breaking away.
3. The empire of Mirambo lacked a strong reifying factor because it was largely composed of conquered states with different backgrounds who were always eager to regain their independence.
4. The death of Mirambo in 1884, left his empire weak and shaky hence it had to collapse.
5. The rise of weak leaders who succeeded him (Mirambo) after his death e.g. Mpanda Shalo lacked the charismatic qualities of Mirambo.
6. The empire lacked strong standing institutions like local councils, succession councils.
7. The growing influence of the Arab traders who took over much of the trading activities in the interior reduced the economic power of Urambo hence leading to its decline.
8. The abolition of slave trade undermined the survival of Mirambo’s empire because it was the major source of its economic power.
9. The growing strength of Mirambo’s neighbours threatened the existence of his empire in addition to the frequent invasions from the the Ngoni.
10. Mirambo had built the Nyamwenzi empire around his personality i.e. he over personalized the kingdom and without him it was bound to collapse and indeed this is what happened when he died in 1884.

**NYUNGU YA MAWE**

1. Nyungu Ya Mawe was born in 1838 in a royal family in Unyanyembe North of Tabora among the Nyamwenzi people of Central Tanganyika.
2. Nyungu Ya Mawe was a praise name that meant a pot made out of stones. It was a name that signified the tough and ruthless military leader / warrior.
3. As he grew up, Nyungu Ya Mawe displayed a notorious character and as a strong warrior, his soldiers are said to have been brutal e.g. they burnt captives and skinned them alive.
4. His soldiers were ornaments to display toughness e.g. necklace made of human teeth, belts made of human intestines and caps made of human scalps and beards.
5. Nyungu Ya Mawe had names such as spitter of blood and feeder of vultures.
6. As a ruthless l eader, he would drop a cloth as a signal that somebody should be speared to death while he shook his feet signifying that someone should be ex-communicated.

**HIS ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. He built a strong centralized political system directly under his control and consisted by appointed leaders called the Batwale.
2. He divided his empire into six to seven districts and these were put under the Batwale who had limited political powers and no ritual powers at all.
3. He effectively controlled the empire because he centralized powers to himself.
4. He introduced the district officials who assisted in administration.
5. His system of administration was adopted by the German in 1895 who replaced the Batwales with the Jumbes and Akidas.
6. He built a strong and disciplined group mercenaries i.e. the Ruga-Ruga which he used to conquer and maintain a strong empire.
7. He controlled the trade routes that were through his empire South of Tabora.
8. He collected tributes from the traders which he used to train and buy more arms for his army.
9. He inspired his subjects to participate in the prosperous long distance trade which brought economic power and wealth to his kingdom.
10. He united the small chiefdoms in central Tanganyika that numbered up to 30 and created a large strong empire.
11. His army of Ruga-ruga was also not dependable since they kept on switching their loyalty and services depending on who paid them highly therefore the Ruga-ruga became a problem after his death, looting and burning property which forced engulfed in civil wars as the conquered states were fighting to break away which resulted into a ……… of insecurity.
12. Most of Mirambo’s chiefs were weak and therefore could not effectively administer the empire.
13. Mirambo’s persistence slave raids made the missionaries interfere with the running of his empire.
14. The freedom given to the vassal allowed them to break away more especially following the death of Mirambo.
15. The increasing European, interest in East Africa brought his empire to an end i.e. it should be noted that it was a period of scramble and partition of East Africa and the Germans were determined to take over East Africa at any cost.

**REVISION QUESTION**

1. a) What factors led to the rise of Mirambo’s empire?

b) Account the collapse of Mirambo’s empire after 1884.

1. a) Who was Mirambo?

b) What were his contribution in the re-organization of the Nyamwenzi empire?

**SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

Slave trade is defined as the buying and selling of people or human beings like commodities whereas slavery refers to a state in which a person or a group of people own other people and they are used by such people with little or no payment.

It is important to note that slavery in East Africa existed even before the coming of the Arabs and Europeans however; slave trade was a new development in the history of East Africa i.e. I had never existed before. Slave trade increased in volume and size starting from 1750AD.

**THE ORGANISATION OF SLAVE TRADE OR HOW SLAVE TRADE WAS ORGANISED.**

Under the organization of slave trade, the concern is put on how the slaves were acquired, how they were transported, the slave trade routes, the tribes involved and what happened when the slaves reached the coast.

Slave trade took place between the interior, coast and Europe. It took place across the Indian Ocean between the Africans from the interior, Arabs at the coast and from the Middle East and the European from Britain, Portugal and France.

Zanzibar was the leading slave market where the Arabs and Europeans bought slaves.

The Arabs and the Swahili people at the coast acted as the middle men who penetrated the interior of East Africa and either bought slaves from the African chiefs or organized brutal raids to capture slaves.

**How were the slaves acquired?**

1. The African rulers from the interior supplied slaves to the Arabs.
2. African chiefs also got slaves from the wars they fought with their neighbouring tribes.
3. Some people would voluntarily offer themselves as slaves to others; for food or protection.
4. From the interior of East Africa, the major African participants were the chagga, Kamba, Baganda, Nyamwezi e.t.c.
5. Criminals and tax defaulters were rounded up and sold also vassal states contributed slaves as tributes to their masters.
6. Africans would be captured by any means e.g. some would be enticed by sweets and at times lonely travelers would be captured and sold as slaves.
7. For some time, the captured slaves would be kept in strong fortified centres like Tabora, Ujiji waiting for the Arab buyers.
8. Slaves were traded directly in exchange for finished goods e.g. guns, gun powder, cloth, beads e.t.c.
9. The Arabs from the Middle East countries like Arabia, Turkey, Oman e.t.c organized the slave caravans from the interior to the Coast of East Africa under a lot of force and brutality.
10. The Swahili organized slave caravans from the interior to the coast.
11. The caravans varied in size from 50 to 1000 people depending on the routes to be used. The caravans were guided and taken by Sayyid said’s flags.
12. The journey from the interior to the coast was long and tedious hence the spread along the way was low. The caravans avoided rainy season and moved during the dry season.
13. The slave raids were very cruel and savage and brutal hence they caused a lot of misery.
14. Alongside slaves, other items e.g. cattle, goats, food were also raided.
15. Only young and energetic men and women were sold.
16. The slave’s journey was a difficult one, they moved long distance3s on foot chained, whipped and sometimes killed on the way.
17. They had little food, water, and experienced extreme suffering.
18. On the way, cruel its Arab slave traders would weep them to make them move fast and the weaker ones would be left behind to die.
19. Because of the long distances, harsh treatment and fatigue more than half of the slaves from the interior died before reaching the coast. This is illustrated by the quotation from Dr. Livingstone’s journey “We passed by a woman tied by a neck.”
20. The existence of the Ruga Ruga and bundits who used to raid the trade caravans in the interior discouraged some traders to continue with slave trade.
21. Tropical diseases e.g. Malaria, sleeping sickness, scares some traders to continue moving into the interior of E.Africa.
22. The abolition of slave trade robbed Long Distance Trade, one of its major trade items.

**REASONS WHY SLAVE TRADE DEVELOPED / INCREASED IN EAST AFRICA DURING 19TH CENTURY**

1. Slaves were highly demanded all over the world i.e. the Portuguese, Arabs, Americans, needed slaves to work as miners, soldiers and domestic servants leading to its increase in East Africa.
2. The primitive cultures of the African societies also promoted this trade i.e. it was one of the ways of getting rid of worthless people in the society e.g. thieves, witches, bad debtors e.t.c.
3. At that time, there was no developed means of transport and goods had to be carried by slaves to maximize profits. (Slaves were sold together with the goods they carried).
4. Profits from this trade were extremely high which attracted many people to carryout slave trade e.g. Kamba, Yao e.t.c.
5. The tribal wars were so common among the different African societies making it easier for the Arabs to obtain slaves i.e. chiefs wanted to benefit from the Arabs and they started to look for slaves.
6. Religious prejudices also led to the development of this trade i.e. the Arabs being Moslems and the Quran being against enslavement of fellow Moslems.
7. The East African people who were not Moslems had to give into the need of the day.
8. The hospitality given to the foreigners by the Africans encouraged many Arabs to operate form East Africa hence increasing slave trade activities in the interior and the coast.
9. The existence of caravan trade routes increased slave trade activities in the interior given the fact that they were used by the Arabs in the different corners of East Africa.
10. Sayyid said’s settlement in Zanzibar also contributed to slavery in that he established close plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba, that needed slaves’ labour hence the main land had to be raided to get slaves.
11. The abolition of slave trade in West Africa made it difficult for the Portuguese to obtain slaves from there. Their ships hence began to sail to the coast of East Africa to collect slaves.
12. The establishment of Zanzibar and Kilwa as leading slave markets also increase slave trade at the peak of trade, these towns were exporting between 80,000 to 100,000 slaves annually.
13. The industrial revolution in Europe increased the demand of raw materials to feed angry industries; therefore slaves were needed to produce the raw materials.
14. The decline of gold trade in East Africa and coast left slave trade s the only profitable trade at the time.
15. The re-opening of the fresh sugarcane and tea plantations in the islands of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean trade increased the demand for slaves because slaves were needed to work on these plantations.
16. The demand for guns by African chiefs in exchange for slaves, increased the volume of slave trade to a tree and dead. We saw others tied up in a similar manner, and one lying along the path, shot or stubbed for she was in a pool of blood, the exclamation we got was that the Arabs who owned these victims was enraged at losing the money by the slaves unable to match.”
17. On reaching the coast, the slaves would be given food, allowed sometimes to rest and change clothes to attract buyers.
18. Then the slaves and ivory would be sold instantly or shipped to the main market at Zanzibar.
19. Most Arab merchants and European slave traders waited for the slaves at Zanzibar market which used to sell about 15,000 slaves a year.
20. The journey across the Indian Ocean was horrible because the slaves were crowded in ships with hardly any space to breathe ships carried between 250 – 600slaves.
21. On reaching their destination, slave life on the plantation or mines was unbearable e.g. slaves worked day and night and their sanitary conditions were poor, slave revolts were common, burning cotton and sugarcane plantations.
22. Slave trade was carried out along four major trade routes central trade route and the Khartoum route.

**EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

1. Slave trade had a number of effects on the people of East Africa which were both negative and positive. These effects were political, social and economic as discussed below.
2. It caused untold suffering and misery to many African societies whereby villages were set on fire and many families broke up.
3. Tribal wars became frequent than ever before, this caused great destruction of property and status quo i.e. farm land was destructed, food stores were burnt, houses demolished resulting into African poverty.
4. The massive slave raids depopulated East Africa e.g. southern Tanganyika was very much depopulated more especially among the Yao and Makonde people.
5. There was detribalization and de-culturalization as people lost ties with their culture.
6. Guns were introduced in the interior of East Africa which caused a lot of insecurity and increased incidences of wars for territorial expansion.
7. There was a decline in Africa local industries because locally manufactured goods faced serious competition from the imported goods which led to a decline in bark cloth and iron working industries.
8. Lineage and families were destroyed and broken up by the slave raiders and never to be reunited which resulted into loss of identity.
9. Slave trade led to displacement of people, many became destitute and as a result, many of them stayed in Europe with no identity.
10. News diseases broke out among the overcrowded slaves e.g. the Spaniards introduced syphilis which spread to even other traders.
11. During this period in history human beings were reduced to mere commodities.
12. Slave trade affected African unit whereby societies started fighting each other which affected the cordial relationship that had existed between societies.
13. Slave trade led to the introduction and stimulated the growth of some crops e.g. maize, rice, wheat, in order to feed the passing caravans.
14. Slave trade brought about wealth and prosperity to those who got involved in it e.g. the Yao, Nyamwezi, Kamba, whose standards of living greatly increased.
15. It also led to the growth and expansion of some societies for instance the Nyamwezi, Ganda, which expanded due to the acquisition of guns.
16. The trade led to the emergency of empire builders who established commercial empires basing on the profits got from this trade e.g. Mirambo of the Nyamwezi, Tippu-Tippu chief Msiri and Muteesa I of Buganda.
17. Slave trade opened East African to the outside world because many outsiders came to know East Africa through this trade hence the coming of missionaries and later the colonialists.
18. Slave trade robbed East Africa of her strongest labour force and left villages occupied by the very young and very old.
19. There were intermarriages between the African and the Arabs which gave rise to the Swahili people.
20. New languages were introduced in East Africa e.g. Swahili and Arab languages.
21. There was an increase in the spread of Islam by the Arab Slave traders who matched in the interior of East Africa.
22. Slave trade led to the development of towns along the coast and in the interior of East Africa.

**THE CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH / END SLAVE TRADE**

1. In the 18th century, the British government started spearheading the abolition of slave trade.
2. Britain became the first European country, to de-campaign slave trade and slavery. This campaign was also championed by some humanitarians like William Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Thomas Powell, Thomas Clarkson e.t.c.
3. Slavery and slave trade were abolished because of the following reasons.
4. Philosophers and religious groups like the holy Ghost fathers formed anti-slavery leagues that victimized all those that dwelt in slave trade. Such groups were very much supported by the humanitarians in the whole world.
5. NB: They always put their ideas in newspapers, public lectures in parliament to indicate the evils of slave trade wherever it was practiced.
6. The humanitarians forced the British government to pass a law stopping the trade and after passing this law, Britain started persuading other countries to stop this trade.
7. Christian missionaries like Dr. David Livingstone preached against slave trade and through his artioles he exposed the destruction caused by slave raids in East Africa (Tanganyika) and the misery he saw in Ujiji and Tabora.
8. The industrial revolution in Europe made the acquisition of slave useless i.e. machines had replaced human labour which meant that slaves had lost market.
9. Slave strikes had become so frequent in Europe i.e. they started demanding for their rights like having holidays, ownership of land, freedom of worship, freedom of associations hence the need to stop this trade in Europe.
10. The need for market for the surplus manufactured goods also led to the abolition of slave trade i.e. the overproduction of goods from the European industries made it necessary to resettle slaves to provide market for these goods.
11. In addition, there was population increase in Europe and because of this, the government advised the industrialists to stop bringing in more people since their services were no longer needed by that time.
12. The introduction of modern transport and communication system within East Africa and elsewhere outside East Africa led to the abolition i.e. human portage was now outdated.
13. The abolition of the trans-atlantic trade in West Africa made it equally important for the same to be abolished in East Africa i.e. slave trade was first abolished in West Africa and the humanitarians also suggested that it had to end in East Africa.
14. The role of the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 was also paramount in the abolition of slave trade in East Africa i.e. this was one of the terms that was discussed in this conference by the colonialists.
15. Colonel Artikins Harmmerton was also another advocate who emphasized the need to abolish slave trade. It was a British general in Zanzibar who signed a treaty with Seyyid Said which cut off the suppliers of slaves to the red sea and the Arab world.
16. The British navy also played an active role in the abolition of slave trade, they patrolled the Indian Ocean waters tracking down the ships, smuggling slaves out of East Africa.

**STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA**

1. It was Britain that spearheaded the crusade against slave trade during the 18th century.
2. Leading humanitarians also advocated for the abolition of slave trade. These included Sir William Wilberforce, Sir John Kirk, Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson.
3. In 1772, the supreme court of Britain (England) declared that the British law did not allow slavery in England. These who owned slaves were supposed to free them however, this did not affect slave trade activities in East Africa.
4. In 1807, the Royal Navy which was by then the undisputed King of the sea started patrolling the Indian Ocean waters.
5. 1822, Britain used her influence to secure the Moresby treaty with Seyyid Said. Captain Fairfox Moresby signed on behalf of the British government.
6. By this government, no more slaves were to be exported to Mauritius, Madagascar, India and Christian countries. Its weakness was that it allowed the Arab states to freely trade in slaves in East Africa.
7. In 1824, Captain Owen set up an Owen protectorate over Mombasa in order to stop slave trade activities in the area. However, in doing this, captain Owen had not consulted the British government. It therefore refused to recognize his intentions forcing him to withdraw in 1826.
8. 1n 1833, a new slavery was abolished in all British controlled area, however, this didn’t’ affect the slave trading activities in East Africa.
9. In 1839, a new attempt was made to re-enforce and implement the Moresby treaty but it was equally unsuccessful.
10. Colonel Atinkson Hammerton was appointed. The British representative in Zanzibar and became a close friend of Seyyid said and managed to convince him to sign the Hammerton treaty.
11. In 1845, the Hammerton treaty signed between Colonel Artinkson and Seyyid Said. This treaty forbade all slave trading activities outside Seyyid Sadi’s East African possession.
12. From 1850 onwards, Christianity was introduced to stop slave trade but in vain.
13. In 1856, Seyyid said died and also Hermerton died in 1857.
14. Their death was a big blow in the abolition process because Sultan Majid who succeeded Seyyid Said was reluctant to sign any treaty with Britain.
15. In 1870, the frère treaty was signed between Britain and Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar. This treaty closed the Zanzibar market immediately and the other slave markets within 24hours.
16. This treaty also made slave trade illegal in all parts of the Sultan territory.
17. In 1889, another treaty was signed between Sultan Khalif and the British.
18. In 1890, Zanzibar became a British protectorate because Britain was convinced that without force, Zanzibar was not likely to leave slave trade.
19. In 1891, the Sultan of Zanzibar accepted that buying and selling of slaves was illegal by law.
20. In 1897, slavery was abolished in Zanzibar and Pemba and all attain their freedom simply by applying.
21. In 1905, all children born by slaves in all Germany territories in East Africa were freed (set free).
22. In 1907, slavery was abolished in all British East African territories.
23. In 1921, the complete abolition of slave trade was achieved when Britain took over Tanganyika as a mandated protectorate after the 1st World War.
24. Legitimate trade and infrastructure were then developed discovering slave trade.

**PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE / WHY IT TOOK SO LONG FOR SLAVE TRADE TO BE ABOLISHED IN EAST AFRICA.**

1. The abolition of slave trade was not a simple task. In fact, it took Britain over 100years trying to b ring this evil trade to an end.
2. The problems during the abolition were political, social and economic as discussed below:-
3. Slave trade brought in so much wealth and profits that people were not prepared to abandon it.
4. The African chiefs were reluctant to participate in the British anti-slavery campaigns because they feared less of revenue and support from their subjects who were participating in it.
5. The British war-ships (Squadrons) and troops that were supposed to patrol the Indian Ocean Coast line were not enough. This meant that some trading activities went on without their knowledge.
6. Hostile tribes like the Yao, Masai, Nandi who did not want the foreigners to cross their land also frustrated the efforts of the few abolitionists who ventured into the interior to stop slave trade.
7. Slave traders were very cunning i.e. they would put the American ships and at times they would throw their victims in the Indian ocean on seeing the British search ships.
8. The activities that were aimed at abolishing slave trade were limited to the coast and he Indian Ocean therefore no land patrols were established in the interior which was the heart of slave trade and as a result, slave trading activities developed.
9. The British anti-slavery campaign lacked cooperation from other European countries like France, Portugal, Spain, Brazil and aimed at frustrating their growing industries.
10. Related to the above, the campaign was very expensive and a big financial burden to the British government given the fact that Britain single handedly paid the bills of patrolling the interior and the Indian Ocean.
11. Slavery was an acceptable custom amongst many African societies. African chiefs therefore saw no problem with slave trade.
12. Tropical diseases like Malaria also reduced the numbers of the abolitionists and scared away many from this exercise.
13. Slave traders were at times armed and were ready to fight anyone who tried to block their business.
14. There was no immediate substitute for slave trade dealers hence many people refused to abandon the trade i.e. another source of income was not guaranteed.
15. Geographical barriers like lakes, rivers, forests also blocked the movement of those who wanted to see the trade coming to an end.
16. The harsh climate of East Africa also didn’t favour the abolitionists and slowed the pace of the abolitionists.
17. The abolitionists failed to design an immediate re-settlement program that could accommodate the freed slaves who could no longer locate their original homelands.
18. Man eaters / wild animals like lions were also a problem to abolitionist who attempted to go the interior.
19. Sultans like Bargash were also reluctant to sign any anti-slavery treaty as this would erode their powers and influence thus delaying the abolition process.
20. Some slaves were reluctant to be freed i.e. they had fears of not owning land and property or even practical skills to sustain themselves, so many refused to apply for freedom.

**EFFECTS OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE**

1. There was a decline in former slave trading states and individuals. This was because they had lost their major source of their economic power.
2. The Yao had made slave trade their sole occupation i.e. they couldn’t settle down for meaningful agriculture after the abolition of slave trade.
3. There was population increase because the human export that had depopulated East African lands was stopped.
4. Agriculture improved and new crops were introduced to facilitate the tradition of legitimate trade. People started attending to the farms which had been neglected.
5. People regained their status and dignity that had been eroded by slavery and slave trade.
6. Security greatly improved because slave raids that had disorganized the interior were brought to an end. Peace and security plus stability returned to the villages.
7. Abolition increased the spread of Christianity and western culture. This was due to the missionary involvement in the abolition. Schools and hospitals were therefore put in place for the freed slaves.
8. Transport was improved upon. The Uganda railway was constructed to facilitate and help the transfer or change from slave trade to legitimate trade.
9. The abolition increased the European penetration into the interior of East Africa. This subsequently led to the colonization of East Africa.
10. The abolition of slave trade led to the introduction of legitimate trade. This is the trade in natural products like coffee, cotton, sisal, tea, cloves but not human beings.
11. Former slave trade routes later developed into proper communication lines and these eased the European penetration into the interior.
12. There was hatred between those participating and those who opposed the trade.

**MIRAMBO**

1. Mirambo was born in 1830 in Nyamwezi land by Antemi chiefs.
2. He was tall, tough, soft spoken.
3. His early years were spent in Buganda where he had been held in capture by the Tuta-Ngoni around the 1840s.
4. While in captivity, he quickly mastered the Ngoni military tactics and used them to build the strong army of the Ruga-Ruga.
5. It was an army that he used together with is experience that Mirambo built himself a very big empire in the Northwest of Tanzania in the second half of the 19th Century.

**MIRAMBO’S POLITICAL ACTIVITIES**

Mirambo started his political career as a ruler of Uganie, a small Nyamwezi chiefdom that belonged to his father. It was this small village that he started consolidating his powers and influenced.

**EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES / INTERESTS IN EAST AFRICA**

From 1884, a growing number of Europeans picked interest in East Africa.

Initially, they had confined themselves at the coast. This was due to the impenetrable forests, hostile tribes, and hostile climate e.t.c. These came as explorers, missionaries, traders not sent by their governments but organisations like the Royal Geographical society, London missionary society and others came as individuals like Samuel Baker and his wife.

Most Africans received them with open hands not knowing that their activities would subsequently lead to their loss of independence.

**REASONS FOR THE COMING OF EUROPEANS TO EAST AFRICA**

1. They wanted to spread Christianity i.e. the missionaries who wanted to open God’s way into the hearts of Africans.
2. They wanted to learn more about the Geography of African continent more especially the explorers.
3. They wanted to find the source of river Nile and prove whether Lake Victoria was the source or not.
4. They wanted to abolish slavery and slave trade that had caused a lot of suffering to the poor Africans.
5. They wanted to spread Western civilization and saw it as their beauty to civilize the uncivilized Africans.
6. They also wanted to stop the barbaric acts of Africans i.e. the murder of twins in some societies, offering of human sacrifices, female circumcision.
7. The Europeans wanted to get areas of investment of excess capital since there was a general belief that capital invested in virgin areas could fetch higher returns.
8. They were also looking for markets for their finished products that could not be sold in the European markets because by that time, the European markets were saturated.
9. They were looking for raw materials for their home industries because by that time, there was serious competition for raw materials to freed their hungry industries.
10. Some Europeans were looking for employment because of the industrial evolution which had led to unemployment in most European countries.
11. The British for example wanted to protect their commercial empire in India that’s why they were interested in controlling the East African coast.
12. The strategic importance of Uganda made the Europeans to come to East Africa because of the source of the Nile and as a result, Britain had to take over Sudan and Egypt.
13. There was need to protect and support the European missionaries in East Africa.
14. The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo made other powers like Britain to take over East Africa i.e. he had started an association called the international African association and he was conquering other neighbouring countries, for that reason other European powers woke up and decided to come to East Africa.

**EXPLORERS**

1. This was the first group of Europeans to penetrate the East African interior.
2. Their interest was the lake system in East Africa and rivers like the Nile that had puzzled them for many years.
3. Others wanted to explore unknown lands for personal achievement and gratification.
4. Jacob Erhardt’s map showing two snow capped mountains and the inland sea though with a lot of in accuracies aroused the interests, curiosity of many geographers and explorers in Europe.
5. Many of the explorers came under the umbrella of organisation like the Royal Geographical society, London missionary society and others came as individuals who were interested in making a name for themselves.
6. The role of explorers in the colonization of East Africa.
7. The explorers were the first group of Europeans to penetrate the interior of East Africa. They played a major role during the colonization process as discussed below;
8. They exaggerated the wealth of East Africa that it had a lot of economic potential that would enrich Europe for instance H.M Stanley reported about the reliable rainfall and fertile soils of Uganda and Doctor Livingstone reported about the fertile soils in southern Tanzania.
9. They drew maps which were used by colonialists e.g. Jacob Erchardt’s map showing the two snowcapped mountains and the inland sea. Although this map has a lot of inaccuracies, it aroused European curiosity about East Africa.
10. Hey re-focused the attention of Europe on East Africa by destroying the wrong impression Europe had about Africa in general. This generally Africa was no longer a white man’s grave.
11. They provided the badly needed information about East Africa for instance Speke discovered the source of River Nile, Krapt discovered Mt. Kenya and Rebman discovered mountain Kirimanjaro. This information proved a reliable asset for the European colonialists.
12. They signed treaties with African chiefs on behalf of their home governments for instance Henry Morton Stanley formally requested Muteesa I to invite the missionaries who paved way for the future colonization of Uganda.
13. Carl Peters who signed many treaties with chiefs in Tanganyika. These treaties were used by the colonialists to claim for such areas.
14. The explorers established good working relations with African chiefs for instance Henry Morton Stanley during his diplomacy with Muteesa managed to convince him to invite the colonialism proving the saying that the “flag followed the cross”.
15. Similar working relations were established with people like chief Rumanika, chief Mirambo, Tippu Tip and others.
16. They gave information about the hostile and accommodative societies. Nyamwezi, Kikuyu, Buganda and the Kamba were reported as accommodative whereas Bunyoro, Nandi and the Galla were branded hostile. Future Europeans therefore decided to use force on these societies that had been branded hostile.
17. Explorers like David Livingstone exposed the horrors of slave trade i.e. delivered a number of lecturers about slave trade and this aroused public sympathy and therefore the desire to stop this evil slave trade subsequently led to the colonization of East Africa.
18. The success of their adventurous missions led to the increased missionary interest in East Africa for instance Dr. Livingstone persuaded missionaries to come to East Africa to stop slave trade.
19. Some explorers served as colonial administrators for instance Sir Samuel Baker who had earlier been an explorer, later returned and became the governor of the equatorial province.
20. Some explorers built forts which were used as administrative centres by the colonialists e.g. Sir Samuel Baker built one at Patiko in Northern Uganda.
21. They also discovered routes and navigable waters which simplified the movement of the future colonialists.
22. Some explorers acted as missionaries and engaged in the work of evangelization (spreading the gospel, they translated the bible into local languages and their preaching softened the hearts of the Africans who would have resisted colonialism) e.g. Dr. Livingstone.

NB: Write short notes on the following explorers.

1. Richard Burton and John Speke
2. Sir Samuel Baker
3. Dr. Livingstone
4. Henry Morton Stanley

**TRAVELLERS**

**Richard Burton and John Hanning Speke.**

1. Amongst the first of the explorers in East Africa were Richard Burton and John Hanning Speke.
2. They were both soldiers and they arrived in Zanzibar in 1856. They were hoping to solve the mystery of the source of River Nile.
3. In 1857, they set out along the trade route from Bagamoyo to Unyanyembe and then onto Kazeh.
4. Neither of the men was well
5. Burton suffered from fever and Speke had eye problems.
6. It took them eight months to reach Ujiji on L. Tanganyika.
7. They did not have good relations with the Arabs and African traders and leaders of Ujiji and so had difficulties obtaining supplies and boats to sail along the lake.
8. The learned from local Africans that there was no river flowing out of the northern end of the lake so they realized that this could not be the source of the Nile.
9. The two men then returned to Kazeh. As Burton was still not well, Speke left him at Kazeh and travelled Norther.
10. He finally reached Mwanza and there decided that the lake he had found was the source of the Nile.
11. He named it Victoria after the British queen who was reigning at the time.
12. As Speke had seen the river flowing out of it, he had no evidence that Victoria was the source of the Nile.
13. When Speke returned to Kazeh, Burton refused to believe him and the two men had huge arguments.
14. Relations between them became even more worse when they returned to England.
15. They had agreed to speak together at a public meeting about their travels but Speke broke the agreement and spoke two days before Burton.
16. Burton was furious because he felt that Speke was trying to gain all the fame from their travels.

**SIR SAMUEL BAKER**

1. Samuel Baker was an English land owner who had become tired of running his estates in Ceylon and England. He first came to Africa as a big game hunter.
2. He later returned as an explorer and was trying to find the source of Nile when he met Speke at Gondokoro.
3. He traveled on from Gondokoro and arrived in Bunyoro in 1864.
4. He was the first European to see Lake Albert.
5. Baker was a man who was often impatient and had angry moods.
6. He showed contempt for Africans and did not respect the Bunyoro leaders.
7. Kamurasi, the Omukama of Bunyoro certainly did not welcome him.
8. He first delayed Baker at the frontier; next he delayed giving him permission to visit the lake that Baker had heard about; and finally, as Baker was about to leave, Kamurasi marooned him for a while on an island in the middle of the Nile.
9. Baker was, however, the first European to see Lake Albert.
10. Kamurasi felt that he had good reasons for treating Baker in the way he did.
11. There had recently been a raid by Sudanese traders from Khartoum, which had resulted in the death of at least 300 people.
12. The raiders claimed to be friends of Speke, which was true.
13. As Baker also claimed to be a friend of Speke, Kamurasi saw Baker as an enemy.
14. Kamurasi also could not believe that this strange English man had come all this way just to see a lake.
15. He thought that Baker had come to conquer Bunyoro and that he had brought Mrs. Baker with him so that she could provide him with sons who would rule after Baker’s death.
16. In some ways, Kamurasi’s fears were correct.
17. Baker later returned to northern Uganda as an agent of the Egyptian government.
18. He came to try to take control of Northern Uganda for the Egyptians, but failed.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE**

1. The last and most famous of the travellers we will study is David Livingstone.
2. He was not simply an explorer but a missionary – explorer.
3. Only a small part of his exploration work took place in East Africa but he was important in the history of East Africa because he helped to end the slave trade from Zanzibar.

**Early life:**

1. David Livingstone was born in Scotland in 1813 at Blantyre, near Glasgow.
2. He left school when he was 10years old and went to work in a cotton mill.
3. He worked in the mill until 1836, but he spent all his spare time trying to improve his education by reading and attending classes in the evenings.
4. In 1836, he went to the university and trained as a doctor.
5. Then in 1840, he volunteered for missionary work with the London Missionary Society and set off for S.A.

**Missionary Work**

1. Livingstone worked first at Karuman, a mission station started by Robert Moffat.
2. He later married Moffat’s daughter Mary and he began to work amongst the Bakwena, one of the Tswana peoples.
3. Livingstone did not make many converts to Christianity.
4. It is thought that there may only have been one that is Sechele, the Bakwena chief.
5. He was baptized in 1848, but later went back to traditional religion.
6. Eventually he returned to Christianity and this time his conversion was permanent.
7. Although the chief had become a Christian, none of his people followed his example.
8. While he was working among the Tswana people, Livingstone made several journeys to the north.
9. As a result of his travels two import ideas developed.
10. One was that the River Zambezi might be the best way to travel into the interior of Africa.
11. The route normally followed was from South Africa but his was long and dangerous.
12. The second idea was that European manufactured goods should be traded into the interior.
13. He thought that legitimate trade would help to end slave trade.

**Henry Morton Stanley**

1. H.M Stanley was an American journalist who became famous when he found David Livingstone at Ujiji in 1872.
2. Livingstone had been a missionary for several years in the interior.
3. Stanley’s report of his finding Livingstone was published in the New York Herald.
4. Although this report made him famous, it was not the most important of Stanley’s journeys.
5. His journey across the continent in the period from 1874 to 1877 had much more influence on the future of Africa.
6. Stanley was in many ways, an unpleasant man.
7. The following are some extracts from his writings.
8. In 1874, Stanley wrote about what had happened when he went to Bumbire Island in L. Victoria.
9. The chief there had not been happy with Stanley’s gifts and so took the oars of Stanley’s boats to keep him from sailing away.
10. When Stanley’s men began to tear up the floor boards of the boat to make new oars, the chief’s men returned. This is what happened next. He wrote a letter about what happened to him.
11. A little later Stanley wrote: Remembering the bitter injury he had.
12. He then returned to the Island with 250men armed with spear and 50 armed with guns.
13. Stanley left Bagamoyo on his trans-continental journey in November 1874 with a huge caravan.
14. This was extremely well armed and many African societies through which he passed thought he was just another slave traders.
15. If they failed to co-operate with him, Stanley could be quite brutal and ruthless.
16. First, Stanley travelled on L. Victoria. He sailed round the lake and provides that it had only one outlet.
17. He visited the court of Kabaka Muteesa in Buganda.
18. Muteesa thought that if he had missionaries in his kingdom he would have supported from the British.
19. From Buganda, Stanley returned south to old trade route.
20. He met Mirambo, Rumaliza (who was the Arabs slaving chief at Ujiji) and Tipps Tip.
21. Stanley knew that a journey westwards would be difficult and dangerous.
22. He asked Tippu Tip for help and Tippu Tip went with him on part of the journey.
23. The journey was a terrible one. All Stanley’s European colleagues and many Africans died.
24. Small pox and Malaria killed some of them, others were killed by hostile tribes, some drowned.
25. The journey was, however, important in increasing European knowledge of Africa.
26. Stanley proved that the Lualaba was the main tributary of river Congo.
27. He also convinced king Leopold of the Belgians that there was a big opportunity to make money from the Congo basin.
28. Between 1879 and 1885, Stanley returned to the Congo as one of the Leopold’s agents.

**MISSIONARY WORK / ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA**

The missionaries were a group of people /soldiers of Christ who came from different European countries with the aim of spreading the gospel (Christianity around the 19th century).

The missionaries came in different groups; these included the white fathers, the mill hill fathers, the Holy Ghost fathers, the Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the University mission to C.A, the Verona fathers e.t.c.

**REASONS WHY THE MISSIONARIES CAME TO EAST AFRICA**

1. Missionaries were interested in spreading Christianity i.e. they wanted to evangelize the African and open God’s way into their hearts. For this reason, they needed as many converts as possible because they assumed that Africans hardly knew anything about God.
2. They were interested in spreading of the formal education among the E. Africans so that people would be taught how to read and write.
3. They came to stop slave trade i.e. the reports from the explorers about the horrors of slave trade touched them since it had caused untold suffering to the Africans.
4. They came to Uganda because they had been invited by Muteesa I of Buganda. Muteesa I had been impressed by the reports of H.M. Stanley about Britain and the queen and so he requested Stanley to write a letter inviting more white teachers to come to his kingdom.
5. The missionaries were interested in reducing the wide spread of Islam and its practices in E.A e.g. the wearing of veils and Turbans so they helped to control the spread of Islam by constructing more churches in places of the existing mosques.
6. Other missionaries were interested in the exploration and the love for adventure e.g. knowing what Africa was. This mainly applied to the missionaries who doubled as explorers.
7. They wanted to introduce legitimate commerce i.e. this was the trade that aimed at replacing slave trade with the trade in natural products like minerals, cash crops, rubber, ivory e.t.c.
8. They wanted to stop some evil / barbaric practices that were so common in most African societies i.e. the murder of twins, offering human sacrifices, female circumcision e.t.c.
9. They wanted to settle the free slaves and rehabilitate them.
10. Missionaries had been sent as the forerunners of European colonial rule i.e. they had to engage in the campaign of softening the hearts and the minds of the Africans in order to prepare them for colonial rule. It is because of this factor that they have been granted forerunners of imperialism.
11. The coming of the missionaries was as a result of the death of Dr. Livingstone in Central Africa during his second journey in 1873. Following his death different missionary groups decided to come and complete his work.
12. The discovery of quinine as the first lying treatment of malaria encouraged missionaries to come to E.A with less fear of Africa being a white man’s grave.
13. The missionaries were encouraged by the different accounts of early travellers in East Africa e.g. Dr. Livingstone, H.M. Stanley e.t.c.

**PROBLEM / CHALLENGES THAT WERE FACED BY THE MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA.**

1. Missionaries encountered a number of challenges during their work in East Africa which included the following:-
2. Missionaries were mainly affected by the tropical diseases in Africa which made them sick and they lost energy. These included malaria, small pox e.t.c.
3. They also faced a problem of hostile tribes that could at times refuse them to penetrate their lands e.g. the Masai, the Nandi.
4. The missionaries also faced a problem of poor transport network which also hindered their movement into the interior and the other parts of the world.
5. The missionaries were few in number compared to the areas they were supposed to evangelize. This therefore meant that the few had to be overworked which reduced their life span.
6. The Arabs had already established their influence over the people in most parts of East Africa e.g. in Buganda, so the strong Arab influence became an obstacle in their work.
7. Africans still had strong beliefs in their rigid cultures to which they were very committed e.g. polygamy, taking of alcohol so it became very hard for the missionaries to convince such people to accept Christianity.
8. The existence of well established religions like the African Traditional religion and Islam would not give room for Christianity to be spread.
9. In some societies, the missionaries were mistaken to be slave traders and raiders hence they face opposition.
10. They face a problem of man eaters for instance, Lions, Leopards in the jungles where they used to pass.
11. Missionaries got opposition from the slave traders who refused any efforts by the white man to decampaign the economic activity on which their survival seemed to have depended.
12. Some African Traditional rulers looked at missionaries as a threat to their political power, such leaders became hostile for instance Kabaka Mwanga ordered for the murder of Bishop Hannington who was on his way to Buganda.
13. In many instances, the Christian converts were persecuted. This frightened the position of the missionaries in many societies of East Africa, it scared off the would be converts and slowed down the missionary work e.g. the killing of 30 Christian converts at Namugongo affected missionary work in Buganda.
14. The East African climate was unfamiliar and not friendly to the conflicting teachings and the struggle for converts i.e. the protestants fought the Catholics openly in Uganda and this scared away the would be converts.
15. In their effort to set up mission centres, missionaries faced opposition, especially from the people who lost their land e.g. in Bagamoyo. Such cases were common therefore it was not easy to win converts from people with negative feelings towards the missionaries.
16. Missionary work was affected by language problem. i.e. missionaries could not speak all the different African languages. This meant that they had to use interpreters who were hard to come by.
17. They suffered from unfaithful porters who used to disappear with their supplies like food, medicine e.t.c.

**EFFECTS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN EAST AFRICA**

1. Missionary work had both positive and negative effects. Some of them were immediate while others were gradual. They can be categorized under political, social and economic.
2. They introduced and spread Christianity in different parts of East Africa. Through their evangelization work, they converted many people from their African Traditional religion to Christianity.
3. They helped in the abolition of slave trade by looking after the freed slaves, provided them with the basic needs i.e. food, shelter, medical care e.t.c which helped in re-habilitation of the former slaves.
4. The promoted cash crop growing by encouraging their converts to grow crops like cotton, coffee e.t.c. This became a new sustainable source of income for the people of East Africa.
5. They introduced and taught the people better methods of farming like crop rotation, mulching alongside new crops. Using these methods, people got better yields.
6. They also introduced European architecture in East Africa e.g. the French missionaries built schools and churches using French styles and the British also built them in British styles e.g. in Uganda, the first brick house was built by the catholic missionaries i.e. Villa Maria in Masaka.
7. Missionaries taught the E. African people European languages like English, French and Germany. This helped the people of East Africa to communicate with their colonial masters and today these are the main foreign languages widely spoken.
8. Through their preaching of Christian love, they helped to end some cultural mal-practices like circumcision of women, mistreatment of girls who became pregnant out of wedlock, sacrifices of twins and this reduced on the suffering of the Africans.
9. They promoted medical / health services by setting up hospitals and clinics in most parts of East Africa e.g. Nsambya, Kamuli, Rubaga, Mengo. This helped to reduce on the death rate since Africans could get treatment in such hospitals.
10. They also introduced and taught people scientific ways of curing diseases like malaria which was one of the major killer diseases. This helped to increase the life expectancy of the Africans.
11. They introduced western education and built schools like Kings College Buddo, St. Mary’s College Kisubi e.t.c. they also set up technical schools and colleges which taught technical skills like carpentry, needle work for East African young women and men. Using such skills, many people earned a livelihood and such education contributed to the development of western culture.
12. The produced the first educated class of elites in East Africa. Many of these served under colonial governments as clerks, interpreters e.t.c. However, this class of elites also helped in the struggle for independence e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Ben Kiwanuka.
13. Missionary activities led to division of people along religious lines i.e. Protestants versus Catholics. These divisions hindered the unity of Africans to fight for their independence.
14. In Uganda, missionary activities resulted into religious wars between 1888 and 1892 i.e. the Protestants joined hands with the Catholics and Moslems to fight the traditionalists though later the protestants turned against the Catholics when they failed to agree on how to share posts in the government. Such wars led to loss of life and destruction of property.
15. Politically, missionaries were the forerunners of colonialism through their activities i.e. they told their home governments to come and colonise East Africa and also support them in their evangelization mission, this resulted into the colonization of those respective areas like Uganda.
16. The products of missionary education were later to champion nationalistic struggles e.g. Ben Kiwanuka, Ignatius Musaazi, Dr. Milton Obote e.t.c.

**THE ROLE PLAYED BY MISSIONARIES IN THE COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA**

1. Missionaries played a big role during the colonization of East Africa whether knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously.
2. It is from their roles that they have been granded forerunners of imperialism.
3. Colonisation meant the desire by European powers to take control of different territories in East Africa.
4. Missionaries made attempts to end slave trade in East Africa which created a peaceful environment which enabled colonialists to thrive in East Africa.
5. The missionaries engaged in the exploration of East Africa and they wrote good reports about the East African good climate, fertile soils e.t.c. All these attracted the attention of the colonialists to come and colonise East Africa.
6. Some missionaries convince the African chiefs into signing treaties of protection e.g. Bishop Tucker of the CMS assisted in the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement which automatically made Buganda to lose her independence.
7. Missionaries softened the hearts and minds of the Africans not to resist colonial rule i.e. through their preachings like “Love your neighbour as you love yourself”, “Happy are the poor for the kingdom of heaven is thiers,” “Authority comes from God”. Such teachings humbled the African into accepting colonial rule.
8. Missionaries divided the people along religious lines i.e. protestants and catholics. With such divisions, it became very difficult for people to unite and fight the colonialists e.g. in Buganda during the 1880’s and 1890’s there were these sharp division which even resulted into religious wars.
9. They also gave information about the hostile and accommodative societies in East Africa. Societies like Buganda, Nyamwezi, Wanga were reported to be accommodative whereas others like the Nandi, Bunyoro were reported to be hostile. This helped the colonialists to come well prepared, well knowing on how to deal with these societies.
10. Missionaries promoted agriculture and laid the foundation upon which the colonial economy thrived e.g. K. Borup a missionary of the CMS who introduced cotton in 1904.
11. Missionary education and teaching created a class of collaborators i.e. clerks and interpreters. Such people included Semei Kakungulu, Apollo Kaggwa, Nuwa Mbaguta hence these people assisted in the promotion of the colonial interests.
12. Missionaries often invited their home governments to come and occupy the areas where they operated more especially in case they faced hostility from the traditional rulers e.g. during the religious wars in Uganda, the missionaries cried for their home government to come and offer them protection which resulted into the final colonisation of Buganda.
13. Missionaries encouraged the use of foreign languages e.g. English and translated many books into African languages. This later made communication with the colonialists easy.
14. Missionaries involved themselves in the overthrow of local rulers e.g. in Buganda, Kabaka Mwanga was overthrown by a combined force of missionaries. This therefore meant that behind their work of evangelization they had some political interests.
15. The missionaries financed the work of other colonial pargents e.g. in 1891 when the Imperial British East African Company (IBEACO) was threatening to withdraw its activities that enabled it run for one y ear. This shows that the missionaries were the forerunners of colonialism.
16. The missionaries infected the doctrine of effective occupation as demanded by the Berlin act of 1884 –1885 by acting as men on the spot.
17. The missionaries who had learnt African languages were used as interpreters and translators for the colonial government.
18. Some missionaries came back and served as colonial administrators e.g. Sir Samuel Baker who served as a governor for the Equatorial Province.
19. Missionaries established mission centres that were later used by the colonialists as the first administrative centres e.g. Rabai Mpya, Machakos e.t.c.

**MISSIONARY WORK IN BUGANDA**

The missionaries first had interest in Uganda when H.M. Stanley paid a visit to the Kabaka.

The stories about England compelled Muteesa I to send a letter through Stanley to Queen Victoria.

The Queen responded by sending a group of missionaries to Buganda.

The first missionaries to come to Buganda were the CMS.

The second group tom come were the White fathers who had connections with France.

They arrived in 1879 and they were Catholics

The two groups settled at the Kabaka’s capital at Mengo where the people gathered to listen to their preaching.

**WHY THE MISSIONARIES CAME TO BUGANDA / WHY MUTEESA I INVITED THE MISSIONARIES**

1. Muteesa I wrote a letter to Queen of England and sent it through H.M. Stanley inviting the missionaries to come to Buganda.
2. The queen of England responded to the letter by sending several groups of missionaries.
3. The 1st group of missionaries to come to Buganda was the CMS and they arrived in 1877.
4. These were followed by the White fathers from France who arrived in 1879.
5. Muteesa I invited the missionaries to Buganda because of the following reasons:-
6. Muteesa I needed fire arms and any other form of military assistance from England to fight Bunyoro under Kabalega which had become a threat to Buganda.
7. They king was impressed by the stories told to him by Stanley and this forced him to invite the Europeans in order to interact with them and know more about England.
8. The king was threatened by Moslems who had placed their faith and the Sharia law above the Kabaka’s law e.g. Muteesa had to kill 200 Moslems who had refused to eat meat and food given to them by Muteesa wanted to use the missionaries to come down the Islamic religion.
9. Muteesa I hoped that the missionaries would be used to reduce the influence of Khedive Ismail of Egypt who was trying to expand his empire towards Buganda.
10. Muteesa I needed to share the European technology and other benefits which England had by then and were greatly desired in Buganda.
11. Muteesa I was driven by curiosity about the Christian religion and he wanted his subjects to be instructed in the same.
12. Muteesa invited the missionaries to help him in teaching his subjects how to read and write.
13. The king needed the support of the missionaries to fight against the traditional groups like the “Balubaale” who were against the king’s decision of acquiring absolute powers over Buganda.
14. Muteesa I was interested in getting the pride and prestige upon the coming of the missionaries in Buganda since his subjects would give him total respect.
15. Muteesa expected to boost the local trade of Buganda by establishing links with Britain where the missionaries came from.
16. He wanted to establish diplomatic links with other European countries.
17. Muteesa I had a hospitable heart towards the foreigners, therefore his friendly nature forced him to invite the missionaries to his kingdom.
18. He expected to get some gifts from the missionaries e.g. beads, clothes, mirrors e.t.c.

**THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA (THE W’AFARANSA W’ANGEREZA WARS OF 1885 – 1892)**

The religious wars were also known as the W’afransa W’angereza conflicts.

They were main fought between the protestants from Britain and the Roman Catholics from France.

The religious wars were fought between the protestant, Catholics and Muslims and lastly the wars were between the Protestants and the Catholics.

**CAUSES OF THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN UGANDA**

1. The existence of different religious groups in Buganda that were competing for political influence in the kingdom.
2. The death of Muteesa I in 1884 increased hatred and competition among the different religious groups.
3. The rise of Mwanga to power who lacked experience and the diplomacy of handling the different groups in his kingdom led to the wars.
4. The different religious groups in Buganda i.e. the Protestants, Catholics and Muslims were competing for the Kabaka’s favour.
5. The failure of the missionaries to give firearms and military assistance to Muteesa I against his enemies i.e. Egypt and Bunyoro reduced his love for Christians and this gave the Arabs and the Muslims an upper hand in the kingdom.
6. The existence of different teachings among the different religious groups led to wars e.g. the Muslims and traditionalists preached polygamy whereas the protestants and the Catholics were against this position.
7. The disobedience of the new converts to the Kabaka of Buganda force the king to kill them on 3rd June 1886 at Namugongo. This forced the Christians to rise up against Mwanga.
8. The struggle for converts between the Catholics and Protestants increased the tension between the two religious groups which eventually resulted into wars.
9. The religious wars were also fought for political reasons i.e. each missionary group wanted to occupy Buganda on behalf of her home government. It should be noted that it was a period of scramble and partition and therefore the missionaries were fighting to see that they retain Buganda on behalf of their home countries.
10. Mwanga’s act of killing Christians e.g. on 3rd June 1886 he ordered the killing of the 30 young Christian converts at Namugongo. This forced the Christians to use guns against him.
11. The killing of Bishop Hannington in 1885 in Busoga forced the Christians to open war on the King. This was after the traditionalists had convinced Mwanga that the conquerors of this kingdom would come from the East.
12. Mwanga’s decision to evict (force) all the religious groups in Uganda i.e. Christians and Moslems forced all the religious groups to open war against him.
13. The traditional enemity between the Muslims and Christians also led to the occurrence of religious wars of 1880 to 1890’s.
14. The old chiefs in Buganda advised Mwanga to open war against the Christians who were threatening their positions.
15. The Christian converts were being disloyal to traditional gathering for their duties, the pages were becoming rebellious and in 1886 when they refused to denounce their faith, 30 of them were killed.
16. The arrival of Captain Lugard on 18th December 1890 also fueled the religious wars in Buganda i.e. Lugard mobilized the Christians against the Moslems who were exiled in Bunyoro.
17. After defeating the Muslims, Lugard armed the protestants who later defeated the Catholics at the battle of Mengo so many Catholics were exiled to Bulingugwe Island in L. Victoria.

**THE COURSE OF THE RELIGIOUS WARS BETWEEN 1885 – 1900**

1. These were the Christians, Moslems and Traditional Religious wars in Uganda in 1890.
2. The missionaries had arrived in Buganda in 1877 when the CMS came in. Two years later, the Roman Catholics arrived 1877 from France.
3. These two Christian factions were soon competing for political influence at the Kabaka’s court.
4. This was the situation which Kabaka Mwanga found after succeeding his father Muteesa I who had died in 1884.
5. The Muslims faction in Uganda took advantage of their long stay to warn Mwanga that the Christians wanted to take over his kingdom.
6. Kabaka Mwanga responded by punishing those who refused to denounce the new religions.
7. As a result, Bishop Hannington was murdered in 1885 by Chief Luba on his way to Buganda.
8. In 1886, Mwanga executed 20 Uganda Martyrs at Namugongo for refusing to denounce their Christian faith.
9. Sensing continued instability in his kingdom, Mwanga planned to chase away all religious fractions from Buganda i.e. Christians and Moslems alike. But they discovered his plans and combined forces to overthrow him.
10. Thereafter, they installed a new king Kiweewa.
11. By this time, the Moslems were the strongest of all groups, they soon deposed Kiweewa for refusing to be circumcised.
12. Kalema was installed as the new king of Buganda and this time, the Moslems started persecuting the Christians and many of them fled to Kabula in present day Ankole.
13. The Catholics under the leadership of Nyonyintono Honerat together with the protestants under Apollo Kaggwa joined hands, came back and doposed the Moslems.
14. As a result, Mwanga was reinstated with a lot of catholic sympathy.
15. The Catholics who had played a very big role in Mwanga’s return become dominant and influential at his court which annoyed the protestants.
16. In 1890, Lugard arrived in Buganda as a representative of the Imperial British East Africa Company.
17. He used the protestant missionaries to influence Mwanga for a treaty.
18. Thereafter, he armed the Christians and followed the Moslems to Bunyoro were they had fled.

**EFFECTS OF THE RELIGIOUS WARS**

1. Religious wars in Uganda had a number of effects that were both immediate and long term, they included the following:-
2. Many people lost their lives as converts of different religious groups turned guns against each other and many were killed.
3. The Kabaka’s power and influence were greatly reduced. This was because many Baganda instead of supporting their king, they supported different religious groups and formed armed fraction. This threatened the security of the kingdom.
4. The Protestants emerged victorious out of the conflict because they were supported by Captain Lugard. From that time, they started enjoying great influence in the politics of Uganda up to independence.
5. The Victory of the Protestants led to Buganda’s loss of independence to the British i.e. Uganda and Buganda remained under British rule until 1962.
6. The religious wars drained the financial resources which would otherwise have been put to developmental projects e.g. due to wars the IBEACO went bankrupt and it was forced to end its operations in East Africa.
7. There were forced migrations of the people from Buganda especially the defeated Catholics went to Ankole (Kabula) whereas the Moslems went to Bunyoro.
8. The religious wars divided the people of Buganda along religious lines. This in the end hindered the growth of nationalism in Uganda.
9. The religious wars undermined traditional religion in Buganda and as a result Christianity increased.
10. The religious wars also influenced politics in Uganda e.g. many political parties were formed basing on religion e.g. UPC was for Protestants and DP for Catholics.
11. Countries were given out basing on religion. i.e. out of the 20counties in Buganda, the protestants got 10, the Catholics got 8 and the Muslims 2.
12. The religious wars forced the missionaries to call their home governments to come and colonize Uganda leading to loss of independence.
13. The religious wars led to a period of insecurity and instability for over 10years.
14. The wars made some Baganda opportunists / collaborators like Semei Kakungu, Apollo Kaggwa, Zakaliya Kisingiri, Stanslus Mugwanya to gain prominent positions in the politics of Buganda.
15. The wars led to the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement i.e. it was partly signed to address the religious differences that were existing by them.

**THE CHARTERED COMPANIES / TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA**

The chartered companies were trading companies or organisations which were given rights and charters by their home governments to carry out business on their behalf.

In East, there were two important companies i.e. the IBEACO and the GEACO.

The IBEACO was founded in 1887 by William Mackinnon and in 1888, it was given a charter / permission to carryout trade and administration in Uganda and Kenya.

The GEACO was founded by Doctor Carl Peters in 1870s. However, in 1884 he started his work in Zanzibar but later moved into Tanganyika.

**THE ROLE OF THE CHARTERED COMPANIES DURING THE COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA**

1. The colonization of East Africa was a teamwork affair involving the explorers, missionaries and later the traders.
2. Directly or indirectly, the chartered companies played the following roles during the colonization process;
3. They carried out administration of East Africa on behalf of their home governments, therefore, this saved their home governments the would be costs of administration of those respective areas.
4. The chartered companies scrambled for areas of interest on behalf of their home governments since they were the first to come to East Africa.
5. Chartered companies fought early resistances on behalf of their home governments e.g. Carl Peters of the Germany East African Company defeated Isike’s resistance in Tabora and other resistances in Tanganyika like Abushiri, Hehe, whereas the IBEACO defeated the resistance of Mwanga and Kabalega which created a peaceful atmosphere for the colonialists to come.
6. The companies signed treaties of friendship with the local chiefs on behalf of their home governments for instance, Captain Fredrick Lugard of the IBEACO company, signed treaties with Buganda, Toro e.t.c. which practically placed areas under British control.
7. Companies helped in the stopping of slave trade in Uganda and Kenya. They later introduced legitimate commerce to support the colonial administration.
8. They encouraged cash crop growing in East Africa by introducing new cash crops like coffee, tea, sisal, cotton e.t.c.
9. The introduction of cash crops enabled the colonialists to raise revenue for the administration of the respective colonies.
10. Chartered companies offered protection to their brothers the missionaries and their campaign of spreading the gospel e.g. the IBEACO protected the missionaries of CMS during religious wars in Buganda.
11. In addition, the chartered companies financed the construction of infrastructures like roads and railway lines e.g. the IBEACO carried out the first survey for the constructing of the Uganda Railway. Such infrastructure was later to be used by the colonialists in the establishment of colonial rule.
12. Chartered companies also exposed the economic potential of East Africa to their home governments i.e. the fertile soils and trade potential which attracted the attention of the European government to come and colonise East Africa.
13. They trained the initial manpower that was used to run the colonial administration in East Africa. These included the clerks, secretaries, translaters e.t.c.
14. The chartered companies formed armies that were used in maintaining law and order in their respective areas e.g. Captain Lugard of the IBEACO formed the Kings’ African rival that was composed of Sudanese, Arabs, Swahili, Baganda as well as British soldiers.
15. They established administrative headquarters for the administration of the territories i.e. administrative coats, forts and Garrisons e.g. at Rabai, Naivasha, Old Kampala, Toro, Machakos in Kenya, all these were built by the IBEACO.
16. Chartered companies advised their home governments to come and take over the East African territories from where they had stopped. It should be noted that the withdrawal of these chartered companies from East Africa led to the direct colonization of those respective areas.
17. The chartered companies created a collaborating class that aided the European colonialists to achieve their aims e.g. the IBEACO created collaborators like Semei Kakungulu, Nuwa Mbaguta, Apollo Kaggwa who assisted the British in extending their rule.
18. The traders / chartered companies worked together with the missionaries to spread Christianity so as to make the Africans obedient to colonial rule.

**CAPTAIN FREDRICK LUGARD**

Captain Lugard was a retired colonel who had worked in India.

He was sent to Buganda as an agent of the IBEACO.

**THE ROLE OF CAPTAIN LUGARD IN THE COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA.**

1. Captain Lugard represented the British Government in Buganda throughout the colonial period.
2. He prevented Buganda from falling in the hands of Carl Peters of the GEACO.
3. He stopped Charles Stokes, a Germany missionary from coming to Buganda.
4. He signed a protection treaty with the Kabaka of Buganda, Mwanga the second on 26th December, 1980 which forced the Kabaka to recognize the authority of the company and this helped to place Buganda into the armpits of colonialism.
5. He united all the Christian groups in Buganda against the Muslims who were backed by Bunyoro.
6. He also used a combined army of the Catholics and the Protestants under General Sir Apollo Kaggwa to defeat the Muslims at Bugangaizi in Bunyoro.
7. In July 1890, Lugard secured the Heligo and treaty with the Germans which completed the partitioning of East and made Buganda a British Sphere.
8. He expanded company rulie up to Toro and installed Kasagama and signed a protection treaty with him at L. Edward.
9. He persuaded Selim Bey to supply him with 600 Sudanese soldiers left behind my Emin Pasha to reinforce his army.
10. He built a number of forts for protection and defence e.g. at Old Kampala.
11. Lugard signed an agreement with Ntare V in August 1891 that placed Ankore under company rule.
12. In 1891, he settled conflicts between Catholics and the Protestants in Buganda by arming the Protestants with 500 guns.
13. He protected the missionaries in Buganda by fighting any form of resistance against any form of missionary activities.
14. He protected Buganda and the Nile for the safety of the British interests in Egypt and the Suez Canal.
15. He defeated Bunyoro under Kabalega with support of Semei Kakungulu. He later restored Mwanga and forced him to hand over power to the company.
16. In January 1892, Lugard received a letter stopping his activities in Buganda but he refused to resign.
17. However in June 1893, Lugard returned back to England and Sir Gerald Portal was sent to Buganda.
18. In 1894, a protectorate was established in Uganda and the company flag was withdrawn at Old Kampala.
19. By the time he went back to England, he had laid a firm foundation of British influence in Buganda, Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro.

**CARL PETERS**

**The role played by the Carl Peters in the Colonisation of East Africa.**

1. Carl Peters was the leader of GEACO in Tanganyika.
2. When he was a young man of 28years, he formed the society of German colonization in March 1884 that championed German interests in Tanganyika.
3. He signed treaties with the local chiefs of Usagara, Uzigwa, Ukami, Usambara and these treaties confirmed German interests in those areas.
4. Later on, in October 1884, the Berlin Conference confirmed these areas as German Spheres of influence.
5. His society of German colonization later bought a royal charter to promote trade and administration in Tanganyika on behalf of German.
6. Carl Peters assisted to suppress primary resistances in Tanganyika e.g. the Hehe and Abushiri revolts.
7. In 1885, Carl Peters transformed the Germany colonization association into the German East African Company.
8. He forced the Sultan of Zanzibar to accept German influence at Mombasa during the signing of the first Anglo – Germany agreement in 1886.
9. Carl Peters signed a treaty with Mwanga of Buganda in 1890. This would place Buganda under Germany rule.
10. He also signed a treaty with Nabongo Mumia of Wanga in western Kenya which aroused British interests to take over East Africa.
11. He signed the second Anglo German agreement with Britain in 1890 in which he was forced to abandon his claims over Buganda.
12. He opened up administrative stations in Ulunguru valley, Usinza, Pangani and Bagamoyo.
13. Through the company, Carl Peters provided the initial manpower and finance to administer Tanganyika on behalf of the German government.
14. He promoted German trade through Germany East African Company.
15. He supported German missionaries to spread Christianity in Tanganyika.
16. Carl Peters charter was full of arrogance, cruelity, and brutality which forced the Germany government to try him and withdraw him in 1891 as colonial agent in Tanganyika.
17. Carl Peters was dismissed from the German Colonia services in 1896 for being too harsh to the Africans who had even nicknamed him “Mkono was damu” meaning “blood stained hands.”

**REASONS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF CHARTERED COMPANIES FROM EAST AFRICA OR PROBLEMS FACED BY THE CHARTERED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA.**

1. Though the chartered companies were instruments in influencing the colonization of E.A by 1914. All of them had withdrawn from E.A because of the following reasons:-
2. The Chartered companies had run bankrupt and therefore were unable to finance their activities e.g. by 18u93, the IBEACO had totally run bankrupt and it was the church missionary society that financed its activities up to 1844.
3. Chartered companies had been personalized by their leaders and therefore the departure of such leaders made the companies to withdraw.
4. The company officials had become too corrupt and had embezzled company funds, so the companies could not finance their activities.
5. The companies had failed to suppress all the resistances for example the IBEACO failed to defeat Kabalega of Bunyoro and the Nandi of Kenya.
6. Missionaries also had stopped sponsoring the work of chartered companies e.g. In Uganda by 1894, the IBEACO was no longer receiving financial support from the CMS.
7. Some companies had finished their major activities in East Africa and so, there was no need for them to continue co-operating.
8. There was lack of enough exports in E.A apart from ivory and coffee. Therefore the companies could not find any profitable trade.
9. The Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 had called home for effective occupation of colonies by European countries. This caused the withdrawal of these companies and the European governments directly took over.
10. General poverty of East Africans also made the companies withdraw i.e. the E. Africans were not supportive enough for the company activities like providing marked for the finished goods.
11. Company officials suffered from tropical diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness and this scared many of them leading to their withdrawal.
12. Hostile tropical climate made life difficult for some of the company officials in the interior of East Africa.
13. Lack of exploitable resources e.g. minerals forced companies to surrender their charters and withdrew from East Africa.
14. There was lack of enough manpower to administer the vast area under their control.
15. Hostility from the local tribes e.g. the Masai, Nandi, Bunyoro discovered the activities of the companies.
16. The companies faced opposition from the Arab and Swahili slave traders who benefited from slave trade.
17. The chartered companies had failed totally to stamp out slave trade from East Africa. This led to their withdrawal.

**QUESTIONS:**

1.a) Why were the Europeans interested in E.A during the 2nd half of century.

b) What were the effects of their activities in E.A

2.a) Explain the role played by the explorers during the colonization of E.A

b) What problems were faced by the early explorers in E.A

3. Discuss the role played by the following people during the colonization of E.A

a) Explorers

b) Missionaries

c) Chartered companies / Traders

4.a) Why did the missionaries come to E.A?

b) What were the effects of their work?

c) What problems were faced by the pioneer missionaries in E.A.

5. a) What were the causes of the religious wars in Buganda between 1880s – 1890s.

b) What were the effects of these wars in Buganda?

6. a) What were the effects of chartered companies in E.A.

b) What problems were faced by chartered companies in E.A.

**THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF E.A**

The term ‘Scramble’ means the mad rush for colonies by European powers while ‘partition’ means the actual division of the African continent by the same European powers. i.e. A number of European powers were driven by the urge to acquire territories within East Africa which they later partitioned among themselves.

Britain took Uganda and Kenya while Germany took over Tanganyika.

The Scramble and Partition of E.A was caused by a number of reasons, these were economic, social and political.

**ECONOMIC REASONS**

1. The effects of the industrial revolution in Europe i.e. when many European countries industrialized, there was scarcity of raw materials. Europeans rushed to Africa to acquire raw materials like cotton, sisal, coffee and minerals like gold, copper e.t.c to feed their hungry industries back home.
2. Due to industrialization, there was massive production of goods and European markets were overlowed with manufactured goods. Therefore Europeans came to Africa to look for profitable markets for their finished goods e.g. cloth, gun powder, glass e.t.c.
3. The industrial revolution generated a lot of wealth to European countries, therefore there was need to secure virgin areas were to invest the surplus capital for starting plantation farming, development of roads e.t.c.
4. The invention of machines rendered human labour or slaves useless, therefore there was need to get areas were to re-settle the jobless excess population and E.A provided the solution.
5. The discovery of gold and diamond in South Africa in 1867 and 1885. This led to the scramble and partition of East Africa as Europeans expected similar minerals to be found in E.A.
6. The pressure from the chartered companies i.e. the Imperial British East African Company i.e. these urged their home governments to come and takeover since they had run bankrupt and were facing financial problems.
7. There was need to promote and develop legitimate trade in E.A after the abolition of slave trade. So European countries came to construct roads and encourage Africans to grow cash crops in order to promote legitimate commerce.

**SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN FACTORS**

1. The European powers urged that their race was superior then that of the Africans and this drove them to rush for African colonies e.g. Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika in order to use them in extending their superiority.
2. Germany and Britain believe that their homeland was so inadequate to accommodate the excessive population and since the E. African countries had abundant land which was lying idle, German and Britain had to acquire colonies to use them as settlement grounds for the excess population.
3. The Europeans colonized E.A because they wanted to stop slave trade that had caused untold suffering to the poor Africans.
4. From the humanitarian point of view, Europeans colonized E.A because they wanted to spread Christianity, open God’s way into the hearts of the Africans and slave the Africans from the fires of hell.
5. The Europeans also colonized East Africa in order to stop the inter-tribal useless wars among the Africans e.g. between Buganda and Bunyoro.
6. Britain and German had a desire of civilizing the Africans and teach them western culture e.g. the way of dressing, eating, speaking e.t.c alongside discouraging uncivilized African practices e.g. killing of twins, female circumcision e.t.c.
7. The influence of missionaries who pressurized their governments to take over the areas whereby they had evangelized. This led to the colonization of East Africa.
8. The public opinion in Europe i.e. in every country in Europe, the newspapers, radios and politicians were all in favour of their countries to acquire colonies hence the colonization of E.A by Germany and Britain.
9. The Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 which legalized the acquisition of colonies in E. Africa. This forced Britain and German to rush to E.A.

**POLITICAL FACTORS**

1. After the unification of German in 1870, it joined the rank of the powerful European states and to be recognized further that it was so powerful; Germany decided to take over Tanganyika in order to expand her influence.
2. There was the influence of the Congo crisis i.e. as early as 1870s Belgium under King Leopold II had developed interest in exploiting Congo’s minerals and timber resources; However, other powers were attracted to come to Congo e.g. France, Portugal. This also forced Britain and Germany to takeover E. Africa since it was near Congo.
3. The growth of nationalism in Germany, Italy, Britain, France e.t.c, created desire for international recognition and prestige by European countries.
4. It was assumed that the more colonies a country had the more powerful such a country would be.

**STRATEGIC FACTORS**

The strategic importance of River Nile led to the colonization of E.A i.e. having taken over Egypt in 1882, Britain wanted to control the Nile which meant controlling all countries in the Nile valley. This forced Britain to colonise Uganda which had the source of R. Nile.

Kenya was colonized by Britain in order to enable the construction of the railway line to link Uganda to the coast.

Britain also colonized E.A because she wanted to monitor and protect India for her political and commercial interests.

**THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884 – 1885**

The Berlin Conference was called by Ototo Von Bismarck, the Chancellor of German at that time to prevent European powers from going to war during the process of acquiring colonies.

This conference was started on 15th November, 1884 and ended on 30th January, 1885.

It was also intended to set an agenda to the abolition of slave trade in East Africa.

**REASONS FOR THE CALLING OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE**

1. The Berlin Conference was called by the Chancellor Otto Von Bismark, the chancellor of Germany to harmonise the idea of partitioning Africa.
2. It was called to inform powers to avoid war while partitioning East Africa.
3. It was called to pacify the relationship between the Germany and Britain in East Africa.
4. It was called to persuade European powers to stamp out slave trade and establish legitimate trade.
5. It was called to settle European conflicts over the Congo and Niger areas.
6. It was called so as to advise each European power to occupy its territories effectively.
7. Bismark wanted to be internationally recognized as a man of peace.
8. It was called to divert the French attention of revenge against Germany for the Franco-Prussian war.

**TERMS OR RESOLUTIONS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE**

1. All European countries were to occupy their colonies effectively i.e. to develop them.
2. If any area had been claimed by one country / power, no other country would claim such an area.
3. It was unanimously agreed that each European power was to abolish slave trade in the area of its interests.
4. No European power was to declare war on another European power in Africa.
5. No European power was to support Africans against another power in Africa.
6. Britain and German were to divide East Africa between themselves.
7. Congo was left under King Leopold II of Belgium.
8. If any European power wanted to extend her influence in any area, it was important to notify the other European powers.
9. If any European power was claiming control over any colony in Africa, such a power had to present a treaty signed between that country and the local chiefs.
10. No European power was to sell firearms to the Africans hence an arms embargo was imposed on the Africans.

**SIGNIFICANCE / IMPORTANCE OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE**

1. The Berlin Conference accelerated the struggle for colonies because it offered guidelines on how the scramble and partition game was to be conducted.
2. The conference opened East Africa for European economic exploitation through emphasizing the establishment of legitimate trade.
3. The Berlin Conference imposed an arms embargo onto the Africans i.e. No European country was to sell firearms to any African society therefore, this rendered the Africans defenceless.
4. The Berlin Conference confirmed Germany interests in Tanganyika.
5. If forced Germany to withdraw the GEACO from Tanganyika and later direct rule was introduced.
6. The Berlin Conference encouraged the abolition of slave trade and the introduction of legitimate commerce / trade.
7. The Berlin conference recognized the British interests over Uganda and Kenya.
8. It speeded up the acquisition of colonies in East Africa e.g. Germany rushed Dr. Carl Peters to sign treaties with the African Chiefs in Tanganyika.
9. The conference recognized King Leopold the second of Belgium as the rightful owner of the Congo free state.
10. It forced European powers to develop trade, agriculture and education in East Africa because this was to act as evidence for effective occupation.

**THE PARTITIONING OF EAST AFRICA**

The actual partition of East Africa between Germany and Britain was effectively done through the signing of the two Anglo – Germany agreements i.e. the First Anglo-German agreement of 1886 and the second Anglo-German agreement of 1890.

**The first Anglo-German Agreement of 1886**

The first Anglo-German Agreement was the first major step in the actual partition of East Africa. The Berlin Conference OF 1884 – 1885 had done only paper work but not practical work on the ground hence after the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885 which had given East Africa to Britain and German, the two powers met a number of times to negotiate how to share East Africa.

**REASONS / CAUSES OF THE FIRST ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1886**

1. The competition between the British and German companies i.e. the formation of the IBEACO by William Mackinnon to trade in the main land territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Later, the Germans formed a rival company called the “Witu” company gaining control over the same area.
2. Unfortunately, Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar favoured the British which increased tension between the two.
3. Before the agreement, Britain was reluctant to join the East African struggle for colonies because she was still concentrating on Egypt. The British reluctant had given Germany a lot of power in East Africa.
4. The British became suspicious after learning that Carl Peters of the IGEACO was busy signing treaties with the African chiefs of Ukami, Usagara, Uzingua e.t.c. This made the British to change their approach towards E.A and in the process they conflicted with the Germans.
5. The Sultan of Zanzibar made an alarm that Carl Peters had made claims over his areas. This increased tension between the Germans and the British in E.A.
6. The British investors had a desire to construct a railway line in the areas between the coast and the lake region. This alarmed the Germans who started becoming suspicious of the British intentions.
7. The British colonial secretary’s re-affirmation of Sir Harry Johnstone’s plans to create a Kilimanjaro protectorate. This also increased suspicion between Germany and Britain in E.A.
8. Because of the above reasons in 1886, Germany and Britain signed an agreement which became the first step in partitioning E.A.
9. Terms of the first Anglo-German agreement of 1886. The Southern part of E.A i.e. Tanganyika was to be taken by Germany and Britain was to take the Northern part i.e. Kenya.
10. The dominion of the Sultan was to be limited to only a 10mile coastal strip running from the mouth of R. Tana in the north to cape Delgado in the south.
11. The Sultan of Zanzibar was to retain the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Lamu and the northern towns of Mogadishu, Brava and Kismayu.
12. The “Witu” area (present day Mombasa areas) at the boarder of Kenya and (Tanzania was to be given to Germany as her enclave).
13. The British and Germany rival plains over the Kilimanjaro district were to be settled peacefully between the two powers.
14. Britain and German agreed not to interfere with the area under the Sultan i.e. they had to maintain the boundaries of the Sultan’s territory.

**NB:** The 1stAnglo – German agreement did not define the western boundaries i.e. Uganda therefore this caused further conflicts between Germany and Britain leading to the signing of the second Anglo-German agreement.

**THE SECOND ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1890 (THE HELIGO LAND TREATY).**

The 2nd Anglo-German agreement of 1890, was the second attempt between Britain and German to peacefully partition E.A between themselves.

It arouse because of first Anglo-German agreement of 1886 had not practically completed the partition of E.A hence there had remained some unresolved issues that needed to be handled once and for all.

**REASONS / CAUSES OF THE 2ND ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1890**

1. In the first instance, Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar favoured the British Company and even allowed it to trade in his area and even leased the area to the company for a period of 50years. This increased suspicion between the two countries i.e. Germany and Britain.
2. In addition to these conflicts, the British company quarreled with Italy over the Sultan’s northern parts of Kismayu, Mogadishu and Brava.
3. On 3rd September 1888, the British company was given a royal charter and it became the IBEACO. This intensified rivalry between the two companies.
4. The Germany were afraid that the IBEACO might join the British South African Company might join. The GEACO and push them out of E.A hence increasing the conflicts.
5. In the interior the British conflicted with the Germans because Carl Peters of GEACO had secured a treaty with Nabongo Sakwa of Wanga in the areas of Kenya.
6. Rivalry at the coast continued because Britain had managed to secure the sultan’s northern part like Lamu and Pate Islands.
7. Carl Peters of the GEACO even went ahead and managed to sign a treaty of friendship with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.
8. This immediately alarmed the British who tried to sign a similar treaty with Mwanga through J.F. Jackson but failed hence increase the conflicts.
9. The Second Anglo-German agreement was also signed due to the concern of the French and British missionaries in Buganda as a result of political and religious conflicts.
10. When it was rumoured that the German commissioner would visit Buganda, the British anxiety increased leading to more conflicts with the Germans.

**THE TERMS OF THE 2ND ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1890**

1. Uganda and Kenya were to be confirmed as British spheres of influence.
2. German was to lose her influence in the Wanga Kingdom of Nabongo Sakwa.
3. The Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia that had remained in the hands of the Sultan of Zanzibar were now to be given to Britain.
4. The 10 mile coastal strip that had also remained in the control of the Sultan of Zanzibar was now given to Germany.
5. Britain was to give the north sea Island of Heligo land to German therefore this qualified the second Anglo-German agreement of 1890 to be referred to as the Heligo land treaty.
6. Germany was to lose Witu area i.e. present day Mombasa to Britain.
7. Germany completely lost her influence in Buganda.
8. The Second Anglo-German agreement of 1890 was to end the long term rivalry between the GEACO and the IBEACO.

**Revision questions**

1.a) Explain the causes of the European rivalries of 1886 and 1890.

b) How did the conflicts come to an end?

2.a) Why were the first and second Anglo-German treaties of 1888 and 1890 signed?

b) What were the results of these treaties.

3.a) Explain the causes of the European “Scramble and Partition” of E.A in the later 18th century.

b) What were the effects of Scramble and partition in E.A.

**EFFECTS OF PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA**

1. The presence of Germany and Britain led to the reduction of cultural practices that were regarded as in human e.g. circumcision of the female, killing of twins, enslaving fellow Africans.
2. The traditional African rulers who had existed in some parts of E.A were replaced by European agents e.g. in Tanganyika, the Jumbes and Akidas replaced the traditional chiefs. This reduced the royalty of the Africans to their leaders.
3. Besides, the traditional unity of the African societies that existed before the coming of the colonialists was greatly weakened.
4. The partition ended the rivalry between German and Britain in E.A.
5. The Partition also ended Arab political control over the E.African coast.
6. It led to the decline of Long Distance Trade in the interior of E.A.
7. It led to the formation of chartered companies to administer territories on behalf of their home government.
8. The E. African countries lost their political independence e.g. Uganda in 1894 to Britain, Kenya in 1895, whereas Tanganyika and Zanzibar lost their independence to Germany.
9. It also led to loss of lives by the Africans who resisted e.g. Mkwawa of the Hehe, Abushiri, Kinjikitire and Ngwale.
10. It ended the inter-tribal wars in E.A that had become too common.
11. It led to the development of transport and communication in E.A through the building of roads, ports and introduction of telegraphic lines.
12. It caused loss of land to the Africans e.g. Kenya highlands were taken over by the white settlers whereas in Buganda, land was taken by the British as crown land.
13. It ended the political and commercial importance of Zanzibar in E.A because it was colonized by Britain.
14. It led to the introduction of new forms of administration in E.A e.g. direct rule and indirect rule.
15. It divided up African tribes e.g. the Banyarwanda in Rwanda and Uganda, the Alur of Zaire and Uganda, the Samia of Uganda and Kenya, the Gisu of Uganda and the Luyia of Kenya. This was so because the colonial boundaries did not respect the tribal boundaries.
16. It led to the introduction of western culture e.g. the way of dressing, eating, worshipping e.t.c.
17. It led to wide spread of Christianity since the missionaries were active agents of partition.
18. Cash crop farming was introduced in E.A and crops like coffee, cotton were introduced.
19. It led to the rise of resistances in E.A. e.g. the Maji-Maji rebellion, the Nandi resistance, Hehe resistance.

**METHODS USED BY THE EUROPEANS TO ESTABLISH COLONIAL RULE IN E.A.**

(How E.A was acquired by Europeans).

1. German and Britain employed different methods over the respective East African societies but each of these methods depended on the nature of the society where the method was to be employed.
2. The use of treaties i.e. the colonial agents embarked in signing treaties in the respective areas where they desired to establish their rule on behalf of their home government e.g. Carl Peters signed treaties with chiefs of Usagara, Uzingua, Ikami e.t.c. while in Uganda, the Buganda agreement of 1900, Toro agreement of 1901 and in Kenya similar treaties were signed with the Lenana of the Masai. These were used as claims by German and Britain to colonise such areas.
3. Use of collaborators i.e. some Africans driven by material gains from Europeans, betrayed fellow Africans by supporting European officials in extending foreign rule to different parts e.g. Laibon Lenana of the Masai, Semei Kakungulu in Eastern Uganda, the Germans used chief Melele of the Sangu against chief Mkwawa of the Hehe.
4. The use of force and conquest i.e. in areas where the societies were rebellious, aggression was used to take over such areas e.g. Bunyoro under Kabalega, Acholi under chief Awich of Payera, the Nandi under Orkoyoit Koitale. All these were captured by use of force.
5. Forts and garrisons were established in some parts of E.A and these were filled with soldiers to crush any resistance from the Africans e.g. Fort Lugard, Fort Portal, Fort Patiiko in Northern Uganda.
6. Communication lines were established alongside transport facilities and these were to ease the movement of the European officials to the different parts of East Africa and also served as indicators of European effective occupation over those areas e.g. the Uganda Railway.
7. Divide and rule was employed as well where the Europeans supported the hostility between different societies e.g. the British supported Buganda against Bunyoro, the Langi against the Acholi, the Masai against the Nandi.
8. Missionaries were used to extend European rule over to different parts of E.A e.g. they served as a go between the Europeans and the African chiefs when signing treaties e.g. the 1900 Buganda agreement. Besides their teachings brain washed Africans in accepting colonial rule.
9. The use of explorers who gave reports about the existing geographical features in E.A e.g. water bodies, rift valley, mountains and these reports attracted their home government to come and take over such areas e.g. H.M. Stanley, Ludwig Krapt e.t.c.
10. Chartered companies were used in acquiring colonies in E.A i.e. after granting them official charters, these companies were expected not only to promote trade but also to sign a number of treaties with the chiefs, stop slave trade, suppress rebellion e.t.c.
11. Threats and intimidation s were also used a way of instilling fear among the E.African societies and this in turn made the Africans to accept colonial rule. e.g. Chief Mkwawa’s head was chepped off by the Germans and they later displayed it before his subjects in order to discourage them from resisting. At times, the colonialists would demonstrate their military power which forced the Africans to accept colonial rule.
12. The use of gifts and rite sin East Africa that were given to African chiefs to make them accept colonial rule.

**AFRICAN RESPONSE TO THE IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE**

The term response means reaction. After the establishment of colonial rule, African societies responded differently. In E.A, people responded in 3 different ways:-

1. By resisting
2. By collaborating
3. By remaining passive / indifferent.

**COLLABORATION**

Collaboration meant the African individuals and societies who welcomed the colonialists, co-operated and assisted them in achieving their aim of coming to East Africa. Examples of individuals included Semei Kakungulu, Noah Mbaguta, Apollo Kggwa, Laibon Lenana of the Masai, Chief Melele of the Sangu, Nabong Mumia of the Wanga e.t.c.

**REASONS WHY AFRICAN SOCIETIES COLLABORATED**

1. Most societies collaborated with the European because they thought that through collaborating, they would preserve their independence e.g. societies like Buganda, the Wanga in Kenya e.t.c.
2. Others collaborated because of the influence of the missionaries whose teachings softened the hearts of the Africans who would have resisted.
3. Some societies collaborated because they thought that they would get military support against their hostile neighbours e.g. Buganda that collaborated because she wanted to get military support against Bunyoro.
4. Some societies collaborated because they had been weakened by natural calamities for a long time in form of diseases, famine, drought, locusts invasion e.t.c. for example the Masai who had been attacked by cattle diseases that had killed most of their animals.
5. Some individuals collaborated because of opportunistic reasons i.e. they wanted material gains like guns, gun powder, mirrors, beads. These were individuals like Semei Kakungulu, Apollo Kaggwa and others.
6. Others collaborated out of ignorance because they never knew the true intensions of the white man. Some believed that a white man was a visitor who would come and go and in many African cultures it was bad to resist a visitor e.g. among the Baganda.
7. Some communities collaborated because they had realized that the Europeans were stronger militarily because they had better weapons like the maximum gun, cannon, artillery compared theirs, so this forced communities like Buganda to collaborate.
8. Some societies collaborated because they had been weakened by slave trade which had led to the shipping a way of energetic youth who would have resisted e.g. some societies in southern Tanzania like the Yao, Makonde e.t.c.
9. Other societies collaborated because their enemies had resisted e.g. Buganda is said to have collaborated because Bunyoro had resisted in the same way the Masai collaborated because the Nandi had resisted.
10. The harsh punishments given to those who had resisted made some others to collaborate e.g. the Europeans used to employ the scorched earth policy which involved burning settlements plantations e.t.c. This scared some communities to easily give in most decentralized stated collaborated because they were politically weak.
11. Some societies collaborated because at first they were defeated and they were left with no option other than collaborating e.g. the Hehe and the coastal Arabs who resisted first but ended up collaborating because they had been defeated.
12. In most societies, collaboration was associated with development and progress in terms of infrastructure like roads, schools e.t.c. Therefore, societies that collaborated wanted to benefit from such European developments e.g. Buganda.
13. The direction taken by Europeans also determined African response for instance, in Buganda, the whites who came from the southern direction were always welcome while those who came from the eastern direction were resisted. This explains the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1886 by Mwanga.

**CASE STUDY OF COLLABORATORS**

In E.A, some individuals who collaborated included:-

1. Semei Kakungulu
2. Sir Apollo Kaggwa
3. Laibon Lenana
4. Nuwa Mbaguta (King of Ankole)
5. Nabong Mumia of Wanga

**The collaboration of Semei Kakungulu**

1. Semei Kakungulu was born in Kooki county in 1870 and he grow up at the Kabaka’s court as a page.
2. Therefore, he gained experience in administration.
3. Kakungulu was a good elephant hunter and a soldier. He joined the Buganda’s Royal Army and as a military genius, he became a general.
4. He participated in the religious wars of 1888 to 1890 in Buganda on the side of the Protestants.
5. Kakungulu later became popular and he collaborated with the British.
6. He later established his headquarters at Bugerere with the help of the British soldiers from where he extended his empire to Lango and pacified the Langi for the British.
7. He also helped the British to bring Busoga under British control and infact he was the first Kyabazinga of Busoga.
8. Kakungulu then extended his influence to Bukedi and Teso where he defeated the stubborn Iteso for the British. Kakungulu then move to Bugisu where he established a kingdom.
9. He was also referred to as the Kabaka of Easter Uganda and he introduced the Ganda / Kiganda type of administration there.
10. In 1893, Kakungulu assisted the British to defeat the Moslems uprising in Nateete.
11. In the same year, he assisted the British led by Colonel Colville to start a campaign against Kabalega of Bunyoro.
12. In 1895, he brought the Kumam and the Iteso to seek for protection in Buganda.
13. In 1897, he helped the British to defeat the Sudanese muting and the British rewarded him with a medal.
14. On 19th April, 1899, he with the help of Col. Evats, he captured Kabalega and Mwanga at Kangai in Lango.
15. For fear of his fame, the British forced him out of Bukedi or his headquarters to Nabumali n Mbale where they also attached him in 1903.
16. He built a number of roads in Eastern Uganda e.g. Iganga – Budaka road in Busoga, Bubuulo – Nabumali, Mbale Tirinyi in Bugisu.
17. He is also remembered for having built a medical centres in eastern Uganda e.g. Budaka dispensary in Budaka.
18. He also persuaded the British government to extend the railway to eastern Uganda to collect coffee and cotton and by 1830, it had reached Tororo.
19. He also helped to introduce cotton and coffee growing in Eastern Kenya.
20. He assisted the British to extend their rule to Western Kenya unfortunately, by 1910, his influence had reduced and in 1923, his power in eastern Uganda had been eroded.
21. By 1923, Kakungulu had been dismissed and had become an enemy to the British rulers. Later, he joined the Bamalaki religion which opposed the teaching of the Europeans and white civilization. But he failed to become its leader.
22. Towards 1929, he formed his own religion called the “Abayudaya” because he had been frustrated by the British Christians.
23. However, on 19th November 1929, Kakungulu died a frustrated man at Gangama near Mbale town where he was buried.

**The Collaboration of Sir Apollo Kaggwa**

1. Apollo Kaggwa was born in 1869 and he was a Muganda of the grasshopper clan.
2. Apollo Kaggwa served in the court of Muteesa I and Mwanga from where he learnt the skills of administration.
3. Kaggwa converted to Protestantism and he was baptized Apollo.
4. Apollo Kaggwa started by collaborating with the protestant missionaries of the church missionary society and he narrowly escaped the 1886 Christian killings but he was whipped thoroughly well.
5. He fought during the religious wars against the Moslems. He later supported the Protestants against the Catholics in Buganda.
6. Sir Apollo Kaggwa assisted the British soldiers under Colonel Colville to fight against Kabalega of Bunyoro in 1894.
7. In 1897, he was appointed as a regent to rule Buganda on behalf of Daudi Chwa II the young Kabaka of 2years.
8. In 1897, he assisted the British to fight against the Sudanese mutiny and the mutineers were defeated.
9. In 1899, he supported the British to capture Mwanga and Kabalega in Lango.
10. In 1900, he assisted the British in the signing of the Buganda agreement and the British rewarded him with 30miles of land for being hardworking.
11. Later, he was appointed as the prime minister (Katikkiro of Buganda) by the British.
12. In 1893, Kaggwa supported Colonel Colville to extend British influence into Bunyoro.
13. He assisted the British rulers to establish cash crop farming / growing in Buganda like the growing of cotton and coffee.
14. He supported the development of education in Buganda by constructing a number of schools e.g. King’s college Buddo.
15. When he went to attend the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902, the British gave him a rank of “Sir” in appreciation of his dedicated work.
16. In 1926, he resigned after misunderstandings with his masters and on 21st February, 1927, he died when he had outlived his usefulness both to the British and his own people.

**The Collaboration of Nuwa Mbaguta in 1867 of Ankole**

1. Nuwa Mbaguta was born in Ankole in 1867 and he was an ambitious and determined man.
2. He worked in the court of Omugabe Ntare and learnt administrative skills.
3. He also worked as a guard of Omugabe.
4. He later joined the army and served as a courageous soldier. Mbaguta was a very energetic wrestler, runner and guard.
5. He became a close collaborator of the British in Ankole and signed a treaty of friendship with Cunningham a British army officer on behalf of Ntare.
6. He assisted the British rulers to construct a road from Ankole to Toro.
7. He encouraged the building of many mission schools in Ankole.
8. He served as the prime minister of Ankole, although this position never existed in Ankole.
9. He assisted the British to maintain law and order in Ankole.
10. He encouraged the growing of cash crops in Ankole e.g. cotton, coffee, tea e.t.c.
11. He also helped the British to extend their rule in Ankole.
12. He helped in extending Ankole to areas of Buhweju, Igara, BUnyaruguru, Kajara and Mpororo.
13. He collaborated with the British and helped them to spread Christianity in Ankole.
14. However in 1938, he retired and died in 1944.
15. In appreciation of his contribution, the British gave him a title MBE (member of the British Empire).

**RESISTANCE IN EAST AFRICA**

Resistance is a term used to mean an attempt by the Africans to dismantle or destroy colonial rule.

There were African societies and individuals who picked up arms to fight against colonial rule.

They were basically divided into two; Primary and Secondary resistors.

Primary resistors were societies / individuals who out rightly resisted the Europeans from the first time they saw them e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro, the Nandi of Kenya, Chief Awich of Payera e.t.c.

Secondary resistors were individuals and societies that first collaborated with the Europeans but later on decided to resist e.g. Mwanga, Hehe rebellion, Maji Maji rebellion e.t.c.

**General causes of resistance in East Africa.**

1. There were number of reasons why African societies decided to resist the imposition of colonial rule. These were political, economic and social as discussed below:-
2. Some African societies had strong belief in their natural strength e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro with is powerful army knew that he would be able to defeat the Europeans.
3. Some people were made to resist because of the confidence they got from spirits and magic which they believed would enable them to defeat the Europeans e.g. the Maji Maji fighters got confidence from prophet Kinjikitire’s magic water which would make them bullet proof.
4. Some societies had the desire to strengthen their political positions e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro and Mwanga of Buganda.
5. Most societies that resisted the imposition of colonial rule e.g. the Nandi, the Hehe under the chief Mkwawa, Bunyoro e.t.c.
6. Other societies resisted because they wanted to regain their lost land to the white settlers e.g. in Kenya, the MauMau rebellion was caused by the desire to regain the Kenya Highlands from the European settlers.
7. There was disrespect of African chiefs e.g. public flogging of chiefs was hated by the Africans e.g. in southern Tanganyika, the Germans used to humiliate the African chiefs by flogging them before their subjects.
8. Some societies decided to resist because their enemies had collaborated with the Europeans for example Bunyoro resisted because Buganda had collaborated, the Nandi resisted because the Masai had collaborated.
9. Mistaken identity of the Europeans in some societies made people to resist e.g. in some societies the Europeans were associated with slave traders and also among the Nandi, Europeans were believed to be ghosts / white devils.
10. Africans resisted in order to protect their commercial interests e.g. Abushiri resisted against the abolition of slave trade by the Germans while Mwanga resisted the British who had stopped him from exporting ivory.
11. Presence of able leadership which united the Africans against colonialists. E.g. Kinjikitire Ngwale, Abushiri, Chief Mkwawa of the Hehe.
12. Some African societies resisted because they hated Christianity which undermined their traditional beliefs / religion e.g. Christianity was against African practices like polygamy, female circumcision, offering of human sacrifices e.t.c.
13. Some other resistances in E.A were inspired by the earlier resistances against the foreigners e.g. the Maji Maji rebellion, the Mau Mau rebellion e.t.c.
14. The constant misfortunes at the time were blamed on the whites. These were inform of cattle diseases, famine, drought, locust invasions e.t.c. Therefore, societies decided to fight the white man in order for these misfortunes to go away e.g. in southern Tanganyhika during the Maji Maji rebellion.
15. Some wanted to test their military strength e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro who had created a very strong army of Abarusura.

**CASE STUDY OF AFRICAN RESISTANCE IN E.A**

1. These include the resistance of Kabalega of Bunyoro.
2. The resistance of Mwanga
3. The resistance of Chief Awich of Payera
4. The Hehe rebellion under chief Mkwawa
5. The Nandi resistance in Kenya
6. The Maji Maji rebellion in southern Tanganyika.

**OMUKAMA KABALEGA’S RESISTANCE 1870 – 1899**

1. Kabalega was born around 1850. His father was Omukama Kyebambe IV Kamurasi who ruled Bunyoro between 1852 to 1869. His mother was Kanyange Nyamitaligwa.
2. Kabalega spent his early life in Bulega province with his mother when his father had been overthrown for a short time.
3. While in Bulega, he was referred to as “Akaana ka Bulega” hence the name Kabalega.
4. Life in exile (Bulega) shaped Kabalega’s character and enabled him to develop love for his people.
5. In 1870, Kabalega lost power after defeating his brother Kebigumire in a succession battle following the death of his father Kamurasi.
6. After coming to power, Kabalega was now faced with a problem of European invasion e.g. 1872, Sir Samuel Baker wanted to conquer Bunyoro and fought Kabalega in the battle of Mubende in which Baker’s forces were defeated.
7. In 1891, Captain Lugard made a number of attacks in Kabalega’s kingdom but failed, however, in 1894, Colonel Colville was sent to defeat Bunyoro by the British.
8. It was such a background that forced Kabalega to fight a war of resistance against the British.

**REASONS WHY KABALEGA RESISTED BRITISH IMPERIALISM BETWEEN 1872 – 1899**

1. Kabalega wanted to protect the independence of his kingdom that was being threatened by the coming of the Europeans.
2. His enemies, Buganda and Toro had collaborated with the British against him, therefore, there was need to defeat Buganda and their British allies.
3. Kabalega had just recognized his army, reconquered the rebellious people of Budo. Therefore, there was need to protect these reforms.
4. There was need to maintain the pride, Bunyoro had attained a prestigious position in the great lakes region. She was feared and respected as a super military power.
5. Bunyoro had a long experience of war with Buganda, Toro, Ankole and Rwanda that were all her vessel states. This strong experience of war gave Kabalega false confidence that he would fight the British.
6. The defeat of Sir Samuel Baker in 1872 at Mubende made Kabalega to become over confident thinking that history would repeat itself.
7. The Banyoro were very united people that were easy to organize for war against foreigners.
8. Kabalega had realized the danger of the white man in Buganda i.e. the whites had monopolized Buganda’s trade, they had taken Buganda independence, they had grabbed Buganda’s land and they had also abolished Buganda’s culture and religion.
9. The need to protect the economy of Bunyoro i.e. Kabalega wanted to protect the fertile soils, minerals and trade from being stolen by the British.
10. Naturally, Kabalega lived in exile at Bulega and so his father overthrown for a short while.
11. This experience made him resistant.
12. Kabalega adopted a character of his father Omukama Kamurasi.
13. Kabalega had plenty of food. They also had underground food stores, which encouraged them to fight without fear of hunger or starvation.

**THE COURSE OF KABALEGA’S RESISTANCE**

1. The war broke out following the agreement which Sir Samuel Baker signed with Kabalega in which Baker had promised to help Kabalega in fighting his enemies.
2. However, Kabalega realized the danger of disagreement and decided to fight Sir Samuel Baker which resulted into the defeat of Baker’s Egyptian forces between 1872 – 1873 at the battle of Mubende.
3. In 1890, Kabalega attached and captured Toro because Omukama Kasagama of Toro was collaborating with the British against Bunyoro.
4. In the same year, Lugard’s forces defeated Kabalega’s army in Toro and Lugard built a number of ports between the border of Toro and Bunyoro to prevent more attacked from Kabalega.
5. Following the defeat, Kabalega signed a peace agreement with Britain. Shortly after the signing of the agreement, Kabalega again invaded Toro.
6. In 1894, Colonel Coville was sent to Bunyoro to replace Lugard and also to silence Kabalega’s resistance.
7. Colville moved to Bunyoro with the Indians, Sudanese and Buganda soldiers.
8. Faced with this large force, Kabalega ran to Budongo Forest and started a guerilla war against the British between 1893 – 1897. However, Kabalega was forced out of Budongo forest when Colonel Colville ordered his men to cut down the forest.
9. Kabalega now escaped to Lango where he expected to organize another war but failed.
10. In 1897, the British sent Semei Kakungulu and the Buganda soldiers to capture Mwanga and Kabalega.
11. On s19th April 1899, Kakungulu captured Mwanga and Kabalega the Seychelles Island from where Mwanga died in 1903.
12. Kabalega was later returned at a right old age of 73years at Mpumudde in Busoga on 7th April on his way back to Bunyoro.
13. In exile, Kabalega converted to Christianity and was baptized Yokana.
14. Yokana Kabalega was buried in Hoima district at a place called Mparo.
15. He was succeeded by his son Kitahimbwa.

**EFFECTS OF KABALEGA’S RESISTANCE**

1. The resistance led to loss of independence in Bunyoro.
2. It led to loss of life especially to Kabalega’s soldiers.
3. It led to the defeat of Kabalega and he was exiled to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean.
4. Bunyoro’s neighbours e.g. Toro experienced peace and stability since Bunyoro that used to raid them was defeated.
5. Many chiefs in Bunyoro, about (50) were exiled.
6. The Baganda agents were appointed to rule Bunyoro therefore, Bunyoro became somehow a vessel state of Buganda.
7. The death of Kabalega left Bunyoro without any strong leader.
8. The war led to strong enemity and hositily between Bunyoro and Buganda since the Baganda helped in the defeat of Kabalega.
9. The Banyoro learnt a lesson of attacking a mighty power without proper organisation.
10. Another resistance against the appointed Baganda agents was fought in 1907 which came to be known as the Nyangire rebellion.
11. After 1903, cotton growing was introduced in Bunyoro and many people were forced to grow this cash crop.

**THE RESISTANCE OF MWANGA**

1. Mwanga came to power in 1884 after the death of his father Muteesa I. By then, many Christians had started coming to Buganda.
2. As a young man, he was confused by the different religions that were present e.g. Protestantism, Islam, traditional religion and Catholicism.
3. He became a victim of his own weakness when he tried to control the above religions.
4. Mwanga became more confused when the traditionalists started burning the settlements of the Moslems, protestants and Catholics which made him to change to support the winning side.
5. The Arabs started spreading rumours that the Europeans were trying to take over the King’s power saying that more missionaries were coming from East.
6. Mwanga was also informed that the converts in Buganda were a secret army that was being trained for a war in Buganda.
7. With all the above, Mwanga was determined to maintain the young Christian converts in 1885 in order to discourage the others who were coming up.
8. In the same year, Bishop Hannington was killed in Busoga on his way to Buganda under Mwanga’s orders.
9. In 1886, Mwanga released that his position was unstable, so he took it upon himself and ordered the killing of 37 Christian converts at Namugongo on 3rd June.
10. Following the above killings, a combined force of protestants and Catholics overthrew Mwanga who was sent to exile.
11. After his overthrow, authority was taken over by a new group of chiefs who were protestants, Catholics and Muslims.
12. Mwanga’s brother Kiweewa became a king but he was later overthrown because he refused to be circumcised and he was replaced by brother Kalema.
13. During this time of confusion, Mwanga was able to re-organise his scattered forces and attacked Kalema in 1890.
14. He captured the throne but his people were no longer loyal to him.
15. In order to strengthen his power, he signed a protection treaty with Captain Lugard under the IBEACO.
16. IN 1893, Mwanga signed another treaty with Sir Gerald Portal aiming at protecting himself and his people.
17. It was this treaty that made Buganda and the whole of Uganda to be declared a British Protectorate.
18. Mwanga’s total loss of independence to the British meant total loss of authority which he had been struggling to maintain.
19. Mwanga was forced to escape to Northern Uganda as he resisted and was joined by Kabalega of Bunyoro with whom they started a guerilla war with their base in Lango.
20. The two resisting comrades fought until 1899 when they were defeated by the British, arrested and exiled in Seychelles Island where they were retained.

**THE RESISTANCE OF CHIEF AWICH OF PAYERA**

1. Chief Awich of Payera was a leader of the Acholi and he came to power in 1880 after the death of his father Rwot Ochana.
2. At the time of his coming to power, the British were extending their colonial control to northern parts of Uganda like Mwanga and Kabalega, Chief Awich of Payera resisted the British right from the start.
3. The first area of disagreement between the British and chief Awich was Awich’s failure to sign a treaty with the British as other chiefs had done.
4. Awich also clashed with the British when he failed to expel Kabalega from Lango swamps where he had hidden.
5. In 1898, the British from their headquarters at Nimule, began Awich’s capturing process because of his support given to Kabalega and the resistance he put up.
6. In 1901, Chief Awich was finally capture by major Harman and taken to Nimule.
7. The above made the Acholi to demand their leader’s released.
8. At Nimule Awich was imprisoned but because of the failure of spreading British rule in Acholi, he was returned to Payera in 1902.
9. On returning home, chief Awich was accused by the British of importing guns from the Arabs which led to the war between the Acholi and the British.
10. In the following years, Colonel McDonald tried to persuade Awich to accept British administration but he refused.
11. During the course of resistance (Lamogi resistance) Awich was re-arrested and taken to court at Nimule. However, during the court proceedings, Awich lost his temper and boxed a white prosecutor.
12. From the above, chief Awich was fined cows, ivory and finally imprisoned in Kampala.
13. Without him, the Acholi were forced to accept British rule and therefore their land became part of the British protectorate.
14. As Awich was serving his punishment, his chiefdom was divided into two and by the time of his release in 1937, his chiefdom was no more.
15. At the time of his death in 1944, Awich had been baptized after converting to Christianity and he was named Abraham.

**THE HEHE REBELLION**

**Chief Mkwawa’s Resistance (1889)**

* The Hehe rebellion took place between 1889 – 1898 and it was led by Chief Mkwawa.
* The resistance was between the Hehe people and Germans.
* Mkwawa’s resistance against the Germans was the earliest and longest in German E. Africa.
* A brief history reveals that before 1890, the GEACO under Carl Peters had been in full control of the coast since 1885.
* Right from the start, German occupation of Tanganyika was large through use of military force and this sparked off the Hehe rebellions of 1889.

**Causes of Hehe Rebellion**

1. The need for independence among the Hehe led to the rebellion e.g. the Hehe did not want to be placed under German foreign rule.
2. The German oppressive rule provoked the Hehe into the rebellion of 1889 – 1898 e.g. the German used the Scorched earth policy and burnt crops and African property hence causing African resentment.
3. The resentment against German forced labour on Africans led to Mkwaw’a uprising e.g. the Germans had subjected the Hehe to forced labour in public works e.g. roads.
4. The desire to protect the traditional authority of the Hehe e.g. in 1891, Mkwawa’s offer of gifts did not meet with a positive response to the Germans. Instead of sending presents to Mkwawa, they sent a military expedition commanded by Zelewski.
5. The Hehe despite the use of the Jumbes and Akidas in their areas, because of Akidas were very few, they tended to be harsh and forceful in their administration because they had been influenced by the German military officers who were also forceful.
6. The Hehe hated the heavy taxes which had been introduced by the Germans e.g. Mkwawa and his people were opposed to the introduction of a new tax called “Hongo”.
7. The Africans wished to retain their culture and this led to the Hehe rebellion i.e. they wanted to preserve their customs e.t.c.
8. Mkwawa had built a powerful military state and so he refused to submit to German military rule. So he felt confident and feared to lose his military power.
9. The Germans had stopped Mkwa’s aggressive expansionist raids against his neighbours. These raids were meant to increase Mkwa’s tribute paying region. Therefore, the coming of the Germans had interfered with the collection of tribute.
10. Mkwa did not want to leave the Long Distance Trade route from Tabora to Bagamoyo which the Germans wanted to take control of in order to collect customs. This caused conflicts between Mkwa and the Germans.
11. The Germans despised Mkwa and called him backward and uncivilized so Mkwa did not want to be abused.
12. Mkwa appeared to have been emotionally unstable. One of his praise names was madness of the year. This instability made him ruthless at one moment.
13. The German massacre of Mkwa’s messengers led Mkwa and the Hehe to resist the Germans. This was in 1891 when they were killed by Zelewski. Zelewski wanted to punish the Hehe for taking prisoner.
14. THE Germans sent an expedition against Mkwa, stormed Mkwa’s port in Kalenga, supply of gun powder that annoyed Mkwa and he decided to keep resisting.
15. The Germans refused to pay taxes to Mkwa and he reacted by closing all trade routes which increased the conflicts between the two.

**THE COURSE OF THE HEHE REBELLION / MKWA’S RESISTANCE**

1. Mkwa is the beginning wanted to establish friendship with the Germans and sent them gifts so that in return they could also give him some gifts.
2. To make matters worse, when the Germans saw Mkwa’s men, they thought that he had surrendered and sent an army under Zalewski.
3. Then Mkwawa had the rumours that the Germans were attacking him and he ordered his men to lay an ambush in such a way that when they were to see the last Askari, that’s when they were to attack.
4. The Germans entered an ambush and 290 of them with their commander Zelewski died which made the Germans to go back and recognize an army.
5. By 1894, the German commander Tom Von Prince had positioned his troops near Mkwawa’s army.
6. At that point, most of the Hehe lost their lives, others surrendered white chief Mkwa escaped unnoticed and organized a guerilla welfare.
7. After this war, the Germans thought that the Hehe had already been defeated but Mkwa had re-organised his peo9ple and attacked the Germans unaware.
8. In August 1891, the Germans sent military weapons and soldiers to the Hehe so as to make pace with Mkwa.
9. In return, Mkwawa sent representatives to offer and make peace with the Germans but they thought that Mkwa representatives had come to attack them so they killed all of them.
10. In October 1892, Mkwawa attacked a large commercial caravan at Mukindale to block German advance into the interior.
11. He also attacked Kilosa garrison killing all its occupants. He strengthened his position by building a fort at Kalenga hoping to gather his supporters in this fort and prepare them for war.
12. In 1894, an expedition led by governor vonschele and captain John Prince attacked Kalenga but Mkwawa escaped.
13. The Germans decided to use the scotched earth policy destroying crops and animals in the areas they conquered.
14. He attempted to ambush the Germans at Imange on their return to the coast but failed.
15. Kalenga was occupied by the Germans who later destroyed it and established a German settlement there.
16. Between 1894, the Germans attacked the Hehe again and built a fort at Iringa.
17. To avoid being captured, Mkwawa committed suicide when the Germans found his dead body they cut off the head and sent it to German Museum.
18. After his death, many Hehe worriors surrendered to the Germans and the Germans were able to establish their control without any interference.
19. Mkwawa’s head was returned to his people in 1955 and after they had over complained.

**EFFECTS OF THE HEHE REBELLION**

1. It resulted into loss of life and property on both sides e.g. 290 Germans were reported to have died.
2. Famine was experienced since a lot of time had been take fighting and also the destruction of agricultural plantations.
3. It led to the destruction of trading activities between the Hehe and the surrounding communities.
4. The Hehe keader Mkwaa committed suicide after seeing his warriors surrendering to the Germans.
5. The Hehe people lost their traditional, social, economic and political independence after being defeated by the Germans.
6. Hehe land after the rebellion was added onto the German territory.
7. Africans lost their culture and adapted European culture e.g. dressing culture.
8. The local chiefs who had traditional powers were removed from the village councils because the Germans feared that they would attack them.
9. The Hehe were forced to pay a very high price after they had been defeated.
10. The German administrators became more harsh because of fear of future resistances.
11. The rebellion also showed that the Germans had superior weapons and better methods of fighting compared to the Africans.
12. It led to a state of insecurity especially among the Hehe and the surrounding areas.
13. Due to the shortage of German administrators, the Africans who had collaborated with the Germans to defeat the Hehe were given administrative posts when the rebellion come to an end.
14. The German missionaries encouraged the spread of Christianity among the Hehe.
15. The war exposed how harsh, brutal and inhumane the German rulers were e.g. they cut off Mkwawa’s head after his death.

**REASONS WHY THE HEHE REBELLION WAS UNSUCCESSFUL**

1. Mkwawa made a tactical error i.e. he decided to defend his fort at Kalenga and concentrated all his forceds there thinking tha tit was unconquerable. However, German artillery was able to destroy it easily.
2. The Hehe had very little experience in fighting defensive battles.
3. In 1896, the Germans built a garrison of Iringa. This gave them an advantage in that it acted as a base for the German expeditions to attack and destroy Mkwawa’s forces.
4. The Germans used the scorched earth policy that resulted into wide spread hunger and diseases. Therefore this reduced the Hehe Strength.
5. Many of Mkwawa’s soldiers surrendered. They were forced to surrender due to hunger and fatigue.
6. By 1896, the surviving forces of Mkwawa were too weak to continue the struggle.
7. The personal weakeness of Mkwawa led to the failure of Hehe rebellion i.e. like all great men, Mkwawa had his personal weaknesses.
8. Mkwawa was very ruthless and he had put many of his enemies and relatives to death. This denied him support.
9. It appears Mkwawa was emotionally unstable and had been nicknamed “Madness of the Year”.
10. When the Germans stormed Kalenga, Mkwawa wanted to commit suicide and his soldiers just dragged him into the bush.
11. The death of Mkwawa was the final blow of the Hehe rebellion i.e. he committed suicide before he was captured and this reduced the moral of his soldiers.
12. Lack of sufficient arms led to the defeat of the Hehe i.e. Originally, they had spears but later acquired guns.
13. Unfortunately, his men had not been trained on the proper handling of guns.
14. Lack of strong economy to sustain the resistance for so long.
15. Some African tribes joined forces with the Germans against the Hehe, the Sango under Chief Malele helped the Germans against the Hehe in retaliation for the Hehe raids on Sango trading caravans.
16. Poor planning employed by Mkwawa i.e. he concentrated on protecting his capital.
17. Mkwawa’s poor health led to the defeat of the Hehe e.g. he had a non stable mind. This led some of his soldiers to lose trust in him.

**THE ARAB REVOLT / ABUSHIRI REVOLT / COASTAL REBELLION (1888–1890)**

The Abushiri rebellion of 1888 – 1890 is also called the Coastal rebellion / Abushiri uprising.

It was the first resistance against the Germans in Tanganyika.

It occurred at the Coast between 1888 – 1890 .

It was led by Abushiri Bin Salim though later he was joined by Bwana Heri.

It comprised of the Arabs, the Swahili and the Africans who were opposed to German imperialism.

**CAUSES OF ABUSHIRI REVOLT**

1. The three categories of people i.e. Arabs, Swahili, Africans disliked German imperialism e.g. they never wanted to be ruled by foreigners.
2. The need for independence by the coastal people led to the Abushiri rebellion i.e. they did not want to lose their political and economic independence.
3. The Sultan of Zanzib ar had sol the African coastal strip to the Germans during the 1886 First Anglo-German treaty. This provoked the coastal Arabs to rise up against the Germans.
4. The Africans were suspicious of increased German settlement at the coast so there was fear that the Germans settlers may end up displacing the Africans.
5. Some African Chiefs at the coast had lost their traditional authority to the Germans which they wished recover by means of resistance.
6. The need to protect their economic power led to the coastal rebellion of 1888 i.e. the Germans had placed heavy taxes on the traders and the local people e.g. inheritance tax, poll tax and hut tax. These taxes were despised by the coastal people because they feared they would lead to poverty.
7. Some coastal people had been forced out of their middleman position in trade by the GEACO and this caused resentment among the coastal Arabs.
8. The Germans East African Company had imposed high taxes which were brutally being collected by beating up people in public. Therefore the brutal methods of tax collection led to the Abushiri rebellion.
9. The abolition of slave trade by the Germans led to the Abushiri rebellion because the Arabs and Africans who depended on slave trade interpreted this as a way of destroying their source of income.
10. The Africans were protesting the loss of their property e.g. the GEACO had started confiscating Arab houses and occupying them without the consent of the Arab owners.
11. The Germans violated African culture i.e. They did not respect the Arab time of prayer and Ramathan. This led to resistance.
12. The sacrilegious entry of mosques with dogs by the German soldiers led to the Abushiri rebellion i.e. the coastal Moslems disliked the entry of dogs into their mosques.
13. The German attempt to steal land from the coastal people led to the rebellion e.g. the Germans imposed new land regulations of 1888 which required people to have proof of land ownership and most Africans lacked land titles.
14. The local African leaders / rulers were being humiliated and harassed by the Germans e.g. the German administrators were publically flogging African chiefs.
15. The German action and policy of forcing Africans to grow cash crops under severe conditions led the coastal people to rebel.
16. The Germans applied forced labour forcing Africans to provide hard labour on public works like farms, roads, e.t.c.
17. The harsh methods of German administration led to the Abushiri rebellion e.g. the Germans used direct rule by employing German military officers who governed people using commands. This method did not respect the African traditional rulers.

**THE COURSE AND ORGANISATION OF THE ABUSHIRI RESISTANCE OF 1888**

1. Abushir resistance was the earliest form of resistance in Tanganyila
2. It was also called the coast rebellion or the Arab revolt of 1888.
3. It was led by Abushiri Bin Salim, a prominent trader of Afro-Arab origin.
4. The resistance started on 8th August 1888 when the Germans arrived and established themselves in his area.
5. The coastal people refused the hosting of a German flag and rioted against the Germans.
6. The rebellion then abruptly and spontaneously spread to other areas like Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Tanga, Mukindini e.t.c.
7. The rebellion involved some Bank tribes like the Bonda, Uzingua e.t.c.
8. The German settlers were caught unaware and therefore they suffered heavy losses. The rioters beat up the GEACO officials and drove them out of all the coastal towns.
9. By October, 1888 the GEACO officials were besieged in Bagamoyo and Dar-es – Salam.
10. The German Emperor William II dispatched a German officer Von Wissman to come and suppress the resistance.
11. Wissman and his African troops captured Pangani then moved northwards to Dar-es-salam.
12. Following the German success, many Arabs who had opted to support the Abushiri decided to make peace with the Germans which weakened the rebellion.
13. Smelling defeat Abushiri retreated into the interior and hired 500 Maviti fighters. The Maviti fighters did not save the situation because they were indisciplined. Instead of defending people, they participated in looting.
14. On the 15th day of December 1889, Abushiri was betrayed by a Jumbe called Mugaya of Usagara who reported him to the Germans.
15. Abushiri was then captured and hanged at Bagamoyo.
16. Abushiri used the religion of Islam to rally support and get a big following.
17. At the beginning of the revolt, he used conventional welfare but after sensing the possibility of defeat, he embarked on the Guerilla tactic of fighting i.e. heating up the enemy and then run and hind.
18. Abushiri weaponary consisted of local and old fashioned guns, bows, arrows, spears, clubs whereas the Germans had superior weapons like machine guns.
19. In April 1890, Bwana Heri who had joined Abushiri surrendered to the Germans so by January 18u91, the resistance had been crushed and the German government took over from Carl Peters company.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY ABUSHIRI IN HIS RESISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS OR REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF ABUSHIRI RESISTANCE.**

1. Lack of military training led to the failure of the Abushiri revolt i.e. Abushiri had never been trained while the Germans had undergone training.
2. The Germans employed superior weapons compared to the old fashioned guns Abushiri had e.g. the Germans had machine guns with mad deafening noise scaring Africans.
3. Lack of a united command led the coastal Arabs to lose their struggle against the Germans e.g. many towns fought independently and did not come to join forces with other towns.
4. Lack of coordination among the fighting groups led to the failure of the Abushiri revolt e.g. different fighting groups fought separately.
5. Abushiri’s army was too small to defeat the large force of the Germans that was madeup of the Germans, the Zulu, the Somalis, the Turkish who were very experienced in fighting.
6. The mercenaries employed by Abushiri were indisciplined and did not have a reason for fighting. Therefore they failed to win support from the people they defended.
7. The Germans cut off trade and supply routes for the guns that would have reached the Abushiri, the trade routes to the interior were also blocked and therefore Abushiri ran short of supplies.
8. The Abushiri revolt was betrayed by some African tribes who supported the Germans instead of Abushiri e.g. Chief Mkubwa of Uzingua supported the Germans.
9. The poor fighting tactics among the coastal people led to their defeat e.g. the Africans employed direct confrontation and open welfare.
10. The outbreak of famine led to the failure of the rebellion. Famine was caused by the scorched earth policy used by the Germans e.g. it included burning people’s crops which caused people to surrender.
11. Poverty among Africans led to the failure of the rebellion e.g. Abushiri and the other traders lacked a strong economy to sustain long welfare.
12. The surrender of Bwana Heri in 1890 led to the defeat of the coastal rebellion because it demoralized his followers.
13. The arrest, capture and the killing of Abushiri demoralized his willing to mobilize people to continue with the resistance.
14. The cruel methods used by the Germans led to the defeat of the coastal people because these instilled fear among the rebels who ended up surrounding.
15. The German military officer General Von Wissman was determined to crash the rebellion at any cost because it was the period of scramble and partition.

**EFFECTS / RESULTS / IMPORTANCE / IMPACT OF THE ABUSHIRI REBELLION**

1. The Afro-Arab were defeated by the Germans in 1890 which made them surrender to the Germans.
2. Loss of independence by the Africans e.g. the Germans imposed their foreign rule over the coast and the interior.
3. Loss of traditional authority to Africans e.g. the local traditional leaders were replaced by the Germans appointed Akidas and Jumbes.
4. The Akidas and Jumbes were village head men who ruled harshly and subjected Africans to suffering.
5. The GEACO failed to extend their rule due to the financial crisis that resulted from this rebellion. As a result, this company was withdrawn from Tanganyika.
6. There was destruction of property e.g. houses and ports that had been built by Bwana Heri were destroyed.
7. There was outbreak of severe famine because people couldn’t settle down to cultivate.
8. There was disruption of family ties due to war e.g. some family heads were killed which disorganized families due to absence of fathers.
9. It inspired other rebellions in Kenya and Tanganyika e.g. the Hehe, the Nandi, the Maji Maji all were inspired by the Abushiri revolt.
10. There was deliberate spread of cattle diseases like Linder pest to weaken the Africans e.g. the Germans deliberately refused to vaccinate animals kept by Africans in order to weaken their economy.
11. The defeat of Abushiri led to the colonization of Tanganyika. The Sultan of Zanzibar recognized German ownership over the coastal towns and the interior tribes lost independence.
12. Abushiri rebellion made the Germans to recognize the weakness of the German rule i.e. it was become inefficient.
13. German government was forced to change its method of administration e.g. they brought traditional rulers in some areas to cool the tempers of the Africans.

**MAJI MAJI REBELLION (1905 – 1907)**

Maji Maji took place in Southern Tanganyika.

Maji Maji is a Swahili phrase meaning magic water.

It was led by Kinjikitire Ngwale, a local medicine man who used to reside in Ngarambe hills.

He used to make a mixture of millet flour, sorghum, herbs which he sprinkled on his fighters to make them immune to the German bullets.

The rebellion involved a number of tribes e.g. the Bena, Zaramo, Pagoro, Wangido, Ngoni.

**CAUSES OF MAJI MAJI REBELLION**

1. Forced cotton growing in which Africans were force to grown cotton against their will. Many Africans couldn’t understand why they were being forced to grow such crops yet they were not directly consuming them.
2. It took place because of the presence of a powerful leader Kinjikitire Ngwale who gave the African fighters enough confidence by giving them the magic water.
3. The Germans used the Akidas and Jumbes in their administration of Tanganyika yet these were so harsh to the local people given the fact that they were from Swahili origin.
4. The Germans abused African traditions e.g. some Germans soldiers used to sleep with the Wangido women which according to the Wangido men was a great insult and punishable by death.
5. The Germans also used to undermine the A.T.R especially the missionaries who branded it barbalic and satanic.
6. The replacement of the African Traditional leaders in the interior of Tanganyika with the harsh Akidas and Jumbes, didn’t please the Africans because most of the African local chiefs lost their power.
7. The Africans hated the white education system that took away their boys and girls that used to help them.
8. The Africans were forced to pay higher taxes e.g. gun tax, hut tax, poll tax e.t.c. to meet the costs of new taxation system because to them it was benefiting the Germans.
9. To make matters worse, these methods of tax collection were brutal and harsh i.e. those who failed to pay taxes were heavily punished e.g. they were imprisoned, cained, and their property confiscated.
10. The Germans grabbed much of the fertile land in Tanganyka and gave it to the white settlers making Africans to remain squatters in their own country.
11. The Germans allowed their dogs to enter mosques which was a great insult to Islam and therefore, this influenced some Moslems to join the rebellion.
12. The German missionaries also condemned African culture and threatened to abolish customs lie polygamy, sacrifices and some traditional dances which made the Africans reject German rule.
13. The German traders in the interior had monopolized trade and most of the African traders had been outcompeted. This forced some Africans to fight the Germans.
14. The rebellion was formed to revenge the Boma massacre of 1897 i.e. in that year, the Ngoni chiefs who had gathered at Boma to meet German administrators were all murdered hence all along, the Ngoni had waited for a chance to revenge.
15. This rebellion occurred because Chabarami the Ngoni chief wanted to fight the Germans for protecting a young man who had committed adultery by seducing on eof his younger wives.
16. The earlier influence of the Hehe and Abushiri resistances also encourages the outbreak of the Maji Maji rebellion in 1905.
17. The role of African Traditional Religion which made the Africans to blindly believe that their gods, spirits and ancestors could fight with them against the Germans.

**THE COURSE OF THE MAJI MAJI REBELLION**

1. The Maji Maji rebellion was an African resistance against German colonial rule in southern Tanzania.
2. It involved tribes like the Zaramo, Wangido, Pogoro, Matumbi, Bena, Mbunga.
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 Kinjikitire Ngwale of Ngarambe village.
5. It started when the Matumbi drove out the Akidas and Jumbes from the areas of Matumbi hills in 1905.
6. The rebellion spread to the cotton producing areas around R. Rufigi, Uruguru, Mahembe to Kilimanjaro valley.
7. The Ngoni, Mbunga, Pogoro and the Ngido were brought together by traditional religion i.e. they all believed in the Kolelo cult.
8. Kinjikitire Ngwale encouraged the unity of the people by getting water from R. Rufigi and mixed it with sorghum. This was to provide protection from the German bullets.
9. He also used a secret communication campaign called “Jujila” i.e. people were supposed to spread this information through whispers such that the German could not come to learn.
10. During the rebellion, the German plantations, missions, administration Bomas and Swahili shops were attacked. As a result, many German planters, missionaries and government officials (Akidas and Jumbes) were murdered.
11. The Africans used surprise, attacks to invade the German headquarters at Mahenge, Kilosa, Iringa and Songea.
12. On 2nd August 1905, the coastal town of Samanya was burnt and many government officials were killed.
13. In the same month, the Africans attempted to capture the German machine gun at Mahengo, the Germans got reinforcement from the Zulu, Sudanese and Somali mercenaries. These were under Major Von Wissman.
14. At the battle, Uwereka, the Ngoni charge straight at the German machine gun and half of the Ngoni soldiers were killed while the Germans lost none.
15. The Africans resorted to guerilla warfare at the difficult of the Ngoni in the battle of Uwereka.
16. The Africans were angry with water, spears and stones however, the magic water did not work and many were killed and their leaders were executed.
17. The Germans used the scorched earth policy e.g. they destroyed the strength of the Africans by burning their houses and farm lands hence by 1907, the uprising had been crushed and the Africans has been totally defeated.

**REASONS WHY THE MAJI MAJI REBELLION FAILED**

1. The German had modern weapons which were very effectively e.g. machine guns, maxim guns, howitzers e.t.c.
2. The Matumbi had 8000 guns but nearly all of them were outdated and old fashioned. These couldn’t be used to defeat the Germans.
3. They had no military unit and no single military strategy e.g. each community apart from the Ngoni fought separately and had its own leader therefore, there was no proper co-ordination.
4. Large powerful communities like the Hehe and the Nyamwezi did not join the Maji Maji rebellion.
5. The failure of the magic water to provide immunity against the German bullets.
6. The Africans were not well prepared for war because they heavily relied on the false prophecies of Kinjikitire Ngwale.
7. Some African tribes supported the Germans against the Maji Majid e.g. some of the Hehe fought on German side because their traditional enemies like the Gogoro, Mbunga, Ngoni had joined the rebellion.
8. The Africans suffered from famine because of the scorched earth policy that was employed by the Germans.
9. The death of the leaders of the rebellion e.g. Mpande, Mputa Gama and Prophet Kinjikitire Ngwale. This demoralized the fighters.
10. The Germans were determined to take over Tanganyika at any cost. Therefore, they had to use whatever method to achieve this aim.
11. The poor economy of the Africans that could not sustain the resistance for so long.
12. Slave trade had already weakened the African societies living behind the very old and the very young who could not put up any resistance.
13. The Germans got reinforcements in terms of guns and manpower from the Zulu, Sudanese, Swahili which enabled them to suppress the rebellion.
14. Some African people in Tanganyika had already tried to resist but they had been defeated. Therefore, they refused to join the rebellion.

**EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION**

1. Outbreak of famine due to the destruction of crops by the Germans.
2. A lot of property was destroyed such as houses, farm houses and farms.
3. Many Africans lost their lives (the actual number is not known but it could have been between 75,000 – 120,000.
4. Africans were allowed to choose not to work for German settlers as one way for preventing another Maji Maji.
5. The German settlers who mistreated the African workers were punished.
6. A number of traditional chiefs were now replaced by educated western young men.
7. The Africans learnt the importance of unity if they were to fight for their freedom and independence.
8. The Africans were defeated by the Germans.
9. It led to the execution of the leading military leaders e.g. Mputa, Gama, Kingikitire Ngware e.t.c.
10. The Maji Maji rebellion inspired future African nationalists like Mwalimu Julius Nyerere who fought the independence of Tanganyika.
11. Many Africans lost faith in traditional religion which had failed to protect them. So they resulted to Christianity and Islam.
12. Many Africans lost confidence and respect for their traditional leaders because they had failed to provide leadership against German rule.
13. Corporal punishments were stopped by the Africans and the harsh Jumbes and Akidas were dismissed.
14. The rebellion forced many people into exile i.e. people who escaped from Tanganyika to Mozambique.
15. More cash crops were introduced e.g. coffee, sisal, however, coffee growing was encouraged but not on a compulsory basis.
16. The Africans totally lost their independence and they became subjects to the Germans.
17. The war forced the German rulers to provide education for the Africans. These reforms were introduced by governor Rechenberg.

**THE NANDI RESISTANCE (1895 – 1906)**

The Nandi are located in the Eastern rift valley of Kenya. They are Nilotes who occupy the highland escarpment west of vasin plateau in Kenya.

**They resisted colonial rule because of the following reasons:-**

1. They disliked the British interference in their country so they resisted because they wanted to remain independent.
2. The Nandi did not want the British to cross their land more especially during the time of constructing the railway line.
3. They were experienced in raiding because they had been raiding their neighbours like the Luo, Masai e.t.c. This gave them confidence that they would defeat the British.
4. The Nandi believed in their cultural superiority i.e. they felt that their culture was the best at the time and so they fought to reserve it.
5. The British arrival came with the claim of superiority which violated the Nandi integrity. This provoked the Nandi to chase away the British who were claiming to be more superior.
6. The Nandi resisted the Europeans because they were viewed as female devils because of their clothes and colour. Therefore, according to the Nandi mythology, the white people looked like these devils.
7. The prophecy of the Nandi religious leader Orkeyoit Kimngolo led to the Nandi resistance i.e. he prophesized the coming of the white people together with an iron snake and this turned out to be the railway line and so they decided to resist.
8. The Nandi resisted the British policy of evicting the Nandi from their land through which the railway line had to pass.
9. The British policy of forcing the Nandi into the reserved areas led to the Nandi resistance i.e. the British had forced the Nandi to go and live in a reserve which was out of their land. This was an abuse to the Nandi freedom.
10. The Nandi partly resisted the British because the British had collaborated with their enemies, the Masai.
11. The British were interfering in ivory and slave trade i.e. they had passed laws abolishing slave trade on which the Nandi depended.
12. The British action of killing the Nandi leader Orkoyit Arap Koitale forced the Nandi to pick up arms to resist in 1895 especially, they resisted the shameful way in which their leader was murdered.
13. The killing of the British trader Peter West by the Nandi led the British to organize a punitive expedition against the Nandi.
14. The organisation of the punitive expedition by the British further strengthened the Nandi resistance.
15. The Nandi were also inspired by the stories of Abushiri rebellion of 1888 in German East Africa. Therefore, they wanted to emulate what the Abushiri had done.
16. The Nandi area was mountainous with valleys and slopes which acted as hiding places during the war. Such a geographical outrule encouraged the Nandi to fight.
17. The Nandi hated the British agents who forced them to pay heave taxes interms of cattle, goats, sheet e.t.c.
18. The Nandi were very united and co-operative therefore this unit encouraged them to fight the British.

**COURSE OF NANDI RESISTANCE**

1. The war started in 1895 after the Nandi had killed the British trader Peter West and his party.
2. In November 1895, the first British expedition comprising of the Sudanese, British and Swahili soldiers under general Cunningham arrived in Nandi and killed over 200 Nand worriers.
3. In response, the Nandi also killed 30 British soldiers.
4. In 1897, the Second British expedition under true man arrived in Nandi land. This was composed of the Sudanese but later the British employed the Masai and the Luo to fight the Nandi.
5. In 1899, the Nandi attacked the British fort, killed the workers and looted telegraphic line equipment and rails.
6. In 1900, the British signed an agreement with the Nandi to end the war and continue building the railway line. But this agreement took a very short time because in the same year, the Nandi attacked European farms and forced the settlers out.
7. In 1900, a 3rd British expedition arrived in the Nandi land, fought with the Nandi but failed to defeat them.
8. In 1903, the fourth British expedition arrived in Nandi land. They fought the Nandi and the Nandi resorted to guerilla warfare.
9. In 1905, the last expedition under colonel Meintzhaten arrived in Nandi land and tricked prophet Orkoyoit Arap Kaitale to come and attend a meeting from where he was shot dead.
10. The death of prophet Orkoyoit shocked the Nandi and forced them to surrender.
11. Between October and November 1905, the Nandi staged guerilla attacks but failed and finally gave up fighting in December 1905 which ended their resistance.

**REASONS WHY THE NANDI RESISTANCE LASTED FOR LONG**

1. The resistance of the Nandi lasted for over 11years because of many reasons which included the following:-
2. The Nandi country was mountainous and idle for guerilla fighting i.e. it acted as a Natural defence barrier against the bullets.
3. The Nandi country had steep valleys that were heavily wooded. Therefore the Nandi were able to hide in the wooded valleys and could not be spotted easily.
4. The British maxim gun could not effectively operated in the wooden valleys of the Nandi.
5. The wet and cold climate in the Nandi country had a demoralizing effect on the British soldiers because the bad weather exposed the British fighters to respiratory infections which slowed down their attacks.
6. The mixed economy practiced by the Nandi made them survive for long e.g. when the British burnt the Nandi’s crops they survived by living on their livestock.
7. The Nandi had a democratic system of electing an officer. It meant that if a commander was killed or captured, the resistance could not collapse but continued under a new elected successor.
8. The Nandi fought inseperate companies according to their clans and residence. Therefore there was no unified command. This helped he resistance to continue the struggle because if one company got destroyed the other would continue.
9. The Nandi had traditional military tactics e.g. they could carry out night ambushes on the moving British forces.
10. The movement of the British forces was slowed down by the large number of porters who had to carry food because they would not survive on the subsistence nature of the Nandi economy.
11. The Nandi had no defensive strong points that would have easily been identified and would have been ideal targets of superior British fire power.
12. The Nandi army was highly disciplined, efficient and a considerable experience of war against the Masai and their neighbours.
13. The Nandi owned and manufactured theirown weapons i.e. they never ran out of arsenal. These were the spears which were supplemented by guns from the Arabs.
14. The Nandi were highly determined to defend their independence i.e. they believed in their cultural superiority and were against the Europeans whose colour and dress resembled those of the devils in the Nandi mythology.

**REASONS WHY THE NANDI RESISTANCE WAS FINALLY RESISTED.**

1. The British used superior weapons e.g. the Maxim guns (fires over 11 bullets in a second).
2. They believed in magic and ancestral religion which did not help them.
3. The Nandi failed to secure the support of their neighbours e.g. the Masai, the Luo e.t.c against the British.
4. The British soldiers were more experienced in modern warfare than the Nandi.
5. The British used support of the Somalis, Masai and Sudanese in their expeditions.
6. The British used scorched earth policy that destroyed property, houses, food, cattle e.t.c. and this weakened the resistance.
7. The Nandi resistance took so long which exhausted the Nandi fighters.
8. The death of Okoyoit (chief) Arap Koitale demoralized the fighters and many of them ended up surrendering.
9. The Nandi lacked a constant supply of fire arms from the coastal Arabs.
10. The British were determined to fight and defeat the Nandi at any coast because it was a period of scramble and partition of East Africa.
11. Famine outbreak caused food shortage that weakened the Nandi warriors.
12. The British had a better organized, big and strong army.
13. The British used the Masai and Luo to guide them through the Nandi country.

**EFFECTS OF THE NANDI REBELLION**

1. The Nandi taught the British a lesson that Africans would resist and not accept colonial rule.
2. The Nandi accepted colonial rule after their defeat therefore many Nandi people turned to Christianity after losing confidence in their traditional beliefs.
3. Nandi superiority and arrogance in the region was crushed and they no logner raided their neighbours.
4. The British built a number of ports in Nandi country e.g. Kipture, Kiptume. These were constructed to defend the British from future Nandi attacks.
5. The defeat of the Nandi taught their neighbours a lesson e.g. the Masai, Kikuyu realized the superiority of the white man’s gun on the battle field.
6. After the defeat of the Nandi, the British were able to construct a railway line e.g. they constructed the railway line through the Nandi land.
7. Some of the Nandi were forced to migrate to towns and other urban centres as their traditional setup had been disorganized by the British attacks.
8. There was outbreak of famine in the Nandi land because the invaders applied the scorched earth policy which led to the destruction of crops and severe shortages of food.
9. The Nandi lost their political and economical independence i.e. their traditional leaders were abolished and were expected to follow orders of the British officers.
10. The Nandi were pushed into reserves by the British in order to create space for the white settlers.
11. There was wide spread of poverty and misery, this arose out of the destruction of the Nandi economy.
12. With the defeated Nandi, more Europeans poured into Kenya for settlement.
13. The British missionaries introduced Christianity among the Nandi after their defeat.
14. There was heavy loss of lives among the Sudanese, Europeans, Masai, Luo and the Somalis who participated in the fighting.

**COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN EAST AFRICA**

After defeating most of the resistances, the European colonialists came up with methods of administering their colonies.

In 1895, Britain took over British East Africa from IBEACO and decided to promote indirect rule.

In 1891, the German government took over the work of the GEACO and encouraged direct rule in Tanganyika.

**INDIRECT RULE**

What is indirect rule?

Indirect rule was a British colonial administrative policy which was popularized by Captain Fredrick Lugard in his book called the Dual Mandate.

1. In this system, the local chiefs / traditional rulers were to be used in administering the Africa.
2. British colonialists were to pass directives to the traditional rulers.
3. The Traditional rulers were permitted to retain some limited powers.
4. The traditional rulers would collect taxes and presided over local courts.
5. Indirect rule was applied in centralized societies like Buganda which had developed institutions.
6. Indirect rule was based on the principal of divide and rule i.e. getting one tribe and making it conflict with the other so that tribes would not unit against the British.
7. Indirect rule shielded the colonial masters because they were not dealing directly with the ruled instead of traditional rulers were the ones being exposed incase of implementing unpopular policies.
8. Indirect rule as a system depended on collaborators like Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Nuwa Mbaguta, Laibon Lenana, James Miti.
9. Indirect rule was a system of administration which divided the Africans into collaborators and resistors.
10. It was also a system in which the African chiefs acted as shockabsorbers.
11. It was a system of administration in which the British supervised the work of the traditional rulers.

**REASONS WHY THE BRITISH USED / APPLIED INDIRECT RULE IN EAST AFRICA (UGANDA)**

1. The British decided to apply indirect rule in Buganda because of the following reasons.
2. The indigenous chiefs did not have to be paid high salaries so it was seen to be cheap compared to other administrative policies.
3. There was shortage of skilled manpower therefore, the British saw it better to use the African chiefs.
4. Indirect rule had been successful in the British colonies of India, Nigeria, Ghana and Australia. Therefore, basing on its success in those areas, the British decided to apply it in E.A.
5. It was used because it would promote disunity and the British policy of divide and rule.
6. Indirect rule would protect the British rulers from resistances because the local chiefs would act as shock absorbers.
7. There was a problem of language barrier, that’s why local chiefs were used since they could understand the fellow Africans better.
8. The problem of tropical diseases e.g. small pox, malaria and typhoid which made the Europeans to fear to come to East African as administrators.
9. It was used as a form of appreciation to the societies that easily accepted and propagated British rule e.g. Buganda.
10. It was used because it preserved and adopted the already existing African social and political institutions e.g. local courts, laws, roles of the traditional chiefs.
11. The British believed that indirect rule would not attract rebellion since it was implemented by local chiefs whom the Africans knew.
12. There was lack of good transport means in E.A and the British officials could not reach the rural areas.
13. The British used it because they wanted to differ from the Germans who had used direct rule and from the French who had applied the assimilation policy in West Africa.
14. The existence of centralized kingdoms in E.A like Buganda encouraged the British to introduce indirect rule because England was also a centralized monarchy.
15. The British believed that the Africans were static and conservative i.e. Africans never wanted changes therefore traditional chiefs were left to rule them.
16. It is also claimed that the British used indirect rule because it would teach the Africans leadership and administrative skills in preparation for independence.
17. The British used indirect rule because it was a sophiscated way of ruling Africans when they were not aware.

**HOW INDIRECT RULE WAS APPLIED IN UGANDA**

The system of indirect rule entrusted power to the native chiefs and traditional rulers e.g. the conquered chiefs and Kings when used to rule the conquered masses.

1. It was mainly applied in areas that had centralized kingdoms like Buganda.
2. At the top was a colonial secretary who was based in London.
3. He was in-charge of the colonial affairs and reported to the British parliament.
4. Below the colonial secretary was the Governor General who was responsible for the British protectorate and incase of Uganda, this governor sat at Entebbe.
5. Below the governor general were provincial commissioners who headed provinces e.g. there were provinces of Toro, Buganda, Bunyoro, Ankole, e.t.c. These commissioners were answerable to the Governor.
6. Below provincial commissioners were the district commissioners who headed all the districts. They took orders from the provincial commissioner.
7. Below the district commissioners, were the district officers who headed the different departments of the government.
8. Below them were the Saza chiefs who headed counties and were supposed to be Africans and took orders from the district commissioners.
9. Counties were subdivided into sub-counties headed by Gombolola chiefs who took orders from the Saza chief (county chief).
10. Sub-counties were broken into parishes which were headed by parish chiefs.
11. Below the parish chiefs were village chiefs e.g. the village chiefs headed every village and got orders from the parish chiefs.
12. All these chiefs from the village headman to the governor general formed a chain of command.
13. Indirect rule in Uganda worked mainly at local levels form the district up to the village level the positions were reserved for Africans.
14. It was based on the assumption that every area in Uganda was like Buganda.
15. In Northern Uganda where there were no organized governments, the British created their own chiefs and councils of elders that were responsible for administration.
16. In eastern Uganda, Semei Kakungulu, a British loyalist was used to administer. Kakungulu divided eastern Uganda into counties and he created an administrative structure modeled on Buganda mode of government.
17. In Bunyoro, the British appointed Baganda agents like James Miti to administer the area on their behalf following hostility and resistance from Banyoro.
18. In Toro, indirect rule was not successful because the colonial government failed to give Nile land to the chiefs as promised in the 1900 Toro Agreement.
19. In Ankole, some Bairu were used by the British to rule the Bahima.
20. Local chiefs were charged with keeping of peace, collection of taxes, mobilization of people for public works, presiding over local courts and maintenance of schools and dispensaries.

**EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE IN BUGANDA / UGANDA**

1. Indirect rule built / created a class of ambitious Ugandans by suppressing the local chiefs i.e. it opened up political offices and political power to whoever was loyal to the British e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu e.t.c.
2. Numerous ethnic groups were brought together into different administrative units e.g. Buyaga, Buruli.
3. The district / provinces created in some areas of Uganda in some cases separated many ethnic groups making them residents of different provinces or even counties e.g. Bagisu in Uganda and some others in Kenya and Samia in Uganda and others in Kenya.
4. By treating Buganda as a state within a state, made other areas become jealous because Buganda had its own anthem, schools and in so doing, the British planted the seeds of ethnic conflicts in Uganda.
5. It led to outbreak of resistances for example the local agents used by the British in Bunyoro were not indigenous so they were rejected in 1907 during the famous Nyangire Buganda rebellion.
6. Indirect rule save Uganda from becoming a settler colony since there was no need to bring white settlers to act as administrators.
7. Indirect rule mixed religion with Uganda’s politics. The protestant religion became influential in the politics of Uganda not until D.P was formed and it was regarded as a Catholic dominated party.
8. It increased the spread of Christianity in E.A / Uganda because most of the agents were Christians.
9. It led to the introduction of forced labour on the plantations.
10. It led to the development of African nationalism as a way of demanding for independence.
11. It led to tribal hatred since it was based and built on only one tribe the Baganda.
12. Indirect rule denied the independence of E.A / Uganda since most of the Africans were comfortable with their local chiefs and they saw no need of fighting the British.
13. It led to the establishment of independent churches owned and led by Africans e.g. the Abamalaki sect in Buganda.
14. Indirect rule agents gathered tax and recruited forced labour e.g. Some Bunyoro were forced to work for the settlers of the disputed counties of Bunyoro i.e. Buyaga and Bugangayizi.
15. It led to total loss of independence among the East African states.

**PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE BRITISH APPLICATION OF INDIRECT RULE**

1. There was wide spread of resistance against indirect rule e.g. in Bunyoro during the Nyangire rebellion, Nandi rebellion, Lamogi rebellion.
2. There was a problem of poor transport which retarded their operations.
3. There was a problem of language barrier to the agent of indirect rule.
4. Tropical diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness affected the colonial rmasters.
5. The cost of administration was expensive and sponsorship dwindeld.
6. Communication from the British administrative quarters at Entebbe to the rest of the parts of the protectorate was difficult.
7. Disarming the northern tribes after the Sudanese muting of 1897 proved a challenge to the British indirect rule system.
8. Africans resisted some of the laws the British introduced and this made administration very difficult.
9. There was lack of enough manpower to administer the whole of East Africa.
10. Local chiefs were dispised and not respected by both their superiors and the local people.
11. The Baganda agents faced a problem of new geography outside Buganda.
12. The Baganda that had collaborated with the British turned against e.g. they wanted to open up opportunities for employment of the Germans.
13. The Germans used indirect rule because Tanganyika lacked enough centralized states to produce enough chiefs.
14. The Germans undermined the Africans as backward and incapable of administering themselves.
15. The Germans aimed at using direct control in order to exploit the Africans well.
16. German joined the scramble and partition very late therefore she obtained few territories in Africa. This is why she wanted to control them firmly and effectively.
17. The need to dominate the stubborn Moslem Arabs along the coast forced the Arabs to use direct rule.
18. The Germans believed in the Berlin Conference and the principal of effective occupation. Effective occupation demanded effective control of colonies.
19. The Germans aimed at building a strong German empire in Africa.
20. Bismark’s policy of “Blood and Iron” inspired the German rulers to adopt force or direct rule in their colonies.

**HOW DIRECT RULE WAS APPLIED**

1. German administration started in Tanganyika in 1891 when the German government took over from the German East Africa Company (GEACO) and German used a system of direct rule.
2. German military offices were placed to be in-charge of the administration of the colony at the beginning of German rule.
3. At the top was the German governor who was stationed at Dar-es-salaam. The governor had wide powers and authority and he was directly responsible to the colonial minister.
4. The Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914, there were over 22 districts.
5. The rebellion districts of Mahenge and Uringa were put under military control and were under military officers.
6. Each district was under a district officer called Berzirksamtmann. The district officers were the judges who had the authority to appoint chiefs, to preside over corts and to give punishments.
7. The district officers were also responsible for collection of taxes, appointing and dismissal of African Junior chiefs.
8. Districts were divided into counties which were further sub-divided into sub-counties which were also divided into villages of 20,000 – 30,000 people.
9. The two districts of Burundi and Rwanda were placed under German resident officers.
10. Below are the district heads where the Swahili Arab Akidas and Jumbes whose work was to collect taxes and recruit labour.
11. Many traditional chiefs were stripped off their powers. It was only in Unyanyembe where traditional leaders were left with their roles.
12. The German administration was characterized by Mal-administration. They were all interested in making Tanganyika produce a lot of cash crops like cotton.
13. The Akidas and Jumbes who were employed to recruit labour for the settlers were cruel.
14. The Germans applied forced labour on road construction, cotton growing and factory building.
15. The Africans were paid less for their labour which was a form of exploitation.
16. German colonial administration were arrogant and isolsated themselves from the masses.
17. German rule in Tanganyika was brought to an end by the League of Nations that mandated Tanganyika to Britain in 1919.

**EFFECTS OF DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA**

1. It led to introduction of crops i.e. Africans started growing cash crops like cotton.
2. There was wide spread rebellions caused by direct rule. This was because direct rule resulted into resentment from the Africans leading to rebellions like Maji Maji, Hehe.
3. The traditional chiefs lost their power and were replaced by Jumbes and Akidas.
4. Direct rule led to loss of land to the German settlers.
5. The Germans took over the control over trade and this made many African societies to be outcompeted in trade.
6. Direct rule led to outbreak of famine because many Africans were forced to grow cash crops like cotton and neglected food crops.
7. It divided Africans into political groups e.g. some Africans emerged as collaborators like the Akidas and Jumbes and other resistors like chief Mkwawa, Abushiri e.t.c.
8. Direct rule undermined African culture e.g. the German rulers entered mosques with dogs, flogged African chiefs publically reaped African women and burnt down shrines.
9. There was wide spread of western civilization e.g the Germans built schools and churches which improved literacy.
10. Roads and Railway lines were developed with intention to ease transportation and also close the slave trade routes.
11. Direct rule led to brutalization and humiliation of the people of Tanganyika e.g. the tax defaulters would be flogged in public.
12. It resulted into heavy taxation of the Africans e.g. the hut tax of 3 rupees was imposed on the Africans therefore Africans were forced to look for employment to raise the money to pay for taxes.
13. German direct rule led to depopulation of some areas in Tanganyika because Africans were killed in large numbers e.g. the Matumbi, the Usagara, the angwa e.t.c.
14. It made the Africans to live in fear and panic.
15. German direct rule created employment for the German settlers in Tanganyika.
16. It led to the wide spread of Christianity in Tanganyika except in the coastal areas.

**REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. a) What was indirect rule?

b) Why did the British apply this system of administration in Uganda?

1. a) How was indirect rule applied in Uganda?

b) What were the effects of British application of indirect rule in Uganda?

1. a) What is direct rule?

b) Why did the Germans apply direct rule in Tanganyika.

1. a) Describe how the Germans applied direct rule in Tanganyika up to 1914?

b) What were the effects of German direct rule in Tanganyika?

**THE SIGNING OF THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT OF 1900**

After the defeat of Kabalega and Mwanga in 1889 and their subsequent exile in Seychelles Islands, the colonialists now concentrated on strengthening their rule in Buganda.

In March 1900, Sir Harry Johnstone on behalf of the British government signed an agreement with the three regents Zakariya Kisingiri, Stanslus Mwanga together with Prince Mbogo and Kamuswaga of Kooki who signed on behalf of the young king who was just three years of age.

**REASONS WHY THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED**

1. The agreement was signed to protect the missionaries in Buganda. This followed the religious and political conflicts in Buganda during the 1880’s and 1890s.
2. Buganda agreement of 1900 was signed because the British wanted to stop opposition from Kabaka Mwanga who had been resisting them since 1885.
3. They wished to put down Kabalega’s resistance completely by avoiding the Kabalega – Mwaga alliance against the British to isolate Mwanga and make him unable to mobilize from Buganda and support Kabalega.
4. Britain wanted to create a self supporting protectorate financially towards meeting the costs of the administration in order to stop over burdening the British tax payers.
5. The British wanted to introduce political reforms for the efficient administration of the protectorate.
6. Buganda seemed to offer an ideal political atmosphere on which the rest of Uganda was to be modeled.
7. They wanted to solve the boundary problems between Buganda and her neighbours e.g. they wanted to solve boundary problems between Buganda and Busoga, between Buganda and Bunyoro using this agreement.
8. There was need to follow the terms of the Berlin Act of 1884 – 1885 one of the requirements was for the British to effectively occupy Buganda and Uganda at large.
9. They wanted to increase revenue from the protectorate by laying down the terms to follow.
10. Britain wanted to confirm her rule and power over Buganda and Uganda. This would help Britain to enhance British economic Imperialism in Uganda.
11. The Buganda agreement aimed at ending the existing political conflicts between Buganda and Uganda e.g. Buganda used to collect tribute from Busoga something that was causing tension.
12. There was need to limit and control the religious, political and cultural powers of the Kabaka. Originally, Kabaka controlled land and all the important aspects of life in Buganda.
13. The agreement aimed at regulating and defining the relationship between Buganda and the British colonial government
14. It was signed to make Buganda self reliant i.e. they wanted to legally introduced economic reforms like the growing of cash crops for payment of taxes.
15. It was signed in order to make Buganda a starting point or a spring board for the extension to the rest of Uganda. indeed after this agreement, similar agreements were signed in Toro, Ankole e.t.c.
16. It was signed to clear the confusion and the effects of bad administration of the IBEACO i.e It was sided with the protestant faction leading to suspicion from other religions.
17. It was signed to streamline the system of land ownership that was not clear following the deportation of the Kabaka.
18. The British wanted to reward the leading Buganda chiefs who had rendered support to Britain while talking over Buganda e.g. Stanslus Mugwanya, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
19. It was intended to find an acceptable way for both Buganda and the British in assisting the infant king and also define and agree on power of regency.

**THE TERMS OF BUGANDA AGREEMENT**

1. The key terms of the Buganda agreement were on land, finance, boundaries and governance.
2. All men of 18years and above were to pay a hut tax of 3rupees. These taxes were to be collected by the local chiefs.
3. No more taxes were to be introduced without the approval of the Lukiiko and the consent of the Kabaka.
4. Revenue from the taxes was to be for the protectorate government and not the Kabaka.
5. The collection of tributes from the neighbouring states such as Busoga, Kooki by Buganda was to be stopped.
6. All chiefs including the Kabaka had to be salaried. The Kabaka was to get 1,500 pounds per year and the Saza chief was to be paid 20pounds per year.
7. All natural resources had to be in the hands of the protectorate government.
8. The growing of cash crops was to be encouraged by the protectorate government.