**HISTORY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**COMPETENCE BASE CURRICULUM**

**LESSON NOTES**

**FORM THREE**

**2024**

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**SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA**

The word scramble simply means rushing to take something before others. The scramble for Africa means the sudden rush of European powers to annex African territories. This happened in 1880-1910. The word partition means to divide or break something into pieces. In relation to the partition of Africa, it means the division of the African continent among the European capitalist nations in the last quarter of the 19th century

**Causes of scramble for and partition of Africa**

1. **Industrial Revolution in Europe.** This was the primary factor, which led to the scramble for and partition of Africa and later on total colonization of Africa. The industrial revolution led to the construction of many industries in Europe something, which led to industrial competition over raw materials, and of course, markets for the European manufactured goods
2. **European nationalism and balance of power.** The issue of balance of power was considered to be one amongst the main reasons for the scramble for and partition of Africa. Following the European nationalism, for example German nationalism in 1870’s led to the need of balance of power for example after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 to 1871, France lost its two potential provinces Alsace and Larraine to Germany as the result, France looked for Tunisia and Morocco in Africa as a way of balancing the power, hence the scramble for and partition of Africa.
3. **National prestige.** Some European powers especially the imperialist ones considered the scramble for and partition of Africa towards colonization as a prestigious thing. The more colonies one country had the more powerful it was considered. For example, Portugal and Belgium were small nations in Europe and were overpowered by England and France, so they wanted to get colonies to elevate their national prestige
4. **The European superiority complex.** The European regarded themselves as the most superior, powerful and developed and regarded other societies and races that they have negative and racist. So they considered that, partition and colonization of Africa is the natural duty. That the strong to control the weak
5. **Strategic reasons.** The colonization of Africa was also motivated by the strategic reasons, as some areas were considered more attractive than other was economically, thus, the scramble for and partition of Africa. Such areas included those which had potential minerals like gold, diamond, and copper which had accessibility to the interior, fertile soil and enough people to supply labor power in the colonies;
6. **Humanitarian reasons and civilization reasons,** some European scholars argue that the scramble for and partition of Africa was for civilizing Africans who were considered to be barbaric i.e. totally uncivilized, killing one another, undertaking slave trade and other animal like practices.

**Areas that experienced intensive scramble**

**Nile River Basin (Egypt).** This area attracted great interest from the major European nations of Britain and France. The area was important due to the fertility and Nile valley and the opening of Suez Canal in 1869 which was strategic area to the European powers in controlling the Nile River through Sudan, Ethiopia to Uganda and uses it for irrigation. The British forced to use military force to colonize Egypt and the main reason was to control Suez Canal which was short cut to her colonies in Asia. The Britain succeed to control Egypt, the situation angered France and went south ward to change the direction of river Nile in order to use it to irrigate their rice farms in Chad. In 1898, Britain and France stationed at Fashoda, however they did not fight because France withdrew her forces. In the same year, Britain declared to control Sudan

**The Congo Basin.** The Congo River is largely navigable. The area was scrambled for by Portugal, France, Germany, Britain and Belgium. Each of these nations wanted to use river to get into the interior of Africa and used it as the gateway to send cargoes from Europe because by that time, there were neither roads nor railways linking the coastal and interior of Africa. Also the area had natural resources such as fertile land, ivory, rubber, minerals and timber. Each European nation wanted to control the Congo Basin because of its potentialities.

**The Niger River.** This area was vital for its easy accessibility to interior and agricultural potentiality and was mainly scrambled for by British, German and France. There were some reasons which made the area more intensive scramble. First the Europeans wanted to exploit palm oil which was highly needed for making oil lubricants for operating machines. Second, the river Niger was a gateway to Northern Nigeria and other parts of the West African interior. Third, they wanted to use river Niger as their military base, and finally they wanted to trade with the inland societies of West Africa.

**The Zambezi River Basin.** This area was scrambled for by Portuguese and British. The Zambezi River was important for its accessibility to interior of South Africa. The scramble for Zambezi was resolved through Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of 1891. The British succeed to control Zambezi River because had already signed treaties with some African chiefs in these areas. Also, they wanted to use it as a gateway to the interior of South Africa, to promote commercial activities, use it for cotton production which were badly needed in textile industries in England and use it for military base. The scramble for Zambezi River Basin was resolved through Anglo-Portuguese Agreements of 1891

**South Africa.** The Dutch and the British were highly interested in the Cape coast of South Africa. The struggle to occupy the Cape was influenced by the Boer trek of 1830s. The Boers had settled at the cape since 1652. The British began to show the interest at the Cape because they wanted to make the Cape their military base for defending their interests in India. The Cape had a good natural harbor; they wanted to use it as a gateway to the interior of the northern parts of the South Africa.

**East Africa.** This area was another area that the colonialists competed for because of its plentiful natural resources, commercial activities and its accessibility to the sea. Power involved were British and Germans



***Areas in Africa that experienced more intensive scramble***

**Factors, which made some areas in Africa to experience more intensive scramble than others.**

1. **Easy accessibility to the interior/ Accessibility to the interior.** Areas like Egypt and the Nile valley and of course the Congo basin have easy access to the interior since the areas have big rivers, which made navigation easier done during the colonial era. The transportation of raw materials was possible. Thus, those areas, which had easy access to both the interior and the coast, experienced more intensive scramble than others. In this case, areas, which had navigable rivers as if Congo, Niger and Nile were highly, scrambled by different European powers some of the powers who showed much interest here included Portugal, Belgium and France.
2. **Presence of fertile land/ Agricultural Potentialities**: Those areas which had proven soil fertility which ensured both growth and development of agriculture and growth of cash crops such as palm oil, cotton, coffee, sisal, rubber and so on were more scrambled than other areas. Some of these areas were like shire highlands in Malawi, Kikuyu high lands in Kenya and many other places that were fertile attracted many European powers because such areas were vital particularly in provision of reliable rainfall and good fertility which eventually fueled quick development of Agricultural activities. Other areas with fertility soil were Niger basin, Congo basin, and Nile valley. In these areas, different European powers showed much interest to ensure that they take lead of it. The well-known powers whose ambition was stifle included Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal.
3. **Presence of minerals/ mineral potentialities**: Those areas, which were naturally endowed with minerals such as gold, diamond, and copper, experienced more intensive scramble than others. These areas attracted mostly the European powers because of its presence of valuable minerals like gold, silver and diamond, which were essential for the provision of raw materials to feed their hungry industries. In this case different areas in Africa assumed to be potentiality as witnessed by Angola, Nigeria, Gold coast, presently called as Ghana and Congo (DRC). In all these areas different European powers showed much interest but the most over leading powers were Belgium, Britain France and Portuguese.
4. **Dense population/areas with high population.** Those areas, which had dense population, were mostly preferred because they ensured constant supply of labor as opposed to those areas, which had no dense population. The dense population did not only ensure constant supply of labor but also the source of market for the goods, which were produced in the colonies. Some areas in Africa that had high population were like Cameroon, Senegal, Gold coast, Ghana and Nigeria.
5. **Geographical location.** Those areas, which were geographically located in areas with conducive climatic conditions, were more scrambled than others were. For example, those in the equatorial region like the Congo and Niger basins were more scrambled by the European powers than others.

**THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884 TO 1885.**

Berlin conference was the imperialist meeting called to settle territorial disputes of the European imperialist nations over African continent. The conference was held due to the intensive scramble for Africa which was witnessed among the European powers, so the main objective of this conference was to divide the African continent among the imperialist powers. The leader of the conference was Germany Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck. The conference started from November 1884 to February 1885. The conference was attended by 14 powers, namely; Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and United States of America. The USA attended as observer while the Africans were not participated in the meeting

**The objectives of the Berlin conference of 1884 to 1885**

1. The Berlin conference had the aim of setting the rules and guidelines which were to be followed during the partition of African continent.
2. To prevent wars and misunderstandings among the imperialist powers due to the intensive scramble for occupying some parts of African continent
3. To abolish unclear claims over the occupation of world territories by the European powers
4. The Berlin conference was intended to identify economically potential areas that should be considered in the partition
5. Portugal’s request for the conference in order to check for its claims in the Congo Basin and West Africa, thus the request by Portugal was one of the agenda which necessitated the summon of the conference in 1884.

**Events leading to Berlin conference**

* 1. **Due to the information spread by the agents of colonialism about African in Europe**. This is because these agents of colonialism fade substantial information on richness of Africa like presence of rivers, minerals, as well as its fertility. It was through these information European powers became motivated over the continent.
  2. Due to the pressure caused by the rise of industrialization in many European powers particularly during the period of monopoly capitalism in which it created economic demand in terms of raw materials, markets as well as areas where they would invest their investment.
  3. Due to the existence of conflicts and misunderstanding among the European imperialist nations over occupation of some potential areas in Africa. For example France and Britain over Egypt, conflicts over Congo Basin, French and British conflicts over the Niger Valley. All these conflicts made Otto Von Bismarck to call the conference to resolve them
  4. Due the result of the Scramble for Africa in order to acquire areas where they would meet their desire, indeed prompted the need to have the Berlin conference because European power were almost to fight in many parts of African continents such areas included Congo basin, Niger delta and south Africa. The way forward to get out of this was to have the Berlin conference that would eventually divide to each power peacefully.
  5. Due to the role played by a Germany chancellor Otto Von Bismarck in which after discovering the possibility of the eruption of war he decided to call the Berlin Conference to avoid war among the scrambling nations.

**The agreement/ resolutions of the Berlin conference 1884 – 1885**

1. **Principle of effective occupation**. They agreed that effective occupation should be implemented by the imperialist nations this was through setting Administrators in the colonies who were to supervise tasks
2. **Freedom of navigation**. The rivers such as Congo and Niger became free to all European powers for the trade and navigation processes. However, the administrative power of Congo River was ubder King Leopard II and the River Niger was under Britain
3. **Commitment to abolish slavery and the slave trade**. They agreed that all colonial powers should take initiative measure to abolish slave trade and slavery in their colonies and to allow free access to the colonial agents in the interior as to campaign against slave trade and spread civilization in the interior.
4. **Principle of notification**. It was agreed that any power requiring any part of Africa was supposed to inform another power in order to escape misunderstanding among the powers.
5. **Congo was declared free trade area**. Through Berlin conference, Congo basin was declared a free state under king Leopard of Belgium and the Niger River was free for navigation to all imperialist nations. It recognized Leopard’s so- called international association as the legitimate authority in Congo basin. In return, the Belgium king to allow European traders and missionaries free access to the area.
6. **To suppress the African resistance**. They agreed that strong and sophisticated military weapons were prohibited to be brought in Africa. They allowed light weapons to be used in Africa. This aimed to maintain security in the colonies and to avoid the accessibility of such strong weapons to the colonized subjects (Africa).
7. **Resolving disputes in peaceful methods**. They agreed that in case of any disputes among the imperialist powers they should solve it peacefully without the use of force.
8. The conference also agreed that areas in Africa already proclaimed protectorate by European nations before conference should remain in their hands, such areas included the Congo and those territories which Germany had annexed like Togo, South West Africa (Namibia)

**Evaluation of the resolution of the Berlin Conference**

Most of the resolutions were implemented that to the great extent resolved the conflicts among European powers. However some resolutions were not fully implemented, included the following;

1. **Abolition of slave trade and slavery**. There was still existence of slave trade and slavery in Africa which was contrary to the agreements. The slave trade still continued in some African areas up to 1920s
2. **Failure to enforce rules and guideline to reach the agreements**. The European powers failed to enforce rules and guidelines which could make each power remain committed to the agreements reached. For example, the River Congo and river Niger never became free to all European powers. France occupied the northern part and King Leopard II occupied southern part and introduced tariffs in the area. The same applied by the British at River Niger
3. **Failure to consider the tradition, culture and linguistic of the Africans during partition of the continent**. The Europeans did not consider the traditional, culture and linguistic boundaries in partitioning the African continent. Therefore, people belonging to the same socio-cultural groups fell under different European powers.

**Consequences of the Berlin Conference**

1. **Facilitated peaceful acquisition of colonies**.Berlin conference facilitated peaceful acquisition of colonies in Africa and prevented the eruption of war among imperialist powers. The imperialist powers secured areas from which they could obtain markets, raw materials, cheap labour and areas for settlements and investment. This marked the beginning of colonization in Africa.
2. **The Berlin conference accelerated the influx of many European trading companies into Africa**. The companies came to work in the colonies on behalf of their mother countries. Examples of the chartered companies which came to Africa were Royal Niger Company (RNC), Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO), British South Africa Company (BSACO), German East Africa Company (GEACO)
3. **Creation of African modern states.** Berlin conference drew the boundaries which created new states in Africa as we see today such as Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe etc
4. **European nations introduced new systems of administration in Africa.** The German and British employed direct rule and indirect rule respectively in their colonies, while the French and the Portuguese used the assimilation and later on association policy to administer their colonies in Africa.
5. **Partition of African continent among European powers**. Berlin conference partitioned or sliced Africa amongst the European nations into the colonial possessions and fixed boundaries in their interests. For instance, Britain got 27 colonies, France got 12 colonies, Germany got 9 colonies and Belgium got 2 colonies.
6. **It led to the introduction of foreign European languages in Africa,** to ease colonial administration in the colonies**.** For example, Francophone the French-speaking countries such as Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast and Benin. Anglophone (English-speaking) countries such as Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Ghana, and Nigeria. Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking countries such as Angola. Guinea Bissau and Mozambique.

**Weaknesses of Berlin Conference**

1. **It did not partition exact boundary lines**. The conference did not partition Africa along exact boundary line. It ended up defining spheres of influence near the coast
2. **It left the interior areas unallocated**. The interior areas that were not allocated to any power caused further conflicts over their occupation. As a result, treaties such as delimitation (1886) and Helgoland (1890) were later signed to settle the disputes between Germans and British
3. **It did not pay attention to the existing kingdom and local administration in Africa**. The Berlin Conference was called in Europe without paying attention to the existing kingdoms and local administration in Africa. this created intensive resistance against Europeans and many wars in many areas in Africa

**SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA**

The partition of East Africa aimed at ending the scramble between British and the Germans. This scramble was largely influenced by the work done by the colonial agents of signing the treaties with some African chiefs. During the scramble, Otto von Bismarck started to recognize the treaties. The British were not comfortable with Germany’s motives. Confrontation began, but later on were resolved through signing of two major treaties, namely First Anglo-German Agreements of 1886 (Delimitation treaty) and second Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 (Helgoland treaty)

1. **First Anglo- German Agreements (Delimitation treaty) of 1886**

This treaty involved British, Germans and Sultan of Zanzibar. This treaty was the result Carl Peters’ claim over all areas he visited and signed treaties with African chiefs. This German recognition threatened the British and Sultan hence signed the treaty to avoid interference. The terms of the treaty were;

* They defined the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar and 10 miles along the coastal strip of East Africa were given to Sultan of Zanzibar.
* The area between river Tana and Ruvuma was divided by boundary from Umba river to lake Victoria. The northern half (present day Kenya) became British sphere of influence and southern half became the German sphere of influence
* German was given Witu area in Kenya.

1. **Second Anglo- German Agreement (Helgoland treaty) of 1890**

This treaty was signed between British and the German. The first treaty did solve the scramble for Uganda. German began to compete with British for Uganda. They competed for its fertile land, high population and the source of river Nile. The treaty signed by Carl Peters and Kabaka Mwanga led to the signing of Helgoland treaty. The following were the terms of the treaty;

* Germany recognized Uganda as the British sphere of influence
* Germany recognized Zanzibar and the rest of the Sultan’s domination as a British protectorate
* Witu was under British. In the compensation for Witu, Germany was given island in the north sea (Helgoland) so that it could use it as a military base
* Germany controlled Tanganyika and kingdoms of Urundi, Ruanda and acquired ten miles of the coastal strip from the Sultan of Zanzibar.
* The western boundaries separating German East Africa, Uganda and Kenya were defined.

**Impacts of scramble for and partition of Africa**

1. **It led to the influx of capitalist investors in Africa.** This happened in some areas in Africa such as Niger Basin, Congo Basin and South Africa. The situation was facilitated by the agents of colonialism who provided the information about the African continent
2. **Introduction of colonialism in Africa.** African societies were colonized by the Europeans in all aspects of life. This was resulted from the intensive scramble among the European powers, that eventually took control of the regions
3. **Lost of freedom to the Africans.** African societies lost their political freedom, economic, cultural and dignity. All aspects of Africans life were rest under the colonial control
4. **It led to the occurrence of conflicts between Africans and Europeans.** Africans did not welcome the Europeans with open hands, as a result wars were witnessed throughout the continent as Africans resisted the colonial invasion, exploitation and oppression.
5. **Failure to consider social relationship in making the boundaries.** In the course of dividing the continent, the Europeans did not consider the social relationship of the people living in certain areas. Many Africans ethnic groups that used to share common territories were divided and ruled by two or three different colonial masters. For example Makonde of Tanzania and those of Mozambique, the Maasai of Tanzania and those of Kenya.
6. **It exposed the Africa into the world exploitative economy.** During this period, African continent was became targeted goals to supply industrial demands. Africans had to produce raw materials to feed the industries in Europe.

***QUESTIONS***

1. *The scramble for and partition of Africa were inevitable due to the internal and external circumstances. How far is this statement true?*
2. *Some area in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than other due to the social economic circumstances. Use six points to justify the statement.*
3. *Before partition of African continental there were some of the areas which were attracted the European imperialists to show the interest of colonization. Where these areas found in Africa?*
4. *Otto von Bismarck is considered as Architecture of African continent due to his plan of dividing African continent through calling the Berlin conference. As a form three students, give five events leading to this conference on colonization of Africa.*
5. *It is true that, Berlin conference of Nov 1884- Feb 1885, paved the way to colonization of Africa. In the light of this statement, examine six terms that were reached in this conference.*
6. *The Berlin conference which was held by Otto von Bismarck was inevitable. How far is this statement true?*
7. *It is true that, Berlin conference paved the way to colonization in Africa. In the light of this statement, examine six factors that signify the consequence of this event which took place from November 1884- February 1885*
8. *With examples, give your views on the legacy of the Berlin conference in relation to the socio-economic and political set-up of Africa today.*
9. *Consider yourself as a famous historian in your community and you get a chance to certify the consequences of scramble for and partition of Africa to the form three students. Give six points that you will explain to the students.*

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA**

**The concept of Colonialism**

Colonialism refers to the domination of a weak nation by a powerful one in all aspects of their life such as economically, socially and politically. In Africa, colonialism involved the extension of foreign domination to African countries between 1800s and 1990s. During this time, the colonialists controlled Africa by establishing European settlements and institutions which facilitated the exploitation of African resources.

Colonialism in Africa marked the end of indigenous political freedom as African societies lost their independence, sovereignty and control over their own political, social and economic activities.

**Tactics/Methods used to establish Colonial rule in Africa**

1. **Signing of bogus treaties.** This was one of the tactics, which were used by the imperialist powers to establish their colonial rule in Africa. This was practically done through agreements of treaties, which were signed between African chiefs and the agents of colonialism. The treaties signed were bogus; hence, many African chiefs lost power and independence. Example Carl Peter signed a treaty with Chief Mangungo of Msovero in Morogoro in 1884; Johnson hurry signed a treaty in 1900 with Daud Chwa of Buganda such treaties made Africans to be encroached (under) colonial rule.
2. **Gunboat diplomacy.** This is the way of making another nation accepts your demands through intimidation (force). This technique was mostly used in the areas where their chiefs seemed to be reluctant to offer their areas to the colonialists. E.g., Sultan of Zanzibar surrendered a treaty to Carl Peter of German because he used this technique; captain Lugard in Nigeria used the same approach.
3. **Military conquest.** The colonial powers used military conquest in areas where diplomacy failed and when and where Africans resisted against the colonial rule; such tactics were used to suppress Chief Mkwavinyika Munyigumba Mwamvuyinga of the Hehe (1891-1898), Mkwawa died in June 1898 when he was only left with his two servants. Sergeant Merkel cut off Mkwawa’s head and dispatched it to Germany for Governor Von Liebert, offered 5,000 rupees to the person who would bring him Mkwawa’s head. The skull was finally retured to Tanganyika on 9th July 1954. Isike (Nyamwezi), Kabalenga (Bunyoro), Kaitolel Arap Samoei (Nandi).
4. **Collaboration.** This was the colonial system of administration that created alliances between groups of Africans with the colonial powers against other African groups. Such a situation occurred when two (2) African groups were in conflicts. Thus, the weaker one cooperated with Europeans in order to get protection and support against its enemy. Examples of the African rulers who used collaboration method were Mangi Mandara of Moshi who cooperated with Germans against Mangi Sina of Kibosho in 1891, Chief Merere of Sangu who collaborated with the Germans against Mkwawa of the Hehe.
5. **Ideological method.** In this tactic, the colonialists introduced western ideologies to soften the hearts and minds of Africans to accept colonialism. For example, the Christian missionaries introduced Christianity, which went hand in hand with the provision of colonial education, which was of course offered, to the sons and daughters of African chiefs only. As a result, those who were converted to Christians became loyal to the colonialists, hence colonialism.
6. **Application of racism.** This was the ideology, which internalized the belief that a certain race was superior to other races. The African black color was insulted to be the color of the devil, which was always painted in black color, and angels in white color as Europeans are, this brought inferiority complex amongst African.
7. **Through deportation of some of the tribal leaders who were exiled away to stop resistance.** Good example, Jaja of Opobo was deported to West Indies in 1891. Mwanga of Buganda and Kabarega of Bunyoro were exiled in Seychele Island as they resisted colonial rule.

**Chartered Companies in Africa during Colonialism**

The chartered companies were the colonial rule under various trading companies which ruled on behalf of the colonial government. These organization qualified according to the principles and aims for which they were established. Basically, the chartered companies were trading companies; the European colonial powers opted to use the chartered companies in order to reduce the administrative costs. Some of these companies were,

* Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo) formed by William Mackinnon in 1886
* German East African Company (GEACo) formed by Carl Peters in 1884
* Royal Niger Company (RNC) formed by George Turban Goldie in 1884
* Living Stone central Africa company formed by James Stephen from Scotland in 1878
* British South African Company (BSACo) formed by Cecil Rhodes in 1884
* African International Association formed by King Leopard II

**Functions of the Company Rule in Consolidating Colonialism in Africa**

1. **They contributed to abolish slave trade**. These chartered companies became active in abolishing slave trade especially in the interior of Africa in order to ensure the Africans remained in their areas to ensure satisfactory of colonial interests.
2. **They suppressed African resistance**. These companies suppressed and stop any African resistance against the imposition of the colonial rule. For example, the I.B.E.A. Co played an important role in suppressing the Nandi resistance in Kenya and so did the G.E.A. Co in Tanganyika against the Hehe under chief Mkwawa.
3. **They constructed infrastructures**. These companies carried out construction of physical infrastructure in their respective areas of administration so as to ease the exploitation of African’s resources. For examples, they constructed roads, railways and harbors to ease the transportation of laborers and raw materials in the colonies.
4. **They signed bogus treaties**. These companies under their leadership entered into bogus treaties with the African local chiefs in order to expand more spheres of influence on behalf of their home government.
5. **They ensured availability of industrial demands**. These companies opened up plantations in Africa so as to meet the very necessary capitalist demands, raw materials in particular.

The company did not rule the areas successfully; they had to be taken over by the colonial government. In other words, these companies failed in their operations.

**Reasons for the fail**

1. **Remoteness of some areas.** The company traders had difficulties in penetrating the interior of Africa because of thick forests and lack of reliable infrastructure, roads in particular.
2. **Resistance from the Africans**. The company administration faced widespread resistances and hostility from the people of the interior of Africa; therefore, instead of concentrating on trading activities, the companies spent much time and money to suppress African resistances from the ethnic groups which were found in the interior of Africa. For example, the British trader Peter West and his thirty workers were attacked by the Nandi in Kenya in 1888, Abushiri bin Salim revolted against the Germans in Tanganyika.
3. **Running of the colonies was expensive due to lack of enough capital.** For instance, staff wages and salaries this made the companies bankrupt hence, they could not get the expected profits something, which led to the failure.
4. **Lack of enough and experienced Personnel to administer the activities of the companies.** The staff employed by the companies was mostly military officers who were not diplomatic and competent enough to fulfill the various duties that they were assigned to them.
5. **Language barrier.** This is rooted from the fact that upon the arrival of the colonialists, Africans had no access to formal education. The traders did not know all the vernaculars that were used by the Africans by then something which led to communication breakdown, as the result some of the roles were not effectively done, hence the failure of the company.
6. **Imperfect competition between and amongst the companies.** For instance, for the case of East Africa the Imperial British East African Company under William Mackinnon had regular clashes over the region against the German East African Company under Karl Peters something, which made the companies fail to execute their functions. The clashes led to the first Anglo – German Agreement of 1886 and the second Anglo – German Agreement of 1890.
7. **The threat of tropical diseases.** Such as malaria. By then malaria was known to have no cure. It thus, claimed the lives of many agents of colonialism such as explorers, missionaries and traders. As a result, some of the traders did not go into the interior to trade as per the charter of their companies, besides they fell short of personnel due to death hence failure.
8. **Mismanagement or maladministration.** Some chartered companies failed to execute their duties as effectively as possible due to mismanagement of funds. In this case, some leaders of the companies misallocated the funds for some objectives, which were not in accordance with the charter for which the companies were established.

**African reactions towards the imposition of colonial rule**

African reactions refer to the various responses in which several African societies showed against the imposition of colonial rule. In many parts of Africa, reaction against colonial rule took place between 1880 to 1914. They began at a time when Europeans were occupying African societies until the time they had established the colonial administration. There were two forms of the African reactions against colonialism, namely;

1. Collaboration
2. Resistance
3. **Collaboration**

Collaboration was the alliances in which some of the African chiefs welcomed the Europeans and helped them to strengthening the colonial rule in their areas. Others allied with Europeans to conquer their neighbors

**Reasons for the Africans’ collaboration with the colonialists**

1. **Wrong perception**, many African chiefs had wrong perceptions about the colonialists that were just visitors who would go back soon to their homes. When they realized that they came to stay they changed the resection e.g. Kabaka of Buganda
2. **Existence of missionaries**, missionaries’ brainwashed the Africans to accept colonialism through Christian indoctrination and mission the education that softened Africans’ hearts and minds e.g. “Resistance means backwardness”. Hence, such societies collaborated with the whites.
3. **Existence of enmity between two or more local African tribes,** e.g. the Sangu and the Bena collaborated with Germans to fight against the Hehe.
4. **Military motives,** some African societies collaborated with the Europeans with the motives of acquiring weapons to use them in future. E.g., Menelik II in Ethiopia deliberately collaborated with Italy to acquire weapons.
5. **Source of commerce and trade,** some African societies collaborated because they regarded Europeans as the source of commerce and trade by collaborating with them they would become rich e.g. Buganda.
6. **They were weak militarily.** Some of the societies allied with the foreigners because they were incapable to fight against the invaders and they saw that it was fruitless as they were weak militarily.
7. **Natural calamities,** some African societies also made alliances with the whites because they had suffered greatly from natural calamities e.g. small pox, jiggers, drought, famine and so forth.
8. **Resistance**

Resistance refers to the situation in which Africans showed the opposition against the colonialism. African resistance means negative reaction against colonialism that involved the use of weapons by African societies. It was the phenomenon whereby Africans became hostile to European encroachment. Before and during colonialism Africans started to resist against Europeans. This is due to the naked fact that colonialism was not accepted in Africa by both hands.

African resistance was in two phases.

**First phase was called primary resistance**. This was the initial phase; in which the African societies opposed the colonial imposition at the early of colonial invasion to the Africa. It started at the beginning of imposition of colonialism in Africa for the first time.

**Second phase was called secondary resistance**. In this phase, the African societies opposed the existence of colonial rule in Africa. In this stage the colonialists had already succeed to establish colonial rule, so that, the Africans were opposing colonial exploitation, oppression and harsh treatment done by the colonialists to the Africans.

**Forms of African resistance**

There were two forms of the African resistance against colonialism, Active resistance and Passive resistance.

* **Active resistance**. This was the form of resistance which involved direct military confrontation between the European colonialists and the African societies. In this form, the Africans took necessary measures to fight actively with European colonialists. A good examples of active resistance were Hehe resistance, Nandi resistance
* **Passive resistance**. This was the form of resistance in which the Africans were reluctant to support colonial rule. In this form the Africans refused to cooperate with Europeans such as refusing to pay taxes, other Africans secretly boiled seeds before planting them as a signs of their dissatisfaction with colonial unjust treatment.

**Reasons for the Africans’ resistance against colonialists**

1. **To protect their political freedom**. Colonial rule was undemocratic and illegitimate to the Africans since the Africans did not elect the colonial rulers, Hence Africans decided to resist against it so as to defend their political autonomy and to get democratic and legitimate government that will fulfill African’s interests.
2. **To oppose cruelty of colonialism against them**. Colonial rule was too oppressive, harsh and exploitative to the Africans especially the forcing of Africans to work, pay taxes confiscate all African resources like land made Africans not to tolerate rather to fight against colonialist.
3. **To defend and preserve their social and economic interests.** Colonialists interfered with African important interests such as land, trade traditional and customs i.e. women circumcision. Hence, Africans decided to react against. Example Mandinka resistance against France.
4. **African did not want to be controlled by the colonialist,** as a result they wanted to regain their lost sovereignty and their independence where by that time was under the hands of colonialist.
5. **African reacted against colonialist,** because they were against cash crops production, which they saw that was of no benefit to Africans especially during the colonial economy. This was because Africans were forced to produce cotton, sisal and coffee, which were not easily consumed in Africa due to shortage/ absence of industries. Thus, Africans decided to react against e.g. Maji Maji war against cotton cultivation in Tanganyika.

**Factors that determined the nature of African reaction**

1. **The level of development**. People who had achieved great developments such as weapons like guns, strong leaders and high production in agriculture and other sectors of the economy were able to stage up stiff active resistances against the colonialists. For example, chief Marere of the Sangu allied with the Germans to defend himself against the strong army of Mkwawa of the Hehe.
2. **Ignorance of some rulers in several societies.** Some rulers were ignorant of the white men’s ambitions because they thought that Europeans would be friends who could provide them with security so they collaborated with them but it was too late when they became aware of imperialistic ambitions in their societies.
3. **Presence of Missionaries in many societies** led to the rise of collaboration. European missionaries urged their converts to refrain (to stop) from resisting because such actions were signs of backwardness and endangered the souls of those who might fight actively, most of the rulers who had allowed the British to extend colonial rule in Eastern and Northern Uganda.
4. **Individual interests among the leaders,** either made them fight actively or conduct collaboration. Those who fought were trying to protect their political positions, because they feared that the white men had planned to overthrow them from leadership posts. Some rulers who were weak could not fight back thus they chose to collaborate with the whites, for example Kahigi of Kihanja of Bukoba in Tanganyika was the weakest leader in Buhaya, so he decided to ally with the Germans.
5. **Outbreak of disease**. Societies which were affected with the diseases were collaborated to get aid. Example Jiggers, Render pest reduced cattle, due to that Lenana leader of the Kaputie and Matapata Maasai and Sendeyo, a leader of the Loita Maasai collaborated with the whites.
6. **Enmity among the Africans.** Among the African societies, there were great hostile among themselves. The weak communities were collaborated with Europeans to seek for protection against their neighboring enemies. For example chief of Sangu collaborated with Germany against chief Mkwawa of Hehe.

**Types of African resistance**

The African resistance was categorized into two groups; namely

1. Small-scale
2. Large scale
3. **Small scale resistances**

These types of resistances involved one tribe fighting against the colonialists and they basically covered a small area e.g. Nandi resistance, Hehe resistance, Coastal resistance, Yao resistance and many others

1. **Nandi resistance**.

Nandi resistance was the active African resistance in the interior of Kenya in which the Nandi ethnic group led by Koitalel fought against the British invasion in 1895-1905. Nandi were lived in Rift valley and occupied the fertile land for crops production and livestock keeping

**Reasons for the Nandi resistance**

1. **British occupation of their land**. British alienated the fertile land from Nandi tribe which it was purpose for cultivation of crops. Nandi resisted the occupation of their land by the foreigners. The British wanted the land for extending their agricultural farms and construction of railway line. This created hostility between British and Nandi.
2. **To oppose the establishment of settler farms**. The Nandi were against the establishment of European settlers’ farms to the north and east of Nandi area. They wanted the settlers to leave their area because they interfered with their daily economic activities
3. **To oppose labour force**. The Nandi ethnic groups were forced to provide labour in the construction of railway line. This railways was passed to their areas and the British took them forcefully to provide labour in the construction of this line.
4. **To protect their trade interests**. The British interfered in trade activities led to the raise of this resistance. The British through their commercial company interfered the Nandi’s trade interests which they used to run their economic activities
5. **Believe in strong military and pride**. The Nandi ethnic group believed that they had superior weapons and strong military to invade the British as they had done to their neighboring territories.

***Note: after the war, Nandi were defeated by the British colonialists***

**Impacts of Nandi resistance**

1. **Death among the people.** There were massive losses of life. The council of elders and many warriors were killed
2. **Destruction of properties.** There was intensive destruction of properties like burning the houses, grains stock and confiscation of cattle
3. **Disintegration of Nandi military organization.** The British colonialists conquered the Nandi military. The conquest weakened the unity among the Nandi warriors
4. **Increase of colonial exploitation.** After the war, the British colonial masters increased exploitation to the Nandi ethnic groups. There was the increase of forced labours and land alienation
5. **Decreased of food production among the Nandi.** There was the reduction of food production because Nandi were pushed into the reserve areas in which the land was not enough and unfertile.

1. **Hehe resistance of 1891-1894**

Hehe resistance was the one among of the notable active small scale resistance which was very fierce since it involved in fighting. The leader of this resistance was Chief Mkwawa who was also known as Mtwa Mkwawa Mkwavinyika Mahinya Munyigumba. Hehe resistance was direct military confrontation against the German invansion in Southern highland of Tanganyika (Iringa). The German started to uccupy some areas near the Hehe such as Ukaguru, Ugogo, Usagara and Mpwapwa. The German occupation threatened the economic position of Hehe.

**The war incidences between Hehe and German**

The immediate incident that stimulated as clash between the German and Hehe was when the German messenger had visited Mkwawa at his palace and showed the sign of disrespecting him. That incident gave the awareness to Mkwawa and his people that Germans never come with peaceful actions.

* Before taking up arms, chief Mkwawa sent a delegation to meet with German, the German responded by requesting the chief to surrender his sovereignty and showed disregard of chief Mkwawa’s request by killing all men in his delegation
* Chief Mkwawa reacted by blocking all the caravan routes passing through the area to disrupt German trade activities. The German failed to get raw materials from the interior. This event angered the German and decided to send a military troops led by commander Emil Von Zelewsky
* Chief Mkwawa managed to defeat the German from 16th August 1891 at Lugalo, the defeat was associated with the killing of German commander Emil Von Zelewsky and three hundred soldiers
* The Mkwawa’s army captured about three canons and three hundred rifles from the German forces
* The defeat of German actually shocked the colonial administration and showed the strength of Hehe’s army. After three years the Germans prepared another attack against Hehe.
* By 1894, German prepared attack and before attacking Hehe empire, the German administrators sent a delegation to chief Mkwawa and required him to accept various affairs on German colonial. Chief Mkwawa rejected all demands.
* German attacked Hehe Empire in 1894 and most of the Hehe soldiers were killed due to the failure to implement their fighting techniques. German managed to attack Kalenga which was Mkwawa’s headquarter but they did not find chief Mkwawa, he escaped and organized guerrilla war for four years.
* Chief Mkwawa became weak as the day went up due to the shortage of food and weapons. Finally he opted to kill himself rather than captured after he was defeated by the German troops
* The German soldiers surrounded Mkwawa’s hiding palace and found a dead body of Mkwawa. They chopped off the Mkwawa’s head and sent to German. This marked the decline of Hehe ruling class.

Other small scale resistance included; Coastal resistance (1888-1889) led by Abushiri bin Salim, Bwana Heri and Hassan bin Omar Makunganya. Yao resistance (1890) led by Chief Machemba, Nyamwezi resistance (1891-1894) led by Mtemi Isike and many others.

1. **Large scale resistance**

The large scale resistance against colonial rule in Africa took place in various areas and covered a large part and in other cases involved the number of ethnic groups.

Large scale resistance in Africa included; Mandinka resistance, Nama and Herero resistance, Shona and Ndebele resistance, Majimaji war and Ethiopian resistance

1. **Shone-Ndebele resistance (Chimurenga war) 1896-1897)**

Chimurenga refers to the resistance against the British occupation in Zimbabwe which took place from 1896-1897. The word Chimurenga is a word in the Shona language roughly meaning **“Revolutionary Struggle”**. In Matebele land, the war began in March 1896, while in Mashona land, the war began in June 1896. The leaders of Mashona were Nehanda Charwe Nyakasikana and Sekuru Kaguvi and the leader of Matebele was King Lobengula

**Reasons for the Shona-Ndebele resistance**

1. **Land alienation done by the British colonialists under their company BSACO**. The Shona-Ndebele war resulted from the British attempt to occupy Matebele land because of its richness in resources. This was accelerated with British South African Company (BSACO). The Europeans confiscated the African land and the Africans were pushed into reserves where they became labourers in various British economic sectors.
2. **Forced labour done by the British against the Africans**. The British wanted to force the Africans, both Mashona and Matebele to provide labour on the settler farms and in the mines. All the able-bodied men had to work regardless of their former position in the society. Those Africans who worked on the settler farms and mines worked for long time with poorly paid
3. **Loss of cattle**. The British confiscated the Ndebele’s cattle they kept. Also render pest disease outbreak in 1895 killed the number of cattle. The British ordered the Africans to kill the cattle as a measure to combat the disease. This order was violently opposed by the Africans
4. **Taxation**. In 1894, the British colonialists introduced the cattle and hut taxes. The colonialists used brutal methods of collecting taxes and often mistreated the people. The cattle, goats and grain were forcefully taken from those who failed to pay taxes. The tax was introduced as a method of recruiting labourers in the settlers’ farms and mines.
5. **Interference of Shona trade**. The desire of the company (BSACO) to control trade in Mashona land created chaos in the area. The company stopped the Shona from trading with the Portuguese and forced them to buy high- priced goods from the company instead. At first Africans believed that the Europeans had come for a short time, but when they realized that they had come to stay and rule, they greatly opposed them and fought for their freedom.
6. **Missionaries interference in tradition and customs of the Africans**. The activities of missionaries interfered the traditions and customs of the Shona and Ndebele. European missionaries wanted to spread Christianity which was against African culture. Therefore, Shona and Ndebele fought for their culture.

**Impacts of the Shona-Ndebele resistance**

1. **Christian religion was officially adopted**. Many Africans, both Mashona and Matebele adopted Christian religion due to the inability of Mwaricult (traditional religion leaders) and the Chimuruku(tradition religion) to defeat the Europeans. The traditional leaders could no longer command people to adopt the traditional religion.
2. **Changes in administrative system**. The company administrative received much criticism from the colonial officials for the mistreatment against the Africans. The British colonial masters were forced to change the administrative system. Cecil Rhodes guaranteed to make changes in the governing Matebele in order to reduce the resistance from the African communities. In this regard, many African chiefs were considered and employed in various administrative positions under the colonial rule.
3. **Death of the people**. Many of the people, both the Europeans and Africans were killed in the war. Even though the death toll for Africans was much higher. Many of the Chimurenga warriors lost their lives due to the war
4. **Declined of productions among the Africans.** Due to the defeated in the war, the Africans were redistributed to the new areas in the low land. However they lived happily but their productions declined because the land was unfertile. This led to the occurrence of famine and hunger among the Africans due to the shortage of food.
5. **Increased of colonial exploitation in the colony.** The British colonial government in Southern Rhodesia increased the colonial exploitation within the colony. Land alienation became common and the British acquired more fertile land. This was done in order to compensate with war cost because the British spent large amount of money to win the battle.
6. **Mandinka resistance**

Mandinka resistance was the active resistance which took place in western Africa against the French conquest under the leadership of Samori Toure. This resistance was occurred in two phases; from 1882-1885 and 1891-1898. Samori Touri fought because he feared that, the French would occupy his land and trade routes from which he got various commodities.

**Reasons for the Mandinka resistance**

1. **To protect the independence of the empire**. Samori Toure hold the fighting against French because, the French threatened the political autonomy of the Mandinka empire. Therefore, Samori Toure hold the fight to defeat the French because he was not ready to lose his independence to the foreigners.
2. **To protect their trade interests**. In west Africa, French invasion threatened the development of trade route. The French wanted to control the trade (Trans-Saharan Trade) routes that passed through Samori Toure’s empire. The routes were the source of revenues for the Mandinka empire as a result conflict broke out.
3. **To defend the Islamic faith**. Samori Toure wanted to defend his Islamic religion against the French invaders who were non-Muslims. The French wanted to spread Christianity in many parts of west Africa including Mandinka empire, therefore Samori Toure was not ready to lose his religious autonomy and faith against French invasion.
4. **Strong military**. Samori Toure had a strong army which made him believe that he could fight actively against the French invaders. He has large number of trained soldiers who were able to hold the fighting against the enemies of Mandinka empire.
5. **The French policy to expand the territories**. The French wanted to expand the territories into the West Africa. Samori Toure was only major obstacle to this policy, hence the French decided to fight against him

**Reasons for the Mandinka’s strengths**

1. **Presence of strong army**. They had strong army called “SOFA” that were well drilled and disciplined, so, they developed their efforts to fight against the French encroachment from 1891-1898.
2. **Strong unity among the people in the empire**. The Mandinka were also strongly united under Samori Toure. The unity of the empire was brought by Islamic religion and memories of the great Mali empire
3. **They had strong economy**. Samori Toure’s empire was economically strong because of his control of the gold trade. It had an efficient trade network of getting fire arns from the coast, even from French traders. He used such weapons to fight against the French. Samoure Toure also opened up his own workshop, which not only repaired his weapons but also manufactured effective copies of them.
4. **They used good military technique that is scorched earth policy**. As the army fought the soldiers burnt all the crops on the way of the French they could not have food for their troops. This eventually weakened French soldiers since they faced with hunger and starvation.
5. **Samori Touri had strong wealth**. Samori Toure used some of his wealth to reward his soldiers after winning a battle. This motivated the soldiers to fight strongly and for a long time.
6. **The use of guerilla was tactics helped Samoure Toure and his people so much**. The Samori Toure’s soldiers had great experience in fighting. They were former soldiers of king Ahmadu, who had fought with French between 1889-1893. His soldiers used guerrilla war tactics to harass the French troops. The French knew nothing about this tactics.

**Reasons for the defeat of Mandinka resistance**

1. **Internal opposition**. Mandinka faced with internal opposition from non-Muslims people, whom he forced to convert to Islam. This caused divisions among the Mandinka and weakened Samori Toure’s support and unity in the empire
2. **Strong military of French*.*** The French had strong, well trained and disciplined army with superior weapons, while Samori Toure’s army was equipped with old-fashioned weapons such as muskets and rifles.
3. **Famine and hunger.**Moreover, famine invaded the Mandinka empire and weakened its advancement in fighting. This is because the prolonged wars severely affected economic activities in Mandinkaland. The Mandinka were in a state of warfare for many years, therefore they could not engage any economic activities such as agriculture or trade.
4. **Natural disasters.** Also natural disasters contributed to the defeated of Samori Toure’s army. The natural disasters especially drought affected the food production. The people failed to continue with fighting because they suffered from the lack of food for their survival
5. **Shortage of weapons.** Samori Toure moved his empire to Diabakala, but it was very far from Sierra Leone, which was the main supplier of his weapons. This made him depended on Mandinka-made or repaired weapons. Due to the prolonged wars, these weapons could not be obtained within the empire.
6. **Lacked support from other African rulers.** Samori Toure did not get assistance from other African rulers. This was because he had caused them much suffering, hence his fellow African rulers isolated them.

**Impacts of Mandinka resistance**

1. **Death of the African soldiers**. Many African soldiers were killed by the French forces. Very few French men died. The heavy and advanced French weapons killed many Africans and wounded others.
2. **Exiled of Samori Toure**. Samora Toure was captured and exiled to Gabon and the whole Mandinka Empire fell under French control.
3. **It marked the beginning of colonialism in west Africa**. The fall of the Mandinka Empire signified the end of the last, long and strong resistance against French colonial rule in west Africa. This marked the beginning of colonialism in West Africa.
4. **Declined of towns and villages**. The aggressive French military campaigns against Samori toure destroyed many Mandinka villages and towns. For example the new Mandinka capital of Diabakala was completely destroyed as houses and farms were burned by the French.
5. **Occurrence of famine**. The war led to the emergence of famine because many farms were destroyed and people failed to engage in farming activities. Therefore, hunger invaded the empire.
6. **Nama-Herero resistance**

Nama and Herero were the tribes in South West Africa (Namibia) which fought against the German invasion from 1904-1907. The leaders of this resistance were chief Hedrick Witbooi of Nama tribe and Chief Samuel Maherero of Herero tribe

**Reasons for Nama-Herero resistance**

1. **Outbreak of render pest disease**. This was the disease that killed many cattle of Herero and the Nama 1903. Nama and Herero depended their economy in cattle keeping. The Africans interpreted this event to be a courser from God due to the coming of Europeans
2. **Debt crises**. The impoverishment of Africans caused by the European traders who provided loans in the form of food and clothes was another reason for the resistance. The Africans were required to repay the loans in form of cattle. The traders confiscated the cattle once the Africans failed to pay back the loans. Africans realized that, the only way of sustaining their livelihood was to take up arms.
3. **Land alienation**. The German grabbed the land owned by Nama-Herero and allocated huge pieces of land to the white settlers. The people were now forced to work on settlers’ farm as labourers. This triggered the war against the German colonialists.
4. **Recruited colonial labour policy**. The 1900 colonial labour policy contributed to the outbreak of the war. For example, the policy demanded that Herero youth be sent to Johannesburg to work in the Boers’ mines and on their plantation. This was seen as an attempt to weaken and destroy their empire.
5. **Taxation also caused the resistance**. Poor Africans were forced to pay taxes. The German colonialists employed cruel measures in collecting taxes. Those who did not pay were tortured, imprisoned and their properties were confiscated. Therefore, they decided to fight against the German colonialists.
6. **Introduction of the colonial labour reserve policy**. The introduction of colonial labour reserve policy also led to the outbreak of the war. This was because the indigenous people were removed from their productive areas so that settler production could be introduced.

**Impacts of Nama-Herero resistance**

1. **Death among the people**. Many Nama and Herero people died as s result of the brutal military operations of the German colonialists.
2. **Namibia was totally controlled by the German**. The South West Africa (Namibia) was officially occupied and dominated by the Germans. Traditional forms of political organization such as chiefdom were abolished
3. **Increased of colonial economic exploitation**. In South West Africa after the German occupation, colonial economic exploitation was intensified as the Nama and Herero were restricted from owning cattle and land. This made them to depend on German colonial economic system.
4. **Introduction of concentration camp**. The German introduced concentration camps, where women and children were taken. Consequently, most of them died due to harsh treatments like forced labour
5. **The war provided the lesson to the Europeans**. The war provided the lesson to the colonialists that the African people did not accept colonial domination in their communities. This made the German changed the way of controlling their colonies, instead of using force they started to use peaceful ways of controlling their colonies
6. **Majimaji war 1905-1907**

Majimaji war was the large scale resistance which took place in Southern Tanganyika against the German control. The war started between1905-1907, and it was led by Kinjeketile Bokero Ngwale from Ngarambe near Rufiji River. The war involved many African tribes such as Mbunga, Pogoro, Ngindo, Zaramo and Ngoni

**Reasons for the Majimaji war**

1. **Introduction of cotton plantations in the Rufiji basin**. The first cause started from the cotton growing in which the German government ordered the Africans to grow cotton for export. It took a long time to harvest cotton but earned very little. At the same time they neglected food production. Hence, famine became common.
2. **Imposition of heavy tax**. The German colonialists introduced a head tax in 1898. All adult Africans were required to pay this tax which was collected using harsh and brutal methods. Those who did not pay it were severely tortured and imprisoned.
3. **Despised of the African traditional culture by the German**. The German colonial administration did not respect African norms and traditions. For example the German Christian missionaries destroyed the sacred huts of traditional priest because they considered them as a symbol of witchcraft. Similarly, the Matumbi and the Ngindo reacted against the adultery (sexual harassment) and other immorality practiced by the German agents.
4. **Destruction of African political structure**. The German colonialists destroyed African political structures. The traditional chiefs and kings were replaced by Arabs and African Jumbes and Akidas. The Africans in southern Tanganyika wanted to retain their traditional political system.
5. **Increased of colonial exploitation**. The German appointees such as Jumbes and Akidas collected taxes by using excessive force such as confiscating property. Also the Africans were forced to work on the colonial plantation long time with low payment.
6. **The influence of Kinjeketile Ngwale**. Kinjekitile Ngwale was charismatic and religious leader who through his intelligence, he mobilized his fellow Tanganyika to fight against Germans rule because the German colonial system grabbed the political and socio- economic interests of the Africans

**Reasons for the Africans’ defeat**

1. **Poor military weapons used by the Africans**. During majimaji uprising, the indigenous people did not have advanced weapons. For instance, they were armed with spears, while the German were armed with superior weapons like modern guns.
2. **Africans lacked military organization**. The Africans lacked proper organization in fighting with Germans. For example, the number of the African soldiers kept on decreasing with no replacement, while the German colonialists replaced both soldiers and the weapons used
3. **The brutal tactics used by the German**. The German colonialists used brutal tactics which destroyed villages and burned farms and food stores. This weakened the Majimaji fighters
4. **Poor beliefs**. The Africans believed in the magic water, an ideology which became ineffective as many Africans were killed when they tried to storm German posts.
5. **Africans lacked fighting experience**. The people in southern Tanganyika had no experience in fighting against the German colonialists; hence, they underestimated the power of the German army which largely made up of mercenaries from different places.
6. **Disunity among the Africans**. The Africans were also defeated because of disunity. Although the Majimaji war involved about 20 ethnic groups, each ethnic group fought on its own. This weakened them.

**Outcome of Majimaji war**

1. **Change of German administrative system**. The German colonialists reduced the use of violence in enforcing their authority so that the people might not cause another war. The German improved services like education and health. Taxation and forced labour were relaxed and corporal punishment was abolished.
2. **Destruction of properties**. The German colonialists destroyed African farms and homes and therefore, famine and hunger occurred that affected many people. This was partly because during the war the people could not engage in production activities.
3. **Loss of lives**. The war led to the death of thousands of the Africans. Many people especially those who participated in the fighting were killed. This caused depopulation in many families in southern Tanganyika because large number of people lost their lives
4. **Displacement of many families**. The war resulted to the displacement of many families due to the fear and insecurity among the people in the area. Many people escaped the area to different directions to look for other areas for settlement. The war also influenced the family separation among the African communities.
5. **It brought unity among the people**. The war brought together many African communities such as Ngindo, Zaramo, Ngoni and Matumbi

**Significances of Majimaji war to the political development of Tanzania**

1. **It was the lesson to the freedom fighters**. The Majimaji war gave lesson to later nationalists in Tanganyika that is the colonialists could be fought through diplomatic means. The sacrifices made by thousands of Africans who died during the Majimaji war were an important inspiration to the later generation of nationalist leaders who fought for independence.
2. **It strengthened unity among the people*.*** Majimaji war successfully united the people within the area. Many separated communities were united. This helped to reduce the sense of tribalism in Tanganyika.
3. **It remains as a symbol for the people.** Majimaji war in Tanganyika brought the memory to the people in the country to remember the freedom fighters. Currently, the area remains as a tourist center in which many people visit to reconstruct the information about this uprising.
4. **It marked the beginning of peasant to demand their rights.** The German colonialists made the reforms in the colonial administration, it gave the chance to the peasants in Tanganyika to demand for their rights. This happened soon after the German Governor allowed the Africans in Tanganyika to grow cash-crops production.
5. **It brought sense of nationalism among the people in Tanganyika.** The Majimaji uprising would become an inspiration for the letter 20th century freedom fighters who called for similar interethnic unity as they struggled against European colonial rule.
6. **Ethiopian resistance/Adowa battle**

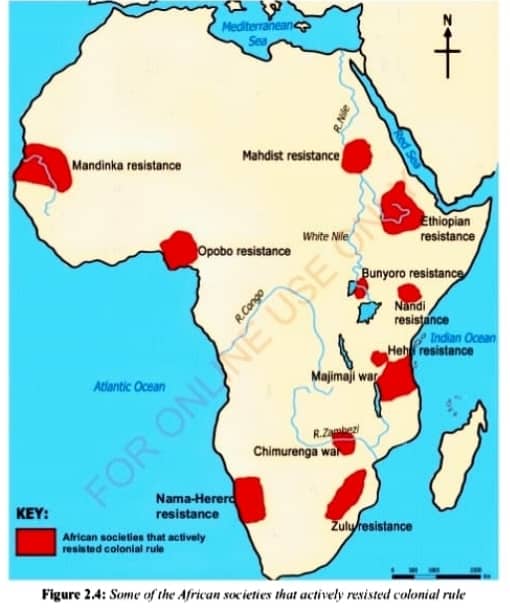
Ethiopia resistance was a type of African resistance against the establishment of colonial rule in Ethiopia. Menelik II led the resistance from 1986 over the Italians. The Ethiopian leader was able to unite his people by encouraging strong unity and solidarity so as to fight against the Italian in order to preserve their culture and protect their trading interest. They aimed at promoting social political and economic development of their country. This resistance was caused by many factors including, failure of Uccial treaty (Wuchale) between Menelik II and Italians, enmity between king Menelik II with the northern chiefs and Italians action of stopping king Menelik to form the friendship with other European nations. This resistance was only resistance that managed to defeat the Italian invaders. This made the Ethiopian not colonized by any European nations.

**Reasons for the successful of Ethiopian resistance**

1. **The geographical advantage**. This factors influenced greatly to the success of Ethiopian resistance since the country consists of mountainous great valleys, semi desert which hindered penetration of Italians.
2. **Strong unity and solidarity among the people.** The existence of strong unity and solidarity motivated the success of Ethiopian resistance since it enables them to have the common goal to fight against the Italians. The strong unity and solidarity was influenced by the spread of Christian religion to many Ethiopians hence, they were able to fight against the Italians.
3. **Strong leadership**. The emergence of strong and outstanding leadership of Menelik II contributed the achievement. The presence of strong leadership motivated the success of Ethiopian’s resistance since he was able to encourage strong unity and solidarity also he could encourage the people to fight against the Italians. He was also able to organize his people on their way to fight the Italians.
4. **Strong army**. The existence of strong standing army, which contributed to the success of Ethiopian resistance since it, managed to defeat the Italian’s army.
5. **Weaknesses of Italy**. Italy was still poor and weak nations, this factor motivated the success of Ethiopians resistance since they were not capable to fight against the Ethiopians because of being economically weak. This in turn made them to have poor organization to defeat the Africans.
6. **Application of modern weapons and good fighting military tactics**. Menelik II adopted military weapons and fighting tactics from other European nations such as Britain, Russia and Portugal who in turn encouraged and motivated the Ethiopians to fight against the Italians.

**Reasons for the Africans defeat in the resistance**

1. **Europeans used modern war techniques that made them easily attack the Africans**. Africans depended on their closed forts, which were the main targets of attacks from the white enemies. For instance, the Germans demolished Mkwawa’s fort at Kalenga in 1894.
2. **Due to the betrayal from among Africans**. This caused the failure of African resistance against colonialists simply because; some Africans betrayed their fellow Africans by deciding to collaborate with the white men against their neighbors this eventually weakened their unity, Good example is Sangu and Bena allied with the Germans to defeated their neighboring Hehe. Though Africans were defeated by the Europeans, their reaction against colonial invasion was marked as the early nationalist reaction in Africa and made them gain self-respect and were considered to be heroes of Africa.
3. **Disunity among the Africans.** This occurred, as some of the leaders were reluctant to cooperate with others. Hence, each tribe entered the war on its own. As a result, it was easy for the colonialists to defeat them.
4. **Africans were destabilized by natural calamities.** These included famines and infectious diseases such as smallpox and others. Good example of Maasai society suffered from cholera in 1879 to the extent that they failed to fight violently.
5. **Africans had wrong superstitious beliefs.** For example, the people of Southern Tanganyika were made to believe in the idea that water from Ngarambe Pool would change the white man’s bullets into water, ‘Maji Maji’, which was not true. As a result, many people were killed by the German armed forces.
6. **Poor weapons and military techniques applied by Africans**. The Africans used poor weapons such as arrows, spears and outdated guns; also they applied poor military techniques in the fighting. All these made the victory of the battle to the Europeans



***Some of the African resistance against colonialism***

***QUESTIONS***

1. *Consider yourself as a form four student of Umoja secondary school, show your young brother of form one students on how the Europeans used various mechanisms to impose colonialism in Africa in the second half of 19th century*
2. *The chartered companies in Africa ruled on behalf of the colonial government. As a historian, give six contribution of these companies in consolidating colonialism in Africa*
3. *Companies and association as the colonial agents, played important rule for colonization in Africa. As historian, briefly explain six trading companies which were formed to operate colonial activities in Africa.*
4. *The chartered companies ruled African colonies during 19th century. However, these companies failed in their operations. As a historian, account for the collapsed of company rule in Africa.*
5. *You have given the task as a form three students to explain to your fellow students on why some Africans collaborated against the colonialism. Give six reasons behind this event.*
6. *The form three students of Maendeleo secondary school were discussing “The period which marked the intensive African resistance against colonialism”. Being one of the students, elaborate six reasons towards this event.*
7. *The form three students of Kitanzini secondary school were given the task by their History subject teacher to provide the reasons why African societies had various responses against the colonial imposition in their areas. As one of the form three students, give six points that you will demonstrate to your subject teacher*
8. *Nandi ethnic group in Kenya were fought at tremendous cost against the British invasion in Rift valley area. Consider yourself as a famous historian in East Africa, account for the rise of this resistance against colonial imposition in central Kenya.*
9. *“The operation of the British South Africa Company (BSACO) in Southern Rhodesia caused the intensive conflicts between tbe British against Shona and Ndebele societies.” To what extent is this statement justifiable?*
10. *Chimurenga uprising was one of the strong active resistance against the British invasion. Despite of its strong, eventually the African were defeated. Use six points to assess the consequences of this resistance.*
11. *The French colonialists in West Africa succeed to control many colonies but their operation was faced with various African resistances such as Mandinka resistance under Samori Toure. As a historian give five factors for the rise of this resistance against French invasion in West Africa.*
12. *During the initial stage of invasion in West Africa, the French became fearers due to the existence of Mandinka resistance which was very strong. As a historian, give five points, why this resistance finally was defeated by the French?*
13. *Mandinka resistance under Samori Toure in West Africa was one among of the strongest obstacle of French expansion of territories. Samori Toure had strong enough that made him to fight for a long time against French. As a historian, give five reasons for the Mandinka’s strength.*
14. *“At the beginning of colonial invasion in South West Africa, Nama and Herero were fought at tremendous war through sweat and blood against German.” In the light of this statement, analyze six factors for the rise of this resistance.*
15. *Mr. Kakondeko is one of the great historian in Rumaliza community. He made the tour to Namibia to collect the historical information on the consequences of the Nama and Herero resistance. Which six factors you think Mr. Kakondeko collected?*
16. *During the German rule in Tanganyika, Majimaji uprising was one of the fiercest resistance which stayed for two years in fighting. By using six points, what were factors for the rise of this resistance?*
17. *In Tanganyika, Majimaji war was one of the active resistance against the German colonialists. Use six points to elaborate the impacts of this uprising among the people of southern Tanganyika.*
18. *With concrete examples from Tanzania, use six points to show how Majimaji war contributed to rise of Tanganyika’s patriotism in early 1950’s?*
19. *“The battle of Adowa in Ethiopia was one among of the successful resistance to defeat the colonial invaders in Africa.” Support this statement by using six points.*
20. *“African resistance against imposition of colonial rule failed due to the Africans’ technological backwardness.” To what extent is this a valid claim? Use six points.*

**ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM**

**Meaning of colonial administrative system**

The colonial administrative systems refer to the total system of administration which were established by European imperialists in order to maintain and consolidate the colonial rule in African colonies. The colonial administrative systems were established and became strong in order to suppress the African resistance against colonialism because the colonialists got experience of resistance movements at the beginning of the colonial conquest. Therefore, in order to administer and exploit the colonies effectively, the colonial governments established various colonial administrative systems to supervise and control human resources and production in which the colonial officials had both administrative and executive powers over their areas of jurisdiction. The colonial administrative systems included direct rule, indirect rule, assimilation policy and association policy.

1. **Direct rule**

Direct rule was the colonial system of administration, mostly was used by the German whereby European officials ruled directly at the top position, colonial appointees such as Jumbes and Akidas, governed at the bottom. The Germans used direct rule to administer the colonial territories and societies under their control. The Germans used this system in German East Africa (Tanganyika, Urundi and Ruanda), Togo, South West Africa (Namibia) and Cameroon. Apart from Germans, British also used direct rule in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Kenya

**Governor**

**Advisory Council**

**District Officer**

**Liwali**

**Akida**

**Jumbe**

**Reasons for the adopting the direct rule**

1. **To ensure direct control over Africans**. The colonialists used direct rule to have direct control over Africans. They wanted to create a conducive environment for generating wealth. The German colonial officials did not believe that the local people could administer themselves.
2. **To prevent other colonial interference**. The German colonial officials used direct rule in their colonies in order to prevent the interference of other colonial masters. For example German used direct rule in Tanganyika in order to prevent British and Portuguese colonialists. In South West Africa, the German used direct rule in order to discourage the Boers from expanding their territories.
3. **The German believed that the African leaders were inferior**. The German colonialists did not trust Africans to administer the colonies. They believed that they were inferior and regarded the local rulers as incompetent and lazy. In this regard, the European thought that the importation and spread of their civilization and culture could be done properly by European administrators.
4. **To maintaining the German superiority**. The direct rule system was aimed at maintaining German superiority over the Africans. Since the German directly controlled all activities in the colonies, African rulers lost their power and positions
5. **To solved the shortage of unemployment among the European population**. The direct rule system was also used with a view to reducing unemployment in Europe. For example, the German colonial government sent its educated youths to different African colonies to work as accountants, civil servants, medical doctors, political officers and military experts.
6. **To suppress the African resistance**. German used direct rule to suppress the African resistance. The system increased the harshness to the Africans which made them to work forcefully without compromise.

**Strengths of direct rule**

1. **The system solved the shortage of employment amongst the European population**. The system needed large number of workers from their mother countries. For example, Germany offered employment to its people in the colonies it occupied. Hence, it managed to reduce the rate of unemployment of its people.
2. **The system managed to suppress African resistances**, since it ensured that the colonies had enough white military officials to safeguard their interests. For instance, the Abushiri war of resistance of 1888 was suppressed by the German colonial administration.
3. **It safeguarded the European interests.** The use of direct rule was also a way of maintaining and safeguarding Europeans interests from being attacked by the Africans
4. **It created strong supervision.** Through the use of direct rule, the Africans were under close supervision of European officials almost everywhere, regardless of their large number in the area.
5. **The system contributed to the construction of infrastructures.** In the areas where direct rule was used, the construction of infrastructures such as roads, railways, hospitals, tapped water and electricity was rapidly done to ensure smooth exploitation of the colonial subjects. For example, Germans in Tanganyika constructed central railways

**Weaknesses of direct rule system**

1. **It undermined the pre-existing African traditional rulers**. The direct rule system used European personnel directly assisted by their appointees such as Liwali, Jumbes and Akidas. For instance, the German administration in Tanganyika removed the African traditional rulers, replacing them with Arab Akidas, and Liwalis from the coastal areas.
2. **It showed the elements of dictatorship**. The use of harsh and brutal means to make Africans meet colonial demands such as production of raw materials and paying taxes. Their approach led to many sufferings of the Africans that included death or imprisonment.
3. **It increased cost to the colonialists**. The system was very expensive as European colonial administrators and officials were to be maintained in terms of salaries, housing and medical facilities.
4. **The application of direct rule increased suffering to the Africans**. The use of harsh and brutal means to make Africans meet colonial demands such as production of raw materials and paying taxes. Their approach led to many sufferings of the Africans that included death or imprisonment.

**Effects of direct rule system**

1. **It increased enmity between Europeans and Africans**. The system increased enmity between the colonial administrators and the indigenous people owing to harsh treatment. The system applied various oppressive measures that angered the Africans which led them to resist against colonialism
2. **It led to the rise of African resistance**. The use of direct rule intensified African resistance. This was because, the system was accompanied by harsh treatment against the Africans such as forced labour, taxation and sexual harassment, Africans were against with these injustices.
3. **African chiefs lost their political power**. The use of direct rule made the African rulers to lost their political status because they were no longer allowed to exercise their power. They became the puppets of colonialism.
4. **It increased colonial exploitation**. The direct rule system facilitated the exploitation of African natural resources and labour. The colonial administrators fully supervised the extraction of African resources, both natural resources and agriculture.
5. **Destruction of African culture and economic**. Direct rule system destroyed African culture and economic systems. For example, Africans could no longer do their religious, production and trading activities. People were forced to adopt western religion.
6. **It produced African puppet leaders**. The application of direct rule produced the African puppets into the Germans. The Jumbes and Akidas turned into German puppets and forced their fellow Africans to work on various colonial economic sectors
7. **The indirect rule system**

Indirect rule was the British colonial system of administration, whereby the African traditional rulers were involved in administering their fellow Africans at the local levels on behalf of the colonial governments while the colonial officials and administrators at the higher level. Sir Fredrick John Lugard who was the British High Commissioner to Nigeria in 1900 initiated the indirect rule. This system was adopted in some of the British colonies in Africa such as Nigeria, Uganda and Tanganyika. This system involved to identify the structure of local powers like chiefs, kings and headmen. Also people who were identified as important were invited to become part of colonial administrators. The local rulers were favoured and protected, but they were paid low salaries. Their sons and daughters were given privileges such a education in special schools.

In Tanganyika indirect rule was introduced in 1925 by Donald Cameroon and it was characterized by the presence of local or native authorities responsible for tasks like administration of local justice, collecting the taxes etc.

**Governor**

**Governing Executive Council**

**Colonial Advisor on African Affairs**

**Chiefs and Headsmen**

**District Commissioner**

**Provincial Commissioner**

**Legislative Council**

**Reasons for adopting the indirect rule system**

1. **To avoid resistance from the Africans**. Indirect rule was applied in order to avoid the resistance from the Africans. Though the system was initiated by the Europeans, but the Africans believed that their fellow Africans ruled them. In other areas, indirect rule was used when the system of direct rule had proved failure. For example, the British colonial government decided to use indirect rule in Tanganyika to avoid what happened to the Germans during the Maji Maji rebellion in 1905-1907.
2. **To minimize the administrative cost.** Indirect rule was introduced to minimize administrative cost because the African chiefs and their assistants could be paid lower salaries than European colonial administrators. In addition, African chiefs did not demand services from the colonial government such as accommodation, transport and medical services.
3. **Language barriers.** Since Britain had many colonies in Africa, the use of local chiefs was inevitable. Language was an obstacle in running of colonial administrative activities by the Europeans. The indigenous people could not communicate with the Europeans because they did not know European languages. Thus, African chiefs were trained so that they could understand the language and policies.
4. **Physical difficulties.** Some of the areas in Africa were not good for the settlement of white men. Physical difficulties including thick forests and the presence of wild animals in the colonies, made it impossible for the colonialists to administer in remote areas. The use of local chiefs protected the Europeans against tropical diseases such as malaria, yellow fever and small pox. The local rulers understood their environment, as well as people and their culture.
5. **To weakened the unity among the Africans.** The British introduced indirect rule as a way of dividing the Africans. The divide and rule system weakened the African unity, since those who were favoured like the local chiefs could not oppose the colonial intruders.
6. **Shortage of manpower.** Britain did not have enough manpower (personnel) to administer its colonies in Africa. For instance, in 1900 it was reported that the British had only 42 British officials in the Nigerian colony. This number was not enough to administer the whole colony. The shortage of personnel was caused by lack of experienced workers. Moreover, British citizens were not willing to work in tropical Africa for fear of tropical diseases and other physical problems such as transportation.

**Strengths of indirect rule**

1. **It made the African chiefs more powerful than before**. The British used indirect rule through traditional political leaders who became more powerful than before. As a result, African chiefs used the same power to oppress and mistreat their fellow Africans.
2. **It solved the problem of shortage of man power**. Indirect rule enabled the colonial government to deal with the shortage of white personnel. The few white officials were not enough to administer large and populated colonies like Nigeria.
3. **It was suitable method of collecting taxes**. Indirect rule system enabled the colonial state to collect tribute and taxes which generated funds for financing the colonial bureaucracy, including the local chiefs. The local chiefs knew the right time and means of collecting tax. They knew the boom period, the market time and how to deal with tax collection difficulties.
4. **It reduced the operational cost**. Through the use of indirect rule system, there was very little cost incurred in the general day-to-day operations. The local chiefs performed most of the activities on behalf of the colonial officials.
5. **It reduced African resistances**. The British administered their colonies with minimal resistances. This was because the local chiefs performed most of the activities on behalf of the colonial British officials who had no direct contact with Africans.

**Weaknesses of indirect rule system**

1. **Indirect rule created imbalance in development amongst African states**. Areas which had local chiefs assisting the colonial government had development in social services like schools, hospitals and roads while those which had no chiefs in their areas had no or inadequate social services. Such situations had led to many conflicts among Africans after independence. The African local rulers were favored in all aspects of life as opposed to ordinary Africans.
2. **Tribalism developed as an impact of indirect rule**. African chiefs who were entrusted to rule on behalf of the colonialists considered themselves superior to others in their land. For example, Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda created disunity amongst Ugandans when he declared the Buganda kingdom independent in 1960.
3. **It had created social differences amongst Africans.** The chiefs’ families and royal families got privilege of getting social services such as education, hospitals and many more while the rest of the community were not getting such facilities.
4. **It caused enmity between African chiefs with their subject.** Indirect rule also caused enmity between African chiefs and their subjects. This was because the rulers were used to do colonial work like supervising and maintaining colonial orders, collecting taxes and forcing people to work. All these did not please the majority of Africans and caused local protest.
5. **It created the gap between the local rulers and educated elite.** Indirect rule created a gap between the chiefs and the educated elites, something that prompted urban protest movements. The educated elites felt that they were not part of the political authority. This caused rivalries between the two classes and created the potential for further reaction against colonial rule.

**Effects of the indirect rule system**

1. **It undermined African political systems**. Indirect rule system gave some autonomy to African local rulers, but did not bring about much development and strengthened the African political systems. The system totally weakened the African traditional administration.
2. **Little freedom of local rulers to exercise their power*.*** Indirect rule was not an indigenous system of government; therefore traditional rulers did not have enough freedom to exercise their political and judicial powers. The African chiefs became puppets of the colonial administrators and did not serve their people.
3. **It created ethnicity.**Indirect rule created ethnic divisions among Africans. It made each ethnic group to develop its own institutions. Thus, it encouraged ethnicity. This is the case in areas like Nigeria where ethnicity and religious division are still the problems.
4. **It facilitated exploitation of African resources.**Indirect rule facilitated massive exploitation of African resources. Under their traditional chiefs, Africans worked hard knowing that they were working for their own well-being. Through this system Africans lost their natural and agricultural resources.
5. **Indirect rule created imbalance in development amongst African states**. Areas which had local chiefs assisting the colonial government had development in social services like schools, hospitals and roads while those which had no chiefs in their areas had no or inadequate social services. Such situations had led to many conflicts among Africans after independence. The African local rulers were favored in all aspects of life as opposed to ordinary Africans.

**Similarities and differences between direct rule system and indirect rule system**

**Similarities**

1. **Both had racial discrimination**. Both systems had racial discrimination because whites were favored and considered superior race than Africans, thus encouraged racial segregation over the Africans. All high-ranking jobs in the government were reserved for Europeans while Africans held the lower positions of jobs in their local areas.
2. **Both had used African assistances at the lower level of administration**. Both systems of colonial administration used Africans to supervise colonial works in their areas. British colonialists used African traditional chiefs to supervise their fellow Africans, while the German colonialists employed the appointees such Jumbes and Akidas.
3. **Both systems exploited the Africans**. Both systems of administration aimed at exploiting the colonies to the maximum, so as to meet the demand of capitalist. This was because in all levels land, labor and raw materials were taken from Africa.
4. **Both systems focused in maintaining colonial economic interests**. Both administrative systems aimed at maintaining the colonial economic interests. Those systems never intended to develop the Africans; there were application of various measures in the whole process of maintaining colonial interests.

**Differences**

1. **Different from their colonial masters**. The systems were differ from their colonial states. Indirect rule was used by the British in some colonies in Africa, while direct rule was used by the German in her colonies
2. **Different in using African assistances**. Indirect rule used African local rulers such as chiefs, kings or headmen. Their offices also were preserved. While the German used their appointees such as Jumbes and Akidas who replaced the local rulers.
3. **Different in facing resistance from the Africans**. Indirect rule faced minimal resistance from the Africans because some elements of African institutions, culture and customs were left so that they could be used to deal with African grievances. Direct rule faced resistance from the Africans because of the nature of its operation, it involved the use of force.
4. **Different in creating puppet leaders**. Indirect rule created puppets among the Africans who cooperated with the British, but the direct rule system did not do so because much of the work was done by the German officials.
5. **The assimilation policy**

Assimilation policy was the system of colonial administration which was used by the French in their colonies in West Africa.The system had the aim at creating the French Black Africans amongst the West Africans who would be resembled with the French citizens. The system was firstly introduced by the French in Senegal in four provinces of Dakar, Gorce, St. Louis and Rufisque

**Gouverneur General (Governor General)**

**Commandant Cercle (Provincial Commissioner)**

**Chefs village (in charge of village)**

**Chefs de Canton (in charge of location)**

**Chefs de sub division (District Commissioner)**

**Motives behind the introduction of the assimilation policy**

1. **To spread the French culture**. The French government introduced the assimilation policy in its colonies to spread the French culture in various parts of the world. The application of the assimilation policy went hand in hand with the introduction of the French language, laws, religion, educational institutions and customs.
2. **To exploit African societies smoothly**. The assimilation policy was introduced to exploit the African societies smoothly by creating false consciousness among those who were assimilated to work for the benefit of French. By creating a class of African Frenchmen, they were able to reduce local resistance through the divide and rule policy.
3. **To produce the Africans who could assist the French colonialists**. The French intended to create or establish a group of African French men who would assist France to facilitate colonial progress in the colonies economically, socially and politically.
4. **To create civilization in Africa**. The French wanted to civilize the Africans because they regarded themselves as the super race since their revolution of 1789 which emphasized liberty, equality and fraternity. The French revolution of 1789, gave the French the thought that their culture was the best and it was supposed to be applied in different parts of the world.
5. **The French aimed at making a class of Africans that would help them in international conflicts**. This was so especially after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 in which the French colonies Alsace and Lorraine were annexed by Germany. So the French wanted to create its allies in African colonies for their future interests, thus, they applied the assimilation policy in all its colonies.
6. **Aimed at destructing African culture.** The French used assimilation as a suitable way of doing away some of the so called primitive African traditional practices in French provinces in West Africa because the French regarded their colonies as their overseas provinces. The French believed that their culture was the best in the world, and that they had enlightened their colonies with their rich heritage of civilization.

**Strengths of assimilation policy**

1. **It stimulated development in Africa**. The policy stimulated socio-economic development of the colonies because there was considerable investment in the colonies. The investments were aimed at turning Africans into Frenchmen, therefore, in the areas where assimilated Africans lived the French made considerable efforts to build infrastructures.
2. **It involved the Africans to participate in making decisions**. In some colonies, there were elected councilors who represented Africans in the French National Assembly. For example in 1914, Blaise Diagne defeated six European candidates and was elected into the French National Assembly in Paris.
3. **It produced the African elites who secured education service from French colonialists**. The assimilation policy also offered education to few Africans who later championed the struggle for independence in the former French colonies. A good examples were Felix Houphouel Boigny of Ivory Coast, Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea.
4. **It minimized the resistance from Africa**. The assimilation policy succeed to minimize the African resistance against the French colonial administration. Many Africans considered themselves as French citizens without realizing that they were colonized. Therefore, there was no much resistance from the indigenous people.

**Failure of the assimilation policy**

1. **The policy was resisted at its grass root in France**. The assimilation policy was resisted from its grass root in France. French scholars and politicians expressed their views that it was unwise and unrealistic for Africans to be transformed into Frenchmen.
2. **To reduce the cost in administration**. The policy was expensive and difficult to implement because the colonial government had to use many funds to finance the project for instance building schools, buying textbooks written in French and so forth. The association was cheap because it used the African chiefs who were paid low salaries
3. **The assimilation policy was rejected by Africans for their expectations were not met**. This is to say Africans had no promotion to the key departments in administration, as all governors’ general was whites. Equally important there were few Africans membership which eventually forced Africans to be unwillingly to attend the French parliament by 1905.
4. **To avoid African resistance against colonialism**. France also feared resistance from Africans who stood up to preserve and defend their culture. Therefore, a need to co-operate with their local institution by becoming friends to Africans to easy exploitation.
5. **Language barrier**. Many Africans got difficulties in learning the French language at the sometimes; many French administrators could not speak African local language, this created gap between colonizers and the colonized subject. So language barrier was a reason for the failure of the assimilation policy and allowing association policy
6. **Cultural diversities**. Africans had several customary laws which contradicted the French legal system. For example, African customary law allowed polygamy, while French laws insisted on monogamy. Also the Muslim societies refused to adopt the idea of catholic system and its monogamy system

**Weaknesses of the assimilation policy**

1. **It created economic imbalance**. The assimilation policy became the source of economic imbalance in African colonies and this caused regional population movements and threatened local security conditions. The areas were assimilated Africans lived were highly developed as opposed to the areas in which non-assimilated Africans lived.
2. **It created fearing among the Frenchmen*.*** There was fear among Frenchmen that assimilated Africans would become serious economic rivals as they would have the same rights as them. The French feared that making Africans equal to Frenchmen would make it difficult to force Africans work on French farms and other sectors.
3. **It was expensive in its operation.**The system was very expensive since it focused much on the ambitious program of turning Africans into Frenchmen. The French people’s ambition to treat Africans like French people or black Frenchmen required much capital in constructing infrastructures
4. **It created divisions among the Africans.**The assimilation policy was a source of divisions among Africans between the assimilated Africans and the subjects. It was a discriminatory policy just like other colonial policies because the assimilated people were given various opportunities like citizenship and job.

**Impacts of the assimilation policy**

1. **It destroyed African traditional authorities**. The assimilation policy destroyed African traditional authorities. The French replaced the local rulers with African-appointed colonial officials. The assimilated Africans would now fill most of the positions which were formerly under the traditional authorities.
2. **It created political and economic dependency**. The assimilation policy created political and economic dependency on France. To date, France has great political and economic influence in her former colonies of West Africa. France is the major importer of raw materials and major exporter of industrial goods to her former West African colonies.
3. **It facilitated the spread of French language in West Africa**. the assimilation policy facilitated the spread of French language in French colonies. In French West Africa, French is the official language. That is why after independence, the French language became the unifying factor for the former French colonies. African countries which still use French language as their medium of communication include Senegal, Ivory Coast, Congo Republic, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Guinea, Gabon, Togo and many others. These countries are known as Francophone.
4. **It undermined the African culture**. The assimilation policy undermined African culture and education system. The imposition of Christianity and French culture weakened the African culture. For example, the French discouraged polygamy, and introduced the French culture and religion.
5. **It contributed to the emergence of African Diaspora**. The assimilation policy contributed to the emergence of African Diaspora in France. Several Africans who were assimilated were employed and established settlement in France. Also assimilated Africans were given scholarship to study in France.
6. **It produced the African elites who secured education service from French colonialists**. The assimilation policy produced educated Africans who later struggled for independence in the former French colonies. A good examples were Felix Houphouel Boigny of Ivory Coast, Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea.
7. **The association or partnership policy**

Association policy was the French colonial policy in which French had to respect the cultures of her colonial peoples and by allowing them to develop independently rather than adopting French civilization and culture. The policy came into practical in 1945 following the abandonment of French assimilation policy. The French decided to shift to association policy due to the failure of assimilation policy. Under association policy, Africans were given the rights to elect their representatives in the French government.

**Reasons for introducing the association policy**

1. **To reduce the cost in administration**. The French introduced association policy to reduce the cost of administration. The association was cheap because it used the African chiefs who were paid low salaries compared to French administrators. Under association policy no expenditure was needed to educate the Africans
2. **Due to the existence of cultural differences**. There was a great cultural difference between the French and the Africans in marriage, religion and others. Therefore, the French government abandoned the assimilation policy and introduced a more realistic policy that is association policy.
3. **They wanted to maintain exploitative relation**. France wanted to maintain exploitative relations within her colonies, thus treating Africans as French people would threaten the objectives of colonialism. Africans had to remain producers of raw materials and labourers.
4. **To avoid the resistance**. France also faced strong resistance from the French tax payers who were required to pay more tax to meet the running cost in the French African colonies. Similarly, the French scholars and politicians opposed the assimilation policy to be practiced in African colonies.
5. **They wanted to accommodate African culture**. The African chiefs and kings were protecting their culture. Therefore, it was difficult for the assimilation policy to survive. As a result, the French came up with the association policy which accommodated the African culture.

**Strengths of association policy**

1. **It created relation in administration between African traditional institution and the French**. The association policy perpetuated the co-existence of traditional African institutions and the French government. Therefore, African traditional institutions were respected.
2. **It restored the African culture**. The association policy restored African traditional norms and laws. French laws were no longer used in the colonies. For example, Africans were allowed to practice polygamy. This helped to ensure that, there was peace between Africans and French.
3. **The system was cheap**. The association policy was cheap since Africans were left to develop their own ways. Little was invested by the French colonialists.
4. **It reduced the resistance**. The system gave power to the African rulers in different activities such as in the collection of taxes, recruitment of labourers and maintenance of peace and order. This reduced resistance in the French colonies, since there was little interference with African affairs.

**Weaknesses of association policy**

1. **It created unsatisfactory to the Africans due to puppet leaders**. The Africans criticized the association policy because they thought that, their fellow Africans who were appointed as the chiefs were seen as puppets of the French colonialists.
2. **Rise of social division**. The association policy created social divisions among people. For example, chiefs were more favoured than ordinary Africans.
3. **The system was harsh to the Africans**. The association policy was harsh to the Africans, since liberty, fraternity and equality were not practiced in administering the colonies.

**Impacts of the association policy**

1. **It gave the freedom to the Africans**. From 1945, the association policy gave Africans the freedom of speech and the freedom to form political parties as well as trade unions. This led to the rise of nationalist movements in West Africa.
2. **It did not encourage the provision of education**. The association policy did not encourage the provision of education to the Africans. In this situation, made the number of Africans elites decreased because many of them could not afford to pay for their education.
3. **It reduced the complaints and conflicts that rose among the politicians in France**. The association policy reduced the criticism and complaints that rose between the politicians and scholars against the French government. Initially, the scholars and politicians in France complaints on the practice of assimilation policy in African colonies
4. **It created new administrative areas to the Africans**. The association policy divided the Africans into new administrative areas such as provinces, districts, locations and sub-locations. These administrative areas were adopted by many former French colonies. In some areas, these administrative areas still exist.
5. **It denied the powers to the African local rulers**. The association policy did not give more power to the African local rulers such as chiefs and kings. African local rulers did not enjoy full sovereign, since they were still under French control.

**The differences between the association policy and assimilation policy**

1. Assimilation policy involved making considerable efforts in develop social services in African colonies; association was largely used to create colonial government structures for easy exploitation.
2. In association policy the local rulers were restored although the chiefs were appointed by the French who performed many duties. In assimilation policy, the duties were performed by the appointed federal officials who had no any traditional affiliation.
3. The association policy was practiced at a very minimum cost in the colonies because it did not emphasize the Africans to become as the French citizens. Assimilation policy was practiced at the maximum cost in order to convert the Africans into the French citizens through improving the provision of social services.
4. The association policy introduced new military law that requires Africans to serve in French army for a long period, while under assimilation policy the military laws required Africans to serve in the French army for a very short period of time so that they could become French citizens.

**Similarities and differences between assimilation policy and indirect rule**

**Similarities**

1. **Both systems employed the Africans at the lower level of administration**. Both assimilation policy and indirect rule, the indigenous were used as assistances of colonialists at the lower level of administrative systems
2. **In both systems the laws were made by colonialists**. In both systems, the policy making and laws were made by the European National assemblies and were sent for their implementation in the African colonies.
3. **Both systems were exploitative**. In both systems, the main focus was to encourage the colonial economic interests, therefore, they applied different measures that exploited the African resources within the colonies. Also the white men occupied higher position in administration.

**Differences**

1. **They were differ from their countries of origin**. The systems were differ from their countries of origin. The indirect rule system was initiated by the British, while assimilation policy was initiated by the French colonialists.
2. **Different in its application**. The systems were contrasted in its application, the assimilation policy tend to transformed African as the French citizen, while the indirect rule not attempted to do so
3. **Different in respecting traditions of the Africans**. The systems were differ in respecting the tradition of their subjects. Indirect rule system respected tradition of selecting chiefs while the French did not respect it, where the administrative system was appointed by the French government.

**Similarities between the colonial administrative systems**

1. **All were created by Europeans**. All the colonial administrative systems were created by the European colonial masters as mechanisms of administering the African colonies.
2. **All were presided over by the colonial states**. All colonial administrative systems were presided over by the colonial states which represented the interests of the European capitalist power.
3. **They had similar objectives**. All the systems had similar objectives that were to maintain law and order in the colonies so as to make the domination and exploitation of African easy.
4. **All systems favoured the Europeans**. In all systems, white men were given priorities and favour as members of a superior race compared to Africans. All top position of leadership in the colonial governments were kept for the European colonialists.
5. **All systems reflected the existence of colonialism in Africa**. the colonial administrative systems were reflection of colonialism. The European colonialists established colonial rule by trying to make it acceptable to Africans who were unwilling to become their subordinate.
6. **Had the aim at promoting European culture**. All the colonial administrative systems had the aim at promoting European culture and undermine the African culture and local administration

**Impacts of colonial administrative systems**

1. **They created uneven development in the colonies**. Some of the administrative systems such as indirect rule caused regional or district imbalance in terms of development in the same colonies. For example, in northern Nigeria, where indirect rule was used, the region was isolated from the rest of Nigeria.
2. **They created poverty and other forms of suffering to the Africans**. The colonial administrative policies focused primarily on fulfilling the European industrial demands. This situation created heavy exploitation to the Africans since their fertile land was occupied by European colonialists. The Africans lost their fertile land to Europeans; the situation caused poverty and other suffering to the Africans.
3. **They destroyed and undermined African political institutions**. The colonial administrative systems attacked and destroyed the African political institutions. The African traditional system of administration was totally disrupted as African chiefs could no longer exercise their judicial or executive power.
4. **They replaced African traditional laws**. African traditional laws were replaced by unjust colonial laws. Some African countries inherited such laws. Through these administrative systems, the Europeans ruled the Africans for many decades.
5. **They created mistreatment to the Africans**. Mistreatment was another effect of the colonial administrative systems. For example, some corrupt chiefs forced people to carry out orders from the colonial masters. There were heavy taxes that were imposed to the Africans. These taxes increased poverty to the Africans.

**Colonial military and legal institutions**

Colonial military and legal institutions refer to the coercive apparatus used in Africa during the colonial era. These institutions were responsible for keeping and maintaining the law, order and security in the colonies. The colonial military consisted of a body of soldiers from Europe and recruited African soldiers, police and prison, while the legal institution consisted of the code of laws and the courts which worked hand in hand with the colonial military.

**Colonial military**

Colonial military refers to the colonial armed forces that operated in Africa during colonial period which included both Europeans and Africans. They comprised the army, police and prison. The colonial military was established to support colonial state and protect both the internal and the external imperialist interests. Good examples included King’s African Rifles (KAR) established in Malawi in 1902 and the British Royal West African Frontier Forces which was a multi-battalion field force formed by the British colonial office in 1900 to garrison the West African colonies of Nigeria, Gold Coast (Ghana), Sierra Leone and Gambia. In 1928, it received royal support and became the Royal West African Frontier Force (RWAFF)

**Functions of the colonial military**

1. **To defend the colonial state from enemies.** The colonial armed forces were established to defend the colonial administrators against internal and external pressure, like uprising of African against the colonialists from internal and external threats that would have threatened colonial interests
2. **To punish the African leaders who would appear to be stubborn**. The colonial military penetrated into the interior parts of Africa for the purpose of maintaining order. It was given the power to punish the criminals, especially the African leaders who became troublesome and non cooperative to the colonial state by arrested them, deportation, jailing or killing.
3. **To supervise the colonial economic activities.** The colonial armed forces supervised the colonial economic activities for the interests of colonialists. Colonial army was responsible in collection of taxes and construction of infrastructures such roads and railways
4. **To protect the colonial interests.** The colonial military was a key factor in defending the interests of the imperialists. The massive forces were used by the colonial army to evict the Africans from their fertile land and gave the land to the colonial settlers.
5. **To suppress African resistances**. The colonial armed forces were also responsible for suppressing African resistance. The societies that tried to resist against colonial domination were suppressed by the colonial military.
6. **To involve the Africans in colonial economic activities.** The colonial military was a vital instrument in developing the capitalist relation of production by involving Africans in colonial production activities. For example Africans were involved in payment of taxes, cultivation of cash crops and forced labour.

**Colonial legal institutions**

Colonial legal institutions were the coercive state apparatus which dealt with legal matters during colonial period. They advised the colonial government, received people’s claims, provided guidelines and provided legal aid. In the British colonies, the legal institutions consisted of a council of elders, courts and the prison. The legal systems during colonial were managed by European judges who sentenced those who went against the oppressive colonial laws.

**Functions of colonial legal institutions**

1. **They made laws and Acts that could govern the colonial states**. The colonial legal institutions had the responsibilities to make laws and interpret them that under judicial supervision that helped colonialism in her objectives.
2. **They interpreting and enforcing the laws**. Throughout the colonial Africa, the legal institutions had the responsibility for interpreting and enforcing laws as well as receiving and handling people’s claims. These laws forced the Africans to undertake various matters and responsibilities during colonial period.
3. **They suggested the amendments of laws**. The legal institutions were also responsible for suggesting amendments of laws, Acts and ordinance. The amendments were largely influenced by various social, economic and political changes in the colony.
4. **They provided punishment to the law breakers**. The colonial legal institutions had the power to punish law breakers by jailing people who were against colonialism though the judicial system.
5. **They contributed to recruit cheap labour**. The colonial legal institutions were the source of cheap labor because the prisoners were taken to supply cheap labor in various colonial economic activities.

***QUESTIONS***

1. *In administering their spheres of influence, the British colonialists decided apply indirect rule system in some colonies in Africa. Use six points to show the reasons behind that influenced the British to apply that decisions.*
2. *The British colonial system of administration involved the use of local rulers at the local levels who ruled on behalf of the colonial government. Give six points to identify the strengths and weaknesses of that system of administration in African colonies.*
3. *“Indirect rule system was seemed like preserving traditional ruling system under the direction of the modern unit of local government in Tanzania.” In the light of this statement, provided six factors that signify the consequences of this colonial system of administration that was applied by British colonialist in their African colonies.*
4. *Initially, the German colonialists employed direct rule system in some of their colonies such as Tanganyika and Namibia. What were the six factors influenced the applicable of this colonial administrative system?*
5. *Use Tanganyika as your reference, explain six factors that signify the strengths and weaknesses of the German colonial administrative system.*
6. *There were number of reasons that made the German to succeed introducing direct rule system in her colonies. Use six points to show, how the Africans were affected with this colonial system?*
7. *Take Tanganyika as your case study; assess six factors that can be compared and contrasted from the British colonial administrative system and German colonial administrative system which were applied in the colony.*
8. *Many of former French colonies of West Africa were affected by the French Assimilation policy as the colonial administrative system which established at the early stage of colonialism. As historian, elaborate six driving forces that influenced French colonialists to apply this system of administration in their colonies.*
9. *With concrete examples, account for the six motives behind the introduction of French assimilation policy in the French West African colonies.*
10. *The French colonialists applied the assimilation policy in most of their colonies of West Africa. Use six points to verify this statement by analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of this system of colonial administration.*
11. *The historians argued with contention that “Assimilation policy in the French West African colonies aimed at creating French Black Africans who would be resembled like the French citizens.” Referring to the consequences of this administrative system, give six points to verify the contention.*
12. *As a historian, use six point to show that, “Why did the French colonial government change its administration from Assimilation policy to Association policy?”*
13. *By using six points, make the comparison and contrasting between British system of administration applied in Tanganyika during colonial era and French system of administration applied in West African colonies*
14. *French colonialists initially applied assimilation policy as their system of colonial administration. In 1945, the system failed and they introduced new system of colonial administration. Use six points to explain the reasons for changing to new system of administration.*
15. *As a historian, give six reasons on how the establishment of colonial armed forces influenced the development of colonialism in African colonies?*

**THE COLONIAL ECONOMY**

The colonial economy simply refers to the system of production, distribution and consumption which was established in Africa (in the colonies) by the colonial masters with the aim of serving for the colonial interests. They needed cheap raw materials, market, areas for investment, areas for settlement and areas that could get cheap labour. Colonial economy that was established in Africa during colonial period involved various sectors such as Agriculture, colonial labor, colonial industries as well as mining sectors. During the colonial economy, African’s self-sufficient economy was completely transformed so that it could fit into the world capitalist system.

**Objectives of the colonial economy**

1. **To overcome the problem of monopoly capitalism in Europe**. The imperialist countries established the colonial economy in Africa to overcome the problem of monopoly capitalism in Europe. Therefore, colonial economy aimed at solving the problem associated with industrial revolution in Europe.
2. **Aimed at ensuring markets in Africa**. The colonial economy was established to make Africa a market for European industrial goods. Africa was used to solve the problem of overproduction as a result of limited markets in Europe.
3. **To ensure availability of cheap labour**. The colonial economy was aimed at ensuring that cheap labour was available for colonial projects such as construction of infrastructures, agricultural plantations, mining and industrial production.
4. **Aimed at raising revenues of the colonial state.** The colonial economy aimed at raising revenues for sustaining the colonies. Taxes and fines were imposed to the Africans
5. **Aimed at getting areas for settling excess European population.** The colonial economy was aimed at getting areas for settling excess European population. In the 19th century, European societies faced mass unemployment due to the advancement of industrial technology, where machines replaced human labour. This increased large number of unemployment among the people in Europe, therefore Africa was expected to absorb the European unemployment population.

**Features of the colonial economy**

1. **It was characterized by coercive apparatus**. The colonial economy was characterized by the establishment of coercive apparatus in a sense that instruments like colonial army, police, prison as well as courts were accompanied with colonial economy to ensure that colonial production run smoothly, as well as maintaining discipline and obedient to African.(to stop African resistance).
2. **It was characterized / based on money-oriented economy**. This was simply because, money was introduced to be used only as a medium of exchange in the colonies, and also the use of money facilitated capitalist exchange and colonial exploitations due to the fact that, for the one to make any transaction he / she was forced to have cash mean while it was difficult to get cash unless you are being provided a very heavy and tiresome job by colonialists.
3. **It was characterized on Monoculture**. The colonial economy was characterized by growing a single crop which was specialized in one region in order to increase productivity. For example production of Sisal in Tanganyika, Coffee in Kenya, Cocoa in Ivory Coast, Palm oil in Nigeria and cotton in Uganda.
4. **It was characterized by instructional construction of infrastructures**. The colonial economy in Africa was characterized by the construction of physical infrastructures such as railways, roads and ports so as to facilitate production as well as exportation of products (goods) from the interior of the coast ready to be shipped to the European countries.
5. **It was characterized by establishment of small processing industries in Africa**. the colonial economy was characterized by establishment of small processing industries, this was because during colonial economy to make Africans keep on being dependant to Europeans manufactured goods, as well as to reduce competition over European goods (produce) they destructed African industries and technology by introducing subsistence industries that involved oil refineries, and cotton gunneries aiming to reduce hardness of raw materials and increase the quality and quantity of raw materials which had to be exported in Europe.
6. **It was characterized by export-import oriented economy**. The colonial economy export-oriented economy in a sense that whatever was produced in Africa in a form of cash crops like agricultural crops (cotton, coffee and sisal) and mineral raw – materials were to be transported to Europe in order to feed European hungry industries.

**Tactics used to establish the colonial economy**

There were many mechanism used to establish colonial economy in Africa. These tactics were used to undermine African self-sufficient economy. The major methods were preservation, creation and destruction

**Preservation**

The European colonialists maintained some elements of the pre-colonial economy so that they could support the production of raw materials. The following were the most important aspects which were preserved

1. **Primitive instruments of production**. Tools such as hand hoes, pangas (machetes) and axes were preserved. These tools were used by the peasants who produced cash crops productions. The peasants used these tools before the introduction of colonial rule.
2. **Family labour**. in the areas where the colonialists introduced a peasant, family labour was the basic unit of production throughout the colonial period. This limited the division hindered the development of science and technology
3. **Pre-colonial relation of production**. The colonialists preserved the pre-colonial relations of production. For instance the Buganda system of land ownership remained under traditional authorities. However, the preserved relations of production now served the needs of the colonialists. Among the feudal societies, African families used their land to produce both food crops and cash crops

**Destruction methods**

The colonial government destroyed the old systems of production that did not favour the colonial economy. It replaced them with new forms of production that would maximize the exploitation of Africans and natural resources. The destruction method was employed as shown below

1. **Destruction of African trading system.** The colonialists destroyed the pre-colonial trading system in Africa. They made sure that all African trading system such as Trans Saharan Trade and others are completely destructed so as to make Africans not to accumulate wealth so that they could concentrate in colonial economy.
2. **Destruction of African Local Industries.** The colonialists aimed to make African continent backward technologically so that it could be easy to exploit Africa’s natural resources. Under this those handcraft men were prohibited to make anything and if they did so they were chopped off their hands. But also, the competition of European industrial manufactured goods made the collapse of African local industries.
3. **Destruction of traditional agriculture.** The colonialists destroyed some African farming systems and replaced them with the new systems. Plantation and settler agriculture were part of the new forms of agricultural production. Most of the Africans provided cheap labour and lost their land due to the introduction of settler and plantation agriculture
4. **Destruction of African culture.** The colonialists destroyed African values and belief systems to introduce western values and civilization. African ways of life were severely influenced by European education, language use, dressing styles, eating manners, dancing styles, religion and political organization
5. **Destruction of African markets.** The colonialists destroyed the African markets by importation the European industrial goods which were quality and quantity compared to African goods which were made locally. So the tendency of Africans to buy the African goods changed and bought the foreign one. For example the importation of clothes from textile industries in Europe replaced the African clothes made from skins and other materials.

**Creation methods**

The colonialists created new economic structure which did not exist in traditional African economics. The following were the notable aspects of the colonial creation systems.

1. **Introduction of money economy**: The imperialists introduced money economy in Africa so as to facilitate the exploitation of Africa and Africans. Under money economy taxes were introduced e.g. hut tax, head tax, matiti tax etc. all those taxes were introduced to keep them providing their labour power in the colonial plantations.
2. **Introduction of taxation.** Taxes were paid in cash. Africans who failed to pay taxes were imprisoned and subjected to hard labour. Africans were forced either to produce cash crops or sell their labour in the colonial economic sectors in order to get cash for paying taxes.
3. **Construction of physical infrastructure.** The colonialist built infrastructures such as roads, railways, harbours and ports. They also constructed social and administrative infrastructures such as school, hospitals, bomas, courts and prisons. All these destroyed African self-sufficient economy.
4. **Creation of land alienation.** The colonialists alienated land from the Africans in order to ensure smooth undertaking of agricultural and mining activities. The colonial state enacted land ordinance which legalized private ownership of land and legitimatized the alienation from the African land for the white settlers.
5. **Creation of colonial labour.** Various strategies were employed to ensure a constant supply of cheap labour for colonial production. Some of the strategies included the use of force, communal labour, feudal relations, contract labour and migrant labour.
6. **Introduction of cash crops.** The colonialists introduced the crops which formally did not exist in Africa. such crops included sisal, cotton, tobacco, rubber, tea, cocoa etc

**Sectors of colonial economy**

The colonial states established various production sectors in Africa. the sectors were established to meet the needs of the capitalist nations. The sectors included agriculture, mining, industry, commerce, finance as well as transport and communication systems

**Colonial agriculture**

Colonial agriculture was the sector of colonial economy which involved the production of cash crops such as sisal, cotton, rubber, coffee, tea, etc for the export. There were three types of agricultural system practiced in African colonies, namely peasant, settler and plantation agriculture.

**Peasant agriculture**

Peasant agriculture was the kind of colonial agriculture which involved the small-scale production of cash crops for the purpose of earning cash and producing food crops for survival. The peasants produced both cash crops and food crops around their homeland. This system was practiced in certain parts of Tanganyika such as the West Lake Provinces, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya. It was also dominant in Gold Coast (Ghana), Gambia, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda and Nyasaland (Malawi)

**Features of peasant agriculture**

1. **It produced both cash and food crops**. The peasant agriculture in African colonies involved intercropping which produced both cash crops for sale and food crops for domestic consumption.
2. **Families were basic unit of production**. The units of production under peasant agriculture in colonies were the families. The members of the family led by family head became the sources of labour in producing cash crops in the peasant farms.
3. **It was based on small unit of land*.*** The peasant economy was organized in small farms and small areas of land. This was because many areas were covered by people due to the high population in the colonies
4. **It was confirmed in the areas with high population.** There were high population for instance in Uganda. This led to the introducing peasant agriculture. Peasant agriculture itself was practiced in the areas with densely population and the supervision was under local authorities
5. **It encouraged payment of taxes.** Peasant agriculture was introduced in order to encourage people to pay various taxes. In the peasant economy, taxation was imposed to the people so that they could cultivate the cash crops.

**Factors that led to the adoption of peasant agriculture**

1. **High population densities**. In some colonies in Africa, there were high population densities which made difficult for land alienation to be practices. The colonial states encouraged peasants to grow cash crops as the way to sustain the colonial economy in such areas.
2. **Presence of strong centralized political systems**. Peasant agriculture was also successful in areas with strong centralized political systems. The colonialists experienced difficulties in establishing settler and plantation agriculture in areas which had developed centralized political systems because they feared strong resistance from the African societies.
3. **Bad climatic condition for the white settlements**. Some areas had adverse climate for European settlement. For example, Eastern Belgian Congo (Zaire) had difficult terrains and thick forests which were hostile to Europeans.
4. **To encourage the continuation of the production**. In the areas that Africans had already established cash crops production, the colonial states did not disturb it. In some parts of Uganda, for example, missionaries had already introduced coffee farming. Likewise in Igbo land (southern Nigeria) palm oil production was already in practice.
5. **It was cheap system of production**. The cost of production in peasant agriculture was much lower than settler and plantation agriculture. Peasants produced their own food and cash crops using hand-hoes and family labour. This made the peasant system much cheaper.
6. **Presence of mandatory territories.** In the mandate/trustee territories, the colonial states invested little in plantation or settler agriculture. The colonialists were afraid to invest heavily in such places because the colonies could gain independence before any profit had been made.

**Peasant agriculture in Uganda**

The British decided to encourage the peasant agriculture in Uganda because of the two major challenges. These challenges were centralized political system and the high population density. In Uganda there were the productions of cotton and coffee which were profitable to both colonial state and Africans. The colonial state encouraged the peasant agriculture in Uganda through;

* Imported the new seeds in 1903 for the aim of increasing the production and maintaining the desired quality of cotton
* The colonial state introduced few ginneries to process raw materials and constructed roads and railways to facilitate its transportation to the collection centres and onto the coast

By 1914 cotton had became a major export in the colony. It was mainly grown in Buganda and Busoga. Apart from cotton, coffee, rubber, sugar, groundnuts and simsim were also grown. The colonial government maintained the peasant agriculture in Uganda through the following measures;

* It approved seeds used for peasants. Rotten seeds were destroyed
* It set up ginneries in the cotton-producing areas to facilitate cotton processing
* It built transport networks such as roads and railways, for example, in 1928 a railway was built from Kampala to Jinja to serve the cotton growers of Busoga
* It used colonial agricultural experts to provide technical support to peasants. For example, it encouraged peasants to use pesticides and agricultural extension services in their production activities.

**Effects of peasant agriculture**

1. **It led to the intensive colonial exploitation**. Peasant agriculture intensified colonial exploitation through paid the Africans low prices for their production that led to general underdevelopment. The small number of large European companies did marketing at the coast. They ensure that prices given to the African peasant are kept at the lowest level as possible.
2. **It created social classification among the peasants.** Peasant agriculture promoted social classes among the Africans. The peasants who were progressive sent their children to colonial schools so that they could concentrate on crops production. The classification also involved progressive peasant who produced more than 10 acres followed by middle class peasants and then poor peasants
3. **It led to regional imbalance. Peasant** agriculture created regional imbalance where by some regions which were producing cash crops good development like roads, schools, medical centre were observed, while in regions were cash crop production did not take place such development did not take place.
4. **It strengthened local administration.** Peasant agriculture also strengthened local administration since the African chiefs were responsible for supervising colonial production activities.
5. **It facilitated the development of monoculture economy.** The colonial state forced the peasants to concentrate of one major cash crops. For example, Uganda produced cotton, Ghana cocoa and the Gambia groundnuts.
6. **It caused famine among the Africans.** During practicing of peasant agriculture, famine became frequent in many countries especially in Uganda and Nigeria. This was due to greater emphasis being placed on cash crops production and less on food crop production.

**Plantation agriculture**

Plantations agriculture was the largest agricultural farms with a single production unit i.e. monoculture which was either owned by the colonial governments or states or by the capitalists abroad who sent representatives or hired/employed management to manage the production unlike settler’s agriculture, the colonialists did not establish their settlement where the agricultural production was undertaken. This form of the colonial agriculture had been practiced in many colonies in Africa such as Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sudan, Guinea, Tanganyika, etc.



*Sisal plantation in Tanganyika*

**Features of plantation agriculture**

1. **It was** **based on large-scale plantation owned by foreigners**. Plantation agriculture in African colonies was characterized by large farms owned by foreigners which covered large areas for instance 100 acres, and beyond. Most of the owners stayed abroad and employed the farm managers to run and manage their businesses.
2. **In the plantation agricultural system, the management and owners were two (2) separate entities** i.e. the sole owners were in Europe who only facilitated by providing capital while the managers who were vested with the power supervising the plantations were in the respective colonies, for example Germany used the Jumbes and Akidas to supervise the production process in the sisal plantations in Tanga and Morogoro regions in Tanganyika.
3. **It was labour intensive.** The plantation in Tanganyika needed massive of labour power to work on the plantation farms. There was the employment of unskilled laborerswho were recruited from different areas to work and supervise the production process and they were poorly paid (low wages)
4. **It involved intensive capital.** The Investment of huge capital in the establishment of the colonial plantations was incurred for example the strong physical infrastructures were put in place in order to facilitate the transportation of the crops from the interior where they were shipped after being produced to the coast, for example in Tanganyika, the railways lines ran from the interior to the coast.
5. **It was characterized by usage of coercive instruments**. The introduction plantation agriculture in Tanganyika went in hand with use of coercive apparatus (brutal and forceful means) especially when it came on searching for labor. Force was applied and migrate labor were humiliated with poor payment and long working hours**,** taxation. For instance the Germans employed the Jumbes and Akidas and German askaris to supervise the corporal punishment, furthermore, the labor recruiting agency was established e.g. SILABU (the Sisal Labor Bureau)
6. **Construction of physical infrastructures**. Plantations highly linked with the establishment of infrastructure especially roads to ensure smooth transportation of produce to the required places especially to the coast were they were to be exported in Europe, that’s why in the colonial Tanganyika all roads and tracks were running down to the coast.

**Factors that led to the adoption of plantation agriculture**

1. **Availability of migrant labourers**. The existence of labor reserves which provided manual laborers especially the migrant labor led to the adoption of plantation agriculture. These labourers were highly preferred to work on the plantations because they were economically cheap and easily exploited
2. **Availability of the land.** This is due to the fact that plantations required large areas for instance plantation agricultural system was highly preferred. For example; Tanganyika covers the large area of land which was unpopularity. This enabled colonial government to establish large farms for cash crops production.
3. **Harsh climatic conditions.** The hot climaticwhich characterized by high temperature were not favoring for the white settlement in the colonies something, which made them to, practice the plantations without settling in the colonies.
4. **Presence of weak centralized political systems.** The plantation agriculture was practiced in weak centralized political organization that would not handle the resistance in case of land alienation.
5. **Presence of developed infrastructures.** Plantation agriculture was established in the areas that had developed in terms of infrastructures. This was because, infrastructures eased access and the transportation of products.

**Effects of plantation agriculture**

1. **It led to land alienation**. Most of African land was taken by Europeans for the establishment of plantation economy. This made African to become landless and settle on squatters.
2. **It led to the occurrence of frequent famine in Africa**. Plantation agriculture caused famine because the Africans were taken as labourers. This made their families weak in production and supply of food.
3. **It caused de-industrialization in Africa**. Plantation agriculture resulted in de-industrialization in Africa. this is because all the raw materials were exported to Europe to feed their industries while the African industrial sector remained small and weak
4. **It led to the increased of exploitation**. Africans were exploited intensively through the provision cheap labor and paid low wages and on top of that, they worked for long working hours, this brought vicious poverty in Africa.
5. **It led to imbalanced development in Africa**. This was because all social infrastructures concentrated where production took place leaving other places with nothing e.g. in colonial Tanganyika all rail lines and road run perpendicular to the coast.

**Settler agriculture**

Settler agriculture was a type of colonial agriculture established by Europeans who came to settle in Africa and later they engaged in production of raw materials. It was much developed in Kenya, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe where it was characterized by land alienation, existence of taxation, forced labor, low wages as well as existence of monoculture

**Features of settler agriculture**

1. **The production was for export.** The production in settler agriculture was for exported as raw material to metro pole. Whatever was produced by the settlers was to be exported to the metro pole, the African economies did not benefit from these large scale plantations
2. **Establishment of large-scale farming.** Settler agriculture covered large scale farmingwith the plantation occupying more than 100 acres’ of land. Example in Zimbabwe the European settlers owned 44,952,000 acres of the best land out of the total 4,900,000 land the 230,000 settlers were able to establish large plantations.
3. **It involved the production of single crop.**  Intercropping was discouraging thus, there was high specialization. Usually each company specialized in the production of a specific commodity e.g. in Liberia rubber plantations were established, in Kenya huge coffee, and tea plantations were established.
4. **Huge capital input was injected in agriculture.** Settler agriculture needed intensive capitalto develop infrastructure, to pay laborers, to construct squatters. The settlers were assisted in their capital through government assistance and bank loans at a very low interest rate. As for acquisition of land the state carried out the extensive land expropriation, this land was given to settlers and plantation owners at take away price. (Almost free price)
5. **Intensive exploitation.** The settlers exploited the Africans through land alienation, cheap labour, taxation and forced labour. In Kenya, for example, the crown land Ordinance of 1915 gave the settlers 99 years lease for rural or agricultural land; the lease was later extended to 999 years that the settlers would claim the land in perpetuity.

**Settler agriculture in Kenya**

In Kenya, the establishment of colonial economy started outright after the construction and completion of the Kenya-Uganda railway in 1902. Before that time, Kenya was regarded as a stopping place where British had to pass to the rich and strategic areas of Uganda from where they got tea, cotton and minerals.

During the construction of the railway line, they discovered the potential richness of the Kenyan highlands and the rift valley.

Therefore, the imperialists started to argue that in order to pay back the expenses incurred in building the railway line and for the line to be self-supporting, the Kenya’s interior should be opened for settler agriculture.

From the early period the British viewed their east African protectorate which was re named Kenya later alone in 1920 as potential colony for white settlers, the high lands of east of Lake Victoria offered favorable climate. From the mid of 1900 white settlers were brought from Britain and South Africa with determined effort of turn the high lands into a white man’s home. The administrative capital was shifted inland to Nairobi to serve the European settlers. Some of the factors that favored Kenya to become the hub of white settlers included.

**Factors that favoured settler agriculture in Kenya**

1. **Conducive climatic condition of Kenya** especially in the central high lands which had cool humidity climate which favored the European to settle in Kenya without any problem
2. **Fertility of the soils in Kenyan high lands** which favored large commercial agriculture whereby Europeans settlers were able to maximize the production of raw materials due to such factors the influx of settlers in Kenya was high
3. **Kenya had less tropical diseases** like malaria due o the cool climate in the high lands of Kenya as compared to other areas like southern Tanganyika, Uganda and Burundi; this was a pushing factor for the settlers to come to Kenya for settlement.
4. **Availability of enough land** to establish large plantation of the settlers. This was because some areas in Kenya were sparsely populated that enabled the colonialist to acquire big chunk of land for large plantation un like in Uganda and some parts of Tanganyika
5. **The traditional political system of Kenya** also favored the establishment of settlers’ agriculture. Kenya did not have strong political system that would resist land alienation from the Europeans unlike other parts of east Africa like Buganda which had dense population with highly centralized leadership of Kabaka
6. **Availability of labor force i.e. cheap labor**. In Kenya, labor reserves were created that produced migrant labor, also through legislations like ***the master and servant act of 1906***, which asked African to sell their labor force for 90 days per year for 3 rupees as a wage per month.

**Role of colonial state to encourage settler economy in Kenya**

1. **The settlers were given improved social services like education, health services and water supply**. This was done as the way to motivate the white settlers to engage in production of raw materials like cotton, sisal, rubber which were indeed needed as raw materials in capitalist’s industries from Europe.
2. **The colonial government ensured constant supply of labors to the setter farms**. To this, accomplish this, the colonial government introduced land alienation, forced labor and taxation. For instance, Kipande system, low wages were put in place in order to encourage the natives to provide labor in their farms.
3. **The colonial government exempted (excluded) the white settler from paying taxes**. This was to encourage settler production where setter was not allowed to pay any kind of tax. This was deliberately reserved to Africans who were forceful to pay it.
4. **The colonial government did not allow the natives to grow cash crops**. This was because the colonial government wanted to avoid market cooperation between Africans and white settlers. In addition, they wanted to ensure availability of labor in settler farms.
5. **The colonial government provided subsides during drastic climatic change**. The white’s settlers were given soft loans, fertilizers and pesticide so as to encourage them to engage in production of raw-materials such as cotton, sisal and coffee which were highly needed so as to solve the industrial needs in Europe.
6. **Constructed of infrastructures**. The colonial government introduced and improved the introduction of modern infrastructures such as railways and roads, which passed through the white settler farms. The whites later on used these infrastructures as a means to transport their crops to the coast ready for export of raw materials and labor.

**Effects of settler agriculture**

1. **It led to severe land alienation simply because**. Africans were forced out of their fertile land so as to give room for the settler economy to be developed (established).
2. **It provoked strong resistance**. Settler agriculture stimulated African strong resistance which aimed at regaining other lost freedom Good example is Mau Mau war that erupted in 1950’s in Kenya, shona and Ndebele in Zimbabwe from 1896 – 1897.
3. **It encouraged un-even development in the colonies.** This was because, areas that were occupied by white settlers were more favored by the colonial. State in terms of provision of social services compared to those area s where settlers were not do ruin ant.
4. **Intensive exploitation**. Settler agriculture caused to exploitations of African labor in a sense that Africans were forced to work under settler farms for long hours but received very low pay that could not match with the task (work) they performed.
5. **Establishment of various oppressive laws**. Settler agriculture led to the establishment of different oppressive laws. For example in Kenya; good example was that of 1915, which forced Africans to surrender (leave) their fertile land to settlers, other law was that of 1906 and 1921, which forced Africans to work to settler farms for about of and 180 days respectively.

**The mining sector**

Mining was another sector of the colonial economy which dealt with the extraction of minerals such as gold, copper, diamond and other minerals. The desire of obtaining minerals was among of the driving motives for colonization of Africa. The need for minerals gained great momentum after the discovery of diamond in Kimberley in 1867 and gold in Witwatersrand in 1886.

**Features of the colonial mining sector**

1. **It preferred the use of migrant labourers**. The sector preferred migrant labourers because the local labourers were not readily available. They could quit after meeting their needs. Migrant labourers could stay in the mines for a specific period of time.
2. **Mines were owned by European companies**. The companies had the right to remove Africans from their land to extend their mining activities. They exclusively extracted minerals for their own profit
3. **There was poor living environment of the labourers**. The labour camps that accommodated African labourers were poorly equipped with sanitation facilities. There was the shortage of water which ultimately caused the eruption of diseases in the mines.
4. **Mines characterized by poor working conditions**. African miners worked under poor conditions. There were frequent accidents that injured African workers and killed others in the mines.
5. **There was introduction of various taxes**. In the mining centres, the colonialists introduced different taxes as the way of forcing the Africans to provide labour force in the mines. The taxes were paid in cash, hence the African worked to get income to pay taxes.

**Trade**

Colonial trade was another sector of colonial economy which greatly shaped by the interests of the metropolitan economy. The colonial trade was mostly dominated by European capital, which facilitated trade and commerce in the colonies. The trade was established in order to facilitate the circulation of industrial imports as well as the collection and the market of raw materials.

**Features of colonial trade**

1. **It was import and export trading system**. Colonial trade was based on exporting raw material and importing consumable goods such as sugar, cooking oil, maize flour, kerosene and soap. These were basic goods which were needed for domestic use.
2. **It was organized by European companies**. The trade was monopolized by the European companies. For example of the companies were Society Commerciale Quest Africaine (SCQA) from France, United Africa Company (UAC) and many others.
3. **Trading activities were concentrated in towns**. This was because the money economy consolidated itself in towns where European and African petty bourgeoisie lived compared to the villages. In villages, the trade flourished during the harvest period
4. **It was characterized in exploitation in Africa**. the pattern of colonial trade dictated that Africans produce raw materials and Europeans produce manufactured goods to be consumed in the colonies. This pattern favoured the European trading companies which made huge profit by exploiting African peasants and workers.
5. **It involved the use of money**. Colonial trade flourished due to the use of money in the trading activities. The money was used as the medium of exchange in all various trade transactions within the colonies.

**Industry**

Industry was another sector which refers to primary activities which involved the production for food stuff and secondary processing of raw materials. The industrial sector was dominated by processing industries which facilitated the export of raw materials by reducing their bulkiness to keep the cargo charges low and others were built as import-substitution industries to manufacture consumable goods for white men. The industries were intended to meet the consumption needs of the colonial ruling class, settlers and to the few African labourers. Some of industries included;

* Tanganyika packers limited which was a meat factory in Dar es Salaam.
* Spinning mills and cotton ginneries in Sudan, Nigeria and Mozambique.
* Tobacco curing factories in Nyasaland (Malawi)
* Copper refiners in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Belgium Congo.

**Features of colonial industrial sector**

1. **The industries were built to process the raw materials**. Most of the colonial industries processed raw materials and were built near or in production areas. They were mainly built to reduce the balkiness of raw materials for easy transportation.
2. **The industries produced consumable goods**. The goods produced in industries were basic consumer goods such as soap, butter and cigarette. These goods were produced by import-substitution industries to cater for the needs of the European colonial administrators, settlers and few Africans.
3. **It was the smallest sector of all sectors**. The industrial sector was the smallest of all sectors of the colonial economy. This was because the European colonialists wanted to retain Africans as producers of raw materials and consumers European manufactured goods.
4. **It destroyed the local industries**. In some areas Africans were prohibited to engage in local industrial production, thus they remained consumers of the goods supplied in the colonies. The colonialists ensured that there were no or very few manufacturing industries in the colonies.
5. **They were un-even distributed**. The industries were not built all areas. In the production areas, there were the building of small processing industries to reduce the balkiness of raw material, in the areas where there were large population of Europeans there were the building of of import-substitution industries to produces the consumable goods for the Europeans consumption and few Africans.

**Colonial financial institutions**

The colonial financial institutions were another sector of the colonial economy that provided bank and insurance services. The services were very important in sustaining the import- export economy in the colonies. Banks offered loans to European companies and businessmen. This meant that investment in the colonies largely depended on the banks. During colonial period, there were many banks from Europe that operated in African colonies, such as the Banque Commerciale de L’Africa opened by France, the British Bank of West Africa, Standard Bank, German East African Bank. When the British took over the German territory they established East African Currency Board (EACB) in 1919 which introduce the pound/shilling system of exchange

**Features of the colonial financial institution**

1. **They were foreign dominated**. Most of the financial institutions in the African colonies were the branches of the metropolitan companies. For example Standard Bank which operated in East Africa was the branch of Standard Bank based in Britain.
2. **They discriminated the Africans in provision of loans**. The investment in various sectors of the economy was largely depended on the loans provided by the banks. However, the financial institutions discriminated against Africans. For example, African peasants and workers did not in the colonies did not enjoy the provision of loans and other financial services.
3. **They were few in number**. The financial institutions in the African colonies were few in number but large in their scope of operation.
4. **They controlled all economic activities**. The financial institutions in the colonies controlled every economic activity in the colonies. All production activities in mining, agriculture, industry and trade were controlled by financial institutions
5. **They determined the price of crops and wages of peasant**. The financial institutions in the colonies determined the prices of cash crops sold by the African peasants in the market. Also the financial institution in the colonies determined the wages that were provided to the peasants after selling their cash crops to the Europeans.

**Transport and communication system**

Transport and communication systems were the sectors of colonial economy which involved the construction of roads, railways, harbours, ports and telegraph. The construction of transport and communication systems was to ensure smooth exploitation of the colonies.

**Functions of the colonial transport and communication networks**

1. **To facilitate transport of raw materials and manufactured goods**. Colonialists built infrastructures in order to transport raw materials from the interior to the coast for easy shipment to Europe. Examples of raw materials agricultural crops and minerals. Also they transported manufactured goods to interior of Africa which were imported from Europe.
2. **To transport the labourers**. The colonialists believed that, construction of transport and communication system would facilitate the transporting the labourers from the labour reserves to the colonial production centres. They transported labourers from distant areas in order to ensure constant supply of labour in the colonial economic centres.
3. **To transport colonial administrators**. The transport and communication networks were used to transport administrators to the different parts of the colonies. The colonial administrators were very useful for administering the colonies.
4. **To link the communication between colonial state and metropole**. The communication networks such as telegraphs and telephone line simplified communication between the colonial state and metropole for effective production of raw materials
5. **To coordinated the production areas**. Transport and communication networks were built by colonialists in order to administratively coordinate various colonial production areas such as mining areas with plantation areas for easy administration.
6. **To transport troops from their barracks**. Transport and communication networks were used to transport military personnel. The military personnel were very useful in suppressing the African resistance and boycott in the colonies.

**Patterns of colonial transport and communications**

1. **They were directed on the needs of colonial powers**. The general direction of railways and roads were directed by the needs of colonial powers. Most of the transport and communication networks were established around the commercial towns, production areas, white settlements, ports, military camps and administrative areas.
2. **The roads railway lines run directly to the coast**. The construction of railways lines were run directly to the coastal areas. This was because, they were constructed to serve commodity- producing areas and thus they run perpendicular to the coast.
3. **Each colonial power built its transport system**. There were no efforts to build inter-territorial transport system, especially railway lines except where two or more countries belonged to one colonial master or if there were the agreements between the colonial masters to build inter-territorial transport system. Each colonial power built its transport system
4. **They were uneven distributed**. The constructions of transport and communication system were uneven distributed. They were built only to the important areas where the production of raw material took place and the areas with white settlements. Areas with less production were ignored.
5. **The harbours were built at the terminal of railway lines**. The harbours in the coastal areas were built at the terminal of railways lines. This was aimed at facilitating the exportation of raw materials easily from the areas of production to the coastal harbours ready to be shipped to Europe to feed their industries.

**Reasons that made roads and railways line run perpendicular to the coast**

1. **To connect the coastal with production areas**. The railway lines were built directly to the coastal areas in order to connect the coastal parts (harbours) with production areas for easy exportation of raw materials. Most of the coastal areas there were the harbours which facilitated exportation of raw material from Africa to Europe.
2. **Aimed at making business possible**. The railway lines were constructed directly to the coastal parts in order to make the business possible for the various colonial trading companies. This facilitated the transportation of imported goods to the interior of Africa.
3. **To connect the administrative centres with harbours**. The railway lines were built directly to the coastal areas in order to connect the administrative centres with harbours. This would facilitate easy transport for the colonial administrators in the colonies
4. **To easiest transportation to the interior of Africa**. The railway lines opened up the interior of Africa and exposed it to the colonial exploitation. The African resources in interior such minerals and fertile land were known through the railway lines from the coastal areas
5. **For easiest transportation of military troops**. They were constructed towards the coast so as to facilitate transportation of European soldiers to the economic projects, which were constructed along the coast. These soldiers were sent mainly to ensure that all economic activities went on smoothly.

**Reasons on how colonial economy undermined African self-sufficient economy**

1. **Due the intensive exploitation**. Colonial economy undermined the African self-sufficient economy due to the intensive exploitation done by the colonialists. The African resources were exploited and exported to Europe to feed the capitalist industries. This situation created the gape between European countries and African countries.
2. **Due to the destruction of local industries in Africa**. The colonialists destroyed the African traditional industries during the introduction of colonial economy. All African craft men were prohibited to produce the goods. This situation caused the African technological backwardness to compete with white men in economic production.
3. **Due to the importation of industrial goods from Europe**. The colonialists imported the manufactured goods from Europe to Africa. Africa became the source of market for European goods. This situation discouraged African goods produced from African (Local African Industries).
4. **Due to making the policy of labour migrant**. The colonialist imposed the policy of making migrant labor and forced labor. This policy had negative effects to the Africans because local African industries lacked labor as most of the laborers were concentrated on colonial production.
5. **Due to the creation of dependency economy**. The colonial economy introduced the system of import-export economy. This system made Africans to produce what they did not consume and consume what they did not produce. There were importation of manufactured goods from Europe and exported raw materials from Africa.
6. **Due to the influx of many settlers**. Colonial states encouraged the influx of many settlers to establish settler farms in Africa. This created land alienation in many of the African communities. The Africans remained landless, and seek the job from the colonialists as labourers for their survival

**Impacts of colonial economy in Africa**

1. **It created dependency economy**. The establishment of various sectors of colonial economy was the beginning of the economic interaction between Europeans and Africans. This made Africans to produce raw material used by Europeans industries in Europe. The Africans depended on the European manufactured goods. In this way, African economy depended on the Europeans.
2. **It created regional imbalance**. The establishment of various sectors of colonial economy in Africa created regional development imbalance. Areas with colonial economic interests were highly developed while areas with fewer colonial economic interests were ignored.
3. **Development of infrastructures in Africa**. Different colonial infrastructures were built in Africa. Roads, railways, ports, telegraphic lines, were all built to help the colonial production.
4. **It led to the integration among the Africans**. Many Africans migrated to urban areas and production centres. These areas had modern sanitation, electricity, pipe-home water, roads, medical services and schools. The migration of people from different areas led to the integration among the Africans.
5. **It caused African technological backwardness**. The colonial state in Africa introduced the de-industrialization policy in which the African craft men were prohibited to produce the goods. This situation caused the African technological backwardness to compete with white men in economic production.

**Colonial labour**

The colonial labor was the group of Africans who were recruited through various methods to provide their labor in the colonial economic sectors. The African labourers were needed to work in various activities such as building railway lines, worked in plantation and mining areas

**Types of colonial labour**

There were four types of colonial labour which were, forced labour, contract labour, permanent wage labour and migrant labour.

1. **Forced labour**

Forced labour appeared in two forms

* Direct forced labour. Under this system, Africans were forced to provide labour as domestic workers in the houses of colonial masters, on agricultural plantations and in the construction of roads and railways without payment.
* Indirect forced labour. The colonialists ordered the Africans to pay taxes, therefore, the Africans had to work in various sectors to get money for paying taxes. Anyone who failed to pay tax was punished

1. **Contract labour**

Under this system, African workers were required by law to provide labour to their employers for a specified period by signing contract. The colonial administrative established agencies for recruiting labour. For example Sisal Labour Bureau was established in 1944.

1. **Payment wage labour**

Under this kind of labour, the employer told labourers to work in the colonial projects. They were paid wages either weekly or monthly.

1. **Migrant labour**

Migrant labourwas a form of African Labor Employed by the colonialist in their production; they were from distant places especially those from labour reserve areas. The colonialist employed this system through transporting them in order to provide their labor in plantation and mines

**Reasons that made colonialists to prefer the use of migrant labour**

1. **Migrant labourers were very cheap to maintain**. Migrant Laborers were very cheap**,** this was because they were paid very low wages as they left their families and concentrated on production eventually it helped the colonialists to make super profit.
2. **Were the sources of markets**. Migrant laborers acted as a source of Market for European manufactured goods. In this case they were to work in the colonial plantations and mines for money so as to get money which they expected to spent it in buying needs like shoes, Blankets, and clothes which were made from Europe.
3. **Were easy to control**. Migrant laborers were easy to be controlled because they lived in the camps, far away from their families and relatives, furthermore the laborers were lodged according to Ethnic groupings, each under tribal over seers.
4. **They ensured constant supply of labour**. Migrant labourers were kept in camp, far away from their families and relatives. It was difficult for the Migrant laborers to escape because they were as strangers form very far away to the area hence colonialists were ensured with constant of their laborers.
5. **They helped to avoid resistance**. Migrant Labor encouraged disunity among the Laborers, this was because laborers come from different places with different geographical background and ways of life, therefore it was not easy for them to unite and create resistance against colonialists.
6. **Migrant Laborers had high productivity to the colonialists**. This was because their time table was fixed by the colonialists were they had to work from morning up to evening, additionally, they did not come with their families therefore most of their time was engaging in agriculture thus contributing to much productivity.

**Tactics used to create colonial labour**

1. **Introduction of reserves areas.** The colonialists set regions which were responsible for providing the labourers. The region like Kigoma, Tabora and Rukwa were set as the labor reserve areas. These regions were unproductive.
2. **They introduced land alienation;** the colonial government alienated the Africans from their fertile land purposely so as to force them to provide their labor power in the colonial plantations since they had no any means of surviving.
3. **They introduced/ established different taxes** the colonial governments in different parts of Africa introduced taxes so as to force the Africans to provide their labor in colonial economy’s sectors. Examples of such taxes included, hut tax, head tax, and matiti tax etc.
4. **They Introduced Foreign Goods**  This is because Africans was made a Market of Manufacturing or manufactured goods from Europe these goods had to be obtained for cash and cash could be obtained only by selling their labor power.
5. **Formation of labor recruitment organizations:** The colonial governments formed some special organizations for recruitment of labor from different parts of plantations for example the SILABU (Sisal Labor Bureau) was a typical example of such organizations, which dealt with recruitment of sisal laborers in Tanganyika.
6. **Paying low wages and salaries**. The colonial government gave the Africans low wages and salaries so as they could not accumulate wealth and leave the job.
7. **Introduction of labour contract**. Also the use of labour contract whereby the labourers were persuaded to sign contract with the recruited agents. Breaking contracts was a criminal offence.

**Impacts of colonial labour on African societies**

1. **It increased exploitation to the Africans**. African labourers were paid low wages to ensure constant supply of labour to colonial investment. This intensified the exploitation of African labour.
2. **It created separation of families**. The system of migrant labour disturbed the rural social life of the Africans. Many families were separated from their members through migrant labour.
3. **It created shortage of man power**. Many families experienced shortage of man power, which could have been engaged in production. Strong men were taken to work in the various colonial economic sectors, leaving children and women who could not produce enough in the families.
4. **It led to the spread of diseases**. Also the migrant labour caused the spread of diseases, especially tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
5. **It increased the colonial maximization profit**. Colonial labour increased the production of raw materials to sustain the metropolitan government. The constant supply of labour power in cash-crop production helped to ensure maximum production for export.
6. **It ensured the availability of market for European goods**. Colonial labour also created a market for manufactured goods from Europe such as sugar, clothes, and other goods

***QUESTIONS***

1. *The form three students of Uhuru secondary school were given the task to reconstruct the historical facts on the objectives of establishing colonial economy in Africa. If you are among of the students, which six points will you going to demonstrate?*
2. *By using concrete examples from any community in Africa, use six points to show, how the colonial economy which was established by Europeans was opposite from the African self-sufficient economy?*
3. *Consider you are a form three student and you have appointed by your subject teacher to identify the factors which were used by colonialists to undermine African self-sufficient. Which six points will you going to explain?*
4. *Take Uganda as an example, use six points to explain why peasant agriculture was different from settler economy practiced in central Kenya?*
5. *By using six points from British East African colonies, explain why peasant economy was practiced in Uganda and not in Kenya?*
6. *Settler economy was created to ensure the production of cash crops to feed the industries in Europe. As a historian, use six points to show, how the colonial states uphold the interests of settler economy in African colonies?*
7. *Take Tanganyika as an example, elaborate six factors that signify the difference between plantation economies with peasant economy practiced in Uganda.*
8. *With relevant examples, use six points to show that, why colonialists believed that constructing infrastructures in African colonies will encourage the development of colonial economy in Africa?*
9. *During colonial period, Mombasa, Tanga and Dar es Salaam were the coastal states in which the railway lines ran perpendicular to these states due to the availability of habours. Give six reasons why the railways ran directly to these states?*
10. *Ms. Halima is the form three history teacher. She provided the task to the student by asking one question which said that, “How the labourers were constantly obtained during colonial economy?”. The students were required to find the answer within two days. As one of the students, which six points will you use as the answer of the question?*
11. *As historian, use six points to reconstruct the history on the various mechanisms applied by the colonialists to recruit the labourers into the different colonial economic sectors.*
12. *“Migrant labourers were preferred by the colonialists to work in various colonial economic sectors.” To what extent is this a valid claim?*
13. *During the second half of 19th century, the European imperialist nations introduced colonial economy in African colonies. As one of the historian, give six reasons, how this economy undermined the African self- sufficient economy?*

**COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES**

**Meaning of colonial social services**

Colonial social services refer to the services that were provided in Africa by colonialists purposely to accelerate colonial exploitation and improve the welfare of colonial civil servants during colonial period. Such services include public health, education, transport and communication, water and housing and many others

**Colonial education**

Colonial education was one of the colonial social services which involved the transfer of knowledge, skills and values from colonialists to the few Africans who were willing to support colonial government. This service was provided in the school and colleges which either were belonged by the colonial government or missionaries



**Objectives of colonial education**

1. **Promoting colonial economy**. The colonialists believed that, provision of colonial education would promote colonial economy by providing the knowledge to the Africans of increasing the production of raw materials.
2. **To achieve capitalists economic objectives**. The colonial education was provided for achieving the capitalist economic objectives. The provision of colonial education aimed at producing the Africans who help in running the colonial economic activities.
3. **To create the African elites who could be loyal to the colonialists**. Colonialists provided education aimed at creating African elites who would became loyal to the colonial government. Africans were expected to be loyal to their colonial masters
4. **Promoting divide and rule policy among the Africans**. The colonialists believed that, provision of colonial education would create the division among the Africans between educated and non-educated Africans. This situation would decrease the African resistances against colonialism and provided the chance for colonialists to rule the Africans easily.
5. **Imparting Europeans mindsets to the Africans**. The colonialists believed that, provision of education to the Africans would help in justifying colonialism by imparting some levels of literacy and the European values to the Africans such as language. This could make the Africans to be submissive to the colonialists because the Africans would be converted through reading the books
6. **Creating African staff to work in white colour jobs**. The colonialists believed that, provision of colonial education would produce the African staff who could work in the various sectors of the colonial government such as clerks, teachers and office attendants. The Africans were trained to work in the colonial government departments, settlers’ centres and mission centres.

**Features of colonial education**

1. **It was discipline oriented.** Colonial education aimed at producing loyal and obedient students to the colonial government. Those who received the education were supposed to obey without questioning, this aimed at avoiding many questions to the existing colonialism.
2. **It was discriminative in sex**. In this way, girls and children of the lower class were denied to acquire education it was only boys and children of the chiefs that were given education this was because girls were regarded as less productive other than working in kitchen.
3. **It was religions biased**. This was because, in the missionary schools non – Christians could not attend the missionary school, for instance Muslims and those who had not been converted to Christianity missed education.
4. **It was uneven distributed** This mean that, areas where production was high, education was improved, where as in labor receives there were no schools, thus regions that produced cash crops for instance in Tanganyika regions like, Tanga, Moshi got many schools.
5. **The syllabus was based on foreign environment.** This is because whatever was taught was based in Europe, nothing much concerned about Africa. Students were taught mountains in Europe without ever studying about the Africa ones. There were also a series of examinations set in Abroad; nobody could go to another stage without passing the examination.
6. **It was pyramidal in structure**. There were many students at the lower levels but the number diminished as they went to higher classes. The numbers of enrollment tend to decrease as one went up. Few people reached higher level of education.

**Strengths and weaknesses of colonial education**

**Strengths**

1. **It contributed to the development of African nationalism**. Colonial education contributed to the development of nationalism in Africa in a sense that, colonial education produced African elites who became political aware and started to challenge colonialism example, J.K. Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah and many other.
2. **It produced the trained people who increased the production during and after colonialism**. Colonial education trained few Africans who acquired the agricultural knowledge and skills that increased the production during and after colonial rule in Africa.
3. **It destroyed some of the harmful cultural practices**. The provision of colonial education contributed to the eradicating some of the harmful cultural practices in Africa. cultural practices in Africa such as witch craft and discarding infant born with disabilities were eradicated

**Weaknesses**

1. **It was segregation in nature**. The colonial education was not provided to all Africans, it was provided to only few Africans. The provision of education was based on race, religion and gender. The few Africans who received education were mostly sons of chiefs and catechists
2. **Regional imbalance in the location of education*.*** The colonial education was provided in the production areas only. This situation created regional imbalance. The areas which were not produced raw materials were not given priority to secure colonial education
3. **It was examination-based.**The colonial education was based on examinations. This was done to reduce the number of students who qualified for higher levels. Many Africans were denied further education because the examination system screened them
4. **Colonial education was bookish.**Colonial education emphasized theoretical aspects and neglected practical aspects. This was because; it aimed to produce job seekers instead of job makers. Minimum skills were provided, as the colonizers did not mean to develop technologically

**Impacts of colonial education**

1. **Destruction of African culture**. The few Africans who received colonial education lost their culture and beliefs. The colonialists used education to despise the African culture as barbaric and weak. Many people adopted the European culture such as language, dressing style
2. **It created class and social divisions among the Africans**. Colonial education created social stratification among the Africans. The few Africans who received colonial education felt superior and those who did not receive it were regarded as uncivilized and inferior.
3. **It promoted Africans under development**. This was because colonial education abandoned (killed denied) African education that was practical and based on African environment as a result Africans were given education which no application in their life, thus economic well being in Africa declined.
4. **It produced African elites who championed the struggle for independence**. The colonial education produced African elites who became political aware and started to challenge colonialism. For example, J.K. Nyerere of Tanganyika, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and many other.
5. **It created gap between educated and non-educated Africans in securing employment**. The colonial education trained the few Africans who later were employed in various colonial department, as many educated Africans worked as clerks, office attendants, messengers, as well as primary teachers. Non-educated Africans could not secure jobs in various colonial departments.

**Colonial health services**

The colonial health service involved the provision of medical needs to the white men and colonial subjects it was affected by the construction of government and missionary hospitals, dispensaries in the colonies mostly were found in key forces stations like; armed forces stations, in production areas and Urban centers

**Objectives of colonial health services**

1. **To maintain the labour power in the colonies**. Health services during colonial period aimed at giving medicine to Africa peasants and labors in order to maintain the labour power.
2. **Aimed at destroying the African medication services**. The colonial health services replaced the African traditional medicine. This was done in order to influence African ways of life, particularly those who pertaining to health.
3. **Aimed at preventing and cure the white**. The health services aimed at treating the Europeans from the diseases such as tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases etc.
4. **Aimed at providing employment opportunities to the white doctors in Africa**. the colonial health services intended to create employment opportunities for Europeans who saw Africa as the place where they could advance their professional careers in medicine

**Features of colonial health services**

1. **They were uneven distributed**. Many hospitals or dispensaries were built in urban areas, plantations areas and in areas, which had settler’s farms i.e. Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Bukoba
2. **They were racially biased**. Colonial health service had racial biased i.e. the whites received the best health services in the big hospitals such as ocean road, followed by Asians and Africans.
3. **There was inequality in the provision of medical services**. The European were received best curative services compared to the Africans. To the Africans, the curative side consisted of handful checkup and most of medical centres had very little medical personnel.
4. **They were organized and offered only by the Europeans**. The colonial health services were organized and offered by the colonial governments or missionaries only. All medical centres were either owned by the colonial government or missionaries.
5. **They were religious biased**. The colonial health services were also based on religion. For instance, most of the health services were available where Christian missionaries had settled

**Impacts of colonial health services**

1. **Collapsed of African traditional medicine**. African traditional healers and medicine men were disliked and undermined. Their services and profession collapsed following the introduction of the colonial medical services. The colonial rulers enacted anti-witchcraft laws to isolate and undermine traditional doctors.
2. **They maintained the health of labourers**. Colonial health services boosted the colonial production, since they maintained the health of the labourers. The colonialists wanted the Africans to be physically fit in order to engage in production activities.
3. **It created inferiority among the Africans**. The provision of colonial health services created an inferiority complex among the Africans. It made them believe that, European medical pracrices were more advanced and superior than theirs.
4. **They marked the beginning of medical problems in Africa.** The colonial administration hardly trained Africans to address the shortage of medical personnel in the hospitals. Most of the medical personnel were the Europeans, while the Africans served as dressers and hospital sweepers. This created the problem of medical services in many African countries after independence.
5. **They created employment opportunities to the Africans.** Few Africans were employed as the dressers and hospital sweepers

**Water and housing services**

Water and housing services were the colonial social services which were provided in order to create the comfort to the European colonialists and few Africans who supported colonialism. The nature of the housing and water services provided during the colonial era was largely determined by political, administrative and economic functions. The early housing and water services were offered to the Africans on plantation and settler farms. For example, the Amboni Sisal Plantation in Tanga had its own schools, mosques, churches, hospitals and welfare centres.

Objectives of providing water and housing services

1. **To facilitate the economic interests of the metropolitan**. The colonial water and housing services were aimed at facilitating the economic interests of the European colonialists in Africans
2. **To encourage the settlements of the Europeans in the colonies**. The colonial water and housing services were provided to encourage the European settlement in the colonies to supervise production of raw materials in the colonies.
3. **To increase the development of production of raw materials**. The colonial water and housing increased the production of raw material because they encouraged the settlement of African labourers especially migrant labour.
4. **To minimizing the African resistances**. The water and housing services during colonial period were provided aimed at minimizing the African resistance, especially worker’s movements in the colonies.
5. **To improve living standard of both Africans and Europeans**. The colonial water and housing services aimed at improving the living standard through promoting the hygiene and sanitation for both the European colonialists and African employees.

**Distribution of water and housing services**

1. **They considered the administrative areas**. The distribution pattern of water and housing services considered the administrative areas, especially those in the urban centres where colonial officials lived.
2. **Were distributed in the commercial centres**. The distribution of water and housing services were provided mostly in the commercial centres like Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala, Kigali and Zanzibar
3. **Were distributed in the production areas**. The water and housing services were distributed in the production areas, particularly the rural areas with plantations, mining centres and factories. They were provided to facilitate the production, for example on the coffee plantation in Kilimanjaro and sisal plantation in Tanga and Morogoro.
4. **Were distributed only to the Europeans settlements**. The colonial water and housing services were distributed only to the Europeans resident areas and not to the Africans residents areas. In the African quarters, there was shortage of water.
5. **Houses built for the Africans did not meet hygiene standard**. The houses built for the African workers were very small and did not meet hygiene standards. Their rooms were very small with poor ventilation
6. **They were uneven distributed**. Most of these services were introduced in urban centres. That is why to date; most independent African governments are struggling to ensure that rural people have access to adequate water and housing facilities.

**Impacts of providing water and housing services**

1. **They facilitated exploitation in Africa**. The provision of water and housing services during colonial period facilitated the exploitation of African resources because they facilitated the colonial production in the colonies.
2. **Slums emerged due to lack of adequate shelter**. In these houses, illicit activities such as the sale of illegal liquor, theft and drug trafficking take place. All these contributed to the emergence of nationalism against colonial injustice. Example, Mau mau liberation war
3. **They created racial discrimination**. The provision of water and housing services created the racial classes between white men and the Africans. The Africans lived in unhygienic and unplanned areas, while the Europeans occupied hygiene and planned areas. For example in Tanganyika these areas were popularly known as Uzunguni for Europeans, Uhindini for Indians and Uswahilini for Africans
4. **Contributed to the outbreak of diseases**. The Africans suffered from diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid and cholera due to the overcrowded and poor hygiene. Africans were affected with such diseases due to poor water services and housing available for African communities.

**Factors that determined the distribution of colonial social services**

1. **The status of the colony**. This is to say, Trusteeship or Mandatory colony. In this case, it was seen that those colonies that were under ship were given very low priority in the provision of social services. Subsequently, those colonies that were under Mandatory were much favored.
2. **Existence of Migrant laborers**. This is to say those areas that were regarded as a source of labor like Kigoma European powers did not see any important of constructing other means of transport beyond rail way line this was because it could enable them to transport laborers to plantations.
3. **Areas where peasant type of agriculture dominated**. Colonial social services were distributed in the areas were peasant economy was dominated such as Uganda much emphases was put on the improvement of services like, schools as to encourage peasants to carry out with agriculture.
4. Whether whites like Missionaries services like schools, hospitals, dominated a certain area were improved as it would enable them to convert the indigenous people.
5. **Presence of white settlers**. The presence of white settlers encouraged the colonialists to improve social services like schools, health centers and better infrastructures as to meet their interests

**Contributions of colonial social services in consolidating colonialism in Africa**

1. **They prepared Africans who assisted colonialism**. Some of the service like Education trained few Africans especially sons of chiefs who eventually could serve in the colonial state especially in administrative matters like tax collection, clerks, police or messengers.
2. **They discouraged African traditional culture**. Europeans introduced western values and civilizations to the Africans as opposed to the African ways of life. In this case it created a sense of individualism to Africans, royalty, and obedient to the colonial masters.
3. **They maintained the health of the labourers**. Colonial health services were essential in treating migrant laborers who worked in different plantations and mines. In rural areas, missionary medical services and education were acted as corner stone in consolidation of colonialism.
4. **They provided knowledge to the Africans which increased the production of raw materials**. Colonial education taught different agricultural production techniques to Africans. For example in Buganda Sir Apollo Kagira who was a British collaborator helped the British to introduce a new agricultural techniques especially in cotton production for Buganda.
5. **They produced the Africans who became loyal to support colonialism**. Education and Religious services were used as a tool to purify people by making them become obedient and loyal to the colonial government, hence no much resistance would be waged by Africans against the colonialists.
6. **They encouraged the settlement of white settlers**. The provision of housing and water supply aimed at encouraging the settlement of white settlers. They were provided to highly class people whose duty was to supervise production as well as to camp the laborers (the lowest ones) to facilitate efficiency in production

***QUESTIONS***

1. *By using six points, show how the provision of colonial social services in Africa, encouraged the development of colonialism in African?*
2. *By using six points, explain, why the colonialists believed that colonial education will encourage the development of colonialism in their respective colonies of Africa?*
3. *“Colonial education was one of ideological instrument which was introduced to facilitate the development of colonialism in Africa.” In the light of this statement, use six points to show how this education was differ from African tradition education?*
4. *“Colonial education was provided to few Africans who could able to serve the colonial interests. In the light of this statement, elaborate six factors that signify the strengths and weaknesses of this service.*
5. *Colonial government in Africa, provided education service in order to consolidate the colonialism in Africa. Use six points to assess the consequences of this service in Africa.*
6. *In six points, show the distinctive features of the provision of colonial health service in African colonies*
7. *By using six points, explain the factors which determined the pattern and distribution of colonial social services in African colonies.*