

Passing History 241/1 at O' level is no longer a question of concern to Ugandan UCE students if one reads this recipe for understanding this paper.

The simplified approach to O'level East African history comes with a sole purpose of providing impeccable answers for all questions.

I have devoted my time and resources to produce this manuscript which I have Vehemently called the "LUMEN".

It covers well researched questions of East African history suiting the current demand for students sitting UCE history examination, intending to become fully competent citizens.

I have absolute belief that the manuscript shall be useful to the reader and fellow teachers in profession.

I would like to pay special thanks to the almighty for the spiritual support given to me.

In a special way, I extend special thanks to my students of Kakungulu High, H.O.D History Mr. Ssebuggwawo Yusuf, Mr. Musisi Saidi Head teacher Kakungulu High, colleagues especially Mr. Walusimbi Abdu. K. and History department of Kinawa High Kawempe for the guidance, courage and moral support given to me.

The techniques of passing history

There are three principles

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Body
- 3) Conclusion

Introduction

The introduction takes 3-5 paragraphs and it includes all the details like who, where, when and other names.

A map

It should be drawn but not all questions require a map in the introduction.

A map applies on questions concerning;

- ❖ Migrations
- ❖ Kingdoms
- ❖ Coastal towns
- ❖ Trade routes
- ❖ Uganda railway
- ❖ Great trek
- ❖ Kaffir wars

The map should bear elements like title, frame, key and compass direction.

It should be a simple map.

The introduction should be on both parts A and B.

Body (Points)

This involves the construction of a paragraph or an essay.

Out lines are discouraged.

- i. Point statement, a student must state well the points.
- ii. A simple explanation and example where possible like Luo were looking for pastures since they were pastoralists.
- iii. The paragraph should be between 2, 3 or 4 lines.
- iv. The student should give as many points as possible between 15-20 points on a question.

- v. Proper use of grammar must be emphasized.

Conclusions

The conclusion should be simple and precise.

Conclude both parts A and B e.g. in conclusion the causes were internal and external.

Formula.

Introduction 3-5 paragraphs (02 marks)

Sketch map (02 marks)

Body, they should be as many points as possible 20 or 15 at least.

Conclusion (01 mark)

What is history?

History is the study of past events in relation to the present so as to predict the future.

It's the study of past events in connection with men and his surroundings.

Importance of studying history.

1. It helps us to get knowledge about past events.
2. It helps us to know how man lived long ago.
3. It helps us to appreciate other people's cultures and norms.
4. It helps us to live and co-exist with people of different cultures and norms.
5. It helps us to get jobs in future e.g. teachers and lawyers.
6. It's a very pleasurable and entertaining subject which kills boredom in school.
7. It helps us to develop national feelings hence becoming patriotic in future.
8. It trains the students to judge for themselves what is good and bad.

Sources of history.

1. **Oral tradition:** This is where history is got by word of mouth. It's normally given by the old generation to the young people through talking. It's given in various forms e.g. legends (stories), myths, poems, songs (hymns) and proverbs.

Advantages

- ❖ It's is very cheap.
- ❖ It saves time.
- ❖ Researchers get first-hand information.
- ❖ It's a source of employment.
- ❖ It's very interesting when listening to stories.
- ❖ Disadvantages
- ❖ The accuracy entirely depends on the memory of the informer.
- ❖ Some exaggerate the history hence giving wrong information.
- ❖ Some people can die off with the history.
- ❖ Language barrier requires use of interpreters who might be expensive.

2. **Archaeology:** This is the study of material remains (fossils) from the man's past.

Items studied are skeletons, vessels, tools and weapons (arrows and spears)

Stone Age sites in east Africa include Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, Fort Jesus in Mombasa and Bigobyamugyenye (Ssembabule District)

Advantages

- ❖ It's very useful in telling us about where and how people lived.
- ❖ Information got is very accurate because it's got by trained archeologists.
- ❖ It's a source of tourist attraction which offers foreign exchange.
- ❖ It offers job opportunities to the archeologists.
- ❖ Researcher gets first-hand information.

Disadvantages

- ❖ It can't help us to understand the history of languages and social aspects of life.
- ❖ Digging/ excavation of fossils is very tire some.
- ❖ Archeologists are exposed to many accidents e.g. snake bites and collapsing caves.
- ❖ Dating the actual events is very expensive and difficult.
- ❖ It's only used by trained archaeologists.

3. Written records.

This is information that is got from documented sources e.g. magazines, Bible, Koran, newspapers. This information is always stored in libraries.

Advantages

- ❖ Written records can be more accurate than oral sources after a long period of time.
- ❖ Information can be translated into a variety of languages.
- ❖ It's very easy to store written information in a library.
- ❖ Materials are cheaper than those used in digging up history.
- ❖ It's very easy to handle written information.

Dis-advantages.

- ❖ It's very expensive to compile the work and buying written records.
- ❖ Its time consuming when you have to read many sources.
- ❖ Information can be destroyed by fire, water and termites.
- ❖ Some people tend to write exaggerated and wrong information.
- ❖ The illiterates can't benefit from this source.

4. Anthropology: This is the study of a society's beliefs, culture and customs to tell their past.

Advantages

- ❖ It helps us to interpret peoples' cultures.
- ❖ It gives first-hand information
- ❖ It saves time because information is got on spot.
- ❖ It helps to give information about society changes.

Dis-advantages.

- ❖ It's very expensive if one must travel to distant places to study a particular culture.
- ❖ Some societies are hostile which makes it difficult to study them e.g. the Karamojong.
- ❖ Some societies are wiped out by calamities e.g war which makes it hard to study them.
- ❖ It's very expensive because one has to stay in one place for a long time to study their norms.
- ❖ Intermarriages have made it difficult to study the culture of different groups of people.

5. Linguistic study: this is the study and analysis of languages.

Advantages.

- ❖ Spoken languages are readily available which makes it easy to analyse them.
- ❖ It helps us to classify and interpret different subjects.
- ❖ It helps us to get information about the origin and culture of early settlers.
- ❖ It helps us to get first-hand information.

Dis advantages.

- ❖ Its time consuming.
- ❖ Languages are not static but constantly keep changing and adapting.
- ❖ Some languages are wiped out due to intermarriages.
- ❖ Some languages are difficult to study and understand.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST (AD 1000-1500)

Who were the early inhabitants of the East African coast before 1000AD?

1. Little is known about these early inhabitants.
2. It is said that they were hunters and food gathers
3. They were at times called bush men or Hottentots.
4. They were also called the Khoisan as known to modern historians.
5. These occupied the Tanzania and Kenya highlands.
6. The Bantu and Cushites later displaced these early inhabitants.
7. The Hadzapi, Sandawe and Ndorobo are said to be some of their survivors.
8. The Bantu came from central Africa and came around 500AD.
9. They occupied towns like Sofala, Malindi, Kilwa and Mombasa.
10. Their main occupation was farming.
11. The Cushites were also among the first inhabitants.
12. They migrated from North or North-eastern Ethiopia due to fights against the Galla herders.
13. They migrated from Northern part of the coast and were cattle keepers.
14. They are classified into the Northern Cushites and Southern Cushites.
15. Examples of Cushites include the Galla, Rendile, Somalis e.t.c.
16. The Arabs and Persians came around 1000 A.D and took over the coast.

What was the land of Zenj?

1. It refers to the stretch of land along the Indian Ocean coast between Mogadishu and Cape Delgado.
2. It was approximately 3,000kilometers long.
3. It stretched 10 miles into the interior of East Africa.
4. Later it came to be the “ Zenj Empire”
5. The name was given to the coastal settlements by the early Arabs and Persians.
6. Zenj was to mean the land of the blacks.
7. It was also called Azania by the Greeks.
8. But it was a misleading interpretation of the East African coast.
9. Such an Empire never existed on the East African coast.
10. The Zenj Empire was made up of different coastal towns e.g. Mogadishu, Brava, Merca, Kismayo, Malindi, Gedi and Kilifi, Kilwa and Sofala.
11. These towns and settlements totaled up to 37 in number.
12. Today, the Zenj survives in the name Zanzibar.

13. Its original inhabitants were the Bushmen, followed by the Bantu and Cushites.
14. Later on, the Arabs, Persians, Indonesians, Egyptians and Indians came to the coast.

What factors led to the rapid growth of the East African coastal states between 1000-1500AD?

1. Between 1000-1500AD, a total of 37 towns had developed along the coast.
2. These include Malindi, Kilwa, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Malindi, Mogadishu etc.
3. The absorption and displacement of the hunters and food gathers by the Cushites and Bantu.
4. The Indian Ocean trade created wealth that was used to develop the coastal towns.
5. Trade further introduced guns and swords for defense purposes.
6. The Monsoon winds that eased the transportation of goods using the dhows.
7. The presence of Islam which acted as unifying factor for all Muslims.
8. The use of Sharia law brought law and order in the region.
9. The introduction of cowrie shells improved trade.
10. The presence of highly demanded goods like gold, slaves, copper and silver.
11. The coming of many immigrants from outside boosted the coastal population.
12. Some Bantu practiced iron working and produced iron implements for agriculture and defense.
13. The coastal climate was cool and ideal for human settlement.
14. The presence of fertile soils guaranteed a constant food supply.
15. Most towns developed on islands, giving them added natural protection e.g. Zanzibar.
16. The good natural harbours accommodated big ships from Middle East and Europe.
17. Taxation of visiting traders ensured a source of revenue for development.
18. The development and use of Kiswahili language eased communication and aided development.
19. Some towns developed because they controlled major items e.g. Sofala for gold trade.
20. The introduction of cowrie shells as currency also improved on trade.
21. Presence of cheap slave labour also boosted development.
22. Hospitality of the coastal people who warmly welcomed foreigners.
23. Introduction of Persian and Arabic architecture also beautified the coastal towns.

Why did the Arabs/ Persians settle along the East African coast?

1. These came to the coast between 1000-1500AD.
2. They came from modern states in the Middle East like Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Turkey.
3. They had the desire to control the profitable trade at the coast.
4. Availability of trade items like gold, ivory, copper, slaves which were highly demanded.
5. Some came to the coast due to religious disputes in Arabia.
6. They were running away from political persecution in Arabia.
7. The defeated groups were forced to escape as refugees and ended up at the coast of East Africa.
8. They also had the desire to spread Islam.
9. They wanted to create a Muslim empire along the coast.
10. Hospitality of the coastal people who warmly welcomed them.
11. They were also attracted by the monsoon winds which blew their dhows.
12. The good coastal climate that was ideal for their settlement also attracted them.
13. The presence of fresh drinking water along the East African coast.
14. The spirit of adventure/exploration also led them to the East African coast.
15. Influence of the first Arabs who also invited their Muslim brothers to come to the coast.
16. They also wanted to colonise and rule the coast due to the imperialistic nature.

What were the effects of the Arab settlement at the coast.

1. Islam was introduced and flourished at the coast.
2. They introduced Arabic architecture e.g. using bricks and flat topped houses.
3. They introduced the art of boat building.
4. They led to the introduction of new forms of currency e.g. cowrie shells.
5. They also led to a new form of dressing i.e. use of Kanzus and veils.
6. They led to intermarriages between the Arabs and the local Africans.
7. They also gave birth to the Swahili language which was used for trade.
8. Intermarriages gave rise to a new Swahili race and Afro-Arab culture.
9. They spread Muslim habits and cultures like fasting, eating cross-legged.
10. Arabic was introduced as the official language at the coast.
11. Guns, swords and daggers were introduced at the coast for security purposes.
12. Fighting among coastal towns increased due to the introduction of guns.
13. Sharia law of administration was introduced based on Islamic principles.

14. Agriculture and fishing intensified to feed the increased population.
15. New crops were introduced at the coast e.g. rice, wheat, sugar canes etc.
16. Initially, population increased along the coast due to the influx of Arabs.
17. Koranic schools were built to promote literacy.

Why did the coastal towns decline by 1500?

1. Towards 1500, most of the coastal towns had started declining.
2. The activities of the sea pirates who looted trade items on the Indian Ocean.
3. The disunity of the coastal states undermined peace and prosperity.
4. Rivalry among the coastal towns e.g. Mombasa against Malindi.
5. Trading items had become scarce due to exhaustion e.g. ivory.
6. The coming of the Portuguese was the main reason for the collapse of the coastal towns.
7. The Portuguese created wars at the coast that disorganized trade.
8. There were cultural and religious differences between the Portuguese and the coastal people.
9. The religious differences i.e. between Christianity and Islam also led to disunity.
10. The Portuguese chased away the Arabs who had developed the coast.
11. The destruction of gardens led to outbreak of famine.
12. The effects of slave trade devastated the coastal towns.
13. The Segeju and Zimba cannibals from Zambezi valley devastated Kilwa, Malindi and Mombasa.
14. Constant resistance from the coastal towns against the Portuguese like Mombasa affected trade.
15. Some towns like Mombasa rebelled but were burnt to ruins.
16. They also overtaxed the coastal people which impoverished them.
17. Portuguese officials were dishonest and corrupt and kept money from taxes to themselves.

What factors led to the development of the Indian Ocean trade?

1. This was the trade between the East African coast and the outside world.
2. It developed with the coming of Arabs between 1000-1500AD.
3. It developed because the coast provided ideal climate for Arab settlement.
4. The coast also provided a variety of trade goods e.g. slaves and ivory.
5. The coast also had ideal harbours which were inlets for trade items.
6. The coming of foreign traders e.g. Arabs, Greeks, Persians.

7. The displacement of the hunters and food gatherers by the Cushites and Bantu.
8. The presence of African middlemen like Nyika and Yao who transported goods from the interior.
9. The presence of slaves that acted as porters carrying goods from one point to another.
10. The role played by the Arabs and Persians who provided market for the coastal goods.
11. The high demand for guns by the local people.
12. The presence of gold and ivory which were badly needed by the Arabs for export.
13. Specialization in particular trade items e.g. Sofala monopolized the gold trade.
14. The presence of Islam which cemented unity among traders.
15. The presence of Kiswahili which became the business language.
16. The influence of monsoon winds that pushed dhows to transport traders.
17. Presence of able leadership i.e. Afro-Arab leaders who organized the trade.
18. New innovations like minting of coins that were used as a currency.
19. The strategic location of the coast for trading activities.
20. Presence of a wider markets i.e. the East African coastal societies, interior people and Arabs.
21. The fertile soils provided basis for food production.
22. The presence of a wealthy group of people e.g. Banyans who financed the trade.
23. Hospitality of the coastal people who attracted the foreigners.
24. Presence of fresh drinking water e.g. at Gedi

How was trade on the East African coast organized between 1000-1500AD?

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

Describe the organization of East Africa's external trade before 1500AD.

Describe the trade relations between East African coast and Persia by AD 1500?

1. This was the Indian Ocean or coastal trade or Trans Indian Ocean trade.
2. It was developed with the coming of the Arabs.
3. Foreign traders included Arabs Greeks, Persians, Syrians, and Malaysians etc.

4. These traded with the Cushites and the Bantu.
5. Foreign traders used vessels called dhows to come to the coast.
6. These were blown by the seasonal monsoon winds.
7. Between November and April, the winds blew towards Africa.
8. From May to October the winds blew towards the Asian continent.
9. Bantu tribes controlled trade between the trade between the interior and the coast.
10. The coastal people took over as middlemen at the coast.
11. Most of the trade items were got from the interior of East Africa.
12. Imports from Arabia included bowls, silk, guns, swords, clothes and beads.
13. Exports from the coast included ivory, slaves, bee-wax and gold.
14. The medium of exchange used by barter.
15. At times cowrie shells from Maldives islands were used as currency.
16. With time, towns like Kilwa and Zanzibar minted and used coins as currency.
17. The medium of communication was Kiswahili.
18. Most of the exports came from the interior e.g. gold came from Muenomotapa kingdom.
19. Sofala and Kilwa were the main gold centers at the coast.
20. Ivory was got by hunting elephants e.g. among the Nyamwezi.
21. Slaves were mainly obtained through raids and were sold at the coast.
22. Goods passed through many hands before they could reach the coast.
23. Goods were transported by African middlemen like the Nyika.
24. The means of transport from the interior was by head portorage.
25. Foreign traders did not enter the interior fearing hostility of some tribes, wild animals and diseases.
26. The trade was controlled by the wealthy Arabs, Banyans and African chiefs.
27. Trading centers were Kilwa, Malindi, Sofala, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
28. Increased demand forced the Arabs to penetrate into the interior.

What were the effects of this trade on the coastal people?

How was the Zenj empire affected by the commercial activities at the coast between 1000-1500AD?

1. Effects were political, social and economic and some positive and others negative.
2. Islam was introduced and flourished at the coast.
3. Led to the introduction of new forms of currency e.g. cowrie shells.
4. Led to the introduction of Arabic architecture i.e. ways of building using bricks, flat topped houses.

5. Led to intermarriages between the Arab and the local Africans.
6. Intermarriages gave rise to Swahili race.
7. The Swahili race came with the Kiswahili language.
8. Led to the birth of Swahili culture.
9. Led to new forms of dressing i.e. use of kanzus veils, turbans.
10. Arabic was introduced as official language.
11. New forms of weaponry were introduced like spears, swords etc.
12. Spread of Muslim habits like fasting, eating etc.
13. Fighting among coastal people increased due to the introduction of guns.
14. Sharia law of administration was introduced.
15. Agriculture and fishing intensified to feed the increased population.
16. New crops were introduced at the coast e.g. rice and sugarcane.
17. Arabic foods and food etiquettes were introduced e.g. rice with spices and sitting cross-legged.
18. Koranic schools were built to promote literacy.
19. Trade boomed at the coast.
20. People abandoned native economic activities like fishing, farming for trade.
21. East Africa was linked to the outside world.
22. It led to the prosperity of the participants.
23. Many coastal towns developed e.g. Kilwa, Sofala, and Mogadishu etc.
24. Rivalry for the control of the trade increased e.g. Malindi Vs. Mombasa, Kilwa Vs. Sofala.
25. New commodities were introduced to the Africans e.g. cloth, beads, glass etc.
26. Led to the decline in the local industries as the imported Arab goods flooded the market.
27. The standard of living of the Bantu at the coast improved due to the prosperous trade.
28. Increased demand for slaves increased slave raiding and insecurity.
29. Slave raids resulted into suffering and misery.
30. The coastal people lost independence to the Arabs.
31. It led to the collapse of local industries and technology e.g. textiles and crafts.
32. It led to the depletion of African resources like minerals, wildlife and human resources.
33. Coastal prosperity later attracted the Portuguese who plundered the coastal towns.
34. The Arab immigrants became rulers over the local African at the coast.

PORTUGUESE RULE ON THE COAST.

Why did the Portuguese come to the East African coast?

Why were the Portuguese interested in controlling the East African coast during the 16th century?

1. They wanted to control the booming and lucrative coastal trade.
2. Presence of highly demanded goods like ivory, slaves which were badly needed in Portugal.
3. Desire to obtain wealth and riches from the East African coast.
4. They hoped to levy taxes and tribute on the local coastal towns to accumulate wealth.
5. The strategic location of the East African coast as a centre for trade and commerce.
6. The coast was ideal for repairing their vessels on their way to India.
7. They wanted to get fresh supplies like food.
8. The coast had good natural harbours which favoured the landing of their vessels.
9. Search for a direct route to India and the Far East which was rich in a variety of goods.
10. The need to avoid the traditional land route under Muslim control.
11. The Portuguese wanted to establish their rule over the coastal people.
12. The desire to spread Christianity.
13. They wanted to revenge against the Muslims who had overrun the Iberian Peninsula.
14. The search for legendary Christian King John Prester who was believed to be lost in East Africa.
15. They believed that controlling the coast would prevent the Egyptians, Persians and Turkish forces from helping their Moslem brothers at the coast.
16. Spirit of adventure and exploration spearheaded by Prince Henry the Navigator and executed by Bartholomew Diaz and Vasco da Gama.
17. The hospitality of the coastal people towards foreigners also encouraged their settlement.
18. They wanted to prevent other European rivals e.g. the British from gaining access to the coast.
19. The coast would provide suitable bases for Portuguese ships and troops during their journeys.

How did the Portuguese gain control of the East African coast by 1500AD?

Describe the stages of the Portuguese Conquest of the coast up to 1510.

Describe the Portuguese conquest of the East African coast between 1498-1510?

How did the Portuguese conquer the East African Coast?

1. The Portuguese conquest of the East African coast was not a single event.
2. It took over 10 years and it was by force.
3. The conquest of the coast started with Vasco Da Gama's first journey to the Far East in 1498.
4. He returned to Portugal and made a report to King Emmanuel.
5. He reported about the booming coastal trade, precious minerals and presence of the Arabs.
6. In 1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral made an unsuccessful attack on Sofala.
7. He was hoping to control her gold trade.
8. In 1502, Vasco Da Gama returned on his second journey.
9. He had a heavily armed fleet of 19 ships.
10. He attacked Kilwa because of its gold.
11. The palace and sultan Ibrahim were seized and captured.
12. He was only released after recognizing Portuguese Sovereignty and tribute was imposed.
13. When Vasco Da Gama left for Gao (India), the Sultan stopped paying tribute.
14. In 1503, Ruy Lourenco Ravasco came and was able to conquer Zanzibar, Mafia and Pemba.
15. Tributes were imposed and the towns left in ruins.
16. In 1504, Lopez Suarez made an unsuccessful attack on Kilwa and harbours.
17. Gold trade was greatly disrupted.
18. In 1505, Francisco D'Almeida, the first Viceroy of Gao, came with a large expedition of 20 warships and 1500 soldiers.
19. He managed to attack Sofala, Kilwa and Mombasa.
20. Sofala surrendered without any struggle.
21. The 1500 men then attacked Kilwa, deposed the Sultan and a new ruler was appointed.
22. The deposed Sultan and the people of Kilwa fled the town.
23. The town was then destroyed of its fine architecture and looted by the Portuguese.
24. Mombasa tried to resist but was defeated and looted.

25. D'Almeida's junior commander accomplished the conquest by erecting stone forts around Kilwa and Sofala.
26. Between 1506-07, Captain Tristan da Cunha invaded the Islands of Oja, Brava, Lamu, Pate and Scotra.
27. Some towns like Lamu quietly surrendered and only paid tribute.
28. Towns that welcomed and cooperated with the Portuguese like Malindi were rewarded by being exempted from paying taxes.
29. In 1509, Mafia, Pemba, Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese rule through the efforts of Alfonso D'Albuquerque.
30. In 1509, Dom Duarte Delmos visited Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar and forced them to pay tribute.
31. He also defeated a large Egyptian fleet at Diu.
32. For effective control of the coast, Portuguese headquarters were set up at Gao under a Viceroy.
33. By 1510, the entire coast was under Portuguese control.
34. Two Captains were appointed to govern the East African coast.
35. One for the south was to be based at Mozambique and one for the north at Malindi.
36. These Captains were to report to the Viceroy at the headquarters which were set up at Gao in India.

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

1. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to settle at the East African coast.
2. They were militarily superior with better tactics.
3. The Portuguese soldiers were well trained in warfare.
4. They were skilled in navy warfare i.e. fighting on water.
5. Disunity and rivalry among the coastal towns e.g. the Sultan of Malindi refused to assist Mombasa when the Portuguese struck.
6. The Portuguese had superior weapons e.g. cannon guns.
7. They wore armored clothes and carried muskets for protection.
8. They used strong and large ships called carracks.
9. The coastal towns had inferior weapons e.g. spears and their soldiers were ill trained.
10. The Portuguese home government materially and financially supported them.
11. They applied the wide divide and rule policy which created dis-unity among the coastal people e.g. they allied with Malindi to fight with others.

12. They used surprise attacks on the coastal settlements e.g. at night and market days.
13. They had able, brave and determined leaders e.g. Vasco Da Gama.
14. The Arabs had weakened and disorganized the coastal towns during their stay.
15. Some states were weakened by Kilwa's expansionist policy.
16. Others were weakened by the attacks of the Segeju and Zimba man eaters.
17. Absence of rivalry and competition from other European powers.
18. The weak economies of the coastal states/poverty also weakened African resistance.
19. Diseases and famine also weakened other Africans.
20. Portuguese determination to annex/control the coastal states.
21. Prior information about the coast e.g. Vasco da Gama had surveyed the coast before.

How did the Portuguese administer the East African coast?

Explain the nature of Portuguese rule at the coast of East Africa 1510-1698.

1. After the final conquest of East Africa Alfonso D'Albuquerque was appointed the Portuguese Viceroy.
2. He made Gao in India his headquarters.
3. Sofala in Mozambique was made the regional headquarters.
4. It was under a captain who took his orders from the viceroy at Gao.
5. Cape Delgado was made the midpoint of the East African possession.
6. The area north of cape Delgado was under one captain stationed at Malindi.
7. While the captain of the southern area was stationed at Mozambique.
8. In the subsequent years, Mombasa came to have its own captain.
9. This was due to her rebellious nature.
10. The captains were answerable to the viceroy in Gao.
11. They controlled import duties/taxes.
12. They also collected tributes from the local leaders.
13. They also collected export duties.
14. They also suppressed any resistance and rebellion.
15. They also maintained law and order.
16. They used the divide and rule policy e.g. they allied with Malindi against Mombasa.
17. Where indirect rule failed they used direct rule.
18. Their rule was dictatorial, ruthless, harsh, tyrannical and brutal.

19. This made them be hated and hence constant rebellions by the Arabs and Swahili people.
20. They employed corrupt officials who embezzled all the collected dues.
21. They used military command as administrators.
22. At times they imposed hardcore criminals from Portugal as their administrators.
23. Forts and garrisons were constructed e.g. Fort Jesus in Mombasa (1592) to strengthen their power.
24. They discriminated and isolated themselves from the locals to strengthen their position.
25. The coastal people hated them and nicknamed them “Afriti” meaning infidels.
26. There were constant rebellions in a bid to overthrow the Portuguese.
27. They discouraged trade in slaves and ivory, encouraging only gold trade.
28. Smuggling and looting of gold and other valuable property was common.
29. They were always charging annual tributes and taxes.
30. People were publicly flogged for failure to pay tax.
31. They kept the coastal people in absolute poverty.
32. They tried to spread Christianity but failed in their attempts.
33. Generally life under Portuguese was unproductive, oppressive and disappointing.

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

1. They had few officials to control the whole coast.
2. Even the few officials were dishonest and corrupt.
3. Portugal was a small and poor country to maintain their control over the coast.
4. The outbreaks of frequent revolts against the Portuguese by the Arabs and Swahili.
5. The arrival of more powerful powers like the Dutch, British who brought competition.
6. Lack of enough manpower for overseas territories.
7. The tropical climate was unfavorable to the Portuguese.
8. The coast was too wide to be effectively ruled i.e. approximately 2000 miles.
9. The union of Spain and Portugal between 1580-1640 weakened her further.
10. The Turks and Turkish sea pirates always raided the Portuguese settlements e.g. Ali Bey.

11. The Portuguese failed to win the support of the local Africans i.e. no friendship with locals.
12. Communication between Portugal and the East African coast was another problem.
13. Portugal and Gao were too far hence help couldn't be got easily in case of any problem.
14. The Portuguese were ruthless and arrogant hence hated by the coastal people.
15. Language barrier made communication at the coast a very big problem.
16. They suffered from tropical diseases e.g. malaria which killed many.
17. Malindi withdrew her support from fellow Africans and allied with the Portuguese.
18. There were religious differences i.e. between Christianity and Islam.
19. The local people hated them for disrupting the coastal trade.
20. Persia and Oman broke free from Portugal.
21. The Persia and Oman assisted the coastal people to throw out Portuguese.
22. In 1698, Mombasa which was the Portuguese strong hold fell to an army from Oman.

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

Why were there numerous resistances during their rule at the coast?

What challenges did the Portuguese face at the coast of East Africa?

1. The Portuguese controlled the coast for close to 200 years.
2. The problems were political, social and economic.
3. Constant resistance from the coastal towns like Mombasa.
4. In 1528, Mombasa rebelled but it was quelled and the town was ruined.
5. Portugal was a small and poor country/ lack of funds.
6. Hence the administration of the scattered settlements became difficult.
7. Portuguese officials were dishonest and corrupt and kept money from taxes to themselves.
8. They lacked enough ships to control the coast which was too wide.
9. They were hated by the coastal people because of their greed, arrogance and poor relations.
10. Only Malindi was friendly to the Portuguese but she became unpopular and was later forced to withdraw her support to the Portuguese.

11. The union of Spain and Portugal between 1580 – 1640 weakened her further.
12. They were always disturbed by their traditional enemies, the Arabs and the Turks who wanted to support Muslim brothers at the coast.
13. The Turkish pirates always raided Portuguese settlements e.g. Ali Bey.
14. The Segeju and Zimba cannibals from Zambezi valley devastated Kilwa, Malindi and Mombasa.
15. Harsh climatic conditions e.g. hot sun and heavy rains.
16. Lack of manpower for control of the vast area.
17. Language barrier made communication difficult at the coast.
18. They were attacked by tropical diseases e.g. malaria and small pox.
19. The coast was too wide to be effectively ruled i.e. approximately 2000 miles.
20. Communication between Portugal and the East African coast was another problem.
21. Portugal and Gao were too far hence help couldn't be got easily in case of any problem.
22. The Portuguese failed to win support of the local easily. No friendship with the locals.
23. There were religious differences between Christianity and Islam.
24. Persia and Oman assisted the coastal people to throw out the Portuguese.
25. The arrival of more powerful powers like the Dutch, British e.g. / Rivalry with other European countries.
26. Shortages in medical supplies, food and water.
27. Lack of transport and communication along the coast.

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

1. The Portuguese controlled the coast for close to 200 years.
2. Most of the effects were negative.
3. They displaced the Moslem Arabs at the coast.
4. Broke the Moslem monopoly at the Indian Ocean trade.
5. Contributed to the decline of the coastal trade e.g. in gold, ivory and slaves due to wars.
6. Most of the coastal towns declined e.g. Mombasa and Kilwa and others decayed e.g. Gedi.
7. They looted the coastal towns and left them in ruins.

8. Meanwhile some towns were burnt or destroyed e.g. Mombasa and Kilwa.
9. Their divide and rule policy worsened the disunity among the coastal towns.
10. Their raids on the coast resulted into the destruction of crops.
11. There was loss of property e.g. in Kilwa and Mombasa.
12. Famine was also experienced due to destruction of farms.
13. Portuguese agents were brutal, inefficient and corrupt.
14. Caused several rebellions at the coast.
15. They brutalized the coastal people.
16. Their brutality led to loss of lives.
17. Heavy taxes were imposed on people.
18. The heavy taxes and corruption resulted in poverty/impoverished the coastal people.
19. Their presence at the coast increased insecurity.
20. Led to interruption of the coastal culture.
21. They were hated and called Afiti (infidels/devils) by the coastal people.
22. Africans were subjected to forced labour in the construction of the forts.
23. They were discriminative i.e. they built their own churches and had their own priests.
24. Brought new food crops and fruits e.g. cassava, maize, pineapples and papaws.
25. Added few words to Swahili language e.g. mesa meaning table and pesa meaning money.
26. Introduced a number of games like playing cards.
27. Encouraged the use of cow dung as soil fertilizers.
28. Improved on the building of ships at the coast.
29. Introduced new architecture i.e. use of bricks.
30. Introduced Christianity though it failed to spread.
31. Built Fort Jesus which became a tourist site up to date.
32. Established strong links between East Africa and the outside world.
33. Encouraged the coming of many Indians especially from Gao.
34. Strengthened diplomatic ties by making Gao their headquarter.
35. Led to the arrival of more traders from European countries like Britain and Holland.

SEYYID SAID RULE ON THE COAST.

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

Why did Ibn Said Sultan transfer his headquarters to the East African coast in 1840?

1. Seyyid Said was a prince of Oman born in 1791 in Muscat.
2. He came to power in 1804 and transferred his capital in 1840.
3. He had the desire to build wealth for himself e.g. he once said he was nothing but a merchant'.
4. He hoped to get slaves to get on his clove plantations.
5. Zanzibar had fertile soils for clove growing.
6. East Africa had plenty of natural resources like ivory, slaves, gold etc. than Oman.
7. He was attracted by the deep and wide natural harbours at the coast.
8. He was running away from political problems at home e.g. he had killed his cousin Bedr Saif.
9. The strategic location of Zanzibar as a market for goods.
10. Zanzibar had better climatic conditions.
11. Desire to gain prestige and popularity as a ruler of two empires i.e. Oman and Zanzibar.
12. Zanzibar was more loyal than Oman.
13. Zanzibar had fresh water which sweet for drinking.
14. He wanted to end the Mazaria-Busaidi dynamic conflicts along the coast.
15. He wanted to effectively control his East African dominion.
16. He wanted to check on the sea pirates who made trade across the Indian Ocean almost impossible.
17. Hospitality of some coastal towns attracted him e.g. Malindi and Pemba.
18. Zanzibar had security advantage because it was an Island surrounded by water.
19. Religious persecution in Oman by that time forced him to come to the coast.
20. Zanzibar central trade position i.e. it was ideal for the control of inland trade.
21. He wanted to control the East African trade in slaves and ivory which was already developed.

Explain the causes of Mazaria(Mazrui)-Busaidi conflicts.

1. Failure of the Mazrui governors of Mombasa to recognize the rule of the Busaidi who had taken over control of the Oman Empire.

2. The Oman Arabs under the Busaidi family wanted to control the Indian Ocean trade.
3. The Mazrui also wanted to control the same trade hence conflict.
4. The coastal governors wanted to be independent after chasing away the Portuguese.
5. Mombasa under the Mazrui governors declared herself independent of Oman rule and this had to be challenged by the Busaidi rulers.
6. The coastal governors hated the corruption and the ruthlessness of the Oman rulers (Liwalis) and this had been appointed to administer the coast.
7. The coastal people also hated the high taxes imposed on them by Oman rule.
8. The Mazrui rulers believed that they were the rightful rulers of Mombasa and that the Portuguese had even found them ruling his town.
9. The Busaidi maintained they had the right to govern the coast as compensation for liberating it from Portuguese oppression.
10. The Busaidi wanted to use the favourable coastal climate for agriculture.
11. The Mazrui had a constant supply of manpower from the Nyika who boosted their morale.
12. However, these conflicts would not have risen had the Oman rulers been strong and effective in their administration i.e. they were pre-occupied with enemies in Arabia and Pirates at sea.
13. Mombasa had remained rebellious for independence.
14. Oman rulers wanted to crush Mombasa to stop other towns from rebelling.
15. Activities of Seyyid Said catalyzed the conflicts.
16. However, later together with the support of the British he managed to bring the coastal struggles to an end.

How did Seyyid Said settle the Mazrui – Busaidi conflicts?

1. He was born in 1791 at Muscat.
2. He was a prince of the ruling Busaidi family and came to power in 1804.
3. His early years in power were faced with many problems.
4. He included the Busaidi – Mazrui conflicts but he tried to solve the conflicts in the following ways.
5. In 1822, the Moresby treaty was signed to stop the sending of slaves outside Oman and East Africa.
6. British war ships were allowed to search suspected Arab dhows.
7. In 1824, a force was sent to wipe out the Mazrui but they found the British flag at Mombasa.

8. In 1827, Seyyid Said led another force and forced the Mazrui to submit to Oman rule.
9. After Seyyid Said's withdrawal, trouble broke out again in 1829, he returned but failed.
10. In 1837, Seyyid Said invited the leading Mazrui and arrested them.
11. The rebels were drawn in the Indian Ocean.
12. Others were sent to exile away from Mombasa.
13. This greatly weakened the Mazrui influence at the coast.
14. In 1840, Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.
15. Seyyid Said made an alliance with the British to strengthen his military position so as to be able to control East Africa and Oman.
16. Seyyid Said used his power and tactics to capture Fort Jesus.
17. He arrested and deported the remaining Mazrui which effectively ended the conflicts.

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

Why is Seyyid Said remembered in the history of East Africa?

What were the effects of his administration on the coastal people?

Describe the political, social and economic development of Zanzibar during his rule.

1. The effects were political, economic and social in nature.
2. Economically, he built the economy through establishing large plantations of cloves and coconuts.
3. Also encouraged his subjects to grow cloves.
4. Zanzibar became the world's largest producer of cloves.
5. Africans in Zanzibar lost fertile lands to the Arabs for clove farms.
6. He used slave labour to work on his farms.
7. Hence he encouraged slave trade leading to depopulation.
8. He transformed Zanzibar into a strategic market.
9. He made Zanzibar an international port, handling both imports and exports.
10. Zanzibar became the principle slave market on the East African coast.
11. He signed commercial treaties with European countries e.g. U.S.A (1833), Britain (1839) and France (1844)
12. Increased trade activities on the coast.
13. Signed treaties with interior chiefs like Mirambo and Fundikira.
14. He fought the sea pirates making the sea secure.
15. He collected custom duties that enriched Zanzibar's economy.

16. He organized personal trade caravans into the interior.
17. He introduced a monetary system e.g. copper currency.
18. He also encouraged the use of Indian currency (Rupees) instead of barter trade.
19. He invited Indian Banyans to work in his treasury.
20. He employed them as his commercial advisers and tax collectors.
21. He introduced a system of taxing all imports and exports as a way of raising revenue.
22. The Banyans also financed trade caravans inland by providing loans.
23. Africans were displaced from their lands to give way to his clove farms.
24. He attracted foreigners to Zanzibar hence increased trade e.g. Germans, British, French.
25. The trade items were ivory, hides and skins.
26. He created market centers among African chiefdoms.
27. He ended Mazrui – Busaidi conflicts hence peace attracted more traders.
28. He encouraged Swahili and Arab penetration into the interior.
29. Politically he ushered in a period of peace.
30. He united the coastal towns under one rule.
31. He gave security to the coastal towns through creating a strong army
32. Socially he opened up Koran schools as centers of learning.
33. Encouraged the spread of Arabic and Swahili cultures.
34. Encouraged the spread of Islam.
35. Built Mosques as places of worship.
36. Helped to end slave trade in the Hamerton treaty of 1845.
37. Encouraged Arab architecture.
38. Unfortunately, he died in 1856.

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

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

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

MIGRATIONS INTO EAST AFRICA.

What is meant by the term “Bantu?”

- 1) It refers to a group of people with a common root word “Ntu”
- 2) They belong to the Negroid race.
- 3) They are some of the earliest inhabitants of East Africa.
- 4) Their origin is not clear.
- 5) They are believed to have originated from areas of West Africa near Cameroon highlands.
- 6) They later moved to Congo which became their dispersal point.
- 7) They left Katanga region about 200 years ago.
- 8) They are the largest group of people i.e. over 75% of East Africa’s population.
- 9) They include interlacustrine, highland, northern Tanzania and southern Tanzania Bantu.
- 10) Others went to central Africa and South Africa.

Why did the Bantu migrate into East Africa?

1. The reasons for their migration are not clear.
2. They probably moved in search of fertile soils for agriculture.
3. Desire to spread their new skills and techniques like iron working.
4. Increase in population in their cradle land.
5. Internal conflicts e.g. succession disputes, family quarrels, cannibalism etc.
6. External attacks from their neighbours e.g. Nilotics and pygmies.
7. Drought outbreaks in their cradle land.
8. Outbreak of famine and hunger in their cradle land.
9. Disease outbreaks e.g. small pox, malaria and sleeping sickness.
10. Love for adventure and exploration especially among the youth.
11. Floods due to burst river banks.

12. Due to depopulation exposition, the pressure increased on land resulting into land conflicts.

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

Describe the major migrations of the Bantu into East Africa before 1800

1. Believed to have probably come from Niger – Congo basin or from Cameroon region about 2000 years.
2. Entered East Africa in groups of family/clan groups and did not settle in one place.
3. Their migrations were gradual and slow.
4. Entered East Africa in four different groups i.e. the Coastal and highland Bantu, the southern Tanzania Bantu, Interlacustrine Bantu and Northern Tanzania Bantu.
5. Their contacts were either peaceful or hostile.
6. The first group to enter East Africa was of the western Bantu (Interlacustrine Bantu).
7. They entered between Lake Albert and Lake Edward.
8. Settled around Lake Region of East Africa e.g. Lake George, Albert, Edward and Victoria.
9. Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300AD.
10. The Bantu in this group were basically agriculturalists and abt of pastoralists.
11. They established large and flourishing communities around this region.
12. Examples include Baganda, Basoga, Banyankole, Batoro and Bakiga.
13. Other Bantu in this group moved to Western Kenya and gave birth to the Bagisu and Luyia.
14. The Chwezi later took control of their area and ruled them and other related people.
15. The second major wave moved out of Lake Victoria and North of Lake Tanganyika.
16. They were the Northern and central Tanzania Bantu.
17. They settled on the central Tanganyika plateau and parts of Northern Tanzania.
18. They include the Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Gogo, Bena, Zinza and Ha among others.
19. Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300AD.
20. They were initially farmers, but with time some changed to a semi pastoral life.

21. Some crossed the Tanzania plateau and reached Taita hills permanently.
22. The Chagga, Pare and Taita decided to settle around these hills permanently.
23. The Pokomo, Giryama Segeju and Nyika moved northwards along the coast to Shungwaya.
24. At Shungwaya, there was another dispersal due to pressure from the Galla.
25. The Nyika group moved southward along the coast.
26. These came to be known to as the coastal and highland Bantu.
27. The Kamba, Chuka, Kikuyu and Embu moved northwards along along the coast to Shungwaya.
28. And they became known as the Highland Bantu.
29. Their migration was however curtailed by the Maasai and the Kamba.
30. The coastal and the highland Bantu are also referred to as the Eastern Bantu.
31. The southern Tanzania Bantu are the fourth group.
32. They used the route between Lake Malawi and Lake Tanganyika.
33. They are believed to have come from Central Africa.
34. Their migration is believed to have come from Central Africa.
35. They included people like the Hehe, Sangu, Bena, Ngindo, Makonde, Yao, Meru and Zarambo.
36. They had at first settled at the coast where they had mixed with the Khoisan.
37. Lastly in the 1840's, the Ngoni entered East Africa from South Africa.

Describe the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu.

Describe the migration and settlement of the coastal and highland Bantu.

1. They were part of the Bantu speaking people of East Africa.
2. Their migration and origins are still unclear among historians.
3. Probably they came from southern Congo or West Africa.
4. Information about their history is obtained from linguistic and oral studies.
5. Their migration was gradual and seasonal i.e. spread over a long time.
6. They entered East Africa under different groups and clans.
7. Believed to have entered by the first millennium i.e. 1000AD.
8. They entered East Africa through the south Western part of Tanganyika.
9. They crossed the dry Tanganyika plateau between 1000 and 1300AD.
10. This resulted into east wards movements up to Taita hills.
11. Taita became their dispersal point.
12. The Pare, Chagga, Taita, Shamba, Daruma and Ngwenno settled around Taita and Kilimanjaro hills.

13. The Pokomo, Giriama, Segeju and Nyika moved northwards along the coast to Shungwaya.
14. At Shungwaya, there was another dispersal due to pressure from the Galla.
15. The Nyika group moved southward along the coast.
16. These came to be known as the coastal and Highland Bantu.
17. The Kamba, kikuyu and Embu moved to the Kenyan highlands.
18. They became known as the highland Bantu.
19. population pressure among the highland bantu especially the kikuyu caused further expansion.
20. The migration was however curtailed by the Maasai and the Kamba.
21. The Eastern Bantu migration continued up to 1950s.
22. Some groups remained on and close to the coast.
23. Others mixed with other groups e.g. with the coastal Arabs and formed a strong Swahili culture.
24. The coastal and highland Bantu are also referred to as the Eastern Bantu.

Describe the migration and settlements of the Western Bantu into East Africa between 1000 – 1400AD

1. They were one of the Bantu speaking people who settled in East Africa.
2. Also called interlacustrine Bantu.
3. Their migration and origins are still unclear among historians.
4. But probably came from Niger – Congo basin or West Africa.
5. This was probably about 2000 years ago.
6. Information about their history is obtained from linguistic and oral studies.
7. Their migration was gradual and seasonal i.e. spread over a long time.
8. They entered East Africa between Lakes Albert and Edward between 1000 – 1300AD.
9. And settled within lakes Albert, Victoria, Edward, George, Kivu and Kyoga.
10. They moved in groups of clans, family or tribes.
11. Their contacts were either peaceful or hostile.
12. Those who settled in the Eastern and south of Lake Albert included the Banyoro and Batoro.
13. West of Lake Victoria included some Baganda and Banyankole.
14. Those who settled in the north of the same lake were the Basoga.
15. Other Bantu in this group moved to the Eastern Uganda like Bagisu, Samia and Banyole.
16. Some moved eastwards along the northern shore of lake Victoria into western Kenya.

17. These gave birth to the Gishu and Luyia who settled around Mumias area.
18. Some moved from western Uganda to North Western Tanzania and settled at Bukoba and Karagwe.
19. They include the Bahinda.

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

1. Led to an increase in population.
2. Introduction of iron working and use of iron tools.
3. Introduction of new food crops e.g. bananas, beans, and yams etc.
4. The local people adopted a settled life.
5. Introduced new farming methods e.g. shift cultivation, mulching, irrigation, zero grazing.
6. Bantu introduced new languages e.g. Ganda, Soga, Toro.
7. They absorbed most of the non Bantu they met making them lose identity.
8. They displaced those who refused to be absorbed.
9. Led to intermarriages with the local people.
10. Led to birth of new tribes e.g. Ganda, Luyia, Soga, Nkore etc.
11. They introduced a centralized system of administration.
12. Led to destruction of property and lives.
13. Increased insecurity in the area resulting into loss of lives.
14. Introduced new fighting tactics e.g. cow horn formation by the Ngoni.
15. New fighting weapons were introduced e.g. short stabbing, cow shields by the Ngoni.
16. Led to the development of trade e.g. barter trade and slave trade.
17. They increased slave trade e.g. the Ngoni.
18. Introduced the Bantu traditional language.

NGONI MIGRATION INTO EAST AFRICA.

Describe the Origins of the Ngoni.

Who were the Ngoni?

1. The Ngoni are Nguni Bantu speaking people.

2. They originally lived in South – Eastern Africa, in Natal.
3. They were the last group of people to enter East Africa through southern Tanganyika.
4. Their migration was sparked off by the expansionist wars of the Zulu.
5. This was the time Shaka Zulu was the Zulu leader in the 1820s.
6. This period was the Mfecane/Defacane era.
7. They form the last batch of the Bantu migrants into East Africa.
8. They spoke a language called Nguni.
9. They are close relatives of the Ndwandwe.
10. They were farmers and practiced a bit of pastoralism.
11. They were also a warrior society that lived on plundering, looting and terrorizing their neighbours.
12. They also had a centralized administration.
13. They moved northwards through central Africa and finally settled in southern and central Tanzania.
14. During their movement they absorbed many people on the way e.g Shona, Cewa, Soga.
15. They were led by their good leaders like Zwangendaba, Maputo and Zulu Gama.
16. By the time they reached Tanganyika around 1840s, their number had grown big.

Explain the causes of Ngoni migration into East Africa.

1. The Ngoni are part of the Nguni speaking people who lived in South Africa at Natal.
2. Their migration was primarily caused by Shaka's expansionist wars in their 1820s.
3. He created a period of wars that forced many people to migrate.
4. This was the time of trouble called Mfecane.
5. There were also civil wars in Zulu land.
6. Population pressure increased land conflicts leading to their migration.
7. Internal conflicts among them themselves e.g. cannibalism and witch craft.
8. Search for fertile areas for agriculture since they were farmers.
9. The influence of good leaders like Zwangendaba, Maputo and Zulu Gama.
10. Disease outbreaks like small pox, malaria and sleeping sickness in their cradle land.
11. Love for adventure and exploration especially among the youths.
12. Due to land shortage that was caused by the Boer invasion.
13. The ruthless army training started by Shaka made the Ngoni escape.

14. Due to outbreak of famine and hunger in their cradle land.
15. The need to look and increase on their animal herds.
16. The hostile climate i.e. they were tired of extreme winters.

Describe the Ngoni migration and settlement in East Africa.

1. The migration started in South Africa among the Bantu in South East Africa.
2. It was sparked off by Shaka's expansionist wars.
3. This was the Mfecane era.
4. There were several waves of migration from South Africa but two groups came to East Africa.
5. The first and largest group was led by Nduna Zwangendaba.
6. Pushing northwards they moved through central Africa, destroying the settled Shona communities in 1831.
7. They crossed River Zambezi on 19th Nov 1835.
8. They travelled through Malawi and finally settled around Ufipa plateau in 1840.
9. This was after destroying the small disorganized Ufipa communities.
10. They settled around Ufipa because the soils were fertile and the people easy to conquer.
11. In 1848, Zwangendaba died.
12. Owing to power struggles, his group split into five small groups.
13. Three of them moved southwards settling in the present day Zambia.
14. Two of the groups settled remained in East Africa.
15. These were the Tuta and Gwangara Ngoni.
16. The Tuta Ngoni moved north wards into the land of the Holoolo.
17. But were not driven out, forcing them to settle in North Eastern Tanzania.
18. From here they frequently raided trade routes and the Nyaamwezi society.
19. This group took the young Mirambo captive in Bugomba.
20. From Ufipa, the Gwangara moved east wards.
21. Under the leadership of Zulu Guma, they destroyed the Hehe and Sangu settlements.
22. Meanwhile the second and smaller group was led by Nduna Maputo and these were the Maseko Ngoni.
23. They had reached East Africa travelling up the Eastern side of Lake Nyasa until they reached Songea.
24. They settled here and absorbed the Yao.
25. In 1860, the Gwangara Ngoni settled in Songea after driving away the Maseko.

26. Nduna Maputo led his people back across River Ruvuma and finally settled in south West Malawi.
27. Another group of the Ngoni fled North wards to Marogoro where they became known as the Mbuga Ngoni.
28. Others scattered to Tanduru, Masai and Newale.

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

Why were the Ngoni successful in conquering Southern Tanzania?

Explain the reasons for the Ngoni success in East Africa.

1. They captured young men whom they transformed into warriors.
2. They also took women as wives, which swelled their numbers.
3. They had an outstanding military organization inherited from Shaka.
4. They divided their army into fighting units called impis.
5. Had an age set system as the basis of military regiments.
6. Had superior weapons e.g. Assegai (short stabbing spear) and large cowhide shields.
7. Had superior tactics of attacking their enemies like the cow-horn formation.
8. They also preferred fighting in the open and barefooted which facilitated mobility.
9. The Ngoni also used surprise attacks e.g. at night.
10. Most of the Ngoni enemies were weak and small societies.
11. The Ngoni were more determined than their counterparts.
12. The societies they confronted were small and quite weak organizationally.
13. These societies were disunited and often at war with each other.
14. Used scorched earth policy on those who tried to resist them e.g. burning villages, food stores etc.
15. The Ngoni fighters were also loyal and united under their leaders and commanders.
16. The Ngoni fighters were professionally trained and free of any work.
17. The Ngoni had great experience in large scale warfare.
18. The Ngoni kept the morale of the army high by promising them rewards after victory.
19. Had strong military leaders e.g. Zwangendaba, Zuluguma, Maputo.
20. They were not affected by famine because they always looted for food wherever they passed.
21. The long march from South Africa gave them military discipline and strong endurance.
22. The East African communities had been affected by slave trade and long distance trade.

23. East African societies had weak economies to sustain their fights against the Ngoni.

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

How did they influence events in Tanganyika by 1845?

1. Creation of a period of wars in previously peaceful areas e.g. the settled Ufipa communities were destroyed and devastated.
2. It also led to the massive loss of lives.
3. They conquered people whom they absorbed into their ranks.
4. Most of the absorbed people adopted Ngoni culture and language/ loss of cultures.
5. Ngoni language influenced local language.
6. There was also massive destruction of property.
7. Burning of villages and general breakdown of society.
8. This resulted into a period of insecurity, turmoil and chaos.
9. There were increased slave raids causing untold suffering and bloodshed.
10. Heavy depopulation especially in Southern Tanzania.
11. Famine broke out in many societies due to lack of agriculture.
12. A lot of cattle were looted.
13. Their invasion disrupted the southern long distance trade route and the Tuta Ngoni for example disrupted trade caravans along the central route.
14. This resulted into poverty, as the wars could not allow trade to flourish.
15. Many people copied the Ngoni military tactics.
16. Their weapons were also adopted e.g. assegai, shields, sandals.
17. Their weaponry and tactics were later used against them.
18. Also some societies reorganized themselves to resist the Ngoni e.g. Chief Mwakawangu united the Sangu against the Ngoni in the 1850s.
19. His successor Merere was able to control trade in the area carried out extensive conquests in the 1860s and 1870s.
20. The Holoholo learnt their military and them to defeat them.
21. Mirambo used them to build a strong military Nyamwezi empire.
22. The Hehe under Muniyigumba created a strong centralized state which was able to defeat the Bena and the Sangu.
23. The Hehe were able to put up a strong resistance against the Germans.
24. They also copied Ngoni customs like putting on ornaments made of peoples' teeth.
25. Their migration created a new generation of warlords and leaders e.g. Nyungu yam awe, Mirambo and Muiyigumba.

26. Many societies were detribalized.
27. Led to the creation of Ruga Ruga as mercenary force.
28. Mirambo used this force to build his Unyamwezi Empire.
29. It also led to creation of Maviti group of high way robbers.
30. Initially population increased especially in southern Tanganyika.
31. Intermarriages with the local people took place.
32. It led to the displacement of people.
33. Their mass movement also resulted into the spread of diseases.

PLAIN NILOTES.

Why did the plain Nilotes migrate into East Africa?

1. The reasons for their coming are not clear but based on their way of life.
2. Increase in population which made them to search for bigger areas of settlement.
3. Probably moved in search of fertile soils for agriculture especially the agricultural Masai.
4. Prolonged seasons of drought in their cradle land.
5. They were running away from harsh climate.
6. Epidemic diseases e.g. small pox, malaria, Nagana, sleeping sickness in their original areas.
7. Internal conflicts possibly over land, family quarrels.
8. External attacks especially from Cushites.
9. Cattle raids especially from the Galla pastoralists.
10. Love for adventure especially among the youths.
11. They were looking for water and fresh pastures from their animals.
12. Their original homeland had a problem of overstocking.
13. Famine could also have forced them to migrate.

Describe the organization and settlement into East Africa by 1800?

1. These were a group of Nilotes who settled on the plains of East Africa.
2. This group includes tribes like Masai, Iteso, Jie, Karamojong e.t.c.
3. Their migration is not clear.
4. Most likely, they came from the Northeast, probably the southern slopes of the Ethiopian highlands.
5. From Ethiopia, they moved southwards and by 1000AD, they had reached and settled in the North of Lake Rudolf in Kenya.

6. Lake Rudolf became their dispersal point from where they spread into various groups.
7. This was because of epidemics and diseases like Nagana, river blindness, tsetse flies.
8. They got divided into two major groups, the Teso – Masai and Bari – speakers.
9. The Bari – speakers moved into Sudan while the Teso – Masai spread into East Africa.
10. The Teso – Masai split into three small groups, the Lotuko, the Masai – Karamojong and Iteso.
11. The Lotuko moved and finally settled in Sudan.
12. The Masai moved southwards and settled between Mt. Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Taita hills.
13. From here the Masai expanded southwards along the Rift valley which is a source of pasture and water.
14. The Iteso and karamojong first settled on Mt. Moroto before the major dispersal during 17th and 18th centuries.
15. Due to increase in population, the Iteso moved southwards further into eastern Uganda and western Kenya.
16. In Uganda, the Iteso settled in present Mbale, soroti, Kaberamaido and Kumi.
17. The Karamojong first moved southwest wards from Mt. Moroto and settled into the present day south and central karamoja.
18. The Dodoth and Jie moved northwards settling in modern Kotido.
19. The Turkana first moved north – eastwards into present day Northern Kenya.
20. But later turned South near Lake Turkana due to pressure from the Samburu.

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

1. Increased wars and raids in East Africa.
2. Loss of lives as a result of the wars.
3. It resulted into conflicts between them and the Kikuyu, Kipsigis.
4. They displaced people from their lands e.g. Kamba, Kikuyu, Kipsigis.
5. Established military control over societies e.g. the Masai over the Chagga.
6. Increased the population of east Africa.
7. Masai conquered the Kalenjin and absorbed their cultures.
8. There were intermarriages resulting into the birth of new tribes.

9. The Iteso intermarried with the Luo forming the Kumam.
10. Intermarriages between the the Ateker and the Luo resulted into the Langi.
11. Introduced the cattle keeping culture.
12. This was adopted by many societies e.g. the Kamba, Kikuyu.
13. They introduced short horned cows in East Africa.
14. They copied cultivation from the Bantu e.g. the Masai who became mixed farmers.
15. They traded with their neighbours e.g. the Iteso bartered cereals with the Banyoro.
16. The Kalenjin traded in iron articles for skin, butter, cattle from the Masai.
17. Their idea of iron working was copied by the Cushites.

Why did the Luo leave their homeland?

Why did the Jonam leave their homeland?

1. The Luo (Jonam) are group of people under the River – Lake Nilotes.
2. Moved from their cradle land in Sudan during the late 15th century.
3. The reasons for their migration are not clear/still debatable.
4. Population pressure in their homeland led to the need for more land for settlement.
5. Need for Pastures and water since they were cattle keepers.
6. Over stocking of their animals in their original homelands.
7. Internal conflicts due to misunderstanding and civil/tribal wars
8. External conflicts/attacks from their neighbours e.g. from the Dinka, Shilluk, Nuer.
9. Floods/ over flooding of the banks of the River Nile.
10. Drought which led to the search for water.
11. Famine and hunger which had claimed many lives in their cradle land.
12. Animal diseases like Nagana, Rinderpest in their cradle land.
13. Human diseases e.g. small pox, sleeping sickness, malaria which had killed many people.
14. Soil exhaustion in their cradle land.
15. Love for adventure/ exploration/wandering especially among the youths.
16. Desire to export their political and culture influence beyond their cradle land.

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

Describe the movement of the River Lake Nilotic in East Africa by 1800.

1. The Luo was a major group of the River Lake Nilotes/ Nilotes.
2. They settled around lakes and rivers.
3. They originally settled around Bahr – el – Ghazel in the equatorial province.
4. By 1400, they had started their journey from Bahr – el – Ghazel and equatorial province.
5. Their movement was slow and gradual.
6. They moved in small family or clan groups.
7. At times their movements were seasonal.
8. They moved southwards following the Nile.
9. They entered East Africa through Northern Uganda at Nimule.
10. Between 1480 and 1500, they had settled at Pubungu (present day Pakwach)
11. This later became their major dispersal point from where they spread to different directions.
12. One group under Gikir moved west wards and mixed with Sudanic Okebo, Lendu and Madi having raise to the Alur people.
13. A second group, the Jo-Bito under Labongo moved southwards into Pawir (Chope).
14. This was at the time when Bunyoro Kitara was disintegrating.
15. This setup the Bito dynasty and Luo sub-dynasties in Busoga and Bukedi.
16. Further movements occurred northwards, eastwards and north-eastwards into present day Acholi, Lango etc.
17. Those who moved to Kenya included the Joka – Jok, Jok – Owiny, Jok – Omollo and Abasuba.
18. Between 1500 and 1550, the Joka – Jok pushed eastwards to Pubungu through Acholi Kaberamaido and some settled there.
19. Some settled in Budama while others continued to Lamogi hills in Western Kenya.
20. The Jok – Owiny, (Jok – Ayorwoth) moved from Pubungu and finally settled in Singoma Alega in the Nyanza region of western Kenya.
21. They were led by fearless Owiny Singoma.
22. Between 1550 and 1650 the Jok-OMollo moved from Northern Bunyoro through Busoga, Budama and also settled in Nyanza region.
23. The Abasuba, a group of refugees from Ssesse Islands, Buganda, Busoga and Bugwere migrated between 1600 and 1800.
24. Today they are represented by the Jo-gem, Jo-Ugenya and Jo-Alega and mainly settled in southern Nyanza.
25. The Luo who settled in Budama were known as the Jo-padhola under the Adhola.
26. These were oftrn victims of the Masai and Banyole raiders.

27. The group that finally settled in Kavirondo Gulf and the Nyanza became known as Kenya Ja-luo.

What were the effects of their migration on the people of East Africa.

1. There were intermarriages between the Luo and the local people.
2. This led to the birth of new tribes like the Alur, Langi, Japadhola and Acholi.
3. The new tribes came with new languages like Alur, Japadhola, Langi and Acholi.
4. They also intermarried with the Bantu.
5. They established themselves as chiefs over the local people.
6. Small Luo sub dynasties dominated and centralized states had emerged in Acholi land.
7. They traded with new communities they met.
8. Their coming resulted into loss of cultures and languages by the local people e.g. some Langi gave up their Ateker language for Luo language.
9. The Abasuba also eventually took up the Luo language and customs e.g. copied some aspects of the Luo initiation rites like removing the sixth bottom teeth.
10. Some Bantu speaking group at Alego were defeated and some were absorbed in the Luo group.
11. In some areas, the Luo lost their language and cultures e.g. in Bunyoro where they were completely Buntunised.
12. Led to the decline of Chwezi empire of Bunyoro – Kitara.
13. This resulted into small independent states e.g. Bunyoro, Busoga, Karagwe, Buganda, Ankole etc.
14. They established the Bito dynasty which lasted for 4 – 5 centuries up to the 1967.
15. Also Luo sub dynasties ruled over a large area in Busoga, Karagwe and western Kenya.
16. There was a heavy displacement of people e.g. in Bunyoro and Lango e.g. the Bahima.
17. They also drove away some of the Bantu from Samia and west of Lake Victoria.
18. They introduced the short horned hampless Zebu cattle.
19. They introduced the idea of chiefdom (Rwothship)
20. This cattle culture spread to almost everywhere they settled i.e Acholi land.
21. They introduced pet names (empaako) e.g Abwoli, Akiiki, Atwoki, Atenyi, Amooti e.t.c.
22. They initiated the system of granting land to clans.

23. They resulted into land disputes.
24. In Bunyoro, they introduced new royal regalia like the royal drums, shield, and royal fire.
25. They introduced new types of crops like simsim, millet, sorghum and peas.
26. During their movements, they led to inter - clan wars.
27. The wars increased warfare and insecurity in the region.
28. Led to loss of lives and hence depopulation.
29. A lot of property was also destroyed.
30. The wars led to the destruction of crops resulting into famine.

INTERLACUSTRINE KINGDOMS.

Describe the origins of Bunyoro - Kitara kingdom

1. Bunyoro – kitara was one of the kingdoms in the interlacustrine region.
2. Their origins are not clear.
3. They are based on myths and legends.
4. It was formed in 1350 AD by the Chwezi after the disappearance of the Bachwezi.
5. The Tembuzi therefore were the first occupants of this kingdom.
6. The founders of this kingdom (the Bachwezi) are believed to have come from North or North East.
7. The Bachwezi were demi gods/miraculous people.
8. They are believed to have been Cushites, Egyptians, Greeks or Portuguese.
9. They moved southwards and settled in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.
10. Their dynasty was founded by Ndawura a grandson of Isaza.
11. At its peak the empire consisted of parts of Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda, Rwanda, Burundi etc.
12. Its capital was at Bigo Byamugenyi.
13. The Chwezi rule lasted for four to five generations after which it collapsed.
14. Several independent states emerged from the ruins of Bunyoro – Kitara.
15. Such kingdoms include Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda, Wanga.
16. Some of their independent states remained under Hima dynasties.
17. While others came under the Luo Babiito dynasty or sub dynasties.
18. Bunyoro kingdom that emerged under the Luo dynasty was a reduced state.
19. Traditions in Bunyoro claim that Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi was the first of the Biito rulers.
20. These Babiito were a group of the Luo who had moved southwards from the Sudan and settled at Pawir (Chope) in the 15th century.

21. Slowly they came in contact with the Chwezi and the Bantu subjects through intermarriages.
22. The Babiito gave up their cultures for that of the Bachwezi.
23. One tradition has it that the Chwezi invited the Luo to take over power after they had become unpopular.
24. Another tradition has it that Luo militarily conquered the empire.
25. By 1500 Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom was much smaller covering nearly the present day Bunyoro(Hoima, Masindi and Kibale districts)

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

1. They are believed to have been the first people to inhabit the interlacustrine region.
2. Their origins are however obscure/surrounded with myths and legend/ not clear.
3. They were also called Abakama.
4. They were believed to be semi gods and able to perform miracles.
5. Other traditions suggest that the Tembuzi fell from heaven and this is why had miraculous powers.
6. They could not die but just disappear or go back to heaven at the end of their earthly life.
7. They established Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom around Lake Victoria.
8. Their dynasty lasted for four to five generations between 1250 – 1350.
9. Their first ruler was Ruhanga (Creator – GOD)
10. Ruhanga lived and was assisted by his brother Nkya.
11. This tradition is common in Western Uganda among the Banyankole and Banyoro.
12. Apparently Ruhanga had no son while Nkya had four.
13. Nkya's sons were Kintu, Kairu, Kakama – Twale and Kahima.
14. Kahima became the ancestor of farmers.
15. Kairu became the ancestor of farmers.
16. Kakama – Twale became the ancestor of the rulers.
17. According to traditions Ruhanga and Kintu were back to heaven.
18. They left Kakama – Twale to rule the earthly kingdom.
19. Kakama – Twale later also disappeared and was succeeded by his son Baba.
20. Baba was succeeded by Ngonzaki.
21. Ngonzaki was succeeded by Isaza who is recorded as the last Tembuzi ruler.

22. When he died, his gate keeper Bukuku took over power.
23. However people refused to recognize him.
24. Since they were gods, they are believed to have disappeared or went back to heaven.
25. The Tembuzi were farmers, growing mainly cereals.
26. They introduced a succession system in the region.
27. They also kept animals.
28. They slept in grass thatched huts.
29. Believed to have introduced the belief in a super natural being.
30. After the collapse of Tembuzi rule, the Chwezi took over the interlacustrine region.

Who were the Bachwezi? OR Explain the origins of the Bachwezi.

1. Their origin is not clear.
2. They were successors of the Tembuzi.
3. Most of what is known about them is derived from myths.
4. Some historians claim they were Cushites or Galla people from Ethiopia.
5. Others suggest that they were possibly Greek, Egyptians or Portuguese.
6. Others further claim that they were Bantu speaking people.
7. But unlike the Tembuzi who were mythical, the Chwezi were real people.
8. However they were regarded as semi – gods and performed miracles.
9. They are people who entered Uganda through North or North East.
10. They were tall, light skinned people.
11. They are the ones who established Bunyoro Kitara.
12. They are said to have been cattle keepers and kept long horned cattle.
13. They established themselves with relative ease among the Bantu.
14. They were known by various names i.e. Chwezi, Tutsi, Hindu, Hima etc.
15. They were great sportsmen and enjoyed wrestling and gymnastics, Omweso and enziga.
16. Their leader was Ndahura.
17. Their last ruler was Wamara.
18. They wore cowhide sandals.

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

1. The chwezi or Bachwezi were successors to the Abatembuzi.
2. Their identity was not clear.
3. They are believed to have been semi gods and had super natural powers.

4. Some historians believe they were Galla of a Cushitic origin from Ethiopia.
5. Others suggest they must have been Greeks, Portuguese or possibly Egyptians.
6. They are variously referred to as Hima, Tutsi, and Hindu etc.
7. Their first ruler was Karubumbi Ndahura.
8. After the departure of the departure of the Tembuzi reorganized and established the Chwezi Empire.
9. They established themselves themselves with ease among the Bantu who inhabitrd this region.
10. Ndahura was followed by Wamara who is recorded as the second and last Chwezi ruler.
11. Introduced a central authority (centralized monarchy) instead of clan rulers.
12. Introduced a mornachical rule and administration was broken down into smaller units.
13. Introduced the idea of a strong standing army.
14. Bigobyamugyenyei was their capital with hard fortified enclosures.
15. The omukama had a chain of government representatives, ruling over small sister states.
16. Introduced a class system e.g. bahima pastoralists and bairu farmers.
17. Introduced palace officials, slave artisans, and royal palace women.
18. The pastoralists ruled over the peasants.
19. They were a pastoral group of people who prized long horned cattle.
20. Set up several palaces and earth works at Kibengo, Ntusi, Mubende etc.
21. Their places had enclosures (Ebirembo) and ditches for defense purposes.
22. Introduced the idea of royal regalia like spears, stools, drums and crowns.
23. Their culture flourished between 1350 – 1500AD.
24. They also introduced coffee and banana growing.
25. They introduced pottery.
26. They introduced wearing of cowhide sandals.
27. Introduced building grass-thatched huts smeared with cowdung and decorated inside.
28. They introduced new games e.g. Omweso, enziga, riddles and wrestling.
29. Introduced a superior culture to that of the Tembuzi.
30. Introduced iron works.
31. Introduced the construction of reed palaces.
32. Introduced backcloth manufacture.
33. Introduced basket weaving.
34. Introduced a culture of coffee cultivation for chewing.
35. They introduced belief in many gods.

36. Remembered for their miraculous powers, could perform miracles and disappear when annoyed.

How were the Bachwezi organized between 1350 – 1500AD.

1. The bachwezi were organized politically, economically and socially.

Politically

2. Had a centralized monarchy.
3. With the Omukama as their head (King)
4. Their capital was at Bigobyamugyenye.
5. Below the Omukama was a chain of chiefs ruling over provinces and districts.
6. The Omukama appointed all the officials.
7. He was the final judge/court of appeal..
8. The Bachwezi ruler lived in reed palaces with palace officials, palace women and slave artisans.
9. Succession to the throne was hereditary.
10. Omukama had a large army that fought with spears.
11. Their palaces had enclosures and ditches for defense purposes.
12. Had royal regalia like spears, stools, drums and crowns which were symbols of power.

Economically.

13. They were a pastoral group of people who prized long horned cattle.
14. They also grew coffee, bananas and beans.
15. Also involved themselves in pottery.
16. Carried out backcloth manufacture.
17. Made beautiful pots, shallow basins, jars and dishes.
18. Involved themselves in basket weaving.
19. Salt mining was carried out.
20. Iron working was also carried out.
21. They were great hunters who used long spears.
22. Carried out barter trade with their neighbours.

Socially

23. Religiously, they believed in many gods.
24. Had miraculous powers and could perform miracles and disappear when annoyed.
25. Wore cowhide sandals.
26. Built grass-thatched huts smeared with cowdung decorated inside.

27. They were great sportsmen e.g. board game (Omweso), enziga, riddles and wrestling.
28. Had social classes i.e. Hima and Iru.

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

1. After the disintegration of Bunyoro Kitara Empire, a new and smaller Bunyoro emerged.
2. This small Bunyoro continued exerting a lot of pressure on her neighbouring states.
3. Her neighbours included Buganda, busoga, Ankole, Karagwe, Lango and West Nile.
4. It used to raid her neighbours e.g. Ankole, Toro, Busoga etc.
5. Initially the raids resulted into Bunyoro's expanding her territory in those areas.
6. Later these raids made her lose much territory and power to the neighbours.
7. In the 16th century, her raids in Buganda were repulsed and some parts of Bunyoro fell to Buganda.
8. In 1650, Bunyoro attacked Karagwe but she was defeated.
9. In the 18th century, kabaka Jjunju annexed Buddu from Bunyoro.
10. Towards the end of the 18th century, she raided into Ankole but she was defeated.
11. Bunyoro also lost her territory south of Katanga to Ntare IV.
12. Between 1800 and 1840, Bunyoro continued to lose territories to Buganda e.g. Kooki, Mawogola and also to Ankole.
13. After 1830, Toro and Bunyoro became enemies (poor relationship)
14. Bunyoro traded with Acholi, Alur, Langi, Buganda and Iteso etc.
15. She recruited mercenaries from Lango, Acholi and Iteso.
16. There were intermarriages with her northern neighbours e.g. Lango, Alur and Acholi.
17. Later on, when the British showed up, most of Bunyoro neighbours joined the British to fight her.
18. This marked the end of her power and glory.

Why did the Bachwezi empire decline?

Why did Bunyoro Kitara Empire decline during the 16th century?

1. It is not clear why the empire declined and finally collapsed.
2. But the empire collapsed at the beginning of the 16th century.

3. The empire had grown too large in size to be effectively administered.
4. There was resistance from the local people like the Bantu.
5. Civil wars among them caused by princes.
6. Voluntary departure to the south led by the princes.
7. Rampant cattle disease like nagana increasing epidemics e.g. small pox that caused migrations.
8. The death of Bihogo the cherished cow of one of the princes/ the darling cow/misfortunes.
9. The southsayers interpreted it to mean the end of the empire.
10. Outbreak of famine caused by locust invasion.
11. The Luo invasion also weakened the Chwezi.
12. The death of Wamara resulting into poor administration/lack of leadership after wamara.
13. The rulers were oppressive and therefore hated by their subjects.
14. Loss of popularity when people realized that they were ordinary human beings not demi gods.
15. The kingdom had not well organized leaders and paid less attention to their subjects.
16. Militarily weak due to lack of formidable army.
17. Lack of a strong economy/decline of Bunyoro kitara's economy.

Explain the contribution of the Babiito/Luo-Bito to the history of Bunyoro Kitara.

1. The Babito are a branch of Luo speaking Nilotic immigrants.
2. They travelled up the Nile from southern Sudan (Bahr-Ghazel) around the 15th century.
3. They arrived in Bunyoro at the beginning of the 16th century.
4. After analyzing the fall of the Chwezi Empire, the Luo set up Bito dynasty.
5. This lasted and ruled Bunyoro up to 1967, when Obote abolished Kingdoms.
6. Rukidi Mpuga was believed to be the founder.
7. He was a brother of Kato Kimera, the founder of Buganda.
8. The Luo-Bito found the Chwezi culture superior and Rukidi Mpuga had to be trained in the Chwezi rituals and practices of kingship.
9. The Bito kings and officials copied the Chwezi style of building and staying in reed palaces.
10. They also copied some of their royal regalia e.g. drums like Kasumba and Nyelaba.

11. They set up related Bito dynasties in Buganda, Busoga, Kiziba Karagwe, Bukoli, Bugweri.
12. The dynasties had similar political institutions and royal regalia to those of Bunyoro.
13. The Luo used pet names like Akiiki, Abwooli, Ateenyi, Adyeri, Araali, Atwooki etc.
14. They also introduced a system of royal burial sites for their kings.
15. Initiated the system of granting land to clans.
16. Believed to have discovered the Hot springs and crater lakes of Toro.

BUNYORO KINGDOM.

ORIGINS.

- ❖ Bunyoro sprung up after the collapse of the Chwezi Empire.
- ❖ It was under the Bito rulers who had displaced the Chwezi.
- ❖ Local traditions state that Isingoma Rukidi was the founder of Bunyoro Kingdom.
- ❖ Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga was a brother to Kato Kimera the founder of Buganda kingdom.
- ❖ Other historians claim that Bunyoro came up after the arrival of the Bantu immigrants.
- ❖ Bunyoro was a loose confederation of provinces or Ssazas.
- ❖ The loose confederations were each ruled by a chief.
- ❖ Her growth and expansion greatly depended on its rulers (Abakama) e.g. Omukama Kamurasi (1852 – 1869) and Omukama kabalega (1870 – 1897)
- ❖ The kingdom stretched as far as Buganda, Toro and Ankole in the west to Busoga in the East and west Nile in the North.

Factors for the growth and expansion of Bunyoro.

1. Presence of able leadership e.g. Omukama Kamurasi and Kabalega who expanded the kingdom.
2. The highly developed centralized system of administration which ensured easy administration.
3. The strong army of Abarusula built by Kabalega also expanded Bunyoro.
4. Abarusula were armed with guns got through trade with the Khartoumers and Coastal Arabs.
5. She was gifted with fertile soils which ensured constant supply of food to sustain the population.

6. Her favourable climate with heavy rainfall also supported agriculture to sustain the population.
7. Bunyoro constantly raided her weak neighbours for example Ankole, Toro and Busoga.
8. Bunyoro also participated in trade with its neighbours which ensured peace in the region.
9. Bunyoro had iron deposits and she was able to make spears and arrows for defense.
10. Bunyoro also had plenty of salt deposits which she used to exchange with her neighbours.
11. The decline of the Chwezi dynasty also led to the growth and expansion of Bunyoro Kingdom.
12. The power struggle between Rukidi Mpuga and Kato Kimera led to the birth of Bunyoro.
13. Division of labour ensured steady expansion as men concentrated on affairs in the army.
14. Revenue collected from conquered states e.g. Toro was used to strengthen the army.

THE STRUCTURE/ORGANISATION OF BUNYORO KINGDOM.

Politically.

- ❖ The kingdom had a centralized system of administration.
- ❖ The Omukama as the political head.
- ❖ Omukama had absolute powers i.e. to appoint, promote and dismiss any of his chiefs.
- ❖ The Kingdom was divided into provinces, districts and counties.
- ❖ Each province and district was under a chief for effective administration.
- ❖ Most of the chiefs came from distinguished families and ruled on behalf of the Omukama.
- ❖ Most of the chiefs resided at the Omukama's palace to ensure their loyalty to him.
- ❖ The chiefs had to provide the Omukama with gifts such as cattle, beer, grains and men to serve in the army and at the palace.
- ❖ Chiefs were also responsible for tax collection.
- ❖ Chiefs also ensured law and order within the kingdom.
- ❖ Bunyoro had no standing army and therefore all able bodied men would be called upon to form the army.
- ❖ The army General would be appointed by the Omukama.

- ❖ The army had the duty of defending and expanding the kingdom.
- ❖ The army also carried out raids and spied on the Omukama's enemies.

Social organization.

- ❖ The Banyoro had social classes in their society.
- ❖ The Bahima were the rulers of the Bairu as the subject class.
- ❖ Religiously, they believed in a supreme being called Ruhanga(God)
- ❖ Ruhanga was believed to be the creator of all things.
- ❖ Banyoro had many other small gods and each clan and family had its own favourite god.
- ❖ They also had national gods like Wamara – god of plenty, Mugizi – god of lake Albert and Muhigo – god of war.
- ❖ Sacrifices were always offered to these gods to please them.
- ❖ The Banyoro also had royal regalia which included drums, spears, the throne, royal crown.
- ❖ These were highly respected as symbols of power.
- ❖ The Banyoro were always united by a similar culture, language and way of dressing.

Economic organization.

- ❖ Cattle rearing was the main economic activity of the Bahima.
- ❖ Bahima herdsmen always moved with their cattle in search of water and pastures.
- ❖ Crop growing was practiced by the lower class of peasants (Bairu) and they mainly grew millet.
- ❖ Salt mining was another economic activity in Bunyoro from Lake Katwe.
- ❖ Salt was used for feeding animals and the rest was exported to her neighbours like Buganda.
- ❖ The iron working industry was also developed and they manufactured hoes, spears and pangas.
- ❖ Bark cloth making was also done in Bunyoro to provide clothes to the people.
- ❖ Bunyoro also involved themselves in pottery and sold the products outside the kingdom.
- ❖ Those who stayed near Lake Albert and rivers carried out fishing.
- ❖ Revenue was also collected from Vassal states e.g. Buganda and Acholi.
- ❖ The Banyoro also engaged in hunting for food, elephants for ivory and the Rhino for horns.

- ❖ The Banyoro always raided their neighbours for slaves and ivory hence contributing to the economy.

DECLINE OF BUNYORO.

1. The kingdom had grown too big which made it very hard for effective administration.
2. Weak leadership especially after the death of Omukama Kabalega.
3. The steady growth of Bunyoro's neighbours e.g. Buganda, Ankole, Toro also weakened her.
4. Internal conflicts within Bunyoro especially power struggles also led to her decline.
5. Vassal states constantly revolted against Bunyoro's leadership.
6. The loose confederation of chiefdoms and break away of areas such as Buganda, Toro and Ankole also meant loss of revenue for the kingdom.
7. The iron rich deposits of Kooki were taken away by Buganda which meant that Bunyoro would not make enough arrows and spears for defense.
8. Frequent revolts by the Bunyoro princes also weakened the Kingdom for example Omukama Kasagama defeat Bunyoro.
9. The arrival of the British increased Buganda's power and supported her campaigns that led to the final defeat of Bunyoro.
10. Famine and hunger also led to massive loss of lives which reduced the population of the kingdom.
11. Diseases and natural calamities like floods also led to the decline of the Kingdom.
12. The death of Kabalega demoralized many Banyoro who easily gave in to the British.
13. The abolition of kingdoms by Obote in 1967 eventually led to her collapse.

BUGANDA KINGDOM.

Describe the origins of Buganda Kingdom.

What were the origins of Buganda.

- ❖ Origins are not clear/debatable.
- ❖ Buganda was initially part of the large Bunyoro – Kitara under the Chwezi.

- ❖ The kingdom got established on the northern shores of Lake Victoria.
- ❖ The Baganda belong to the interlacustrine Bantu group.
- ❖ She started with the three counties of Busiro, Kyadondo and Mawokota.
- ❖ Oral traditions claim that Buganda was founded by Kintu.
- ❖ Kintu is believed to have come from Mt. Elgon region around AD 1314.
- ❖ He passed through Bugishu, Busoga and finally in Buganda.
- ❖ He then seized power from the original 5 – 6 clan heads and crowned himself as the “Ssabataka”.
- ❖ He is said to have come from Bunyoro around AD 1374.
- ❖ He was believed to have been a twin brother to Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga, the founder of Bito dynasty Bunyoro.
- ❖ Kimera curved Buganda from Bunyoro which was on the verge of collapse.
- ❖ Kimera was believed to have come with 5 – 6 clans from Bunyoro.
- ❖ Other traditions claim that Buganda originated from the Bantu clans.
- ❖ Other clans of Buganda came from Ssesse Islands.
- ❖ By the 17th century, Buganda had expanded to cover Ssinga, Gomba and Butambala.
- ❖ It was Kabaka Kateregga who captured these counties from Bunyoro.
- ❖ By the 19th century, Buganda had expanded to include Buddu and Kooki.
- ❖ Kabaka Mawanda later captured the counties of Bulemezi, Kyaggwe and Bugerere.
- ❖ These counties were captured in the last half of the 19th century.
- ❖ Kabaka Muteesa I brought in the lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi and Buruuli.
- ❖ These were annexed after the 1894 war with Bunyoro and after signing the 1900 agreement with the British.

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

What factors led to her expansion during the 16th century?

1. It had good and suitable climate for agriculture.
2. She was gifted with fertile soils which favoured agriculture.
3. Presence of plenty of food especially Matooke for the growing population.
4. Division of labour and specialization existed.
5. Supplying food was left to women and children, as men concentrated on welfare, hunting, backcloth manufacture etc.
6. Buganda started as a small state of only three counties hence easy to administer effectively.
7. Buganda had a highly centralized administration with Kabaka on top.

8. The Kabaka had great strength and political power that was centered around him.
9. They had a good succession system which minimized civil wars.
10. Strong standing army/re – organization of the army for defense and conquest.
11. Presence of a strong body guard (Abambowa) to protect the Kabaka.
12. The decline of Bunyoro from the 18th century also favoured her growth.
13. Buganda was surrounded by weak neighbours e.g Busoga.
14. Buganda had able and competent kings like Katerega, Jjunju and Muteesa I.
15. Buganda increased her sources of iron, ivory and slaves through raids on neighbours.
16. Conquered areas were governed by chiefs appointed by the Kabaka and they could hardly break away.
17. The defeated people were also incorporated and absorbed into Buganda.
18. All subjects were treated equally to ensure justice and unity.
19. She also established profitable trade links with the Arabs and Swahili.
20. She was able to obtain cloth, glassware, beads, guns and ammunitions.
21. The Kabaka could use some of the above goods to reward his officials and soldiers.
22. Buganda also grew because there was royal control over market places.
23. The chiefs ensured that all revenue collected as market dues was sent to Kabaka.
24. The coming of the British also strengthened her position in the region.
25. The Kabaka married from all the major clans to ensure loyalty and unity.
26. There was no royal clan in Buganda that would monopolize kingship hence unity.
27. Constant supply of tributes from the conquered states strengthened her economy.
28. The geographical location of the Kingdom was an advantage which protected her from external attack.
29. She had well developed roads running from the capital (Mengo) to all counties.
30. Existence of a similar language and culture that created unity.

How was Buganda organized by the 19th century?

Politically

1. Political power in Buganda was centered around the Kabaka.
2. Buganda had a centralized administration.
3. The kabaka was assisted by the Lukiiko (Parliament)

4. The Lukiiko was the legislative council i.e. made laws.
5. Kabakaship was hereditary.
6. The king had absolute powers and all authority came from him.
7. He had final control over land.
8. He married from all the major clans to ensure loyalty and unity.
9. Next to the Kabaka in command was the Katikiro (Prime minister).
10. His major role was to advise the Kabaka.
11. The Muramuzi (chief justice) and Muwanika (treasurer) were other prominent chiefs.
12. The queen mother (Namasole) and queen sister also advised the king.
13. For easy administration, Buganda was divided into counties (Amasaza)
14. The Kabaka appointed chiefs to administer various areas.
15. These chiefs were answerable to the Katikiro.
16. Chiefs supplied Kabaka with food, bark cloth, beer, timber, firewood, men etc.
17. Buganda had royal regalia which were respected e.g. drums and royal crown.
18. Buganda had a standing army for defense.
19. The Kabaka also had royal body guards (Abombowa).

Economically.

1. Agriculture was the backbone of Buganda's economy
2. The main crops grown were banana, sweet potatoes, cassava and vegetables.
3. Agriculture was for women and children.
4. Men were spared for hunting and war.
5. Kept animals like cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and chicken for meat, milk and eggs.
6. The Kabaka's herds were looked after by Hima herdsmen (Balaalo)
7. Trade was carried out, using barter system and later on cowrie shells.
8. They traded in iron hoes, bark cloth, slaves, ivory and guns with the Arabs and Banyankole.
9. Fishing was done by those living on the shores of Lake Victoria and the Islands of Ssese.
10. They hunted wild animals like elephants for ivory, buffalo and antelopes.
11. They also carried out bark cloth making.
12. Buganda practiced iron working and made hoes, spears and arrows.
13. Other specialists were canoe makers and craft makers.
14. Vassal states paid tribute to the kabaka.
15. Taxation was another source of revenue for the kingdom.
16. She raided her neighbours like Bunyoro, Busoga and Kooki for slaves, cattle and ivory.

Social organization.

1. The Baganda had a clan basis e.g. monkey, lion and buffalo.
2. Each clan had a clan head, special area of origin.
3. Each clan had its own burial site.
4. Each clan had a totem/taboo.
5. She had a class system i.e. royals, notables and commoners.
6. The Kabaka belonged to his mother's clan.
7. Religiously, the Kabaka was the spiritual leader of the Baganda.
8. He was considered semi divine with direct links with the ancestors.
9. Each family/clan had its own shrine where sacrifices like beer were offered to the ancestors.
10. Religion was centered around the belief in ancestral spirits/Lubaale cult.
11. The Baganda also believed in a super natural being called Katonda.
12. The Lubaale were spirits of people believed to have had supernatural powers.
13. They believed in small gods e.g. Musoke for rain, Ddungu for hunting, Kibuuka for war.
14. There was also a class of herbalists who treated those who were sick.
15. Witch doctors (Abalogo) were always consulted in case of some misfortune or to ask for favours.
16. The Buganda dressed in bark cloth, animal skins, beads and necklaces.
17. Marriage was polygamous.
18. They celebrated important events like birth of twins, marriage, naming of children.
19. Respect to elders was highly stressed e.g. girls were supposed to kneel while greeting.
20. Boat racing, wrestling and dances were common forms of entertainment.

ANKOLE KINGDOM

ORIGINS.

- ❖ Ankole was one of the kingdoms that came up after the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara.

- ❖ Traditions in Western Uganda claim that Rukidi Mpuga a son of wamara was the founder of Ankole kingdom.
- ❖ Other sources claim that it was founded by Ruhinda in about 1500AD.
- ❖ He established a Hindu dynasty that ruled Ankole until 1967 when Obote abolished kingdoms.
- ❖ The kingdom was established in the South Western part of Buganda around the 15th century.
- ❖ Initially, Ankole was called “Karo karungi” meaning peaceful land or ‘land of milk’
- ❖ Ankole remained a small kingdom made up of only Rwampara county up to the 18th century.
- ❖ Ankole produced a number of ambiyious kings who established her boundaries.
- ❖ The Banyankole are classified as Hima (upper class of pastoralists) and Iru (lower class of peasants).
- ❖ Nevertheless, they speak a similar language called Runyankole.

Political organization.

1. Ankole had a centralized system of organization.
2. Omugabe was the political head of the kingdom.
3. The Omugabe’s position was hereditary with absolute power.
4. The Omugabe, Queen mother, Princes and Princesses formed a royal family.
5. The royal family resided in the royal palace.
6. The Omugabe was assisted by the Nganzi (Prime minister) who was the most important chief.
7. Ankole was divided into 10 districts each headed by Omukungu(chief).
8. Some of the districts included Mbarara, Ibanda, Nyabushozi, Bunyaruguru and Kashari.
9. The Omugabe and Nganzi came from the upper class of the Hima.
10. They always kept large herds of cattle and estates.
11. The Abakungu also kept cattle and were incharge of keeping peace.
12. They also sent beer and millet to the royal palace.
13. Ankole had royal regalia that included spears, a crown and the royal drum (Bagyendanwa).
14. Ankole also had a “royal fire” that was never allowed to go out until the reigning Omugabe died.
15. Ankole had no standing army.

16. In case of war, all able bodied men were to gather at Omugabe's palace with spears, arrows and shields.

Social organization.

1. Ankole society was divided into distinct classes i.e. Hima and Iru.
2. Bahima were the rulers and pastoralists.
3. Bairu were peasants and subject class.
4. Marriage between Bairu and Bahima was considered a social disgrace and highly discouraged.
5. Religiously, the Banyankole believed in a supreme being called Ruhanga.
6. He was thought to be the creator of the world.
7. No prayer and sacrifices were offered to Ruhanga.
8. They believed there was no need of bothering him after bringing them into the world.
9. Below Ruhanga were lesser gods e.g. Kagoro, Kazoba, Omusisi etc.
10. Prayer and sacrifices were offered to the lesser gods.
11. The Banyankole highly respected spirits of the dead.
12. Sacrifices e.g. beer and milk were offered to their ancestors at family shrines.
13. Owning cattle was a sign of prestige.
14. Those with few cows were always despised.
15. The banyankole were united by a similar culture, runyankole language and same way of dressing e.g. omushanana.

Economic organization.

1. Pastoralism was the main occupation of the Banyankole.
2. They kept long horned cattle mainly dominated by the Bahima.
3. The Bairu also carried out cultivation and mainly grew millet.
4. Blacksmithing was another activity of the Banyankole.
5. They made spears, hoes and arrows which were also used as trade items.
6. Trade was also carried out and they exchanged commodities like ivory with coastal Arabs.
7. Carpentry was also carried out and they made very beautiful wooden pots, dishes and other items.

What factors led to the decline of Ankole kingdom?

1. There were clan rebellions which created disunity.
2. Bunyoro raids weakened her leading to her collapse.

3. Succession disputes especially after the death of Omugabe Nkutambuka around 1870.
4. Death of able leaders created a vacuum e.g Ntare VI in 1895.
5. Epidemics like jiggers, small pox, rinderpest weakened the kingdom.
6. The chiefdoms of Igara, Buhweju, Buzima, Mpororo remained hostile.
7. The coming of the British weakened the kingdom leading to loss of independence.
8. The collaboration of Nuwa Mbuga led to the signing of the 1901 Ankole agreement that led to Ankole's loss of independence'
9. The kingdom had grown so big to be effectively administered.
10. Calamities like drought killed many animals which affected the kingdom.
11. Constant attacks from neighbours like Rwanda under Mwami Rwabugiri also displaced many people.
12. The conflicts between the Bairu farmers and Bahima rulers in the 1940's over grazing lands.
13. The abolition of kingdoms by Obote in 1967 finally broke the back bone of the kingdom.

PRE – COLONIAL SOCIETIES IN EAST AFRICA.

NYAMWEZI.

ORIGINS.

- ❖ The Nyamwezi are Bantu speaking people.
- ❖ They belong to the central and Northern Tanzania Bantu.
- ❖ They are closely related to other tribes such as Sukuma.
- ❖ They are an example of a de-centralized society.
- ❖ They had fairly organized political, social and economic features.
- ❖ They first settled in central Tanzania around Tabora between 1000 – 1500AD.
- ❖ They migrated from Congo basin and entered Tanganyika through the western part.
- ❖ They used the route between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Edward.
- ❖ The name Nyamwezi means people from the moon.
- ❖ It was given to them by the coastal traders.
- ❖ It's because they were coming from the direction of the new moon (west).
- ❖ Originally, they lived in small chiefdoms bound together by ethnic association.
- ❖ They later developed centralized administration during the reigns of Mirambo and Nyungu Ya Mawe.

The structure of the Nyamwezi.

Political organization.

1. The Nyamwezi lived in small independent chiefdoms.
2. Each chiefdom was made up of about 1,000 people.
3. They were united together by ethnic clan ties.
4. The Nyamwezi had a centralised system of administration.
5. Each chiefdom was headed by a chief with the title **Ntemi**.
6. The position of the Ntemi was hereditary.
7. His son/close relative succeeded him upon his death.
8. The Ntemi had political powers and was in charge of law and order in his chiefdom.
9. In case of population explosion in one chiefdom or succession disputes, splits were done.
10. A new chiefdom would then be created.
11. The Ntemi was assisted by a council of elders called **Wanyampala**.
12. **Wanyampala** comprised of old, experienced and knowledgeable elders.
13. Chiefdoms were further split into small political units.
14. These were headed by clan heads called **Gunguli**.
15. Other important chiefs among the Nyamwezi included ritual officer (Mgawe), Army commander (Mtwale), information officer (Kikoma), tax/revenue officer (Minule)
16. All these took orders from the Ntemi.
17. Each chiefdom had an army with a commander appointed by the Ntemi.
18. Before going for any battle, the Ntemi had to bless the army.
19. The Nyamwezi copied the royal regalia from neighbouring societies such as Bunyoro.

Social organization.

1. The Ntemi was the religious leader of his people.
2. He linked them to their ancestors.
3. The Ntemi was the fountain of the society and received a lot of respect from his people.
4. The Ntemi could marry as many wives as he wanted.
5. Upon the death of the Ntemi, his body would be buried upright.
6. Beer, food and weapons were placed in his grave.
7. The Nyamwezi also believed in life after death and the spirits of the dead.
8. They always offered sacrifices to their ancestors.

9. Ntemi would always preside over sacrifices to ancestors on behalf of his people.
10. The Ntemi was supposed to stop any calamity that would hit his people, their fields and animals.

Economic Organisation

1. The Nyamwezi were farmers and mainly grew cereals e.g. millet and sorghum.
2. The Ntemi always mobilized his people to grow enough food.
3. Ntemi settled land disputes and guard against misuse of land.
4. The Nyamwezi also kept animals for example goats and cattle.
5. The Ntemi and his chiefs always kept large herds of animals.
6. Tax collection was also part of their economy.
7. The Nyamwezi always collected food as tax.
8. The Nyamwezi had established food granaries which were directly under the Ntemi.
9. These were used to feed his body guards, members of his palace and other people in case of hunger and famine.
10. The Nyamwezi also carried out some fishing to supplement their diet.
11. The Nyamwezi locally traded with their neighbours e.g. the Vinza for salt and Zinza for iron.
12. The Nyamwezi also participated in the long distance trade with the coastal Arabs.
13. They controlled the central route and provided slaves, bee wax, ivory.
14. Raiding on their neighbours was also a major economic activity carried out by the Nyamwezi.

PRE-COLONIAL TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

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

What were the factors for the development of the pre-colonial caravan trade?

1. It was the trade over long distances to and from the interior and within the interior of East Africa.
2. It was also known as the pre-colonial caravan trade.
3. It developed during the first half of the 19th century (1830s)

4. The profitability of the trade where traders got a lot of wealth.
5. The high demand for local items from the interior like ivory, gold, slaves by the Arabs.
6. The increased demand for foreign products like guns and clothes by the interior people.
7. There was surplus production of food and other goods enabling trade to occur.
8. The arrival of Sultan Ibn Seyyid Said in 1840 at Zanzibar and his involvement in the trade.
9. Seyyid Said set up clove plantations at Zanzibar that needed slave labour.
10. He organized personal trade caravans into the interior to collect slaves.
11. He also protected the caravans by allowing them carry his flag into the interior.
12. The introduction of the gun improved security for the traders.
13. The role played by the Indian Banyans who financed the caravans by providing loans.
14. Presence of organized societies in the interior like the Yao, Nyamwezi etc.
15. Presence of interior African chiefs like Mirambo, Muteesa etc who organized the trade.
16. The abolition of slave trade in West Africa made East Africa the only source of slaves.
17. The high degree of cooperation between the coastal and the interior people due to Islam.
18. Deficiency in natural resources by some societies e.g. Nyamwezi and Kamba.
19. Developments in the transport sector i.e. introduction of Donkeys.
20. The development of trade routes which eased penetration into the interior.
21. Cowrie shells were introduced which made trade transactions easy.
22. Later on, the minting and use of coins by some coastal towns e.g. Zanzibar.
23. Specialization and division of labour permitted men to trade while women looked after the homes.
24. Some societies had skills that enabled them to produce superior goods.
25. The growth development of Zanzibar, Kilwa and Mombasa as market centers.
26. The medium of communication was Swahili.
27. There were major trade routes to the interior i.e. northern, central and southern routes.
28. The Northern route ran from shores of Lake Victoria through Kenya to Mombasa.
29. This route mainly supplied ivory and was controlled by the Kamba.
30. The central route ran from Bagamoyo inland to Tabora upto Dar-es-salaam and Zanzibar.

31. It was controlled by the Nyamwezi and mainly supplied slaves and salt.
32. The southern route started from southern part of Tanzania upto Lindi and Kilwa.
33. It mainly supplied gold and was controlled by the Yao.
34. However, there was another less significant route of the Khartoumers.
35. It mainly ran through the Nile valley from Sudan until it connected to the northern route.

Describe the role played by any of the following in Long distance trade.

a) Akamba.

1. The Akamba practiced pastoralism over a wide area in the drier areas.
2. There was some agriculture in the west of Ukambani and others obtained a living from hunting in the least fertile areas.
3. The 19th century was a considerable development by the Akamba as long distance traders.
4. Commercial activities took place with the Kikuyu, Chagga and Masai.
5. Ivory was important got through hunting elephants.
6. Huge Kamba caravans developed especially led Chief Kivoi of Kitui who was the most enterprising caravan leader.
7. By the middle of the 19th century, big caravans to the coast carried ivory, rhino horns, honey, tobacco, arrow heads, bee wax.
8. Later they took to slave raiding.
9. They controlled the northern route running from Pangani to Taita up to the western shores of Lake Victoria.
10. They also provided security to the trade caravans crossing the Nyika plateau.
11. They acted as the middlemen between the coastal and interior traders.
12. They acted as porters who carried trade items on their heads.
13. They were herbalists who treated sick traders.
14. They acted as guides to the traders.
15. They provided market for goods from the coast e.g. glassware, metal ware, clothes, beads.
16. They acted as interpreters to the traders.
17. They provided accommodation to the traders.
18. They provided food to the traders.
19. They also inspired other tribes to join the trade e.g. Kikuyu.
20. They provided trade items e.g. ivory, honey and bee-wax.

The Yao.

1. They originally lived around Lake Malawi where they practiced agriculture.
2. Later on, they became major long distance traders in southern Tanzania.
3. By the 19th century, the Yao started to trade in cloth with Arab traders from the coast.
4. As a result of violent disruption that followed the Ngoni invasion, the Yao began raiding for slaves.
5. As the demand for slaves increased at the coast especially at Kilwa, the Yao became the chief suppliers of slaves.
6. In the early of the 19th century, slaves were acquired by trade but later force was applied.
7. Under powerful chiefs like Mpanda, trade along the southern route remained mainly in the hands of the Yao.
8. They organized and sent their own caravans to the coast.
9. Coastal traders who travelled inland came mainly as clients of the Yao chiefs.
10. The Yao obtained guns, beads and glass in exchange of slaves.
11. Women were valued more highly than men. The majority of slaves were men.
12. The love for long distance trade travels among the Yao led to increase in the volume of the trade.
13. They acted as middlemen between coastal traders and the tribes of the interior.
14. They provided security for traders.
15. They employed Swahili secretaries to make it easier to carry on business and diplomatic communication with the traders.
16. They supplied foodstuffs and facilities to the traders.

c) The Nyamwezi.

1. They occupied the central Tanzania parts of Rwanda, Burundi and Congo Zaire.
2. They started as cattle keepers and cultivators.
3. Towards the end of the 19th century, cattle keeping became less important.
4. They became involved in long distance trade with the Arabs at the coast.
5. They gained the reputation of being the main suppliers of caravan porters and organizers in the 19th century.
6. They acted as middlemen connecting the interior with the coast.
7. They supplied the coastal people with salt from Vinza and copper from Katanga.
8. They provided trade items like ivory, slaves, and skins obtained from far and wild animals.
9. Provided market for goods from the coast e.g. glassware, metal ware, clothes, beads.

10. They set up trading posts e.g. at Ujiji and Tabora.
11. Tabora became their important trading center from which they moved westwards to Ujiji and northwards to Buganda.
12. Some rulers became very rich because of this trade e.g. Mirambo and Nyungu ya Mawe.
13. They acted as guides to the traders.
14. They controlled the central route that ran from Dar-es-salaam to Lake Tanganyika and ending into Congo.
15. They provided security to the coastal traders.
16. They provided food to the traders.
17. They also acted as interpreters to the traders.
18. They imposed taxes to the traders.
19. Carried out raids for slaves.

What impacts did this trade have on the people of East Africa.

1. Many people became rich in the interior especially the chiefs and rulers.
2. It led to the development of chiefdoms based on military and economic power e.g. Mirambo, Tippu Tip and Nyunngu ya Mawe.
3. Some rulers expanded their territories in order to gain control of trade routes.
4. New commodities were introduced in the interior e.g. for arms, cloth, beads, glass.
5. It led to the rise of strong statesmen like Mirambo, Kivoi, Nyungu ya Mawe.
6. States with access to the guns were able to dominate those without them e.g. Buganda.
7. The trade led to the prominence of the Nyamwezi, Kamba and Yao.
8. Led to the decline of traditional skills and industrial structures due to the importation of manufactured goods from overseas.
9. Caravan routes paved way for explorers, missionaries and colonialists.
10. Led to the growth of towns in-land like Tabora, Ujiji and Bagamoyo.
11. Caravan routes later developed into major roads and railway lines.
12. The desire to end slave trade led to the coming of Europeans in the 19th century.
13. It offered an alternative livelihood to the Kamba whose farming activities were affected by drought and poor soils.
14. The link between East Africa and the outside world was strengthened.
15. Arabs and Swahili investors established plantations around trading settlements in the interior.

16. New crops were introduced in the interior e.g. rice, maize, wheat, bananas green pepper.
17. Increased inter-tribal wars due to increased demand for slaves.
18. Much devastation and destruction of property and crops due to wars and raids for slaves.
19. Heavy depopulation due to massive slave raids e.g. southern Tanzania under the Yao.
20. Detribalization and deculturalization due to increased wars and slave raids.
21. Loss of confidence in traditional rulers and customs due to slave raids.
22. Famine as agricultural production had stopped.
23. Led to the introduction of cowrie shells and coins to facilitate transactions.
24. Introduction of Arabic architecture and designs in the interior e.g. dome shaped houses.
25. Arabic culture was introduced in the interior e.g. dressing and eating habits.
26. It led to the spread of Islam in the interior mainly through intermarriages.
27. Some traders moved from the interior to the coast and lost their traditional customs in favour of those they found at the coast.
28. It led to the emergency of social misfits like Ruga – Ruga.
29. The Swahili culture and language were spread in the interior.

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

What problems were faced by the traders during the 19th century interior trade?

1. The death of outstanding leaders who had promoted the trade e.g. Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe, Muteesa I in 1884.
2. Scarcity and exhaustion of some trade items e.g ivory.
3. Stiff competition among the communities involved gradually killed the trade.
4. Limited transport and communication network hampered the trade.
5. Some African tribes were forced out of the trade by the Arabs.
6. The industrial revolution in Europe reduced demand for slaves.
7. The coming of Christian missionaries and their persistent anti-slave campaigns.
8. The abolition of slave trade led to the end of long distance trade.
9. The presence of the British Navy on the Indian Ocean and their Anti-slave movement sabotaged the trade.
10. The Anti-slave treaties gradually affected this trade e.g. 1822 Moresby treaty.

11. The construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway line effectively ended human portage.
12. Insecurity created by the Ruga-Ruga and Maviti bandits scared traders.
13. The Ngoni invasion of southern Tanzania negatively affected the trade.
14. The introduction of legitimate trade as an alternative to slave trade.
15. The introduction of guns improved security in the interior and reduced slave raids.
16. Inter-tribal wars in the interior created insecurity for traders.
17. Language barrier made it very difficult for trade transactions to go on.
18. Hostile tribes like the Masai who attacked the traders.
19. Arabs interfered in the political affairs of some states forcing chiefs to turn against them.
20. Tropical diseases e.g. malaria, small pox, sleeping sickness killed many traders.
21. Wild animals e.g. lions also scared away many traders.
22. Banyans lost money because their debtors were either killed in the interior or refused to pay.
23. Heavy taxation by interior chiefs meant losses for traders.
24. Banyans always charged very high interests which led to losses for traders.
25. The distances travelled on foot were also so long which made traders to get very tired.

SLAVE TRADE.

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

Why did slave trade in East Africa expand during the mid 19th century?

1. Slave trade the commercial transaction of buying and selling human beings.
2. The decline of the gold trade on the coast.
3. Slaves were highly demanded world over e.g. the Portuguese, Arabs, French and Americans all needed slaves to work as servants, soldiers and miners.
4. The coming of more Arabs and Persians into East Africa between the 17th and 19th century.
5. The primitive culture of some African societies i.e. as a way of getting rid of criminals witches.
6. There were no developed means of transportation thus goods had to be carried by slaves.
7. The profits from trade were immense/ the trade was profitable.
8. Inter-tribal wars in the interior made it easier for the Arabs to obtain slaves.

9. Religious prejudices as Moslems didn't want to employ fellow Moslems as servants.
10. Acquisition of guns that were used for raiding weak societies.
11. The penetration of the Arabs into the interior.
12. Hospitality of Africans to foreigners like Arabs attracted more people who dealt in slave trade.
13. The need for foreign goods especially the guns by the interior chiefs.
14. The existence of trade routes eased the Arab penetration into the interior and acquisition of slaves.
15. Seyyid Said's settlement in Zanzibar in 1840 also expanded slave trade.
16. The establishment of clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba increased the demand for slave labour.
17. The abolition of slave trade in West Africa left East Africa as the only source.
18. There was no alternative source of income other than slave trade for some societies e.g. Kamba.
19. The establishment of Zanzibar and Kilwa as slave markets also increased slave trade.
20. The presence of capable trade organizers like Mirambo.
21. The presence of Kiswahili which was used as a business language.

How did slave trade affect the people of East Africa.

1. It caused untold suffering and misery.
2. Villages were set ablaze.
3. It increased wars in the interior due to the introduction of the gun.
4. People were detribalized and left homeless.
5. The slave buyers mistreated slaves and many Africans were dehumanized.
6. Many people were killed through raids and others died on the way to the coast.
7. A period of uncertainty set in as everyone thought he/she would be the next victim.
8. It reduced the dignity of Africans by reducing them to mere goods.
9. Tribal wars and customs were disrupted.
10. Loss of lives due to the massive raids.
11. It caused serious depopulation especially in Tanganyika.
12. It led to underdevelopment because the strong men were taken as captives.
13. It brought immense wealth and prosperity to those who were involved in it.
14. The Nyamwezi, Yao, Kamba and Baganda all enjoyed high standards of living.

15. The slave raids stained cordinal relations between many African societies.
16. Crops were burnt and people deserted their farms resulting into famine.
17. Property was destroyed e.g. homes were burnt.
18. Poverty set in which caused a lot of human suffering.
19. Some societies made it as a way of survival.
20. They later found themselves jobless when the trade was stopped/abolished.
21. Strengthened some large societies like Buganda especially those that accessed the gun.
22. At the same time, it caused the decline of small societies due to constant slave raids.
23. Chiefs like Tippu-Tip, Mirambo and Nyungu ya Mawe became rich and built large commercial empires using wealth from this trade.
24. The gun became the key to power and wealth.
25. Many young men grouped themselves into warrior bands like the Ruga-Ruga.
26. These lived by selling their services to chiefs as mercenaries used in slave raids.
27. More qualitative goods introduced.
28. New crops were introduced.
29. Plantations flourished around the slave trading centres.
30. Swahili culture and language were spread in East Africa.
31. It led to the decline of local industries.
32. Slave collection centers grew into towns like Tabora, Ujiji, Zanzibar, and Mombasa.
33. East Africa was connected to the outside world.
34. Many Europeans flocked to East Africa to benefit from the trade.
35. Later Christianity spread because it preached against slavery.
36. The trade provided a pretext for the colonization of East Africa.
37. It encouraged large scale trade/internal and foreign trade.
38. Loss of confidence in traditional rulers and customs due to slave raids.
39. Detribalization due to internal wars.
40. Political development was retarded because those who would have been leaders were either killed or taken away.
41. The spread of Islam was slowed down because the slave traders were identified with it.
42. Slave caravan routes later developed into roads and railway lines.

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

Why was slave trade abolished?

1. The British government spearheaded the abolished of slave traders were identified with it.
2. Those who championed it included William Wilberforce, Thomas Fowell, Buxton, Grandville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson etc. (any two).
3. Who formed an anti-slavery league and voiced their ideas through newspapers, public lectures, parliament etc.
4. Had support of the philosophers like Rousseau etc.
5. Also with the help of religious groups e.g. Quakers and holy Ghosts Fathers etc.
6. European explorers e.g. Jacob Erhardt who drew a map of East Africa with all the Geographical features gave detailed information about the interior of East Africa.
7. To the humanitarians, slave trade was regarded as evil.
8. Dr. Livingstone preached slavery and slave trade and exposed the destruction caused by slave raids.
9. Because of the industrial revolution (due to the discovery of machines) slave labour became useless.
10. The need of raw materials to feed European industries like cotton, rubber, coffee etc.
11. That the slaves were to be repatriated back to reinforce manpower required to produce the needed raw materials.
12. Africa was seen as a potential market for the manufactured goods.
13. The British Navy also played an active role in the abolition of slave trade – patrolled the Indian Ocean.
14. Captain Fair Fox secured an agreement with Seyyid Said in 1822 which limited slave trade activities to the Arabs world.
15. Col. Artikins Hamerton, who was a British consular general in Zanzibar, signed a treaty with Seyyid Said which cut off the supply of slaves to the red sea and Arabic port.
16. Population increase in Europe made it useless to bring in more whose services were by this time not needed.
17. The abolition of the Trans-Atlantic trade influenced the abolition in East Africa.
18. Britain persuaded other nations to abolish slave trade.

How did the abolition of this trade affect East Africa?

1. Decline of slave trade states e.g. Zanzibar and Nyamwezi.
2. Slave markets lost wealth e.g. Zanzibar.
3. Increase in population as there was no more human export.
4. There was improved security.
5. Human dignity was respected as people were no longer chained or starved.
6. Improvement in agriculture which reduced famine.
7. Led to the coming of foreigners e.g. missionaries, explorers etc.
8. Spread of Christianity.
9. Loss of independence of the East African states.
10. European powers began acquiring colonies.
11. Local people hated their traditional rulers who had collaborated with the slave traders.
12. Loss of wealth and income to those who greatly depended on it.
13. Led to the growth of legitimate trade.
14. Missionaries opened station for freed slaves.
15. Improvement in the depended on slave raiding found it difficult to adjust to a new life.
16. Former trade routes later developed into proper communication lines.
17. The inter-tribal wars that were always fought to acquire slaves were minimized.

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

1. The abolition was dictated by economic and humanitarian factors.
2. It was Britain spearheaded the crusade against slave trade in the 18th century.
3. In 1772, it became unconstitutional to allow slavery in Britain.
4. Leading Humanitarians who advocated Against, IT Were William Wilberforce, GrandVile Shark the Clerkson.
5. They formed the anti-slavery league.
6. In 1807 they forced the British parliament to make slave trade illegal for the British subjects.
7. In 1915 the British navy started to patrol the indian Ocean to check on the shipment of slaves.
8. In 1817 the governor Mauritius signed in agreement with the ruler of Madagascar to stop shipment of slaves from Mauritius to Madagascar.
9. Later in 1822, the Moresby treaty was signed between Sayyid Said and Captain Fair fox Moresby.
10. This was to stop slave trade with India in East Africa.

11. Slaves from East Africa were also not to be sent out of Sayyid's territory.
12. In 1833, the state of slavery was abolished in all British controlled areas.
13. In 1845 the Hamerton treaty was signed between colonial Arkitins and Sultan of Zanzibar.
14. This aimed at stopping slave exports from Zanzibar to Oman and limiting slave dhows from moving northwards beyond Brava.
15. From 1850 Christianity was introduced to try to stop slave trade.
16. In March 1873, there Frere treaty was signed with Sultan Barghash and this closed the Zanzibar slave market.
17. It also made slave trade illegal in all parts of the Sultan dominion.
18. By 1876 Barghash freed all slaves and they were to enjoy the right of protection.
19. By 1889 treaty which was signed between Khalif and the British, all persons entering the Sultan's territory after 1st November were to be free.
20. In 1890, Zanzibar became a British protectorate.
21. In 1897 slavery was abolished in Zanzibar and Pemba.
22. In 1907, slavery was abolished in all British East African territories.
23. Infrastructure trade was also encouraged to help stop trade.
24. Legitimate trade was also encouraged to help stop slave trade.
25. In 1921 the complete abolition of slave trade was achieved when British took over Tanganyika as a mandated territory after World War I.

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

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

What were the difficulties faced during the abolition of slave trade.

1. It was a profitable trade for African chiefs and kings.
2. No alternative sources of income to those engaged in it.
3. The Arabs and Swahilis found it profitable and they could not abandon it.
4. The British and slave trade lacked personnel.
5. European anti slave crusaders lacked funds.
6. There was no political will and cooperation on the part of some European counties e.g. Portugal.
7. Britain single handedly shouldered the campaign.
8. Indian Ocean through which slaves passed was too wide to patrol.
9. There was lack of equipment on the part of the anti-slave crusaders.
10. Slave traders used American flags to transport slaves to disguise themselves.
11. Trading activities were unchecked.
12. Said Seyyid did not want to anger those who were engaged in it.

13. Seyyid Said's followers like Majid were reluctant to enforce the anti-slave trade.
14. Most attention was put at the coast and little was done in the interior of the heart of slave trade.
15. No land patrols were in the interior.
16. Lack of alternative means of transport other than the slaves.
17. Slavery was an acceptable African practice, hence many chiefs had no problem with it.
18. No through resettlement programme was made before the process kicked off e.g. no land, property or employment.
19. Arab slave traders were well armed and could fight hence feared.
20. Freed slaves were also reluctant to be free.
21. Wild animals threatened the few abolitionists.
22. Hostile tribes like the Nandi, Yao and Masai.
23. Language barrier.
24. Tropical diseases like malaria also scared the abolitionists.
25. Lack of geographical knowledge by the anti-slave squadron.
26. Geographical barriers.
27. Existence of harsh climatic conditions.
28. Sometimes the slave dealers threw slaves in water (Ocean) whenever they met the anti-slave squadron.
29. There was no immediate substitute to slave trade.

Explain the importance of Mirambo to the history of Unyamwezi during the early 19th century.

1. Mirambo was born in the late 1830s in Nyamwezi land to a Nemi chief.
2. Had a very humble beginning.
3. Spent part of his early life in Bugoma where he had been taken as a captive of the Tuta.
4. He quickly mastered the Ngoni military tactics.
5. And used them to build a strong army of Ruga – Ruga which he used to build his kingdom.
6. Started his political career as a ruler of Ugowe (Uyowa) a chiefdom that belonged to his father.
7. Later inherited Uliankuru through his mother.
8. It was from these chiefdoms that Mirambo started to create the Nyamwezi Kingdom.
9. Embarked on wars of conquest to expand his little kingdom into an empire.

10. Organized expeditions against the Vinza, Iramba, Tongue, Sukuma etc.
11. His influence was felt as far as Burundi and Rwanda.
12. By 1876, Mirambo had already established his powerful capital at Urambo.
13. Established trading links with the Arabs at the coast through which he got fire arms to conquer other states.
14. Expanded the empire westwards to Ujiji
15. Westwards to the eastern rift valley,
16. Northwards to Lake Victoria.
17. Southwards to Lake Rukwa.
18. Attempted to establish diplomatic relation with the kabaka of Buganda (Muteesa) in 1876.
19. Was friendly to the British whom he believed would help him gain prosperity.
20. By 1880 Mirambo controlled the major trade routes from Tabora to Ujiji and to Katonga.
21. Was the sole leader of Nyamwezi and his kingdom heavily relied on him.
22. Empire suddenly disintegrated after his death in 1884.

What factors led to the rise of Mirambo's empire?

Why was Mirambo able to build his empire between 1870 and 1880?

1. Mirambo was born around 1830 among the Nyamwezi land to the Ntemi chief.
2. He grew to become a charismatic personality which made him know what to do and when.
3. He was a tall, muscular, soft spoken and courageous man.
4. He spent his early years as a captive of the Tuta Ngoni.
5. While in captivity, he learnt the Ngoni military tactics.
6. He later used these tactics to build his empire at the end of the 19th century.
7. The empire rose due to Mirambo's strong army called the Ruga-Ruga.
8. The army was well equipped.
9. The Ruga-Ruga had acquired the Ngoni military tactics i.e. cow horn, using assegai etc.
10. The strong military force was for territorial expansion and defense.
11. It included 500 well paid and well-armed Ruga- soldiers and 7000 other soldiers.
12. He personally led the army into battle.
13. He highly paid his soldiers and warriors which gave them morale to fight.
14. Equipped it with guns acquired from the Arabs and Swahili traders.

15. Between 1860 and 1870 carried out extensive conquest against the Vinza Tongure etc.
16. In the 1860s he captured the chiefdom of Ugowe which belonged to his father i.e. the death made him heir to the kingdom.
17. Later he inherited his mother's chiefdom of Ulinkuru.
18. During the same period he annexed Nyatura, Suluma, Burundi, Zinza and Kanongo.
19. Had his headquarters at Urambo (named after him).
20. Rivalled in power only by Unyanyembe.
21. Trade helped Mirambo to extend his power and influence.
22. Controlled major trade routes in his country and imposed taxes on traders passing through his territory.
23. Had weak neighbours like the Ha, Vinza, Sukuma and Samba.
24. Nyamwenzi lived in small chiefdom that were weak and disorganized hence easy to conquer.
25. Conquered people were absorbed into Nyamwezi society paid tributes and recruits into the army.
26. Girls were married by soldiers.
27. Conquered districts were placed under his officials.
28. Neighbouring chiefdoms were forced to pay allegiance of Nyamwezi.
29. Often sought respect from those using his territory e.g. close routes to Arab traders when they refused to do this. And only reopened them when they sought for peace.
30. Was a man of vision who sought friendship with other African leaders like Muteesa I, Tippu Tip, Nyungu ya Mawe, Islike of Tabora etc.
31. The empire had good leadership with Europe and Arabs e.g. he invited LMS missionaries to open up mission stations in his area.
32. Ensured cordinal relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar.
33. In 1875, he signed peace treaty with the Arabs declaring trade routes open.
34. The Nyamwezi were hospitable people.
35. Good/strategic location of his empire which enhanced trade.
36. Acquisition of guns from the coastal Arabs.

Why did his empire collapse after 1884?

1. The empire lacked a solid foundation and effective administration machinery.
2. It consisted of separate chiefdoms with different organizations and traditional institutions (no effective central administration).
3. The local chiefs retained a lot of power.
4. There was lack of unity.

5. The empire had become too big to be effectively administered.
6. Some of his expeditions were totally disastrous i.e. the raids he made on Sukuma.
7. He conflicted with the Arabs over trade and homage forced Mirambo to close the trade routes.
8. Decline of Nyamwezi trade led to the collapse of the empire.
9. His army of Ruga – Ruga was not dependable.
10. It became a menace after his death, looting and burning people's property forcing the Germans to take over the area.
11. His empire was also engulfed in civil wars conquered states broke away.
12. His chiefs were also weak.
13. Some of his expeditions were disastrous e.g. raids on Sukuma.
14. His persistent slave raids made the missionaries interfere in the running of his empire.
15. His rule was brutal and dictatorial.
16. The death of Mirambo in 1884 left the empire shaky.
17. He had built the empire around his personality – personalized the kingdom.
18. He failed to establish a lasting administrative system that could survive.
19. His successor and half-brother Mpandashalo lacked the Charisma, vision and courage of Mirambo.
20. Freedom given to vassal states allowed them to break away during the death of Mirambo.
21. Increasing European interest in East Africa finally brought his empire to an end.

Explain the importance of Nyungu ya Mawe in the history of East Africa during the 19th century.

1. Nyungu ya Mawe was born in 1830 in Unyanyembe Nyamweziland.
2. He was a prince from the royal family of Unyanyembe.
3. Nyungu ya Mawe was a praise naming “pot of stone” (the pot that never breaks).
4. Being a prince, Nyungu ya Mawe was destined to be a chief and in 1850 he became one.
5. In 1865, he deserted his people after the Arabs had beheaded chiefs Mnwa sele.
6. Organized expeditions over the most of the Kiambu county to the East and south of Tabora.

7. Also controlled the trade route to the coast and others that joined Tabora with Ufipa.
8. Unlike Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe created a centralized administration.
9. He used the Ruga – Ruga to strengthen and extend his influence.
10. His own nominies called Vitwale(singular Mutwale) ruled the conquered areas.
11. Refused the conquered chiefs to collect and dispose ivory.
12. The Vitwale collected ivory and forwarded it to Nyungu ya mawe at Kiwele.
13. The Vitwale had neither political nor ritual powers and were subordinate to Nyungu ya Mawe.
14. He organized the administration of his state.
15. Nyungu ya Mawe divided his empire into six or seven provinces with each under a Mutwale.
16. The administrative units cut across the old boarders to form a new state.\
17. He created highly disciplined army of Ruga – Ruga.
18. Soldiers were brave but ruthless and savage in the battle.
19. Soldiers wore the remains of their victims, carrying human skull.
20. Nyungu ya Mawe believed much in magic powers.
21. Cared little about men's lives.
22. Reffered to his warriors as logs (mapimpiti).
23. Had a brilliant military record.
24. In 1871 were busy raiding areas south of Unyanyembe.
25. In 1875 captured Kiwele chiefdom in central Kiambu.
26. In 1884, Nyungu yam awe – the one eyed warrior died.
27. After conquering several areas in the south eastern part of Kiambu.

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Why were the Europeans interested in the colonization of East Africa?

Why did Europeans acquire colonies in East Africa during the 19th century?

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

1. The struggle for colonies in East Africa was known as the scramble and partition.
2. Scramble meant the rush for colonies by European powers while partition meant dividing the colonies amongst the European colonialists.

3. This was due to political, colonial and social factors.
4. It was part of the struggle that had its roots in Europe itself e.g. following French defeat in the Franco-Prussian war (1870-71).
5. The emergence of Germany as a major upset to the balance of power in Europe.
6. The possible search of raw materials to feed industries in Europe.
7. The search for a consumer market in Africa for the manufactured industrial goods.
8. They were also searching for potential area for investment.
9. East Africa was of strategic importance due to her link for the Suez Canal, Egypt, the Nile and Uganda.
10. There was increased pressure from chartered companies for colonialists to take over e.g. Carl Peters of GEACO and William Mackinnon of IBEACO.
11. There was also mounting pressure for protection of missionaries and traders etc.
12. King Leopold's activities in the Congo alarmed the British and Germans to rush for East African colonies.
13. Carl Peter's arrival and his signing of treaties with Kabaka alarmed the British hence William Mackinnon's encounter.
14. The role played by Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck of German who encouraged the Germans to expand their influence beyond Europe.
15. The Berlin conference of 1884-85 also increased the European desire for colonies in East Africa.
16. The desire to spread western civilization and education along the backward Africans.
17. There was also desire to spread Christianity among the Africans.
18. There was also need to settle the surplus population in Europe.

What were the results of colonial rule on the people of East Africa.

1. They were immediate and long term.
2. Africans lost their independence e.g. Zanzibar, Uganda, Kenya in 1890.
3. The commercial importance of Zanzibar ended.
4. German rule was formalized in Tanganyika.
5. Many chiefs were stripped of their powers e.g Kabalega was deported to Seychelles Islands.
6. Ended slave trade leading to legitimate trade.

7. Intertribal wars in the interior ended.
8. Resources were exploited by Europeans.
9. Wide spread rebellions e.g. Maji – Maji, Mau – Mau, Abushir, Hehe etc.
10. Led to the rise of nationalism as people started revolting against German rule.
11. Colonial rule in Tanganyika was so harsh and cruel hence hated by Africans.
12. Africans were subjected to forced labour on plantations and public work.
13. There was introduction of heavy taxation e.g. hut tax of 3 rupees was imposed.
14. Forced cash crop growing was introduced.
15. Wide spread discontent and resentment especially like Akidas in Tanzania.
16. People were brutalized and humiliated.
17. African cultures and customs were lost.
18. Tribal institutions were destroyed.
19. Loss of lives by resistors e.g. Kinjikitile Ngwale of Maji Maji.
20. Destruction of property during resistance.
21. European rule divided Africans into collaborators and resistors.
22. Famine broke out due to forced cash crop growing and scorched earth policy.
23. Africans were edged/forced out of trade.
24. Africans lost a lot of their land to the Europeans settlers.
25. Africans always lived in fear and panic.
26. Many powerful local chiefs were appointed as Akidas in Tanganyika.
27. Roads, ports and railway lines were developed to ease transportation.
28. Western civilization was spread through building schools and churches.
29. Health facilities were improved.
30. Led to the spread of Christianity except at the coast.
31. Colonial rule undermined African cultures.
32. White settlers poured into East Africa especially Kenya.
33. Indirect rule and direct rule were established.
34. Long distance trade collapsed.
35. Creation of tribalism and rivalry among societies.

How did Uganda become a British protectorate?

How was Uganda partitioned between 1884 and 1890?

1. The British desire to control Uganda was part of the general scramble for colonies in East Africa.
2. In 1884, the Berlin conference formally gave East Africa to the Germans and the British.

3. Carl Peters in 1885 took over Tanganyika on behalf of Germans and Britain took over Kenya.
4. In 1886,, the first Anglo-German agreement was signed.
5. East Africa was divided among the Germans and the British.
6. The treaty of friendship was opposed by the protestant group.
7. In 1889, Carl Peter visited Buganda and signed a treaty of friendship with Mwanga.
8. The protestant group called on the IBEACO to come to Uganda.
9. The IBEACO signed an agreement with Mwanga on behalf of the British.
10. With agreement signed, a would be Anglo-German clash was avoided.
11. In 1890, the Heligoland treaty was signed.
12. This recognized Uganda as a British area of control.
13. IBEACO was allowed to administer Uganda and in 1890, Fredrick Lugard came to act as an agent of the company.
14. Protestants preferred the British while Catholics preferred German or French rule.
15. Lugard sided with the Protestants against the Catholics and Catholics were defeated in the religious wars.
16. Protestants stood up the political ladder in Uganda.
17. IBEACO ran bankrupt and wanted to withdraw from Uganda.
18. This forced the British to takeover direct control.
19. In 1894, a protectorate was declared over Uganda with the efforts of Sir Lord Roseby.

What were the major causes of the Anglo-German conflicts between 1885 and 1890.

What led to the Anglo-German conflicts in East Africa during the 19th century?

1. This was during the period of the Scramble and Partition for East Africa.
2. This was a conflict between the British East Africa Association (B.E.A.A) and the German East African Association.
3. They conflicted over an area of about 300km inland from the East African coast.
4. Both Britain and German wanted to control the resources in the area i.e. 300km.
5. G.E.A.A took over the area yet the B.E.A.A had reached agreement with Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar to trade in the main land.
6. German was afraid that the British might join with British South African Company to force her out of Tanganyika.

7. Britain was also afraid that the German Witu company might link up with GEACO in Uganda and push them out Kenya.
8. Between 1886 – 1890, there was a race for Uganda.
9. In 1890, Carl Peters heard that Jackson was on the way to relieve the siege, which would mean that the area would be taken over by Britain.
10. Fredrick Jackson tried to secure a similar treaty but Kabaka Mwanga refused.
11. When it was rumored that the German commissioner would visit Buganda, the British anxiety increased/heightened.
12. Between 1887 and 1889, the Mahdi besieged Emin Pasha-the Egyptian Equatorial Governor.
13. Carl Peters heard that Jackson was on the way to relieve siege, which would mean that the area would be taken over by Britain.
14. However, Henry Morton Stanley reused Emin Pasha before either Peters or Jackson arrived.
15. In 1888, the IBEACO took over the job of protecting the British interests in East Africa.
16. The conflicts ended with the signing of the 1890 Heligo land treaty.

How were the conflicts solved?

Explain the effects of this conflict on the peoples of East Africa.

1. The conflicts led to negotiations between German and Britain.
2. These were the 1st Anglo-German agreement of 1886 and the 2nd Anglo German agreement of 1890.
3. By the 1886 agreement, the Sultan's domination was limited to a 10 mile coastal strip.
4. The Sultan also acquired the towns of Brava, Kismayo and Merca.
5. The German sphere of influence was to consist of the area beyond the ten miles coastal strip from River Ruvuma in the south to River Umba on the foothills of Mt. Kilimanjaro.
6. The British sphere of influence comprised the area north of River Umba.
7. Witu in modern Kenya was to be a German enclave.
8. But the 1886 agreement did not cater for Uganda, which led to another scramble.
9. The result was the 1890 agreement (Heligoland treaty) by which Britain got Uganda.
10. German received Heligoland in compensation.
11. The 10-mile coastal strip was given to the Germans.

12. The Germans also gave up Witu to the British.
13. Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia were to be under the British.
14. The railway line to Umba was extended westwards to Lake Victoria.
15. Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894.
16. The Uganda-Tanganyika boarder was extended westwards to Congo boarder.
17. The 1890 agreement virtually solved the conflict between Germany and Britain.
18. Effective occupation by colonial governments ended the conflict.

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

1. Explorers were Europeans travelers who came to adventure more about the Dark Continent.
2. They included John Speke, James Grant, Henry Morton Stanley, Samuel Barker, Richard Burton, Dr. David Livingstone etc.
3. They exaggerated the wealth and economic potential in East Africa e.g. the reliable rainfall, the fertile soils, minerals etc.
4. They exposed the horrors of slave trade hence arousing the desire to end this evil trade e.g. Dr. David Livingstone.
5. Some served as colonial administrators e.g. Sir Samuel Baker became the governor of the Equatorial province.
6. Some built forts, which were later used as administrative centers by the colonialists e.g. Sir Samuel Baker built one at Patiko.
7. They discovered routes and navigable waters which simplified the movements of future colonialists.
8. Some drew maps, which aroused European curiosity about East Africa e.g. Jacob Erhardt.
9. They refocused the attention of Europeans on East Africa by destroying the wrong impression Europe had about Africa in general.
10. They provided geographical information about East Africa i.e. the strategic and economic position of East Africa.
11. Speke discovered the source of the Nile which was of great importance to the colonialists.
12. Some signed treaties with African chiefs, on behalf of their societies e.g. the Royal geographical society and home governments e.g. H.M Stanley and Karl Peters.
13. Stanley formally requested Muteesa to invite missionaries to Uganda yet these were fore runners of the colonialists.

14. They established good working relations with African chiefs e.g. Stanley through his friendship with Muteesa managed to convince him to invite the missionaries.
15. They also gave information about hostile and accommodative societies which helped colonialists to come well prepared.
16. They provided funds and logistical support to those who were travelling to Africa e.g. the royal Geographical society sponsored the trips of Speke and Grant.
17. The success of their adventurous missions led to increased missionary interest in East Africa.
18. They called for legitimate trade which hastened colonialism e.g. Dr. David Livingstone.
19. They also called for European civilization in East Africa which attracted missionaries.

Explain the role of Chartered Companies/traders in the colonization of East Africa.

1. In the colonization of East Africa, traders were a very big influence.
2. These traders came under the umbrella of trading/chartered companies.
3. The main chartered companies were GEACO and IBEACO.
4. IBEACO was formed in 1888 and GEACO in 1884.
5. They promoted legitimate trade in profits of which attracted the colonialists.
6. They stopped slave trade and East Africa became powerful for European colonialists.
7. They promoted Agriculture upon which the colonial economy thrived.
8. Provided information regarding East Africa's minerals and other resources hence attracting colonialists.
9. They had armies which promoted missionaries who were the fore runners of colonialism.
10. They signed treaties with the African chiefs which were used to take over such areas.
11. They quelled/fought African resistance's which eased the work of colonialists.
12. They set up infrastructures like roads, railways which eased the work of colonialists.
13. They set up administration quarters, forts and garrisons like Old Kampala, Rabai Mpya used as administrative posts.
14. Provided administrators to rule on behalf of the colonial masters e.g. Fredrick Lugard.

15. When they became bankrupt, they surrendered their charters/licenses to their home government.
16. Their rivalries brought in the colonialists to stop the conflicts.
17. They provided funds which were used to administer their areas of influence.
18. Provided information regarding East Africa's hostile tribes and the colonialists tried to avoid them.
19. Gave gifts and jobs to the natives of East Africa which reduced African resistances.
20. They divided Africans which made European rule e.g. IBEACO supported Protestants in the religious wars.

What problems did chartered companies face in East Africa?

Why had the companies collapsed by 1914?

1. Lack of funds due to unreliable donors.
2. Lack of manpower/administrators.
3. Lack of medical facilities e.g. drugs, hospitals.
4. Lack of supplies from home e.g. food stuff and fire arms.
5. Poor means of transport/ no developed roads and railways.
6. Lack of cooperation from local traders e.g. slave traders.
7. Poor means of communication i.e. they had no way of communicating back home.
8. Poor accommodation due to poor housing conditions.
9. Harsh climatic conditions especially floods and prolonged drought.
10. Rivalry between the trading companies.
11. Stiff competition among colonialists themselves i.e. British and Germans.
12. Interference by slave traders e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders.
13. Wild animals in the thick forests.
14. They faced a problem of religious wars which were very costly.
15. They also lacked geographical knowledge of the interior.
16. Language barrier affected their communication with Africans.
17. Faced constant rebellions from hostile Africans e.g. Kabalega.
18. Tropical diseases e.g. malaria, yellow fever since they lacked health facilities.
19. Mismanagement and inefficiency/ they had poor and inexperienced managers.
20. Company activities were restricted by their home governments and this hindered their economic progress.
21. Limited natural resources contrary to what they expected before.
22. Lack of marketable commodities/lack of a steady source of income.

23. Conflicting interest i.e. business versus administration.
24. The need to establish direct and effective colonial administration forced the companies to withdraw.

MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA.

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

1. Christian missionaries were sent to East Africa by different religious groups.
2. They included London Missionary Society, Church Missionary Society, Mill Hill fathers, Verona Fathers, White fathers, Holy Ghost fathers.
3. The evangelical revival in Europe encouraged missionaries to come to East Africa.
4. To spread Christianity among the Africans.
5. To spread western civilization among the Africans.
6. To promote western education to reduce illiteracy.
7. To stop slavery and slave trade which was inhuman.
8. To resettle and rehabilitate the freed slaves who had nowhere to go.
9. To pave way for the coming of the colonialists hence the saying 'the flag followed the cross'.
10. To check on the spread of Islam which was blamed for slave trade.
11. To promote legitimate trade to replace slave trade.
12. To explore the interior of East Africa for adventure and curiosity.
13. David Livingstone's writings increased missionary interests in East Africa.
14. They were encouraged by different accounts of early travellers e.g. Stanley.
15. They were invited by Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
16. The industrial revolution led to the discovery of quinine encouraging missionaries to come without fear.
17. To create a civil society and do away with barbaric activities like killing twins.

Describe the missionary activities in East Africa between 1877 and 1900.

1. Missionaries carried out different activities which affected the lives of the Africans socially, politically and economically.
2. Many activities were positive but others were negative.
3. They carried out evangelization and tried to convert many people to Christianity.
4. Built schools e.g. Gayaza, Namilyango, Kisubi, Buddo.
5. Built churches as opposed to traditional shrines.

6. Carried out exploration work e.g Dr. John Krapf, John Rebmann, Dr. David Livingstone.
7. Opened up mission stations like Rabai, Bagamoyo, Tabora and Kampala.
8. Set up homes for freed slaves and taught them practical skills.
9. Identified hospitable and hostile African societies and informed their home governments accordingly.
10. Helped in the signing of agreements like the 1900 Buganda agreement by Bishop Tucker.
11. They promoted legitimate trade and encouraged cash crop growing.
12. They translated the Bible into local languages.
13. Built hospitals e.g. Rubaga, Mengo, Nsambya.
14. Acted as a link between the Galla rulers and the British colonialists.
15. Contributed to the final abolition of slave trade.
16. Divided Africans along religious lines.
17. They also preached against traditional customs.
18. Built roads and bridges and improved on transport.
19. Encouraged the spread of European architecture and vocational skills.
20. They helped to finance chartered companies which were bankrupt e.g. IBEACO.
21. Encouraged modern methods of agriculture e.g. use of fertilizers.
22. Taught foreign language to Africans e.g. English and German.

What were the effects of missionary activities?

1. Many Africans were converted to Christianity e.g. by 1991, around 280000 Christians in Buganda alone.
2. Traditional shrines were destroyed and churches were built eg gayaza, kisubi, namiliango, buddo etc
3. Encouraged the general literature of the Africans e.g. 3RS (reading, writing, and arithmetic)
4. Africans attended missionary schools e.g. Gayaza,
5. Tried to evaluate status of women through domestic science e.g. at Gayaza
6. Africans acquired technical and vocational education e.g. carpentry, bricklaying, etc
7. African languages were written eg luganda, Kiswahili.
8. Improved health of Africans through building of hospitals e.g. Rubaga, Nsambya.
9. Africans adopted plantation agriculture and cash crop economy.

10. They also adopted improved farming techniques e.g. use of fertilizers, crop rotation.
11. Africans adopted new western styles of dressing, dancing and eating.
12. Africans adopted new languages e.g. Latin, German, and English.
13. Many Africans were killed during religious wars eg death of Uganda martyrs in 1886.
14. Many Africans were divided e.g. Buganda society along religious lines.
15. This also influenced national politics in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1980s.
16. Products of missionary education were later to champion nationalistic struggles eg ben kiwanuka, Ignatius k Musaazi, Dr Milton Obote.
17. Christianity undermined traditional practices e.g. marriage, dance, funerals.
18. They fought slave trade and slavery which saved Africans from suffering.
19. They also set up homes for feed slaves and taught them practical skills.
20. They paved way for European colonialism/the flag followed the cross hence Africans lost their independence.
21. They influenced some local laeders to collaborate with the colonial administrators eg Apollo kagwa, semei kakungulu, nuwa mbaguta and john miti.
22. Christianity softened the hearts/minds of Africans and thus weakened their political power.
23. Created many employment opportunities for many Africans eg clerks, teachers, nurses.
24. Opened mission stations that later developed into towns like Rabai, Bagamoyo, Tabora, Kampala.
25. They engaged in the politics of many societies eg in Buganda, they helped in the overthrow of Mwanga and fueled the famous w'angereza-w'afransa wars.

Roles of missionaries in the colonization of east Africa.

1. Missionaries have been identified as having played big role in the colonization of east Africa.
2. They came in groups such as mill hill fathers, Methodist fathers, Verona fathers, white fathers, Holy Ghost fathers.
3. The role played was either direct or indirect.
4. At first they worked as religious people but later became agents of imperialism/colonialism.
5. They lure/convincing African chiefs into signing of 1900 Buganda agreement which eroded her independence.
6. They softened hearts and minds of Africans to easily accept colonial rule.

7. Their teaching humbled Africans and so they became vulnerable to the colonizers.
8. They preached Christianity and advised Africans to accept colonial rule.
9. They often invited their home governments to occupy areas where they worked.
10. In case of hostility, they called for home protection e.g. during the religious wars which attracted the colonialists.
11. They gave information about hostile and accommodative societies which helped colonialists deal with them accordingly.
12. They set up of infrastructures like bridges, roads and railway to ease movement of colonialists.
13. They built schools for effective occupation and vehicles of indoctrination where Africans were taught to accept European rule.
14. Their western education prepared Africans to be agents of colonialism e.g. Semei Kakungulu.
15. Provided health services by building health centers that reduced on the white man's burden of tropical diseases.
16. Helped to stop slave trade hence creating a conducive and peaceful atmosphere for colonial rule.
17. They promoted legitimate trade in order to protect the economic interests of their home governments.
18. They promoted agriculture and laid foundation upon which the colonial economy thrived.
19. Their teaching pitted the kings against their subjects, leading to loss of king's powers hence colonialism.
20. They sent information to their home governments about the economic potential of east Africa i.e. raw materials that attracted the colonialists.
21. Their education and teachings created a class of collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Nuwa Mbaguta and Apollo Kaggwa.
22. They encouraged the use of foreign languages e.g. English and translated many books into African languages which later made communication with the colonialists easy.
23. In Buganda, they involved themselves in the overthrow of local rulers e.g. Mwanga was overthrown by a combined force of missionaries and they replaced him with a puppet kabaka Daudi Chwa II
24. They financed other agents e.g. in 1891, the CMS missionaries injected 50000 pounds into the activities of IBEACO that enabled it to run for one year.
25. They built mission stations in Kenya and Uganda which acted as administrative points e.g. Rabai Mpyz.

26. They divided people along religious lines hence weakening them eg in Buganda.
27. They affected the doctrine of effective occupation as demanded by the Berlin Act of 1884-85 through construction of schools and hospitals.
28. They carved areas of interests which were later handed over to their home governments.
29. Missionaries who learnt African languages were later used as interpreters and translators for the colonialism.
30. They carried out exploration to discover navigable rivers, areas of economic potential for their home governments e.g. Dr. David Livingstone, John Rebmann, and Ludwig Krapf.

Why did Muteesa I invite Christian missionaries?

1. In 1875, Henry Morton Stanley visited Kabaka Muteesa I and had discussion with him at his palace.
2. Stanley convinced Muteesa I to write a letter to the queen of England requesting for missionary work in Buganda.
3. In 1877, the first group of missionaries arrived i.e. the Church Missionary Society who were the Protestants.
4. In 1879, the Roman Catholics arrived in Buganda.
5. He hoped that they would enhance his prestige among fellow African chiefs.
6. He hoped that they would give him guns to strengthen his military position.
7. He expected military assistance against his traditional enemy i.e. Bunyoro (Kabalega)
8. He wanted them to teach Christianity to his people.
9. He also expected gifts in form of clothes, mirrors, glass wares, etc.
10. He was tired of threats and demands from traditionalists and Muslims in Buganda.
11. He also wanted his people to trade with them.
12. As a friendly and a diplomatic king, Muteesa I simply welcomed the missionaries.
13. He wanted westernization and modernization of Buganda.
14. He hoped to gain from them in terms of knowledge and technical skills.

What were the causes of W'afansa-W'angereza wars in Uganda?

Why were there religious conflicts between 1885 and 1900 in Buganda?

1. These were religious wars fought between the different religious groups in Buganda.
2. They took place between 1885 and 1900.
3. They involved Catholics from France and Protestants from Britain.
4. They also involved Moslems and traditionalists.
5. The appearance of several religious groups i.e. Moslems, Catholics, Protestants and traditionalist confused the Buganda.
6. Each religion wanted to win many converts.
7. Each religion wanted to win the favor of the Kabaka and they started speaking of evil of each other.
8. Catholics accused the Protestants of convincing Mwanga to accept IBEACO because the company would help the Protestants against the Catholics.
9. When Mwanga was exiled in Kabula, there was a rumor that he was with Mackay learning Protestantism.
10. Some leading Catholics said it was better to fight than being ruled by the Protestants.
11. Western religions were brought in at time of imperial rivalry between France and Britain.
12. Religious in Europe were extended to the colonies in east Africa.
13. Christianity condemned traditional religion and customs hence their clashes with the traditionalists.
14. The Christian groups didn't want to be dominated by the Moslems.
15. Pages/servants at the royal palace belonged to different groups led by prominent and overzealous converts.
16. Religious political division continued in the regiments of pages established by Mwanga.
17. Mistrust between the various Christian groups as revealed by divisions of offices among the Protestants and Catholics.
18. The death of Muteesa I in 1884 left a vacuum in Buganda leadership.
19. The disagreements among the various pages in the King's court.
20. Differences in the liturgy or teachings of the four groups caused a lot of confusion.
21. The rise of Mwanga with his arrogance and inconsistencies.
22. The involvement of captain Lugard and the IBEACO on the side of Protestants.

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

1. They involved Catholics, Protestants, Moslems and the traditionalists in Buganda.
2. The missionaries had arrived in Buganda e.g. CMS in 1877 and in 1879, the Roman Catholics arrived.
3. These two Christian factions were soon competing for political influence at the kabaka's court.
4. This was the situation which kabaka Mwanga found after succeeding his father Muteesa I who had died in 1884.
5. The Arabs and the Moslem factions in Buganda took advantage of their long stay in Buganda to warn Kabaka Mwanga that Christians wanted to take over his kingdom.
6. Kabaka Mwanga responded by punishing those who refused to denounce the new religions.
7. Bishop Hannington was murdered during that crisis of 1885 following orders from Mwanga.
8. On 3rd June 1886, many Christian converts were burnt at Namugongo.
9. Sensing continuous instability, kabaka Mwanga planned to chase away all religious factions from Buganda i.e. Christians and moslems alike.
10. They discovered his plans and combined to overthrow him and thereafter they installed kabaka Kiwewa.
11. By this time, the Moslems were the strongest factions and they soon deposed Kiwewa for refusing to be circumcised.
12. Kabaka Kalema was installed and the Muslims started prosecuting the Christians who fled to Kabula in Ankole.
13. The Catholics came under Nyonyintono Honerat while Protestants came under Apollo Kaggwa.
14. The Christian factions came back, deposed the Moslems and Mwanga was reinstated with a lot of Catholic sympathies in 1890.
15. In the same year (1890), Lugard arrived in Uganda as a representative of the IBEACO.
16. He used the protestant missionaries to influence Mwanga for a treaty.
17. Thereafter, he armed the Protestants with 500 guns which annoyed the Catholics.
18. Muslims then fled to Bunyoro and captain Lugard also followed them after realizing that the Catholics also wanted him dead.
19. In 1893, Sir Gerald Portal signed a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga.
20. In 1894, a protectorate was declared over Uganda.

21. In 1897, Mwanga was overthrown and replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa II.
22. Mwanga then joined Kabalega in rebellion in the north and the two were captured by Kakungulu.
23. In March 1900, the Buganda agreement was signed.
24. This ended the religious wars in Buganda.

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

How did these wars affect the people of Uganda up to independence?

1. There was a heavy loss in lives e.g. thirty Christian converts were burnt in 1886 at Namugongo.
2. Destruction of property e.g. banana plantations.
3. It caused general insecurity in Buganda.
4. Christians formed two armed groups to protect themselves.
5. Christians urged their home government to colonize Uganda in order to protect their lives and interests and those of their converts.
6. Chief political offices in Buganda were divided according to religion.
7. Formation of political parties along religious lines DP for Catholics and UPC for Protestants.
8. The Catholics at Mengo were sidelined by Buganda administration and forced into political inferiority.
9. Schools were run on denominational sectarianism hence rivalry between schools of different religious denomination.
10. Kabaka Mwanga was forced into exile and replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa II
11. Some Buganda became prominent as a result of the wars e.g. Apollo Kaggwa, Zachariah Kisingiri.
12. The wars checked and reduced the spread of Islam.
13. They led to the signing of 1900 Buganda agreement to stop the religious wars.
14. They led to discrimination in civil services.
15. Buganda's counties were divided between Protestants, Muslims, and Catholics.
16. The Protestants were 12 counties, Catholics got 8 and Muslims got 2 counties.
17. The traditionalists lost out because they were not given any county.
18. There were to be two katikiros/prime ministers i.e. one protestant and one a catholic.

19. This ended in 1900 when the katikiro was confirmed as a protestant and chief justice as a catholic.
20. This increased disunity that had been created by British indirect rule.
21. They ended Buganda's independence.
22. They led to dominance of political affairs by Protestants.
23. Christianity and Islam weakened Buganda traditional religious beliefs.
24. They eventually led to the colonization of Uganda.
25. Christianity was wide spread in Buganda.
26. They divided the Ganda society and later the whole Uganda along religious lines.
27. They created enmity between the followers of different religions.
28. The wars were won by Protestants.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE

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

What methods were used by the British in establishing their rule over Uganda between 1894 to 1920?

1. They used a number of methods/tactics/techniques to achieve their goal of colonizing Uganda.
2. In most cases the method used always depended on each society's attitude.
3. In most cases more than one method was used.
4. Signing treaties were used which were later used to claim effective occupation e.g. 1900 Buganda agreement.
5. Use of military force in areas that were hostile to the British e.g. in Bunyoro and Acholi land.
6. Use of collaborators to spread colonial rule to other areas e.g. Semei Kakungulu.
7. Divide and rule policy where unfriendly societies were encouraged to remain hostile to each other e.g. British supported Buganda over Bunyoro.
8. Intimidation and threats were used to scare off would be resistors e.g. kabala Mwanga of Buganda was exiled at Seychelles island on Indian ocean.
9. Ineffective rule in areas where the British were not in a hurry to take over e.g. Karamoja region.
10. Use of missionaries to convince African chiefs to sign treaties e.g. in Buganda.

11. Use of traders/chattered companies eg IBEACO encouraged war between Protestants and Catholics in Buganda.
12. Use of explorers who provided the geographical information which was later used by the colonialists.
13. Construction of military forts in hostile communities e.g. fort Patiko in a Acholi land.
14. Construction of infrastructure for effective occupation of their area of influence e.g. Uganda railway.
15. Gun-boat diplomacy where they would simply parade their weapons to scare away off African resistors e.g. in Busoga.
16. Use of teachers/carrot stick diplomacy i.e. they pretended to be friendly to Africans only to turn against them e.g. they befriended kabaka Mwanga but later sent him to exile.
17. Signing agreements among the European colonialists e.g. Anglo-German agreement of 1890.
18. Use of gifts eg bibles and clothes which confused the Africans to accept colonial rule.

How was British rule extended in Uganda up to 1920?

1. In July 1890, the Helgoland treaty was signed between the British and the Germans.
2. It was to define the western boundary of their spheres of influence.
3. The agreement made Uganda and Kenya British spheres and under the IBEA company.
4. In March 1893, the IBEA Company was withdrawn due to bankruptcy.
5. In June 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate.
6. However this protectorate was confined to Buganda only.
7. In December 1895, Busoga chief Wakholi signed an agreement with the British.
8. This brought Busoga under the British protectorate.
9. In March 1900, the Buganda agreement was signed between the British and Buganda.
10. It stripped the Kabaka of his powers and confirmed Buganda as a British protectorate.
11. It also acted as a basis for the spread of colonial rule to other parts of Uganda.
12. In June 1900, a similar agreement was signed with Omukama Daudi Kasagama of Toro.

13. Under this agreement, Toro also accepted to be part of the Uganda protectorate.
14. In August 1901, Ankole agreement was signed between Sir Harry Johnston and the prime minister of Ankole-Nuwa Mbaguta.
15. The agreement made Ankole also part of the protectorate and further expanded it.
16. No agreement was made with Bunyoro because of Kabalega's hostility to British interests.
17. Baganda agents like John Miti were sent to help the British in the administration of Bunyoro.
18. Most of these agents met a lot of resistance from Bunyoro.
19. At the same time Semei Kakungulu was busy extending the British influence in eastern Uganda.
20. By 1901, he had annexed Bugisu, Bukedi, Busoga, Teso and Kumam.
21. The British, who had initially neglected the north started opening up administrative posts.
22. These were built in Kumi, Palango in Lango (1910), Gulu (1910), and Kitgum (1912).
23. By 1911, almost the whole of Lango was under British rule.
24. After crushing the Lamogi rebellion, the British rule was established in Acholi region.
25. In 1913, military rule was established in Karamoja.
26. By 1914, West Nile (Arua), was annexed to the British protectorate from Sudan.
27. By 1920, the whole of Uganda was under British except Karamoja that was under military rule.

What problems were faced by the British during the extension/administration of colonial rule?

1. There were so many rebellions against British rule e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi (1911-1912).
2. In societies where there was no central authority e.g. in northern and eastern Uganda the British faced a problem of creating such authority.
3. The Kiganda model of administration failed miserably because most areas did not have centralized governments.
4. Most of Baganda agents that were used by the British were simply opportunists e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
5. There was a language barrier which prevented communication between the British and Africans.

6. Poor transport and communication facilities connecting to rural areas.
7. They failed to introduce a uniform economic activity in Uganda eg Ankole rejected cash crop growing.
8. Religious wars that were fought in Buganda created confusion and insecurity in the protectorate.
9. Diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness made the work of the colonialists very difficult.
10. They failed to understand the culture of the people which this led to resistance.
11. The cost of administration was very high e.g. they had to the collaborators.
12. Lack of man power also hindered the work of British administration.
13. Uganda was too wide yet the colonial administrators were very few.
14. The Baganda first co-operated with the British but later turned against them.
15. Political parties were formed which always demanded for independence from British.
16. The 1900 Buganda agreement caused confusion because it gave land that had previously belonged to Bunyoro to Buganda.

Explain the methods used by the British to administer their colonies.

Describe the British system of administration in Uganda before 1914.

How was indirect applied?

1. The British came to have interest in Uganda because of explorers and missionaries.
2. After acquiring the area, they handed its administration to IBEA company.
3. They mainly applied the policy of indirect rule.
4. The system entrusted power to the native chiefs and traditional rulers.
5. The conquered chiefs and kings were used to rule the conquered masses.
6. It preserved and gradually adopted African traditional socio-political institutions like traditional courts, laws and roles of chiefs.
7. The system was mainly applied in areas with centralized kingdoms like Buganda.
8. It was introduced and popularized by Captain Fredrick Lugard.
9. At the top was the colonial secretary (a white man) based in London.
10. He was in charge of colonial affairs and was answerable to British parliament.

11. Below the colonial secretary was the Governor General, responsible for a colony.
12. He was based at Entebbe in Uganda.
13. The Governor was obviously a white and answerable to the colonial Secretary.
14. Below the Governor were the provincial commissioners heading every Province.
15. These were answerable to the Governor.
16. Below them were the district commissioners heading every district.
17. These took orders from provincial commissioners.
18. Provinces were divided into districts under district commissioners.
19. The districts were further divided into counties each under a county chief.
20. County chiefs were supposed to be Africans and took orders from district officials.
21. Counties were sub divided into sub-counties each under sub-county chiefs.
22. These were also Africans and were answerable to the county chiefs.
23. Sub-counties were broken into small units called parishes under parish chiefs.
24. These were answerable to the sub-county chiefs.
25. The parishes were divided into sub parishes with sub-parish chiefs.
26. These took orders from parish chiefs.
27. Below the sub-parish chiefs were the village headsmen heading every village.
28. These got orders from sub-parish chiefs and would pass them on to common man.
29. Therefore, all these chiefs from the village headsmen up to the Governor formed a chain of command.
30. Indirect rule worked at the locals, from the district up to the village level.
31. All the lower positions (county chief to village headsmen) were reserved for Africans.
32. Top positions (Governor to district commissioner) were British officials.
33. Indirect rule was based on an assumption that every area was like Buganda.
34. In areas with centralized government the system created peace and stability.
35. In the North where there were no organized governments the British created their own chiefs and councils of elders that were willing to listen to them.
36. In Eastern Uganda, Semei Kakungulu, a British loyalist was used to administer the area.
37. He divided the area into counties and created an administrative structure modeled in Kiganda way.
38. He would get orders from the British representative at the district.

39. In Bunyoro, the British appointed Baganda agents like John Miti to administer the area on their behalf.
40. Such agents were replaced by local chiefs in case of hostility and resistance from the local population.
41. In Toro, indirect rule was a flop because the colonial government had failed to give the chiefs their mailo land as promised in the 1900 Toro agreement.
42. In Ankole, some Bairu were used by British to rule the Bahima.
43. Local chiefs were charged with the keeping of peace and collection of taxes.
44. They also mobilized people for public works and presided over local courts.
45. The whites could only come in as advisors and supervisors or in case of resistance.
46. Cases involving whites (British nationals) were to be handled by the colonial government only.
47. African chiefs were placed on government wages and salaries.
48. Humiliating and de-humiliating punishments were administered to big headed chiefs eg Rwot Aliket of Pajule was dropped into a pit latrine for opposing British interests.
49. The British government in London made laws on which Africans were to be administered.
50. The government established administrative posts, roads and railway lines to ease administration.
51. The local councils were financially weak and depended on handouts from the central government.
52. To cater for the cost of administration indigenous people were encouraged to grow cash crops.

Why did the British apply indirect rule in Uganda?

1. It was popularized by Captain Fredrick Lugard in his book the dual mandate written in 1922.
2. It had been successfully used by Lugard in India where it was first applied.
3. It was meant to use the local chiefs (traditional rulers) to ease administration.
4. The British would pass orders to those rulers who in turn would pass them to their subjects.
5. It worked well in centralized societies with well-developed institutions like Buganda.
6. It was also based on the principle of divide and rule to weaken African resistance.

7. It shielded the colonial master and exposed the African traditional rulers as evil people.
8. It made the British colonialist acquire massive wealth with less work.
9. It was very cheap because local chiefs were paid little for their services.
10. It would reduce African resistance against the British orders came from local rulers.
11. The local chiefs would be used as shock absorbers and would shield the British.
12. There was need to preserve traditional institutions to prepare them for independence.
13. It was intended for Africans chiefs to acquire some leadership skills.
14. The British feared to directly move in some areas infested with diseases.
15. It was a sign of appreciation to reward those societies which collaborated eg Buganda.
16. It was used to solve the problems of manpower because the British were few.
17. It was used to solve the problem of language barrier.
18. It was the best way to entrenching colonial rule without realization of local people.
19. There were dual benefits i.e. both blacks and whites would benefit without many resistances.
20. It indirectly granted the British more power over the Africans.
21. The British believed traditional leaders secured ready obedience from their subjects.
22. The British wanted to have unique administrative system different from the Germans who used direct rule.

What were the effects of indirect rule in Uganda?

1. It created a class of ambitious Ugandans who were collaborators like Semei Kakungulu.
2. It encouraged self-centered thinking among Ugandans which increased tribalism.
3. It made Buganda develop secessionist tendencies because of their elevated position.
4. It enabled the British to effectively exploit Ugandan resources.
5. Serious education was neglected to keep Ugandans illiterate.
6. It created a class of conservative Africans who only believed in working for whites.
7. It saved Uganda from becoming a settler colony like it was in Kenya.

8. It brought religion into politics of Uganda eg religious wars in Buganda.
9. It dehumanized and demoralized African chiefs because they lost their authority.
10. It reduced the spread of Islam because the Protestants were given more favors.
11. The African chiefs earned themselves hatred, dislike and disrespect from their subjects who looked at them as traitors who had sold them to the British colonialists.
12. It led to the loss of land by Africans as a result of the British introducing the forceful growing of cash crops.
13. It led to a lot of suffering on the side of the Africans as many were left in poverty after losing their land to the British.
14. Africans were forced to pay heavy taxes e.g. hut and gun tax.
15. It led to the outbreak of resistance against the whites e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi land.
16. African independence was totally lost after signing agreements e.g. 1900 Buganda agreement.
17. Forced cash crop growing was introduced in order to meet administration costs.
18. Infrastructure development took place to effectively exploit Uganda's resources eg Uganda railway.

Establishment of German rule in Tanganyika.

- ❖ The Germans established their rule using several methods which included;
- ❖ Use of force against societies that tried to resist German rule e.g. the Hehe.
- ❖ Treaty signing e.g. Karl Peters signed with chiefs of Usagara, Uzigua and Usambura.
- ❖ Use of collaborators e.g. chief Marere of sangu and mangi mandela of Kilimanjaro.
- ❖ Intimidation and threats were used to scare off those who wanted to rebel eg the German cut off chief Mkwana's head and sent it to Berlin (German).
- ❖ Use of traders and trading companies e.g. Karl Peters and GEACO provided the initial man power.
- ❖ Development of infrastructure in order to enable Germans consolidate colonial rule eg in 1891, a railway line was built connecting the coast to Lake Tanganyika.
- ❖ Use of missionaries who softened the hearts and minds of the Africans which made them ready for colonial rule e.g. the Berlin III missionaries.

- ❖ Use of explorers e.g. Dr. Livingstone reported about slave trade which called for Europeans to come to east Africa.
- ❖ Construction of military forts/posts e.g. in Uluguru, Usagara, Uvinza which were later used by German to crush rebellions.
- ❖ Divide and rule e.g. Karl Peters used Arabs to fight Abushiri who were fellow Arabs.
- ❖ Use of gifts and incentives given to collaborators who helped the German to extend colonial rule e.g. chiefs of Usambara and Usagara.
- ❖ Use of treachery where the Germans pretended to befriend African chiefs but later turned against them e.g. Karl Peters signed treaties of friendship with chiefs of Uvinza, Usambara but later the Germans replaced them with Akidas and Jumbes.

Describe the system of administration in Tanganyika up to 1914.

How did the Germans administer Tanganyika up to 1914?

What was direct rule?

1. German administration in Tanganyika started in 1891 taking over from GEA company.
2. Germans used a system of administration called direct rule.
3. It involved the Germans in the direct administration of their colonial rule.
4. It was started and popularized by Karl Peters of GEA Company.
5. At the top was the German governor stationed at Dar-es-salaam.
6. At first most governors were soldiers.
7. The governor had wide power and authority.
8. The governor was directly responsible to the colonial minister in Berlin.
9. In 1904, the governors' council was set up to advise the governor.
10. The Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914 there were 22 districts.
11. The rebellious districts of Mahinge and Iringa were put under military control.
12. Each district was under a district officer called Berziksamtman.
13. He had a police force and a small army to maintain law and order.
14. District officers were charged with the collection of taxes, appointed and dismissed African junior chiefs.
15. The district heads also acted as judges and presided over cases and administered punishments.
16. The districts were divided into counties further divided into sub-counties.
17. Sub-counties were further divided into villages of 20000 to 30000 people.

18. The two districts of Rwanda and Burundi were under German administration.
19. Below the district heads were the Akidas who were mainly Arabs or Swahili.
20. Below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of villages.
21. The Akidas and Jumbes supervised government projects like the cotton scheme.
22. Many local leaders were stripped off their powers.
23. Others were created in areas where they were none existent before.
24. It was only in Unyanyembe where the traditional rulers were left with their roles.
25. German administration was characterized by mal-administration.
26. They were only interested in making Tanganyika produce profits for administration.
27. The settlers also influenced the government policies.
28. Through their cruel way, the Jumbes and Akidas made German rule unpopular.
29. A German resident was posted to each area as a supervisor and advisor.
30. They applied forced labor on road construction and cotton growing.
31. Africans were paid less for their labor.
32. The Germans put up a brutal, harsh and cruel system of administration.
33. The Germans, Akidas and Jumbes disrespected African customs and chiefs.
34. German rule ended in 1919 after world war I.

Why did the Germans apply indirect rule?

1. It was a system of administration where the Germans themselves administered Africans.
2. Traditional chiefs lost their political powers which were given to the German agents (Akidas and Jumbes).
3. They used force to capture many parts of Tanganyika and therefore to maintain their rule, force had to be used.
4. The Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively administer their colony (Tanganyika).
5. The system would effectively enable them exploit and benefit from African resources.
6. Since they used force to take over many parts of Tanganyika, soldiers had to be used otherwise Africans could revolt at their slightest opportunity.
7. The Germans had suffered early revolts and therefore had to bring in harsh Akidas and Jumbes to “tame” the Africans.
8. The Germans believed that it was the only effective system of administration.

9. The Germans wanted to promote and impose their superior culture over the Africans.
10. The Germans were also a proud people and never wanted to share administration with the Africans.
11. There were no chiefs in many areas and where they existed they were not faithful or powerful enough.
12. They had enough man power to man all departments and thus saw no need to recruit the Africans.
13. They feared the expenses of training Africans as this could have also strained their budget.
14. The Germans lacked experience in colonial administration.
15. They feared to use indirect rule that was being used by their rivals, the British.
16. The Germans also believed in the principle of effective occupation which principle needed direct rule.
17. Direct rule was a way of creating employment for the German settlers.
18. Chancellor Bismarck's policy of "blood and iron" inspired the Germans to use force in controlling their colonies.
19. Germany joined the scramble later hence need to use direct rule to quicken the process of exploitation.

What were the results of this system?

What were the effects of indirect rule on the people of Tanganyika?

1. It led to the wide spread of rebellions eg Maji-Maji, Abushiri, Hehe rebellion etc.
2. Led to the rise of nationalism as people started revolting against German rule.
3. Many chiefs were stripped of their powers which were given to the Akidas and Jumbes.
4. The Akidas and Jumbes were so harsh and cruel hence hated by Africans.
5. Africans were subjected to forced labor on plantations and public works eg roads.
6. There were heavy taxation eg hut tax of 3 rupees was imposed.
7. Forced cash crop growing was introduced eg the cotton scheme.
8. People were brutalized and humiliated eg arrests without trial.
9. African cultures and customs were lost.
10. Tribal institutions were destroyed as authority was put in the hands of Akidas and Jumbes.

11. Loss of lives during the rebellions.
12. Destruction of property eg farms during rebellions.
13. Africans completely lost their independence.
14. It led to break down of tribal groupings as people were divided.
15. German rule divided Africans into collaborators and resisters.
16. Famine broke due to force cash crop growing and the scorched earth policy.
17. Africans were edged out of trade by the German traders eg the Nyamwezi.
18. Africans lost a lot of their land to the German settlers.
19. Africans always lived in fear and panic.
20. Roads and railway lines were developed to ease transportation of raw materials.
21. Germans reformed their administration after the Maji-Maji rebellion.
22. Western civilization was spread through building of schools and churches.
23. Led to the spread of Christianity except at the coast which was Arab dominated.
24. German rule undermined African cultures eg entered mosques with dogs, burnt shrines.

AFRICAN RESPONSE TO COLONIAL RULE.

Africans responded to the loss of their independence in two ways;

Through collaboration and resistance.

Collaboration.

- ❖ This is where African societies or individuals co-operated with the colonial powers in establishment of colonial rule.
- ❖ Societies that collaborated included Buganda, Toro and Ankole.
- ❖ Individual collaborators included Semei Kakungulu, and Sir Apollo Kaggwa (Buganda), Laibon Lenana (Masaai), Nabongo Mumia (Wanga), and Nuwa Mbaguta (Ankole).

Reasons for collaboration.

1. Some societies collaborated in order to get military support against their enemies eg Buganda against Bunyoro.
2. Some individuals wanted to get employment eg Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
3. Some societies had been hit by natural calamities and could not stage any resistance eg the Chagga and Masaai had been hit by famine, small pox and rinder pest.

4. Others looked at collaboration in line with civilization and modernity eg kabaka Muteesa I.
5. Muteesa I also wanted Christianity to be spread in Buganda.
6. Some Africans were blind folded by gifts and simple presents eg bibles, clothes, and rosaries which forced them to collaborate.
7. Some Africans feared the military strength of the colonial powers eg the Basoga.
8. In Buganda where many were converted to Christianity they ended up collaborating.
9. Some individual collaborators wanted material gains from the Europeans eg land and titles like “sir”
10. Some societies collaborated because their rivals had resisted eg once Bunyoro resisted, Toro and Buganda collaborated.
11. Muteesa I of Buganda wanted prestige and to be recognized for working with the British.
12. Some societies had been terrorized by their leaders which forced some few individuals to collaborate eg Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole had been terrorized by omugabe Ntare IV.
13. Some societies wanted to strengthen their diplomatic ties with the whites eg Buganda wanted to trade with the British.
14. The Baganda were known to be friendly and hospitable hence they collaborated with the British.
15. The failure of resistances also led to collaboration eg Mwanga was defeated by the British and Baganda decided to collaborate.
16. The route taken by European also determined African reactions eg in Buganda visitors who entered from the south were warmly welcomed. Since missionaries came from Tanganyika in the south, the Baganda collaborated with them.

Semei Kakungulu

1. Semei Lwakilenzi Kakungulu was born in Kooki around 1870.
2. He grew up as a page/servant at kabaka's palace in Buganda.
3. With the growing influence of the missionaries at the kabaka's court, Kakungulu found himself so close to the British.
4. He was converted to Christianity and was christened Semei.
5. During the 1888-1890 religious wars, Kakungulu joined hands with Christians to topple kabaka Kalema.
6. This was the time Muslims had taken control of Mengo-Buganda's capital.
7. In 1890, he decided to ally/collaborate with the British for personal gains.

Why Kakungulu collaborated with the British.

- ❖ He participated in the 1888-1890 religious wars in Buganda on the side of the Protestants.
- ❖ They emerged victorious and this marked the beginning of his collaborating career.
- ❖ The growing influence of the missionaries also forced Kakungulu to collaborate.
- ❖ He had been converted to Christianity and this forced him to ally with the British.
- ❖ He expected material rewards from the British eg clothes, employment and land.
- ❖ He wanted to earn himself fame and recognition from the Baganda and Uganda at large.
- ❖ He was also convinced that the best way of fighting Buganda's enemies eg Bunyoro was by collaborating with the British.
- ❖ He had a serious ambition for power and leadership.
- ❖ At one time he crowned himself the Kyabazinga of Busoga to satisfy his appetite for power.
- ❖ His failures to get posts in Buganda government also forced him to collaborate with the British.
- ❖ Sir Apollo Kagwa had beaten him to the post of Katikiro (prime minister).
- ❖ He believed that through collaboration with the British, Buganda would be developed.
- ❖ The willingness of the British to tap the administrative potential in him also brought Kakungulu close to the British.
- ❖ He wanted to extend Buganda's influence to the neighboring areas eg Busoga, Bukedi, Budaka etc.
- ❖ The British indirect rule system used brave Africans as "tools" in the extension of colonial rule leading to Kakungulu's collaboration.
- ❖ He collaborated out of ignorance ie he did not know the intentions of the British.
- ❖ Due to Mwanga's harsh rule, Kakungulu was also forced to collaborate with the British.
- ❖ All the above reforms earned Kakungulu a lot of admirations from the British but this was short lived.
- ❖ In 1901, his headquarters in Budaka were attacked and taken over by the British.
- ❖ He was forced to withdraw to Nabumali.

- ❖ He suffered serious demotions eg was demoted from being the Kabaka of Bukedi to county chief at Mbale.
- ❖ In 1923, Kakungulu was forced to retire on pension of three thousand pounds.
- ❖ This greatly demoralized and frustrated Kakungulu.
- ❖ Kakungulu later joined a religious sect called Abamalaki.
- ❖ He opposed anything western eg medicine.
- ❖ In 1925, Kakungulu died a disappointed man.
- ❖ He was buried in Mbale after failing to realize his dreams of creating an empire for himself.

Effects of Kakungulu's collaboration.

1. He helped the British to extend colonial rule to eastern Uganda eg Busoga, Bugisu, Bukedi, Teso and Kumam.
2. He convinced the fellow Buganda to accept British rule as a way of securing military help against the Banyoro.
3. He built administrative posts in eastern Uganda which the British later used as their bases eg in Mbale, Budaka and Nabumali.
4. Kakungulu built several roads eg he built Mbale-Tirinyi road, Bubulo-Nabumali road and Iganga-Budaka road.
5. Kakungulu united Basoga and assumed presidency of the Busoga lukiiko.
6. He also trained many local leaders in the area which greatly helped in the extension of indirect rule.
7. He set medical centers like Budaka dispensary.
8. He planted many mvule and mango trees in eastern Uganda especially along the roads.
9. Kakungulu introduced the kiganda system of administration in eastern Uganda.
10. He divided these areas into counties and appointed Baganda agents and advisors there.
11. He encouraged the growing of cash crops eg he introduced cotton growing in Busoga and coffee in Mbale.
12. He encouraged the extension of Uganda railway to eastern Uganda eg by 1930, it had reached Tororo.
13. He helped the British in the capture of kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega in Lango on 4th april 1899.
14. These two had given the British a lot of hard time because of resistances.

Sir Apollo Kaggwa.

1. He was a Muganda from the grasshopper (nsenene) clan.
2. He was born around 1869.
3. He trained as a page and served at Kabaka Muteesa I and Mwanga II's palace.
4. He converted to Protestantism and was christened Apollo.
5. He started preaching Christianity and converted many people to Christianity.
6. He was also very influential in the construction of Namirembe Cathedral.
7. When Mwanga ascended to power, Kaggwa's religious involvements landed him into trouble.
8. He narrowly survived the Christian killings of the martyrs in 1886.
9. He rose to the post of prime minister in Buganda after collaborating with the British.
10. He was rewarded with over thirty square miles of land for his excellent work as katikiro.
11. During the religious wars, he worked closely with captain Fredrick Lugard.
12. Fredrick Lugard armed the protestants with 500 guns used against catholics.
13. He played a key role in the signing of the portal-Mwanga agreement of 1893.
14. This led to the declaration of a British protectorate over Uganda in 1894.
15. He supported British campaigns against Bunyoro.
16. In 1898, he led a Ganda force against Sudanese mutineers from the north.
17. He brought the situation to normal.
18. He was a key player in the overthrow and deportation Mwanga and Kabalega to Seychelles Island in 1899.
19. He helped the British to proclaim the young Daudi Chwa II as the new kabaka of Buganda.
20. Kaggwa became a regent to the new kabaka.
21. He was involved in the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement.
22. The agreement caused him problems because the "Bataka" accused him of selling Buganda's land to the British.
23. He introduced judicial and financial reforms in Buganda.
24. He upheld the rights of the "Lukiiko".
25. He campaigned for education and enrolled many boys and girls into mission schools.
26. He asked the colonial government to grant many scholarships to many promising sons of Buganda to go and study abroad.
27. He encouraged cotton growing, mulching of bananas and applications of fertilizers.

28. In 1902, he visited England to attend the coronation of Sir Edward VII.
29. He was knighted "SIR" as a reward for his good work for the British.
30. He advocated for spraying against tsetse flies around the shores of lake victoria.
31. Kaggwa later lost his influence at the kabaka's court.
32. This was because Daudi Chwa had grown up and he also lost his popularity from the chiefs.
33. By this time, he cultivated his usefulness to the British and his own people.
34. He angrily resigned in 1926.
35. He died on 21st February 1927.

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE.

1. This is basically where African societies or individuals refused to co-operate with the whites.
2. The individual resistors included kabaka Mwanga of Buganda, Omukama kabalega of Bunyoro and Laibon Sendayo of the masai.
3. Large scale resistances included Maji-Maji rebellion in southern Tanganyika, Abushiri revolt along the coast in Tanganyika, Nandi resistance in Kenya, Mau-Mau and Lamogi revolt in northern Uganda.

REASONS FOR RESISTANCE.

4. African societies wanted to preserve their independence eg Bunyoro, Nandi, Hehe.
5. Colonial rule had hindered territorial expansion of some societies eg Bunyoro.
6. Colonial rule interfered with African economic interests eg Arabs and Swahili resisted the abolition of slave trade leading to Abushiri rebellion.
7. Presence of abled leaders also led to the rebellion eg kabalega of Bunyoro, chief Mkwawa of Hehe.
8. Land alienation i.e. Europeans forcefully grabbed land from the Africans.
9. Heavy taxation e.g. British introduced hut and gun tax which left Africans in poverty.
10. The method used to colonize eg British used force in Bunyoro and Lango hence leading to rebellion.
11. Religious propaganda and superstition eg Maji-Maji fighters were convinced by prophet Kinjikitile that magic water could help them.
12. Others resisted because their enemies had collaborated with the whites eg Bunyoro could not collaborate because Buganda had done so.
13. Others were sure of their military strength eg Kabalega.

14. Societies resisted cultural and imperialism of the colonialists eg Arabs and Swahili traders wanted to defend Islam.
15. Segregation and harsh rules by the Europeans eg Africans had to carry passes called kipande (identity card) in Kenya.
16. Some societies resisted European interference with their political affairs eg Germans had replaced local chiefs with the Akidas and Jumbes.

N.B: Most resistances in east Africa were suppressed by the Europeans because of the following reasons.

1. False superstition and propaganda didn't work out in favor of Africans eg Kinjikitile's magic water didn't provide immunity to the German bullets.
2. Africans were poorly organized.
3. They didn't make enough preparations before war and didn't have military training.
4. Disunity among the various tribes also weakened the Africans.
5. Some African fighters lacked persistence i.e. they would pull out leaving fellow Africans to suffer the might of the Europeans forces.
6. Superiority of the European forces eg Maxim guns.
7. Africans depended on the traditional weapons like spears, stones and outdated guns.
8. Some societies had been hit by natural calamities eg drought, famine and diseases.
9. Poor military tactics i.e. Africans always fought in big groups.
10. Europeans fought in troops which made it easy for them to defeat the Africans.
11. African resistance was weakened by collaborators.
12. The death of able leaders also left power vacuum like chief Mkwawa of the Hehe.

CASE STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL RESISTORS

Kabaka Mwanga.

1. He was a Uganda prince born around 1866 to Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
2. Upon the death of his father, he came to power at a tender age of 18 on 24th October 1884.
3. His early years in power were faced with many problems.

4. There was a growing influence of European power, many religious groups in Buganda.
5. There was kabalega's desire to revive Bunyoro's victory.
6. Unlike his father, Mwanga could not manage these problems at his tender age.
7. He was erratic, inexperienced and could not handle all the pressure.
8. Arabs warned him of the problems he was to face if he worked with the whites.
9. The rate of conversion to Christianity worried Mwanga so much that he decided to deal with it decisively.
10. In January 1885, he executed three CMS missionaries.
11. This marked his campaign against Christianity.
12. In November 1885, he ordered the execution of bishop Hannington in Busoga.
13. On 3rd June 1886, he went ahead to execute thirty Christian converts at Namugongo for failing to denounce Christianity.
14. In 1888, he made plans to capture all Christians and Muslims in Buganda.
15. He wanted to take them to an Island on Lake Victoria and starve them to death.
16. The plan was unearthed by the Christians and Muslims who started plotting against kabaka Mwanga.
17. In October 1888, a combined force of Christians and Muslims overthrew Mwanga.
18. He was replaced by his brother Kiwewa.
19. The Muslims convinced Kiwewa to accept circumcision and convert to Islam.
20. He refused on grounds that kabaka is not supposed to shed blood in the Ganda tradition.
21. The Muslims overthrew Kiwewa after a few months for refusing to convert to Islam.
22. His younger brother Kalema was then handed the power.
23. He embraced Islam and was given the name Rashid.
24. Christians were not pleased with this development.
25. They were forced to ally with the deposed Kabaka Mwanga.
26. In October 1889, a combined force of Christians brought back Mwanga to power.
27. Kalema and his Muslim supporters fled to Bunyoro.
28. On 30th April 1890, Mwanga signed an agreement with Fredrick Jackson.
29. This placed Buganda under the protection of IBEACO.
30. Mwanga embraced Christianity and was christened Daniel.
31. He even appointed Catholics in his government.

32. The developments did not end his problems as conflicts and quarrels continued.
33. These quarrels were between the missionaries groups leading to the famous W'ngereza-W'faransa wars.
34. Captain Fredrick Lugard of IBEACO armed the Protestants with 500 guns to fight the Catholics.
35. The British accused the Catholics of supporting mwanga against their rule.
36. Mwanga was defeated with catholic allies and he took refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
37. In 1893, he has recalled to sign a treaty with General Gerald Portal.
38. In 1897, Mwanga got the support of disgruntled chiefs and tried to resist new British changes.
39. Kabaka Mwanga lost his power and stopped the collection of tribute from Busoga.
40. Unfortunately the revolt was crashed.
41. Mwanga fled to Tanganyika where he surrendered to the Germans.
42. British deposed Mwanga and proclaimed his one year old son Daudi Chwa II as the kabaka.
43. Daudi Chwa was given three ministers as his regents.
44. In 1898, Mwanga escaped from the Germans.
45. He joined his ex-enemy Kabalega in Lango to continue with the resistance against the British.
46. With the help of Semei Kakungulu, Mwanga and Kabalega were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai swamp near Lake Kyoga.
47. This marked completely the end of resistance against British rule.
48. Mwanga and Kabalega were exiled to Seychelles Island on Indian Ocean.
49. Mwanga died in exile on 8th May 1903.
50. He is remembered for trying to safeguard Buganda's independence.

Omukama Kabalega

1. He was born in 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi.
2. He spent his years in Bulega where his father had been exiled by a rebellion.
3. From Bulega, he got the name Kabalega meaning "son of Bulega".
4. In 1869, he was involved in a power struggle with his brother Kabigumire.
5. In 1870, he came to power after defeating his brother.
6. He had used the support of commoners, Langi mercenaries and his father's body guards.
7. His problems didn't end with the defeat of his brother.

8. Therefore, his early years of power were full of trouble.
9. These ranged from internal rivalry, Buganda's threats, increased European interest in Bunyoro and need to revive Bunyoro's lost victory.
10. He also built a strong army of the Abarusula.
11. It had two regiments of 1800 men each and armed with guns got from the coastal Arabs and Khartoumers.
12. He expanded Bunyoro's boundaries to areas such as Toro, Acholi, Busoga, Buganda and Lango.
13. Kabalega's ambitions soon landed him into clashes with the British who were also extending colonial rule in Uganda.
14. In June 1872, he fought Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies at the battle of Isansa at the Masindi border.
15. Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies were greatly defeated and this dismayed the British.
16. Kabalega then attacked Buganda in the east.
17. This made him face Captain Fredrick Lugard and his Ganda allies.
18. He later realized that wars against the British were bound to cause him more problems and so he opted for peace.
19. He hoped that Sir Samuel Baker would give him military support against Buganda.
20. Sir Samuel Baker told him that he would only give support if Kabalega accepted Egyptian protection which Kabalega refused.
21. He even refused to sign a treaty of protection with Sir Samuel Baker.
22. In 1893, he attacked Kasagama of Toro.
23. He drove him out of his capital and forced him to seek refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
24. Kasagama met Lugard on his way who accepted to give him support.
25. Lugard managed to defeat Kabalega's forces and Kasagama was restored back to power.
26. A number of forts were built along Toro-Bunyoro border to protect Kasagama against attacks from Kabalega.
27. Later Kabalega attacked these forts and deposed Kasagama again.
28. In 1894, Lugard led a force of Europeans, Sudanese and Ganda mercenaries to attack Bunyoro.
29. They attacked and defeated Kabalega.
30. Kabalega abandoned his capital at Mparo and retreated to Budongo forest.
31. British under Colonel Colville occupied Bunyoro.
32. They installed Kabalega's son Katahimbwa as the new Omukama.
33. In Budongo forest, Kabalega continued with his resistance.

34. He was using the guerilla war tactic of hit and run.
35. In 1895, he successfully defeated the British and the Ganda forces in Masindi.
36. It was Semei Kakungulu who defeated him in Budongo forest.
37. He fled to Lango in Northern Uganda.
38. In Lango, he was joined by Mwanga who was running away from British imperialism in Buganda.
39. The two continued with their resistance using guerilla war tactic.
40. In Lango, the two were betrayed by the local chiefs who reported them to Semei Kakungulu.
41. They were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai a swamp near Lake Kyoga.
42. Kakungulu brought them to Kampala and handed them officially to the British.
43. They were deported to Seychelles Island in Indian Ocean.
44. Even in exile, the Banyoro continued looking at Kabalega as their hero and pressed for his return.
45. While in exile, he converted to Christianity and was baptized Yohana.
46. Later on, he was allowed to return as a commoner but he didn't reach Bunyoro.
47. He died at Mpumudde near Jinja on 7th April 1923 at the age of 75.
48. He was buried at Mparo in present day Hoima district.
49. He is remembered as an African hero who staged a serious resistance to the British occupation of his area.

LARGE SCALE RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE.

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

1. This is also called the coastal rebellion/Abushiri uprising.
2. It was the first resistance against German in Tanganyika.
3. It occurred at the coast Tanganyika between 1888 and 1890.
4. Led by Abushiri Bin Salim and later joined by Bwana Heri.
5. Arabs, Swahili and Africans were all involved.
6. It was against German imperialism.
7. The need for independence by the coastal people.
8. Resentment of 1888 agreement.
9. The sultan of Zanzibar had sold the coastland to the Germans which later provoked the rebellion.
10. The Africans were suspicious of increased German settlement at the coast.
11. Some African chiefs had lost their traditional authority to the Germans.

12. They need to protect their economic power.
13. Put heavy tariffs on traders and local people eg hut tax, poll tax, inheritance tax etc.
14. Forced them out of their middleman's position.
15. On top of being high these taxes were brutally collected.
16. The abolition of slave trade by the Germans.
17. Exploitation of minerals and other resources.
18. They were protesting the loss of their property.
19. The German East African Company started confiscating Arab houses.
20. Tired of restrictions on ownership of land and property.
21. The Germans did not respect the cultures and traditions of the coastal people.
22. They did not respect the Muslim's time of prayers, fasting.
23. Sacrilegious entry of mosques with their dogs.
24. They also drank and slept with people's wives, which annoyed the Muslims.
25. The German attempts to steal people's land by imposition of new land regulations.
26. The new land regulation in 1888 that required people to have proof of their land ownership.
27. The local rulers were humiliated and harassed by the Germans, public flogging.
28. The Germans dismissed their relatives the Akidas, Liwalis and Jumbes.
29. Forced cash crop growing under severe conditions also angered the coastal people.
30. They applied forced labor to the Africans who worked on their farms.
31. The harsh method of administration/direct rule used by the Germans was provocative.
32. The Germans had taken over the collecting of mainland import duties.

Why did this revolt fail?

What problems did Abushiri face in his resistance against the Germans?

Why did the coastal Arabs lose this conflict?

1. Lack of military training (Abushiri had never been a military man).
2. German superior weapons compared to the Africans.
3. Lack of united command-many towns fought independently.
4. Or lack of effective coordination among the fighting groups.
5. Lack of unity ie Abushiri was betrayed by a Jumbe Magaya of Usagara.
6. Lack of spirit of nationalism.

7. Abushiri army was not big enough compared to the large force of the Germans.
8. The German army was well trained and well equipped compared to the Africans.
9. This forced him to retreat into the interior and hire mercenaries.
10. But the recruited mercenaries (Maviti) didn't know why they were fighting.
11. Yet the Germans used ruthless Zulu, Somali, Nubian, and Turkish troops.
12. In the interior he was cut off from trade and the supply of guns.
13. He also had no following in the interior.
14. Betrayal by some Africans supported the Germans eg Zigua under Mkubwa.
15. Some tribes easily gave into the Germans which weakened the resistance.
16. The rebellion was poorly organized.
17. Poor fighting tactics among the coastal people ie direct confrontation, open warfare.
18. The rebellion lacked a national outlook- taken to be a Arab revolt.
19. Divisions emerged as the coastal people ie they had different aim of fighting.
20. The Arabs mainly traders aimed at protecting their economic interests.
21. And were not read to embark on a protecting their economic interests.
22. Famine due to scorched earth policy led most people to surrender.
23. Lack of strong economy to sustain a protracted warfare/poverty.
24. Topography didn't favor the coastal people ie lack of defensive barriers.
25. German determination to crush the rebellion.
26. Use of cruel methods to suppress the revolt which instilled fear among the rebels.
27. Cruelty of the coastal leaders against those who refused to participate in the war.
28. The arrest, capture and killing of Abushiri demoralized his fighters.
29. Lack of leadership especially after death of Abushiri.
30. The surrender of Bwana Heri.

What were the effects of Abushiri rebellion?

1. Abushiri was defeated
2. Loss of lives on both sides
3. Destruction of property eg buildings were demolished
4. There was the deliberate spread of cattle diseases like rinder pest.
5. Famine due to scorched-earth policy and spread of diseases.
6. Peace returned to the coastal towns after a long time of political upheaval.
7. Abushiri's defeat opened up east Africa for colonization.

8. It taught tribes in northern Tanganyika not to bother resisting the Germans.
9. Sultan of Zanzibar recognized German ownership over the coastal towns.
10. Coastal towns and their interior tribes lost their independence.
11. Made the German realize the weakness of company rule.
12. The Germans changed their government, bringing in traditional rulers to cool tamperers.
13. This was followed with the training of personnel to help in the administration of the area.

HEHE REBELLION (1890-1898)

What led to the conflicts between Mkwawa and the Germans between 1890 and 1898?

Explain the causes of the Hehe resistance between 1890 and 1898.

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

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

Chief Mkwawa career/course of the Hehe resistance between 1890 and 1898.

1. He was a prominent Hehe chief who resisted German colonialism.
2. Waged persistent raids against his neighbors and levied duty on traders
3. All these angered the Germans
4. He was opposed to contemptuous treatment of his people by the Germans.
5. In 1890 Mkwawa closed the trade routes between Tabora and Bagamoyo.
6. Then he sought alliance with Ngoni chief Chabruma as well as Isike of the Nyamwezi with intention of fighting against the German administration.
7. In June 1891, Mkwawa ambushed German force of 1000 men near Iringa.
8. Killing 300 of them and others escaped in shock and disbelief.
9. In August 1891, the German sent military weapons and soldiers to the Hehe so as to make peace with Mkwawa.
10. In return Mkwawa sent representatives to offer presents and make peace with the Germans.
11. But the Germans thought Mkwawa's representatives had come to attack them so they killed all of them.
12. In October 1892, Mkwawa attacked a large commercial caravan at Mukindala to block German advance into their territory.
13. Also attacked Kilosa garrison, killing all its occupants.
14. To strengthen his position, Mkwawa built a fort/capital at Kalenga.
15. He hoped to gather his supporters in his fort and prepare them for war.
16. In 1894, the expedition led by governor Vonschele and Captain John Von prince attacked Kalenga.
17. But Mkwawa escaped
18. The Germans used scorched earth policy.
19. Mkwawa attempted to ambush the Germans at Imange on their return to the but failed.
20. Kalenga was occupied by the Germans who later destroyed it and established a German settlement there.
21. Between 1894 the Hehe were engaged in guerilla war against the Germans.
22. In 1896, the Germans attacked the Hehe again.
23. In 1898, Mkwawa was betrayed by some of his chiefs to the Germans.
24. To avoid being captured, Mkwawa committed suicide.
25. When the Germans found his dead body, they cut off his head and sent it to a German museum.
26. After his death many Hehe warriors surrendered to the Germans and the Germans were able to establish their control without any interference.
27. Only returned to his people in 1954 after they over complained.

What problems did he face in his resistance?

Why was this rebellion unsuccessful?

1. Lack of proper preparations on the side of Mkwawa.
2. The German army was well trained and well equipped/ German military superiority.
3. Lack of sufficient arms ie the Hehe didn't have enough weapons.
4. The few weapons he had were inferior compared to the Germans.
5. Lack of a standing army
6. Lack of a united command
7. Lack of unity among the Hehe.
8. Lack of effective mobilization and coordination among the Hehe.
9. Lack of a strong sense of nationality.
10. Lack of support from his neighbors.
11. German determination to crush the rebellion at all cost.
12. The storming of his capital at Kalenga.
13. Use of cruel methods to suppress the revolt which instilled fear among the Hehe eg scorched earth policy/ German brutality.
14. The Germans used intimidation eg cut off Mkwawa's head which made the Hehe fear the Germans and thus surrendered.
15. Difficult period of scramble and partition of Africa.
16. Impact of the Berlin conference of 1884-85, ie called for European cooperation in the event of the scramble.
17. The Germans hired ruthless mercenaries like the Zulu, Somali and Nubian.
18. Long periods of drought and diseases like typhoid and cholera weakened the Hehe soldiers.
19. Mkwawa's poor health
20. Famine due to scorched earth policy led most people to surrender
21. Lack of strong economy to sustain a protracted warfare/the Hehe were poor.
22. Suffered from inferiority complex.
23. Poor fighting methods among the Hehe ie pitched battle fields, direct confrontation and open warfare.
24. Poor planning ie he concentrated on protecting his capital only.
25. Divisions emerged among the Hehe/people had different aims of fighting.
26. Mkwawa's unstable mind
27. The rebellion took long, leaving many of his warriors dead

28. The death of Mkwawa was the final blow to the rebellion.
29. Loss of morale among the fighting forces especially after Mkwawa's death.
30. Lack of leadership after Mkwawa's death.
31. Existence of traitors like the chiefs who betrayed Mkwawa to the Germans.

What were the effects of the Hehe resistance?

1. Many Africans lost their lives.
2. Depopulation in southern Tanganyika.
3. The Hehe Africans were defeated by the Germans.
4. The Hehe lost their independence.
5. Crops were destroyed leading to famine.
6. Destruction of property.
7. Wide spread misery and suffering
8. Displacement of people
9. There was economic decline in southern Tanganyika.
10. Trade was disrupted especially on the central trade route.
11. The Hehe learnt a lesson, not bother fighting the Germans.
12. The Germans learnt that African resistance should not be taken for granted.
13. After shooting himself in, his head was cut off and taken to a German museum where it stayed until 1954.
14. Punishing them further, the Germans imposed a heavy fine on them.
15. With the defeat of Mkwawa the Germans disbanded his council of advisors.

MAJI MAJI REBELLION (1905-1907)

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

1. It was an African resistance against the German colonial rule in southern Tanganyika.
2. It involved tribes like the Zaramo, Wangido, Pogoro, Bena, Matumbi, Mbuga etc and water was used for protection against German bullets
3. The magic water was provided by Bokero Kinjikitile of Ngarambe.
4. Replacement of traditional rulers by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
5. No respect for local chiefs-they were flogged in public.
6. German arrogance eg left their dogs to enter mosques.
7. Introduction of heavy taxation.

8. Cruel methods of tax collection.
9. The unsuccessful cotton scheme introduction by the German
10. Growers of cotton received very little pay ie 35 cents a year.
11. Forced labor on communal farms.
12. Need to regain the lost independence
13. Lack of respect for local customs eg mercenaries raped Wangido women
14. Introduction of Christianity
15. Harsh treatment of Africans working on plantations of settlers.
16. Loss of land/land alienation
17. Generally the Germans were harsh and ruthless to people
18. The Ngoni massacre of 1897

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

1. Many Africans lost their lives about 75000 people died.
2. Depopulation in southern Tanganyika
3. Crops were destroyed by the Germans.
4. Africans were destroyed leading to famine (Fuga-fuga)
5. Destruction of property
6. Wide spread misery and suffering
7. Displacement of people
8. There was economic decline in southern Tanganyika
9. Africans lost confidence in traditional religion and medicine (magic water)
10. They also lost confidence and respect in their local/traditional leaders.
11. Many thus joined foreign religions ie Christianity and Islam.
12. African collaborators were rewarded by the Germans
13. It inspired future nationalists like Julius Nyerere
14. Hatred between those who participated and those who didn't
15. Africans stopped violence and tried other means of regaining their independence
16. The Germans changed their methods of administration.
17. They stopped taking Africans for granted.
18. Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops o their own.
19. Corporal punishments were stopped.
20. The harsh Akidas and Jumbes were sacked.
21. White settlers demands for forced labor were controlled.
22. Education was introduced/improved

23. White settlers who mistreated Africans could also be punished
24. Tanganyika was divided into districts and rebellious areas were put under military leaders.
25. Marked the establishment of German rule in Tanganyika.

Why did the Africans lose in the Maji-Maji rebellion?

Why did the Maji-Maji rebellion resistance fail?

1. Kinjikitile's false propaganda-the "magic water" did not provide immunity against German bullets.
2. Africans were armed with traditional weapons like spears, arrows and stones
3. The Germans used modern weapons like submachine guns.
4. Poor organization – Africans did not make enough preparations the war.
5. There was no military training carried out to prepare fighters for war.
6. There was lack of unity among the various tribes in the fighting.
7. The Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the rebellion hence weakening the fighters.
8. Still on unity, Africans fought in groups with no unity of command (they had more than one leader).
9. The scorched earth policy employed by the Germans left the food stores and gardens destroyed.
10. Africans suffered from famine due to scorched earth policy.
11. This forced the Africans to surrender to the Germans in 1907
12. The Maji-Maji fighters lacked persistence-some tribes pulled out leaving fellow fighters to suffer.
13. The Germans received help from Germany in form of arms and troops
14. The Germans got reinforcement from the Zulus, Sudanese and Somalis
15. The slave traders had also taken away the energetic and left weak ones only.
16. The Africans had poor economies that could not sustain a prolonged war against a rich country like Germany
17. The Germans were also determined to take over Tanganyika.
18. The death of their leaders made the rebellion lose continuity-Kinjikitile Ngwale, Mpanda and Mputa Gana.
19. Many Africans took cover in the bushes which made them easy prey to the Germans.
20. The Africans resorted to the guerilla warfare giving up direct warfare.

21. The Africans lacked communication since Kinjikitile was far away in Ngarambe.

Why did the Nandi resist against the British rule in 1895?

1. The Nandi are the Nilotics people who occupy the highland escarpment west of Uasin Gishu plateau in Kenya.
2. They resisted the British attempts to establish colonial rule.
3. They disliked British interference and wanted to be independent.
4. Never wanted British to cross to their land.
5. Due to their experience in raiding expeditions over neighboring tribes, believed in their superiority militarily.
6. Believed in their cultural superiority.
7. British arrival with claim of superiority violated the Nandi integrity hence wanted to chase away the British.
8. Europeans were viewed as female devils because of the cloth and color thus to be expelled instantly.
9. Nandi resisted the female devils in order to protect their country
10. The prophecy of the religious leader Orkoiyot Kimnyole.
11. Prophesized the coming of the iron snake which turned out to be the railway
12. Resisted being thrown out of their land through which the railway had to pass.
13. British settlers' desire to occupy the same land through a forced peace treaty of Kipture.
14. Because they were being forced into a reserve area out of their land.
15. The British killing of the Nandi leader Koitale Arap Samoei in a shameful incident forced the Nandi to pick up arms in 1895.
16. The British were interfering in ivory and slave trade.
17. The killing of Peter west in 1895 who was a British envoy.
18. Because their neighbors the Masaai and Baluyia had collaborated.
19. Inspired by other rebellions like the Hehe and Abushiri of 1880s

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

1. Environmental advantage of a mountainous country with steep heavily wooded valleys which ideal for guerilla warfare.
2. It was unsuitable for the Maxim gun used by the British.
3. The wet and cold climate caused respiratory infections among the British.

4. The mobility of the British troops was reduced by the large number of porters who had to carry food.
5. Nandi had a highly disciplined and efficient army which had a lot of experience in fighting against the Masaai and other neighbors.
6. With this the Nandi put a strong resistance the Sudanese soldiers who were employed by the British to fight them.
7. Had good military tactics that involved ambushes and night fights.
8. The Nandi didn't have defensive strong points that could have been good targets for the superior British guns.
9. Nandi fought in separate companies according to their clans and residence.
10. This helped them in case one company is destroyed; the struggle would continue for the other companies hence prolonged war.
11. There was cooperation between the districts in the war through Orkoiyot a religious leader who delegated his prophecy through his district agents Maotik coordinated efforts.
12. Made their own weapons eg spears.
13. Nandi acquired guns through trade with the Arabs.
14. Nandi never suffered from famine and diseases unlike other societies.
15. The British underestimated the strength of the Nandi forces.
16. Nandi were determined to fight and defend their country.
17. The Nandi pride also gave them determination to fight the British for long.
18. Being a warrior society, the Nandi had a lot of experience in fighting.
19. The British lacked geographical knowledge/they were at times misguided.
20. The cutting of communication lines and raids hindered the transportation of reinforcement of British troops.

Why were the Nandi finally defeated?

1. The superiority of the British forces.
2. Poor organization of the Nandi troops
3. The long periods of drought, famine and diseases
4. Lacked support from their neighbors like the Luyia, Masaai and Luo.
5. The British had with time realized the need to organize stronger expeditions
6. War fatigue made many Africans lose morale of fighting
7. British forces were reinforced by Swahili, Masaai, Ganda, Indian etc.

8. The murder of their leader Orkoiyot Koitale greatly demoralized them.
9. British determination to crush the rebellion.
10. The wide spread use of violence also left the Nandi severely weakened.
11. There was lack of constant supply of arms and ammunitions on the side of the Nandi.
12. The Nandi also lacked proper military tactics.
13. The poor economy of the Nandi could not sustain a prolonged war of resistance.
14. The belief in superstition didn't make the Nandi any stronger.

Effects of the Nandi resistance.

1. The Nandi were defeated
2. Lost their independence
3. Many people were killed
4. Depopulation of the Nandi land and massive destruction of property.
5. Outbreak of famine
6. Loss of land to the white settlers and railway line.
7. The Nandi were pushed into reserves
8. Some were forced to migrate to towns and urban centers.
9. Wide spread of poverty and misery.
10. The British were able to construct the railway line
11. The defeat of the Nandi taught their neighbors a lesson.
12. They realized the superiority of the white man's gun in the battle field.
13. Forts were built throughout the Nandi areas like in Kipure, Kaptume, etc.
14. Nandi superiority and arrogance in the area was crushed.
15. Fulfilled the prophecy of their leader - that foreigners would rule them.
16. The Nandi lost their leader Orkoiyot Koitale Arap who was murdered
17. Many people converted to Christianity.
18. The Nandi accepted British rule after their defeat.
19. The Nandi taught the British that Africans could resist.
20. With the defeat of the Nandi, more Europeans poured into Kenya.

MAU-MAU REBELLION (1952-1956)

Explain the causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion

What were the causes of the 1952-56 conflicts between the Kikuyu and the British?

1. The Mau-Mau an African revolt against colonial rule in Kenya.
2. Mau-Mau stands for “muzungu ayende ulaya Mwafrika apatte Uhuru”
3. This means ‘let the Europeans go to Europe and Africans acquire independence’.
4. It effectively begun in 1952 and ended in 1960.
5. The Kikuyu were fighting for political independence.
6. African loss of land to the white settlers especially in the highlands.
7. Africans had been pushed to reserves
8. Experienced overstocking, over population in the reserves.
9. Africans hated racial segregation in jobs, residential areas, education institutions.
10. Social degradation of Africans by the whites.
11. The Africans were poor while Asians were rich because they monopolized trade.
12. The Kikuyu were tired of forced labor.
13. They were given low wages or no wages at all.
14. Africans were restricted from growing cash crops because this would lower the quality of the products.
15. Reluctance of the British to effect constitutional reforms in Kenya.
16. Some extremists in KAU were dissatisfied by KAU, which wanted peaceful means of achieving independence.
17. In 1946, KAU extremists and ex-soldiers formed Kenya Land Reform Army (Mau-Mau Movement).
18. W. W II veterans returned with new ideas and grievance for independence
19. Belief in the traditional religion
20. Africans hated the restriction on movement by use of Kipande system which was burdensome.
21. Africans disliked continued domination of government by the whites
22. Africans were also not allowed to participate in politics.
23. Lack of direct African representation in the Legco
24. Resented imposition of high taxes

25. Grievances like lack of jobs for the educated, education and general unemployment.
26. The Africans hated a ban on women circumcision.
27. Fear of Kenya becoming another south Africa/Rhodesia.
28. Africans hated massive arrest, detentions and ruthlessness of the British.
29. Reduction in the number of cattle annoyed Africans.
30. The whites did not accept African chiefs.
31. The role of educated elites like Kenyatta.
32. Hated the introduction of Christianity.
33. Fear of Kenya becoming a white settler's colony like South Africa.
34. Encouraged by earlier resistances like Abushiri, Maji-Maji
35. Increase in the growth of nationalism.
36. Europeans continued to dominate in politics of colony.

Effects of the rebellion.

1. Both Africans and Europeans lost their lives.
2. About 1300 Africans and 58 Europeans died.
3. In 1952, the colonial government declared a state of emergency in Kenya.
4. Many Kikuyu, Akamba, Embu, Meru were forced into reserves and detention camps.
5. Political leaders e.g. Kenyatta were imprisoned
6. Military leaders arrested were Kimathi
7. Many supporters were arrested e.g. 2600 Kikuyus were arrested in April 1954.
8. Famine struck
9. Clans and families disintegrated due to being loyal or disloyal
10. Prisoners suffered harsh treatment and bad living conditions.
11. It cost 50000 pounds to Kenyans and British.
12. Many Europeans started opposing colonialism and criticized Britain and white settlers.
13. White settlers were forced to give up the idea of Kenya as a white man's country.
14. Kenya's road to independence was accelerated.
15. The British government came to good terms immediately with the Africans and the white settlers.

16. Kenyatta and other Mau-Mau leaders were released to participate in the government.
17. African interests gained supremacy over Asian and white settler's interests.
18. It led to the exodus of many white settlers in south Africa.
19. Property was destroyed.
20. Decline in Kenya's economy
21. A lot of insecurity in the central region
22. Political parties e.g. KAU were allowed.
23. Nationalism was strengthened.
24. In 1956, 5 Africans were allowed to sit in the Legco
25. Their number was increased to 14 in 1958.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

Why was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?

1. It was a treaty signed between the British commissioner, Sir Harry Johnston and the three regents of Daudi Chwa II.
2. These were Apollo Kaggwa, Stanslus Mugwanya and Zakaria Kisingiri.
3. It was signed on 10th March 1900 at Mengo.
4. It was part of British colonial effort to strengthen administration in Uganda for effective occupation.
5. To define the position of Buganda within a wider Uganda.
6. The desire for the British to have effective control over Buganda.
7. To confirm that Buganda had submitted to British rule following verbal declaration of a protectorate over Uganda in 1894.
8. To make the Buganda the springboard (starting point) for the extension of colonial rule to the rest of Uganda.
9. Aimed at ending the existing political conflicts between Buganda and Bunyoro.
10. To limit and define the relationship between Buganda and the British colonial government.
11. To end the political confusion caused by Kabaka Mwanga in Buganda.
12. To end Omukama Kabalega's rebellion in Bunyoro.
13. To end religious wars in Buganda.
14. To end the threats of Sudanese mutineers in the north.

15. To lay a platform for Buganda's and Uganda's political, economic and social development.
16. It was to make Buganda safe for missionary activities.
17. To make Buganda self-reliant through introducing economic reforms like growing of cash crops, paying of taxes and use of money.
18. The colonial government was anxious to reduce administrative costs in Uganda.
19. To clear the confusion and effects of poor administration of IBEACO.
20. To serve as an instrument of colonial exploitation i.e. to prepare the ground for effective use of Uganda resources.
21. They wanted to streamline the system of land ownership in Buganda.
22. To answer Bishop Tucker's cries to formalize the privileges of the Protestants over the Catholics and Muslims.
23. To find an acceptable way to both the Baganda and the British on how to assist the infant king.
24. To reward the leading Baganda chiefs for their support in the takeover of Buganda.
25. To introduce political reforms for the efficient administration of the protectorate.
26. To solve the boundary problems between Buganda and her neighbors e.g. Bunyoro.
27. The need to follow the terms of Berlin conference i.e. effective occupation.
28. To serve as a legal document that would protect and safeguard the British.

What were the terms of the agreement?

1. Key terms were on land, finance, boundaries and system of governance.
2. All men of 18 years and above were to pay hut tax of 3 rupees.
3. These taxes were to be collected by the local chiefs.
4. No additional would be introduced without the approval of lukiiko and the consent of the Kabaka.
5. Revenue from the taxes was to be for the protectorate government and not the Kabaka.
6. The collection of tribute from neighboring states was to be stopped immediately.
7. All chiefs including the Kabaka were to be salaried/paid wages.

8. The Kabaka was to get £1500 and Ssaza chiefs £20 each every year.
9. All natural resources were to be in the hands of the protectorate government.
10. The growing of cash crops was to be encouraged by the protectorate government.
11. The agreement was to divide the land into two i.e. Mailo land (free hold) and Crown land.
12. Mailo land was to be given to the Kabaka, members of his family, his ministers and chiefs.
13. The Kabaka was to get 350 square miles, the princes 22 square miles, the queen mother 10 square miles and the ssaza chiefs 8 square miles each.
14. Free land titles were to be given to them.
15. Peasants settling on the land were to pay rent (Busuulu) to the landlords.
16. Crown land was to be given to the protectorate government for public projects.
17. It was to include uncultivated lands, forests, lakes, swamps, and rocky areas.
18. People who settled on this land were not to pay Busuulu or rent.
19. The institution of kabakaship was to be retained and reformed.
20. The kabaka was to be the supreme ruler of Buganda.
21. It was to be given an additional title of "His highness".
22. Daudi Chwa II was formally recognized as the kabaka of Buganda.
23. Kabakaship was to be limited to Muteesa's lineage.
24. The kabaka was to rule under the supervision of the British governor.
25. He was to be assisted by three regents namely; the Katikiro, Mulamuzi, and Muwanika.
26. The lukiiko was to have parliamentary powers.
27. It was also to remain the highest court of appeal.
28. Membership to the lukiiko was to be fixed at 89.
29. 60 were to be notables, 20 Ssaza chiefs, 3 ministers and 6 kabaka nominees.
30. The kabaka was not to dismiss any member of the lukiiko without consulting the British colonial government.
31. Buganda's laws were to remain in force as long as they did not conflict with those of the protectorate.
32. Buganda was to be one of the provinces that make up Uganda.

33. Cases involving foreigners were to be handled by the protectorate government.
34. African courts were not to give death penalties.
35. Buganda's boundaries were to be redefined.
36. The two counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi were to be added to Buganda.
37. Buganda was to be divided into twenty counties each under a Ssaza (county) chief.
38. The protectorate government had the right to abrogate the agreement Buganda didn't follow it.
39. The kabaka was not to form any army without the consent of the protectorate government.

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

How did the terms of the agreement affect the people of Uganda up to independence?

1. Buganda completely lost her independence.
2. Buganda became a province within the protectorate which put her at the level with other regions.
3. Kabaka got meaningless title "His Highness"
4. His political powers were reduced to a constitutional monarch.
5. He lost power over land distribution.
6. He lost control over his chiefs who became public servants paid by the government.
7. He was also reduced to an employee of the British, earning a monthly salary.
8. He lost his military powers since he could not raise an army without the British consent.
9. He lost his judicial powers.
10. He was no longer the final court of appeal i.e. he could no longer pass death penalty.
11. He also lost his spiritual powers with the introduction of Christianity.
12. He lost control over revenue/finances from taxes which were now given to the Governor.
13. He also lost control over foreigners as they under the colonial government.

14. Buganda had lost a large chunk of her land i.e. crown land to the British.
15. It created a new class of rulers in Buganda like the Katikiro, Muwanika and Mulamuzi.
16. Traditional chiefs and clan heads lost their powers, traditional functions and privileges.
17. The agreement empowered Christians and Muslim chiefs who collaborated with the British.
18. It laid the foundation of signing similar agreements with other areas e.g. Toro agreement in June 1900, Ankole agreement in August 1901 and Bunyoro agreement in 1903.
19. It encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton, coffee and tea.
20. The agreement put Buganda in special/favored position in the protectorate government.
21. It laid the foundation for Buganda's in-ward nationalism.
22. This elevation also made her be hated by people from other regions or provinces.
23. Some Baganda collaborated in extending the colonial rule to other areas e.g. James Miti, Apollo Kaggwa, and Semei Kakungulu.
24. It confirmed and formalized British rule in Buganda and in Uganda as a whole.
25. Poll tax and hut tax were introduced.
26. It led to congestion in small huts due to fear of paying taxes.
27. This led to spread of diseases due to congestion in huts.
28. Taxes led to migration of people to areas where colonial rule was not yet effective.
29. Taxation also became an incentive to work.
30. It confirmed the lost counties as part of Buganda increasing Bunyoro's hostility to Buganda.
31. The giving of land to the kabaka's chiefs also created a new class of landlords.
32. It led to emergence of the Bataka federation against unfair land allocation.
33. Created a lot of bitterness among the peasants whose claims were overlooked.
34. The lukiiko was given parliamentary powers and became the legislature.
35. It made the colonial government fail to create a united Uganda.
36. It led to the development of agriculture especially cash crops.

37. The agreement ended the religious wars that had destabilized Buganda.
38. It re-defined the Buganda's boundaries to 20 counties including the two from Bunyoro.
39. They were all allocated on religious basis Protestants 10, Catholics 8 and Muslims 2.
40. From this time the government had started favoring the Protestants over the Catholics and Muslims.
41. It strengthened the powers of kabaka e.g. no more taxes would be introduced without his consent.
42. It laid the foundation for abolition of kingdoms.
43. It also encouraged the development of roads, schools and hospitals especially in Buganda.
44. The police and army were created to help in the maintenance of law and order.
45. It began the exploitation of Uganda's resources like minerals and forests.
46. Buganda collaborated in extending the British rule.
47. The British gained more than Buganda from this agreement.

THE KABAKA CRISIS (1953-1955)

What led to the kabaka crisis of 1953?

What were the causes of the kabaka crisis of 1953-55?

1. This was a political misunderstanding between the Governor of Uganda Sir Andrew Cohen and kabaka of Buganda Muteesa II.
2. It involved a lot of tension, mistrust and suspicion between these two gentlemen.
3. The tension resulted into deportation of Muteesa II to England on 30th November 1953.
4. Kabaka Muteesa II had failed to cooperate loyally with the British as the 1900 agreement demanded.
5. This created a non-violent but very tense and confused situation in Buganda.
6. It was due to the delicate relationship between Buganda and the rest of Uganda.
7. In 1952, Commissioner A.C Willis was appointed to look into the problems of the local government throughout Uganda.
8. He suggested reforms including setting up local government councils.

9. He also maintained that the protectorate government must maintain overall control.
10. Buganda wanted Uganda to turn into a federation of states.
11. This meant that Buganda wanted a special status/arrangement.
12. Early in 1953, Governor Andrew Cohen held discussion with the kabaka Muteesa II and his advisors.
13. Buganda was not happy with the developments in the legislative council.
14. It was evolving into an assembly where Africans from all over Uganda had equal representation.
15. The founding of the Uganda national congress by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi on 2nd march 1952 also alarmed Buganda monarchists.
16. Its objectives of uniting all Ugandans were unwelcomed to the lukiiko.
17. The Baganda were angered by the colonial government which was referring to the east African federation.
18. Kabaka refused to nominate members to the LEGCO or even guarantee cooperation with the protectorate government.
19. Kabaka also supported the demands of the lukiiko for the transfer of Buganda's administration to the foreign office.
20. Muteesa II also suggested that Buganda should follow its own road to independence.
21. Meetings between Cohen and Muteesa failed to resolve conflict.
22. On 30th November 1953, the British government withdrew recognition of kabaka Muteesa II according to 1900 Buganda agreement.
23. Kabaka Muteesa II was subsequently deported in 1953.
24. The kabaka was ill advised and showed stubbornness to the governor.
25. The Baganda refused to choose a successor to Muteesa II after his deportation which angered the governor.

What were the results of the crisis?

Describe the steps taken to end the crisis.

1. Following the declaration of state of emergency, a Buganda delegation was sent to plead for the return of Muteesa.
2. The delegation included Buganda elite like Eridad Mulira, Thomas Makumbi and Apollo Kironde.
3. Early 1954, Australian born professor Keith Hancock was sent into issues of the crisis.
4. This led to the Namirembe conference of 1955 as an amendment to the Buganda agreement.

5. The Baganda were to elect members to the LEGCO.
6. Buganda was to remain part of Uganda and not to break away
7. The kabaka was to return if the lukiiko and the people so wished.
8. On 17th October 1955, Muteesa II returned amidst jubilation of his people.
9. The crisis affected the formation of east African federation because this showed that some section of people didn't want it.
10. The crisis caused a lot of resentment from the Baganda following the deportation of their kabaka.
11. Baganda men allowed their beard to grow wild and they wore bark cloth as a sign of mourning.
12. The crisis resulted into riots in Buganda.
13. It increased demands for British withdrawal from Buganda's soils.
14. The crisis led to the violation of the Buganda agreement by both the British and the Baganda.
15. Britain stopped recognizing the Kabaka and the Baganda wanted independence outside the protectorate.
16. The crisis resulted into Buganda's boycott of the 1961 national assembly elections.
17. This act led to fresh elections which were organized in 1962.
18. The crisis led to formation of political parties in Uganda for example Democratic Party in 1952 and Uganda people's congress in 1960.
19. The formation of political parties forced Buganda loyalists to form their own political party called Kabaka Yekka (K.Y).
20. The crisis speeded up political developments in Uganda that resulted into the attainment of independence on 9th October 1962.

DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER

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

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

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

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

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

What were the causes of conflicts between the Europeans and Asian communities in Kenya by 1923?

1. The differences rose as a result of European and Asian influx into Kenya.
2. Land and political rights were the main issues in the disputes.
3. Settler interests were being championed by Lord Delamere and colonel Grogan.
4. A.M Jeevanjee championed Asian interests.
5. Europeans had been given seats on the LEGCO in 1907.
6. IN 19020, THEIR NUMBER WAS INCREASED TO 11 but the Asians were not considered.
7. In 1918, the Europeans were given seats on executive council but other races were not considered.
8. Settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a self-governing domination under white domination.
9. Europeans had been given fertile land in Kenyan highlands yet Asians were not considered.
10. White settlers opposed Asian demands to participate in political affairs in Kenya.
11. Asian demands for equal treatment were opposed by Europeans.
12. Racial segregations in schools and hospitals were prominent.
13. Europeans advocated for separate development from other races.
14. They had set up a convention/association which became the platform their views.
15. White settlers discouraged Africans from growing cash crops because it was likely to lower the quality of Kenyan produce.
16. Asians were allowed to live in towns and denied access to other places.
17. Asians wanted same voting rights as Europeans.
18. Asians wanted restriction on their immigration to Kenya removed.
19. Asians wanted monopoly of commerce and trade in Kenya.
20. Rise of key Asian vocalists like Maklhan Singh who advocated for equality.
21. Governor Hayes Saddler had been too lenient to the settler interests.
22. Asians expressed their grievances through the east African Indian national congress.
23. Africans demanded for the withdrawal of Kipande.
24. Africans also wanted a reduction in taxes.
25. Africans also wanted good labor conditions.
26. Africans wanted their land back.
27. Africans wanted to regain their independence.

28. Africans also wanted similar education opportunities.
29. Africans also wanted representation in government.
30. Africans wanted to be allowed to grow cash crops.
31. Africans formed the young kikuyu association and young kivirondo association to air their grievances.

How did the duke of Devonshire settle these differences?

How were these differences settled by Devonshire white paper?

1. The conflicts led to the summoning of a conference in London in March 1923.
2. It was called by the colonial secretary who was also duke of Devonshire.
3. Settlers were led by lord Delemere Asians by A.M Jeevanjee.
4. Under the chairmanship of the duke, a white paper was passed with several terms.
5. The highlands were to be reserved for European settlers only.
6. Asians were allowed to elect 5 members to the LEGCO.
7. The legco was to have 11 Europeans, 5 Asians, 1 Arab and a missionary to represent the Africans.
8. Voting was to be done on communal rather than the common voters roll.
9. Asians were to be represented on municipal councils.
10. Restrictions on Asian immigration were to be stopped.
11. Racial segregation in residential areas was also stopped.
12. There was to be no further advance towards settler domination by white settlers.
13. Europeans would never have controlling influence in the government.
14. Kenya was to be confirmed primarily as an African country.
15. Africans interests were to be paramount.
16. Africans were to be members of local councils.
17. The preservation of African interests was to be undertaken by the colonial office.
18. A missionary was to be nominated to articulate the interests if the Africans.
19. All racial groups were to gradually work towards self-government.
20. It was to rule out any constitutional changes in favor of the settlers.
21. It was to recognize the contributions made by the European community in development of Kenya

How were the people of Kenya affected by the terms of this paper?

1. All the three groups of people were not pleased with the outcome. ie the white settlers, Asians and the Africans.

2. Asians failed to win an equal status with whites.
3. They were denied their rights and became disappointed.
4. The white settlers lost their dream of ever controlling Kenya as a racist colony.
5. More whites came into Kenya after the declaration of the paper.
6. Africans lost more land to the white settlers.
7. It disappointed the whites and Asians who had the hope of colonizing Kenya for themselves.
8. Settlers resorted to controlling finance, agriculture and the industrialization sector.
9. Africans and Asians were denied settlement in the highlands.
10. It increased the number of Asians in Kenya as it gave them liberty to free immigration into Kenya.
11. Africans were to continue providing labor on the settler's farms.
12. Asians continued to voice their dissatisfactions with the favors given to the white settlers.
13. It laid foundation for independence struggles among Africans.
14. It denied Africans chance to sit on the LEGCO as a missionary was appointed to represent.
15. It increased instability among the people of Kenya as the 3 groups remained conflicting among themselves.
16. The colonial government started educating and training the Africans to prepare them for independence.
17. Africans remained discriminated, less paid and exploited.
18. Asians refused to elect the 5 members to LEGCO until after world war II.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

Why was the Uganda railway constructed?

- ❖ It was started in 1896 from Mombasa.
- ❖ To enable the British government to establish firm control over their sphere of influence.
- ❖ To provide transport for arms and military personnel.
- ❖ To ease administration in Uganda.
- ❖ The need to gain access to Uganda for the control of the Nile.
- ❖ To eliminate slave trade.

- ❖ To make it possible to develop the interior for agriculture and other economic activities.
- ❖ To provide an alternative for other forms of trade.
- ❖ To make transport quicker, easier and cheaper.
- ❖ To forestall other powers like Egyptians and the khartoumers.
- ❖ To confirm with powers ie the berlin conference.
- ❖ To facilitate missionary activities.
- ❖ To promote exploitation of resources ie minerals.
- ❖ To link east Africa to the outside world.
- ❖ To make the economy of Uganda self-sustainable.

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

1. The railway system was an extension of the Uganda railway from Kenya.
2. 1912 extended to port bell from Kampala.
3. To connect Kampala to steamer services on lake victoria.
4. Jinja to namasagali line was built in 1912.
5. To encourage cotton growing in Busoga.
6. The railway system in Kenya was extended to Uganda (1928) Nakuru to Tororo.
7. To reduce congestion on the port for steamer services.
8. In 1931, the rail reached Kampala across the Nile.
9. In 1929, it was extended to Soroti from Tororo via Mbale.
10. To encourage cotton growing transport cattle products.
11. In 1956, Kampala was connected to kasese
12. To transport copper to jinja for smelting.
13. In 1965, Soroti was connected to Pakwach.
14. To transport cotton and tobacco.

What problems did the railway constructors face?

What challenges delayed the arrival of the railway line to Uganda?

1. The construction began in Kenya in 1896.
2. A preliminary survey was done in 1892 by captain J.R.L Mac Donald of the IBEACO.
3. However work didn't take off till 30th may 1896 due to;
4. Lack of capital for the project.
5. Initially it was estimated at 2 million pounds.

6. But it eventually cost up to 8 million pounds.
7. There were wrangles within the British.
8. Parliament couldn't see the economic value of the railway.
9. The construction took not less than 6 years.
10. 32000 Indian coolies and 500 clerical staff were employed during the construction.
11. African laborers like the Akambas were reluctant to work on the line.
12. Those few Africans who volunteered to work didn't go beyond their homeland.
13. The coolies suffered from jiggers.
14. While Europeans were victims of malaria, sleeping sickness etc.
15. The Nyika County especially the taru plateau was dry and waterless.
16. Other areas were subjected to adverse climate which caused floods.
17. There were wild animals especially man eaters at Tsavo.
18. Until they were shot by Peterson.
19. There was also outbreak of small pox epidemic
20. Acts of indiscipline, disorder and wastefulness among workers.
21. Drought and famine necessitated importation of food.
22. The eastern arm of the rift valley presented Engineering problems due to escarpments.
23. Beyond the mau-mau submit, there were the Nandi and the masai.
24. These tribes saw the iron snake as representing European imperialism.
25. As well as alienation of their land.
26. They stole the equipment and disappeared into the hill.
27. Hostility from the Germans.
28. Language barrier.
29. There was lack of transport for equipment and water.
30. Communication problems.
31. There was also lack of storage/port facilities at port Mombasa and in the interior.
32. It was only after 1900 agreement with the Nandi that building proceeded peacefully.
33. Finally the line reached Kisumu in December 1901.

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

1. Transport and communication from the interior to the coast was made easier and quicker.

2. East Africa was linked to the outside world.
3. Uganda and Kenya were opened up for exploitation of natural resources.
4. It stimulated economic growth since the crops grown could easily be transported for export.
5. It promoted cash crop production.
6. E.g. cotton in Uganda and pyrethrum in Kenya.
7. It led to urbanization along the railway line (e.g. Kisumu, Jinja, with its associated social problems such as prostitution).
8. Kilindi harbor also developed as loading and offloading site.
9. There was loss of lives as those who resisted the construction were killed e.g. chief Orkoiyot of the Nandi
10. It led to the influx of Asians. A fifth of the coolies remained behind to do business.
11. Others came as drivers, clerical officers, and traffic and station managers.
12. The presence of many Asians later created political problems especially in Kenya.
13. This is because Asians wanted equality with the whites in terms of education, employment and representation in the LEGCO.
14. The railway created employment to many people e.g. drivers and station managers.
15. It transported rice to the Akamba people who were hard hit by 1898 to 1899 famine.
16. It eased British administration because administration was easily transported.
17. Africans lost land to white settlers especially in Kenya highlands.
18. It led to loss of independence of Uganda and Kenya.
19. In 1902, part of Uganda was transferred to Kenya to white's suitable land for farming.
20. Slave trade and human porter age were ended.
21. Taxation was introduced to recover the cost of building the railway.
22. Transport costs were greatly reduced.
23. East African economy was monetized as Asians brought Rupees and later paper notes.
24. It led to development of feeder roads.
25. The Nandi and Masai lost land where the railway passed.
26. The railway facilitated the activities of the Christian missionaries which led to spread of Christianity and western civilization.

27. Small scale industries sprang out e.g. ginnery, and copper smelting. This reduced the bulkiness of raw materials.
28. It promoted international and local trade. Local markets were created.
29. It transformed Uganda and Kenya economies from reliance on British instead cash crops such as coffee, cotton, raised money for countries.
30. It led to racism in Kenya.
31. Led to transfer Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi which was more central.
32. It increased standard of living of east African peoples.

WORLD WAR I

Why East Africa was involved in World War I?

1. It broke out on 28th July 1914.
2. It was between Serbia, Russia, Britain, France and their allies against Australia, Hungary, German and their allies.
3. It was a purely European war but German and Britain had colonies in east Africa.
4. The Germans were in Tanganyika
5. Uganda and Kenya were under the British.
6. Yet German and Britain were the major war lords in Europe.
7. East Africa became involved because of extended conflicts and suspicion in their colonies.
8. Since K.A.R was a colonial force, it had to fight in defense of its masters interests.
9. The British government wanted to disorganize the German colonies before they could attack the British areas of interest.
10. The Germans deliberately provoked the British colonies with objectives of diverting British resources.
11. E. Africa was strategically located and so would help the British to protect her colonial interests because of the war in North Africa and the middle.
12. Both Germany and British recruited the Africans into their armies for the war.
13. It was German that provoked Britain into war by attacking the railway at Voi.
14. The British use a strong machinery to drive the Germans back into Tanganyika.

15. Therefore the greater part of the war ended up being fought in Tanganyika.
16. The British force was bigger with about 4250 soldiers compared to the German force of about 2750 soldiers.
17. The German hoped to win the war in Europe through disorganizing the British.
18. Under the skillful German commander Von Lettow Vorbeck the Germans managed to disorganize the British.
19. The British sent for troops from India, South Africa and they attacked port Tanga.
20. More reinforcement was got from Rhodesia and Nyasaland and it arrived under general Smuts.
21. The German commander Von Lettow Vorbeck was utterly (completely) defeated by the bigger force of the British and he was forced out of e. Africa.
22. The defeated German forces ran to Mozambique and by November 1918, the war had ended and peace slowly returned to the region.

How did this war affect the people of east Africa?

1. German was defeated and had to surrender her colonies to the newly formed League of Nations.
2. British took over control of G.E.A in 1920 and renamed it Tanganyika.
3. The number of European settlers especially of British origin increased in Kenya highlands.
4. There was an influx of soldiers/white settlers leading to more loss of better African land.
5. The local administration in Tanganyika was restructured especially under Donald Cameron.
6. Indirect rule was introduced in Tanganyika.
7. There was growth of political power among European settlers in east Africa (Kenya).
8. They agitated for representation in government.
9. There was serious outbreak of influenza which killed many people.
10. Misery and suffering among Asian, European and African families.
11. Many people were killed, wounded and disabled in fighting.
12. Internal and external trade disrupted.
13. Peoples standard of living were negatively affected i.e. they became poor.
14. The war led to increased African nationalism.
15. Led to economic depression of the 1930s which also affected the people of E. Africa.

16. African attitude towards whites the whites also changed.
17. The Germans who mistreated Africans were punished.
18. There was famine and starvation because of general decline in agriculture.
19. Buildings, roads were destroyed.
20. Ranks and medals were awarded creating classes of people of ex-service men.
21. Africans learnt new methods of fighting.
22. There was increased rate of exploitation because the British wanted to compensate
23. New economic power was rested in hands of Africans.
24. There was an evolution of new ideas and critical thinking.
25. Africans resented their chiefs who served the colonial powers/masters.
26. There was a wide spread of small pox plague and syphilis.
27. The whole east African territory became a British empire.
28. After the defeat of the Germans, Rwanda, Burundi, were given to Belgium as mandates to be added to Belgian Congo they were transferred from E. Africa to central Africa.

WORLD WAR II.

Why were the east African countries involved in World War II?

1. World war II was fought between 1939 and 1945
2. This took place in Europe.
3. Germany, Italy and their allies versed Britain, France and their allies.
4. East Africa was under the rule of one of the war lords.
5. When the war broke out, it was impossible for east Africa to remain neutral.
6. Moreover these German in Africa had conflicting opinions; some supported Hitler while others didn't.
7. There were the British in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania and yet back home they had opponent war lords.
8. In the neighboring Somalia and Eritrea was Italy.
9. The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspicion and tension.
10. Several battalions of the king's African riffles (K.A.R) were stationed on the Somalia boarder.
11. Troops moved into Kenya joined by contingents from Nigeria Gold coast etc.
12. East Africa also contributed large sums of money to the British war costs.
13. In 1940 for instance Italy joined the war as Germany ally.
14. Later when japan joined the war on German side and attacked Britain, the KAR was expanded to 30 battalions.
15. Thousands of east African soldiers were to India and Burma.

16. Others went to Madagascar.

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

1. There were political, economic and social consequences of the war on east Africa.
2. The war hastened her growth of political movements in east Africa (nationalism)
3. Peoples attitude towards chiefs and African administrators changed
4. People began to resent them.
5. Most British officials were away for military services and this widened the gap between Africans and Europeans.
6. Exports declined and lack of skilled man power affected production.
7. Uganda's cotton and coffee growers had to be helped by government when price fell too low.
8. Otherwise the war increased the demand for sisals and cotton.
9. Japan captured Malaysia with its huge rubber plantation and therefore Tanganyika had to increase rubber production.
10. The Africans in Kenya were for the first time encouraged to produce cash crops.
11. Loss of lives.
12. Veterans brought and spread venereal diseases and other STDs.
13. Lack of employment for veterans forced them to join militant wing of Mau-Mau e.g. general china.
14. The British government directed technical schools and institutions to introduce and produce war equipment.
15. After World War II, Tanganyika became a trusteeship of the British under the UNO provision towards self-government.
16. Many European communities began to change attitudes towards Africans for the better.

ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

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

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

1. Nationalism is a desire by a given group of people to achieve political, economic and social independence.

2. East African involvement in the Second World War.
3. The return of the WWII ex-soldiers strengthened the hostility towards the colonial rule.
4. The ex-soldiers who had fought alongside had begun to doubt their superiority.
5. Several ex-servicemen became leaders of national movement e.g. Gen. China
6. The ex-soldiers came back with ideas of equality, liberty and independence.
7. The formation of the United Nations and its anti-imperial policies.
8. Negro movements outside Africa e.g. the 1945 pan African congress held in Manchester and attended by Kenyatta.
9. The conference was dominated by African major nationalistic leaders who wanted freedom and threatened the use of force. This gave morale to the nationalist in east Africa.
10. The high levels of unemployment made Africans form mass political movements.
11. The influence of Christian missionaries gave Africans courage to rise up for their own right.
12. The Atlantic charter of 1941 between Roosevelt and Churchill where the two agreed to give independence to their colonies.
13. The charter provided that people world over have the right to choose their forms of government under which they live. This declaration accelerated the temper of nationalism in Kenya.
14. The emergence of an educated class of people (elites)
15. These literate Africans could read newspapers, listen to radio etc which helped to spread the nationalistic ideology.
16. After WWII the economic importance of Africa to the world market increased especially since Europe depended on her.
17. Africans would have gained a lot had not been lack of independence, which boosted nationalistic feelings.
18. The granting of independence to India and Pakistan in 1946 marked the beginning of the forces of nationalism.
19. The return of the leaders who have been studying abroad.
20. Development of national languages, Swahili by Tanganyika and English by Kenya and Uganda created unity among Africans.
21. The spread of socialism and communism.
22. The prominent communist countries like USSR and China were anti-colonialism.

23. Criticism and opposition to the imperialism was widely publicized.
This gave morale support to the nationalists.
24. The rise of USA and USSR which put pressure on colonial powers to decolonize.
25. USA put pressure on the colonialism to grant independence to Africans.
26. The growth of pan Africanism (Africa for Africans).
27. Colonialism with all its evils e.g. forced labor, over taxation, loss of independence etc.
28. Loss of land especially in Kenya is what inspired the Mau-Mau nationalistic movement under the Kikuyu.
29. The formation of cooperative movements.
30. The rise of trade unions due to the rise in the cost of living after the war. They supported and financed nationalistic movements
31. The independence of Ghana in 1957.
32. The influence Egyptian revolution of 1952 under Nasser who supported the Mau-Mau.
33. The role and support of the Africans in diaspora like Nkrumah.
34. The domination of trade by Asians (Indians).
35. Urbanization/the rise and growth of many urban centers creating employment opportunities to the Africans and broke tribal ties.
36. Migration of people from villages to towns also exposed them to new ideas.
37. The existence of segregation against Africans especially in Kenya became a tool for nationalistic attitude on colonialism.
38. The mass political awareness and formation of political parties.
39. The role of mass media.
40. The development of transport and communication.
41. The Italo-Ethiopian crisis of 1935-1941.
42. The victory of the labor party in 1945.
43. The rise of independent churches in Kenya.
44. The declaration of the 1923 Devonshire white paper had a long term impact on the Kenyans.