**AFRICAN NATIONALISM PAPER ONE (P210/1)**

**Course outline**

1. The factors of the growth & development of African nationalism
2. The i

Italo-Ethiopian crisis (1935-1941)

1. The Egyptian revolution 1952
2. The nationalization of the Suez Canal 1956
3. The Rwanda revolution 1959, Rwanda genocide (1990-1994)
4. The Zanzibar revolution 1964
5. Algerian war of independence (1954-1962)
6. Nationalism in Kenya: Mau Mau Rebellion (1952-1955)

Role of Jomo Kenyatta

Harambe philosophy

1. African socialism in Tanzania
2. Ujaama policy
3. Arusha declaration
4. Role of Julius Nyerere
5. Polisario in western Sahara (1973 – 1976)
6. Regional groupings

* East African community (E.A.C) - ECOWAS
* OAU/AU – SADC
* COMESA – pan African movement (PAM)
* Non – alignment movement (NAM)

1. Nationalism in Portuguese colonies – Angola

Mozambique

Guinea Bissau

1. Nationalism in south Africa
2. The apartheid policy
3. Nationalism in south west African (Namibia)
4. Central African federation (CAF)

* Nationalism in southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)
* Northern Rhodesia (Zambia)
* Nyasaland (Malawi)

1. Military coups

Case studies ie 1952 in Egypt , 1963 – Togo

1971 coup in Uganda – 1965 – Congo Algeria

1969 in Libya, 1966 – Nigeria

1966, 1972, 1978, 1981, in Ghana,1971- Uganda

1980 Liberian coup, 1972- Ghana

1974 Ethiopian coup etc. 1975 – Nigeria

1979 – Uganda

1. Nationalism in Uganda

* The kabaka crisis (1953 / 1966)
* The collapse of Obote (1971 – coup)
* The economic war of 1972

1. Civil wars and secessionist movement in Africa

* Nigerian civil war
* Katanga secession

1. Political parties and multi-party politics in Africa
2. African culture (abuse &preservation)
3. African problems & solutions

* Unity & disunity (religion & ethnicity)
* Refugee crisis in Africa
* Famine
* Urbanization
* Unemployment
* Neo – colonialism

**References**

1. African nationalism & new states in Africa by Ali Mazrui & Michael Tidy
2. A history of Africa since 1915 – 1995 by Assa Okoth
3. The state of Africa by Martin Meredes
4. Others include African journals & magazines
5. Talk shows

**Definitions of African nationalism**

1. African nationalism is the patriotic struggle of Africans to be socially politically & economically independent from European rule

According to Prof Mazrui, African nationalism is African quest for nation hood or statehood

# FACTORS 4 THE GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

**Internal factors;**

1. Colonialism and its negative effects influenced the growth of African nationalism. These negative effects included over taxation, forced labor land grabbing (alienation). These were common in Kenya highlands, Algeria, southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). These policies angered the African nationalists to struggle for their independence.
2. Existence of independent African states led to the rise of African nationalism. These countries included Ethiopia that was under a strong leader emperor Menelik11 the second who gave a bloody nose to the Italians at the battle of Adowa in 1896. Liberia was protected by U.S.A not be colonized. These countries inspired the growth of African nationalism.
3. The rise of independent African church movements influenced the development of African nationalism. The churches which had been setup by the white colonialists practiced a lot of racial discrimination like Africans were not allowed to become clergies regardless of their level of education, therefore were condemned to take back seats in church. The leaders of these churches included Charles Domingo, Chilembwe in Southern Rhodesia & Malawi who led the Africans to oppose these churches hence African nationalism.
4. The role of Christian missionary education influenced the growth of African nationalism. These Christian missionaries setup schools like in Uganda Trinity College Nabbingo, Mt St Mary’s College Namagunga, Mwiri College, Mengo Senior School, Namilyango etc. These schools produced a class of elites such as Dr. Milton Apollo Obote, Kirunda Kivenjinja, Kintu Musoke, Jabel Bidandi Ssali who provided leadership at the time of independence.
5. The formation of political parties led to the growth of African nationalism. These parties included ANC (African national congress) in South Africa, MCP in Malawi, RDA in Ivory Coast, UPC in Uganda, TANU in Tanganyika. These political parties united the masses, sensitized them about the cause for independence and enlightened Africans about their fundamental rights leading to the rise of African nationalism.
6. The role of the mass media and the press influenced the development of African nationalism. The African nationalists came up with newspapers such as Accra evening news founded by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, west African pilot founded by Nnmadi Azikiwe ,many magazines came up to attack the colonial masters , Gamel Nasser of Egypt setup Radio Cairo which inspired African to rise up for their independence.
7. The impact of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis of 1935–1941. The crisis was an invasion of Italy under Benito Mussolin when he attacked Emperor Haile Sellasie. This confrontation was condemned at the continent of Africa, it united the Africans across the continent, it was criticized through demonstrations even in the diaspora by Nkrumah at the streets of London. It militarized African nationalism through the formation of Black Lions movement in Ethiopia (BLM) leading to the growth of African nationalism.
8. The Brazzaville conference of 1944 led to the rise of African nationalism. This conference was organized by the French leader called Charles De Gualle to thank the Africans for having assisted France against Germans during WW 1I. The conference abolished forced labor, laid a foundation for the formation of political parties like RDA in Ivory Coast, increased African representation in the French parliament, agitated for African education hence laying a foundation to the rise of African nationalism.
9. The rise of Afrikaner nationalism/Apartheid in South Africa in 1948. The Apartheid policy was introduced by Dr. Daniel Malan when he won the elections against the united party of Dr. Smuts. The policy was discriminative in nature, it attracted international sympathy, and it made Africans through the front line states & OAU to condemn the policy leading to the rise of African nationalism.
10. The impact of urbanization in Africa since 1946 led to the growth of African nationalism. African countries witnessed massive emergence of towns as a result of increased economic activities. Some of the industries were set up by the colonial masters to revive their economies in areas such as Dakar, Accra, Cairo, Monrovia, Johannesburg among others. These towns created a class of job seekers due to rural- urban migrations, slum development and a class of intellectuals who attacked the colonial masters leading to rise of African nationalism.
11. The impact of the Algerian war of independence 1954–1962. This war was led by Ahmed Ben Bella, Ferhat Abbasi against the French. The Algerians were able to unite and fight the French colonial masters, The Algerians solicited for support from USSR and Egypt, they formed the FLN (a liberation movement) which encouraged other Africans to adopt the same strategy in that search for independence.
12. The impact of the Mau Mau Rebellion of 1952-55 led to the rise of African nationalism. This was an armed conflict between Africans in Kenya and the British. Despite the defeat of the Kenyans, it increased the African demand for independence and compelled the British colonial masters to establish reforms like land, reducing taxes and influenced the people of Tanzania to demand for independence.
13. The independence of Ghana in 1957 influenced the growth of African nationalism. Ghana got independence under Kwame Nkrumah who established the Accra evening newspaper which spread anti-colonial sentiments in Africa, he convened the Accra conference in 1958 to bring all nationalists together to form the radical parties like CPP in 1949 that encouraged other countries to do the same and he mentioned that ‘Ghana’s independence is meaningless unless the continent was free from colonialism’.
14. The restoration of Ethiopian independence in 1941 led to the rise of Africa nationalism. Ethiopia had lost independence in 1936 under the Italian rule that forced the emperor to go to exile. In 1941, the emperor mobilized the Europeans eg the British to chase the Italians. This therefore inspired the struggling Africans to mount pressure on colonial masters in order to follow the path that Ethiopia took.
15. The impact of the independence of Guinea Conakry in 1958 led to the growth of African nationalism. Guinea got independence under Sekou Toure after being assisted by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. This forced France under Charles De Gaulle to organize a referendum where people of Guinea voted to get independence. This inspired other countries to demand for independence eg Guinea Bissau in 1974.
16. The Egyptian revolution of 1952 led to the development of African nationalism. The army officers overthrew the government of king Farouk who was serving the British interest and a puppet king. The army officers ie Gamel Nasser setup Radio Cairo that was used by Africans like the Mau Mau fighters, Egypt gave asylum (protection) to African nationalists like Ignatius Musaazi from Uganda, Patrice Lumumba from Congo, Egypt gave education scholarships to Africans hence leading to the rise of African nationalism.
17. The formation of the organization of African unity (OAU) in 1963 influenced growth of African nationalism. OAU was formed with a cardinal aim of unity. The body setup a liberation committee with headquarters in Tanzania to extend financial and military support to Africans like in Zimbabwe, Angola, south Africa. OAU also demanded for the release of political prisoners in African countries leading to the rise of African nationalism.
18. The role played by African artists/MDD influenced the growth of African nationalism. They composed revolutionary songs that appealed to the souls of Africans to oppose colonialism. Through MDD, the evils of foreign rule were exposed and this attracted international sympathy Like Lucky Dube, Brenda Fassie.
19. The impact of the Macmillan speech of 1960/wind of change led to the rise of African nationalism. Macmillan was a British prime minister who addressed the South African parliament at the cape. He warned British colonial masters to quickly organize for reforms and grant Africans independence. He talked about the irreversible wind of change that was blowing across the continent demanding independence. This forced Africans to demand for independence
20. The role of the West African students union (WASU) in 1945 led to the rise of African nationalism. These students included Nnamdi Azikiwe, Kwame Nkrumah, JB Danquah were very violent to colonialism not only in West Africa, but across the continent. They extended support to the Africans at the continent leading to the rise of African nationalism.

**QN Explain the role of internal factors to the growth of African nationalism**

**The External factors;**

1. The role of the 1900 Pan African movement; this was a movement began by the Negroes in the diaspora to unite all the people of African origin or descent. People like William Sylvester condemned colonial policies in Africa, foreign domination and racism which laid a foundation to the rise of African nationalism.
2. The economic development of Japan since 1860 motivated the rise of African nationalism. It should be noted that Japan developed industrially and militarily using its local resources without any foreign assistance. This inspired African nationalists to take the same path that Japan took leading to the rise of African nationalism.
3. The role of the Russian revolution of 1917 led to the rise of African nationalism. The revolution overthrew a despotic king Czar Nicholas II by the socialists led by Lenin. The socialists established reforms like equality in society and democracy which motivated African nationalists to mount pressure on colonialists.
4. The impact of world I of 1914 – 1918 led to the rise of African nationalism. Africans were taken by their colonial masters like Britain and France to fight against Germany. The war increased the revolutionary ideas among Africans due to interactions, it increased their demand for independence in order to manage their affairs.
5. The influence of the Atlantic charter of 1941 led to the rise of African nationalism. This was a meeting between the American president Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. They resolved that Britain initiates reforms like self-determination in British West African countries like Nigeria and Ghana leading to the rise of African nationalism.
6. The role of world II of 1939 – 1945 led to the growth of African Nationalism. This war was fought between Axis powers of Germany, Italy and Japan against the allied powers of Britain, France and U.S.A. the Africans who took part in the war acquired military skills. The war shuttered the myth against the white man, it aroused political awareness among Africans and it encouraged the formation of radical political parties.
7. The formation of the United Nations in 1945 led to the rise of African nationalism. The UN was formed after the collapse of the League of Nations that failed to avert (stop) the occurrence of wars in the world. The UN imposed sanctions on colonial masters, extended military and financial support to the Africans and declared a decade of de- colonialism ie 195o – 1960 leading to the rise of African nationalism.
8. Victory of the labor party of Britain in 1945 led to the development of African nationalism. The elections organized in Britain led to the overthrow of Winston Churchill and the emergency of clement Attlee. This led to the establishment of reforms in west Africa like the Burns constitution in Ghana, Richards constitution in Nigeria increasing African representation in the legislative council (LEGCO) hence the rise of African nationalism.
9. The impact of the Manchester conference of 1945 led to the rise of African nationalism. This was the 5th Pan African conference held in the diaspora, it was organized by WEB Dubois, George Padmore and Nkrumah. The conference encouraged African nationalists to come back and offer leadership; it militarized African nationalism, laid a foundation to formation of radical political parties like CPP formed in 1949 by Nkrumah.
10. The emergency of new super powers in 1946 led to the rise of African nationalism. These new super powers included USA with the capitalist ideology and USSR with the socialist ideology. They emerged after the collapse of France and Britain during the course of world II. These countries extended financial, military support to liberation movements in Africa like Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe leading to the rise of African nationalism.
11. Role of India and Pakistan in 1947, India got her independence under Mahatma Ghandi and Nehru as prime minister. India was under Britain as a colonial master and suffered the oppression like other African countries. India condemned the colonial atrocities in Africa such as racism, violation of human rights and therefore encouraged Africans to use non-violent methods such as boycott, demonstrations and strikes leading to rise of African nationalism.
12. The victory of the communist party in China in 1949 influenced the development of African nationalism. The communist party under Mao Tsetung emerged victorious and gave support to liberation movements in Africa eg ZANU under Robert Mugabe, gave support to Nasser of Egypt and surrendered radio Peking to condemn colonialism in Africa.
13. The independence of Indonesia since 1950 led to the rise of African nationalism. Indonesia was a colony of the Dutch and it got independence under Surkano as the president. It became a legitimate member of the UN and condemned colonialism in the world and Africa in particular. It organized the Bandung conference of 1955 that brought all the colonized countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia to condemn colonialism.
14. The victory of the Vietnamese in 1954 led to the rise of African nationalism. The people of Vietnam fought the French in a war between 1946-1954 that made them victorious. African nationalists like Ben Bella, Ferhat Abbas fought on the side of France. They were inspired by the people of Vietnam.
15. They formed FLN in 1954 to launch war against the French between 1954 and 1962 hence the rise of African nationalism.
16. Role of the Bandung conference of 1955 influenced the growth of African nationalism. This conference was organized by Surkano and the prime minister of India Nehru. The conference attracted the delegates from Africa like Gamel Nasser of Egypt, Jomo Kenyatta from Kenya and Kenneth Kaunda from Zambia. The conference led to the adoption of non-aligned movement (NAM) that emphasized positive neutrality, led to afro-Asian solidarity hence rise of African nationalism.
17. The role of the common wealth of nations since 1959 led to the rise of African nationalism. Common wealth was an association of countries that were colonized by Britain. These countries regularly met during CHOGM to put pressure on Britain to grant independence to African countries in order to increase membership. The delegates condemned the British policies in Africa such as the UDI in southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) leading to the rise of African nationalism.

**Chronological arrangement of factors**

1. Colonialism and its negative effects
2. Existence of independent African states
3. Rise of independent churches
4. Role of Christianity
5. Impact of Japanese victory 1860
6. The role pan African 1900
7. The role of WWI 1914 – 1918
8. The role of Russian revolution 1917
9. Impact of Italo – Ethiopian crisis 1935-1941.
10. Role of the WW II 1939 – 1945
11. Impact of Atlantic charter 1941
12. Restoration of Ethiopian independence 1941
13. Impact of Brazzaville conference 1944
14. Role of Manchester conference 1945
15. The victory of the communist party 1945
16. The formation of UNO 1945
17. The impact of WASU 1945
18. The emergency of newspapers in 1946
19. India’s independence 1947
20. Apartheid policy in south Africa 1948
21. Victory of the communist party in 1949
22. Independence of Indonesia 1950
23. Impact of Mau Mau 1952-1955
24. Egyptian Revn 1952
25. Algerian war of independence 1954 – 1962
26. Vietnamese victory 1954
27. Bandung conference 1955
28. Ghana’s independence 1957
29. Independence of guinea Conakry 1958
30. Common wealth of nations 1959
31. Macmillan speech 1960
32. Formation of OAU 1963
33. Lisbon coup 1974
34. Formation of political parties
35. Rise of elites
36. Artists and MDD
37. Role of the press
38. Urbanization

Account for the rise of African nationalism

Explain the role of internal factors to the growth of African nationalism

To what extent did the external factors contribute to the growth of African Nationalism?

How far did the factors outside Africa influence the development of African Nationalism?

Account for the growth of African nationalism

Discuss the role of internal factors to the growth of African nationalism

What extent did the colonial policies contribute to the growth of African Nationalism?

# THE ROLE OF COLONIAL POLICIES TO THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

These policies included both positive and negative and they include the following;

* Forced labor which existed in Kenya highlands, Algeria, Portuguese colonies compelled Africans to mount pressure on the colonialist leading to the rise of African nationalism
* Over taxation subjected to the poor Africans, the methods of collection were very harsh and these existed in Zimbabwe, Angola among others leading to the rise of African nationalism.
* Racism practiced by the whites in Africa influenced the growth of African nationalism. Africans were discriminated on grounds of color, areas of residence eg Zimbabwe, south Africa and Namibia.
* Land alienation/grabbing introduced by the colonialists eg among the Maji- Maji in Tanganyika, Mau Mau in Kenya which compelled African to struggle for their independence.
* The Europeans plundered with the resources of Africans ie massive exploitation like the minerals in Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
* The provision of poor education in almost all parts of Africa, Africans were provided with inferior education to limit their competition with their counterparts hence they opposed the colonial masters.
* The colonialists recruited Africans to fight in the world wars ie World War I and World War II. These wars exposed Africans to democratic ideas, Africans acquired military skills, among others leading to the rise of African nationalism
* The colonial masters forced African to grow cash crops. This existed in the Portuguese colonies eg in Mozambique, Kenya etc that opened up African to famine, low payments etc leading to growth of African nationalism.
* There was imprisonment of African leaders by colonial masters. These included Nelson Mandela in South Africa, Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, Kamuzu Banda in Malawi which was strongly opposed by Africans.
* Disenfranchisement/denial of voting rights to Africans, this was common in South Africa ,Zimbabwe among other countries that made Africans to rise up leading to African nationalism.
* The whites introduced assimilation policy in Africa, this was intended to deculturerise them and made Africans lose their culture and adopt the western culture ie speaking, dressing among others common in Portuguese colonies etc.
* Impoverishment of Africans ie deliberate policy to make Africans poor like in Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia which prompted revolutions in Africa
* Creation of concentration camps (reserve camps) this limited African movement, level of interaction like it was in Kenya, Algeria among others.

# THE ROLE OF WORLD WAR II TO THE GROWTH AFRICAN NATIONALISM

**Assess the impact of World War II to the rise of African nationalism**

World War II started in 1939 and ended in 1945. It was between the allied powers of Britain, France, USA against Germany, Italy and Japan. This was a turning point in the history of African nationalism.

**The war contributed in the following ways;**

* The war led to increased urbanization in Africa like Lagos, Johannesburg, Dakar and Cairo, These became centers of ideological exchange leading to the rise of African nationalism.
* The war led to the restoration of Ethiopia’s independence in 1941. Countries like Britain, France and USA teamed up against Italy and assisted Emperor Haile Selassie to get independence which inspired other Africans to get independence.
* The war laid to the signing of the Atlantic charter in 1941. This charter brought the principle of self-determination in West Africa ie Ghana and Nigeria leading to the rise of African nationalism.
* The Brazzaville conference of 1944 was a product of World War 11. The conference brought the French colonies together, abolished forced labor ,led to the formation of political parties.
* The war increased the activities of WASU in 1945
* The war led to the victory of the labor party in 1945. The party led to coming into power of clement Attlee who was liberal to Africans, introduced reforms like African representation in LEGCO.
* The war influenced the calling of the Manchester conference of 1945. This was organized by the blacks in the diaspora, united African nationalists, led to the formation of radical political parties, equipped African with leadership skills leading to the rise of African nationalism.
* The war led to the formation of UNO in 1945 which imposed sanctions on colonial masters, declared a decade of independence 1950 – 1960, extended support to liberation movements etc.
* The war laid foundation to the emergence of new super powers like USA and USSR. These countries compelled Britain and France to grant independence before extending loans, recognized and supported liberation movements in Africa, provided socialist literature like USSR.
* The war made India to get independence in 1947 from the British colonial masters. India under Mahatma Ghandi who influenced Africans to adopt nonviolent methods like strikes and boycotts, gave support to Africans, gave scholarships to Africans like Kirunda Kivejinja, Bidandi Ssali, Kintu Musoke etc.
* The war led to formation of political parties in Africa.
* The war exposed Africans to democratic ideas in the world ie aroused political consciousness among Africans like the idea of liberty , equality and fraternity.
* The war led to increased use of the press and mass media in Africa. These included Accra evening news, the West African pilot, radio Cairo, voice of Algeria which laid a foundation to the rise of African nationalism.
* The war produced a class of ex-service men who acquired military skills to fight the colonial masters and these included Kaggia from Kenya, Senghor from Senegal, Dr Roseta of Malagasy, Ben Bella from Algeria.
* The war increased the influx of white settlers in Africa. These settlers grabbed African land in Kenya, Algeria, Zimbabwe that made Africana to resist leading to the rise of African nationalism.
* The war led to the establishment of social and economic infrastructure in Africa. These included roads and railways to exploit Africans. However these very roads were used by Africans nationalists to coordinate the struggle to independence.
* The war increased the Americans advance in Africa. This is exemplified by the visit of American president to Morocco where he condemned colonialism in Africa, sent American troops to Africa to fight colonialism.
* The war destroyed the economies of Britain and France; this is because the war was very costly in terms of finances which gave Africans an opportunity to get independence.
* The war shuttered the myth that the Africans had toward the white man. The superiority of the white man was undermined because even some whites died during the war which motivated the Africans to press for their independence.

**The role of ex-service men in the decolonization process;**

The ex-servicemen were the Africans who were recruited by their colonial masters to go and fight on behalf of the allied powers in world 11. They included among others general china of Kenya, Kaggia Fred Kubai, Ahmed Ben Bella, Dr Deputy Roseta of Malagasy. **The roles of the ex-service men included the following;**

* The Africans gained new ideas, experience which expanded their political consciousness (awareness) to oppose the colonial masters in Africa.
* The Africans had their myth about the white men shuttered. The superiority of the white man was destroyed in the face of the Africans as some whites were illiterates, drunken, poor among others which made Africans to fight them strongly.
* The ex-service men got to know how divided whites were in the world. It should be noted that the liberal whites in Europe were strongly opposed to the idea of colonialism. This made the returning Africans to resist colonialism in Kenya and Algeria.
* The ex-service men setup Liberation movements and political parties in Africa to resist colonial masters. These included the National Liberation Front (FLN) formed by Ahmed Ben Bella, Mau Mau fighters in Kenya against the British hence decolonizing Africa.
* The ex-service men acquired a common language for mobilization. They learnt English and French and they were able to take instructions from the whites, learnt how to read newspapers and listen to wireless bulletins hence rise of African nationalism.
* The ex-service men acquired skills which they used to humble colonialism. Africans learnt the skills of handling modern guns from the overseas and this made themselves militant against the colonialists eg Gen. China in Kenya against the British.
* The unfulfilled promises of the white men to Africans made them frustrated. Africans were promised jobs, land reforms, promotions as commissioned officers which were not met. This increased their anger against the white men leading to rise of African nationalism.
* Africans got exposed to democratic and independence ideas from abroad. This was witnessed from nationalists in India and Europe like France. This made Africans to increase demand for a free Africa.
* The ex-servicemen demanded for speedy political reforms in their respective countries. Africans admired the level of nationalism in Asia spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi and wished to have the same.
* The ex-service men demanded for the implementation of the 1941 Atlantic charter. This document demanded for self-determination in Africa and to stop the oppression of the colonized world.
* The ex-servicemen were recognized by the United Nations. The Africans were often called by the UN general assembly to present their cases for independence and this made their struggle to become legitimate.
* The ex-servicemen had enjoyed better standards of living while abroad and they expected the same. However they were demobilized without pay and were poorer than the Africans they left on the continent hence increased their opposition to the white men.
* The ex-servicemen faced post-war challenges such as lack of accommodation in their countries, food insecurity, joblessness and they picked up arms to oppose the colonialists like verandah boys organized by Nkrumah ( CPP in Ghana)

**To what extent did the ex-servicemen influence the development of African Nationalism?**

* Define African nationalism
* State a clear stand point
* Give the roles of ex-service men
* Give other factors for the rise of African nationalism

**Discuss the factors that have been responsible for the growth of African nationalism since 1945**

Assess the impact of World War 11 on the growth of the African nationalism

Examine the role of world war 11 in the decolonization of Africa

How did World War 11 contribute the growth of African Nationalism?

Discuss/explain the role of World War 11 in the decolonization of Africa

**THE RWANDA REVOLUTION OF 1959**

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

**CAUSES OF THE RWANDA REVOLUTION**

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

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

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

Outline of the colonial policies;

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

**Other factors;**

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

**Role of economic factors ;**

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

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

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

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

‘The Rwanda revolution of 1959 was inevitable’. Discuss

**EFFECTS OF THE RWANDA REVOLUTION**

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

**POSITIVE EFFECTS**

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

**THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CRISIS 1935 – 1941**

The Italo- Ethiopian crisis was an invasion of under Mussolini against Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

**Causes of the crisis**

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

* The need/desire to revenge against the Adowa battle led to the outbreak of the crisis. It should be noted that Ethiopia under the strong leadership of Emperor Menelik defeated Italy at the battle of Adowa in 1896. This was a humiliation to Italy and it looked forward to putting its history right hence the crisis of 1935.
* The revival of Italian imperialism influenced the outbreak of the crisis. It should be noted that Italy had been a great power in the great Roman Empire that included East Africa. Therefore when Mussolini rose to power in 1922, he desired to revive the Italian glory through imperialism.
* The desire to control the parts of Massawa and Assab made the crisis inevitable. The two parts were at the border of Eritrea at the red sea. Italy reasoned that it would control the trade and security in the horn of Africa hence the invasion in 1935.
* The development of organic theory/fascism in Italy made the 1935 crisis inevitable. The theory emphasizes the principle of survival for the fittest. Mussolini reasoned that the weak states of the world were not supposed to expand but were supposed to wither and get destroyed by the strong nations hence the Italian attack of Ethiopia.
* The desire to civilize the uncivilized Negroes in Ethiopia led to the outbreak of Italo-Ethiopian crisis. Italy believed that the Ethiopians were backward and barbaric and it was its responsibility to educate and civilize the savage Negroes in Ethiopia. This was to be done through education and Christianization hence the crisis.
* The divisions within Ethiopia influenced the Italian attack. It should be noted that Ethiopia had many divisions based on tribes. Emperor Haile Sellasie favored the Amhara against other tribes which were disloyal to him by 1935. To make matters worse Italy sent a Spy called Debono who reported about the disunity in the country laying the foundation for the outbreak of the crisis.
* The Italian desire for more colonies in Africa influenced the outbreaks of the 1935 crisis. Italy joined the colonial race late and it only got dry areas of Libya, Somalia and Eritrea contrary to Britain and France. Therefore Italy attacked Ethiopia in order to satisfy his territorial appetite.
* The strategic location of Ethiopia in the horn of Africa led to the outbreak of the crisis. It is true that Italy had taken over Somalia and Eritrea and Ethiopia was in the middle of these countries. Also Italy wanted to construct a railway line to connect two countries but Ethiopia was a stumbling block hence the attack in 1935.
* The economic depression of 1929 – 1933 caused the crisis. After World War I, European economies faced inflation, unemployment, scarcity of raw materials for the industries leading to industrial closure. This compelled Italy to attack Ethiopia in order to get cheap resources like pineapples, platinum, minerals and the Ethiopian fertile soils for coffee growing.
* The weakness of the Versailles peace treaty of 1919 made the Ethiopian crisis inevitable. The treaty ended and concluded World War I organized by the great powers of Britain and France. The great powers rewarded themselves with the Germany colonies in Africa and Italy did not get any colony. Therefore Italy attacked Ethiopia in order to reward itself because of the disappointment.
* The Stressa conspiracy of 1935 led to the outbreak of the crisis. The prime minister of Britain MacDonald and the prime minister of France Flandin met Italy at Stressa not to expand in Europe and maintain peace and stability. This encouraged Mussolini to attack Ethiopia expecting no resistance from the major powers.
* The impact of the Hoare-Laval pact of December 1935 made the crisis inevitable. This was an agreement between foreign secretary of Britain sir Samuel Hoare and the foreign minister of France Pierre Laval. They recommended the division of Ethiopia into the northern part to be governed by Italy and the southern part to be governed by Ethiopia. This made Mussolini to quickly occupy the northern part which sparked off the crisis.
* The Wal-Wal incident of 1934 led to the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. The Italian forces had occupied Wal-Wal region at the border of Ethiopia and Somalia. Emperor Selassie sent military troops which exchanged with the Italian forces leading to the death of Italian soldiers. Mussolini demanded that the emperor apologizes, raises the Italian flag , pays a fine for the damages which was not accepted by the emperor leading to the crisis.
* The Italian fears that Emperor Haile Selassie was planning to expel the Italians from Eritrea and Somalia occasioned the crisis. This fear had developed when the Ethiopians began organizing their military troops ready for war to the standards of the Europeans and therefore Mussolini quickly attacked Ethiopia in 1935.
* The desire by Italy to demonstrate its military strength led to the outbreak of the crisis. It should be remembered that Mussolini rose to power in 1922, reorganized the Italian army, and recruited soldiers massively in order to invade Africa especially the horn of Africa. Therefore this made the Italian attack of Ethiopia inevitable.
* The personality of Benito Mussolini led to the outbreak of the crisis. He was a war monger who believed in force, violence and expansion using aggressive means. He did not believe in dialogue but his policy of fascism compelled him to attack weaker nations Ethiopia inclusive.
* The desire by Italy to destroy the Ethiopian independence led to the outbreak of the crisis. It is true that Italy was envious and had developed jealousy for the independence with Ethiopia which it protected for very many years hence leading to the outbreak of the crisis.
* The weaknesses of the League of Nations (LON) laid a fertile ground for the outbreak of the Italo- Ethiopian crisis. This League of Nations was formed in 1920 with the aim of preserving world peace. The league committed many mistakes which included allowing Japan to attack china in 1931 to take over Manchuria, Jehol, allowing Germany to expand in Europe and nothing was done. This motivated Italy to also attack Ethiopia in 1935.

**THE IMPACTS/EFFECTS OF THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CRISIS ON ETHIOPIA**

**Negative effects**

* Ethiopia was beaten and defeated in 1935 and Italy occupied the country up to 1941.
* Ethiopia’s oldest independence of over 200years was raped by Italy in 1935. This made the country to be under the Italian occupation for a period of five years.
* Emperor Haile Selassie was made to go to exile in 1936 and lived in Britain for five years. Therefore Ethiopia was under the leadership of the Italian king victor Emmanuel who presided over by Mussolini.
* Ethiopia was greatly looted by the Italians. The Ethiopian traditional regalia eg the Lion of Judah and other precious items in the palace were taken by the Italians which affected the tourism industry in the country.
* Italy changed the map of the north East Africa to pave way for the formation of new great Italian empire. Areas like Ogden and Somalia were all taken by Italy.
* Ethiopia became the first victim of the Italian fascist ideology in Africa. This created sharp conflicts among the Ethiopian tribes eg the Galla, the Shoa and the Amhara.
* The Ethiopian environment was degraded by the Italian poisonous gases. This involved heavy air raids, the spraying of aerial poisonous gases and this led to outbreak of diseases, famine and death of people.
* The crisis led to the displacement of people and increased the refugee crisis in the horn of Africa. This made people to wonder to the neighboring countries like Sudan, northern Kenya hence the people suffered as great deal.
* The Ethiopians were subjected to harsh economic conditions by the Italians. There was over taxation, forced labor in the plantations which only benefited the foreigners.
* The crisis widened interstate conflicts in North Africa. Misunderstanding’s developed between Ethiopia and Somalia over the Ogden province which led to increased suffering in the regions.

**Positive impacts**

* The crisis created patriotism among the Ethiopians. It made the youth of Ethiopia to grab guns from the Italians in order to preserve their independence.
* The Orthodox Church in Ethiopia criticized the Italian occupation of the country. The church went ahead and supplied arms to the Ethiopians who were fighting the Italians aggression.
* The Italians built roads, schools using forced labor. This became very useful to the Ethiopians after the departure of the Italians in 1941
* Ethiopia was recognized internationally by the big powers like USA and Ethiopia was invited to witness the formation of the United Nations organization 1945
* Ethiopia was later liberated in 1941 by a combined effort of the British and the common wealth states. This made Emperor Selassie to come back to Ethiopia as their legitimate leader.
* The crisis led to the formation of the Black Lions Movement (BLM) in Ethiopia. This was a liberation movement which was very violent formed by university students. It militarized African nationalism and it contributed to the victory of Ethiopia in 1941.

**FACTORS FOR THE DEFEAT OF ETHIOPIA IN 1936**

The Italo-Ethiopia crisis took place on 3rd October 1935 they were defeated on 6th may 1936. The following factors account for the defeat of Ethiopia;

* Disunity among the Ethiopians led to their defeat. It should be noted that the Ethiopians were divided on tribal basis and tribes like the Galla, Shoa, Tigre had hated the ruling tribe Amhara leading to the defeat of Ethiopians.
* The poor military strategies employed by the Ethiopians contributed to their defeat. It is true that the Ethiopians used out-dated weapons which had been put in store since 1896. Also there was frontal attack that led to the death of army generals leading to the victory of the Italians.
* Ideological differences among the nationalists in Ethiopia contributed to their defeat. It should be noted that the provincial governors differed on the war strategies with Emperor Haile Selassie. This left the army divided and the government officials leading to the defeat of Ethiopians.
* The unfair arms’ embargo imposed on Ethiopia led to their defeat. It should be noted that Ethiopia was denied the opportunity to import fire arms in order to engage the Italians. On the other hand the Italians secretly imported weapons through Sudan and Egypt leading to the defeat of Ethiopia.
* The white man’s conspiracy contributed to the defeat of Ethiopia. This is reflected in the Stressa conspiracy where Britain and France only wanted a peaceful Europe due to the proposal to divide Ethiopia into two parts which compelled Italy to occupy Ethiopia.
* The economic weaknesses of Ethiopia by 1936 led to their defeat. Ethiopia experienced phases of famine that made people weak, high levels of inflation and high levels of unemployment. All these led to their defeat.
* The unpopularity of Haile Selassie contributed to the defeat of Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie was nepotic, a dictator and had denied the Ethiopians their fundamental rights. Therefore a war was fought between the Amhara and the Italians leading to the defeat of Ethiopia.
* The weaknesses of the League of Nations contributed to the defeat of Ethiopia in 1936. The League of Nations was formed in 1920 with a cardinal aim of preserving world peace. The League of Nations failed to protect Ethiopia from the Italians aggression yet it was a member country. It also failed to stop the emergence of dictators like Mussolini leading to the defeat of Ethiopia.
* The collaboration of Ethiopian neighbors like Somalia and Eritrea led to the victory of Italy. The Italians collaborated with these two countries and spied on Ethiopia. This made Mussolini to discover all the weaknesses of the Ethiopian army leading to their defeat in 1936.
* The flight of Emperor Haile Selassie to exile contributed to the victory of Italy. This created an opportunity for the Italians to overrun Ethiopia due to the leadership vacuum that had been created and demoralized the Ethiopians.
* The delayed assistance from African countries contributed to the defeat of Ethiopia. Most African countries were under colonial bondage. Colonial masters blocked African countries to mobilize support for Ethiopia which was a role model for African nationalism hence leading to the defeat of Ethiopia.
* The overwhelming support of Mussolini back home contributed to the Italians victory. Mussolini was an orator, eloquent and charming and this made the Italians to give him full support in order to glorify the Italian empire.

Qns

1. Account for the defeat of Ethiopia by the Italians in 1936.
2. Account for Italians victory over Ethiopia by 1936
3. To what extent was the League of Nations responsible for the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopia Crisis?
4. ‘The Wal-Wal incident of 1934 was primarily responsible for the outbreak of the Italo Ethiopian crisis’. Discuss

**THE ROLE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN CAUSING THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CRISIS**

* The League of Nations failed to prevent the Japanese attack on china’s industrialized province of Manchuria in 1933. This motivated Mussolini also to attack Ethiopia expecting no response from the League of Nations.
* The League of Nations failed to affect the resolutions pertaining disarmament in the world. This had been agreed upon in the Geneva conference in 1932.
* The League of Nations lacked a resolute diplomatic leader at the time and this contributed to the crisis. It should be noted that Mr. Briand who was the British foreign minister had died and there was no one to convince the League of Nations about world peace.
* The League of Nations failed to prevail over Mussolini during the Wal-Wal incident. The League of Nations failed to intervene when Mussolini made unreasonable demands which the emperor refused and laid a foundation to the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.
* The League of Nations failed to restrain the production of military weapons by Germany, japan and Italy which led to the crisis in 1935.
* The League of Nations was militarily weak because it never had an army of its own. This made it impossible to stop Italy which had begun producing weapons.
* The League of Nations practiced appeasement policy. This policy demanded that as long as Europe is peaceful, Italy was free to expand elsewhere leading to the occupation of Ethiopia in 1935.
* The League of Nations failed to attract services of the emerging super powers eg USA and USSR. This possibly would have strengthened the League of Nations to defeat the Italians aggression.
* The members of the League of Nations failed to raise funds towards the prevention of the great economic depression that took place between 1929 to 1933. This was an economic catastrophe that hit economies of the world Italy inclusive leading to the attack of Ethiopia.
* The League of Nations had a weak principal of free entry and exit. This policy made Italy, japan and Germany to withdraw from the League of Nations and act on their own leading to the attack of Ethiopia in 1935.

**THE ROLE OF THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CRISIS TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM**

Qns

1. The Italo-Ethiopian crisis of 1935 – 1941 made the growth of African nationalism inevitable. Discuss
2. Assess the impact of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis on Africa
3. Discuss the role of the Italo- Ethiopian crisis to the growth of African nationalism

The impact of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis towards the growth of African nationalism;

* The Italo-Ethiopian crisis militarized African nationalism. This was through the formation of the Black Lion’s Movement in Ethiopia and this encouraged their African countries to adopt military approaches to demand for independence eg Mau-Mau in Kenya. The Algerian war of independence the Portuguese colonies among others.
* The crisis laid a foundation for the later restoration of Ethiopians independence in 1941. This inspired and motivated African countries under colonialism to intensify their struggles for independence.
* The crisis sparked off demonstrations and protests in Africa in the diaspora. This is exemplified by the nationalists in West Africa and Kwame Nkrumah who organized demonstrations in the streets of London.
* The italo-Ethiopian crisis laid a foundation for the collapse of League of Nations and consequent formation of the United Nations in 1945. The UN extended military and financial support to African countries it imposed sanctions on colonial masters declared a decade on the independence in Africa.
* The crisis was a fore runner to the outbreak of world war2 in 1939. It is true that World War 2 was caused by rise of dictator in the world. Mussolini inclusive, the war destroyed the economies of the major colonial masters like Britain and France hence making African countries acquire independence.
* The crisis cemented African solidarity and unity. This was expressed by the African response towards the Italian occupation of Ethiopia. Nationalists in west Africa and the blacks all over the world condemned the Italian occupation of Ethiopia.
* The crisis increased press attacks in Africa and the entire world. Africans wrote articles condemning the Italian occupation of Ethiopia eg Jomo Kenyatta wrote; “hands off Abyssinia” and this led to the rise of African nationalism.
* The crisis influenced the signing of the 1931 Atlantic charter. The charter agitated for self-determination in the entire world and the right of the entire world to choose governments of their own.
* The crisis led to formation of anti-colonial movements in Africa. These included the pan African federation (PAF), the international African friends of Ethiopia (IAFE)hence **leading to the development of African nationalism.**
* **The crisis led to the calling of the Manchester conference of 1945. The major aim of the conference was to end colonialism, it compelled the blacks in diaspora to come back to Africa and form radical political parties in order to liberate the continent.**
* **The crisis increased the activities of WASU in 1945. The students in Africa condemned colonialism on the entire continent and extended support to the suffering Africa.**
* **The crisis** exposed **the white conspiracy against the blacks. Africans radical the white men were not willing to grant Africans independence exhibited by the support Britain and France accorded to Italy therefore the crisis aroused black consciousness.**

**THE RESTORATION/LIBERATION OF ETHIOPIA’S INDEPENDENCE IN 1941**

Qns

1. Account for the defeat of Italy by Ethiopia in 1941
2. Account for the liberation of Ethiopia in 1941
3. ‘The internal factors were primarily responsible for the liberation of Ethiopia in 1941’. Discuss
4. Account for victory of Ethiopia against Italian rule by 1941

* The formation and role of the Black Lions Movement contributed to the liberation of Ethiopia. The movement was formed in 1937 and it recruited soldiers united the Ethiopians and setup liberated zones leading to the Ethiopian victory.
* The strong leadership of the Ethiopian patriots such as Ras1mru, This led the Ethiopians to mount pressure on the Italians after the exile of Selassie and he was a cabinet minister.
* The formation of the committee of union led to the Ethiopian victory. The sole aim of the committee was to ensure consolidated unity among the Ethiopians hence victory
* The national unity of the Ethiopians contributed to the defeat of Italy in 1941. Contrary to 1936 where the Ethiopians were divided along tribal lines. By 1941ethinicity was diffused.
* The determination of the Ethiopians to get of rid the Italians occupation contributed to the Ethiopian success.
* The influence of the Ethiopian patriotic church led to the victory of the Ethiopians. The church was under the leadership of bishop Petros who condemned the Italian stay in Ethiopia and supported the Ethiopian nationalists
* The impact of the Grazzian massacre of 1937 led to the Ethiopian victory. This incident claimed the lives of the Ethiopians and increased pressure on the Italians.
* The unpopularity of the Italian rule in Ethiopia, the Italians had established forced labor, over taxation which compelled the Ethiopians to fight for their independence.
* The advantage of Ethiopia contributed to their victory. It is characterized by ethiopian highland. This geography was unfamiliar to the Italians.
* The numerical advantage of the Ethiopians contributed to their success in 1941. The large number of the Ethiopians overwhelmed the Italians and they were determined to defeat the alien powers by 1941.
* The rule of the Ethiopian patriots contributed to the success of the Ethiopians. These included Zerai, Mulugeta who was the minister of war and the gallant veterans of the Adowa battle.
* The wide spread black demonstration led to the defeat of the Italians. The blacks in the diaspora such as Jamaica, New York London condemned the Italian occupation of Ethiopia and it was weakened by 1941.
* The outbreak of world war 2 partly contributed to the defeat of the Italians by 1941. Italy made a blunder of joining the axis of Germany and japan and these arch enemies to Britain. Therefore Britain reciprocated by supporting emperor Selassie to get back to Ethiopia by 1941.
* The role of the Rastafarian movement led to the defeat of Italy by 1941. These stemmed from Jamaica and had a big following in Ethiopia. They condemned, expressed feelings of black decent (togetherness) leading to the defeat of Italy.
* Role of the anti-colonial movements led to the defeat of Italy in 1941. These include Abyssinian association, pan African federation (PAF) international African friends of Ethiopia (IAFE). These condemned the Italians in Ethiopia which was dismantled by 1941.
* International sympathy to the Ethiopians lead to their success by 1941 following the attack of Ethiopia which was a role model of African independence and the flight of the Ethiopian leader to exile attracted the international community to condemn moral, financial and political support were extended to Ethiopia leading to the defeat of Italians.

Qns

‘The internal factors were primarily responsible for the defeat of Italy in 1941’. Discuss

Account for the restoration of Ethiopia’s independence in 1941

**THE REIGN OF EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE 1930-1974**

Emperor Haile Selassie was born in 1892 to Ras Makkonen who was a cousin to emperor Menelik II.

He was a descendant of the Solomonic dynasty and he had a number of titles including; his Emperial majesty, lion of Judah and king of kings.

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF HAILE SELASSIE**

* The emperor gave Ethiopia the first written constitution. This constitution provided for the fundamental rights of the Ethiopians and promoted democracy in the initial stages. This constitution was revised in 1955 to accommodate the interest of the Ethiopians.
* Emperor Haile Selassie introduced modern political structures in Ethiopia. The international exposure of the emperor made him to start the ministry of commerce and finance. This increased the export and import trade of the country thereby generating foreign exchange
* The emperor made the Amharic a national language for Ethiopia. This eased communication among the different tribes like the Galla, Shoa, Tigre, Wello etc which lasted for some time hence promoting national unity.
* The emperor succeeded in admitting Ethiopia to become a legitimate member of UNO. Haile Selassie was among the members who witnessed the signing of the UN charter at San Francisco in 1945.
* Emperor Selassie placed Ethiopia at the center of African unity emperor Haile Selassie organized the Addis Ababa conference in 1963 which gave rise to the formation of OAU, using its liberation committee, extended support to struggling African countries.
* The emperor abolished slave trade and slavery in Ethiopia. This was very common among the Tigre and the emperor condemned and abolished these inhumane practices hence achievement.
* The emperor contributed to the liberation of Ethiopia in 1941. The emperor went to exile in 1936 and mobilized international assistance which contributed to the defeat of Italy in 1941 hence restoring the Ethiopian independence.
* The emperor promoted tourism and wild life conservation. This is evident by the six lions kept by the emperor at the palace. The emperor also established the Ethiopian tourism board which made the country to be a destination of international tourists.
* The emperor promoted games and sports in Ethiopia. The emperor personally liked games like chess, horse riding and promoted athletics which made a country to become a champion at the Olympics games.
* The emperor promoted the welfare of the disadvantaged people in Ethiopia. Orphanages were established and the emperor supervised their effective operation throughout the country.
* The emperor modernized the printing sector in Ethiopia. He made effort to transform the sector and establish a newspaper in the Amharic language. This led to the promotion of information among the people and sensitizing the community about government policies.
* The emperor promoted a health sector, the hospitals were established in Ethiopia stocked with medicine, doctors and nurses were employed in order to handle diseases of the nationals which increased the social – economic welfare.
* The emperor modernized the transport sector in Ethiopia, many roads were constructed the Ethiopian airways was improved the parts of Assab and Massawa were improved hence promoting domestic and international trade.
* The emperor promoted religious tolerance in Ethiopia, so many religions were recognized and given the freedom of worship to include x-tianity, orthodox and the Eritrea Muslims were also recognized in Ethiopia.
* The emperor Selassie modernized the education system in Ethiopia. The emperor constructed primary and secondary schools, universities were built, Ethiopian students were given scholarships to study from abroad, international lectures were hired to teach in Ethiopian universities reducing on the level of illiteracy.
* The emperor introduced the 5 years development plan for Ethiopia; this was compounded by recent technologies from international experts from Sweden, Belgium, USA and a Britain in order to promote quality service in the empire.
* The emperor stood firm behind the protections of rights and freedoms of the African continent. He worked closely with African statesmen to condemn imperialism in Africa eg the UDI government under Ian smith of southern Rhodesia, the racist government of South Africa and Portuguese colonies under the triumvirate alliance.

**FAILURES AND WEAKNESSES OF THE EMPEROR**

* The emperor over stayed in power from 1930 – 1974. This was an abuse of democratic governance in Ethiopia and it made him to become unpopular.
* The emperor pursued a policy of nepotism and tribalism in Ethiopia, he favored the Ahmara tribe who were considered for government jobs. The close relatives were also favored at the expense of the entire Ethiopian communities to include Tigre, Shoa etc. this undermined his credibility by 1974.
* The emperor was autocratic and a dictator, the emperor had a parliament that passed rubber stamp policies in the country and these were not in the interest of the majority. The freedoms of the people were suppressed, no elections and removing the emperor from power was next to impossible hence a coup was organized in 1974.
* He promoted corruption in Ethiopia, his government misappropriated government funds. There was embezzlement and swindling by the government minsters and this made the country to experience debt burdens.
* Emperor Selassie neglected the army in Ethiopia. The army was characterized by low pay, promotion was based on tribe, soldiers were poorly housed and this created discontent among the armed forces leading to his overthrow in 1974.
* Emperor Selassie neglected industrial sector in Ethiopia, this created high levels of unemployment among the people of Ethiopia, limited revenue, led to the consumption of highly priced goods from abroad leading to imported inflation.
* The emperor failed to address the problem of famine in Ethiopia, the years 1972 to 1974 were characterized by famine in Ethiopia and it claimed the lives amounting to 200,000 citizens. The government of Selassie neglected this catastrophe which undermined his government by 1974.
* The emperor failed to reform the land tenure system in Ethiopia. The peasants in Ethiopia became squatters when they were evicted by the landlords. The peasants could not carryout meaningful agriculture because of the feudalism hence undermining the government of Ethiopia by 1974.
* The emperor failed to solve the problem of wide spread illiteracy completely. The education system in Ethiopia was very expensive for the ordinary citizens. The sons of the peasants could not therefore access education hence a major weakness.
* The emperor promoted instability in Ethiopia, this was characterized by the Ogden crisis between Ethiopia and Somalia, the Eritrean war of secession from 1960. The emperor used violent means to suppress the crisis leading to his over throw by 1974.

Qns

Examine the achievements of Emperor Haile Selassie in Ethiopia between 1930 and 1974

How successful was the Ethiopian monarchy between 1930 to 1974?

Assess the contribution of Emperor Haile Selassie to the history of Ethiopia between 1930 and 1974

Examine the contribution of Emperor Haile Selassie in the modernization of Ethiopia between 1930 & 1974.

**Other factors for the development of Ethiopia**

* Ethiopian’s early independence which it protected even during the Adowa battle made it not to have uninterrupted development.
* The existence of mineral resources like aluminum in the Ethiopian highlands made Ethiopia to develop by creating employment opportunities and generating foreign exchange earnings.
* The fertile soils along the slopes of Ethiopian highlands favored the growth of Arabica coffee which boosted the incomes of the people.
* The role of emperor Menelik II who established the Ethiopian airways was a major factor in the modernization of Ethiopia.
* The positive effects of the Italian occupation of Ethiopia ie they constructed roads, railways, schools and hospitals all geared towards development.
* The role of foreign investments such as shell, Barclays
* The role of foreign investment ie multi-national companies such as Barclays, shell which generated revenue in form of taxes, provided employment to Ethiopians leading to development of the country.
* The existence of tourist attractions led to the development Ethiopia eg Ethiopian highlands ie ports of Massawa and Assab which acted as a source of income and foreign
* The strategic location of Ethiopia also led to the development of Ethiopia. It was located in the horn of Africa near the Red sea which had fertile soils that favored crop growing, water for irrigation.
* The existence of elites also led to the development of Ethiopia. Many of the Ethiopians had acquired western education and they compared their way of life and political life with the monarchy of Ethiopia hence providing leadership.

**THE 1974 ETHIOPIAN COUP**

Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown through a military coup organized by the Dergue headed by Mengistu Mariam, Atnafu Abate Aman Andom.

These military officers established a provincial military advisory council (PMAC) and later Mengistu eliminated his friends to become full president of Ethiopia in 1977.

**The causes of the 1974 Ethiopians coup**

* The drought and famine catastrophes in Ethiopia led to the outbreak of the Ethiopian coup. This claimed many lives of the Ethiopians amounting to 200,000 people who died of starvation among the Galla, Shoa and Tigre. This created unpopularity for the emperor.
* The increased grievances of the army laid a foundation to the outbreak of the 1974 coup. The emperor neglected the army hence creating unfair conditions. The army was poorly housed, salaries were meager which created discontent leading to the coup.
* The dictatorship of Emperor Haile Selassie led to the outbreak of the coup. The emperor banned political parties, the constitution gave him absolute powers to make decisions which negatively affected the people, the parliament existed in words, there was no functional democracy and all these led to the outbreak of the coup.
* Tribalism and nepotism practiced by the emperor Haile Selassie resulted into the 1974 Ethiopian coup. It should be noted that the emperor favored the Amhara tribe at the expense of other tribes. All political posts in the government were dominated by the Amhara and therefore this created a distance between the emperor and the majority citizens of Ethiopia.
* Religious intolerance in Ethiopia led to the outbreak of the 1974 coup. It should be recalled that the emperor made the Orthodox Church to have more powers in the religious affairs of Ethiopia (Christianity was made the state religion). The Muslims of Eritrea were not given religious freedom and these therefore rallied behind army officers and overthrow the government.
* Economic backwardness of Ethiopia undermined the popularity of the emperor. There was high primitivity by 1974, the infrastructure in terms of roads, railways were collapsing, the industry and agricultural sector were very low and transport was by horses leading to the coup of 1974.
* The government of emperor Haile Selassie was dominated by gross unemployment. majority of the Ethiopians were unemployed attributed to low levels of industrialization and agriculture. This resulted into low standards of living which made people desperate for change.
* The impact of neo-colonialism manifested in Ethiopia led to the 1974 coup. Emperor Haile Selassie had his advisors from America and Switzerland. The Ethiopian Arabica coffee was bought by the Americans as the chief trade partner leading to massive exploitation of the peasants. Therefore emperor Selassie was showed exit due to neo-colonial policies.
* The emperor deprived the Ethiopians of their fundamental freedoms. The emperor restricted the freedom of association, freedom of speech and banned newspapers except the Amhara newspaper. This was next to slavery and it created room for the coup.
* The failure of the emperor to reform the land policy in Ethiopia led to the outbreak of the coup. It ought to be noted that there was feudalism and serfdom in the country. The landlords exploited the peasants and charged high rent for land leading to squatter system in the country hence the coup.
* The high rate of illiteracy in Ethiopia led to the outbreak of the 1974 coup. It should be noted that by 1974, Ethiopia had 90% of people who were not educated. This was attributed to the expensive education amidst the poverty – citizens therefore this hindered the levels of transformation of society.
* The emergency of the elite class in Ethiopia contributed to the outbreak of the coup. Many of the Ethiopians had acquired western type of education and compared the political elites of the diaspora which led to collapse of the Ethiopian monarchy. These advocated for radical political changes in Ethiopia, criticized the government of the emperor hence weakening it by 1974.
* Corruption and economic mismanagement by the emperor led to the outbreak of the coup. The emperor was very extravagant, he banked money in the foreign banks ie in Geneva in Switzerland amidst the suffering Ethiopians. The royal family enjoyed banquets which were very expensive. Therefore this laid a foundation of the 1974 coup.
* The looming poverty among the Ethiopians contributed to the outbreak of the 1974 coup. The peasants could hardly access the basics of life, could not educate their children nor cloth them. Therefore this created despair among the citizens leading to the coup of 1974.
* The existence and rise of ambitious socialist leaders led to the outbreak of the 1974 coup. These were the army officers headed by Mengistu who wanted to practice democracy to ensure a strong military and promote equality in society. These organized a coup against emperor in 1974
* The influence of earlier successful coups on the continent led to the downfall of emperor Selassie. Dictators across Africa had been overthrown like the Egyptian coup of 1952, the 1965 coups in Algeria and Congo, the 1971 coup in Uganda and the 1972 coup in Ghana.

**OTHER CAUSES OF THE 1974 ETHIOPIAN COUP**

* The role of Russia contributed to the outbreak of the 1974 coup in Ethiopia. It should be noted that the Dutch government implemented the soviet with the financial and military assistance from the union hence overthrowing the government of emperor Selassie.

‘The external factors were primarily responsible for the collapse of the Ethiopian monarchy in 1974’. Discuss

**Other factors**

* Economic crisis in Ethiopia ie inflation and unemployment
* Role of students riots in the 1960s had a long term impact on Haile Selassie government
* Famine and hunger
* Corruption
* Discontent of the army/neglect of the army
* Tribalism and regional imbalance
* Dictatorship
* Land question/feudalism which created a problem of serfdom
* Nepotism
* High level of illiteracy
* Over stay in power by the emperor
* Religious intolerance

**ETHIOPIA UNDER MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM (DERGUE GOVERNMENT 1974 – 1991**

Major Mengistu Haile Mariam assumed political power in Ethiopia after eliminating his colleagues and became full president in 1977.

**ACHIEVMENTS OF THE DERGUE/MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM**

* The Dergue under took a land reform policy in Ethiopia. This was done where all the households in 1975 were made to own land through the decree created. Therefore land was distributed among the peasants hence reducing social pressure in the country.
* The Dergue defeated ethnicity in Ethiopia. There was promotion of racial equality in Ethiopia to include all the tribes contrary to the regime of Haile Selassie that only favored the Amhara. Printing of newspapers and radio broadcast was also allowed in other languages.
* The Dergue promoted religious tolerance in Ethiopia, there was freedom of worship and this was done by promoting Christianity and Islamic faith among the nationals of Eritrea composed of majority Muslims, this in the long run reduced religious torture in Ethiopia.
* Mengistu achieved in the promotion of literacy levels in Ethiopia. The government encouraged adult education, there was expansion of primary, secondary and university education hence increasing on the number of educated class in Ethiopia.
* The government of Mengistu improved on the medical care health delivery in Ethiopia. This was done through the construction of clinics, dispensaries and hospitals. Medical workers such as doctors and nurses were employed and a nursing school was established in Ethiopia which never existed during the regime of Selassie.
* The Dergue government boosted the agricultural sector in Ethiopia. This was done through the modernization of Arabica coffee production which doubled the foreign exchange earnings of Ethiopia. State farms were established where farmers got modern skills, incentives were given to the farmers like fertilizers and improved seeds.
* The Dergue government scored in the area of relief assistance in Ethiopia. The famine and poverty stricken nationals were given relief assistance in terms of food to alleviate stress hence increasing the popularity of the government.
* Mengistu government carried out grand nationalism of the economy. This helped many nationals to get jobs in super markets, banks and insurance companies which belonged to the foreigners. This therefore reduced foreign control and exploitation by the multi-national companies.
* The Dergue government strengthened the housing policy in Ethiopia. In July 1975, all houses in Addis Ababa were nationalized and this helped to reduce rent for the poor people. All people in the urban centers were restricted to the single unit houses which reduced pressure in the country.
* The Dergue recognized the rights of the Eritreans with semi-autonomous powers. This had existed during the time of emperor Selassie and this temporary independence reduced the tension between Ethiopia and Eritrea.
* The government Mengistu initiated workers committees in the country. This was done through the recognition of trade unions which advocated for the welfare of the workers and the setting up of minimum wages to reduce labor exploitation.
* The military government introduced a progressive tax system in Ethiopia. There was abolition of the poll tax which existed during the time of Selassie and workers only paid PAYE hence improving on their standards of living and closing the gap between the rich and the poor.
* The Dergue government embarked on mass industrialization. Many industries were established in Ethiopia and this led to the reduction of imported goods in the country. The industrialization policy also increased on the welfare on the workers through job creation, increased government revenue through taxation and the ministry of industry was put in place to effect the policy.

**FAILURES OF THE DERGUE**

* The Dergue government failed to have a lasting solution to the famine problem and food shortage in Ethiopia. The peasant agriculture was neglected in the country and all the farms established concentrated on the growing of coffee and neglected food production leading to starvation.
* The Dergue failed to control inflation in Ethiopia, the prices of the essential commodities sky-rocketed especially in the urban center and this increased radical political pressure engineered by university students.
* The Dergue government failed to return Ethiopia to civilian rule between 1974 to 1991. This explains why the government had to collapse because the environment was very hard for civilian leaders to access power through democratic means leading to the coup of 1991
* The Dergue government failed to completely solve the problem of Eritrean question. It ought to be noted that the Eritreans were given temporary independence, However the military government used force to suppress the Eritreans and got their independence in 1993 after the exit of the Dergue government.
* The government of Mengistu carried out red terror in Ethiopia, this was characterized by a series of massacres of the opposition leaders. It majorly targeted the Ethiopian peoples revolutionary party (EPRP) and all other enemies of the government.
* The nationalization policy implemented by the Dergue government undermined property rights in the country. Most of the houses taken by the government in Addis Ababa did not attract compensation and this undermined the longivity of the government due to increased opposition.
* The Dergue government promoted heavy military expenditure in Ethiopia, this was at the expense of the problems of the people who were very poor and unemployed. The government of Mengistu used military confrontation as a survival strategy targeting the internal oppression and opposition from Eritrea.
* The military government promoted neo-colonialism in Ethiopia. There was heavy involvement of the Soviet Union in the affairs of the country. This denied the Ethiopians complete independence in decision making. Ethiopia became a dumping ground of the out-dated military hardware from Russia.
* Mengistu Haile Mariam was a military dictator who replaced the aristocratic Selassie. He banned all political parties in the country, abolished the parliament, ruled the country using decrees, and suffocated the work of the trade unions and this deprived people of their fundamental human rights only to be overthrown by Melez Zenawi in 1991.

Qns

1. How successful was the Dergue administration in Ethiopia btn 1974 & 1991?
2. Assess the achievements of Haile Mariam Mengistu in Ethiopia
3. ‘Mengistu Mariam was primarily responsible for his own down fall in 1991’. Discuss
4. To what extent was the 1974 Ethiopian coup reformatory?

**THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION OF 1964**

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

Qns

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

**Causes of the Zanzibar revolution**

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

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

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

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

**OTHER FACTORS**

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

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

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

**THE ROLE PLAYED BY COLONIAL LEGACY**

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

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

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

QNS

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

**EFFECTS OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION**

The effects were both positive and negative

**Positively;**

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

**NEGATIVE EFFECTS**

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

**MALAGASY UPRISING 1947**

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

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

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

**Causes of the revolt;**

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

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

**ROLE OF THE FRENCH POLICIES**

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

**OTHER FACTORS**

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

**Effects of the malagasy uprising**

**Positive effects;**

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

**Negative effects**

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

**Qns**

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

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

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

**THE LIBYAN COUP OF 1969**

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

**THE CAUSES OF THE LIBYAN COUP**

**Economic factors**;

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

**OTHER FACTORS**

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

**THE EFFECTS OF THE COUP**

**POSITIVE POLITICAL EFFECTS**;

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

**ECONOMIC EFFECTS;**

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

**SOCIAL EFFECTS**;

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

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

FACTORS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE LIBYAN COUP

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

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

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

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

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

**Qn**

Account for the downfall of Muammar Gadafi in 2011

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

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

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

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

**CAUSES OF THE MAU –MAU REBELLION**

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

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

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

**OTHER CAUSES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**AREAS OF EMPHASIS**

1. Ethiopia Crisis - Egypt

Coup - Algeria

Dergue - African problems

Restoration

1. Zanzibar Causes

Factor contribution

Impact

Success of the coup

1. Libya Causes of the coup

Achievements of Gaddafi

Success of the coup

1. Malagasy Causes

Factor contribution

1. Rwanda Causes

Factor contribution

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

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

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

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

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

**EFFECTS OF THE MAU MAU UPRISING**

***Positive effects***

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

**NEGATIVE EFFECTS**

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

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

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

2. Examine the impact of the Mau Mau rebellion

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

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

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

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

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

**Other factors**

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

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

**Assignment**

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

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

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

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

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