**HISTORY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**COMPETENCE BASE CURRICULUM**

**LESSON NOTES**

**FORM TWO**

**2024**

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**INTERACTIONS AMONG THE PRE-COLONIAL PEOPLE OF AFRICA**

**The meaning of interactions**

The term interaction refers to the process by which people come into contact with one another. When two groups of people interact, they influence each other. For example, interactions may lead to trade, marriages of people from different ethnic groups, the adoption of words across languages and the exchange of technology. Usually, there are certain factors behind people’s interactions.

**Factors for Africans’ interactions**

1. **Social factors**
2. **Movement of people**. The movement of people across ethnic boundaries was one of the factors for inter-ethnic interactions during pre-colonial period in Africa. the movement can resulted from various factors and it can be permanent factors such as wars, famines, diseases, floods, droughts and earthquakes or temporary factors such as search for food, visiting of relatives, marriage arrangements and search for medical cures from healers.
3. **Religion**. African indigenous religions were another social factor behind people’s interactions in pre-colonial Africa. Religious beliefs and practices included burial rituals, purification rituals, naming ceremonies and prayers for anointing warriors before they went to war. These practices united people from different areas. Examples of religions were *Vondoo* among the people of Benin, *Mwari* among the people of Zimbabwe.
4. **Wars**. Wars were common between pre-colonial African societies. Neighbouring societies fought in order to increase their herds of domestic animals like cows, acquire fertile land, obtain slaves, secure trade caravans and expand their kingdoms.
5. **Music and dances**. African music and dances facilitated African interaction because on several occasions, music and dance brought people together. Music and dances were performed during rituals and other ceremonies. Thus, many people came together to watch the performance, sing and dance.
6. **Medicine**. The search for medical cures from specialist indigenous healers also promoted human interactions in pre-colonial Africa. People travelled long distance to sought medical and healing services from within their own societies and beyond. For example, Datoga traditional healers were popular in central and northern Tanzania in the 19th century.
7. **Marriage**. Marriage was one of the most important social institutions that sustained African societies because people from different clans and cultural groups got married. For example, in many African societies, chiefs like the Kabaka of Buganda married women from several clans to promote unity and cooperation within their chiefdoms.
8. **Social crimes**. In some societies individuals who committed crimes such as murder, theft and arson were exiled to other places. They interacted with other people in the other communities, thereby establishing new relations with them
9. **Search for food**. The shortage of food in some societies played an important role in promoting interactions in Africa. The shortage of food caused famine among people, so people travelled different areas search for food. This led to the development of new relationship and interaction among the communities.
10. **Economic factors**
11. **Development of exchange and trade**. The development of exchange and trade enabled various communities to interact. They moved from one place to another to exchange commodities. For example, in East Africa the coastal people exchanged commodities with people from the interior through long distance trade.
12. **Agricultural activities**. Agriculture in the form of production and animal husbandry was also facilitated interaction among the Africans in many ways. For example, in the crops production the members of different neighbouring families periodically organized themselves into groups to help each other during preparation of farms, planting and harvesting periods. Also pastoralists interacted as they searched for pasture and water for their animals, especially during dry seasons.
13. **Iron technology**. The discovery and production of iron facilitated the interaction of people. People from other places travelled another places looking for iron tools to the blacksmiths. This created the interaction and relationship between people in the communities
14. **Fishing activities**. This was another economic activity that was practiced by societies which surrounded water bodies such lakes, rivers and ocean. For example, Luo and Ndengereko fishermen were famous in pre-colonial East Africa. those fishing communities interacted with other societies so as to acquire animal product and agricultural products

**Socio-economic effects of the interactions**

1. **Development of trade**. Interactions among the people in pre-colonial Africa led to development of both local and long distance trade. A good example was the emergence and rise of Trans-Saharan Trade which involved people from West and North Africa. Another example was the rise of long distance in East Africa.
2. **Spread of new agricultural skills**. This happened when people who had certain farming skills moved into new areas. For example, there were certain pastoral communities that transformed themselves into mixed farmers. This was notable among Waarusha of Tanzania and the Kwavi of Kenya who were initially part of the pastoral Maasai who later became mixed farmers
3. **Loss of original cultural identity.**  Through migrations and trading activities, people moved from their places of origin to various destinations, through these interactions, some migrants adopted new cultural practices of the areas they had to move into.
4. **Growth of states.** This occurred because during the interactions some African leaders unified the people under their leadership. As a result, certain towns emerged and grew into states. examples of the states that grew included Nyamwezi, Bunyoro and Buganda Kingdoms in East Africa as well as Ghana, Mali and Songhay Kingdoms in West Africa.
5. **Exposure of Africa to the external world.** The African coast and interior areas were invalided to the outside world. People were engaged in trading activities and slowly they created trading contacts with the Europeans. African was producing goods that were observed by the outside world.
6. **Growth of towns and cities.** Trading activities stimulated the emergence of urban centers along the trade natures and centers. Areas that produced trade commodities in West, North and East Africa become remarkable urban center; example Taghaza, Timbuktu, Gao, Kumbisaleh in West Africa, Alex and Rial in Tripoli and Cairo in north Africa, Malindi, Mombasa. Bagamoyo, Zanzibar, Tabora and Ujiji in East Africa.

**Ngoni migrations**

Ngoni migration was the movements of large number of Ngoni people from Natal region in South Africa to the various parts of Central and East Africa including Tanzania. The movement started in the 1820s as a result of *Mfecane wars* in which three clans of Nguni speakers, namely Mthetwa, Ndwandwe and Ngwane participated in the wars. Ngoni were the part of the Nguni-speaking people of Northern Zululand in the Natal region. In Tanzania, the Ngoni people mainly live in Ruvuma region.

**Causes of Ngoni migrations**

1. **Mfecane war**. The first cause of the Ngoni migrations was connected to Mfecane. The Ngoni fled from South Africa to Central and East Africa because of the dangers that Mfecane had created in the Natal region
2. **Rapid population growth**. By the 19th century, the population in the Natal region had become enormous. This population growth put pressure on land. Conflicts and wars over land occurred very frequently in which the leaders wanted to gain more land for their people. The leaders who were not strong fled from Natal region to central and east Africa.
3. **Rise of King Shaka**. Shaka built his kingdom (Zulu Kingdom) on efficient military forces. He defeated many Nguni-speaking ethnic groups. The conquered ethnic groups were forced to accept his ruthless rule. Those who refused to be under his rule moved from Natal region
4. **Scarcity of land (land problem/shortage)**. The shortage of land in the region caused frequent wars among Nguni-speaking. The areas occupied were bordered in the west by Drankensberg Mountains and in the east by Indian Ocean and in the south Boers expanding northwards. The scarcity of land was resulted from the population increase in the region.
5. **Effective leadership**. The leaders like Zwangendaba, Mputa Maseko and Zulu Gama led groups of people to various destinations. They organized their people into strong armies and encouraged them to move on in search of new areas
6. **Boer expansion.** Since the Ngoni’s economy depend much on land they wanted to expand southwards but due to presence of Boers it become difficult to them as they could not extend to west because Kens rub mountain or to East because of Indian Ocean hence they involved north wards.

**Mfecane**

The word *Mfecane* is derived from the Nguni language. It denotes the wars and disturbances which accompanied the rise and growth of Zulu State under Shaka from 1818 onwards. *Mfecane* was a great upheaval which started in Zululand. Zululand is part of the eastern coastal corridor of South Africa; it occupies the area between the Drakensberg Mountains and the Indian Ocean

**Causes of Mfecane**

1. **Population growth**. The population in Zululand began to increase rapidly in 16th century, partly because the area was not much affected by tropical diseases. The population growth in the region was resulted from the drought in the late eighteenth century which made societies to settle closer to each other. This led to the intensive competition of resources such as land
2. **Intensive struggles for the scarce resources in Zululand**. There were the intensive struggles for the scarce resources in Zululand, especially land for farming, animal grazing and hunting. The intensity struggles was connected to population growth in the region
3. **Changing of societies from simple to centralized states**. Some of the societies in South Africa were changed from simple to centralized states. These societies included Ndwandwe led by Zwide, Mthetwa under Dingiswayo, Zulu under Shaka and Ngwane under Sobhuza. Each of these societies made effort to conquer and dominate the others. This led to constant military attacks that eventually led to Mfecane.
4. **Competition in building strong army**. There was the competition between the states to build the strong armies. The armies innovated certain military techniques something that created aggressive tendencies the competition led to frequent inter-state wars among the Nguni-speakers in the region
5. **Trade competition at Delagoa Bay**. The increase of ivory trade with the Portuguese in Delagoa Bay motivated people to move to the area south of Mozambique. In this trade, Mthethwa under Dingiswayo and Zulu under Shaka wanted to expand their domain in order to control trade routes and resources at Delagoa Bay (now Maputo). Eventually, this led to the Dingiswayo and later Shaka to fight wars of expansion to eliminate other commercial rivals within the area.
6. **Rise of some leaders who wanted to create strong institutions**. There were some of the ambitious leaders who wanted to create strong political, economic and military institutions. The prominent, ambitious Nguni leaders were Shaka, Dingiswayo and Zwide. They wanted to build strong states, expand the boundaries of their states and subdue other states. all these led to the rise of Mfecane

**Effects of Mfecane**

1. **Migration of Nguni-speaking people to Central and east Africa**. Mfecane led to the migration of Nguni-speaking people to the Central and East Africa. These people were called the Ngoni in Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi, the Matebele in Zimbabwe and the Kololo in South-eastern Zambia.
2. **Spread of Zulu military techniques**. Another effect of Mfecane war was the spread of Zulu military techniques to the same areas. For example, many societies in East and Central Africa adopted the Ngoni’s weapons such as short stabbing spears and long shields. Also they use cow-horn formation when confronting enemies.
3. **Growth and consolidation of large states**. Mfecane led to the consolidation of large states in many areas of South, Central and East Africa that changed from small communities to large scale kingdoms. Some of the kingdoms became independent African states of today. For example, Swazi tribe formed Swaziland, Sotho formed Lesotho, Tswana formed Botswana and the Zulu formed the strong region in South Africa known as KwaZulu Natal. Other Nguni-speakers who migrated Central and East of Africa formed the strong states such as Matebele under Mzilikazi who established Ndebele state
4. **Death of people in the region**. The Mfecane led to the loss of thousands of lives and destabilized the region. Between 1820 and 1834, thousands of people died due to the endless wars which turned whole region from centres of prosperity to utter desolation, desertion and bleakness.
5. **It caused insecurity in the region**. Mfecane created a state of insecurity which affected agriculture in the region. New methods and weapons of fighting were introduced which increased insecurity among the people. For example the use of short stabbing spears, cow horn method, fighting bare foot and surprise attacks caused insecurity
6. **Destruction of properties in the region**. Mfecane led to destruction of the properties in the region. Properties, cattle and food were destroyed. Few people still survived, their condition was pathetic. They lived in misery and acute hardship.

**The arrival of the Ngoni in Tanzania**

The Nguni-speaking people moved out of the Natal region in South Africa in different groups and went to different areas under different leaders. For example, Shoshangane led his group north-eastward to Mozambique. Moshoeshoe and his people went to the present-day Botswana. Sebituane and his group moved into the present-day Zambia and Mzilikazi and his people settled in Zimbabwe.

The Ngoni who came to Tanzania were in two groups. The first group was under the leadership of Zwangendaba and the second one under the leadership of Mputa Maseko

Zwangendaba led the first group of Jere-Nguni speakers. He left the Natal region in the 1820s, after he had gathered some followers. Zwangendaba and his people crossed the river Zambezi in 1835. This group arrived and settled in Ufipa in 1840 and in 1845 Zwangendaba died. After his death, his followers split into five sub-groups. The groups were the Tuta, Gwangwara, Mpenzane, Mombera and Ciwera. Two of these groups, Gwangwara and Tuta remained in Tanzania and the rest moved into and settled in Malawi and Zambia.

From Ufipa, the Tuta under Mpangalala moved northwards to present day Shinyanga region. Tuta raided and defeated Holoholo but later, Holoholo reorganized and defeated Tuta. Tuta fought many other wars in north-western Tanzania and eventually settled in the Runzewe area of present day Kahama

The Gwangwara group, led by Zulu Gama and later by Mbonani, moved south-eastwards from Ufipa to Songea. Before settled in Songea, they were clashed with Hehe something that made Hehe to reorganized into centralized society

The second group of the Ngoni was led by Mputa Maseko; they were known as the Maseko Nguni-speaking people. They came from the Natal region via Malawi and settled in Songea in 1840s. They were later invaded by the Gwangwara who arrived there in the 1860s. The two groups fought a war. Maseko and his men were defeated and went to settle in northern Malawi. Some of his followers moved to the north of Songea and settled permanently in Ulanga. They came to be known as the Mbunga.

**Reasons for the success of the Ngoni people**

1. **Strong military**. The capability of Ngoni military was one of the reasons for their success. They had well-organized armies which had superior techniques and weapons compared of those of their enemies. For example, in the fight they used the following military techniques

* **Cow hide shield**. This was the cattle skin which was dried effectively. The Ngoni warriors wore it front of their bodies starting from the chest to the kneels. The main purpose of wearing this skin was to prevent spears and arrows from the enemy to reach the body of the soldiers.
* **Use of short stabbing spears (assegai)**. These were the short spears which were used by the Ngoni warriors to attack their enemies when they were far away from them
* **Cow horn formation technique**. This was the military technique in which the Ngoni warriors rounded the enemy in semi-circle the started to attack them. the technique prevented the enemies from escaping the fighting, hence the enemies were well defeated
* **Wearing skeleton**. The Ngoni warriors wore animal skulls on their head in order to prevent them from being harmed with the weapons from their enemies

1. **Strong and efficient leadership**. The Ngoni leadership played an important role in the success of the Ngoni during their migration. The leaders united their people and organized the military effectively. They also motivated their warriors by promising to give them rewards such as cattle, land and women
2. **Incorporation of war captive into their own groups**. As the Ngoni fought wars with the people they met. They incorporated the war captives into their own groups. Those who resisted were killed. The male captives were included in the military, while the women were turned into wives
3. **Disunity and weaknesses of the communities they encountered**. Ngoni migration met with people who lacked unity and had weak military capabilities. In some areas people were organized into clans and were living in small village. Such people could not fight effectively with Ngoni who were in large numbers, well organized and better trained militarily.
4. **The use of the scorched-earth technique in the fight**. The Ngoni marched in small groups and behaved ruthlessly when attacking their enemies. They plundered the areas and the people they conquered. Through this method, they took everything valuable from the defeated people, burnt their houses and destroyed farms as well as crops. This technique weakened invaded communities because it caused shortage of food, displacement of people and loss of weapons.
5. **They had superior weapons**. The Ngoni had superior weapons such as short stabbing spears (assegai) and big cowhide shield, which only left soldiers face exposed to the enemy. On the other hand, their enemy used the long throwing spear which had to be thrown one by one.

**Effects of the Ngoni migration**

1. **Social effects**
2. **Occurrence of frequent wars**. Ngoni migration led to the occurrence of frequent wars in the societies that were previously peaceful such as those of Ufipa, Songea and Unyamwezi. The wars caused social disturbances and unrest in the societies concerned
3. **Occurrence of death and injuries**. Ngoni migration led to the occurrence of death and injuries among Ngoni fighters and their opponents. Some people died, while others were badly wounded
4. **It caused famine**. The wars caused famine as the Ngoni destroyed crops and farms, plundered food, burnt houses and destroyed granaries of societies they invaded
5. **It led to intermarriages**. The Ngoni migrations also led to the intermarriages between the indigenous people and the Ngoni. Some Ngoni men married women war captives
6. **Displacement of people**. The Ngoni migration led to the displacement of existing societies and ethnic group. They raided and forced weak ethnic groups to move from their places of origin to others. For example, the Ndebele moved from their original home in Songea to Namtumbo, where they established new settlements
7. **Political effects**
8. **Rise of strong centralized states**. The societies which did not accept Ngoni domination strengthened their states militarily in order to defend themselves against the Ngoni warriors. These societies adopted new military techniques and weapons from the Ngoni. Examples of such societies were Nyamwezi, Hehe, Sangu and Kimbu
9. **Declined of some states**. The Ngoni migrations led to the decline of some states in Central and East Africa. in all areas through which they passed the Ngoni destroyed almost everything they came across, including houses, crops and cattle. This destruction weakened a number of states. for example, the Ngoni weakened the *Rozwi* ruling dynasty of the Mwenemutapa empire in Zimbabwe
10. **They disrupted the existed societies in the areas they passed**. The Ngoni migration disrupted societies in many parts of central and east Africa. They disrupted the political stability and social coherence in the societies. For example, the raids weakened and disrupted many societies in western and southern Tanzania.
11. **Economic effects**
12. **Declined of agricultural production**. As a result of the Ngoni invasions, agricultural production declined as many young men were recruited into the Ngoni armies. Due to prolonged wars, people could not able to produce food and spent most of their time hiding from Ngoni raids
13. **Rise of slave trade**. The Ngoni migrations in Central and East Africa led to the rise of slave trade. The disruptions of the societies by Ngoni made it easy for some coastal slave traders to obtain slaves from those societies during the second half of 19th century
14. **Disruption and diversion of trade routes**. The Ngoni disrupted and diverted the trade routes. For example, the Long distance trade routes were frequently changed in fear of the Ngoni. The disruption and diversion of the routes negatively affected economic development in various societies.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA**

**Social organization and economic production**

**Social organization** is the way in which people in a society interact in the process of economic production. In this kind of organization, people are assigned duties according to their positions in a society

**Economic production** refers to the process of making goods and services to meet human needs. It also includes the creation of economic value from raw products. Examples of activities relating to economic production, social organization is the way in which people are organized and relate to each other in the process of producing goods or services.

The economic production differs (heterogeneous) from one place to another due to the following factors;

* There was the difference on the level of technology attained by a given society especially in the availability and use of different tools in production such as axes, hoes and machetes. These tools are collectively called instrument of labour which differ, depending on the level of technology. Instruments of labour are organized around *human labour*.

**Human labour** is the physical and mental energy people use to produce what they want. Physical labour refers to the energy that people use to produce what they want. Mental labour means the knowledge and skills that people utilize during production. When labour and instruments of labour have been combined they are called *productive forces* which act upon resources such as land and forest. These resources are called *objects of labour*. When *human labour, instruments of labour* and *objects of labour* have been combined they are called *means of production*

* Different in social relationship and organization structure. The relations differ from time to time, depending on the level of technology and socio-economic development which has been attained. If people produce collectively, the relations of labour are equal. But if some people live off other people, the relations of labour are unequal or exploitative. Relations into which human beings enter in the production process are called *relation of production*. A combination of *productive forces* and *relations of production* constitutes a *mode of production*. The mode of production of a particular society meant to meet people’s needs. Also, each society has an organization structure called the *superstructure*. The *superstructure* consists of the non-productive institutions which regulate the society. The institutions include legal, judicial, political, religious, ideological and philosophical norms. A combination of society’s mode of production and superstructure constitutes a *social formation*.

**Pre-colonial modes of production**

There are five modes of production in human history, Communalism, Slavery, Feudalism, Capitalism and Socialism. Some societies passed all through modes, but others passed through only few. Pre-colonial Africa passed through modes of production namely; communalism, slavery and feudalism.

**Communalism (communal mode of production)**

Communalism was the first mode of production which was based on collective ownership of the means of production and equal distribution of grains. This mode is also called primitive communalism because of the low level of technological development attained by societies. Communalism developed when people started to live in communities and under this mode, all human societies passed through this mode and people lived and produced goods and services communally. Up to the end of 19th century, the Hadzabe and Sandawe of Tanzania, Teso of uganda, Ndorobo of Kenya, Khoisan of Kalahari Desert and the Mbuti of the Congo forest were still practicing communalism

**Characteristics of communalism**

1. **Collective ownership of the major means of production**. The major means of production such as land, forests and water bodies were owned by the whole society. The production of goods was done by all people on the basis of gender and age. As a result, the products of labour were shared according to the people’s needs
2. **Absence of exploitation**. There was no exploitation of man by man because no one was allowed to own the resources individually and all people worked together. All activities such as hunting and gathering were done collectively.
3. **Absence of classes**. Communalism did not produce classes of people in the society. Instead, people respected each other and were equal in principle. Members of the society were equal in status because nobody was above others
4. **Subsistence production**. In communalism, the production of goods was for immediate consumption in a society. This was because the tools of production were crude as a result of the low level of technology and the small population that needed little food. For example, hunter’s societies hunted game and consumed all of it, then went to hunt again. The same applied to gathers societies.
5. **The division of labour was simple and based on gender**. In communalism, the role of a man or woman in a production process is an aspect of gender. For example, men hunted animals and built huts, while women gathered vegetables, fruits and edible insects. Women also cooked food and cared for children
6. **Absence of specialization.** In communalism, man performed at least each and everything for the survival. Due to the limitation of their levels of technology, all people in the society are supposed to do all jobs including tools making, gathering fruits, preparing shelter and hunting.

**Transition from communalism to other modes of production**

Communalism was not static; it was continuously changed time to time. The following were the reasons for the transition from communalism to other modes of production

1. **Advancement of science and technology**. The transition from communalism to the slave mode of production began when societies had improved the quality of science and technology. For example, after people had discovered the use of iron tools they began to produce surplus wealth.
2. **Increase of surplus production**. The production of surplus wealth led to the development of trade and the rise of states. The states were in turn accompanied by the emergence of classes, namely slave masters and slaves in the slave mode of production. Later, land owners and peasant or serfs emerged as classes under feudal mode of production
3. **Increase of population**. The growth of population led to the shortage of land that made few people to take advantage to own it individually. This situation led to the occurrence of social classes which caused strong member of the society to keep down the weak. This also created political organization because the strongest created some laws to defend their status quo
4. **Rise of specialization**. The emergence of specialization developed the society to another mode. This forced people to work in different activities such as farmers, iron workers, hunters, fisher’s etc. specialization intensified production and differences emerged among the people of the same community.
5. **The influence of climate and environment**. When man started to master his environment and the existence of favourable climatic condition, man increased the production process. Due to the good climate such as reliable rainfall and good environmental facilities like fertile soil in some areas such as Buganda and Bunyoro, man produced beyond of the consumption, a thing which necessitated exchange with other communities. This situation paved the way the transition from communalism to other modes of production
6. **Influence of settled communities in the trade exchange**. The settled communities influenced the trade exchange among the communities in pre-colonial era. Some African societies performed commercial activities in which stratification emerged among the people.

**Slavery/ Slave mode of production**

Slavery was the second mode of production in human history but it was the first exploitative mode of production which based on private ownership of property. The owners of the slaves were slave masters. Under this mode, slaves were owned by slave masters as instruments of production. They were directly tied to the slave masters

In pre-colonial Africa, slaves were considered as personal property. They could be inherited, given as gifts and bought or sold. They were usually forced to work without being paid. In East Africa, the Shambaa, Kerewe, Haya, Ngoni, Ganda, Kamba and Mijikenda owned slaves. Outside East Africa, slavery existed in Egypt who raided them from their neighbouring communities and used them in irrigation farming, pyramid construction and domestic activities. In West Africa, societies like Oyo, Hausa and Asante also owned and used slaves in income generating activities.

As time passed, slavery changed and increased in volume. Changes started in East African coast due to the two main reason; first, establishment of Arab rule along the coast of East Africa, introduction of coconut and clove plantations which led to transport more slaves into the coast areas

**Ways through which a person became a slave in pre-colonial Africa**

1. **Failure of a person to clear his or her debts/debt slavery**. A person could become a slave if he or she failed to clear his or her debts. Therefore, the debts might also be worked off through some form of servitude.
2. **Enslavement of criminals**. A person could become slave if he or she involved in criminal offences. An individual could be sold into slavery after committing a serious crime such as stealing, beating his or her master and raping somebody
3. **Enslavement of war captives.** The war captives between different African societies could also be turned into slaves. Some of the war captives were killed, others were made wives of the warriors and some were turned into slaves
4. **Inheritance of slave status.** Inheritance of slave status was another way through which a person could become slave. A child who was born into slavery, could become a slave because his or her parents were slaves
5. **Entering into a contract between a slave and a slave master.** In this case, a person volunteered to be a slave for a certain period of time because of reasons such as poverty. Sometimes a person would sell a child into slavery in exchange of land, food or money

**Features of slavery**

1. **Human beings were treated as personal property**. Slaves had no rights which they could demand. Slaves were regarded as any other kind of property
2. **Existence of exploitation**. Slave owners exploited the labour power of slave and their children. Slave-born children were given the clan names of their parents’ masters. They were automatically acquired slave status and were equally exploited
3. **Advanced technology**. The level of technology was advanced compared to the level of technology attained during the communal mode of production.
4. **Existence of classes**. In the slavery mode of production, there was the existence of classes in the society. The first class was the class of slave masters who owned and exploited the slave and the class of slave who were exploited by the slave masters
5. **Private ownership**. There was private ownership of the major means of production in society. The major means of production were slave and cattle. The slave masters owned slaves, cattle and all implements of production.
6. **Existence of surplus production.** There were extra products due to the use of advanced tools and improved skills of man to control his environment. The slave masters owned surplus production produced by slaves.

**Feudalism/Feudal mode of production**

Feudalism was the third mode of production which was based on land and cattle ownership. It was the second exploitative mode of production after the slave mode of production. Under feudalism, land was the major means of production. People who owned and controlled land were called feudal lords. Those who rented the land belonging to the feudal lords were called serfs or tenants. Tenants paid rent to their landlords. There were three types of rent, namely

**Rent in labour**; existed in form of labor or service in which peasants (serf) were required to work for three days in week for the property owners. Landlords divided the land in two halves; one half was used by the landlord while the other half was used by the serfs. Serfs had to pay the landlords by working in the agreed number of days on landlords’ farms

**Rent in kind**: The serfs regularly had to deliver the quantities of his products to the property owners. The products could be in form of grain, cattle or vegetables.

**Rent in cash (money rent)**: Was the system in which money used as a major means of paying rent

**The origin and development of feudalism in pre-colonial Africa**

Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa had undergone political centralization. The Kings owned and controlled land which gave some of it to the chiefs, in which in return for the land the chiefs provided services to the kings. The chiefs rented the land to the peasants for farming and grazing and in return for the land; the peasants provided certain services to the chiefs. The peasants also gave part of their farm produce to the rulers so that they could be protected from all manner of danger. The rent in which the tenants or peasant paid changed as feudalism developed. Initially, it was inform of labour (rent in labour). Later feudal lords demanded products (rent kind) and lastly, the feudal lords demanded money (rent in cash)

**Features of feudalism**

1. **Little freedom to the peasants**. In feudalism the peasants had little freedom, that is, they lived in fear and did not do their work freely.
2. **Private ownership of the major means of production**. In feudalism, there were the private ownership of the major means of production such as land and cattle
3. **Existence of classes**. There were classes of landlords and peasants in the society. The peasant served the landlords
4. **Existence of strong political empires.** There were the centralized political institutions in kingdoms like Bunyoro, Buganda and Karagwe.
5. **Existence of exploitation.** There was the exploitation of peasants or tenants through rent payment in the form of money, labour and kind.
6. **Advanced tools of production.** The level of productive forces was advanced which led to high level of production. This led to the availability of surplus

**Feudal societies in pre-colonial Africa**

The following are examples of pre-colonial African societies which practiced feudalism

1. **Feudalism in the interlacustrine region**

The interlacustrine region is the area around the Great Lakes of Victoria, Tanganyika, Kivu, Albert, Edward and Kyoga in East Africa. the kingdoms found in this region were Bunyoro, Busoga, Ankole, Buganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Buhaya and Karagwe. In these areas feudalism started after the fall of Bunyoro-Kitara in about 1500 CE. The main economic activities were farming where, people grew various types of cereals and bananas and livestock keeping where, people kept zebu cattle, goats and sheep.

In this region, feudalism was in two forms; the first form was based on land ownership and the area where this form was existed included; Buganda, Buhaya, Uzinza and Ukerewe. The second form was based on cattle keeping and areas where this form existed included Burundi, Rwanda, Karagwe and Nkole

1. **Feudalism in Buganda**

The rise of Kabaka in the 17th century led to the rise of feudalism in Buganda. Although Kabaka initially faced strong opposition from the indigenous rulers, he consolidated his political power through confiscated and controlled all land. His power in land and politics in the kingdom, he distributed land to the nobilities, who were known as the *Balangira* and his own favourites known as the *Batongore*. Kabaka succeeded to weaken the power of the clan heads by appointing his own assistance chief. By controlling large tracts of arable land which was offered to a few people, Buganda developed feudalism

This created two classes, the class of landlords and that of the landless. The landless were tied to feudal relation, on the basis of rent they paid. The rent in which the tenants were required to pay rent in form of providing labour (rent in labour) was called *Akasanvu*. Other form of rent was *Obusulu*, which was paid in the form of labour or goods in return for protection by the chief. *Envunjo* was the third type of rent, where it was a gift of one tenth of person’s produce given to the chief as a sign of respect for the chief. By the consent of colonialism in the late 19th century, Buganda had completely changed into feudal society

1. **Feudalism in Buhaya**

Buhaya developed feudal system which was known as *Nyarubanja*, which was based on land ownership. It developed this system after it had transformed into elaborated political chiefdoms. The king of Bahaya was called *Omukama* who controlled all the land and used it as he wished. He distributed to the lesser kings called the *Bakungu* and the nobility called the *Balangira*. The peasants were majority and possessed land on behalf of the *Omukama*. The new form of land ownership created two main classes in Buhaya, landowners and peasants.

The landowners were *Omukama*, *Bakungu* and *Balangira* who formed the land-ruling class called *Batwazi*. The peasants formed the class of serfs called *Batwarwa*. The *Batwazi* imposed rent to the *Batwarwa* in the form of labour, kind and cash. Up to the time of establishment of colonialism in 19th century, feudal relations were still quite evident in Buhaya

1. **Feudalism in Burundi and Rwanda**

The feudalism in Burundi and Rwanda was based on cattle ownership. The cattle owners formed the class of feudal lords. In cattle culture, two dominant economies were practiced, namely agricultural and pastoral economies. In Burundi and Rwanda the Tutsi (Bahima) were pastoralists and Hutu formed the class of peasants in both Burundi and Rwanda. Tutsi exploited Hutu by imposing feudal obligations on them in the form of payment of rent in return for protection. In Rwanda two feudal relations existed, namely *Umuheto* and *Ubhuhake* and in Burundi the feudal relations were known as *Ubugabire*. The rent was established in both rwanda and Burundi and it was known as *Kutonja* or *Kubaga*

1. **Feudalism on the coast of East Africa**

Umwinyi was the feudal relation developed on the coast of East Africa for many years especially in Zanzibar. However, it was a semi-feudal because it existed side by side with slavery

**The hierarchal structure of coastal feudalism**,

Mwinyi Mkuu

Sheha or Diwani

Shakua

Wavyale or Wazale

**Mwinyi Mkuu**

He had overall control of the feudal lords and enjoyed unquestionable political, social and economic privileges as follows;

1. Determining and imposing feudal obligations on his subjects
2. Exercising overall political power in his domination
3. Owning and controlling land
4. Charging and controlling the fees paid by his subjects
5. Allocating land and supervising production

**Sheha or Diwani**

They assisted *Mwinyi Mkuu* in administering the domination. For example, they administered the villages and ensured law and order in their respective villages. The *Sheha* was also called *Sheha wa Mji* or *Mjumbe.* He ensured that all the people paid their rent and fees. He retained part of the feudal fees paid and submitted the surplus to *Mwinyi* *Mkuu*. He did that because he controlled the village fund known as *Koba la Mji*. The *Sheha* appointed officials who assisted him in collecting taxes in the village

**Shakua**

These were tax collectors in form of millet and mangrove poles. People also paid feudal rent in the form of labour. They worked for *Mwinyi Mkuu* for about two weeks in return for food and protection.

**Wavyale or Wazale**

These were the religious leaders who performed various religious functions and duties such as leading prayers and burials. They also functioned as traditional healers, countered witchcraft and presided over rituals. They blessed the land and economic activities in the village. They survived by appropriating part of the surplus wealth produced by peasants.

**Power sharing under feudalism**

Power sharing was a governance system in which a leader shared responsibilities and administrative powers with his subordinates. The subordinates might be nobles, chiefs, ministers, judges, tax collectors, soldiers and informers. This system was dominant among African feudal states such as Bunyoro, Buganda, Buhaya and Karagwe in East Africa; Egypt, Axum, Nubia and Ethiopia in North-eastern Africa; Ghana and Asante in West Africa and Mwenemutapa and Lunda in Central Africa

**Advantages of power sharing**

1. **It simplified the communication**. The system simplified communication between the top leaders (the kings and chiefs) and their subjects (peasants and artisans)
2. **Easy collection of tribute and rent**. Power sharing also eased the collection of rent or tribute from the peasants, artisans and livestock keepers
3. **It facilitated the enforcement of feudal laws**. Both high-ranking and low-ranking vassals ensured that the feudal laws were observed by the peasants and artisans in their areas
4. **It created peace and security**. Power sharing ensured peace and security in the society since it reduced unnecessary conflicts over land. By sharing power, different groups in a society can work together towards common goals

**Disadvantages of power sharing**

1. **The system encouraged a chain of exploitation which was hierarchical**. The kings who owned and controlled land lived by exploiting their vassals. The vassals, in turn lived by exploiting the peasants, artisans and pastoralists
2. **It caused the occurrence of wars**. Sometimes the system caused the occurrence of wars, especially when the king, who was overall feudal lord died
3. **It created rebellion or revolts against king**. In certain instances the vassals rebelled or revolted against the king and formed their own feudal states. When this happened, people no longer enjoyed socio-economic and political stability because the revolts caused wars.

**EARLY CONTACTS BETWEEN AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST AND FAR EAST**

**Early contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East**

Early contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East were the period when the people of East African coast began to interact with the people from Middle East and Far East. People of the East African coast lived in small organized villages and engaged in various activities such as hunting, fishing, farming and making salt from the ocean water. They traded the salt with their neighbours from the interior and through this trade people in pre-colonial African societies came into contact with traders from other parts of the world, mostly from Middle East and Far East. From Middle East included Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt. From Far East included China, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand and some of them were from India

The contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East date back to the first millennium BCE. These contacts have been reported by the following three main Greco-Roman documents;

* *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*. This was written by a Greek commercial agent in the 1st century CE
* Ptolemy’s *Geography*. This was written between the 2nd century CE and 4th century
* *Christian Topography*. This was written by Cosmas Indicopleustes in the 6th century CE

These three Greco-Roman documents reveal the following informations;

* They show the economies of people who had settled on the coast of East Africa by the 1st century CE. The people’s major economic activities were agriculture, fishing and the making of dug-out canoes or dhows
* They reveal the existence of international commercial contacts between the East African coast, the Middle East and the Mediterranean world.
* They show the integration of the East African coast into the Roman economic system. Romans called the coast of East Africa Azania which possibly meant a series of market towns
* They reveal possibilities of the emergence of towns along the coast.

Information about these early contacts has also been documented in the early Arab, Chinese and Portuguese travelers’ accounts. Also archaeological excavations done along the coast of East African have produced further information about the nature and scale of these early contacts

**How the traders reached the East African Coast?**

The traders from Middle East and Far East such as Arabs, Persians, Indians and Indonesians came to trade with people of Africa through Indian Ocean and were assisted by strong winds known as *Monsoon* winds which blew in Indian Ocean across the year. The winds carried dhows with different commodities from Middle East and Far East to the North-Eastern African coast and back. The inhabitants of these regions began to exchange goods with one another. The traders from Middle East and Far East settled for a while in African coast and studied the ocean winds blowing pattern throughout of the year from one direction in a particular period and opposite direction to another particular period. They realized that the North-East *Monsoon* winds which blew to the East African coast blew from November to April every year and the South-East *Monsoon* winds which blew from East African coast blew between May and October. Therefore, the sailors from Asia were blown straight to the coast of East Africa by *Monsoon* winds between November and April and later blown back to Asia by the same winds between May and October

**Motives for the early contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East**

1. **Trade/commercial activities**. The trade between Africans and Asians began in 1st century CE and continued to 7th, 8th, 10th and 14th centuries. Traders from Arabia, Persia, Syria, China, Oman and India trade with the people from East African coast and the trade covered the whole area. They had interested with the commodities from Africa such as Gold, tortoise shells, mangrove poles, rhinoceros’ horns and ivory. These commodities were exported to Asia and they imported some commodities to Africa such as swords, glass, beads, cotton clothes, silk and porcelain
2. **Religion**. Spreading Islam was another motive for the early contacts. Between the 7th and 8th centuries, some Muslims from the Middle East came to Africa to preach and spread Islam. The contacts started in North Africa in the 7th century then West and East Africa.
3. **Exploration and adventure**. Exploration and adventure facilitated the contacts between Africans and Asians. Travelers such as Ibn Battuta and Al-Idriss represented the group of people who came to Africa as explorers.

**Conditions that facilitated the early contacts**

1. **Rise and increasing of trading centres in East African coast**. The coastal trading centres became increasingly outward looking and dependent on foreign trade. Thus, the foreigners came to Africa for trade purpose. Examples of the trading centres were Sofala, Mogadishu, Malindi and Kilwa
2. **Availability of trade goods**. Availability of trade goods such as ivory, gold, animal skins and slaves made the traders come to Africa. these trade goods were exported to other countries in Middle East and the Far East
3. **Presence of Monsoon winds**. The Monsoon winds helped some people from middle East and Far East to sail their vessels across the Indian Ocean to East Africa and back to their homelands
4. **Development of marine technology**. The development of marine technology helped some people from the Middle east and the Far East to build large dhows, which enabled them to carry large quantities of goods which were used in the trade exchange
5. **Easy accessibility of East African coast**. Accessibility of the coastal areas of Africa made them easily accessible to traders and travelers from both the Middle East and the Far East

**Major commodities of exchange**

Various commodities were obtained from the interior of Africa and were carried from one community to. However, later, Nyamwezi, Kamba and Yao traders began to carry goods directly from the interior to the coast ready to be transported to Arabia and India through Indian Ocean. The major commodities which were exported to the Middle East and the Far East included the following:

1. **Ivory**

Ivory was important commodity which was exported to a number of Arabian and Mediterranean countries. It was used for making bangles for women, combs, handles of daggers and sword, piano or organ keys and various kinds of decorations. It was sold at high price because the ivory of African elephants was finer than any other.

1. **Gold.**

Gold was another commodity which was mined around the upper River Zambezi and it was exported to the Middle East and Far East. The major gold trade centres during that time were Sofala until 13th century and later on Kilwa. Gold was exported to various parts in Middle East, Far East and Europe. Gold was used to make ornaments such as bangles, earrings, rings, chains and decorations for houses and clothes. It was used as a measure of wealth and a form of currency

1. **Slaves**

Slaves were obtained Africa and were transported to Middle East and Far East. The slaves who were transported to Middle East and Far East were coming from East Africa through Kilwa, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar. Slaves were used as soldiers, labourers on plantations and in mines, domestic servant and as object of entertainment.

1. **Animal skins**

Animal skins were also exported from the East African coast to the Middle East and the Far East. These animal skins were obtained from animals hunted and killed in East Africa. They included leopard and lion skins

1. **Tortoise shells**

The export from the East African coast to the Middle East and Far East also included tortoise shells. These were used for making combs

Commodities which were imported into East Africa from Middle East were; cotton and silk clothes, beads, porcelain or chineseware, metal tools, weapons, cowries shells, glass, earthen vases, carpets and wine. These goods were sold to the people who lived along the coast and in the interior of East Africa. Silk clothes were bought by ordinary people. The glass, chineseware and some of the metal tools and weapons were bought and used by royal ruling families. Some of the weapons were also exchanged for ivory and animal skins from East Africa. Beads were used as ornaments.

**Effects of the early contacts**

1. **Social and cultural effects**
2. **Intermarriages**. This was the marriage between foreign men and African women. Such intermarriage led to the bearing of children of mixed race/half-cast (mulattoes)
3. **Development of Kiswahili language**. The early contact contributed to the development of Kiswahili language. Many Arabic words such as *salaam, shukran, kitabu, kalamu, sala* and *darasa* were added to the Swahili language
4. **Spread of Islamic religion**. The early contact led to the spread of Islamic religion along the coastal of East Africa. Many coastal Africans were converted to Islam and adopted Islamic culture. Islamic laws (sharia) were introduced in order to maintain justice and order and these laws were taken from the Muslim Holy book (Quran) and they were administered by the Kadhi (Judge).
5. **Introduction of Arabic culture.** The coastal people adopted the Arabic culture such as wearing of Kanzu (men) veil (baibui). These were termed as the Islamic dressing style that show the respect to the people
6. **Economic effects**
7. **Rise and growth of trade across Indian Ocean**. During the contacts, gold, ivory and slaves became the most important commodities. These commodities were highly exported from Africa to the various countries in Middle East and the Far East
8. **It created unequal levels of development**. There was the emergence of unequal levels of development between East Africa, Middle East and the Far East. East Africa benefited little from the trade contacts while the Middle East and the Far East benefited much
9. **It created low production in Africa**. The export of slaves to the Middle East and the Far East led to the shortage of labour in African societies. This affected the production negatively among the African societies.
10. **Rise of economic powerful in some of coastal states**. The gold trade from Mwenemutapa caused some coastal city states become economically powerful. For example, Kilwa became economically powerful after it had taken control of the gold trade from Sofala in the 13th century
11. **Political effects**
12. **Rise of coastal city states**. The contact between Africa, Middle East and Far East led to the rise of some independent coastal city states such as Kilwa, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Pemba, Malindi, Bagamoyo, Lamu and Sofala. Due to the growth of trade activities in these states, many Arabs and Indians from Middle East and Far East settled in these areas for commercial purpose
13. **New Architectures designs.** The Coastal city-states were dominated by the Muslims who adopted new style of building the Mosque in each state. For example, the Persian traders who settled along the coast introduced building using stone style similar to that found in Persia. Evidence of buildings seen in Historical sites such as ruins and the Great Mosque of Kilwa which was built around 1270
14. **Rise of interstate war.** Each sultan wanted to control the Indian Ocean trade. As a result, they competed for trade gains and fought each other. For example, the sultan of Kilwa and Mafia fought between 1310 and 1333 CE. Eventually, Mafia was defeated and lost control of the trade

**EARLY CONTACTS BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE**

**Early contacts between Africans and the Portuguese**

Portuguese were the people from Portugal, the country that is found in South-Western of the European continent and were the earliest Europeans to establish contacts with Africa. Initially, the Portuguese established the relations with the Africans from West Africa when they reached there in 1470s by establishing the number of trading centres such as Sao Jorge Elmina which was located on the coast of Akan, modern day Ghana. From there, they established gold trade between Africa and Europe. Later, they established relations with some of the societies in southern and Eastern Africa.

The Portuguese wanted to explore the coast of Africa and find a sea route to India through rounding southern tip of the African continent. The journey was sponsored by Prince Henry the Navigator, the son of King John of Portugal. In 1487, Batholomew Diaz reached southern tip of Africa and called it the Cape of Good Hope. In 1498 Vasco da Gama reached East Africa and the same year reached India and became the first European to sail direct from Europe to India through rounding the African continent. The journey was intended to benefit Portugal in trade

**Motives for the Portuguese travels to Africa**

1. **Economic motives**
2. **Exploration in finding route to India**. In the 15th century, the Ottoman Empire in Turky had occupied a large part of the Middle East, blocking the overland trade route between India and Europe. Therefore, Europeans could not get much valued silk, spices and Gold from Asia. The Portuguese came to Africa as they attempted to find a sea route through which they could trade with India.
3. **They wanted to create Portuguese Trade Empire.** Portugal wanted to dominate the trade between Asia, Africa and Europe and creating a trading empire. They wanted to use East Africa as a resting station while on their way to and from India. Their trading ships could be refilled and repaired. To achieve this, Portuguese started military campaigns to capture the trading centres in East Africa
4. **They wanted to get full control of the Indian Ocean Trade.** The Portuguese wanted to trade with Africans and replace the Arab middlemen who took African goods to Europe. Portuguese traders got valuable items such as ivory, gold and gum from Africa and sold them profitably in Europe. In exchange, they brought European cloth, copper and brass items to the Africans. This trade helped to strengthen the Portuguese economy in the 15th century
5. **Social motives**
6. **They wanted to spread Christianity to the inhabitant of Africa.** The Portuguese hated the Arabs because they had conquered and Islamized areas in southern Europe including Portugal and Spain from 711 onwards. There was too much struggle to expel the Arabs Muslims in southern Europe. After expelling them from 1085 to 1491, the Portuguese felt that it was their duty to spread the Christian faith and reduce the influence of Islam along the coast of Africa.
7. **Search for the Christian King Prester John.** There was belief that this Christian King named Prester John ruled the interior of North- East Africa. The Portuguese wanted to find this King and form alliance with him against the Muslim. In reality, Prester John did not exist.
8. **Adventure.** The Portuguese wanted to gain geographical knowledge of Africa. After the discovery of maritime technology in Portugal, some Portuguese travelled to East Africa for the purpose of exploring, discovering and learning about the potential of Africa.

**Commodities exchanged during the contacts**

The Portuguese brought to East Africa various commodities, including wine, metal frying pans, guns, gun powder, ammunition, glass and cloth. From East Africa, they obtained slaves, beeswax, and gum, animal skins, copper, gold and ivory.

**Establishment of Portuguese rule in East Africa**

After the Portuguese succeeded to find the sea route to India, they turned their attention to the East African coast. They wanted to conquer and control East Africa in order to make it part of their trading empire. By 16th Century, the Portuguese succeeded to establish their rule in East Africa and built the Fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1592 which could strengthen their military power thus establishing the effective control over the East Africa coastal areas.

The area was divided into two sections, each under its own officer or captain who ruled it. The area to the north of Cape Delgado (modern day border between Tanzania and Mozambique) was ruled by the captain of Malindi. The southern area was under the captain of Sofala. These officers were expected to prevent or suppress resistance.

**Conquest methods used by the Portuguese**

1. **They used surprise attacks (ambush).** The Portuguese were very cruel during the attacks. They killed many people, destroyed their property and raped the women
2. **They used violent methods.** The Portuguese used violent method such as plundering, looting and destruction of towns. According to the report of German traveler, the Portuguese captured Kilwa in 1505 terrorized people, took valuable items like gold and burnt almost all buildings. Similar attacks took place in Mombasa
3. **They captured the coastal states.** By 1507, most of the towns and the Island north of Mombasa had been captured. The towns were forced to pay tribute to the Portuguese, except Malindi because it cooperated with Portuguese. Many coastal states suffered and by 1509 almost many states were captured. Thus, the Portuguese conquest of the coast was completed
4. **They used military campaigns.** The Portuguese used military campaigns to capture the East African coast. Between 1500 and 1512, the Portuguese carried out military operations in an effort to conquer the East African city states. from Sofala they moved to Kilwa then Zanzibar, Pemba, Malindi and Mombasa were followed

**Nature of Portuguese rule in East Africa**

1. **They exploited the region**. The Portuguese started to exploit the region. They concentrated their trading activities along the East African coast.
2. **They used force to weaken their trade rivals**. The Portuguese tried to compete in trade with some Indian merchants but did not succeed because Indians had commodities which were highly needed. The Portuguese used to weaken the Indian merchants like forced people to pay taxes
3. **They put ship permit system that sailed to Indian Ocean**. The permit system was set by the Portuguese in order to know every ship that sailed in the Indian Ocean. This made the traders from Middle East and the Far East reduced ships that sailed to the East African Coast. They demanded that every Indian and Arab ship should secure a Portuguese permit before sailing, if they failed were attacked by Portuguese warships and their goods were destroyed or taken by force
4. **They controlled the gold trade along the coast of East Africa**. The Portuguese controlled the gold trade in East Africa. This made some local traders and Arabs moved goods secretly along the coast. For example, Arabs and Swahili traders started to move gold secretly to the Comoro Islands.
5. **The Portuguese soldiers were extravagant which led to the decline of coastal trade**. The Portuguese soldiers were to be blame for the decline of the coastal trade. They neither collected enough taxes nor controlled a good share of trade. In their office, they wanted to make as much money as possible for themselves by robbing and taxing the trade ships.

**Effects of Portuguese rule in East**

1. **Change of direction of the trade routes/diversion of trade routes**. The trade route which existed between East Africa and the Middle East and the Far East changed the directions towards Europe through Atlantic Ocean. This was because, the sailing permits which the Portuguese had imposed reduced the number of ships to sail from East Africa to the Middle East and the Far East
2. **Occurrence of the conflicts**. The Portuguese rule in East Africa led to the occurrence of the conflicts between African gold miners and the Portuguese because the Portuguese wanted to control the trade centres. For example, the conflicts led to the fall of the trade centres such as Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Sofala and Lamu
3. **Introduction of new crops**. New crops such as cassava, groundnuts, guavas, pineapple, maize, tobacco and pawpaw were introduced into East Africa by the Portuguese. Some of these crops, including maize and cassava, became the staple food crops among African societies.
4. **Destruction of property**. Many kind of valuable properties were looted and people’s houses were destroyed by the Portuguese soldiers in Mombasa, Zanzibar, Kilwa and other places along the East African coast.
5. **Building of forts**. The Portuguese built the forts and garrison (military station) to defend themselves against their enemies. The important forts were Kilwa Fort which was built in 1505, Fort Jesus in Mombasa which was built from 1592-1596
6. **Declined and fall of coastal city states**. Most of the coastal city states which flourished before the arrival of the Portuguese in East Africa fell during this period. Examples of such city states were Kilwa and Sofala.
7. **Occurrence of wars**. Portuguese contacts with East Africa involved wars of conquest and resistance. These wars claimed many lives of Africans, Arabs and even of some of the Portuguese.
8. **Exploitation of East African resources**. East African natural resources such as gold, ivory, animal skins and hides were extracted and exported to Europe in return for much less valuable goods such as wine. Also, slave trade developed in some of the places where the Portuguese settled in which many Africans were taken to Europe and the America.

**Fall of Portuguese rule in East Africa**

The Portuguese rule in East Africa existed for two hundred years, from around 1500 up to 1700. By the end of 16th century, the Portuguese rule weakened and eventually fell by the early 17th century. The fall of Portuguese rule in East Africa ended with the capture of Fort Jesus in Mombasa by Oman Arabs in 1698

**Reasons for the fall of Portuguese rule in East Africa**

1. **Resistance from the Africans and Arabs**. These people wanted to regain their lost political and economic interests and control. Portuguese controlled the trade activities that existed along the coast of East Africa. the trade initially was controlled by Arabs and Swahili traders before the coming of Portuguese
2. **Resistance from the displaced people**. The Portuguese were also resisted by the groups of people who had been displaced. Examples of such people were the Zimba of Zambezi region (man eaters) and the Segeju of Somalia. Zimba were great fighter who killed many people in Kilwa during the war. When they reached Mombasa the Portuguese escaped. However, Zimba were defeated by Segeju and the few who remained were absorbed into Segeju.
3. **Support from the Oman and Turkey**. East Africans failed to driven out the Portuguese when they attacked Kilwa, Mombasa and Pate. After they had failed they asked for help from Oman and Turkey. The Portuguese were driven out of East Africa following the collaboration involving the Swahili city states, Turkey and Oman ruling dynasty. However the support from Oman and Turnkey did not drive the Portuguese rule completely, but it weakened it.
4. **Participation of Turkish people to fight against Portuguese**. The Turkish people participated in the fight against the Portuguese. For instance, in 1585, a Turkish soldier called Ali Bey arrived in East Africa and went in various parts of East Africa to promise the subject on the overthrown of the Portuguese. His visit encouraged people of the city states to fight against Portuguese. Ali Bey and his collaborators attacked Malindi, but without success. At this time Portuguese strengthened their palace
5. **Emergence of other traders from Europe**. At the beginning of 17th century, new traders from other European countries appeared on the East African coast such as Dutch, British and French traders. Although during this time the Portuguese succeed to strengthening their rule by defeating the East African people and they started to rebuild the town. They built big forts and armed it heavily and most of the people in East Africa including the leaders were killed publicly by Portuguese, something that made East Africa remained quiet for some time. The new traders challenged the Portuguese and at the same time the Portuguese were losing control of their empire in the Far East. In Persia, for example, an Anglo-Persian military force captured Ormuz in 1622
6. **Various attacks from Oman**. Oman had wanted to fight with Portuguese in East Africa and by 1652 few ships were sent to East Africa coast and made a few raids and went back to Oman. In 1661, they landed in Mombasa and captured some Portuguese houses and wanted to capture the fort Jesus however they did not have the capacity to do so at that time. In 1696 seven ships from Oman were sent to Mombasa to capture the Fort Jesus. The soldiers surrounded the fort in order to starve the people inside and many people inside died for hunger and diseases. By 1698, the Portuguese inside the fort remained small and the Fort Jesus were captured by the Oman Arabs and the remaining soldiers were surrendered. The next year the Oman took Pemba and Kilwa, however they failed to capture Mozambique which remained the Portuguese colony until 1975. The Oman Arabs became the new masters along the East African coast.

**Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope**

Dutch were the people (merchants) from Netherland (Holland) who joined with the Portuguese in the trading voyage between Europe and India through rounding the African continent in the 17th century. Dutch succeeded to establish trading centres in Malaysia and Indonesia as their major goal. Dutch formed the small trading companies which facilitated international trade.

In 1602, the small companies united to form a chartered company called Dutch East Indies Company (DEIC). In 1647, one of the company ships called Harlem under Captain Jan van Riebeeck wrecked at the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa and the sailors stayed in the Cape for six months waiting for repairs. The team under Jan van Riebeeck set up vegetable gardens in the Cape and traded with the local Khoikhoi people in cattle, copper, sheep, tobacco and wine. This situation made the company to establish permanent resting station at the Cape. In 1652, the company officially established the first Dutch settlement in the Cape. The Cape served as the halfway station for the Dutch during their journey to and from Dutch empires of Indonesia and Malaysia. The inhabitant of the Cape used this trading contact to develop trading relations with the Dutch that many commodities were used in the exchange

**Motives for Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope**

1. **To establish resting trading station at Cape**. The Dutch wanted to use the Cape as a convenient and permanent place for resting after their long trading journey to and from the Far East. The Cape was a good place to care the sailors in their journey to and from the Far East
2. **Good climatic condition at the Cape**. The cape had a good climate and fertile soil for white settlement and for growing vegetable, fruits and other kinds of food crops. Due to the fertile soil, the Dutch wanted to produce vegetable and fruits for the ships which sailed to India
3. **To get trading station that could provide fresh water and refueling the ships**. The Dutch wanted to use the Cape as a source of fresh water and a convenient place for refueling their ships. The Cape was a good place where ships could stop to be refueled
4. **To control East- Indies trade**. The Dutch wanted to Cape as the place that would be able to control the trading ships from Europe. This would enable them to collects dues and control the trade. The Cape could be a base of controlling their ships on Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean
5. **To establish the supply base for other European sailors**. The Dutch wanted to make the Cape the supply base for other European sailors. This was because; the Cape was located mid way between Europe and Asia and would help to facilitate their trade.
6. **To establish permanent place that could be used to supply potential goods**. The traders recommended that, there was shortage of food, and water that caused ill health to the sailors. The Dutch wanted to establish permanent place that they can supply food, medicals and fresh water to the sailors

**Impacts of Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope**

1. **Confiscation of land and cattle by the whites at the Cape.** The Dutch settlement in the Cape led the local people lost their land and cattle. The white settlers needed land for agriculture, cattle raising and settlement. The local people at the Cape (Khoisan) were forcibly expelled from their land by the Dutch
2. **Rise of conflicts.** The Dutch settlement resulted to the conflicts and a series of wars between the Dutch and the local people due to the confiscation of African properties such as land and cattle. The wars were between the Dutch and the Xhosa and the Dutch called these wars *Kaffir* wars. There were three Kaffir wars, the first was between 1779 and1781, the second was 1789-1793 and the last was 1799-1803. These wars caused insecurity, loss of human lives, destruction of properties and displacement of some people especially Xhosa
3. **Enslavement of the Africans at the Cape.** After the local people had lost their land and cattle, some of them were enslaved by the white settlers and worked on their farms
4. **Introduction of colonialism in the Cape.** The colonialism was introduced at the Cape by the Company and the company handled over the Cape Colony to the government of Holland. Many settlers were encouraged to move into the area to establish the settlement at the Cape
5. **Emergence of apartheid in South Africa.** Dutch settlement in the Cape sowed seeds for the future emergence of apartheid in South Africa. The Dutch believed that blacks were inferior and Europeans were superior. This belief resulted to rise of racism or colour bar in South Africa which led to the discriminatory laws that denied the Africans’ rights
6. **Introduction of new culture.** The settlement of the Dutch at the cape led to the introduction of new culture in South Africa. This culture comprised the *Africaans* language, the Dutch dressing style and the Dutch Reformed Church.

**British occupation of South Africa through the Cape**

Towards the end of the 18th century, the British occupied the Cape and made it their colony. The British campaigns to occupy this area started in 1795. The British government set aside some £50,000 to finance the transfer of some jobless British people to the Cape region

**Reasons for the British occupation at the Cape**

1. **To reduce unemployment in Britain**. The British wanted to reduce the number of jobless people in Britain. Some of the unemployed people were sent to and settled at the Cape. The British government gave them capital to open farms in the Cape
2. **They wanted to control Indian Ocean trade**. The intention of the British was to contain the French influence in South Africa because the French had shown a great desire to drive the Dutch out of the Cape. By controlling the Cape, the British hoped that they would take full control of the Indian Ocean trade, especially cotton from their colonies in India
3. **Military and strategic significances in the region**. Also, another reason for the British occupation at the Cape was related to the military and strategic significances at the Cape. The region had some economic, military and strategic potential.
4. **They wanted to end the Dutch monopoly on the Cape region**. By the 18th century, the Dutch East Indies Company (DEIC) had imposed exclusive trade restrictions on non-Dutch European merchants, thus establishing a complete monopoly on trade in the area at the expenses of other European nations. The British wanted to end this restrictions

**Techniques used by the British to occupy the Cape**

1. **They introduced new land law in 1812**. This law was intended to limit the size of the land owned by an individual. The law aimed at discouraging Dutch from acquiring and owning more land. The Dutch opposed this law because the amount of land provided was not sufficient
2. **They introduced Black Circuit Court in 1811**. The British introduced Black Circuit Court which wanted the Dutch and Africans to be treated equally in court. This irritated the Dutch who considered themselves to be superior to Africans
3. **They used military force to occupy the Cape**. The British used military force to fight with the Dutch in occupying the Cape. The region was rich in natural resources, so the Dutch were not ready to surrender it to the British. This led to occurrence of Anglo-Boer wars of 1880-1881 and 1899-1902
4. **They established and maintained large garrison**. The British established and maintained a large garrison at the Cape so as to maintain peace and order which were necessary for conducting trading activities and administering the territory
5. **Abolition of slave trade and slavery in 1807.** The British government abolished slave trade in all their colonies and offered compensation for slaves but the money was only paid in London as a result the majority did not get their compensation. However, freeing slaves endangered the economic survival of the Boers as they depended much on slave labor.

**The Boer Trek**

Trek is a Boer word which means a journey. Thus, the Boer trek means a mass movement of the Boers from the Cape to the north and north-eastern parts of South Africa. Boers referred to the descendants of the Dutch-speaking settlers of South Africa and sometimes were called Afrikaners. The Boers moved from the Cape in protest against occupation of the region

**Factors for the Boer Trek**

1. **Change of the official language**. Afrikaans was the Dutch official language in South Africa before the coming of the British. After the British had taken over, English became the official language of the Cape. This disappointed the Boers, as a result decided to move from the Cape
2. **Reducing the influence of the Dutch Reformed Church**. The Dutch Reformed Church was the official church before British came to South Africa. The Dutch did not allow other church to operate in the region especially Roman Catholic. The British gave the Roman Catholics the freedom to worship and paid their priests. The Boers were annoyed hence decided to move the Cape
3. **Change of legal system**. The legal systems at the Cape were changed from Dutch to British which gave legal freedom to all inhabitants of the Cape. The Boers were not allowed to enslave the Africans and the Africans were given the rights to sue the Boers in court. This annoyed the Boers hence moved
4. **Change of labour policy**. The Boer trek was also caused by the abolition of slave trade by the British. The abolition of the trade angered the Boers. This was because many freed Africans left Boer farms and went to town, leaving the Boers without enough labour.
5. **Shortage of land at the cape.** The coming of British at the Cape led to shortage of land due to the increase of population and introduction land laws. The land law limit the ownership of land to the Boers and the Cape became overpopulated This led to shortage of land hence Boers decided to move to interior in search of the new land for agricultural undertakings.

**Effects of the Boer Trek**

1. **Spread of segregation policy**. As the Boers expanded north and north-eastern, racial segregation was introduced into the new areas they occupied. This segregation was practiced in schools, hospitals, churches and other public places. This segregation was officially institutionalized in the form of apartheid policies in the 1948
2. **Migration of the Africans**. The Boer trek forced the Africans to migrate to new areas to the shortage of land in the areas they occupied. For example, Zulu were forced to move northwards, the same to the Ngoni group who moved to East and Central of Africa
3. **Occurrence of wars (Kaffir wars)**. The Boer trek caused wars between the migrant Boers and the Africans who lost their land to them. during this wars, many Africans were killed and Boers confiscated Africans’ cattle and other kinds of livestock
4. **Formation of Boers republic**. The Boers who moved northward finally established the Transvaal Republic and Orange Free State
5. **Discovery of gold and diamond**. The discovery of diamond and gold was also a product of the Boer Trek. Diamond was discovered at Kimberley in the Orange Free State in 1867, and the gold was discovered in Witwatersrand in the Transvaal Republic in 1886.
6. **Loss of property**. The Boer trekkers forcibly took Africa property such as cattle and land. They also burnt Africans’ houses and villages
7. **Enslavement of Africans**. As the Boers trekked northwards, they enslaved Africans in the states they established. They used these slaves as domestic workers and as labourers on the new farms they opened.

**AFRICA AND THE SLAVE TRADE**

**Concept of slave trade**

Slave trade was the activity which involved buying and selling human beings like other commodities. Slave trade in Africa existed in many regions including East Africa and West Africa and it began after the arrival of Portuguese in 15th Century.

**Techniques used to obtain slaves in Africa**

1. **Buying domestic servant**. Some chiefs in Africa sold the domestic servants who were used as the slaves. The African chiefs sold these servants in order to get guns and guns powder from the coastal traders. Examples of the African chiefs who used this technique were Machemba of Yao and Bwana Heri
2. **Selling the war captives and unwanted people in the society**. Slave traders were buying people who have the social problems such as criminals, tax evaders, prisoners and social misfit. Also the chiefs fought many wars for the purpose of getting war captives and in turn sold the captives to the slave traders by the chiefs
3. **Kidnapping**. People were kidnapped in various places such as in the ceremonies, during burials or other public events when they were defenseless. They were kidnapped, transported and sold to slave buyers.
4. **Raiding the village and capturing people**. This technique involved carrying out attacks on villages, usually at night. It is also involved using gun shots to evoke fear and panic among people
5. **Through ambushing**. This technique involved conducting sudden attacks on people. People who were hunting, travelling or doing some agricultural activities were ambushed, captured and sold as slaves.
6. **Trickery**. This included taking people as porters and selling them as slaves after arriving at the coast. For example, in the 19th century, 77 Krobo women in the country known today Ghana were tricked into slavery after they were asked to sell pots to neighbouring ethnic groups

**The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade/Triangular Trade**

The Trans-Atlantic slave Trade was the slave trade which involved the selling and buying of Africans from Africa and then exporting them to the Americas and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean. The trade started at the end of 15th century and began to decline by the 18th century. It was called Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade because it passed through the Atlantic Ocean. It was the part of Triangular Trade since it involved three continents of Africa, Europe and Americas

**Origins of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade**

1. **Discovery of Americas (new world).** The Americas was discovered by the Christopher Columbus from Spain in 1492. The areas were settled by indigenous American population from different ethnic groups. After this discovering, many settlers from Europe went to live in Americas and opened mines and plantations which needed labour and the labourers were obtained from Africa to work in the plantation and mines in Caribbean Island
2. **The weaknesses of the indigenous people.** At first the Europeans were using Native Americans (red Indies) to provide cheap labor on the plantations and mining centers; but these later died in huge numbers due to plague. This called for the importation of African slaves which contributed to the rise of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade
3. **Establishment of mines and plantations.** After the discovery of the new world, many Europeans flocked to America; these included the British, French, Portuguese and the Dutch. Many of these immigrants established plantations that caused more demand for slave labor. The increased demand contributed to the development of Trans–Atlantic slave trade.
4. **Discovery of marine technology.** The invention of gunpowder, shipbuilding, compass direction, and motor engine acted as a pushing force for the rise of slave trade. This technology facilitated the transportation of the commodities and slave dealers.

**Strategies used to obtain labourers**

The owners of the plantations and mines in the Americas formulated four strategies of getting labour.

1. The first strategy involved using indigenous American inhabitant (red Indies) to work. The strategy did not solve the problem because many indigenous died of diseases and they were not strong
2. The second strategy involved using indentured labourers from Europe such as contract labourers, debtors, criminal and prisoners. The strategy also did not solve because the labourers were few in number and costly to maintain and they worked in specific period of time then became free to return back home
3. The third strategy involved obtaining labourers from Asia to work, however the long distance from Asia to Americas was an obstacle because the cost of transporting the Asians to the Americas and Europe was high
4. The fourth strategy involved obtaining slaves from Africa. Africa was seen as the best option against labour shortage. Therefore, the Portuguese, French and British began to transport millions of Africans across Atlantic Ocean to the Americas

**Commodities involved**

The Triangular Trade was organized through the exchange of commodities between the three continents of Africa, Europe and Americas

* From Europe the commodities which were brought to Africa were guns, wine, cloth, mirrors, metal pots, pans and beads. Europe controlled the trading transaction in these three continents
* From Africa, the Europeans exchanged the industrial goods for slaves, gold, beeswax, animal skins and wood from Africa. Most of the slaves were taken directly to Americas through Atlantic Ocean and few of them were taken to Europe. The slaves from Africa were taken to work in the plantation and mines for the purpose of producing raw materials. in these exchange, Africa was the chief supplier of slaves and small amount of raw material
* From Americas the raw material were produced and shipped to Europe to produce manufactured goods. The slaves in Americas produced cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and coffee. So the Americas were the centre for producing raw materials such as cash crops, silver and gold

**Effects of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade on Africa**

1. **Economic effects**
2. **Stagnation of African technology**. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade caused stagnation in technological development in Africa because of the removal of skilled people from the continent. Frequent wars and fear of being captured caused insecurity that further hindered technological development
3. **Decline of African traditional industries.** Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade caused the decline of African traditional industries because some skilled African craftsmen were taken as slaves. This hindered the transmission of artisan skills and knowledge from one generation to another
4. **Rise of rich states in West Africa.** Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade increased the wealth of certain states in West Africa. States like those in the forest zone of West Africa became rich by selling slaves. Examples of such states were Benin, Oyo, Dahomey and Asante
5. **Decline of African agricultural production.** There was decline in agricultural production in the areas which had been affected by slave raiding. People had less time to engage in agricultural production because of the attacks. This led to the famine, hunger and starvation
6. **Declined of Trans-Saharan Trade**. The rise of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade led to the decline of Trans-Saharan Trade. This was due to the frequent slave raids and wars which created an atmosphere of insecurity that affected the production of trade items
7. **It led to the exploitation of Africa**. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade led to the exploitation of Africa through unequal exchange of the trade items. The European traders took more valuable items like gold and human labour(slaves) and were exchanged for less valuable or luxurious items from Europe such as wine and mirrors
8. **Social effects**
9. **It led to depopulation of African societies**. Many Africans died in various slave trade wars. Others died in barracoons as they waited to be shipped across the Atlantic Ocean. Others died on the slave ships and approximately West Africa lost 40 to 50 million people
10. **It led to the inter-ethnic conflicts and wars**. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade stimulated inter-ethnic conflicts and wars in many parts of Africa. the guns and ammunition obtained from the European merchant were used by some African rulers to wage wars against their neighbours for the purpose of capturing slaves
11. **Separation of families**. The slave trade disrupted the normal life of the people due to fear of being captured. The families separated because many people run away from their villages and families as some of their family members especially men were captured and taken away. This created inferiority among the Africans.
12. **It led to humiliation and dehumanization of Africans**. Trans-Atlantic slave Trade humiliated and dehumanized Africans (slaves) as they were sold and bought like other commodities. They were treated like the animals because they had no rights. For example, a slave master could kill a slave and would not be taken to court
13. **Political effects**
14. **Declined of some states**. Some of the West African states declined because of frequent wars. For example, between 1807 and 1824 the Asante conquered the Fante state the same action applied by Dahomey. This was done in order to get the slaves
15. **Rise of state warfare**. Also Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade led to the development of a state of war and warfare in Africa. The trade brought firearms which encouraged the waging of more wars for the purpose of getting the slaves. Therefore, the slave trade caused many wars that led to the death and injuries of the people as well as destruction of property

**Slave trade on the Indian Ocean seaboard**

This was another slave trade in East Africa which was conducted across the Indian Ocean. The trade started at the early of 18th century and it expanded after the decline of Portuguese rule in East Africa, something that made the Oman rulers to develop the interest in East Africa. The establishment of plantation by the French in Mauritius and Reunion stimulated the expansion of the slave trade. By the 19th century, slaves from interior of East Africa were being transported and sold to the Indian Ocean Islands, Middle East and Far East and South America

**Reasons for the expansion of slave trade in East Africa in the 18th century**

1. **Increased demands of slaves in Arabia and Asia**. In these areas slaves were used as domestic servant, soldiers, soldiers and farm labourers. The slaves from the non-Muslim societies were chained and transported to the coast and sold at the slave markets in Zanzibar, Kilwa, Bagamoyo, Pemba, Mikindani and Mombasa.
2. **Opening of coffee and sugarcane plantation by the Portuguese in Brazil**. Slaves were demanded in the Portuguese and sugarcane plantation established by the Portuguese in Brazil. Portuguese slave traders supplied slaves in the plantations in the first half of the 18th century because their sources of slaves in West Africa and Mozambique became inadequate, so they came to East Africa.
3. **Opening of sugarcane plantation by the French in Mauritius and reunion**. There was high demand for slave labour on the French sugarcane plantations in Mauritius and Reunion Island**.** Initially, the French depended on slaves from Mozambique, but by the 1770s the demand exceeded supply. Hence, the French went as far Kilwa to obtain slaves.
4. **Growth of ivory trade in East Africa**. During the 19th century, the trade in ivory expanded across the East African region. In this trade, the slaves were used as the porters for carrying ivory from interior to the coast. Upon their arrival at coast, they were sold as the slaves to work on the agricultural plantations in Pemba, Zanzibar, Mayotte and Comoro.
5. **Slaves were needed by some of the local chiefs**. The local chiefs wanted slaves for producing food for the caravans in the long distance trade. The food grown was sold to the caravan leaders. This increased the demand for slaves labour, hence the expansion of the trade
6. **The role of Sultan of Zanzibar Seyyid Said**. Sultan Seyyid Said encouraged Arab traders to go to the remote parts of East Africa to get slaves. He also promoted coconut and clove cultivation; the growing of these crops increased the demand for slaves from the interior

**The Sultan of Zanzibar and the Oman-Zanzibar Commercial Empire**

Sultan Seyyid Said established the Oman-Zanzibar Commercial Empire in the 1820s which was a commercial link between East African interior, the Middle East, Western Europe and the Americas. Traders from these areas brought their goods to the East African coast in exchange for the raw materials taken from the region

The Oman ruler, the *Imam* was a new master of the East Africa coast and offshore who offered military assistance to the coastal towns to expel the Portuguese in the region. Oman ruler appointed and was represented by the Oman Arab governors in each town and Island in East Africa. However, internal political conflicts in Oman prevented him from strengthening his political power in East Africa. The overthrown of *Yarubi,* the ruling family class in Oman by *Busaidi* ruling family in 1741, many of the Oman governors in East Africa did not recognized the new ruler, except Zanzibar and some of them declared themselves as independent states

In 1806, Seyyid Said came into power with the help of the British East India Company which was then based in Bombay, India. After coming to power, he began to expand his rule onto East African coast by war and conquered towns such as Lamu 1813, Pate in 1822, Pemba 1823, Wasin, Vumba, Tanga, Mtang’ata, Pangani and Zanzibar in 1825 and Mombasa in 1837. Seyyid Said had the full control of East Africa and by 1840, he shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar to make sure he controlled all East African city states and established the Oman-Zanzibar Sultanate.

**Reasons for Seyyid Said moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar**

1. **To control the ivory trade and slaves**. Sultan Seyyid Said moved his capital to Zanzibar because he wanted to be full control of the trade in ivory and slaves which was conducted in the coast of East Africa.
2. **Deep natural harbours of Zanzibar**. Zanzibar had wide and deep harbours which could safely be used by ships from the Arab world, India, Europe and Americas. The harbours could facilitated the importation and exportation of goods into different parts
3. **Zanzibar was the centre for trade activities**. By virtue of its location, Zanzibar was an ideal market for the trade commodities from the interior of Central and East Africa
4. **To invest in clove plantation**. Seyyid Said wanted to invest in clove cultivation which had been introduced into the Islands in 1813. By 1830s, the crop was fetching high prices in Europe and Americas which were used to manufacture perfumes and insecticides
5. **Good climatic condition of Zanzibar**. Seyyid Said moved his capital to Zanzibar because the area had good climatic condition which supported the settlement of Arabs

**The role of Seyyid Said in East Africa**

1. **He promoted the expansion of clove and coconut plantations**. When Sultan Seyyid Said arrived in Zanzibar, he encouraged the growing of clove and coconut plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba because the crop was highly exported to Europe and Americas by the 1830s. He did that to meet the demand for the crops by the Europe.
2. **He signed commercial treaties with Europeans and Americans in the 1830s and 1840s**. The treaties were signed so that the region’s main products such as ivory and cloves could have secure markets
3. **He encourages the settlement of Oman Arabs in Zanzibar**. Sultan Seyyid Said encouraged the Oman Arabs to move to Zanzibar to establish clove and coconut plantations even before transferring his capital to Zanzibar.
4. **He encouraged the development of slave trade**. Clove and coconut plantations needed a large supply of labour which the indigenous of Zanzibar and Pemba could not provide, it became necessary to import slave labour from the interior of East Africa
5. **Increased of trade caravans to the interior**. Arab and Swahili traders carried glass, beads, guns, gun powder and cloth to the interior and exchanges them for ivory and slaves.
6. **He encouraged the settlements of Indian merchants**. Sultan Seyyid Said invited the Indian merchants to Zanzibar in order to facilitate the development of trade because Oman Arabs were not skilled in financial matters. The Indian merchants performed well in trade activities and played a great role in the Zanzibar sultanate
7. **He removed trade obstacles in all coast ports**. Seyyid Said removed obstacles to trade in all the coastal ports by introducing a uniform five-percent duty. Before this, each ports had its own rate
8. **He introduced Indian money that was used in trade**. Seyyid Said introduced some Indian money known as *pice* in order to facilitate the flow of trade at the base in Zanzibar. This new money joined the US dollar and the Maria Theresa dollar from Austria which were already in circulation in Zanzibar.

**Effects of the slave trade on East Africa**

1. **Socio-cultural effects.**
2. **Spread of Islamic religion**. Islam as a religion was introduced by the Arabs and it spread in many societies in East Africa, especially in coastal areas, Yao land and in Buganda land
3. **Intermarriages.** This was the marriages between Arabs and local women in interior (African women). These marriages led to the produced people with mixed race (half-cast) which are known as Mulattoes.
4. **Spread of Swahili language.** Slave trade in East Africa encouraged the spread of Swahili language to the interior of East Africa
5. **Depopulation.** Many people died in the process of being raided, captured and transported as slaves. Some of them died because of hunger, diseases and in overcrowded barracoons and ships
6. **Psychological effects**
7. **Fear and insecurity**. Slave trade in East Africa led to the fear and insecurity. In the process of capturing slaves created fears and insecurity among them.
8. **Separation of families**. Slave trade in East Africa separated people from their families. This created psychological torture
9. **Humiliation and torturing**. The slaves were humiliated and tortured during their raid, capture and transport to the market
10. **Stress in living in depressing condition**. The slaves lived in depressing conditions while in captivity. This created stress among them due to lack of assurance about their future, survival and food
11. **Economic effects**
12. **It opened up the region to international trade**. More ships and traders from the capitalist nations such as Britain, France, and USA visited East Africa than ever before. For example, British merchants brought Indian clothes and guns and exchanged them for ivory and cloves
13. **Introduction of plantation agriculture**. Slave trade led to the introduction of clove and coconut plantation in East African coast. The volume of slave trade increased in the interior of East and Central Africa because the plantations needed slave labour
14. **Development of long distance trading network**. Slave trade in East Africa led to the development of long distance trading network which linked the interior of East Africa to the coast and the external world. These commercial networks stimulated trade in commodities such as ivory, animal skins and food as expanded inland
15. **Development of trading centres along the caravan routes**. As the time passed, the centres grew into trading and administrative towns. Examples of such centres were Bagamoyo, Mpwapwa, Itigi, Tabora, Urambo, Ujiji and Dodoma along the central route. Other centres were Korogwe, Gonja, Kihurio, Hedaru, Makanya and Same along northern route
16. **Declined of economic activities in East Africa**. The slave trade led to declined of agricultural activities and other economic activities in East Africa. This was because the young men and women who were in productive age were taken and sold as the slaves. Also fear and insecurity led to the declined of production in interior

**INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM**

**The meaning of capitalism**

Capitalism is a socio-economic system of production which is based on private ownership of the major means of production. It first developed in Europe during the 15th century when feudalism collapsed. Under the capitalism system, companies and individuals own and direct most of the resources used in production of goods and services

**Phases of capitalism development**

The development of capitalism in Europe passed through three main phases, namely merchant capitalism, industrial capitalism and monopoly capitalism.

1. **Merchant capitalism/Mercantilism**

This was the first phase of capitalism which started in the 15th century (1500s) and ended in the 18th century (1750s). It was characterized by the buying of valuable commodities at lower prices and selling them at higher prices. The goods such as gold, silver, slaves and agricultural products were taken in cheap prices from overseas (Africa) and sold profitably in European states. During this period emphasis was put on direct consumption of goods rather than using them as raw materials for producing other goods. Emphasis also put on primitive method of accumulating wealth such as plundering, looting, piracy and slave trade

1. **Industrial capitalism/competitive industrial capitalism**

This was the second phase in the development of capitalism which started from 18th century (1750s) to the mid-19th century (1870s). It was the stage which was based on private ownership of the major means of production, industrial production and trade. The most important development during this period was the emergence of industries as major production centres: the emergence of industries culminated in the Industrial Revolution in Europe and the first country to undergo industries in Europe wa Britain. There were two main classes of people during this period; the owners of the capital and industries and the workers who were employed in the industries

1. **Monopoly capitalism**

This was the third stage of the capitalism development which started from the mid of 19th century (1870s). This involved the merging of the companies and the role of banks and insurance companies in production became prominent. As a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, there was increased competition for industrial demands such as raw materials, markets, areas for investment and cheap labour. This situation forced some of the European nation-states to cross their borders in search for places where the needs of industries could be met. The colonization of Africa during the late of 19th century was a product of the Industrial Revolution

**Characteristics of industrial capitalism**

1. **Existence of two classes of people**. Two classes of people existed during industrial capitalism, the class of owners of industries (capitalist class) who employed workers who used machines to produce goods. The other class was that of workers who were employed by the capitalists and they used their labour power to produce goods in the capitalists industries. They sold their labour power to the capitalists for wages
2. **Minimal participation of government in production**. During industrial capitalism, the government did not own the means of production. Their role was to collect taxes, establish regulations and protect investors and their property. For example, British government passed several laws in 17th and 18th century to protect British capitalists against the competition by capitalist from other countries
3. **Competition for markets, raw materials and labour**. The owners of the industries competed for markets, raw materials and labour. they competed for these things in order to maximize their profits
4. **Strengthening of banking and insurance system**. Industrial capitalism stimulated the growth and consolidation of banking and insurance institutions. These institutions facilitated production of goods by providing capital, keeping the capitalists’ financial reserves and enhancing security investments.
5. **Development of transport system**. The government built and maintained transport system such as roads, railways and shipping system in the countries where industrial capitalism developed. The systems facilitated the transport of raw materials to the industries in Europe and transport of manufactured goods to the market in Africa.
6. **Export commodities**. During industrial capitalism, the capitalists exported industrial goods to Africa, Asia and America. These commodities were exchanged with raw materials needed by European industries.

**The needs of industrial capitalism**

1. **Raw materials**

Rapid industries in Europe which were used to produce goods caused shortage of raw material. The raw materials which were needed in the industries were cotton, tobacco, cloves, coffee, sisal, oil, and sugarcane. Others were coal, asbestos, gold, ivory, diamond, copper, tin and iron ore. These raw materials could not be obtained in large quantities within Europe. This made capitalists came to Africa to obtain them

1. **Markets**

The capitalists invested in industrial development which produced various kinds of products in large quantity than they could consume in Europe, something that created shortage of market in Europe. This made many industrial countries in Europe to look for markets outside Europe including Africa. This created stiff competition for the external markets among the European producers. This competition created the need for the European powers to establish colonies in Africa and other parts of the world where markets and industrial raw materials could be obtained. In Africa, could not provide raw materials and markets due to the presence of slave trade. This situation led for the abolition of slave trade

1. **Areas for investment**

Industrial owners in Europe needed areas in order to invest their profits, areas where land and labour were cheaper than in Europe. They came to Africa and invested their money in plantations, processing industries and mining. They invested in the construction of railways, roads and harbours so as to facilitate the transport of raw materials and manufactured goods

1. **Cheap labour**

The industrial capitalists needed the labourers who could work for at least 12 hours a day and whom could pay low wages in order to maximize the profits. The working conditions of labourers in Europe were poor; hence the labourers organized strikes and riots to demand better working condition and wages. The workers’ struggle forced the European governments to pass the law, which protected the rights of the workers. The capitalists considered the new laws as a problem because labourers in Europe became expensive. Due to high costs of labour in Europe, the capitalists increasingly invested in cheap labour in Africa who could work in agriculture, industries and mining centres.

**Agents of industrial capitalism**

Agents of industrial capitalism (agents of colonialism) were the people who were sent to Africa by their European capitalist nations in the 1840s to prepare good environment for the coming of colonialism in Africa. These agents were traders, explorers, missionaries and members of some capitalist associations. The agents of colonialism did their work according to their areas of specialization and were looking for sources of raw materials and markets for the industrial products.

1. **Missionaries**

Missionaries were the religious groups who came to Africa primarily to spread the Christianity. They wanted to impart some of the western civilization through education and Christianity and therefore, between 1792 and 1804 many missionary societies were established so as to promote Christianity and western civilization in Africa. Examples of the missionary societies which were established in West Africa are

* The Wesleyan Missionary Society, which was sent to Sierra Leone, Ghana and Yorubaland in 1795
* The Glasgow and Scottish Missionary Society, which was sent to South East Nigeria in 1797
* The Church Missionary Society, which arrived in Africa in 1806
* The Bremen Missionary Society from Germany, which operated in Togo
* The Basel Evangelical Missionary Society from Switzerland, which worked in Eastern Ghana
* The Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which operated in Calabar, Dahomey and Benin

Some of the missionaries who came to East Africa included John Krapf, who established the first missionary centre at Rabai, Kenya in 1846. He went to Zanzibar as a representative of the Church Missionary Society of England and his aim was to convert the Galla people to Christianity. Another was John Rebmann, joined with Krapf in 1846. Rebmann was followed by Jacob Erhardt in 1849. These missionaries travelled extensively in the interior of Africa. They were financed and sent to the region by religious groups, capitalist companies and their home government.

The missionaries who arrived in Africa belonged to different denominations and religious groupings from Europe. Denominations included the Roman Catholic Church (RC), the Lutheran Church, the Anglican Church and the Moravian Church. Religious groupings included the Church Missionary Society (CMS), the London Missionary Society (LMS), the Universities Mission to Central Africa (UMCA), the Holy Ghost Fathers, the Benedictine Fathers, Missionaries of Africa (White Fathers) and the Scotland Missionary Society (SMS)

**The role of the missionaries**

1. **The missionaries built schools, hospitals and churches**. Through these institutions, they made Africans adopt a positive attitude towards European culture and ideology
2. **They converted Africans to the new faith.** They missionaries preached the word of God and converted some Africans to Christianity. Through their teachings and values were instilled into Africans which prepared them to accept European colonialism
3. **They introduced new cash crops.** The missionaries encouraged the development of agriculture and were the first to introduce cash crops such as coffee and cocoa into Africa. Some of them set up plantations and experimental farms where they taught new methods of crops production. This created suitable environment for the establishment of colonial agriculture
4. **They conducted trading activities.** Some of the missionary societies formed trading companies for buying crops from Africans and selling manufactured goods to them. Example, the Basel Missionary Society in Ghana formed Basel Trading Company in 1859 and Church Missionary Society formed the West Africa Company in Nigeria in 1863.
5. **They contributed to the abolition of slave.** Missionaries campaigned for the abolition of slave trade in Africa and some regarded the slave trade as against the will of God and it was against humanity. They used their missionary centres to convert slaves into free people or Christians.
6. **They contributed to settle inter-clan and inter-ethnic disputes**. The missionaries helped to settle inter-clan and inter-ethnic disputes. In this way, they created a conducive environment for the establishment of colonial commercial activities in Africa
7. **Traders**

Traders was another group of the agents of European colonialism who came Africa conduct commercial activities. The campaign against slave trade was accompanied by the development of trade in new commodities which were highly needed by European industries. The new trade which replaced slave trade is called legitimate trade or lawful trade. Trade became the main activity of European private traders and commercial companies.

The trade expanded as the result of demands for raw materials in the European industries. This situation led to the formation of commercial companies which promoted the growing of raw materials for export to Europe. For example, by 1879 four companies which were operated along the Niger Delta were merged to form United Africa Company, which later in 1886 was named as Royal Niger Company under Gorge Goldie which administered the region on behalf of the British government. The French concentrated in Senegambia region, Cote d’Ivoire and Benin. The main French trading company was the *Society Commercial de L’Afrique Occidentale*, that is, the West Africa Commercial Society

In East Africa, a British company known as Newman Hunt and Christopher started trading with Zanzibar and established a depot there which was used to store the goods before they were exported to Europe. There was the increase of competition between the British traders and those from other nations who had started to trade with Zanzibar such as America in 1820s. The competition became greater when more European companies joined the race. Examples of such companies included Henderson, WM O’Swald and Co. and Messrs. A. j. Herz and sons. The companies established branches in Zanzibar in the 1840s which provided a bigger market for East African products and goods

The trade between East Africa and the Western capitalist countries increased in the second half of 19th century and many traders from Europe and American participated in the trade. William Mackinnon was a British trader who begun to run his shipping line known as the British India Steam Navigation Company between Britain and Zanzibar in 1872. The European and American companies bought goods from Africans and Arabs in Zanzibar because Sultan and his subjects did not want them to go to the source of goods in mainland. However, few traders penetrated to interior such as a French trader called Légére who traded in Unyanyembe. Another trader was Charles Stokes, who collaborated with the Nyamwezi of Busongo to keep the Arab-Swahili traders away from the trading centres in Unyanyembe

1. **Explorers**

Explorers was another group of the agents of European colonialism who explored the interior of Africa in order to discover the resources available in it. The first exploration was achieved by Mungo Park in West Africa who wanted to of trace the course River Niger. His journey was sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society in 1794, however because of the war, he returned back to England. In 1805 he was sent back to West Africa by his government and became the first European to travel along River Niger. Mungo Park wrote a report about the economic potentiality of the river. Another British explorer was Richard Lander who went to West Africa. In 1821, he informed his government that the northern gateway through Tripoli was possible route to the Sudan. Lander and his brother John Richard arrived at Bussa by land then they preceded the River Niger until they reached the Atlantic Ocean and Lander became the first European to trace the full course of the River Niger. This river eventually turned to highway for the transport of goods and people during the colonial period. This exploration helped the Europeans to know more about the geography, topography and the population distribution of West Africa than they did before 1800. They also revealed the region’s economic potentialities such as the availability of minerals and strategic rivers

In East Africa, John Rebmann arrived in Kilimanjaro in the 1848 and two British explorers and travelers, Richard Burton and John Speke went Lake Tanganyika between 1857 and 1859. Between 1860 and 1863, Burton, Speke and Grant traced the source of the White Nile to Lake Victoria and revealed the river’s navigation possibilities upstream from Khartoum. Another was Dr. David Livingstone whose aim was to identify possible markets and sources of raw materials in the interior of East and central Africa. He provided information about the people and wealth of Central and East Africa to European capitalists. He encouraged European industrialists and traders to introduce and increase trading activities in the region. He also advocated the ending of the slave trade, the spreading of Christianity and the establishment of colonialism in Africa

Another British explorer was Henry Morton Stanley who travelled to the interior of East and Central Africa. he travelled around lake Tanganyika, crossed the Congo Basin and reached Luanda on the Atlantic coast. When he returned to Europe he encouraged capitalists to establish trade in the areas he had explored. He convinced the British government to come Uganda. He helped King Leopard II of Belgium to establish trading activities in the Congo

Explorers spied on African societies with respect to their strengths and weaknesses, thus paving the way for the colonization of Africa. They also learnt local languages, which helped them to communicate and interpret the contracts and treaties between them and African chiefs

1. **Association**

The capitalists formed various associations between 18th century and 19th century relating to industrial capitalism in Europe for the purpose to discover the economic potentialities of the interior of Africa. in Britain, the major associations were the African Association and the Royal Geographical Society. In Germany, the German African Society of Berlin was formed in the 1880s and also was known as agents of industrial capitalism because their members wanted to make profits by creating new commercial channel to control new sources of raw materials. It was this ambition that associations sponsored the journeys of European traders and explorers to Africa such as Mungo Park’s journey was sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society of England. The German African Society of Berlin sent its expeditions to Africa in 1880 and 1881 to look for suitable areas where German could conduct trading activities. The Society for German colonization which was formed in 1882, sponsored Karl Peters’ exploratory missions to East Africa in 1884

1. **Chartered companies**

The European chartered companies were formed by traders in the 19th century and were supported by their government for the purpose of monopolizing trade in different areas of interior of Africa. The chartered companies were, The Royal Niger Company under Gorge Taubman Goldie which was operated in River Niger in West Africa, Imperial British East African Company (IBEACO) under William Mackinnon which operated in East Africa, German East African Company under Karl Peters which also operated in East Africa and the British South African Company under Cecil Rhodes which operated in South Africa. Others were African Lakes Company and Universities Mission Central Africa. These companies became the first agents of industrial capitalism in the process of establishing colonial rule in Africa

**Abolition of the slave trade**

Abolition of the slave trade was a process of ending the buying and selling of human beings as other commodities. The abolition of slave trade in Africa was associated with industrial revolution in Europe, where the capitalist nations wanted Africa to be the source of raw materials and markets. This was not possible if the slave trade and slavery were still going on, so it was necessary to abolish slave trade. The agents of capitalism participated actively in the process of abolition of slave trade because they reported about the existence of the slave trade and slavery in the interior of East, Central and West Africa. The Britain championed the abolition of slave trade and in 1772, slavery was declared illegal by a British court.

**Methods used by the British to end the slave trade**

* **Enacted the laws to abolish slave trade**. British enacted the laws restricting the transport of slaves. In 1807, the British Parliament passed a law which declared the slave trade illegal in Britain. In 1833, slavery was declared illegal throughout the British Empire and her colonies.
* **Use of campaigns meeting**. A strong campaign was directed against other nations which were still conducting the slave trade.
* **Use of anti-slave trade naval patrol and diplomatic methods**. British naval patrols and diplomatic agreements were some of the methods used to end the slave trade. This campaign started in West Africa and later East Africa

**Reasons for the abolition of slave trade**

1. **Economic reasons**
2. **Industrial development in Western Europe**. The new industrial economy needed raw materials and markets for the industrial goods produced in Europe. But the slave trade was an obstacle because Africans could not produce such industrial needs while the slave trade was still going on. Therefore, Europeans decided to abolish the trade
3. **Decreased the demands of slaves in Americas**. The price of slaves in West Africa had increased while the demand for slave in America and the Caribbean Islands had decreased. Therefore, it became very expensive for European slave traders to buy many slaves when their importance had declined
4. **American independence in 1776**. After her independence in 1776, USA began to industrialize that made her to start consuming part of her raw material that initially exported to Europe. European industrial nations faced the problem of shortage of raw materials, hence turned to Africa as an alternative source of raw materials. But slave trade was an obstacle to supply raw materials, so they decided to abolish it
5. **Competition in sugar production between French and British.** For so long period, the British produced sugar by using machines and monopolized sugar market in Europe. The British was selling their sugar at very high prices thus making huge profits. However, by the end of the 18thC, the French West Indies and Re union Islands were producing sugar by using slave labour in large quantities and selling at a cheaper price thus making more profits than the British. This situation forced the British to start the campaign to abolish the slave trade.
6. **Humanitarian reasons**
7. **Humanitarian/religious movements**. The first group of humanitarians such as William Wilberforce, Granville Sharpe and Thomas Clarkson used Bible to campaign for the abolition of the slave trade. Their argument was that, the trade was sinful and against the will of God. They believed on equality of all human beings, so enslavement of fellow human being was against God wishes. Their efforts led to the formation of the Anti-slavery Society in Britain in 1823
8. **Influence of writers and philosophers**. The second groups of humanitarians comprised writers and philosophers who campaigned against slave trade. They wrote newspapers, articles and books to persuade the British government to abolish slave trade. Some of the writers were themselves slaves such as Olaudah Equiano, Jonathan Strong, James Somersett, Gabriel Prosser and Toussaint Louverture

**Stages in the abolition of the slave trade in East Africa**

The abolition of slave trade was not an overnight event; it was a long and difficult process. In East Africa for instance, there were three stages in this process as shown below

1. **The Moresby Treaty of 1822**

This was the treaty/agreement which was signed in Muscat, Oman between captain Fairfax Moresby of the British government and the Sultan of Zanzibar. The treaty comprised four main issues;

* First, it addressed issues of the slave trade within East Africa only
* Second, it prevented the Arab slave traders from sending slaves outside the Sultan’s empire and the Muslim countries of Arabia and Persia
* Third, it blocked the slave route to India and therefore slaves could not be exported to the Far East
* Fourth, it prohibited the French from sending slaves to the Islands of Mauritius and Reunion

The implementation of the treaty was not ineffective in abolishing the slave trade in East Africa, hence second stage of signed Hamerton Treaty was followed

1. **The Hamerton Treaty of 1845**

This was the agreement which was signed between British government and the Sultan of Zanzibar following the failure to implement the agreements in the Moresby Treaty. The main aspect of this treaty was its emphasis on prohibiting the Sultan of Zanzibar to export slaves outside East Africa. However, like Moresby Treaty, the Hamerton Treaty was not very effective. Slave continued to be exported outside East Africa and the Sultan of Zanzibar continued to be one of the major slave traders. This led to the signing another treaty

1. **The Frere Treaty of 1873**

This was the treaty which was signed between Sultan Barghash and Sir Bartle Frere who was the British Consul in Zanzibar. the treaty focused on three issues as follows;

* First, was making slave trade illegal in Zanzibar in 1873
* Second, was closure of the Zanzibar slave market in 1873
* Third, was abolition of ownership of slaves in East Africa; this began to be effected in 1876

The British enforced the three treaties mentioned above by establishing naval patrols along the East African coast and seized the vessels carrying slaves

**The end slavery in East Africa**

Although slave trade had been abolished, slavery continued and many people remained slaves, working on the clove and coconut plantation and others as domestic slaves in the homes of their Arab masters

There were number of steps taken by the British Consul in Zanzibar to abolish slavery

* **Stopping the slave caravans organized by Arab-Swahili slave traders**. In 1887, the Consul ordered Sultan Barghash to stop the Arab-Swahili slave traders from equipping caravans going into the interior. Sultan was forced to tell them that it was illegal to transport slaves along the coast
* **To declare the freedom to any person entered in Zanzibar**. in 1889, Sultan Khalifa of Zanzibar was forced to declare that anyone who entered Zanzibar, beginning from 1st November 1889 onwards, would be a free person. Thus, it became illegal to bring new slaves to Zanzibar to work on the plantations
* **To declare slavery illegal**. In 1907, the Sultan of Zanzibar declared slavery illegal in his territory. This meant that many Arab slave owners had to set their slaves free

**The techniques used to abolish the slave trade**

1. **Used of African informers**. The British used African informers to get information about the movements of slave ships. In West Africa for instance, the Efik of Callabar secretly gave the British navy information about the movements of slave ships on the Atlantic Ocean
2. **The use of treaties**. The British signed the treaties with the Sultans of Zanzibar to stop slave trading in East Africa. the treaties included Moresby Treaty of 1822, the Hamerton Treaty of 1845 and Frere Treaty of 1873
3. **Patrolling the oceans and lakes**. There were some patrols in the oceans and lakes to stop and seized the vessels which were carrying slaves. For example, German and British installed the ships called Herman von Wissmann in the Lake Nyasa to stop the Arab, Yao and Ngoni slave traders from engaging in the slave trade in the region. This helped to end the slave trade in the Lake Nyasa area and close down the Karonga slave holding station in the 1870s

**Reasons that made abolition of slave trade in East Africa to take long period**

1. **Longer distance between Europe and East Africa**. Abolition of slave trade became a prolonged phenomena in East Africa because of the long distance from Europe to East Africa because the British were the championed the campaign
2. **Existence of large number of slave routes in Indian Ocean.** This also made it difficult for the European powers to monitor and oversee the abolition of slave trading activities in East Africa
3. **Large demand for slave labour in the plantation economy of Zanzibar**. slave labour was still needed in the plantation economy of Zanzibar
4. **Inadequate number of abolitionists** **and naval patrol**. British had inadequate number of abolitionists and the naval patrol vessels for the campaign were overpowered by the ships which carried slaves
5. **Poor implementation of the treaties**. The treaties were not well implemented. All agreements remained on papers. Sultan of Zanzibar continued to be one of the major slave traders
6. **Profitability of the trade**. The slave trade had huge benefit to the slave traders. Sultan of Zanzibar transported slaves into different parts for the purpose of acquiring benefits

**Effects of abolition of slave trade on Africa**

1. **Spread of Christianity**. European missionaries spread Christianity by building schools for the children of freed slaves. They provided health services and taught free slaves various skills like carpentry, masonry and agricultural methods. All these were used to spread Christianity
2. **Development of commercial agriculture**. Cash crops production such as sisal, cocoa, coffee and rubber were introduced into Africa after the abolition of slave trade. African small producer were entered in commercial agriculture as the peasants and they grew palm trees, cotton, cocoa, coffee and tea
3. **Increased exploration of the interior of Africa**. Exploration of the interior of Africa was intensified by the missionaries, explorers, traders and geographers after the abolition of slave trade. This made European powers to establish sphere of influence, which eventually became their colonies
4. **Weakening of some African states**. The state which depended on the slave trade as their source of income weakened and eventually collapsed. Examples of such states were Oyo, Dahomey, Ife and Benin. In East Africa, Zanzibar sultanate declined.
5. **Establishment of new states using freed slaves**. After the abolition of slave trade, some of the slaves in the Americas were freed and shipped back to Africa. They were settled in two centres, Sierra Leone in 1787 and Liberia in 1822. Therefore, Liberia and Sierra Leone Became the freed slave regions