

HISTORY NOTES

FORM TREE

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ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIALISM

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

The scramble for and partition of Africa took place in the second half of the 19th century. The term “scramble” meant a great struggle for colonies on the African continent amongst the European powers. The term “partition” means the dividing up of the African continent amongst the scrambling European powers.

The scramble for and partition of Africa was the outcome of the activities of the missionaries, explorers, traders and the chartered companies in Africa.

REASONS BEHIND THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

1. Development of capitalism on Europe from industries to monopoly stage in 1870's this created the demand of;

1. New markets
2. More raw materials
3. Area to invest their capital
4. Cheap labour
5. Area to dump unemployed white men

2. National prestige

The possession of colonies was considered as a symbol of greatness and respect. For example Germany and Italy struggled for colonies with the aim of acquiring national prestige.

3. Balance of power

The balance of power was disrupted by Franco- Prussian war of 1870-1871 [was between France and Germany]. Germany rose to power after defeating France and seizing her provinces like Alsace for production of coal and Lorraine for iron. There after France began to scramble for colonies in order to regain its power and compensate for the lost provinces.

4. The growth of European nationalism especially in Germany and Italy in 1870-1871

This was union of various small European states which were ruled by princes into bigger empires. In Germany the unification was made under OTTO VON BISMARCK while in Italy was created by VICTOR EMANNUEL.

- This unification made their countries to praise their culture and declared a mission to civilize other cultures hence Germany and Italy rushed to scramble for colonies in Africa.

5. Strategic importance of some areas in the African continent, such as :-

i. Egypt

Was scrambled for by British and France because of the use of the Suez Canal as a short cut and getaway to the British colony of India and the Indian Ocean where France monopolized sugar production.

ii. South Africa

Because the British and the Dutch exploit Gold and Diamonds.

iii. The Congo basin

Scramble for by Belgium, France and also Portugal because of minerals like Gold and Copper.

Navigable Rivers

1. Fertile soil for production of rubber
2. High population for creation of market labor

Niger Valley

European powers, French, British and German scrambled for because of navigation, agriculture and high population.

Humanitarian reason

Has been given by European nation's historians that, they scrambled for the African continent in order to civilize African societies.

6. Balance of power; before 1870 there were stable powers for these European nations especially France and Britain but the balance of power destructed or disturbed by the Franco-Purssian war of 1870-71 when Germany defeated France and took Alsaceand Lorraine. So through that Germany became stronger instead of France which immediately began to scramble for colonies in order to regain its power compensate for the lost provinces.

Other reasons

7. Berlin conference; this conference stimulated the scramble for because each power exerted a colony proportionally.

8. Role played by missionaries, explores and traders.

9. Claims to stop slave trade and spread.

Reasons for some areas in Africa to experience more intensive scramble than others.

Through this shows that there were different areas which were scrambled for by European powers, the reasons for some areas in Africa to experience more intensive scramble than others are as follows:

1. Fertile land

These areas which seemed to have a fertile land like Zimbabwe and some parts of Kenya like the kikuyu highlands experienced more intensive scramble than other areas.

2. Minerals

Minerals also made some areas in Africa to experience more intensive scramble than others; For example South Africa, this region was scrambled by the Dutch(Boers) and the British. The Dutch landed at the cape under the Dutch East India Company in 1662. In 1795 the British conquered the Dutch East India Company at the Cape. After a while the Dutch-Boers migrated Northwards during the Great Boers Trek. Eventually they settled in the Orange Free State and Transvaal. The Orange Free State had diamonds which was discovered in 1867 while Transvaal's gold was discovered in 1885.

3. Navigable water

Example Suez Canal and Congo Basin are some areas which experienced more intensive scramble. For example the Congo Basin was scrambled for by Belgium, Britain, France and Portugal. And Suez Canal was scrambled for by both the British and the French.

4. Large population

These areas which were having large population also experienced more intensive scramble example Congo basin had high population for markets.

-Therefore the Europeans only scrambled for areas with those characteristics mentioned above. And these areas which were scrambled and eventually partitioned by the Europeans, had economic importance to the European powers.

THE IMPACT OF THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The partition of East Africa become complete in 1890 after the Anglo German Agreement of 1890. therefor, the partition of East Africa brought the following effects.

1. It necessitated the calling of the Berlin conference; this shows that after the scramble for and partition it was calling for the Berlin conference which was led by the Germany counselor Bismarck so as to make sure that they divide the African continent peacefully.

2. Led to the occurrence of the 1st world war of 1914 because some imperialist nations, the Germany were not satisfied with the number of colonies they had this caused conflicts among the imperialist nations hence occurrence of both the 1st and 2nd world war.
3. Dar-es- Salaam and Mombasa became as importation main parts for both British and Germans. However Dar-es- Salaam who custom Headhouse of German.
4. From 1890 respectively Zanzibar and Uganda become the British protectorates
5. German took Tanganyika with it's base in Dar-es-Salaam.
6. These treaties culminated in the prelude to Colonialism.
7. Led to the exploitation of natural resources in East Africa.
8. Intensive oppresion and harrassment in East Africa by British and Germans.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE [1884-1885]

The Berlin conference was the meeting of European powers which was held in Berlin the capital town of Germany from November 1884 to February 1885 at the invitation of Otto von Bismarck the chancellor of Germany. The conference was attended by the 14 powers, where USA and Denmark attended as **an** observers.

The meeting was called at the time when Europe was at the stage of monopoly capitalism/imperialism.

The objectives (Goals) of the conference were:

1. To solve the Congo and Niger problems.
2. Need of Bismarck to diverge France's interest from France to Africa.
3. To develop Africa for imperialism.
4. To discuss views from different European nations on how to abolish the slave trade in the African territories.

The resolutions [agreements] of the Berlin conference [the principles reached were]:

1. Principle of notification

Each power which claimed any part of African territory was required to inform the other European power that had signed the treaty in order to avoid crushes among themselves.

2. Principle of effective occupation or control.

European power which claims to any part of Africa would be recognized by the other powers if it was effectively occupied by such European power lie under this clause. The claimants were supposed to develop the areas through their missionaries trading companies' explorers starting plantations and other economic activities.

3. King Leopold was allowed to rule Congo, but the Congo river was left to be a free zone for all

nations. In this case the basin was an international highway.

4. Freedom of navigation

The conference declared that Congo, the Niger River and other big rivers as free zones for international navigation i.e. Niger River under the authority of Great Britain and Congo River under the authority of Belgium.

5. Abolition of slave trade. Each European power which attended the meeting had to abolish the slave trade in African territory and should further extend its sphere of influence from the coastal regions to the internal land and draw political boundaries.

SIGNIFICANCES OF BERLIN CONFERENCE .

1. It resolved the international rivalries that existed in areas like Congo, Egypt and Nile.
2. It speeded the partition of Africa under the principle of effective occupation.
3. The Conference highlighted the unity and degree of cooperation among European powers.
4. The Conference opened the interior of African land for colonization.
5. It avoided the possibility of the European powers to enter into war during the scramble for Africa.
6. It led to the setting of colonial boundaries in African Continent.

EFFECT OF PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

I. The conflicts erupted between the religious groups such as the CMS (the church missionary society) the Bangereza or British participants. The white fathers (French Roman Catholics) or Bafaranca and Swahili traders (coastal Arabs and Kiswahili traders) who were being supported by the Kabaka and the traditionalists. The CMS entered in Buganda in 1877.

The white fathers in 1879 both needed to spread Protestantism or Catholicism in Buganda. But they were opposed by the Muslims Arabs who had warned the Kabaka about the dangers of European missionaries, to respond Kabaka executed three believers of the CMS in 1885 including Bishop Hunnington.

II. In 1886 the government of the Kabaka killed about 30 converts at the court after refusing to drop their Christian faith as a result the CMS appealed to the British and white

fathers to the French government to penetrate and protect them hence the scramble for Africa.

III. An attempt to establish a Belgium empire from the coast of East Africa to the Congo basin from 1876 to 1889 by sending expeditions threatened the British and the Germans who were already in East Africa. In 1876 king Leopold formed the international Africa association trade, established Christianity

civilization and control trade in the Congo region. Britain and Germany immediately pushed for East Africa to avoid it from falling under the control of king Leopold II of Belgium.

IV. The need for raw materials and markets by Germany and Britain made them scramble for colonies in East Africa. Both Germany and Britain were industrialized countries demanding for raw materials, markets, areas for investments and cheap labour of which could be obtained in Africa hence the struggle to scramble for.

V. Trade. Both powers needed to occupy Zanzibar and large parts of the interior for trading interests. Among the commercial companies were such as the Germany with the company and the British East African association of 1887 these companies competed with each other.

VI. British rule over Zanzibar began in 1890, while in Uganda and Kenya was in 1894 and was then referred as British East Africa).

VII. Germany took Tanganyika including Dar es Salaam and bought the Coastal 10 strips from Zanzibar.

VIII. Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa became important main ports and were linked with railway to the interior.

IX. Two agreements (Anglo German of 1886 & 1890) eliminated in the prelude to colonialism.

STEPS WHICH WERE TAKEN IN THE PARTITION

The powers signed two agreements or treaties which included;

I. The Anglo - Germany agreement or delimitation treaty of 1886. In this agreement the two powers agreed on the following matters;

A. They defined the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Kismay, Brava, Mogadishu and Warshekh as the dominions of the sultan of Zanzibar plus 10mile coastal strip to Witu.

B. The region between the river Tana and river Ruvuma was divided by boundary to the Umba River to Lake Victoria.

C. The Northern half of (modern Kenya) became a British sphere of influence while the southern half becomes the Germany sphere of influence.

D. Germany was given Witu the coastline of Kenya up to Kipini river in Kenya.

Anglo-Germany treaty of 1886.

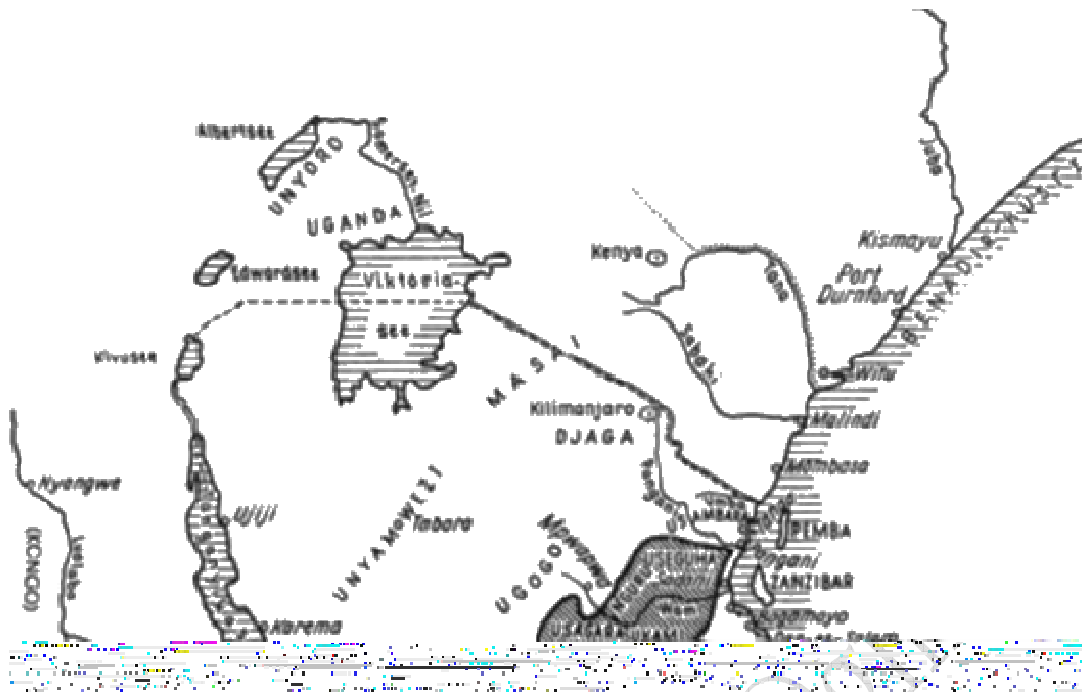
The rivalry between the two powers continued because the western boundaries were not drawn between Tanganyika and Kenya. The competition for the control of Uganda began due to its fertility, high population and being the source of river Nile. Britain feared that if Germany controlled Uganda her stay there would be in danger.

At the same time Karl Peter's of Germany trade treaties with Kabaka Mwanga and the chief Nabongo Sekwanga Mumia in western Kenya, therefore the rivalry between them led to another agreement.

The Anglo-Germany agreement or the Helgoland treaty of 1890.

1. Germany recognized Uganda and Kenya as British spheres of influence.
2. Germany recognized Zanzibar as the British protectorate and the rest of the sultan's dominions.
3. Germany lost the Witu which became under British possession in Kenya. In compensation for Witu Germany was given Helgoland an island off the coast of Germany in the north sea to use it as a military base.
4. Germany continued to control Tanganyika and she acquired ten miles coastal strip from the sultan of Zanzibar by buying the area as compensation to the sultan for the possession, then the German controlled ports of Tanga, Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, Kilwa and Mikindani and other parts of Tanganyika.
5. The western boundaries between Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya were defined. Uganda became a British protectorate.

The Anglo-Belgian treaty of 1891 defined the south western Uganda. Therefore Germany controlled Rwanda and Burundi.



Anglo-Germany treaty of 1890

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIALISM

COLONIAL CONTROL AND AFRICAN REACTION

INTRODUCTION

COLONIALISM

Colonialism is the situation where by one country dominates or rule another country socially, politically, economically and culturally.

Most African countries were colonized by European countries after the Berlin conference except Ethiopia and Liberia.

African countries lost their independence, sovereignty and control over their own matters after being colonized.

Therefore during the imposition of colonial rule it was not easy for colonialists to penetrate into the interior of Africa because;

1. Africans were not ready to be colonized.
2. Africans had their own systems of governance.
3. Africans had their own system of social, political, economic and culture.
4. Africans had a strong leadership and army which strongly protected their state etc.

Therefore during the establishment of colonial rule colonialists used the following methods/ tactics.

METHODS/TACTICS/ WAYS OF ESTABLISHING/IMPOSING COLONIAL RULE.

There are various ways or methods/ tactics employed/ used by colonialist to impose/ establish colonial rule in Africa are as follows;

1. Diplomacy method [signing of treaties]
2. The use of force [military conquest] violence.
3. Alliance or collaboration
4. Administrative technique e.g Direct rule, indirect rule and Assimilation.
5. Ideological methods e.g Introduction of Western Education, Western civilization racism and introduction of Christianity.
6. The use of infrastructures and communication Media.
7. Economic technique e.g Destruction of Industries, this was done by importing ready manufactured goods from abroad e.g clothes, beads, wine.

The techniques/tactics / methods or ways mentioned above were applied or used in imposing/establishing colonialism because; the colonialist find some difficulties since Africans were not ready to be colonized therefore they applied these tactics as follows;

i. THE DIPLOMACY METHOD [THE SIGNING OF TREATIES]

This method was the method of signing bogus treaties done by colonialist with African local rulers which cheated Africans to accept colonial control.

African local leaders signed those treaties without understanding their meaning because they did not know how to read and write. After signing the treaties African local leaders would find their areas colonized. For example; Karl Peters signed many treaties with chief Mangungu of Msovero, Kilosa, Usangara and Uluguru. Stanley signed treaties with king Lobengula of Ndebele [Zimbabwe]

The treaties signed by colonialist with African rules were called bogus treaties because

ii. MILITARY CONQUEST/USE OF FORCE

Military conquest was a method/ way of imposing /establishing colonial rule where by colonialist used military force such as army, soldiers, police etc to force Africans to accept colonial rule when the diplomacy method/way failed.

For example Germany used force / violence/ military conquest to force Mkwawa of the Hehe to accept colonial control in his territory.

iii. ALLIANCE OR COLLABORATION

This was another technique/ way or method of imposing/establishing colonial rule where by colonialists united or cooperated with some societies which had enmity by supporting one side to defeat the other then colonize all together.

AFRICAN REACTION AGAINST IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE

Despite of colonialists to use different rules/ methods/ tactics or techniques or ways to impose [establish] colonial rule; Still during imposition of colonial rule in Africa, Africans reacted or opposed colonialism because Africans were not ready to be under colonial control that is why Africans imposed different reactions against colonialists.

WAYS/ GROUP OF REACTIONS

There were two ways of reaction against imposition of colonial rule and these were;

1. Collaboration [alliance]
2. Resistance

These two groups of reaction against imposition of colonial rule depended on the following;

THE NATURE OF AFRICAN REACTION AGAINST COLONIAL RULE

1. The military structure and the strength of the society.
2. The nature of leader ship i.e. strong or weak.
3. The nature of the colonialists i.e. aggressive or friendly.
4. The nature of exploitation and oppression made Africans to use collaboration or resistance.
5. The level of interference in social, political and economic interest made Africans to react or not.

6. The nature of population [African societies] for example the size of the population, unity among the people etc.

Due to the above factors, it caused African societies to impose strong resistance or weak resistance or collaboration.

COLLABORATION/ ALLIANCE

Collaboration was a way of reacting against imposition of colonial rule where by African societies cooperated with Europeans invaders. African societies used the method to oppose colonial rule by welcoming or making cooperation with the colonialists against indigenous [fellow] enemies and conducting treaties so as to get support and preserve their interests against their enemies.

Therefore collaboration simply means, Africans welcomed Europeans in order to get their support. For example Maasai, Buganda and Lozi collaborated with colonialists as the way to avoid their control.

THE REASONS WHY SOME AFRICAN SOCIETIES COLLABORATED WITH COLONIALISTS

i. Poor/weak military power

Some societies had poor military power compared to the colonialists; therefore they decided to cooperate with them in the opposing manner.

ii. Poor leadership

Some societies in Africa decided to cooperate with colonialists because they had poor or weak leaders who were not militant confident to fight against colonial rule.

iii. To fight against their fellow Africans.

Some African societies collaborated with colonial rule invaders so as to get assistance to fight their fellow enemies who were strong militarily. For example Sangu, Bena and Yao collaborated with the Germany against Mkwawa of the Hehe.

iv. To get military/ weapon support.

African societies collaborated with colonialists because they wanted to get strong military weapons to defend their territories i.e. NambongoMumia of Wanga and KabakaMutesa collaborated with the British to get strong arms.

v. Fear and to promote peace and harmony.

Some societies in Africa decided to cooperate with colonialists due to the desire of maintenance of peace and harmony and avoiding warfare.

vi. Ignorance.

Ignorance of some Africans especially rulers [leaders] who did not understand the mission [intention] of colonialists through given gifts, fooled and persuaded them to sign bogus treaties. For example chief Mangungo of MsoveroKisola signed a bogus treaty with Karl Peters. King Lobengula of Shona and Ndebele signed bogus treaties with John Moffat

vii. Natural problems such as calamities/ disaster.

Some societies in Africa suffered a lot with natural calamities such as drought, floods, hunger etc which made them weak politically hence collaborating with the colonialists to get relief or assistance. For example the Maasai, the Chagga, the Kikuyu etc.

viii. The role of missionaries:- They played a great role to soften the African mind by preaching them to be humble and obedient to their masters, this lowered the African temper against colonial rule.

RESISTANCE

Resistance is the situation where by Africans fought in order to oppose European invasion or colonial rule.

Or is the opposition against colonial rule or control.

FORMS OF RESISTANCE

There are two forms of resistance or reaction against colonial rule employed/ applied by Africans and these are:

1. Active resistance
2. Passive resistance

ACTIVE RESISTANCE

is the form of resistance where by Africans took arms to fight against colonial rule, or active resistance is the one which Africans wage war to oppose colonial rule by destructing European properties like farms, killing Europeans and so on. Eg of African societies which applied active resistance against colonial systems were: Nyamwezi, under Isike, Hehe under Mkwawa and Yao under Mchemba.

WHY SOME SOCIETIES OF AFRICA SUCCEEDED/WERE ABLE TO APPLY ACTIVE RESISTANCE?

BECAUSE;

1. Presence of strong/ good leadership e.g. Samori Toure and Mkwawa.
2. Strong army.
3. Strong unity among the people.
4. Good war techniques.

5. Strong organizations/political systems.
6. Powerful socially and economically.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Is the form of resistance where by Africans did not take arms in opposing colonial rule or cooperating with colonialists.

Or

Passive resistance is unarmed or nonviolence opposition against colonial control by refusing to pay taxes, production of cash crops, denied to work etc. an example of a society which applied passive resistance was Pogoro who refused to involve in colonial activities like cotton picking in southern Tanganyika.

WHY SOME AFRICAN SOCIETIES APPLIED PASSIVE RESISTANCE NOT ACTIVE RESISTANCE?

1. Poor weapons
2. Absence of strong army; presence of weak army made some African societies to afraid to fight.
3. Weak leadership.
4. Poor unity among the people.
5. Presence of natural calamities for example floods, droughts.
6. Weak social and political organizations.

REASONS WHY AFRICAN SOCIETIES FOUGHT AGAINST IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE

Almost many African societies resisted against imposition of colonial rule due to the following reasons:

1. To defend social and political sovereignty;

Many societies in Africa decided to resist colonial rule because colonialist wanted to interfere their social and political power. So African chiefs or leaders such as Mkwawa, SamoraToure and Kaberegeetc took army to fight against it.

2. Interference of trade

Africans resisted against imposition of colonial rule because colonialists interfered with African trade monopolies which made Africans harsh towards colonialists hence resistance.

3. Interference of cultures

African resisted against imposition of colonial rule since colonialists wanted to interfere African culture such as religion, language etc.

4. Land alienation.

Africans resisted against imposition of colonial rule because colonialists took African's land as a result Africans took arms to fight against this.

5. Forced labour

Many African societies imposed to resist once against colonial rule since colonialists forced them to work by force without payment in colonial activities like farms, construction of BOMAS etc. Examples of resistances were Majimaji, Nandi resistance, Chimulenga etc.

6. Introduction of taxation

Colonialists introduced different heavy taxes such as head tax, cattle tax, hut tax and matiti tax where Africans were forced to pay them as a result they resisted against the imposition of colonial rule.

7. Harsh rule

8. Africans were not ready to be colonized.

Africans resisted against the imposition of colonial rule because they were not ready to be colonized since they had their own system of governance and administration.

9. Beliefs of political and military strengths.

African societies were believed that they were powerful and strong in political and military as a result when colonialists came they opposed against them for example chief Mchemba of Yao disobeyed Germany governor WISSMAN because he believed in his military power.

10. Colonial social segregation and discrimination.

Africans resisted against colonialist because Africans were segregated, oppressed and discriminated by them and treated as inferior in social, political and economic issues as a result Africans resisted them harshly

11. Alliance / collaboration between traditional enemies with the colonialists.

TYPES OF RESISTANCE

There are two main types of resistance namely:

1. Small scale resistance [primary resistance]
2. Large scale resistance [secondary resistance]

SMALL SCALE RESISTANCE

Small scale resistance is the type of resistance which fought for a short period of time over a small area or small group of people.

Small scale resistance normally covered a small area fought on the basis of tribal lines occurred during penetration of colonialists i.e. the Nandi, Hehe, Nyamwezi etc.

Small scale resistance was influenced by local rulers [leaders] who organized their small groups of people to take army against European invaders to defend their territories.

EXAMPLES OF SMALL SCALE RESISTANCE WHICH WILL BE DISCUSSED ARE

1. The HEHE resistance [1891-1898]
2. The NYAMWEZI resistance [1891-1894]
3. The YAO resistance [1888]
4. The BUNYORO resistance[1893]
5. The MASAI [Kenya resistance 1895]
6. The NANDI resistance

THE HEHE RESISTANCE [1891-1898]

HEHE resistance was a small scale resistance which occurred in 1891-1898 fought against Germany under the leadership of MKWAWA.

Or

HEHE resistance was a small scale resistance fought between the HEHE tribe against Germany in 1891-1898 under the leadership of MKWAWA. HEHE resistance was among of the strong and powerful resistance imposed towards Germany colonial power since it fought for many years and brought a lot of damages, sufferings and disturbances to Germany because HEHE tribe under the leadership of MKWAWA had good war techniques inherited from the Ngoni tribe such as cow horns, short stubbing spears and long hide.

Therefore through good war techniques HEHE under MKWAWA formed a strongest kingdom and resisted against Germany rule than the rest resistance in East Africa.

CAUSES OR REASONS OF HEHE RESISTANCE

1. Interference of Mkwawa's leadership, Germany wanted to control Mkwawa and forced him to accept Germany control due to that Mkwawa disagreed to accept Germany rule.
2. To protect political and economical interests.

3. Interference of culture; Germany interfered Hehe culture such as polygamy belief in many systems etc which made the Hehe under the Mkwawa harsh hence fight against Germany.
4. Germany harsh rule; Germany ruled Hehe very harsh not respectful to the Hehe, they forced them to pay tax, to work and took their land as a result the Hehe fought against the Germany.
5. Killing of the Mkwawa's delegates. Germany killed Mkwawa's delegates who were sent to compromise as a result Mkwawa revenged by killing Germany commander known as EMIL VON ZELEWSKY and 300 African soldiers as a result war started. The name Mkwawa means conqueror of lands.
6. Germany's occupation / control several areas in Tanganyika. Hehe under Mkwawa fought against the Germans because they wanted to control Ugogo, Uluguru, Usagara and Mpwapa which had 410 economic importances to the HEHE.
7. Blocking trade routes; Hehe resistance against Germany occurred following Mkwawa blocking all Germany caravan routes passed his area which disrupted the Germany trade hence conflicts started.

Due to the above reasons or causes of the Hehe resistance the war/ fighting broke out which took a long period of time. The Germany attacked Mkwawa in 1891 following the killing of the Germany commander Emil von Zelewsky at Lugalo.

In 1894 Germany attacked Mkwawa's capital known as Kalenga but Mkwawa succeeded to run away [escape] and started to fight the GORRILAS WARFARE until 1898.

In the same year 1898 Mkwawa while he was hiding himself he became sick. The Germans approached where he was hiding Mkwawa did not accept the shame of surrender to Germany while he was alive he shot himself in July 1898 and died.

THE NANDI RESISTANCE [1896-1905]

Nandi resistance was a small scale resistance fought between the Nandi tribe in Kenya against British in 1896-1905 following the British occupation or control over the Nandi's land.

Or

Nandi resistance was a small scale resistance occurred in 1896-1905 when Nandi tribe in Kenya resisted against the British control over their land organized by a leader known as KOITALEL and ORKOLYOT.

The Nandi resistance occurred since the British invaded and occupied [control] the Nandi land by constructing [build] telegraphic lines and railways along the Nandi rift valley land which were fertile for crop production and livestock keeping. The Nandi were not happy for the construction of that railway lines and termed or called "Iron snake".

Therefore they started the resistance by attacking the British military position, uprooting and cutting wires, attacking the British caravan trade, raiding the railway deposits etc.

The Nandi did that because they believed that they had the superior weapons and military to fight British as they conquered the neighboring territories.

THE REASONS OR CAUSES OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE.

1. Introduction of the railway lines along the Nandi land. Nandi resisted against British because British constructed a railway line on the Nandi land which they defined on it for farming and livestock keeping.
2. Land problems or alienation. British took Nandi's best and fertile land and gave it to the whites settlements as a result the Nandi fought against them.
3. The Nandi's pride. The Nandi fought against the British because they believed that they were superior, strong and powerful socially, economically, politically, militarily and culturally hence did not want to be controlled.
4. The pressure from Kimnyoles prophecy; the Nandi decided to fight against the British because of the prophecy of the Kimnyole who foreseen the coming of foreigners on their land which made the Nandi to fight against the British after they arrived on their land.
5. The killing of the Nandi leader KOITALEL; Nandi's resisted against the British following the killing of their leader known as Koitalel when he was called in the meeting of stopping the resistance.

THE EFFECT OR IMPACT OF NANDI RESISTANCE

1. The death of people. Nandi resistance led to the massive loss of people's lives including leaders such as Koitalel, Orkolyot and other warriors.
2. British colonizing the Nandi land. The British defeated the Nandi during resistance as a result they took the Nandi land and made the Nandi to lost their sovereignty.
3. Destruction or damage of properties. The Nandi resistance led to the destroying of people's properties including land, railways, telegraphic lines, killing of livestock, houses etc.
4. Hunger and famine. Nandi resistance led to the occurrence of hunger [food shortage] since resistance took many years and farms and cattle were killed during the fighting.
5. Migration of people. The Nandi resistance led to the restless of people because during and after the resistance people run away or migrated to other areas.
6. Land alienation. Nandi resistance led to many Nandi people to remain landless since after the resistance British took Nandi's fertile land.
7. Nandi resistance led to the introduction of cheap labour, since those Nandi people had decided to be employed as cheap labours to the British settle farms.
8. Over grazing of some area. Nandi resistance led to the environmental degradation since the area which the Nandi pushed or migrated were not enough for cattle grazing.

THE NYAMWEZI RESISTANCE 1891-1894

Nyamwezi resistance was a small scale resistance against the Germany rule organized by Nyamwezi under their leader known as chief Isike in 1891-1894. The Nyamwezi resistance occurred as a result of German's monopolization over Nyamwezi's trade and passed through their land such as Ujiji and Mwanza which broke their first good trade relation.

The Nyamwezi started resistance under their leader chief Isike in 1891 in order to avoid the Germany control; but due to poor weapons the German attacked Isike's fort and destroyed it. Chief Isike decided to blow up [kill himself] together with his family in the gun powder magazine rather than being captured by Germany.

The influence from Isike leadership. Isike was regarded as strong and powerful leader so he organized his people to fight against German rule.

The land conflicts. Germany wanted to control the Nyamwezi's land as they did in other areas in Tanganyika as a result Nyamwezi resisted against the German control.

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF NYAMWEZI RESISTANCE

1. Absence of strong army.
2. Poor weapons.
3. Disunity among the people.
4. Poor fighting techniques.
5. Poor war organizations etc.

THE YAO RESISTANCE [1890-1899]

YAO resistance was small scale resistance which fought between the YAO against the Germans in 1890-1899 under the leadership of Chief MWENE MACHEMBA.

The Yao resistance was an active resistance since Machemba organized his people actively and was able to defeat three Germany companies sent to him..Aftermachemba to defeat Germany companies; the German Governor forced Machemba to leave his place but he refused as a result German took up army against machemba and attacked Machemba's fort in 1899. Machemba managed to escape into Mozambique and left his fellow imprisoned as a result the Yao resistance failed hence Germany took control over the Yao's southern region of Tanganyika.

THE CAUSES OF THE YAO RESISTANCE

1. Interference of Yao's territory. The Germany wanted to control the Yao's territory which made Yao under Machemba to fight activity against it.
2. The conflict between Machemba and the Germany. Machemba defeated three German companies as a result German took up army to fight.

3. Machemba's rejection to surrender. The Germany forced Machemba to surrender by leaving his place to the coast as a result Germany waged for the war.
4. Introduction of taxes.
5. Forced labour. The German forced Yao to work without or with low payment as a result people took up arms against Germany.

ABUSHIRI AND BWANAHERI RESISTANCE 1888-1889

Abushiri and Bwana Heri resistance was a small scale resistance which occurred along the coastal region of Tanganyika where by rich Arabs and local traders organized to fight against the British and the German interference on their trade in 1888-1889.

Abushiri and Bwana Heri resistance was among of strong small scale resistance since they organized their strong forces against German by hoisting the German flag in all coastal towns. Due to this the British decided to join with German and started to interfere the Abushiri and Bwana Heri's trade and production of coconut and cereal plantations which depended also on the slave trade activities by the German and the British utilizing their naval forces to suppress slave trade in Indian ocean.

As a result the German chancellor sent a Germany commander solidier Von Wisman so as to recruit mercenaries [soldiers] to suppress Abushiri's forces. Due to that Abushiri's forces were defeated hence Abushiri decided to fled to Mpwapa when he was captured and publicly hanged on 15th December 1889 after being betrayed by a village headman of Usangara known as Magaya a Jumbe.

BWANA HERI'S RESISTANCE [1889-1894]

Was another coastal people's resistance which came after the failure of Abushiri resistance organized by Bwana Heri of Uzigua against Germany forces.

THE CAUSES OF BWANA HERI RESISTANCE

1. Germany interfered Bwana Heri's economic activities at Saadan.
2. Introduction of taxes which were imposed by Germany officials.
3. Imposition of Germany control over Bwana Heri's territories.
4. Interference of coastal people's culture.
5. Political interference.

THE MAKUNGANYA RESISTANCE [1894]

Makunganya resistance was another coastal Tanganyika small scale resistance which were fought between Hassan bin Omar Makunganya against Germany in 1894 after Bwana Heri being defeated, surrendered and run away.

Makunganya resistance did not last for a long time since Makunganya was defeated hence found hanged himself on a mango tree in November 1894 in KilwaKivinje. This mango tree was known as mwembekinyonga since it was used to hang all people who committed a crime and disobeyed the government's orders.

THE CHAGA RESISTANCE 1892

This was a small scale resistance led by chief MANGISINA OF KIBOSHO and CHIEF MANDARA OF MOSHI (MARANGU) against the Germans in 1892.

At the end Germany defeated SINA of Kibosho and Mandara [lindi] of Marangu following disunity among the chiefs brought about by chief enmity.

At first the Germans entered on the land of the Chagga following the agreements of treaties signed by the local chiefs because the local chiefs were competing in welcoming foreigners and caravan routes for economic motives.

Due to this chief Mangisina got a lot of wealth from caravan trade routes from foreigners. Therefore chief Mandara tried his level best to safeguard his trade routes by providing enough supply of cattle and food to feed the caravan trade routes.

Chief Mandara decided to wage war against Chief Sina of Kibosho in order to get enough food and cattle supply to feed the caravan trade routes.

The Germany used the advantage of that Chief enmity between Chief Mandara and Sina of Kibosho by supporting Chief Mandara due to their friendship against Sina of kibosho who was not Germany friend because he lowered the Germany flag. The Sina of Kibosho was defeated when Mandara died in 1892 while the struggle continued by chief Mandala's successor known as Chief (Mangi) Marialle.

Chief Marialle used diplomatic struggle by convincing Germany to live in Marangu which declared safe than Moshi.

Chief Marialle's successor was chief Meli who killed a messenger sent by Germans. The Chief Marialle claimed to Germany that the messenger was killed by chief Meli as a result Germany attacked Chief Meli and hanged him in 1892 which marked the end of the resistance.

CAUSES OF THE CHAGA RESISTANCE

1. Interference of trade.
2. Presence of chief enmity between chief Mandara of Marangu and Sina of kibosho which Germany interred.
3. Need to control trade.
4. To maintain the power; Chagga chiefs waged for war because they wanted to safeguard and maintain their power.

BUNYORO RESISTANCE IN UGANDA [1893]

Bunyoro resistance was a small scale resistance fought between the Banyoro and the British in 1893 under the leadership of kabalega.

Kabalega organized his tribe Bunyoro against British captain sir Lugard who introduced Christianity frictions to fight against Muslims forces in Bunyoro.

Due to that Kabaka also joined the resistance with Bunyoro against British because he was also harshly punished by the British for involving into ivory trade without British commissioners consent. But Kabaka was defeated then he joined with kaberega; Where both were defeated by British forces and sent them in exile in Sycelles in 1899. This marked the end of the resistance and British took control over Buganda.

CAUSES OF BUNYORO RESISTANCE

1. Religious interference.
2. Interference of culture.

British interfered the Bunyoro and Buganda's culture by forcing people to follow English cultures as a result people resisted.

1. Interference of trade.

British interfered the Kabaka and Bunyoro's trade because Ugandans were not allowed to trade without British commission.

1. Interference of leadership.
2. British hash treatment.

British government treated the Ugandans including leaders very hash by forcing them to accept British harsh rules, to pay taxes, to involve in production etc. as a result people resisted.

THE MAZRUI DYNASTY'S RESISTANCE

The Mazrui dynasty resistance was active small scale resistance fought between the Arabs ruling family and rich merchants (traders) against the British in June 1895 to safeguard trade opportunities.

Mazrui dynasty resistance was active small scale resistance since it involved in burning town the coast.

Despite of fighting against British strongly and actively, Mazrui resistance was failed since British employed its puppet known as Rashid bin Salim who betrayed his fellows Mazrui as a result Mazrui escaped to Germany East Africa hence British took control over their areas by using local merchants and administrators.

CAUSES OF THE MAZRUI DYNASTY RESISTANCE

1. Interference of trade.

2. Introduction of African British Company.
3. The harsh British rule.

THE SOMALI RESISTANCE IN KENYA

Somali resistance was small scale active resistance fought against the Somali people in north Eastern Kenya against the British to protect their land for pastoralist activities such as livestock pasture and waste.

Somali people being pastoralists they practiced nomadic life means moving with their cattle from one place to another searching for water and pastures.

The presence or imposition of British on their land disturbed their activities of pastoralist which was their main economic activities, therefore the Somalis reacted against British by making a number of attacks in the British areas such as Yonte the British outpost; but British was able to defeat the Somali in 1901 after sending their armed forces.

CAUSES OF THE SOMALI RESISTANCE

1. Land alienation

The British took the best land to which Somali depended for pastoralist activities for pasture and water.

1. Interference of Somali economic activities.
2. British harsh rule.

THE LARGE SCALE / SECONDARY RESISTANCE

Example of large scale were Majimaji war/ resistance in Tanganyika, Mau Mau and Nandi resistance in Kenya, Chimulenga war or Shona and Ndebelle resistance in Zimbabwe. Nama and Herero resistance in Namibia, SamoriToure resistance or Mandika resistance in Guinea, Taja of Opobo resistance in Nigeria.

Almost large scale resistance in different parts of Africa were caused due to the following reasons;

1. Land alienation.
2. Forced labour.
3. Interference of culture.
4. Interference of rule or leadership.
5. Introduction of taxation.
6. Interference of political and economic interests such as trade.
7. Colonial harsh treatment. For example exploitation and humiliation.

8. People [Africans] wanted to regain their lost independence.
9. Cattle confiscation or taking.
10. Poor working conditions.

MAJI MAJI WAR/ RESISTANCE/UPRISING 1905-1907

INTRODUCTION

Majimaji resistance was a large scale resistance which occurred in 1905-1907 between the southern Tanganyika societies against Germany rule. It was organized by a leader known as KinjekitileNgwale.

Majimaji resistance broke out in 1905-1907 following the Germany brutal /harsh rule and exploitation along the southern part of Tanganyika. Germany introduced the cotton plantations by which people were much affected by that since their land was taken. People were forced to work, they were paid low wages and forced to pay taxes as a result KinjekitileNgwale who was religious charismatic and revolutionary leader, organized the southern Tanganyika societies which involved different tribes like the Ngindos, Matumbi, Mbugu, Pogoro, Maasai, from different areas such as Makonde plateau, Songea, Kilombero valley, Mahenge and Dar es salaam.

KinjekitileNgwale managed to organize all the tribes through the magic water which was drawn or taken from river Rufiji and mixed up with maize and millet flour which was thrown on the bodies of fighters under the beliefs that water will turn them into the bullet in war. That is why the resistance was termed as Majimaji which was derived from a Swahili word Maji.

Therefore though the magic water introduced by KinjekitileNgwale; southern Tanganyika societies got courage, discipline and strengthened them to take army and fight against Germany fearless despite the Germany had strong army and were powerful.

THE CAUSES OF THE MAJI MAJI RESISTANCE

1. People wanted to regain their lost independence.

The independence and the freedom of southern Tanganyika societies lost after Germany took control over them, so people fought in order to regain their independence.

2. Introduction of cotton plantations.

Germany cotton plantations introduced in southern Tanganyika led to the Majimaji resistance since people were forced to grow cotton cash crops instead of food crops.

3. Land alienation.

Germany took southern Tanganyika's best and fertile land for cotton plantations and left people landless as a result of the Majimaji.

4. Introduction of forced labour.

Germany forced people to work in cotton plantations and public centers without willingness or payment as a result of Majimaji resistance.

5. Introduction of taxes

Germany forced people of southern Tanganyika to pay heavy taxes such as head tax for colonial government activities such as building roads, hospitals, schools, offices etc; as a result people reacted through Majimaji resistance.

6. Low wages.

Payment of low wages and long working hours made people to react against Germans through Majimaji war.

7. Interference of culture.

The agreements reached during the Anglo-Germany treaty of 1886.

The Anglo-Germany agreement of November 1886 affected Britain and Germany and the sultan of Zanzibar. According to this agreement the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu and other towns of Kismoyu, Brava, Merca and Mogadishu and War sheikh were defined as dominions of the sultans of Zanzibar. The northern half became the British sphere of influence while the area to south became a Germany sphere of influence.

The following were agreements of the Anglo-Germany agreement of 1886.

Sultan of Zanzibar was given control of the island of Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, Mafia and coastal towns such as Kismayu, Bravo, Mogadishu etc

They agreed to maintain integrity and power of sultan's dominions and to solve (settle) their conflicts over Kilimanjaro peacefully.

British were given control over river Ruvuma, Lake Victoria, North West and half of north Kenya.

Germany was given Tanganyika and coastal line of Witu. The two powers agreed to maintain the integrity of the sultan's dominions and to settle their rival claims over Kilimanjaro peacefully.

Causes and effects of the Majimaji uprising to the people of Tanganyika.

Majimaji uprising/ war was formed from a Swahili word "Maji" which means magic water. The water was used by Prophet Kinjekitile Ngwale who provided that water to the fighters that; after drinking and washing with that water, they would turn bullets into water. He instilled discipline and confidence among the fighters against the Germans. The uprising started from 1905-1907.

The following were the reasons or causes of the Majimaji uprising.

The Africans wanted to defend their political sovereignty. The arrival of the Germans destroyed the African political structures and replaced them with their own rulers such as the Jumbes and Akidas.

Introduction of taxation. The natives were forced to pay tax to colonial government. The Aumbes and Akidas collected taxes from the natives by using excessive forces such as confiscation of Africa.

Cash crop production was accompanied by forced labour. People were forced to work in colonial plantations and other colonial sectors for long hours with low payments.

The use of Jumbes and Akidas in administration.

These were Swahili officials who were recruited from the coastal areas; in their work they used brutal ways which embarrassed the Africans.

Interference in trade was another reason for resistance. The African's position in trade was occupied by the German traders.

The Africans were against sexual harassments and immoral practices done by German agents to their wives and daughters. German soldiers slept with Ngindo wives.

The good leadership, mobilization and ability of Prophet Kinjekitele Ngwale. He managed to mobilize a large group of followers against the Germans. The use of magic water gave the Africans confidence of fighting though it was a false belief.

THE EFFECTS/ SHORT COMING OR IMPACTS OF THE MAJIMAJI UPRISING

1. Large famine and starvations broke out among the African communities, farms and food stores were set on fire i.e. fungafunga.
2. Depopulation. Fighters and common villagers died in the war.
3. Large scale migration. Africans migrated from the areas affected by war; they were looking for asylum for their survival.
4. The colonial government made a positive change on the side of Africans. The Africans were no longer forced to work they would choose to work or not.
5. The Majimaji resistance gave a lesson to the future life Tanganyikans that; the use of force does not always give fruitful results.
6. Brutal system of administrations of using Jumbes and Akidas was replaced by young men from mission schools; this had improved the system of administration.

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE MAJI MAJI WAR [IMPORTANCE]

1. German changed harsh administration. After Majimaji Germans decided to stop oppressing people and forcing them to work etc.
2. Majimaji unified and brought solidarity. Majimaji brought many southern societies together including the Ngindo, Zaramo, Ngoni, Matumbietc, to resist against the Germans.

3. Majimaji paved the way of nationalistic movements. Majimaji showed the element of Tanganyika's disagreement to colonialism.
4. People learnt that unity is strength.
5. Majimaji showed that people wanted to regain their lost independence. Majimaji showed that the Tanganyikans wanted to be free and that they could fight. This gave a lesson to the Germans.
6. Majimaji educated Africans to use good war techniques instead of depending on superstition beliefs. The failure of the Majimaji war gave lesson to Africans to get well prepared and use good war techniques instead of believing in magic power e.g. war

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE / DEFEAT OF MAJI MAJI RESISTANCE.

1. The use of false beliefs.

The use of magic water took the African to war unprepared. They thought that; what they wanted would automatically drive them to their success.

2. Germans had superior weapons compared to the weapons used by Africans.

The Africans were using outdated guns and traditional weapons such as bows, arrows and spears.

3. There was no military communication among the tribes which engaged in the war. Each tribe fought independently; there was no central military command.

4. Though Majimaji spread to various areas, it did not involve big tribes like the Hehe and Nyamwezi. These tribes hesitated to join the war as they had already suffered the defeat from the same intruders.

5. The Germans suppressed the revolts by destroying the means which made the Africans to withstand the war. They destroyed farms and villages this in turn starved the Africans in which they failed to continue with war.

6. Poor leadership. Despite of KinjekitileNgwale to convince and organize people confidently to fight against Germany, but he organized them poorly under poor beliefs of magic power.

7. Germany got weapons and mercenary soldiers support during Majimaji resistance. People of Tanganyika failed because Germany got many war weapons and soldiers support assistance from her other colonies such as Sudan, New Guinea and Somalia.

MAU MAU UPRISING WAR 1945-1952.

Mau Mau uprising was a movement organized by Africans as a last resort in the struggle for independence. It was an attempt by the desperate people to resist against colonial system. The movement broke out in 1905's. The kikuyu people initiated it and later it spread to other areas.

It was aimed at attaining or deserving national freedom and independence while Majimaji resistance was against imposition of colonial rule.

Mau Mau rebellion/ war was first organized by the kikuyu tribe who were affected much by British colonial exploitation through forced labour, land alienation and introduction of taxation (multi taxes) etc, then later on Mau Mau was joined by other tribes applied Guerrillas warfare techniques hiding in the forest and attacking the British areas suddenly.

THE AIM OF THE MAU MAU WAR/ UPRISING

1. Mau Mau aimed at the desire to get their bet independence.
2. Mau Mau aimed at killing all the Europeans and Africans to collaborate in order to stop colonial exploitation and oppression.
3. Mau Mau aimed at sending away all Europeans to their countries so as Africans to get their independence.
4. Mau Mau aimed at attaining majority rule.
5. Mau Mau aimed at getting equal rights with the white men.
6. Mau Mau aimed at stopping land alienation.
7. Mau Mau aimed at attaining equal rights and representation in executive and legislative council because; Kenyans were given no or few chances in colonial government and in legislative council for example in 1994 one Kenyan named Eliad Mathieu was a member of the parliament while in 1948 only four Kenyans were members of the parliament.

CAUSES/ REASONS OF MAU MAU RESISTANCE

1. Land alienation

British colonial government took Kenyan's best and fertile land and left Kenyans landless under crown colony land policy of 1915 which gave British settlers long term of land ownership; for example 99years to 999 years.

2. Introduction of taxes.

Mau Mau broke out [occurred] due to heavy taxes introduced by British government which Kenyans were forced to pay such as; matiti taxes which parents forced to pay for their mature young girls, hut tax and head tax.

3. Forced labour

Kenyans fought against British government and settlers due to forced labour where by Kenyans were forced to work with no or low wages to colonial government activities.

4. Introduction of Kipande system

British introduced an identity card which shows someone's working place, which also forced people to work into colonial government and settle in the certain fixed places in year free of charge hence Kenyans became harsh hence the Mau Mau rebellion.

5. Interferences of culture.

Kikuyu tribes had their cultural practices like female circumcision, polygamy, beliefs in many Gods etc; then the British interfered them as bad culture which made the kikuyu to fight.

6. British harsh rule.

7. Kenyans wanted to gain their lost independence.

Mau Mau occurred because Kenyans were tired of the British colonial control which was very harsh.

8. Legislative ordinance of 1921.

9. Return of the Kenyan ex-soldiers from World War II.

THE EFFECTS / IMPACTS OF THE MAU MAU

Many people including the Kenyans and whites [British] were killed during Mau Mau hence decreased number of people.

1. Destruction of properties

People's properties including houses, farms, and infrastructures were destroyed during the fighting due to burning and the use of weapons.

2. Fear and insecurity

Mau Mau war created fear and insecurity among Kenyans; since it was fought for many years hence people were unsettled.

3. Family separations.

Mau Mau war led to many men and women to leave their children because of the war as a result they left their children parentless hence family disintegration.

4. Migration of people

Mau Mau war led to many people to escape / run away to different areas due to the fear of war.

5. Hunger and famine.

Mau Mau war led to the hunger and famine because people took long period to fight instead of involving in production. Also many food crops were destroyed during the fighting.

6. Mau Mau brought unity to the Kenyans.

Mau Mau brought Kenyans together regardless of their tribal differences despite the war was initiated [started] by the kikuyu tribe.

7. Mau Mau led to the decolonization of Kenyans.

Mau Mau contributed for the Kenyan independence in 1963.

CONTRIBUTION OF MAU MAU WAR TO KENYANS INDEPENDENCE

1. The war brought about positive political changes in Kenya. The British opened the door for political negotiations. The Africans were given an opportunity to be represented in the legislative council.
2. The colonial government allowed political associations to operate at local level i.e. open politics. This change was a good start for Kenyans also the Kenyans were allowed to grow cash crops i.e. in the Kikuyu land, Emu etc.
3. It was a clear sign that the Africans would no longer tolerate foreign domination rather they needed full political independence.
4. Mau Mau paved the way for freedom and independence. The end of Mau Mau led the British to start granting independence to start granting independence to the Kenyans
5. Mau Mau led Kenyans to be given social, political and economical rights such as participating in educational opportunities etc

STATE OF EMERGENCY OF KENYA IN 1952

State of emergency were measures taken/ announced by the British governor known as Evelyn Baring in 1952 as a result of the outbreak of the Mau Mau war which brought negative impacts to British colonial government such as; destruction of properties, mass killing, road and railway blocking etc.

MEASURES TAKEN DURING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

- i) Banning of political parties: State of emergency in Kenya declared to stop all political parties activities which organized people for independence e.g. KANU, KADU.
- ii) Imprisonment of political nationalist leaders like Dedan Kimathi, Jomo Kenyatta etc; were imprisoned so as to break unity following the state of emergency

iii) Close down all private schools. State of emergency in Kenya declared the closure of all private schools since it is believed that; the politicians used for destroying peace and harmony.

iv) Introduction of heavy taxes. State of emergency declared Kenyans to pay more taxes to compensate for Mau Mau effects.

v) Forbid people to possess weapons. After state of emergency in Kenya law was passed to prevent Kenyans to carry any firearm.

vi) Assassination of Kenyan political leaders. State of emergency in Kenya led to leaders such as Dedan Kimathi, Mboillela to be jailed and killed by the British government.

vii) Burning and bombing of villages and forests. State of emergency led to Kenyan forests and villages to be burned and bombed so as to chase away freedom fighters that were in there.

RESULTS WHICH OCCURRED AFTER STATE OF EMERGENCY IN KENYA.

i) Removal of the kikuyu out of Nairobi. The state of emergency led kikuyu people who were the initiators of the Mau Mau to be chased from Nairobi so as to stop them from supporting the Mau Mau fighters.

ii) Constitutional changes. State emergency in Kenya led to the declaring of changes in the constitution for example multiracial councils formed to replace executive councils.

iii) Introduction of new settlements. Kikuyu were forced to live in new big areas so as to access social services easily such as health, education etc.

iv) Increase of employment opportunities. Employment opportunities increased especially to other tribes following the kikuyu to be removed from Nairobi.

v) Mass suffering. State of emergency led to the majority of kikuyu to suffer psychologically, feared to be killed.

vi) It paved way for Kenyan independence. State of emergency contributed for Kenyans to speed up the desire for independence since Kenyans became more courageous, militant and confident.

Generally state of emergency which declared in 1957 to react against Mau Mau war led to Kenyan independence in 1963 since Kenyans started to grant independence through diplomacy by using political parties which brought a lot of challenges in the British government hence independence.

REACTION AGAINST IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE IN WEST AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

The West African societies also reacted against imposition of colonial rule / invasion. There were various resistances against French invasion and British invasion as follows;

a) Resistance against French invasion in Senegambia.

- b) SamoraToure [Mandika] resistance against French invasion in Guinea.
- c) Taja of Opobo and Ashanti resistance against British in Nigeria hinterland.

REACTION/ RESISTANCE AGAINST FRENCH INVASION SENEGAMBIA

INTRODUCTION

At first French military conquest in West Africa were directed to Senegambia in West Africa during the leadership of MahmadouLamine and against guinea under leadership of SamoraToure.

AIMS OF THE FRENCH TO CONQUER WEST AFRICA [GUINEA AND SENEGAMBIA]

- i) To capture trade centers of western Sudan.
- ii) To control the strategic areas between upper Senegal and Niger.
- iii) To control trade of palm oil, groundnut and gold.
- iv) To colonize those areas.

These above French demands/ aims created a conflict between the French and West African societies since Africans were not happy for their areas to be taken by the French.

Following resistance/ reaction from the Africans guided by their leaders, French decided to use number of techniques to control these areas as follows;

- a) Collaboration by using existing local differences and start a new conflict between Africans and ruling groups.
- b) The French also made alliances / collaboration with the Empire of Tukolor under Sheikh Ahmadel, Bandu Empire under Omar Penda and Khasso Empire under LukuSambala. Due to this collaboration French managed to conquer Senegambia (Senegal) and other weak states in West Africa.

SAMOURI TOURE [MANDIKA] RESISTANCE OR REACTION AGAINST FRENCH INVASION IN GUINEA/ MANDIKA

STARTED 1891-1898

Introduction

SamoriToure [Mandika] resistance was a long time resistance which took place in 1891-1898 organized by strong militant leader known as SamoriToure against French invasion / rule in guinea [Mandika empire].

SamoriToure who fought strongly against the French invasion, he was a soldier and a successful trader born in the country presently known as Guinea. SamoriToure became a powerful, militant, courageous and strong leader since he was sixteen years old; he intended to establish a strong military state to prevent his new Mali Empire under Mandika tribe not to be colonized by the French.

Therefore SamoriToure being a successful trader due to selling gold, slaves and kola nuts during the Trans Saharan trade routes such as the Timbuktu, Taghanza and Walata which enabled SamoriToure to acquire a lot of profit which he used to employ and feed thousands of soldiers and mercenaries in his state who provided long time / term resistance against imposition of French rule in guinea [Mandika empire].

REASONS WHY OR ACCOUNT FOR THE SAMOURI TOURE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE FRENCH IN 1891-1898.

1) Interference of trade

SamoriToure fought against the French because the French wanted to control over the trade across his territory hence he wanted to safeguard it.

2) French expansion mission.

French wanted to expand or extend their territory by conquering Mandika Empire which led SamoriToure to fight to protect his territory.

3) Interference of the Mandika's culture.

Mandika's culture was interfered by the French as a result SamoriToure fought in order to defend their culture such as beliefs, language etc.

4) The role of ex-soldiers.

SamoriToure fought against the French because he had strong, powerful and courageous soldiers who were formally saving (work) for French government and learnt different war techniques.

5) Desire to protect Mandika's independence.

SamoriToure fought against the French because they wanted to control Mandika which was fully independent and reached at high peak of military supremacy.

6) French support/ assistance to SamoriToure's enemies. French collaborated with SamoriToure's enemies to fight such as; Tieba and Sikaso by selling and supplying firearms to fight against SamoriToure, as a result SamoriToure fought against the French.

WHY SAMORI TOURE MANAGED TO CONTAIN [FIGHT] THE FRENCH FORCES FOR SO LONG

1891-1898

1) Good leadership. SamoriToure was good, powerful and courageous person[leader] who was able to organize Mandika well.

Or

SamoriToure was a successful trader and soldier hence used his skills and wealth to fight against French such as employing soldiers and making weapons.

2) Good war techniques. Good war techniques such as gorillas or command tactics helped SamoriToure to ambush and raid French forces hence fought for a long time.

3) Strong army.

SamoriToure managed to fight against French forces for a long time because he had a strong army consisted of 12000 men and 40000 reserves.

4) Modern weapons.

SamoriToure had skills of making his own weapons and bought them from other leaders as a result he fought for a long time.

5) SamoriToure had a lot of wealth from the trade of slaves, gold and kola nuts which was utilized in rewarding his workers and soldiers for their services.

6) Unity among the Mandika people. Mandika Empire was well united in defending and protecting strongly their empire under the leadership of SamoriToure.

7) The rise or scorched Earth military techniques. SamoriToure used scorched Earth tactics such as burning villages and destroying crops prevented French forces to reach their places easily.

8) Agriculture countries / availability of enough food.

9) The use of Islamic religion and culture.

REASONS WHY/FACTORS FOR THE FAILURE /DEFEAT OF SAMOURI TOURE.

i) Shortage of military weapons. Due to longtime fighting SamoriToure forces failed to manufacture or produce and get enough supply of weapons as a result they failed.

ii) Disunity among rulers. Some leaders such as Ahmed Seku of Tukula and Tieba of Sikasso led to the failure of SamoriToure resistance because they did not support SamoriToure rather cooperated with the French.

iii) Strong, disciplined and organized French army; Despite of SamoriToure to have strong army, he was defeated because the French army was more trained, experienced and more organized in military activities.

iv) Lack of communities support. Other communities such as the non Mandika and the non Muslims communities decided to support the French instead of TamoriToure hence he was defeated.

v) Long time fighting [battle]. Long time fighting led to the failure of samoritoure because people failed to produce and they were tired of the endless war

vi) Instability and public misery. Many people suffered during SamoriToure resistance since crops were destroyed, villages were fired left people with hunger and no properties hence the defeat.

vii) Failure of the British agreement with SamoriToure. French allied with British in the Anglo French agreement in 1889-1890 which stopped British from supplying arms to SamoriToure's army.

REACTION OR RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH IN NIGERIA.

REFERENCE: JAJA OF OPOBO RESISTANCE AND ASHANTI RESISTANCE

Introduction

British imposed and conquered the southern region of Nigeria, used various methods in order to ensure that they control the area since Nigeria was a very potential area for colonial demands also there were strong centralized states hence it was not easy for the British to control the area easily so the British used two methods;

1) British used a combination of making treaties [diplomacy] and military force conquest. For example in conquest of Southern Nigeria; British used military force and British used diplomacy in conquering Northern Nigeria.

2) Also British used agencies / companies in order to conquer Nigeria for example British used the following companies;

1. The royal Niger companies
2. The Lagos colonial state
3. The Niger protectorate authority

Therefore in order for the British to succeed to control Nigeria [interland] they decided to make bogus treaties with local rulers in Niger delta in 1884 which led to the proclamation of the Oil River protectorate in June 1885.

KING JAJA OF OPOBO

King Jaja of Opobo kingdom was among of the rulers in West Africa in particular Nigeria who strongly opposed imposition or establishment of British colonial rule / control in his area.

King Jaja of Opobo was powerful economically and militarily because; king Jaja was a successful trader who benefited from palm oil trade. After the coming of the British merchants opposed and interfered king Jaja's monopoly [control] of the palm oil Rivers.

Therefore king Jaja decided to react against the British imposition in his territory to safeguard his economical, political and social position and power.

REASONS WHY KING JAJA OF OPOBO OPPOSED IMPOSITION OF BRITISH COLONIAL RULE IN HIS AREA.

1. He wanted to protect his trade of palm oil because Britain interfered.
2. He opposed British monopolizing his trade.

3. King Jaja opposed to pay taxes since the British forced him to pay custom duties.
4. King Jaja opposed British interference to his power since British forced him to change commercial trade policies.
5. King Jaja opposed trade interference.

Due to the above British attempts, king Jaja fought against the British which led to the relationship between British to break hence the decline of trade.

King Jaja's military was defeated by the British forces and deported king Jaja to Seychelles while the Northern Nigeria resistance continued until first half of the 20th century when Royal Niger company forces annexation in 1899 and 1900 when British was taking over the colony [1900].

ASHANTI AND FANTE REACTION AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN COAST OF NIGERIA

The British mission to control Nigeria was not ended in king Jaja of Opobo's territory. British also wanted to conquer the coast of Nigeria which were occupied by two surface societies namely;

1. Ashanti
2. Fante societies.

Ashanti and Fante societies were the coastal Nigerian societies, which strongly opposed British control along the coast of Nigeria. Therefore during British imposition along the coast of Nigeria; British encountered many resistance and war from Ashanti and Fante Empire as follows;

ANGLO [BRITISH] ASHANTI WAR

The Anglo-Ashanti war was a resistance organized by Ashanti against British imposition of British rule along the coast of Nigeria.

Ashanti was one of the Akan speaking people who occupied the southern part of Ghana in West Africa. By 1670 the Akan people started forming states such as AKWAMU, DENKRIYA and FANTE. The leader of this empire was known as Osei Tutu [Ssantehene by title]. The capital city of coast [Ghana] was known as Kumasi in which marked the end of Ashanti/ Asante power.

THE REASONS WHY [CAUSES] OF ANGLO ASHANTI WAR

- a) The growth of Trans-Atlantic trade brought a lot of wealth to the Asante people. This wealth was instrumental in the prosperity of the Empire.
- b) The kingdom had strong agricultural base, they managed to produce enough food throughout the year.
- c) The Asante had a large efficient standing army. The introduction of guns and gun powder by the Europeans during the trade enabled the Ashanti to be militarily powerful than their neighbors.
- d) The "Golden Stool" brought about unity in the kingdom. It was the symbol of power and authority in the area.

- e) The Asante were brave and proud people, they struggled to be free from the oppressive rule of the Denkyira and this motivated them to form their independent empire.
- f) Odwira festivals that were held annually helped to make the empire more cohesive.
- g) The first three rulers or Asantehene were able and courageous politicians; these were ObiriYeboa, Osei Tutu and Opoku Were, these leaders each one in his region was able to control people in his area.

FACTORS FOR THE FALL

- a) Weak leadership.

Some of the kings in the 19th century were not capable in building the empire. There were several revolts within the empire; the end result was the outbreak of the civil war.

- b) The abolition of the Atlantic slave trade in the 19th century the empire had lost its source of income.
- c) The establishment of colonialism in the 19th century. The empire was occupied by the British and made the areas as source of raw materials, markets and cheap labours. When they invaded they overthrew the Asantehene.

REACTIONS/ RESISTANCE AGAINST IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

People of central Africa and other African societies in Africa also fought against imposition of colonial rule.

Therefore there are two notable resistances against colonial rule in central Africa as follows;

- A) Shona and the Ndebele resistance against British in Zimbabwe [Chimulenga war] 1896-1897'
- B) Nama and Herero resistance against Germany in Namibia 1904-1907.

Reaction against imposition of colonial rule in Zimbabwe and Zambia started since the time of establishment of colonial rule because; many European nations including Britain, Boers and Portuguese were all interested in the land between Limpopo and Zambezi which one of its part of South Zambezi was under control of king Lobengula of Matebele. The British got into clashes or rivalry with the king Lobegula so as to control those areas in 1885.

Several companies were opened to secure the concession to prospect areas, for example of those companies were; the Boers consolidated mining company which mined diamonds at Kimberly, also consolidated Goldfield in South Africa Ltd. both companies were controlled by Cecil Rhodes and British capitalist.

The duties/aims of the above companies were;

- a) Conducting trade activities.
- b) Control the potential areas for example Zambezi and Limpopo.

c) Exploitation of natural resources such as minerals like diamonds at Kimberly.

Due to the above mission of imperialists /capitalists companies; African rulers did not agree their areas to be monopolized by capitalist hence resisted to solve these conflicts. European capitalists signed different treaties as follows:

THE J.S MOFFAT TREATY

The treaty was signed between a British missionary known as J S Moffat a son of Robert Moffat ex-missionary at Inyati with king Lobengula of Ndebele {Matebele}.

The treaty aimed at establishing a protectorate over Matebele land. Through this treaty king Lobengula was persuaded and cheated to sign the treaty which was bogus this led king Lobengula's territory (Matebele land) to be taken by the British in 1888. King Lobengula signed that bogus treaty with British Company (BSACO).

THE RUDD CONCESSION

Was another treaty signed between Charles Rudd sent by Cecil Rhodes, sent with the backing of the Boer's company to secure a concession for mineral rights in the Lobengula's territory.

Due to these two treaties made king Lobengula's land to be occupied by the British as a result king Lobengula decided to cooperate with the Shona tribe to fight against white occupation.

BRITISH OCCUPATION / CONTROL OVER THE SHONA AND NDEBELE TERRITORIES AS REACTION OF THE CHIMULENGA WAR.

After the British occupied both the Shona and Ndebele land through signing of bogus treaties with JS Moffat and Charles Rudd treaties, it led to the Shona and Ndebele land to be taken by the British south African company BSACO as a result the Shona and Ndebele started to experience a lot of sufferings, exploitation, harsh treatments, disasters etc. Shona and Ndebele decided to join and fight against the British in 1896 to 1897 hence the Chimulenga war.

SHONA AND NDEBELE WAR OR CHIMULENGA WAR 1896-1897

Shona and Ndebele resistance traditionally known as Chimulenga joined two tribes of Shona and Ndebele against the British rule in Zimbabwe in 1896-1897 under the leadership of King Lobengula. Shona and Ndebele resistance was first launched / started by Ndebele [Matebele] tribe in April 1896 following British occupation at Matebele land, Shona joined the war in June 1896 [the same year] that is why the war was called Chimulenga war.

Therefore Chimulenga war was the traditional resistance which was organized by Shona and Ndebele tribe against British rule in Zimbabwe in 1886 to 1897 led by king Lobengula.

THE CAUSES OF THE SHONA AND NDEBELE WAR.

1) Land question

The BSACO and white settlers confiscated the fertile land from the Africans hence the natives were pushed into the reserves and ultimately they became the labourers in the various economic sectors.

2) Forced labor

The prevalent policy of the whites was to force the Africans in both Mashona and Ndebele [Matebele] land to provide labour in the colonial economic sectors. The Africans through their chiefs were forced to provide labour power in the farms and mines. All able men had to work regardless of their former positions in the society.

3) Taxation

In 1894 the hut tax was introduced. Some of the Shona chiefs and their subjects rejected new laws that were introduced by colonial government; cattle, goats and grains were confiscated from those who failed to pay tax.

4) Low wages

Those Africans who were subjected to forced labour in the mines and in white farms were poorly paid though they worked for long hours.

5) Interference of trade.

The desire of the company [BSACO] to control trade in the Mashona land created chaos in the area.

6) Interference of culture.

Missionaries wanted to spread Christianity which was against the African culture and religion.

7) Loss of cattle

Cattle were the backbone of the Shona and the Ndebele. The British government confiscated the cattle and gave them to the British.

8) Missionary's interference in the traditions and customs of the shona and the Ndebele people; Missionaries wanted to spread Christianity which was against the African culture.

THE EFFECTS [CONSEQUENCES] OF THE CHIMULENGA [SHONA AND NDEBELE] WAR.

1. Depopulation

Chimulenga war led to the decrease in number of Shona and Ndebele because of the killings and many people runaway.

1. Hunger and famine

Shona and Ndebele war led to hunger and famine because people were not involving in production and many crops were destroyed during the war.

1. The Ndebele chiefs were considered and employed in various administrative positions under the BSACO administration.
2. Destruction of properties.

Shona and Ndebele properties such as farms, houses, and cattle were destroyed during the Chimulenga war.

1. Death of people.

During Chimulenga war many people including the Shona, Ndebele and the British lost their lives.

1. Fear and insecurity

Chimulenga war led to people unrest and fear because there was no peace and security.

NAMA AND HERERO RESISTANCE IN NAMIBIA [1904-1907].

Nama and Herero were the tribes who fought against Germans in South Africa [Namibia]. The resistance took place in 1904-1907. Herero was led by chief Maherero while Nama was led by chief WITBOOI.

THE CAUSES OF THE NAMA AND HERERO RESISTANCE/ UPRISING

1. Herero were forced to carry passes [forced labour]; Nama and Herero were forced to work in the German settlers' farms with low or without payment hence uprising.
2. Many people died and others were left casualties, chief Witbooi was also killed.
3. German encroachment.

The establishment of colonial rule in those areas had replaced Africans in the political positions. The Africans under their chiefs wanted to restore their dignity.

1. Land alienation.

Indigenous land was occupied by Germany and in turn Africans were alienated from their land.

1. Forced labour.

Forced labor became the order of the day since African labourers were needed in the construction of railways, roads and farms.

1. Cattle confiscation.

Germans confiscated cattle of the Africans for the purpose of denying those means of subsistence; with this the circumstances would compel them to look for an employment.

1. An outbreak of rinderpest disease in 1903.

The disease killed many cattle. This event was interpreted as a curse from the God for the Africans cooperating with the whites thus they had to fight against them.

1. Debt crisis.

Africans particularly the Herero failed to repay back the money to the German traders. The German government decided to confiscate the cattle and the land, the action led to the misunderstanding between Africans and the Germans hence the uprising.

EFFECTS OF THE NAMA AND HERERO RESISTANCE

1. Many people died and others were left casualties. Chief Witbooi was also killed.
2. Many Africans turned to be laborers after losing their cattle and land.
3. Herero were forced to carry passes.
4. Chieftdom ship was officially abolished in Namibia.
5. Nama and Herero became under foreign rule until 1918 when they became under South Africa as the mandate territory.

ETHIOPIAN RESISTANCE [1889-1913]

REACTIONS AGAINST IMPOSITION OF COLONIAL RULE IN NORTH AFRICA.

Ethiopian resistance was reaction against imposition of the Italy colonial rule in Ethiopia in 1889 to 1913 under the leadership of MENELIK II.

Menelik II began his career in southern Ethiopia by expanding his empire, following the death of John IV in 1889; he was assisted by the Italians and declared himself emperor by signing the uncial treaty on May 2nd 1889. He was a great diplomat who commanded popularity and public attention of many people including kings and the British. He is said to have influenced Ras Mangasha of Tigre to his side to scare the Italians who liked to impose their rule in Tigre and other Northern states.

CAUSES OF THE ETHIOPIAN RESISTANCE.

1. Menelik resisted because the Italians annexed and arbitrarily declared Northern Ethiopia as their protectorate.
2. The Italians used the uncial treaty which differed in its meaning in the Latin and Ethiopian languages to prove declaration of Ethiopia as their colony.
3. The Italian attempts in 1890 to stop Menelik II from negotiating the diplomatic exchange of the envoys with France and Russia caused further misunderstanding.
4. The Italians campaigned to pay off the Northern chiefs against Menelik. His foe was Ras Mangasha from the north the Italians used him to ferment quarrels between the two.

REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE ETHIOPIANS

- 1) Menelik success in safeguarding the Adowa army against the Italians altered Europeans view regarding Ethiopia from one of a potential colony to an equal sovereign state.
- 2) Language united the people of Ethiopia.

The people of Ethiopia had a strong belief in the common historical origin. Moreover they shared a common religion of Christianity in which they were strong adherent and they had strong attachment to the Solomonia Dynasty.

- 3) The geography of Ethiopia also helped to safeguard the independence of the country.
- 4) Ethiopia was lucky to have leaders who were talented in leadership and organization. That factor contributed to the defense and conquering of the Italians and preservation of their political independence.
- 5) Ethiopian leaders manipulated European antagonism among them for their own advantage.
- 6) The Ethiopians had established long a high spirit of national feeling and national unity.
- 7) Little economic endowments and lack of mineral potentials have been advanced factors why Ethiopians escaped Europe and imperialism.

WHY THE AFRICAN RESISTANCE DID WAS FAILED?

African people were not ready to be under colonial rule; they showed this by responding with different methods where others used active resistance, others used passive resistance and others collaborated. Most of the African resistances failed. Majimaji resistance [1905-1905] in Tanganyika, the Nama –Herero uprising [1904-1907] in Namibia and other resistance among the HEHE, Buganda, Ashanti etc are just some examples.

REASONS FOR THE DEFEAT

- a) Disunity among Africans rulers; the resistors were unable to come together for common goal of fighting their enemies.
- b) The unpopularity of some African leaders among their subjects led to the European's victory.
- c) Some African chiefs collaborated with the Europeans on the matters of personal interests. Some chiefs betrayed their fellow Africans by allying with Europeans. For example the Baganda allied with the British against the Bunyoro.
- d) Military and modern technological superiority among Europeans was a major factor. due to the industrial revolution the Europeans were able to produce superior armies [gun and artillery].
- e) A disciplined and well organized colonial army helped to defeat African resistances.
- f) The ineffectiveness of African beliefs was another factor that brought about their defeat.

- g) Religious division created serious problems for African unity.
- h) The stable economic state of the colonial power made the victory likely.

WHAT WERE THE SIGNIFICANCES/ IMPORTANCE OF EARLY AFRICAN RESISTANCE?

African resistance had significance to African history although they were feared but they show that Africans were not ready to be colonized.

- 1) Primary resistance helped to shape the environment of later African politics because of their impacts upon the thinking and actions of the colonial authorities.
- 2) Primary resistance displayed African grievances to the Europeans.
- 3) Primary resistance brought about the collapse of the commercial companies which were at 1st employed by the Germans and the British to open East African spheres of influence.
- 4) Primary resistance showed Europeans that Africans were not willing to be colonized by Europeans. They wanted to remain with their traditional ways of living.
- 5) Primary resistance forced Europeans to change the method of ruling Africans; for example in Tanganyika after the Majimaji war the Germans made changes in their way of ruling including in land ownership, taxation and whipping people in public.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

BACK GROUND OF THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS.

Colonial administrative systems were the ways of controlling and maintaining colonial power in colonies after the establishment of colonialism.

Colonialists including Germany, French, British, Portugal, Belgium etc; after colonizing African countries they introduced different administrative systems in their colonies depended on the following:

- 1. The nature of the people in the colonies, such as being cooperative, military, strong, weak etc.
- 2. Challenges encountered during acquiring colonies i.e. by strong resistance, collaboration etc.
- 3. The character of colonial power. for example Germany preferred direct rule while British preferred indirect rule and French preferred assimilation policy.

REASONS WHY COLONIALISTS INTRODUCED DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT COLONIAL RULE.

- 1. To change the form or tradition of the African system of administration.

2. To maintain or ensure effective occupation/ control of the colony socially, politically and economically.
3. Maximization of profit through colonial exploitation by setting up a system of administration which favored colonialists.
4. To ensure peace and harmony in colonies after faced reactions/ resistances during the establishment of colonial rule.
5. To prepare the suitable and conducive environment for establishment of colonial economy.
6. To fulfill the agreement reached during the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 on effective occupation of colonies.

Therefore; the reasons behind the establishment of different colonial administrative system in Africa after colonialists managed to defeat Africans, was due to many resistances colonialists faced while they were trying to introduce colonial rule in Africa.

Also colonialists introduced different administrative system due to:

1. Language problems.
2. Lack of enough manpower since they were few in number.
3. Colonialists needed a lot of fund to run their activities.

Therefore different challenges which colonialists faced during the time of establishing colonial rule led them to apply different forms/ types of administrative systems.

TYPES/FORMS OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS ADOPTED IN AFRICA

1. DIRECT RULE
2. INDIRECT RULE
3. ASSIMILATION POLICY
4. ASSOCIATION POLICY

DIRECT RULE

Direct rule was the form/ type of colonial administrative system applied by the Germans where by Africans were ruled directly without local rulers support. It was applied in Namibia, Tanganyika, Togo etc.

INDIRECT RULE

Indirect rule was the form of administrative system applied by the British where by Africans were ruled indirectly through local rulers support. It was applied in Uganda, Nigeria etc

ASSIMILATION POLICY

This was the French administrative system applied in her colonies which turned Africans to be like French citizens. African who were assimilated [changed/turned] to be French men were called ASSIMILADORS.

ASSOCIATION POLICY

Was the French administrative system which replaced assimilation policy which did not aim at turning Africans into French citizens instead it considered African culture.

All the above colonial systems were different from one colonial power [colonialist] to another. For example British preferred using indirect rule in her colonies such as Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leon.

German used her direct rule in her colonies such as Tanganyika, Congo, Namibia, Angola and Mozambique. French used assimilation policies in Algeria and Senegal.

INDIRECT RULE

Introduction

Indirect rule was a administrative system applied [adopted] by the British where by African traditional local rulers were allowed to participate in colonial administration by implementing the colonial policies.

Indirect rule was British administrative system which used local rulers/ chiefs to implement British colonial policies.

Within indirect rule African local rulers [chiefs] were given chances or allowed to govern their fellow Africans through orders and supervision from British colonial government.

British indirect rule adopted in many African countries after being succeed to be implement in the Northern Nigeria in the 1900-1906 and the whole Nigeria between 1912-1920 by British governor known as LORD LUGARD.

Therefore indirect rule was first introduced by the British governor Lord Lugard in Nigeria in 1912-1920.

FEATURES/ CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIRECT RULE

1. Chiefs who were appointed were required to implement British policies to their fellow Africans.
2. Indirect rule forced and collected taxes from people.
3. Indirect rule aimed at getting cheap labours.
4. Indirect rule forces British law and ordinances.
5. Indirect rule aimed at maintaining peace and harmony on behalf of the British government.

Therefore the chiefs who were appointed to implement British government policies became a part of British colonial government hence chiefs were favored and given the following things;

1. Chiefs were given colonial protection.
2. Chiefs were paid salaries.
3. Chiefs were given good accommodation e.g. houses.
4. Chiefs family include sons and daughters were given good social services i.e. education.
5. Chiefs were given gifts.

WHY BRITISH USED/ APPLIED INDIRECT RULE?

1. Lack of manpower.

British were few in number hence used indirect rule because it was very difficult to rule large African population without assistance.

2. Communication problems.

British adopted indirect rule because they had no good information links with the Africans than African local rulers such as chiefs and kings.

3. To avoid resistance.

The British used indirect rule because they wanted to avoid resistance since there was no direct contact between

Africans and British but Africans with their rulers.

4. The system was economically cheap.

The African chiefs were not directly paid by the colonial governments. Also the African chiefs could not demand services from the colonial government such as accomodation, transport and medical services.

5. Number of colonies

Britain had many colonies in Africa but had very few officials to dispose in these colonies. Colonial offices were not enough to dispose from the grass root levels and above. African natives thought that they were still under their chiefs; orders given by the colonizers passed through the African chiefs who reduced the impacts of the Africans.

6. The system reduced resistance from Africans.

Physical difficulties in Africa forced the British to use African chiefs. Thick forests, hostile climate and remoteness of the area; the British found difficult to penetrate the hinterland because of the named problems.

7. Language barrier.

Some Africans could not be organized through radio and other means of communication therefore the use of African chiefs was efficient. The African chiefs would communicate with their people using their people.

8. The system ensured the collection of tax from the African communities as the chiefs lived with their people.

9. It was a suitable technique to govern illiterate African.

10. Tropical diseases which killed many British personels. e.g Malaria

APPLICATION OF INDIRECT RULE IN NIGERIA BY LORD FREDRIC LUGARD.

Indirect rule was first applied in Nigeria by the British governor known as Sir Fredrick Lugard in 1900-1906.

Indirect rule in Nigeria was applied after British encountered [faced] a lot of challenges from big tribes which had strong traditional administrative systems like Fulani aristocracy who governed Sokoto caliphate by using Islamic laws in Northern Nigeria.

Therefore the British by using indirect rule which was required as a role model in the British colonial administration. Local native leaders in Nigeria continued to rule their traditional land, collect taxes and implement orders and duties as assigned by the British. So British succeeded to apply indirect rule in Northern Nigeria despite it was not successful much in Southern Nigeria in Yomba tribe.

Through indirect rule Lord Lugard was able to control Nigeria by using their local traditional ruling system and cooperative leaders who performed the following activities;

1. To collect taxes.
2. To implement British laws and policies.
3. To reduce resistance from the people.
4. To reduce the political, economic and military costs.
5. To rule their land under the British control.

Despite the fact that indirect rule succeeded to rule Nigeria especially Northern Nigeria, other areas in Nigeria like southern Nigeria was unsuccessful due to poor and less cooperation from YORUBA land chiefs or kings who did not organize and centralize Yoruba people since before.

Therefore the British found the following as the failure of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria;

1. Chiefs /Local rulers of Southern Nigeria were not given respect by the Yoruba people.
2. Local rulers were appointed to implement the British polices but they failed i.e. collection of taxes.

3. Southern Nigerian societies had strong traditional administrative system such as the use of chiefs for example Lagos had no chiefdom system.
4. Southern Nigeria was decentralized than Northern Nigeria which was more centralized.

Therefore indirect rule became very difficult to be applied in Southern Nigeria by Lord Lugard during his six years of administering Nigeria so as to transform it into commercial [economically] as well as politically and to establish British protectorate by using its local rulers.

WHY LORD FREDRICK LUGARD APPLIED /PREFERED APPLICATION OF INDIRECT RULE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

1. Some of the African societies were centralized hence no need of the new colonial administrative system. For example sokotocaliphat, Bugando.
2. Some of the African communities were not competent to control themselves with the British assistance hence used indirect rule.
3. British wanted to spread their superiority complex over Africans.
4. They used indirect rule to avoid administrative costs.
5. British wanted to avoid communication barriers, for example language problems and poor infrastructures.
6. British were few in number so indirect rule solved the problem of manpower.
7. Lord Lugard preferred indirect rule because it avoided resistance and conflicts from local rulers and people.

STRUCTURE OF THE BRITISH INDIRECT RULE

Indirect rule administrative system which was applied by the British in her colonies was arranged in different structures to ensure effective colonial control over colony and good administrative machinery which will prepare conducive environment for establishment of colonial economy.

The structure of indirect rule was as follows;

1. Colonial secretary stayed in London [UK].
2. Governor appointed in UK and hired in colonies.
3. Provincial commissioner was a British lived in certain regions to represent the governor.
4. District commissioner was a British [white] lived in district level representing provision commissioner; he lived with people and gave them orders through local rulers.

5. Local chiefs were local rulers appointed by British who were given orders by colonial officers include provincial commissioners and district commissioners to supervise in the daily activities and local ordinances.
6. Head men. These were Africans who received orders from local chiefs and implement them to the people [Africans] by using force once people resisted.

PROBLEMS/ CHALLENGES BRITISH FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE USE OF INDIRECT RULE SYSTEM IN NIGERIA.

Despite the British succeeded to rule Africans indirectly through their local rulers, they met a number of challenges, since British indirect rule introduced different policies and systems. in Africa which was new and not existed in Africa before such as:

1. Payment of taxes, forced labour, land alienation, introduction of coercive apparatus such as police, army, court etc.

The following were problems/ challenges /difficulties Britain faced during implementing the use of indirect rule;

1. Absence of centralized administration in North Eastern Nigerian societies, such as Igbo and Yoruba were not well centralized like the Sokoto caliphate or Buganda kingdom hence made the application of indirect rule to be very difficult due to lack of cooperation and local rulers' support.
2. Illiteracy of the masses. Some of the societies in Nigeria such as the Yoruba and the Abeokuta who became independent in 1893; due to their illiterate they organized people to oppose indirect rule.
3. Harsh British policies. Some of the indirect rule British policies such as forced labour and taxation which was introduced to the people were new and unpopular hence reacted by the people of Nigeria especially Igbo.
4. Opposition / resistance from the local rulers. Some of the local rulers did not support British indirect rule for example rulers from Yomba and Abeokuta.
5. Creation of British want/puppet chiefs. Indirect rule faced challenges in Nigeria because British decided to create their own chiefs who were rejected and unpopular hence people opposed against them.
6. Poor infrastructures. Absence of good infrastructures such as roads, railways, and harbor phones made the failure to access information.

INDIRECT RULE SYSTEM IN TANGANYIKA

Tanganyika formerly was a German colony from 1886 after Berlin conference. After the end of the first world war of 1914-1918 Germany lost Tanganyika colony to British who took the victory of the war.

During German rule in Tanganyika they used direct rule system thus faced a lot of resistances from Tanganyika societies such as Hehe resistance, Yao and Chagga resistance.

Therefore after the British took control over the Tanganyika colony; they decided to change the former German direct rule which used Jumbes and Akidas and introduced indirect rule.

The first British governor in Tanganyika who was known as Sir Donald Cameron initiated and introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika. Sir Donald Cameron decided to introduce indirect rule in Tanganyika due to the influence and motivation from governor Lord Fredrick Lugard who succeeded to control Nigeria through indirect rule so Sir Donald Cameron wanted to copy that system of indirect rule and apply it in Tanganyika hence he met the following challenges:

THE CHALLENGES /DIFFICULTIES SIR DONALD CAMERON FACED WHEN HE INTRODUCED INDIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA

1. Absence of traditional administrative system. Germany removed all local rulers' administration during their rule in Tanganyika, so it was difficult for Sir Donald Cameron to introduce them again.
2. Illiteracy and ignorance of the masses over indirect rule. Tanganyika was controlled and ruled by the German power for a very long time directly so indirect rule was a new system which was not known.
3. Poor organization of permanent chiefs. Few tribes in Tanganyika recognized their chiefs and they had status and power, less executive, financially and judiciary for example the Chagga.
4. Poor infrastructure. Indirect rule got a lot of challenges in Tanganyika since the country was big while there was poor network and communication links to reach and coordinate local chiefs.
5. Absence of local authorities in Tanganyika societies such as; coastal tribes which had no traditional local authorities since Arabs' domination which introduced Islamic law. Due to this Sir Donald Cameron got no support of local rulers in his administration.

Despite the fact that Sir Donald Cameron met a lot of challenges / problems in the introduction of indirect rule in Tanganyika as we have seen above, he preferred and forced to introduce indirect rule through;

1. The native authority ordinance of 1926 and the coast ordinance of 1919.

These two laws [ordinances] aimed at creating a solid foundation for the indirect rule administration and local authorities.

Through these two laws [ordinance] local chiefs were required and given the following tasks and duties;

1. Tax collection such as hut tax and poll tax.
2. Chiefs were responsible for enforcing British laws and orders.

3. Chiefs were given judiciary power to enforce their decisions according to customary laws.
4. Chiefs were responsible to implement British policies, law, ordinances and orders to their people.

THE EFFECT /IMPACT OF INDIRECT RULE TO TANGANYIKA AND BRITISH AFRICAN COLONIES.

1. Exploitation of African resources:- Indirect rule was introduced by the British for the purpose of exploiting African resources easily through local rulers support such as land, labours and minerals.
2. Indirect rule promoted [boosted] tribalism. Indirect rule separated African societies in ethnic/tribal identities since it favored some tribes including those whose local rulers were given different opportunities than the other tribes.
3. Indirect rule weakened the traditional administration systems.
4. Indirect rule system promoted the problem of education, health and employment opportunities.
5. Indirect rule system introduced and widened social differences among natives.(creation of classes in the society)
6. The system commented and centralized bureaucracy through the use of district commissioners.
7. The greatest fault in indirect rule was that it completely excluded from the local government the African educated elites whose number increased over the year.
8. It made Africans hate their local rulers [leaders] who were used during indirect rule and made Africans not to believe in them.

THE DIRECT RULE SYSTEM

It was a form of colonial administrative system which ruled Africans directly by replacing African traditional, political and administrative organizations.

Direct rule was mainly adopted by Germany in colonies such as Tanganyika, Namibia, Cameroon and Togo; also Portuguese applied direct rule in her colonies.

Why British used direct rule in some of her colonies instead of indirect rule.

1. Presence of many whites such as in Zimbabwe.
2. Plenty of resources available in the colonies.
3. The nature of African colony. British decided to use direct rule when Africans were ignorant, reluctant and not supportive of indirect rule.
4. Good communication and infrastructures such as roads, railways and harbors led the British to use direct rule.

5. Absence of strong centralized states.
6. Absence of resistances.
7. Absence of tropical diseases made the British not seek for local rulers' support.

THE BRITISH DIRECT RULE IN ZIMBABWE [SOUTHERN RHODESIA].

Zimbabwe after being colonized by British in 1890's under the company known as British South African Company (BSACO) led by prominent imperialist named Cecil Rhodes who ruled directly and called Zimbabwe as southern Rhodesia due to his effort and financial resources used to occupy shona territories.

Therefore after Zimbabwe had been colonized by British and named as southern Rhodesia many Europeans came to live in Zimbabwe because it was a huge country having a lot of resources such as fertile land and minerals due to this British ruled Zimbabwe by using direct rule.

WHY THE BRITISH WHITE SETTLERS USED DIRECT RULE IN ZIMBABWE

1. Absence of local chiefs/ local rulers of Zimbabwe such as Indunas were no longer existed during the resistance between British and Shona and Ndebele.
2. Presence of many white settlers in Zimbabwe. Cecil Rhodes influenced many white settlers to invest in Zimbabwe so there was no manpower problem hence direct rule.
3. The richness of resources in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe was a rich colony having fertile land, minerals etc. made British to wish to rule it directly so as to exploit resources efficiently.
4. Absence of a centralized state. Zimbabwe had no strong centralized state since imposition of colonial rule disturbed the system hence direct rule.
5. The effect of the Chimurenga war [Shona and Ndebele]. Chimurenga war left enmity between Zimbabwe people and the Europeans hence difficult to involve Africans in their administration.
6. People of Zimbabwe did not want to be colonized by the British.
7. Poor support from Zimbabwe local chiefs /rulers. Local chiefs were not happy with British since their position and status eroded during British colonial rule that is why they did not want to support them in administration hence British used direct rule.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECT RULE APPLIED BY THE BRITISH IN ZIMBABWE

1. It based on excessive oppression and suppression. Africans were highly oppressed and suppressed by British settlers through direct rule using coercive apparatus such as police and soldiers.
2. Zimbabwe was proclaimed as a crown colony. Direct rule in Zimbabwe made Zimbabwe as British settlers' part and parcel of their mother land country [Britain].

3. It based on emergence of law and order. Direct rule led to increase of many laws and orders in Zimbabwe.
4. Direct rule led Zimbabwe to be under control of British South African Company [BSACO] in 1890 to 1923.
5. Direct rule in Zimbabwe made educated people neglected. Direct rule in Zimbabwe made the educated people neglected not to be involved in the British government as a result of the armed struggle during fighting for independence and freedom.
6. Direct rule gave settlers in Zimbabwe legislative and political rights. British settlers in Zimbabwe were highly empowered politically, economically and favored by laws; for example in 1923 settlers attained their self government.
7. Direct rule alienated Zimbabwe fertile land. Through direct rule the British settlers acquired massive fertile land left the Zimbabwean's people landless hence provide labour in the settlers land and farms.

The British direct rule in Zimbabwe brought a lot of negative impact to the people of Zimbabwe such as; oppression, exploitation, land alienation, forced labour, taxation etc. as a result people of Zimbabwe took arms [armed struggle] during fighting for independence in 1980.

DIRECT RULE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Direct rule was form of colonial administrative system which did not involve African rulers support i.e. Germany.

Germany preferred much to use direct rule in most of her colonies in Africa such as; Tanganyika, Namibia, Cameroon, Togo etc. direct rule were also applied by the Belgium, Portugal etc. in their colonies.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECT RULE

1. Local chiefs were not given chances in colonial administrations.
2. It was very expensive since it needed lots of costs.
3. It faced many resistances from Africa.
4. It was not simple to control because German ruled Africans directly.
5. It faced communication problems because of language barriers.
6. It faced problems of manpower since Germans were few in number.

WHAT WERE THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIRECT AND DIRECT RULE.

SIMILARITIES

1. Both were based on exploitation of African resources.
2. Both based on oppression of Africans through the use of force i.e. police, army and court.
3. Both based on racial segregation since African colour was regarded as inferior over white colour.
4. Both were capitalist systems.
5. Both aimed at colonizing /control Africans.
6. Both faced resistance or opposition from Africans.
7. Both failed to meet their demands.

DIFFERENCES

1. Direct rule was used by the Germans while indirect rule was used by the British.
2. Direct rule did not use local chiefs while indirect rule used local chiefs.
3. Indirect rule did not face many resistances from Africans while direct rule faced many resistances.
4. Indirect rule was easy to manage while direct rule was difficult to manage because of language problems.
5. Indirect rule needed small Europeans' manpower while direct rule needed large manpower.
6. Indirect rule was cheap but direct rule was expensive.
7. Indirect rule created puppet class among Africans who cooperated with the British and support British colonialism while direct rule did not

ASSIMILATION AND ASSOCIATION POLICY BY FRENCH.

French in her colonies such Cape Verde, Ivory Coast [cote d'ivoire] Senegal, Saint Louis and Rufisque applied two administrative systems such as Assimilation policy and Association.

Assimilation policy

Was an administrative system applied by French in her colonies, which aimed at turning or transforming Africans into Frenchmen or citizens. A person who assimilated was called Assimilador. Assimiladors was taught how to behave or think like French people. Assimilation is a term derived from the French word assimiler means cause to resemble.

French introduced assimilation policy to her colonies so as to spread her culture of superiority all over the world. Therefore the introduction or application of assimilation policy in French colonies goes to them with the introduction of French language, institutions, laws, religion and customs. Colonies or persons to follow assimilation policy [assimiladors] were supposed to follow the French culture hence enjoy right just like French citizens.

THE REASONS WHY FRENCH APPLIED ASSIMILIATION POLICY IN HER COLONIES.

1. French revolution of 1789. French applied assimilation policy in her colonies since they said that; the French revolution which occurred in 1789 advocated for the equality, fraternity and freedom to all regardless of Vaile or color.
2. Assimilation policy applied by the French to spread their superiority all over the world. Since the Africans assimilated would continue to spread French superiority.
3. To spread French culture and civilization. French applied assimilation policy since they wanted to spread their culture through language and customs.
4. Assimilation applied to turn African to behave like French citizen.
5. To facilitate French exploitation. Assimilation aimed at exploiting Africans smoothly by creating false consciousness to those who assimilated [assimiladors] to work for the benefits of the French.
6. Cheap economically since assimilators work and behave just like French and became passive.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FRENCH ASSIMILATION POLICY

1. There were to be commune representatives in the French national assembly. The laws applicable in France were well applied in the territories.
2. The French Africans were considered as a great obstacle for colonial rule.
3. The French administrative structure was more oppressive than that of the British.
4. Africans were allowed to register as French citizens and they could seek elections as deputies in Paris.
5. The French administrators were given more judicial powers in the provinces.
6. The French decided not to use African traditional institutions in their administration.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ASSIMILATION SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION



1. THE OPERATION OF ASSIMILATION POLICY STRUCTURE APPLIED BY THE FRENCH IN THEIR COLONIES SUCH AS SENEGAL AND IVORY COAST

1. Minister of colonies.

Minister of colonies was the top most position in the French assimilation administrative structure. The minister of colonies stayed [lived] in Paris and he or she was in charge of all the French colonies [provinces] abroad.

2. A governor general.

Was the second post of the French assimilation policy structure. A governor stayed at a colony [province] which was the center of the French colonies such as Dakar and Senegal in West Africa where Governor General stayed there to administer other colonies [provinces].

Governor General was responsible for implementing orders and instructions from the colony secretary to colonies [provinces].

3. Commandant de circle.

Were equivalent to paramount chiefs who were placed by the French, the successor of the pre-colonial chiefs; their duties were of pre-colonial to receive orders from the governor general to their fellow Africans.

4. Chiefs de sub division [canton].

These leaders were in district levels that controlled important French administrative departments. Their duties were;

1. To recruit Africans into the army.
2. To register tax payers in their areas.
3. To recruit labors by force for infrastructures buildings etc.

1. Chiefs de cantons.

This was the lowest position in the French assimilation structure; it was occupied by village heads of sub location.

The duties/functions of the chief de canton were:

1. Maintain French laws and orders at the village level.
2. Collect taxes from Africans.
3. Maintain public goods and services such as roads, schools and offices.

ASSOCIATION POLICY IN FRENCH COLONIES.

Association policy was the second French administrative policy/ system after the failure of the assimilation policy which respected African culture and allowed them to develop independently.

Association policy which replaced assimilation policy was not aiming at turning Africans to resemble French citizens; rather association policy applied by French was aimed at spreading and building of the French superiority in her colonies through different approaches such as; by using institutions and laws of the French to colonized Africans.

Association policy left and allowed Africans to preserve their own customs and also compatible alongside with French interests.

French decided to shift from assimilation to association policy due to the failure of the assimilation policy which undermined African culture and spread French culture and civilization by forcing Africans to resemble with French citizens which was not practicable because it was not easy to change or turn someone who belongs to a certain cultural back ground [Africans] to behave (be) like French men. So this assimilation policy got challenges from both parts and Frenchmen in Paris were not happy to see other people given such rights as the French men.

REASONS WHY THE ASSIMILATION POLICY FAILED HENCE INTRODUCTION OF THE ASSOCIATION POLICY.

2. Economic expenses. Assimilation policy was very expensive since it needed a lot of finance to turn Africans to resemble with Frenchmen by giving them education, social services etc.
3. Language problems/ differences. Africans had many languages so it was difficult for Africans to adopt French language hence failure of the assimilation.
4. Cultural differences. Assimilation policy failed since it introduced different cultures in Africa which were different from African cultures e.g. Language, beliefs, marriage etc.
5. It was opposed by the French people.
6. It was opposed by Africans. Africans who were not assimilated, opposed assimilation policy because it ignored African culture and it did not give Africans their expectations like being in top positions.
7. Fear of the French over Africans. Assimilation policy gave Africans favor and chances in the French administration which led to fear towards the Africans.
8. Law differences. Assimilation policy introduced laws which were different from African laws; example foreign French civil laws differ from African customary laws.
9. Assimilation policy was a vision less policy; assimilation policy had no divisions since assimilated Africans [assimiladors'] later on turned against the French.

ASSOCIATION POLICY AGAINST ASSIMILATION POLICY.

Association policy was another French administrative system which replaced assimilation policy where by the French did not interfere with African culture such as religion and other matters.

Association policy was against the assimilation policy since it did not aim at turning Africans to resemble Frenchmen, however in its practice French officials under association policy tended to implement French ways of life in administration and laws purposely to spread French superiority. Association policy used more authoritarian approach of governing Africans unlike assimilation policy.

In 1914-1945 association policy treated Africans colonies as an integral part of the French since African colonies were given right to elect representatives in the French government, to have free trade, unions, press and political parties. These affected African countries both positively and negatively during fighting and post independence where by these countries which formerly were French colonies became francophone countries which associated/assimilated into French political systems.

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ASSIMILATION POLICY AND ASSOCIATION POLICY

1. Both created economic dependence. African countries especially West African countries which got independent in early 1960s; they still depend and have financial relations with their former colonial master [French] since French is their source of market for their crops.
2. They affected the system of education. The system of education used in former French colonies are still the same as in French up to date; the French speaking people in west Africa except Guinea still have French mentality.
3. African countries which were former French colonies regarded as francophone countries overseas process of French which still have close relationships with the French people in social and economic matters e.g. West African countries.
4. Both weakened African traditions and Islamic religion in West Africa by introducing Christianity i.e. Roman Catholic.
5. Both destroyed African traditional authorities and leaders since assimilated Africans replaced many to the traditional leaders.
6. Both undermined African culture; African culture were regarded as inferior towards French culture which regarded as superior and civilized for e.g. French language.
7.
 1. Assimilation policy weakened Africans traditions such as Islamic religion in west Africa by introducing Christianity for example Roman Catholic church.
 2. Colony was incorporated into the French republic and regarded as an oversea province of France speaking people in West African still have close relationship with the French people than their fellow African countries.
 3. Assimilation policy integrated /allowed Africans to participate in French political matters in French, Paris. Assimilation policy allowed African to participate in France parliament for example Blaise Diagne was elected as deputy in the French parliament.

Question: compare and contrast between indirect rule applied by British and assimilation policy applied by the French.

Similarities / comparisons between indirect rule and assimilation policy

1. Both aimed at maintaining their colonial control so as to ensure their effective occupation.
2. Both were exploitative systems since they aimed at preparing a ground for establishment of colonial economy.
3. Both destroyed African culture since indirect rule and assimilation policy undermined [ignored] African culture such as language, education and norms.
4. Both were oppressive since they based on forcing Africans to implement their laws and policies through cohesive apparatus such as police, army, prison, courts etc.
5. Both fractured to meet their demands because Africans did not accept colonialism hence fought against colonialists.
6. Both were in capitalist system.
7. Both created classes.
8. Both faced resistances.

contrast/ differences between the British indirect rule and the french assimilation policy

1. Indirect rule was applied by the British while assimilation policy was applied by the French.
2. Indirect rule used local chiefs in administration while assimilation did not prefer to use local chiefs.
3. Indirect rule was cheap economically since it used local chiefs / rulers in administration while assimilation policy was very expensive since it used a lot of resources to transform Africans into Frenchmen.
4. Assimilation policy was impracticable while association policy was practicable since a person with a certain cultural back ground cannot totally be transformed into a new culture.

5. Indirect rule avoided resistance while assimilation policy met a lot of challenges from both Africans and the French men hence shift to association.
6. Indirect rule was easy to manage while assimilation rule was difficult to manage.
7. Indirect rule needed small man power to manage while assimilation needed large man power to implement their policies.
8. Indirect rule did not aim at turning Africans while assimilation policy aimed at turning Africans.
9. Indirect rule considered African tradition while assimilation policy did not consider African culture.
10. Indirect rule did not face resistance while assimilation policy faced a lot of resistances.

COLONIAL MILITARY AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS.

Introduction

Both colonial military and legal institutions were introduced in Africa purposely to enforce Africans to accept to follow different colonial administrative systems such as direct rule, indirect rule, assimilation policy and association policy. Therefore colonialists in order to ensure control of Africans effectively by following their new administrative systems they introduced these colonial military and legal institutions such as police, prisons, army, court etc.

Meaning of colonial military.

Colonial military refers to coercive apparatus such as police, army, prison, and courts introduced by colonialists in order to maintain laws, order and security of colonial states or government. Colonial militaries were introduced by colonialists in order to the colonial state or government to meet their interests. Therefore colonial military which were introduced in African colonies were different depended on nature of the people found in that colony. For example colonies which were militant and conservative against colonialist colonial militaries were also aggressive or harsh to the Africans.

Examples of famous colonial military force which were introduced by the British to maintain colonial control in Central and East Africa including Kenya, Uganda and Malawi in 1902-1904 was known as King African Rifle [KAR]. Soldiers who were recruited to join these military forces such as KAR and the police force were taken from within the colony or outside the colony for example; Nubians were the soldiers recruited [taken] from outside the territory [colony] who were

mainly preferable since they were very strictly in terms of treatment compared to the native policemen or soldiers.

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FUNCTIONS OF COLONIAL MILITARY FORCES

1. To maintain colonial interests. Colonial military aimed at safeguarding the interests of the colonialists that is to control and exploit Africans smoothly.
2. To suppress African resistances. Colonial military aimed at punishing Africans who were militant and opposed colonial government.
3. To maintain peace and harmony. Colonial military ensured that people within the colony maintain peace and harmony by following laws and orders.
4. To maintain security of the colony. Colonial military force was established to protect the colony from internal and external invasion from other military forces.
5. Power to arrest criminals. Colonial military was responsible to arrest people who committed crimes or offenses to the court.
6. To defend colonial boundaries. Colonial military force such as KAR was responsible to defend colonial boundaries.
7. To collect information and supervision of colonial activities. Colonial military forces were responsible to collect intelligent information which threatens the public interests and supervising different activities such as tax collection.
8. To facilitate colonial economy exploitation.
9. Military forces enforced colonial control in Africa.

COLONIAL LEGAL INSTITUTIONS.

Colonial legal institutions refer to the institutions which deal with legal matters within the colony. Colonial legal institutions consisted with legislative council [LEGCO], council of elders, prison and courts.

The colonial legal institutions were dealing with;

10. Advising the society.
11. Educating the society about legal matters.

12. Receive people's legal claims.
13. Give legal aid.
14. Directing legal procedures to be taken on army cases.

The legal institutions were also established for the interests of the colonialists since they were influenced by colonial administration within the colony and metropolitan states. Council of elders was employed in direct British colonies.

CHARACTERISTICS/FEATURES OF COLONIAL LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Colonial legal institution was dominated/monopolized by colonialists.
2. Colonial legal institutions based on interests of the colonialists.
3. Were cohesive in nature i.e. very harsh, oppressive and punish Africans.
4. Were varied from one colony to another for example South Rhodesia [Zimbabwe] legal institution which was introduced in 1898 varied from other areas e.g. settlers colonies laws were very harsh to Africans.
5. Colonial legal institutions were mainly based on the influences of colonial administrators within the colony and in metropolitan states.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COLONIAL LEGAL INSTITUTIONS.

15. To make laws, act and ordinances.

Since every colony had its demand of colonial matters, the legal institutions took the responsibility of making laws or ordinances enforcing Africans to undertake various matters and also responsibilities.

16. To handle claims on various issues. The legal colonial institution handle white claims and council elders handle African claims
17. To direct procedures to be taken in a certain case. Colonial legal institutions had to direct the legal procedures to be taken in handling certain cases in collaboration with courts and prisons.
18. To advise and educate people on various legal matters.
19. To amend the laws [change or modify] laws, acts and ordinance. The colonial legal institutions had a duty to amend laws, acts and ordinances in order to affect and to reflect the colonial administration influenced or as a result of social, political and economical change in the colony.

Example of laws/ ordinances amended were native labour ordinances of 1988 in Kenya which forced squatters [labour] to work in 90 days in settlers farms and raise the number of days to 180 in the years.

THE IMPACT OF THE COLONIAL MILITARY AND LEGAL SYSTEMS IN AFRICA.

1. The two colonial systems undermined the traditional defense and legal systems that prevailed during the pre-colonial period.
2. The Africans stopped caring for the public property such as government buildings, equipment and vehicles because they regarded them to be properties of colony.
3. All the African who were employed in the Reference forced of the colonial government were considered to be traitors their fellow Africans, due to the business and brutality done by colonialists.

Both integrated allowed to participate in French political matters in pan French assimilation and association policy allowed Africans to participate in French parliament for example Blaise Diogine elected as deputy in French parliament.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ASSIMILATION POLICY AND ASSOCIATION POLICY

1. The subjects in the association policy came under the system of law known as the indigent. In this system subjects could be forced to serve a longer period in the French colonial army than assimilated citizens which encouraged them to seek French citizenship.
2. With association policy assimilated Africans were regarded as French citizens but the other Africans in the French colonies were regarded as a subject that is second class citizens to which French civil and criminal law did not apply to them.
3. In the association policy the African subjects [second class citizen] retained their cultural practices such as polygamy and religion. But assimilated Africans had to follow French culture and civilization.
4. Assimilation policy aimed mainly at creating French superiority complex towards Africans while association policy based on authorization or controlling Africa.

5. Assimilation policy was impracticable while association policy was practicable since it was easy to control people than charging people to become new citizens.

6. Assimilation policy was very expensive since assimilated Africans were given all right such as education social services etc. as French citizens while association policy was not expensive.

7. Assimilation policy failed due to many challenges from both Africans and French men due to fear of lack of vision etc, while association policy did not fail.

WHAT WERE THE IMPACTS / EFFECTS OF ASSIMILATION POLICY?

The following were the impacts of assimilation policy.

20. Economic dependence. After the African Independence in early 1960's; most of African countries which had close relationship with the French financial association depended economically to France since France was their source of markets for their crops.
21. The assimilation policy undermined African culture. Many assimilated Africans saw French culture as superior and embraced it; for example French became the official language in the country.
22. French education system used in her former colonies is still the same as in French up to date. The French speaking people in West Africa except Guinea are still have French mentality in many of their social and economic issues.
23. Assimilation policy destroyed the tradition of Africans. French destroyed African traditions such as authority and leadership they destroyed by introducing their traditions such as speaking so assimilated Africans replaced many of the traditional leaders.

COLONIAL ECONOMY

Colonial economy was the economic undertaking which were operated by the colonialist or was the king of the economy introduced by the colonialists in their colonies. These included agriculture, mining, communication and transportation of commerce and trade. The colonialists introduced these kinds of economies in order to fulfill their economic demands such as raw materials, cheap labor, areas for investments and areas for settlement.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLONIAL ECONOMY

1. It was export-import oriented colonial economy specialized in production of raw materials for the metropolitan industries and importation of manufactured goods in the colonies.
2. It was based on the exploitation of African resources such as man power minerals and so on.
3. It was based on monoculture system of production.
4. They specialized in the production of major commodities such as Mauritius - sugarcane and Ghana - cocoa.
5. It involved the building of physical infrastructure such as roads, harbours and railways for easy transportation of raw materials.
6. It was characterized by Domination of European . African role of middlemen was suppressed instead of that European established their trade companies.
7. Colonial production was based on coercion.
8. The colonialists used Africa as a dump place for their manufactured commodities such as clothes, wine, sweets and beads.
9. Introduction of money economy.
10. Establishment of processing industries such as cashewnutpupling industries.

OBJECTIVES OF COLONIAL ECONOMY

Colonial economies were shaped by the interests of the metropolitan economy, therefore, they responded to the demands of the colonial powers.

Objectives of the Colonial economy were:

1. Colonies were expected to provide raw materials, both agricultural products and minerals, to the factories of the European countries. Examples of the agricultural raw materials includes cotton, coffee, sisal, pyre thrum, tea, cocoa and palm oil.
2. Colonies were expected to import manufactured goods like clothes, shoes, blankets and utensils from Europe.
3. The Colonized people were expected to provide cheap labour for the benefit of colonial masters.
4. Colonies were also expected to be self- supporting. This means that the colonized people were expected to raise revenues that cool support administrative costs of colony.
5. Finally, in order to insure that exploitation of colonial resources was done efficiently, law and order was to be maintained. This in turn would facilitate the exploitation of resources for the benefit of colonial master.

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH COLONIAL ECONOMY

These were three methods used to establish economy which were:

PRESERVATION

Under preservation the colonial economy preserved the followings:-

Labour unit. eg The use of family labour

Tradition system of production e.g shifting cultivation mixed farming and inter cropping. This was done mainly in the peasant economy.

CREATION

Taxation

Forced labour

migrant labour- Migrant labours were the labours comes from the distant areas where the labour reservations were established.

DESTRUCTION

Local handcraft industries were destructed.

importing ready manufactured goods to Africa.

Banning of local industries.

The colonialists instilled retaining some elements of pre-colonial economy to support production of raw materials which were needed by European example of things which preserved were

Traditional tools in peasant agriculture and families remained as the basic unit of production and pre-colonial relation production feudal societies were reserved.

DESTRUCTION

Also colonialists started to destroy pre-colonial element features such as barter system/ trade, traditional local industries, and African cultures.

CREATION

The colonialists introduced the new elements in the pre-African economy things which were introduced were:

1. Introduction of money. e.g Indian currency like Rupees during Germany rule.
2. Introduction of kipande system. forced people to walk with identification card

3. Introduction of cash crops.

WHY DID COLONIALISTS USED PRESERVATION METHOD / PRESERVED SOME TRADITIONAL AFRICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEMS.

1. Presence of resistance from the masses. In some areas in Africa which were centralized were strongly resisted new colonial economies systems e.g. disagree to pay taxes, land alienation etc.
2. Ignorance and absence of reactions of people. Colonialists preserved some traditional African economic systems because in some areas Africans were ignorant with a new economic system and were not ready to apply them.
3. Reluctant/ conservativeness of the people. Some areas Africans were not ready for the changes hence colonialists preserved their traditional economic systems.
4. Absence of enough land. In some areas land alienation was impossible hence colonialists left the Africans to maintain their traditional economic systems under colonialist supervision.
5. Good traditional labour system. Some of the African societies had good traditional labour system that is family which ensures constant supply of labour and production which prevent colonialist to apply new economic systems.
6. Awareness of cash crops production. In some areas In Africa including Buganda they had knowledge of practices cash crops even before colonial rule hence colonialists preserved them.

SECTORS OF COLONIAL ECONOMY AND THE SPECIFICATION [SPECIFIC AREAS WHERE IT WAS PRACTICED].

There are [5] five main factors of colonial economy introduced in Africa;

1. Agricultural sector
 1. Peasant economy
 2. Plantation economy
 3. Settler economy
2. Mining economy sector. It deals with the exploitation of minerals.
3. Transport and communication
4. Trade

TYPES OF AGRICULTURE INTRODUCED IN AFRICA DURING COLONIAL ECONOMY.

1. PEASANT ECONOMY/AGRICULTURE E.G. IN UGANDA
2. SETTLERS AGRICULTURE IN KENYA AND ZIMBABWE

3. PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

PEASANT AGRICULTURE

These are small scale agriculture productions where by a farmer produces both food crops and cash crops.

Colonialists introduced peasant agriculture during colonial rule for the following aims/reasons;

1. Earning cash by selling cash crops.
2. Production and producing food crops for their survival during colonial rule.
3. To ensure that peasants [small scale farmers] are producing for capitalists.

HOW PEASANT ECONOMY WAS INTRODUCED IN AFRICA.

Introduction of peasant, cash crop farming in Africa was difficult because of the following reasons:

1. African traditional was only producing food crops for direct consumption.
2. Ignorance. Many Africans were ignorant [not aware] on cash crop production.
3. Readiness of the people. Many people were not ready to produce cash crops.
4. Poor technology. Most of the peasants were using poor technology in the farming i.e. hand hoes, axes, panga etc.

Due to the above difficulties colonialists do/ applied the following things in order to introduce peasant cash crops production;

1. Missionaries' persuasion. Missionaries persuade Africans who converted to Christianity to grow cash crops.
2. The use of force. Those Africans who rejected to grow cash crops were forced to grow cash crops through;
 1. Orders from the colonialist, chiefs and African head men received orders from colonialists to force their fellow Africans to grow cash crops.
 2. Through seeds distribution and cash crops planting supervision.
 3. Establishment of large farms in villages which grow cash crops where by people were forced to work there.
 4. Restructuring of colonies.
 5. Encouraged the use of poor (crude) technologies in production i.e. the use of hand hoes, panga, axes etc.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PEASANT AGRICULTURE [ECONOMY].

1. Family was the unit of production. Peasant economy was characterized by the members of the family to be sources of labour in production.
2. Peasant based on a small unit of land. Peasant was characterized by practice of agriculture on a small piece of land which was populated.
3. Peasant based on inter-cropping. Peasant practiced more than one type of crop in a single area for food and cash crops.
4. Peasant used poor technology. The use of poor technology in production such as hand hoes, axes and pangas were much applied in the peasant economy.
5. Peasant used on a dense population made it hard for land alienation to be practiced, if land alienation was used, many people would be affected and there would be chaos in the area.
6. The colonial government was afraid of the centralized kingdoms that proved to be tough against the establishment of settlers' agriculture.
7. Some areas were tough and unfit for white settlement i.e. Uganda equatorial region had high temperatures that discouraged white settlements.
8. Certain crops i.e. [cotton and coffee in Uganda] needed great care and could not be mixed easily with other systems of agriculture.
9. Centralized and strong kingdoms in Uganda proved efficiency and capability to organize and supervise agricultural activities in their areas. These traditional chiefs were paid lowly for supervising that activity.
10. Taxation was imposed on the people so that they could cultivated cash crops.

CASE STUDY

PEASANT ECONOMY IN UGANDA

Uganda was among of the first colonies which peasant economy was introduced by colonialists. The reasons behind for people of Uganda to be preserved to continue to practice small scale agriculture it was because Uganda was a centralized state having good traditional and systems under feudal relations before colonial rule.

Due to that Britain did not want to disturb that system so as to avoid resistance. Therefore they left the people of Uganda to continue growing food crops alongside cash crops under British supervision.

FACTORS/ REASONS WHY PEASANT AGRICULTURE ECONOMY WAS INTRODUCED IN UGANDA AND NOT OTHER AREAS.

1. Dense population.

2. Problem or shortage of labor supply. Labour supply in Uganda was a problem since traditionally family was a basic unit of production hence colonialists introduced peasants.
1. Unfavorable climatic conditions to the Europeans. Europeans could not be able to stay in Uganda since climatic conditions of Uganda which was characterized by heavy rainfall, coldness and hotness were not suitable or favorable for them.
2. The nature of crops. Peasant economy was introduced in Uganda because the types of crops such as coffee which were grown in Uganda needed great care and great supervision.
3. Good centralized feudal political system.
4. Readiness of the people.
5. The influence from colonial government.
6. Peasant economy was cheap and easy to control.
7. The infrastructure and the territorial problems in some areas of Uganda and Tanganyika. Therefore the factors/reasons above were the factors behind the introduction of peasant economy not only in Uganda but also in north Nigeria and Tanganyika (in Kilimanjaro, Bukoba, Mbeya).

SETTLER ECONOMY:

This involved production by foreigners. These foreigners usual presented the interests of the metropolis (i.e. their main interest were mining and agriculture in the colonized countries).

The promotion of agricultural production was to go hand in hand With settlements in Africa, especially in those areas that were fertile.

Settlers settled in big numbers in central Africa (Malaysia Zambia, Zimbabwe), South Africa, parts of French equatorial Africa, French West Africa, and in East Africa (Kenya).

FEATURES OF SETTLER ECONOMY:

(i) Land alienation with differently issue land ordinaries, in 1900 the land occupation ordinance was enacted in Zambia.

The ordinance required that Europeans who had been allocated land must occupy and use that land or

otherwise they would pay taxes for leaving such land redundant.

In Kenya in 1597, the land regulation office set a si..vacant land for European settlements, in 1902, the native Land ordinance allowed the commissioner to sell or give crown land to the Europeans, and in 19..

large scale land alienation in Kikuyu began.

(ii) Forced labour: The French, German and Portuguese follow a similar policy of forced labour and unpaid labour.

Forced labour was required to reduce costs that were necessary in public services.

In Zimbabwe in 1897, the Native Regulation Act was passed, forcing African chiefs to produce labourers at low cost.

(iii) Taxation: the hut tax was introduced in Malawi in early 1890, in Zimbabwe in 1898, and in Zambia in 1900.

In Kenya the Hut Tax was introduced in 1900, and poll tax in 1910.

The intention of the tax was to cover administrative expansion ways by which Africans would be forced to work in European farms in order to raise money to pay their taxes.

(iv) Migrant labourers were transported from faraway places to work in settler plantations.

(v) The development of infrastructures to serve the settlers.

WHY SETTLER DOMINATED IN KENYA THAN IN UGANDA OR TANGANYIKA?

The following are the reasons for why settler dominated in Kenya than in Uganda;

1. Climatic condition.

Climatic condition in Kenya made Europeans to be attracted especially in Kenya highlands. also this area was very fertile.

2. Kenya was made a 'crown land' means for European settlements as results Africans were no right to own land.

3. Low population in Kikuyu highland, this made land alienation possible hence no strong resistance.

4. Africans were prohibited to grow cash crops. This also made British settlers to be attracted in Kenya as there was competition from Africans.

5. Construction of Uganda railway which facilitated the transportation of raw materials from interior to Mombasa.

6. Settlers were favoured in Kenya. This is because settlers came in colonies under the influence of colonial state so the colonial state did everything to favour them hence settlers had critical influence on colonial government.

PLANTATION ECONOMY IN TANGANYIKA

This commodity production entailed massive exploitation of land and intensive exploitation of African labour. The owners of the plantations were usually capitalists in Europe employing managers to supervise production i.e. sisal and coffee Estates in Tanganyika.

WHY PLANTATION AGRICULTURE WAS ESTABLISHED IN TANGANYIKA

1. Due to change of colonial masters. In the beginning Tanganyika was under Germany but after the 1st world war Tanganyika became under the British.
2. The interests of the British colonial governors in Tanganyika. For example sir Byatt 1919-1924 from Somali and Donald Cameron from Nigeria; these were committed to peasant or plantation agriculture rather than settler economy.
3. Tanganyika had a large areas where settler agriculture was not suitable to manage it but; they settled only on highlands around Kilimanjaro, Usambara and South Western highlands of Iringa and Tukuyu.
4. There was no settler policy in Tanganyika as in Kenya policy was committed to African production.
5. There was no good and efficient transport and communication; it was not very much provided in this particular sphere of influence.

MINING ECONOMY

Mining was another area of colonial economic activity; among of their demands was obtaining minerals in Africans such as Gold.

Examples of areas where mining economy was taking place were;

South Africa.

1. Kimberly -diamond discovered in 1867.
2. Wit water- gold discovered in 1886.

East Africa.

1. Mwadui [Tanganyika] - diamond
2. Geita and Musoma - gold
3. Copper at Kimbe in Uganda.

Central Africa.

1. Southern Rhodesia - gold and coal
2. Belgium, Congo - copper, tin, zinc and lead
3. Zambia - copper and lead
4. Angola - diamond and oil

West Africa.

1. Northern Nigeria - coal mines at the tin mines in Jos plateaus.
2. Ghana gold mines

EFFECTS OF MINING ECONOMY

1. Land alienation e.g in South Africa.
2. Brought taxation.
3. Building of minimal processing industry.
4. Building of infrastructures.
5. More capital needed and expensive equipments with high technology needed to monopoly in the colonies.
6. Death into African laborers.
7. Environmental degradation. I.e. air pollution, water pollution and land pollution.

COLONIAL LABOUR

Availability of cheap labour was crucial to the colonial economy. The colonial powers therefore had to devise ways of acquiring African labour in order to facilitate realization of the colonial goal of exploiting the colonial resource. Colonial labour can be defined as the labour expended by colonial subjects for the benefit of different sector of different sector of the colonial economy.

Types of Colonial labour.

These types of Colonial labour are divided into forced labour, contract and migrant labour.

Forced Labour.

This type of labour was not very different from slave labour, as it involved obtaining labour through the use of force. Africans were easily coerced to provide portage service by the colonial forces. This form of labour also existed in the white settler colonies such as Kenya.

During the First World War and Second World War, a number of Africans were conscripted to fight for their respective colonial masters irrespective of their personal wishes.

Contract Labour.

This type of labour involves the use of recruiting agents to mobilize and recruit African labourers. These agents were required to convince and persuade African labourers to sign up labour contracts. When a labourer signs a contract, it became a crime to break such contracts and therefore, any breaking was punishable by imprisonment.

Migrants Labour.

Migrant Labour was in the colonial urban centres and in the plantations. It involves the migration of

African labourers from their home in the Africans reserves to the mines and plantations. This made those labourers to spent a number of years away from their families in the reserve.

The capitalists preferred migrant labourers for a number of reasons:

- (i) Migrant labour was cheap as they were paid a low wage.
- (ii) Since migrant labour was seasonal in nature, the capitalists had no obligation to provide terminal benefits, or pay the labourer during the low labour season.
- (iii) It was difficult for the migrant labour system to develop worker consciousness since. They were temporally they remained unskilled for all time thus they could not claim higher wages.

Tactics used to create colonial labour.

A number of methods were devised to exploit African labour. These included land alienation, forced labour, taxation, native registration as well as prohibition from growing cash crop.

(i) The French introducing unpaid labour after the First World War, However some aspects of the forced labour were paid for instance work on roads and railways.

(ii) Forced labour was used in the white colonies such as Kenya as the Africans were not willing to provide labour to the Europeans. Colonial chiefs and head men were often instructed to mobilize Africans to supply labour on public projects such as roads and dam construction and private white settler farm.

(iii) The colonial governments alienated large tracts of Africans land so that Africans communities were pushed to reserves where land was unsuitable for arable farming. In Southern Rhodesia, Africans were pushed into the tsetse-fly- infested areas which were inadequate to settle all the members of the community. Land was alienated using this way in all the colonies with substantial number of white settlers such as Algeria, Kenya and South Africa.

(iv) Native registration was also used a measure of ensuring that Africans provided labour to the Europeans in several white settler colonies including Kenya, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The Kipande system which was introduced in Kenya to control African wages. If it happens that labourers wanted to change employment, the employer had to sign the pass before one could be discharged.

(v) Africans were prohibited to grow cash crops such as coffee, and tea in some colonies. Example in Kenya, it was a crime to grow those crops without a licence. As it was difficult to survive as the Africans had no option but to look for employment in order to meet their financial obligations.

(vi) Introduction of industrial manufactured goods from Europe as the results, it destroyed locally manufactured goods. The Africans had to seek employment from European settler plantation and mining areas so as to obtain money for buying goods.

(vii) Low wages. Low wages was a tactic used to obtain labourers as the less they were paid the more had to work to earn money for supporting their needs.

(viii) The Western education system was introduced for the purpose of getting labourers who could work for low posts in the colonial systems. This aimed at getting junior clerks, teachers, nurses and soldiers. It was mandatory for an African to obtain education if one wanted to get white collar jobs.

Impacts of Colonial Labour in Africa

(i) Land alienation. This caused a lot of bitterness among Africans against colonialism in many African countries, People became landless and homeless.

(ii) The great disparity between higher population of African men and the small population of African women in colonial urban and mining centres gave rise to social evils such as prostitution, robbery and drunkenness.

(iii) Many Africans lost their lives in the process of providing labour for European in mines areas and railways construction sites.

(iv) Some Africans acquired important skills through apprentices the migrant communities such as typing gardening and office attendants.

(v) Africans united against exploitation by establishing trade unions that enable them to bargain for better terms of service. In South Africa the African formed Unions under Clement Kadalie in the 1930's and 1940's

Why did the Europeans plantation owners prefer migrant labour?

Migrant labours were those workers used to move from labour reserve areas and went to work in plantations and miners; for those migrated in Tanganyika they migrated from Kigoma, Lindi and Mtwara to plantations which were in Tanganyika Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.

Why did the colonialists prefer migrant labour?

1. The migratory nature makes impossible for the workers to be conscious and form unity because they were kept in compounds along tribal lines.
2. It was not easy for the labours to run away from the colonial oppression and exploitation since they come from far away.
3. The plantation owners avoided the responsibility of feeding expenses because such laborers were recruited without their families.
4. Migrant workers were deliberately kept unskilled temporarily in nature and hence they were paid low wages for profit maximization.

5. Taking people from far different parts helped Europeans to maintain their policy of divide and rule and therefore intensive exploitation of African labor.
6. The plantation owners built up dispensaries, clubs and shops around the plantations and mines to recycle the labour income.

The mechanism through which cheap labour was obtained for example in Kenya or how colonial government ensured constant supply of labour in their colonies of e.g. in east Africa.

In colonial economy cheap labours were the central point/ main target in maximizing their profit; the colonial state imposed a number of methods / mechanism to ensure constant supply of labor in the colonies as follows;

1. They introduced taxes
2. Land alienation
3. Forced labour
1. Through the establishment of various laws e.g. the master servant ordinance of 1906 the native laborers ordinance of 1918 and the registration ordinance of 1921.
2. Africans were sometimes prohibited to cultivate cash crops.
3. Through the formation of labor bureaus such as the sisal which was responsible [SILABU] recruiting laborers.
4. Through the creation of labour agents of which MANAMBA was an instance of such labor seeking or searching agent.
5. Through the introduction of money economy i.e. money was made to be the medium of exchange during colonial period.
6. Through regionalization i.e. the colonial state divide the colonies into productive regions and labour reserved area or zones.

The pattern of colonial infrastructure railways, road and ports e.g. mainland Tanzania

Showing how they facilitated the exploitation of the country.

Or

In the colonial East Africa most roads and railways run perpendicular to the coast

The reasons were as follows

1. The aim of the Europeans was to exploit Africa's natural and human resources; they provided some basic, social and economic infrastructural facilities these included transport and communication services such as roads, railways, harbors and telecommunications.
2. The patterns of colonial infrastructure. They established reliable communication and transport systems to ensure through exploitation of the colonies they established and also constructed roads railways and harbors.
3. Tele communication lines Most of the railway lines, roads, and telecommunication were constructed to serve the commodities' producing areas [productive zones] they ran perpendicular to the coast. Harbors and ports were established to link the interior coast and the metropolitan countries.
4. Most of the rural areas which were not productive were completely neglected and forgotten.

HOW THESE FACILITATED THE EXPLOITATION OR HOW THE INFRASTRUCTURE WERE USED

1. To transport raw materials.
2. To transport researchers.
3. To transport laborers.
4. To transport agents of civilization for example the traders and missionaries.
5. To transport the colonial administration.
6. To transport soldiers.
7. The colonial government developed feeder road as they did not want the road traffic to complete with the railway transport.
8. The roads and the railways ran perpendicular to the coast in order to ensure market for the manufactured goods from Europeans. Also were used to connect the productive centers with transportation and exportation centers i.e. Tanga-Moshi, mwanza, [sisal, coffee] Dar es Salaam, Tabora- Mwanza.

The purpose, difficulties and results of constructing the Kenya – Uganda railway.

The construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway started in 1896 and reached Nairobi in 1899 and in 1901 it reached Jinja in 1928 and Kampala in 1913. The construction work provided employment to 32000 Indians it cost Britain and 8 million pound.

COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

Colonial social services involved the provision of education, health, water, housing and electrical services in the colonies with the creation of colonial economy and administration. This does not mean that no services were provided for Africans.

COLONIAL EDUCATION

Colonial Education was a process by which people get knowledge, skills and values that were necessary for the mastering of social, political and economic situation under colonial rule. Colonial education was provided in schools and colleges belonged to either the colonial governments or the missionaries in areas that mainly produced raw materials. It replaced informal or traditional education which existed before colonialism.

The aims of colonial education in African societies

1. To expand the market for the manufactured goods from Europe.
2. It aimed at creating African staff to work in the white color jobs such as clerks and foremen.
3. It aimed at creating elite who had to be loyal to the colonialists.
4. It aimed at providing the knowledge which could help Africans production of the raw materials.

Features of Colonial Education.

A. It was pyramidal in shape.

The colonial education was pyramidally provided. This means that the number of pupils decreased as the pupils reached the upper educational standard.

B. It was segregative.

This education was segregative in the sense that only the sons of chiefs were given education while girls were not given education. School were runners according to races. e.g There were special for the sons of chiefs.

C. It was bookish in nature

It was mainly theoretical education.

D. It was for the white collar- Jobs education.

E. It was irrelevant to the African environment.

The education taught the learners what was present in Europe and not in Africa.

Impact of Colonial Education.

Although this education led to the improvement in African lives in many aspects, it's impacts are enormous.

(i) Many Africans were left illiterate due to the small number of Africans that were benefited with the education provided. Educated people were alienated from the society. Many people turn their back on African traditional since they adopted cultural values of European society example, ways of dressing and dancing, language as well as eating mannerisms.

(ii) Deduction of patriotism among the Africans.

Those Africans who received the colonial education denounced the Africans and hence become surrogate descendants. This mainly happened in French colonies in West Africa where the elites denounced their fellow Africans simply because they had received colonial education.

(iii) Prepared Africans for colonialism. Africans to accept colonialism. In their areas for example the elites psychologically were prepared to accept the colonial administration as they were given chances in the colonial government as party and parcel of the colonial administrators.

(iv) Colonial education created hatred between the educated and non-educated people.

This happened when the educated people segregated and used defamatory language to non-educated.

(v) Colonial education created the basis of disunity and tribalism in Africa.

(vi) Led to the spread of Western civilization.

Motive for Provision of Water and Housing Services.

(i) Provision of water and housing services during colonialism was to facilitate the economic interests of the metropolis.

(ii) These services were provided on racial bases where the Europeans were given the best quality as opposed to Africans who received poor housing and water services.

(iii) Provision of water and housing services during colonialism was meant to encourage the European settlement.

Distribution pattern of water and housing services

Political administrative and economic functions determined the nature of housing and water service provided to the residents. Many Africans were attracted to move to urban centres after the World War.

In Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, some 4000 African male workers and unknown number of women and children were reported to have been housed in squatter settlement by late 1930. Africans lived in slums and were scattered in different parts of the capital city. Such slums were made using cheap materials poles, grass and tins.

Dar-es Salaam encountered unemployment problem. The population increased but the number of houses did not increase. Many slums emerged at the begging of colonialism. Example in Nairobi Kenya slums were scattered while the Europeans settled in better- drained neighborhoods.

Conditions of living in the rural areas were becoming difficult especially in the white settler colonies. Where a lot of African land was alienated. There also was great pressure for Africans to pay taxes. Africans who lived in urban centres were overcrowded, the wages paid were much better than in the rural areas.

Improvement in transportation also encouraged mobility to the urban centres. The introduction of passenger buses and train coaches facilitated the movement towards the urban centres especially in colonial Tanganyika.

Impact of the provision of colonial water and housing services.

(i) Africans viewed urban centres as a place for temporary settlement after which one would go back to the rural areas as most of the service were provided for the Europeans.

(ii) Due to fewer houses in urban centres, Enterprising Africans construct logging houses.

(iii) Slums emerged due to lack of adequate shelter.

In these houses, illicit activities such as the sale of illegal liquor, theft and drug trafficking take place

All these contributed to the emergence of nationalism against colonial injustice. example, Mau mau liberation war.

(iv) African civil servants in the colonies got better housing and water services after the second World War.

(v) Racial discrimination in the provision of water and housing services contributed to the emergence of African Welfare Associations in Urban centres like

Dar- es -Salaam.

(vi) Diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoe and malaria affected Africans due to poor water services and housing available for African communities. Many

Africans died as a result of poor condition of living in colonial urban centres. Also prostitution became widespread in colonial urban centres result to

move social problems such as spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

COLONIAL HEALTH SERVICE

This involved the provision of medical needs to the white men and colonial subjects it was affected by the construction of government and missionary hospitals, dispensaries in the colonies mostly were found in key forces stations like;

1. Armed forces stations
2. In production areas
3. Urban centers

Objectives of the colonial health services

1. Health services aimed at giving medicine to Africa peasants and labours in order to maintain the labour power.
2. Were designed in order to improve the living standards of the whites since they received the best services than the other races.
3. Aimed at destroying the African medication services.
4. Aimed at preventing and cure the white imposed diseases such as tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases etc.
5. Aimed at maximizing the interests of capitalism in Africa.

Features of colonial health services

1. Many hospitals or dispensaries were built in urban areas, plantations areas and in areas which had settlers farms i.e. Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Bukoba
2. Had racial discrimination i.e. the whites received the best health services followed by Asians and Africans.
3. The hospitals/ dispensaries only provided western medication.
4. Highly medical personnel were the whites e.g. the British, French, Portuguese, Belgians etc Africans served as dressing sweepers and other lower rank jobs.
5. They were religious biased i.e. there were catholic hospitals, Lutheran hospitals etc.

The impact of colonial health services.

1. Expanded the market of the western capitalism industry in Africans consumed various medicine from Europe.
2. They maintained the labor power for peasantry settler and mining sector of colonial economy.
3. Provided employment to their people in Africa.
4. African herbs were almost replaced by the consumption of western medications.
5. Strengthened classes during the colonial period i.e. the white civil servants, settlers and managers got high quality health services while the African received poor health services.

Other social services were such as;

1. Electricity
2. Water
3. Infrastructure
4. Housing

COMMERCE AND TRADE

Trading activities in Africa was nothing as it involved for a long time. The pre-colonial African trade was also based on exchange of goods for goods.

So after colonial trade, the trading activities was characterized by the following points

Characteristics of colonial trade

1. It was organized and colonial conducted the government and the imperial trading companies for example;
 1. IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY [IBEACO].
 2. GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY [GEACO].
 3. BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY [BSACO].
 4. ROYAL NIGER COMPANY [RNCO] and international association.
1. The dominant of colonial trade was Arabs and Indians in east Africa and Syrians and Lebanese in West Africa other than Africa.
2. It based on exploitations of raw materials such as minerals and agricultural products.
3. Money became the means of trading this was replaced the pre-colonial barter trade.
4. It established marketing boards - So as to control trade transaction and prices of the commodities.
1. It based also on creation of storage facilities aims to store commodities and raw material.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION DURING COLONIAL PERIOD

After the colonialists to exploit African resources; the next was to setup modern transport systems including railway lines, ports and roads. This was to simplify the transportation of products from mining and farming activities. I.e. 1890-1926 many railway lines, roads and ports were built in Africa.

1. Mombasa-kisumu line to Uganda[1904]

2. Uganda built Jinja to Masangali line in [1902]
3. Dar essalaam line from Tabora to Mwanza.

During Germany and British respectively.

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