

WORLD HISTORY

TOPIC	PAGE (S)
1. Beginning of the twentieth century	1
2. The First World War	1-5
3. Problems of making a Peace Settlement	6-8
4. The League of Nations	8-9
5. Economic problems in the inter-war period	9-11
6. The rise of dictatorships	11-17
7. The second world war	18-22
8. The United Nations Organisation	20-22
9. The Cold war	22-25
10. Third world nationalism	25-27
11. Post-independence crises and challenges	27-30

CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

1. The Iron Age	30-32
2. Pre-colonial kingdoms of Central Africa	32-37
3. Growth of trade in gold, ivory and slaves in Central Africa	37-39
4. 5. The 19 th Century immigrants into Central Africa	39-41
5. The missionary factor in Central Africa	41-45
6. European occupation and administration of Central Africa	45-50
7. Development of mass nationalism and struggle for independence	51-55
8. The federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	55-57
9. Economic developments in Central Africa	57-58
10. Independent Churches in Malawi	58-59
QUESTIONS AND MODEL ANSWERS	1 -9

ESSAY WRITING TECHNIQUES	10
--------------------------	----

A MODEL ESSAY

WORLD HISTORY

TOPIC 1: BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- By 1870, the world was dominated by the small continent of Europe.
- This was due to scientific and industrial knowledge as well as military power.
- However, out of the twenty independent states at that time, only the following seven countries could claim the title of **Great Powers**.

1. GERMANY

- o Had industrial achievement which later led to rivalry with Britain.
- o The Chancellor was head of the government.
- o From 1900 to 1909, there was **Von Bulow** who was replaced by **Bethman Holloweg** in 1914.

2. FRANCE

- Had an unstable government due to presence of numerous parties which had no national interest at heart.
- It was often lowered by a series of crises.

3. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

- This dual monarchy of Austria and Hungary was formed in 1867.
- The countries had separate governments but under one Emperor, a common army, common financial system and foreign policy.

4. ITALY

- Was politically and economically weak.
- Had few honest politicians with too many political parties resulting in unstable governments.
- Economically, it lacked material resources. As a result, there was general poverty which led to outbreaks of violence in the 1900s.

5. TURKEY

- With the decline of law and order, the Empire was crumbling hence called the sick **man of Europe**.
- Since 1876, it was ruled by **Sultan Abdul Hamid** whose government was noted for terrorism.

6. RUSSIA

- Was the largest country covering 1/10 of the world.
- It was ruled by the inefficient and ruthless **Czar Nicholas II** in the 1900s.

7. BRITAIN

- Enjoyed industrial prosperity as a result of well-organised and steady political system.

TOPIC 2: THE FIRST WORLD WAR

CAUSES OF THE WAR (1914-1918)

1. THE SYSTEM OF ALLIANCES:

- An alliance is the union or leaguings up of people or countries with a common goal.

- This network of alliances was started by **Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck** of Germany because he feared the French revenge after their defeat in the 1870-71 **Franco-Prussian war** where France lost the provinces of Alsace and **Lorraine**.
- Bismarck was convinced that France would not carry out the revenge alone but would seek help from other countries.
- Germany therefore decided to isolate France by making agreements with other countries in Europe hence the alliance system.

THE ALLIANCES

A. The Three Emperors' League (Dreikaiserbund) of 1872

- Was signed among Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.
- The aim was to check future attacks on Germany by France.
- It involved Kaizer William II (Germany), Alexander II (Russia) and Francis Joseph (Austria-Hungary).
- Bismarck chose Austria-Hungary because she was a close ally to Russia.
- Russia was chosen because Germany feared an attack from two super powers i.e France and Russia.

B. The Dual Alliance

- In 1879, Russia pulled out of the Three Emperors' League because she quarrelled with Austria-Hungary over the control of the Balkan region.
- Germany therefore cemented her relationship with Austria-Hungary in fear of Russian or French attack on either of them.

C. The Triple Alliance (1882)

- Its members were Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary.
- Italy joined because she had disagreements with France over the French occupation over Tunis in North Africa.

D. The Reinsurance Treaty

- Was signed between Germany and Russia because Germany was convinced that Russia was a better power than Austria-Hungary.
- In 1879, Bismarck felt unsafe as she feared a two-front war thus from Russia and France.
- This treaty guaranteed neutrality of Russia in a war that involved Germany.

E. The Dual Entente/Franco-Russian Entente (1893-94)

- In 1890, Bismarck did not renew Germany's alliance with Russia.
- This made Russia to be suspicious of Germany so she signed a friendship with France.
- They promised to help each other in any Germany attack on either of them.

F. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty (1902)

- In 1900, Britain abandoned her policy of **splendid isolation** and started looking for allies, o In 1902, she made an agreement with Japan because:
- she felt threatened by surrounding alliances.
- Kaizer sent a telegram to **Paul Krugger** of South Africa congratulating him for defeating the British in the **Jameson Raid**. This angered Britain.

G. Entente Cordiale (Friendly Agreement) of 1904

- Comprised Britain, France and Russia.

NB: The alliances in general were made to prevent war but eventually, they

precipitated a climate of war.

By 1907, the world found itself divided into two armed camps i.e **Triple Alliance** of the Central Powers comprising Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary on one hand and the **Entente Cordiale** of all the allied leaders comprising Britain, France and Russia.

2. ARMS' RACE AND MILITARISM

- Countries expanded their military forces e.g. Germany increased her soldiers from 40,000 to 80,000. These were recruited by conscription (making people serve in the army by force).
- They also competed in the navy e.g. Germany passed a navy law (1898-1900) to increase her battle ships to 41 and her cruisers to 60.
- Britain retaliated by making a more powerful ship, **Dreadnought**.
- The attitude of some military leaders e.g. **Count Alfred Von Schlieffen** of Germany who drew the **Schlieffen Plan** where Germany had to fight France before the slow advancing Russia also increased the tempo of war.
- When France discovered the plan, she became angry and started mobilizing her troops in readiness for any possible attack from Germany.

EVENTS LEADING TO WORLD WAR I IN 1914

THE FIRST MOROCCAN CRISIS OF 1905

- France and Germany were quarrelling over Morocco.
- The Sultan of Morocco disagreed with the stronger French control.
- Through the Treaty of Madrid at Casablanca in 1880, Germany got annoyed because:
 - (a) she was not consulted.
 - (b) France was taking too much colonial ground in Morocco.
- Germany wanted to test the power of the Entente Cordiale and Dual Entente so between 1905-1911, Kaiser William II and Chancellor Von Bulow provoked quarrels.
- On 31st March 1905, Kaiser went to Tangier, Morocco to declare that Morocco was independent of France.
- As a result in January 1906, a conference was held at Algeciras, Spain. This consolidated the power of France over Morocco.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

- (i) The participants isolated Germany.
- (ii) It made Britain and France fear an attack from Germany.
- (iii) Britain then promised she would provide 100,000 troops if France was attacked.

THE SECOND MOROCCAN CRISIS/AGADIR CRISIS (1911)

- It started in May and ended in November 1911.
- However, in 1908, there was a short one after French Soldiers arrested three German soldiers who were hiding in the Germany consulate. This was settled by the International Court of Justice in Hague, Netherlands.
- The one of 1911, was caused when French soldiers occupied Fez, the capital city of Morocco to protect the Sultan who had a rebellion from some of his subjects.
- Germany felt challenged again therefore she demanded compensation in case of losses,
- Kaiser sent a gunboat, **Panther** to the Moroccan port of Agadir.
- Britain mobilized her troops in support of France and threatened that she would declare war.

RESULTS

- Germany gave up and accepted two pieces of land in French-Congo in return for the two pieces that she lost in Morocco.
- Britain declared her unity with France, Russia and Japan and drew the Anglo-French Convention in 1911 to plan incase war broke out.

NB: These two crises added fuel to the heavy tension that was already existing in Europe.

3. NATIONALISM IN THE BALKANS

- The Balkans were very unstable areas.
- They had been ruled by Turkey for many centuries but by the beginning of the twentieth century, Turkish power was declining.
- The new government that was set up was often in disputes.

THE TWO GREAT POWERS

Russia and Austria-Hungary were often quarrelling because they bordered the Balkan region and wanted to control the area so that it gives them access to the Mediterranean Sea.

FOCUS OF INTEREST OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE BALKANS

1. SERBIA

o She was ruled by Slav people who believed in Pan-Slavism i.e a feeling that all Slavs, especially those of Austria-Hungary should join Serbia and rule themselves. o She also wanted to get Bosnia-Herzegovina so as to have a coastline on the Adriatic Sea.

2. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

- She was against Pan-Slavism and instead wanted to see Serbia destroyed and have all the Slav people under her control.
- In 1908, she added Bosnia- Herzegovina to her territory and this angered Serbia and Russia. Serbia had the support of Germany in the Balkans.

3. RUSSIA

- She was the largest Slav state.
- Her main ambition in the Balkans was to encourage the breakdown of the Balkan region into smaller states.
- This would allow her to go through the straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles into the Mediterranean sea.

4. GERMANY: She wanted development in the Balkan region hence supported Austria-Hungary.

WHY SERBIA HATED AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

- o Austria-Hungary was refusing Slav people to join Serbia.
- o In 1908, Austria-Hungary added Herzegovina which Serbia felt belonged to her.
- o At the Treaty of London, she blocked Serbia from getting Albania which was to give her (Serbia] a coastline on the Adriatic sea.

Russia blocked Serbia and Germany blocked Austria-Hungary and this added to the climate of war.

THE YOUNG TURKS MOVEMENT (THE COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS) OF 1908.

- It was formed by young Turks under **Envy Bay** because they hated their country being called 'sick man of Europe.'
- They wanted to create a strong Turkey and advocate for parliamentary democracy.
- In 1908, they deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid and brought the democracy. » However, in 1912, the young Turks were deposed as well.

- Due to tension in the Balkans, four countries decided to come together and fight Turkey.
- These were Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece. They formed the **Balkan League**.

THE FIRST BALKAN LEAGUE WAR (1912-13)

- Members of the League managed to defeat Turkey within six weeks.
- Turkey was driven out of Europe and occupied a small area called Eastern Thrace.
- Countries divided up areas which were previously controlled by Turkey at the Treaty of London.

However, countries disagreed over the division of Macedonia hence provoking another war. **THE SECOND BALKAN LEAGUE WAR (1913)**

o It started because Bulgaria wanted a larger share of Macedonia as she claimed to have supplied a

large number of troops during the First Balkan League War. o Bulgaria attacked Serbia when Serbia occupied part of Macedonia, o Romania, Montenegro, Greece and Turkey helped Serbia. The result was that Bulgaria was defeated. o A Treaty of Bucharest was signed in 1913 where:

Turkey made some gains.

Serbia and Greece kept what they had gained by the Treaty of London of 1912.

- Austria-Hungary wanted Albania to have the Adriatic Coast to keep Serbia landlocked. Romania got some land on the Black Sea she got from Bulgaria.

TENSION BETWEEN RIVAL ALLIANCES

- As a result of the Balkan wars, Serbia and Austria intensified their enmity.
- In 1913, Germany promised to support Austria-Hungary in war
- Turkey also promised the same due to loss of land in the Balkans.
- Serbia allowed terrorist gangs to train on her land before they could attack Austria-Hungary. One such gang was the **Black Hand**.
- Russia promised to help Serbia against Austria.

MURDER AT SARAJEVO - 28th JUNE 1914

- On this date, **Archiduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to the throne of Emperor Francis Joseph and his wife Sophia were on an official visit to Sarajevo, the capital city of Bosnia.

- One member of the Black Hand, **Gavrillo Princip** shot them dead.

REACTION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

o Austria wanted to use the incident as an excuse to destroy Serbia.

o Austria sent an ultimatum (final statement of condition to be followed without discussion) to

Serbia. This included the following:

Serbia to end anti-Austrian feelings.

Serbia to bring members of the Black Hand to justice.

To allow Austrian officials to enter Serbia and crush all terrorist groups. o Serbia accepted most of the demands but said that others had to be considered in court. o

Austria found Serbia's reactions unsatisfactory and declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

THE DRIFT TOWARDS WORLD WAR I

- On 29th July, Russia started mobilizing her troops to help Serbia.
- On 1st August, Germany declared war on Russia.
- On 3rd August, Germany declared war on France.
- Britain entered the war on 4th August.
- On 6th August, Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.
- The war was fought from 1914 to 1918 and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) lost it.

WHY THE CENTRAL POWERS LOST THE WAR

- Once the Schlieffen Plan had failed, Germany was at the risk of a two-front war i.e from France and Russia.
- Allied sea power was decisive through the blockade which caused food shortages to the Central powers.
- The Germany sub-marine campaign sunk American merchant ships. This brought USA into the war.
- Entry of USA brought vast and new resources to the Allied powers.
- Allied political leaders i.e Lloyd George (Britain) and Georges Clemenceau (France) were more competent than those of the Central powers.
- Best German troops were lost in 1918 and the new ones were young and inexperienced.
- Morale in the German camp was very low because instead of attacking, they often retreated.
- Germany was badly let down by her allies e.g. Austria and Bulgaria wanted to be helped all the time. Worse still, Turkey surrendered in 1918.

TOPIC 3: PROBLEMS OF MAKING A PEACE SETTLEMENT

THE VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY (1919)

- o The leaders of this conference met in the hall of Mirrors in Paris, France.
- o Each country sent two representatives.
- o The victorious powers were USA, France, Britain, Italy and Japan.
- o However, Italy withdrew because they were only interested in terms which affected them.
- o Before Italy withdrew, there were four leaders i.e
 - Georges Clemenceau - Prime minister of France.
 - Lloyd George - Prime minister of Britain..
 - Woodrow Wilson - President of USA.
 - Vittorio Emanuele Orlando - Prime minister of Italy.

AIMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY

- o To solve problems which had led to World war I and bring peace.
 - o To form independent states from the Empires of Russia, Turkey and Germany.
 - o To weaken Germany.
 - o To form a world body to keep peace in the world. This was the League of Nations.
- NB: On 28th June 1919, Germany was forced to sign. She accepted because: she was afraid of renewed war.
- She was under a new government which wanted peace.

THEIR IDEAS

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

- Wanted a treaty to provide enough protection to France against future German attack. » He wanted Germany to pay for damages of war.

WOODROW WILSON

- *»• Wanted to form independent states and a world body to keep peace.

LLOYD GEORGE

- Wanted to balance his friends' ideas because the people who elected him wanted Germany to be punished (they shouted, "hang the Kaiser!")
- On the other hand, he argued that any harsh punishment would store trouble for the future as Germany would be looking for revenge.

TERMS OF THE TREATY

1. MILITARY LOSSES

- o Allied leaders should occupy the Rhineland (border between France and Germany) for some time,
- o A 50km belt on the Germany side of river Rhine was to be demilitarized.

- o Germany army was to be limited to 100,000 men, a small navy but no submarines and air forces.

2. TERRITORIAL LOSSES

- The saar basin (an important source of coal for Germany) was to be administered by the League of Nations for 15 years during which France was to look after the mines until a plebiscite (referendum) was held to decide its future.
- All Germany colonies were to be mandated. African colonies were divided among France, Britain, Belgium and South Africa.
- Alsace and Lorraine were to go back to France.
- Port of Memmel in West Prussia was to be under international control to provide an outlet to the sea for Lithuania. In 1923, Lithuania took control of Memmel.
- Danzig was declared a free city.
- The anschluss (union) of Germany and Austria was forbidden.
- Russia lost Latvia, Finland, Estonia and Lithuania which became independent, but also Bessarabia and some land to Poland.

3. ECONOMIC LOSSES

- Germany had to pay reparations (compensation).
- In 1921, the Reparations Committee declared a sum of £6,600 million by installments to France and Britain.

WILSON'S ROLE

He came up with 14 ideas which are also known as **Wilson's 14 points**.

THE POINTS

- No secret diplomacy.
- Freedoms of seas even in times of war.
- An end to economic barriers to trade.
- Colonies to be made and developed.
- Reduction of armaments to the level of national defence.
- Germany to leave Russian land.
- Belgium to be restored.
- Alsace and Lorraine to return to France.
- Boundaries of Italy to be changed according to nationality.
- Independence for different races in Austria-Hungary.
- Restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and Romania with access to the sea for Serbia.
- Independence of different races in the Turkish Empire.
- Independence and access to the sea for Poland.
- Formation of an international organisation to secure peace for all nations.

WHY THE GERMANS REJECTED THE TERMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY

- They called the treaty a diktat by claiming that they had not been invited to the conference where they could have toned down some of the harsher terms.
- They objected that wrong people had signed it. They felt that it should have been signed by admirals/generals who led Germany to war.
- They claimed that they had been promised based on Wilson's 14 points yet the terms were not in accordance with that.
- Germany grieved the loss of her territories in Africa thus being denied the right of national self-determination.
- They resented the disarmament clause by asserting that 100,000 troops were not enough to keep law and order.
- They rejected the war-guilt clause that put the entire blame for the outbreak of World war I on Germany. They argued that the period was too short to arrive at such a decision.
- They also objected the reparations which they considered a humiliation; £6,600 million was far too high.

WHY IT IS PROPER TO CALL THE VERSAILLES TREAT A 'PEACE

SETTLEMENT"

- o There was a big representation; 32 countries sent their representatives.
- o Wilson's 14 points aimed at making peace.
- o There was a longer period of deliberations.
- o The principle of national self-determination was aimed at avoiding nationalism.
- o Demilitarisation of the Rhineland was aimed at reducing tension.
- o Reduction of the German army would prevent future aggression by Germany.
- o Alsace and Lorraine were given back to France.
- o Creation of the League of Nations was aimed at preventing another war.

WHY IT IS IMPROPER TO CALL THE VERSAILLES TREAT A 'PEACE SETTLEMENT"

- Statesmen attended the conference with different attitudes and interests.
- Deliberations were not democratic; they were centred on the "Big Three."
- War-guilt clause blamed Germany alone.

7

Reparations of £6,600 million pounds were too high for Germany.

Right of national self-determination did not apply to defeated and neutral powers.

Neutral and defeated powers were not represented at the meeting.

The period was too short to make all those decisions.

There was too much quarrelling among the Big Three.

Most terms were made to weaken Germany economically and politically.

Disarmament only applied to defeated powers.

Germany lost her territories in Africa.

TOPIC 4: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- This was body which was formed as a brainchild of the then US president, Woodrow Wilson.
- The first meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1922 and 42 countries sent their representatives.

AIMS OF THE LEAGUE

Preventing the outbreak of another war through collective action.

Solving the world's problems peacefully.

Encouraging social, economic and political cooperation among member states.

However, from the very beginning:

- o Defeated powers did not go to the meeting.
- o USA never became a member because its senate refused to ratify (accept) the treaty which led to

the formation of the League. o France supported the League fully because:

she wanted to safeguard herself against the possibility of fresh German attack.

She expected the League to protect member interests.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE

1. THE ASSEMBLY

Was a large body which comprised delegates from each member state who met annually.

By 1924,

there were 50 members. Members were given same voting powers and that voting had to be unanimous.

2. THE COUNCIL

- It was a smaller body which had to meet four times a year but also in times of crisis.
- It had four permanent members i.e. Britain, France, Italy and Japan but also four lesser countries that were increased to six in 1922 and nine in 1926. The non-permanent members had to work for three years.
- This body administered military and economic sanctions.
- It also supervised duties of various commissions e.g. mandate commission, WHO, Disarmament commission etc.

3. THE SECRETARIAT

- Was a body of civil servants whose headquarters was at Geneva.

- Its first Secretary- General was **Sir Eric Drummond** from Britain.
- This body implemented the League's decisions, kept records of various commissions and provided information required by the Assembly and the Council.

4. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

- Its first director was a French socialist **Albert Thomas**.
- Representatives of various government employers and employees met to find ways of improving working conditions throughout the world.

5. THE PERMANENT COURT OF JUSTICE

- Was established in 1922 to hold international cases
- Was based at Hague, Holland and had 15 judges.

WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED TO PRESERVE PEACE

- o It was crippled by the absence of major powers right away from the start e.g. USA.
- o Germany was not allowed until 1926.
- o Russia was only allowed in 1933 when the League was already in decline.
- o By 1939, Italy had resigned (when she attacked Abyssinia in 1939).
- o Japan resigned in 1933 (when she attacked Manchuria).
- o Russia was expelled in 1939 when she attacked Finland.
- o There "was no real support from members especially the Big Powers. They either bypassed or rejected the League. Italy, Japan and Germany became aggressive and never accepted to be bound by limitations imposed on them.
- o The authority of the League tended to be weakened by the fact that many states seemed to prefer signing agreements independent of the League e.g. Washington Conference (1921-22), Locarno Treaty (1926), Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928).
- o The League had no effective machinery to keep peace in the event of military aggression. It depended on ad hoc military forces which was difficult to achieve when it affected the Big powers.
- o The League appeared to be a club for victorious powers e.g. at the Disarmament Conference, the League seemed to favour France.
- o The League had weak structures and rules e.g. decisions required unanimity which was difficult to achieve. The League's court did not force countries to appear before it.
- o In certain cases, it failed to solve political disputes because it was overruled by the Ambassadors¹ Conference which comprised the Big Powers.
- In 1939, the League was finally dissolved.

TOPIC 5: ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN THE INTER-WAR PERIOD (1918-1945)

THE GERMAN SITUATION (1918-1933)

- On 9th November 1918, Germany had a new government called **Weimar Republic**.
- It had a number of problems whose origin was the signing of the Versailles Treaty in 1919 as this affected her economy:
 - »* The reparations led to shortage of money.
 - *J» Cutting down of the navy and army led to the closure of armament factories.
 - *> Taking away of Danzig and Memmel led to trade failure.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR REPARATIONS

- o In 1922, Germany failed to pay because she had no money.
- o As a result, in 1923, French and Belgian troops invaded the Ruhr Valley which produced 80% of coal, iron and steel: it was German's industrial area.
- o The workers decided to go on

strike and sabotage. This caused a great shortage of goods which led to an increase in prices and shortage of money. o The government decided to print large sums of paper money which became plenty but worthless (inflation).

SOLUTIONS TO THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

In 1924, the Weimar Republic elected Gustav Stresemann as Chancellor and foreign secretary. Between 1924-1929, he came up with the following solutions:

- Established new money.
- Persuaded the French to leave the Ruhr and the workers to go back to work.
- Persuaded American banks to give Germany loans to pay the reparations and recover her economy.

THE DAWES PLAN

o Through this plan, Germany got \$40 million from America.
o This helped Germany to print more new money, open more factories, construct more buildings
and create more jobs. o The French and the Belgians left the Ruhr and the economy improved.

GERMANY (1925-1929)

- In 1925, Germany entered a period of prosperity. Stresemann believed that Germany could get better if the terms of the treaty were fulfilled. This was called a **Policy of Fulfillment**.
- As a result, other nations started considering Germany as an equal. France, Britain, Belgium and Italy signed the **Locarno Treaty** with Germany.
- In 1926, Germany became a member of the League of Nations.
- In 1929, the Young Plan reduced the amount of £6,600 million to three-quarters and extended the period of payment to 59 years.
- Unfortunately, few weeks after signing of this treaty, Stresemann died.

THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

- In 1929, Germany had an economic depression (crisis) due to the depression which started in America.
- Loans from America were cancelled and trade declined. As a result:
- Many Germans were bankrupt.
- Many Germany industries were closed down. Unemployment rose.

THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN AMERICA

o Between 1929-1933, America faced an economic depression.
o She had no markets for her products.
o This was because countries like Britain had no money due to their economic problems.

CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION

1. Overproduction:

- Due to use of machinery, industrialists produced too many goods for the home market to absorb.
- Fewer men were needed in factories due to building up of stocks, therefore the rest were laid off thereby increasing the unemployment level.

2. Maldistribution of income: Industrialists and workers did not share their profits evenly leading to a wide gap between the rich and the poor.

3. Tariffs: America could export but could not import so other countries introduced tariffs against American goods.

4. Speculation on the stock market (wall street crash)

- People who had invested outside withdrew and invested home to get higher prices on their shares
- Due to more people who sold their shares, the process collapsed.

- This economic disaster was described as **Wall Street crash**.

EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION

- **Ruined investors:** those who sold their shares at a loss could not pay their brokers (middle persons) who later failed to pay their banks.
- **Banks were closed:** This was mainly due to speculation and massive withdraws.

10

- **Unemployment and closure of factories:** Demand for goods fell drastically which meant less need for factory workers hence closure of many factories.
- Countries which relied on America for loans suffered economically.

THE NEW DEAL

In 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt replaced Herbert Hoover. He promised the Americans the New Deal. Under this:

- o The Federal government paid large sums of money to estate owners.
- o The social security through which the sick and the unemployed were paid.
- o The work-finding schemes were started e.g Tennessee Valley Authority. This boosted agriculture and industry.
- o Provided loans for housing schemes.
- o Created National parks which attracted tourists and created employment.
- o Found market for arm produces.

NB: By 1936, economic problems were solved by the New Deal.

TOPIC 6: THE RISE OF DICTATORSHIPS

1. THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

RUSSIA IN THE 20th CENTURY

- Geographically, it is the largest country covering 1/10 of the world.
- It was an agrarian (more dependent on agriculture) and people often lived in poverty.
- It was an autocracy ruled by Czar Nicholas II who was ruthless and inefficient.
- It was a divided society with the highest class comprising industrialists, factory owners, politicians and government officials.
- The middle class mainly comprised kulaks (rich farmers) and below were the peasants and factory workers.
- Because of poor living standards and political instability, there were often riots in Russia.

THE 1905 REVOLUTION

Criticism to the Czar government reached its climax in 1905 with the Russian defeat in the **Russo-Japanese war (1904-05)** which forced the Czar to make a concession (**October manifesto**) which included granting of a duma (parliament).

FIRST DUMA (1906): It was undemocratically elected and votes were rigged. Czar's troops dispersed the duma after 10 weeks.

SECOND DUMA (1907): Peasants and urban workers were denied to vote.

THIRD DUMA (1907-1912) and FOURTH DUMA (1912-1917): Had no powers because the Czar controlled the ministers and the secret police.

THE MARCH 1917 REVOLUTION

- Began as a result of food riots which started in Petrograd. Food riots were not new in Russia so the officials took little notice of it. However, these riots spread all over the city.
- By the time the riots were happening, the Czar was at his army headquarters at **Mogilov** and decided to send his troops to suppress the riots. Instead of stopping the riots, the troops joined the strikers.
- The Czar decided to go back to his Winter Palace from Mogilov but the soldiers caught him and forced him to abdicate (leave office).

- He accepted and requested his young brother, **Grand Duke Michael** to succeed him but Michael refused. This marked the end of the monarchy and the institution of a Provisional Government.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

It was first headed by **Prince George Lvov** who was later replaced by **Alexander Kerensky**. It promised that:

- o The constituent assembly would meet soon.
- o Russia would pull out of the First World War which was draining most of its resources.

o Russian problems e.g. food and land would be solved soon.

However, its efforts were disturbed by a group known as **Petrograd Soviets** which issued order number 1 that people should obey them and not the Provisional government.

WHY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FELL FROM POWER SOON

¹ It took the unpopular decision to continue fighting in the war.

" It was slow in solving the problems which the people of Russia were facing e.g. food and land.

- He constituent assembly did not meet as promised.

THE NOVEMBER 1917 REVOLUTION

- When the March 1917 was taking place, one of the fierce opposers of the Czar, the Bolshevik leader, Vladimir Lenin was in Switzerland where the Czar government had exiled him.

- On 16th April, he arrived at Finland Station in Petrograd where he demanded the following: power to be taken from the provisional government and given to the Soviets and within that, to the Bolsheviks.

- Capitalism to be overthrown and instead, a communist state to be set up.

Provision of bread, peace and land (ending food problems, pulling Russia out of the war and distribution of land to peasants).

- On 20th October 1917, he tried to seize power but the plot was uncovered. He then went into hiding in Finland. His friend, **Leon Trotsky** and other Bolshevik leaders were arrested and the Bolshevik newspaper, the **Pravda** was banned.

- In November, Lenin persuaded the Central Committee of the Bolsheviks that he was ready for another overthrow.

- On 7th November 1917, key buildings were seized and Provisional government ministers except Kerensky who escaped were arrested. The Winter palace was besieged.

- On 8th November 1917, a Communist government was set up.

WHY THE BOLSHEVIKS WERE SUCCESSFUL

- o They had clear aims of what they intended to achieve.

- o They were well organized and disciplined.

V /f

LENIN CONSOLIDATES POWER

Once he gained power, Lenin introduced two policies:

^^^f^^,.-^_

1. WAR COMMUNISM: Under this policy:

- All land was nationalized (to be under state control) so that it should be redistributed to the peasants.

- All banks and industries were nationalized.

- A secret police (cheka) was formed.

EFFECTS OF THE POLICY

- Agricultural production decreased.

- Many banks and industries were closed.

- Unemployment rose.

/y^./

'3*^

. '\

^j.

"" ^_

- Outbreaks of violence increased e.g. in 1921, there was an open rebellion at the Russian port of Kronstadt. This became a warning that the policy was unpopular hence there was need for change.

2. THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY: Under this:

- o Peasants were allowed to keep some grain.
- o Peasants were allowed some private trade.
- o Major banks and industries were nationalized but individuals retained the smaller ones. This boosted the economy of Russia.

CIVIL WAR (1918-1920)

Due to unpopularity of the first policy, there was civil war between the Reds (Bolsheviks) and the Whites (Mensheviks) for the following reasons:

- Ex-Czar officials were angered by the loss of their wealth and power.
- Most people who had assisted the Bolsheviks in the November 1917 revolution were worried with the way things had turned up after the revolution.
- Institution of the cheka made no difference with Czar's rule.

WHY THE REDS WON THE WAR

- They were well organized by brilliant leaders e.g Trotsky.
- They took control of the main cities e.g. Petrograd and Moscow.
- The whites were not centrally organized.
- The Reds outnumbered the whites.
- The whites got half-hearted support from the western countries.

In 1922, Lenin had a heart attack. Two other attacks followed later. On 21st January 1924, he died.

RUSSIA AFTER LENIN'S DEATH

o The death of Lenin created a power vacuum for there was no direct successor to his position. o This provoked power struggle among members of the politburo (Central Executive Committee)

which comprised ten members. o A triumvirate of **Zinoviev, Kamenev** and **Stalin** ruled until Stalin managed to oust the others and became leader.

HOW STALIN MANAGED TO GET SUPREME POWER

- Trotsky was a man of tremendous intellectual power. As such the other politburo members tried all they could to isolate. Instead, they had their trust in Stalin who looked calm.
- The other Politburo members underestimated Stalin. In 1922, Lenin cautioned the other members about Stalin but they ignored it.
- Stalin used his position as Secretary General to have majority support in the party. Those who opposed him were expelled e.g Trotsky was expelled as Commissar of war in 1925 and the following year, Trotsky and Kamenev were expelled from the politburo and Zinoviev was dismissed from the leadership of Communist International. In 1927, Trotsky was expelled from the party. After 1929, he lived in exile in Mexico where he was assassinated in 1940.
- Stalin used differences over policies o how to run Russia to his advantage. Trotsky advocated for socialism throughout the world but Stalin preferred socialism in one country (Russia) after which it would spread to other parts of the world.

STALIN'S DOMESTIC POLICIES

Stalin once said "we are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good of

this lag in ten years. Either we do it or they crush us"

In view of this concern, Stalin embarked on measures to improve the economy of Russia.

1. COLLECTIVISATION: This was a system whereby Stalin joined together 25 million peasant plots into large state-owned farms. He saw the following advantages in the

system.

- The farms would be efficient and would produce more.
- Grain collection would be easier.
- Due to use of machines, little labour would be required and extra labour would go to towns to work in industries.
- Russia would export more and get foreign goods for industrialization.

13

RESULTS OF COLLECTIVISATION

- o Peasants were unhappy and produced enough for themselves and never worked hard.
- o Richer peasants (kulaks) resisted a lot and some destroyed their crops and killed their animals other than surrendering them to collective farms.

2. THE FIVE YEAR PLANS

* These were aimed at improving the industrial output of Russia.

Stalin set up targets which people had to meet within a specified five year spans.

A. THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1928-1932)

It concentrated on heavy machinery like coal, oil steel and production of hydro-electric power.

B. THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1932-1937)

It concentrated on heavy machinery and had the support of western countries.

C. THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1937-1942)

It concentrated on consumer goods at first but changed to arms' production as the second world war was looming.

RESULTS OF THE FIVE YEAR PLANS

- Russia changed from being an agrarian to an industrialist.
- People's health was affected as they were forced to work for long hours to meet the targets.
- Goods were of low quality as main emphasis was on quantity.
- Other sectors suffered as there were specific areas of concentration.
- Many people moved to towns which led to overpopulation hence unhygienic conditions.

STALIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Stalin wanted Russia to be free from any eminent attacks from western countries.

- He therefore improved relations with them by doing the following:
- In 1934, Russia joined the League of Nations.
- In 1935, Russia signed the Pact of Mutual Assistance with France.
- She also improved relations with Czechoslovakia.
- In 1939, Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with Germany. This was to avoid a future German attack on Russia. The two countries also secretly agreed to divide Poland between themselves.
- When World War II was coming to an end, Stalin started pushing Germany back and installed satellite communist governments in several countries.
- Russia also participated at the conferences of Yalta, Potsdam, Moscow, Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco which decided on World War II settlement and formation of the United Nations Organisation.

II. GERMANY

THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC AND ADOLF HITLER

o By the end of 1919, a new constitution had been agreed at Weimar because by then, Berlin was

still torn apart by political unrest. o This government underwent three stages between 1919-1933

1. (1919-1923): A period of economic instability due to: - payment of reparations.

Occupation of the Ruhr valley by Belgian and French troops.

2. (1923-1929): A period of prosperity because:

o Gustav Stresemann became chancellor and foreign secretary.

- o The Dawes Plan (1924) and the Young Plan (1929) reduced the reparations,
- o Germany signed the Locarno Treaty (1925) with the victorious powers.
- o Germany joined the League (1926)

3. (1929-1933): Another period of economic instability due to:

- The economic depression which forced America to stop paying loans to other countries including Germany.
- The coming to power of **Adolf Hitler** and his **Nazi party** who carried out campaigns against the government.

WHY THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC COLLAPSED It began with a number of disadvantages e.g.

- It accepted the humiliating and unpopular Versailles Treaty.
- There was traditional lack of respect for democratic governments.
- The parliamentary system that was laid down had weaknesses e.g. the system of proportional representation.
- The political parties had little experience on how to operate a democratic parliamentary system e.g. almost every party had a private army, creating a threat of civil war.

Outbreaks of violence which the government seemed incapable of preventing e.g.

- o In January 1919, the **Spartacist Rising** led by **Karl Liebknecht** and **Losa Luxemborg** occupied

almost every major city in Germany.

- o The Kapp Putsch (revolution) of 1920 which was an attempt to seize power by Right-Wing

elements occurred yet the **Reichswehr** (German army) took no action.

- o A series of political assassinations took place e.g. **Walter Rathenau** (Jewish foreign minister)

and Gustav Ezberger (leader of armistice delegation) were assassinated.

- o By 1930s, private armies expanded and street fights between the Nazis were common.

Economic problems plagued the republic e.g.

- In 1919, Germany was close to bankruptcy.
- Her attempt to pay the reparations worsened the situation.
- French troops' occupation of the Ruhr valley in 1923 paralysed the Germany industry e.g. the working class were badly hit, wages failed to keep pace with inflation and people lost their savings.
- Reliance on American loans meant that if America would be in financial difficulties, the Germany economy would shake. Worse still, following the Wall Street crash of 1929, USA stopped giving loans.

WHY THE NAZIS WERE SO POPULAR.

- They promised national unity, prosperity and full employment.
- They promised to overthrow the Versailles Treaty and build Germany into a Great power again.
- The Nazi private army, Storm troopers (SA) was attractive to young people because it gave them a uniform and a small wage.
- Wealthy land owners and industrialists encouraged the Nazis because they feared a communist revolution.
- Hitler himself had extra-ordinary political abilities e.g. public speaking. His views were written in his book, "**Mein Kampf**" (My struggle) which he wrote while in prison.
- The Nazis promised a strong, decisive government and restoration of national pride.

However, a small clique of right wing politicians decided to bring Hitler into a coalition government. The main conspirators were **Franz von Papen** and **Kurt von Schleicher**. They did this because:

- o They were afraid of the Nazis seizing power by force.
- o They thought that they could easily control Hitler while he was inside the government. In 1933, they persuaded President **Hindenburg** to invite Hitler to become

chancellor.

HITLER CONSOLIDATES POWER

- He had a second private army, shultzstaffel (S.S) which in conjunction with the S.A disturbed meetings of other political parties.
- Hitler was referred to as **Fuhrer** (leader).

HIS DOMESTIC POLICIES 1. NUREMBERG LAWS

- This deprived the Jews of their rights as German citizens.
- During World War II, he carried out mass murder of the Jews which he called '**final solution to the Jew's problem.**'
- 2. ENABLING LAW: Stated that government could introduce laws for the next four years without the approval of the Reichstag (German parliament).
- 3. **GLEICHSCHALTUNG (FORCIBLE COORDINATION)**: This turned Germany into a completely totalitarian state. By this:
 - o All political parties were banned except the Nazi.
 - o The civil service was purged (elimination of suspected opposition).
 - o Trade unions were banned and all workers belonged to the **German Labour Front**.
 - o Education was closely controlled to introduce Nazi opinion.
 - o Chief propaganda minister, **Joseph Gobbels** who supervised radio, books, theatres and music, controlled all communication.
 - o A secret police known as **Gestapo** was formed and run by **Heinrich Himler**.
- In 1934, Hindenburg died and Hitler became both president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- On 30th June 1930, **Ernest Rohm**, leader of the S.A wanted his troops to be merged with the reichswer and that he should be made General.
- On the same day, Hitler ordered the murder of Rohm along with more than 150 people in what was called '**Night of Long knives.**'

HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY

- His main aim was that Germany needed lebensraum (living space).
- He therefore tried to annul those parts of the Versailles Treaty which he disliked.
- He also wanted to restore Germany to her former position of military power.

1. AUSTRIA

- In July 1934, the Nazi made a coup attempt in Vienna, Austria. However, this did not lead to an anschluss (union) because:
Austria never supported it.

Mussolini of Italy denounced it by supporting Austria because by this time, Mussolini saw

Germany as Italy's enemy and never liked to see her growing on its borders. -In 1935, Hitler made another coup attempt. This time Austria had become isolated because: Italy had signed the **Rome-Berlin Axis** with Germany.

Countries which could support Austria e.g. Romania had linked with Germany. France could not support Austria because she was fully occupied following the Appeasement policy.

In 1938, Hitler held discussions with the Australian chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg in which he

demandd that the leader of the Austria Nazis, Arthur Seyss Inquart should become Internal

Minister.

Schuschnigg refused because he suspected that Hitler was aiming at the anschluss with bullying

techniques.

Schuschnigg then announced a plebiscite (referendum) to find out whether the people wanted the

anschluss or not.

- Hitler was afraid of the results so he threatened that he would invade Austria if the referendum was not cancelled.

Schuschnigg was afraid so he cancelled the referendum.

Hitler then went further by demanding that Schuschnigg should be replaced by Seyss Inquart as chancellor.

- When the Austrian president refused, Hitler commanded his troops to invade Austria on 12th March 1938.

2. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

o After Austria, Hitler fumed to Czechoslovakia as his next target.

o The Germans living in Sudetenland were demanding self-government under their leader Konrad

Henlein.

o Hitler supported this demand and gave financial support to Henlein. o This worried France very much because France had promised to support Czechoslovakia in an

event of war.

o Britain too was worried because as a major power, she felt challenged. o In August 1938, Britain tried to solve the problem by sending a special mission to Czechoslovakia which did not succeed.

o On 29th October 1938, German troops occupied Sudetenland.

o In March 1939, German troops invaded Czechoslovakia when **Emil Hacha** was the president, o This made Britain to realize that the Appeasement policy was not working so she abandoned it

and resolved that she would declare war if Nazi aggression continued. o France also abandoned the policy and in March she gave guarantees to Poland as a possible future

victim. Such guarantees were also given to Romania, Greece and Turkey.

3. POLAND

After Hitler had achieved his aim in Czechoslovakia, he turned to Poland where he made two demands:

- The city of Danzig to go to Germany.
- Germany to control all roads and railway communication across Poland.

Negotiations between Germany and Poland failed. As a result, on 1st September 1939, Germany attacked Poland. As a result:

- Britain and France declared war on Germany.
- On 3rd September 1939, the Second World War began.

TOPIC 7: THE SECOND WORLD WAR

ARGUMENTS FOR THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

1. Terms of the Versailles Treaty: The terms are said to have been harsh and the Germans were bitter and aimed at reversing them e.g.:

- War guilt: The victorious powers forced Germany to accept the blame for the outbreak of the war.

- Disarmament: Other countries did not disarm in 1920s. In 1932, Germany asked for equality of arms but France said that this would be done after 8 years. As a result, Germany walked out of the conference.

- Reparations: They were just too high hence reduced and finally cancelled in 1932.

- Loss of Germany territories: After the First World War, several new states were created. As a result, many Germans ended up being found in other countries. This was against Wilson's 14 points one of which was advocating for national self-determination.

2. Failure of the League of Nations

- The League is said to have failed to stop acts of aggression by its own member states.
- It had no armed forces of its own.
- Economic sanctions were difficult to enforce.

3. The Appeasement policy: This was a policy which was practiced first by Britain then France of avoiding war with aggressive powers by giving way to their unreasonable demands.

WYH THE POLICY WAS FOLLOWED BY FRANCE AND BRITAIN

- By 1930, Britain had wide commitments e.g. she had to defend her interests in India.
- She wanted to contain Hitler with understanding.
- She was busy recovering following the impact of World War I.
- The victorious powers were anti-communist so they saw the Russian threat more dangerous than the German aggression.
- The European powers had developed an anti-war attitude.

CASE STUDIES

(A) **Rearmament:** Germany was determined to restore her military strength so Hitler embarked on building planes, tanks and training her men.

(B) Germany occupation of Rhineland in 1939:

- This had been demilitarized after World war I.
- Hitler reoccupied this area to defend Germany from French attack. Hitler had succeeded because there was no reaction from either France or Britain.
- Hitler therefore told his soldiers that if France reacts, they should advance.

(C) German's occupation of Sudetenland in 1938.

- Hitler used his troops to threaten the Czechs on the union with Sudetenland.
- Previously, France and Russia had promised Czechoslovakia of assistance in case of an attack. As such, the Czechs were ready to face Germany.
- However, Neville Chamberlain, the prime minister of Britain intervened and decided to hold secret talks with Hitler (**Munich Agreement**) where there were representatives from France, Germany and Italy. The Czechs were not represented.

(D) The Spanish civil war

- Italy and Germany helped **General Franco** but France and Britain did not stop the dictators.
- This made Hitler to realize that France and Britain could not coordinate their efforts in an event of war.

(E) **German occupation of Austria:** Britain and France protested but no further action was taken.

4. German's aggression

- After invading Czechoslovakia, Hitler went ahead demanding return of Danzig.
- He denounced the **Polish non-aggression Pact of 1934** and the **Anglo-Germany Naval Agreement of 1935**.
- Instead, he signed the **Pact of Steel** with Mussolini of Italy.
- In 1939, Hitler signed the **Nazi-Soviet Pact** with Stalin of Russia.

5. The role of Russia

- Russia knew that Hitler hated communism therefore she sought an alliance with Britain.
- However, Britain told Russia to wait.
- In the course of waiting, Russia signed an agreement with Germany. This encouraged a climate of war.

6. The great depression

- This caused massive unemployment.
- Hitler therefore embarked on arms' production to reduce unemployment.

- Eventually, Germany became heavily armed hence ready to challenge any country.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN PROGRESS

1. GERMANY ATTACKS RUSSIA (OPERATION BARBAROSSA) - 22ND JUNE 1941

REASONS FOR THE ATTACK

- o Hitler wanted to fulfill his ambition of creating enough living space for Germany. He therefore needed the wheat lands of Ukraine and the oil fields of Caucasus.
- o Despite the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939, Hitler was still suspicious that Russia might attack her while she was occupied with the western countries i.e. France and Britain.
- o Hitler hated communism.

TARGETS

Hitler focused his attention on the strategic point of Russia i.e. Leningrad in the North, Moscow in the centre and Ukraine in the South.

THE RUSSIAN RESPONSE: At first, their performance was not impressive because:

- They were caught by surprise.

18

- They took time to re-equip their army and air force.
- Most of their men were inexperienced.

However, the Germans failed to capture Leningrad and Moscow because:

- They were hampered by heavy rains of October which filled the roads with mud.
- They had no suitable clothing for winter weather of December.
- The Russians had then acquired suitable equipment.
- They made a mistake in Leningrad where instead of surrounding the city, they decided to make a frontal attack.

NB: As a result, the Germans failed to attack the Russians.

2. JAPAN ATTACKS USA AT PEARL HARBOUR - 7TH DECEMBER 1941

- Relations between USA and Japan soured when USA prevented the Japanese occupation of Indo-China.
- When the President of Indo-China knew that his country which contained a lot of raw materials like oil, rubber, tin and bauxite would be overthrown, he quickly sought American intervention.
- When the Japanese prime minister, **General Hideki Tojo** (the **razor**) replaced the peace-loving **Prince Konoye**, war against USA seemed inevitable.
- Negotiations which continued up to 20th November 1941, bore no fruits as Japan demanded that America should also withdraw from their naval base, Pearl Harbour on the Hawaii islands.
- On 7th December 1941, Japanese planes bombed Pearl Harbour.
- The man behind the whole plan was **Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto**.

3. USA ATTACKS JAPAN- 6TH TO 8TH AUGUST 1945 (HORROR AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI)

- When the Nazi power was at its peak in Germany, many people started to flee in fear of persecution.
- Two of them, physicists by profession, were **Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi**.
- They told the USA and president Harry Truman about the atomic bomb which the Germans were preparing.
- Enrico challenged that given a chance, he could prepare a similar bomb.
- He soon started the work and carried out tests on the Pacific Ocean.
- On 6th August 1945, **General M^c Arthur** sent his troops under the command of **Colonel Paul Tibbets** to Japan with a plane called **Enola Gay**.
- On the same day, the bomb was thrown on **Hiroshima** where more than 100,000 people are reported to have died instantly with thousands dying slowly of radiation poisoning.
- On 8th August 1945, another one was thrown on **Nagasaki** where 80,000 people

are also reported to have died.

- On 15th August, **Emperor Hirohito** called on his men to surrender and this marked the end of the Second World War.

IMPACT OF THE WAR

- o Millions of people lost their lives and others were displaced thereby causing resettlement problems.
- o There was damage of property in places where the war took place, o USA and USSR became super powers. o It marked the beginning of the cold war.
- o There was the development of scientific knowledge e.g. proliferation of nuclear weapons, o Emergence of independent states. o The birth of the United Nations Organisation.

TOPIC 8: THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

The UNO was officially formed on 24th October 1945 to replace the League of Nations which had failed

to perform its duty of preserving peace in the world.

Unlike the League of Nations, the UNO was formed after a series of conferences as follows:

19

1. The Atlantic meeting (August 1941): Winston Churchill (Britain) and Franklin Roosevelt (USA) met in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Washington Declaration (January 1942): Representatives from 26 nations met in Washington and signed the charter. It was Roosevelt who suggested the name; 'United Nations.'
3. Moscow meeting (October 1943): Representatives of Russia, Britain, China and USA met in Russia where they agreed to set up an international organization to keep peace.
4. Dumbarton Oaks Conference (1944): Was held in USA where strong powers were given the responsibility of guarding peace.
5. Yalta conference (February 1945)
Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt met at Yalta in Russia where they agreed:
 - That USA, France, Russia, Britain and China should be permanent members of the council.
 - That a meeting to prepare rules should be held at San Francisco.
6. San Francisco meeting (April 1945)
 - Fifty nations were represented.
 - Rules were drawn and the UN charter was adopted and signed in June 1945.

AIMS OF THE UNO

- o To maintain international peace and security. o To develop friendly relations among nations.
- o To achieve international cooperation in solving problems of economic, social and political character

ORGANS OF THE UNO

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Contains all members of the UNO.
- Meets annually but emergency cases are discussed immediately.
- Resolutions on political matters are discussed there.
- Decisions need a simple majority but on important issues, 2/3 majority is required.

FUNCTIONS

- To elect judges.
- To vote for the Secretary General.
- To raise money for the UNO.
- To supervise the works of other UNO bodies.

2. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

- Has five permanent members thus USA, France, Britain, China, Russia and six

temporary members who were increased ten in 1965. The temporary members retire every 2 years.

- The permanent members have the right to veto i.e. oppose an idea.
- Voting requires 9 of the 15 members to vote in favour but this should include all the five permanent members.

NB: In 1950, the Council passed the '**uniting for peace resolution**.' This gives the council power to meet within 24 hours to pass decisions even if one of the permanent members vetoes the idea.

3. THE SECRETARIAT

- o It does all administrative work of the UNO and executes UNO decisions.
- o It is also involved in drafting, translating and recording minutes.
- o It is headed by a Secretary General who is elected by the General Assembly for a period of five years,
- o The Secretary General acts if there is danger to peace mediation or arranging a cease-fire or arranging UNO forces in readiness for military sanctions.

4. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

- Has 15 judges who are elected from different nations.
- They meet in Hague, Holland and carry out judicial decisions of the UNO.

5. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

- Contains 27 members elected by the General Assembly.
- It is a coordinating body responsible for a number of commissions like UNICEF, FAO, WHO.

7. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL: Replaced the League's Mandate Commission. It is no longer

functional since all countries are now independent. **SUCCESSSES OF UNO**

1. KOREAN WAR (1950-53)

- o When the Japanese were defeated in 1945, Korea, which was once a Japanese colony was shared by Russia (North) and USA (South).
- o North Korea invaded South Korea which asked for assistance from UNO.
- o The Security Council condemned North Korea and sent troops from 16 nationalities to chase the aggressor and they were successful.

2. THE SUEZ CRISIS (1956)

- o This also showed the UNO at its best.
- o President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt had nationalized the canal which had large shares from Britain and France.
- o Both countries sent troops to protect the canal.
- o The Security Council condemned the British and the French actions it was vetoed,
- o At the same time, Israel invaded Egypt to overthrow Nasser,
- o Later, the British and the French accepted to withdraw on condition that the UNO should provide a reasonable protection on the canal and that the Israelites and the Egyptians were pacified,
- o The UNO sent 5000 troops from 10 countries.

FAILURES

1. HUNGARIAN RISING (1956)

- Show the UNO at its most ineffective.
- When people of Hungary began to declare the independence, the Russians went there to crush the revolts.
- Hungary appealed to the UNO, which ordered the Russians to withdraw. This was however, vetoed.
- The UNO, set up a committee to investigate the issue but Russia, refused to cooperate. Thereafter, the UNO, took no further action.

2. THE BELGIAN - CONGO CIVIL WAR (1960 - 62)

- The country, which is currently known as Democratic Republic of Congo, was plagued by chaos soon after independence in 1960.
- « A group of people, led by **Moise Tshombe**, wanted Katanga to be independent.
- Prime minister, **Patrice Lumumba**, asked for UNO intervention.
- About 20,000 soldiers were sent and 500 personnel look after food, water and other social needs. This made the UNO run close to bankruptcy.
- USSR, France and Belgium refused to pay their contributions because they disagreed with the action.
- This war also cost Dag Hammarskjöld's life that was killed in a plane crash in *Zambia* on the way from Belgium - Congo.

3. CAUSES OF SOME UNO'S FAILURES

- Lack of permanent UNO army - this becomes difficult when countries put their interests first. If member countries do not provide troops, it becomes difficult to enforce decisions.
- The UNO does not know when exactly to become involved - sometimes, it hangs too long and the problem becomes difficult to solve, sometimes, it hesitates so long that it does not become

involved at all - eg in the Vietnam War. This made some members have faith in their regional

organizations - eg NATO, Camp David (Egyptian - Israel War of 1979).

It has been difficult to pass some resolutions as many countries vote on block and not on the merit

of the case at hand.

Shortage of funds: Contributions depend on wealth and willingness to pay. Some refuse either

because of lack of funds or disapproval of some UNO policies.

TOPIC 9: THE COLD WAR

This was another long term result of the Second World War having its roots in the suspicion which the most powerful of the Great powers had for each other.

THE IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN USA AND USSR

- Since 1917, USSR had been a communist state. Land, factories, transport system and business were owned by government.
- USA on the other hand was capitalist and democratic. Almost all land, factories and businesses were owned by individuals. The government was elected by people and they were free to criticize it.

DETERMINATION OF STALIN TO CREATE SATELLITE COMMUNIST STATES IN EASTERN EUROPE AT THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

o It made the West led by USA feel that the Russians were out there to spread communism

throughout the world, o After World War II, Russians were responsible for the formation of communist states in Eastern

Europe. o USA wanted elections in these states. Consequently, the two countries found themselves in bitter

opposition, o However, the cold war did not develop into a major war because the development of nuclear

weapons made war to be avoided at all costs.

WHY THE ONCE WAR ALLIES BECAME BITTER RIVALS

- During World War II, the allies had one aim; promoting the defeat of their enemy, Germany.
- When the purpose was achieved, there was nothing to unite them.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLD WAR

THE YALTA CONFERENCE (FEBRUARY 1945)

- The Big Three, Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill laid down foundations for the post-

world war.

- Russia wanted to have control over Eastern Europe but Roosevelt and Churchill were against this because they wanted to arrange elections there.

THE PORTSDAM CONFERENCE (JULY 1945)

- o The characters had changed. Harry Truman had replaced Roosevelt and Clement Atlee had replaced Churchill.
- o The two new leaders did not get friendly relations with Stalin who wanted to set up a communist state in Poland.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNIST STATES

- In rapid succession, at the end of World War II, USSR sponsored the establishment of communist regimes in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania.
- In 1946, Stalin and his foreign minister, Molotov gave public speeches in which they spoke highly of communism.
- By 1947, all Eastern European states had communist governments (had become satellites).

THE IRON CURTAIN SPEECH (MARCH 1946)

- It was made at **Foul ton**, Missouri in USA.
- He talked about an iron curtain that was dividing a free democratic west from the Eastern totalitarian states.
- He warned about communist subversion and urged for western unity and strength.

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE (1947)

- o Greece was under attack from communist forces and asked USA for help.
- o Harry Truman quickly supplied the Greeks with arms and money. This was known as **Policy of containment**.

THE ALLIANCES IN THE WEST

1. ECONOMIC

A. THE MARSHALL AID

- Was initiated by the American secretary of state, George Marshall in 1947.
- He devised the economic aid which would be given to countries on condition that they accepted capitalism.

B. ORGANISATION OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION (OEEC)

Was formed by the west to monitor the distribution of resources in the Marshall Plan.

EASTERN BLOCK A.MOLOTOVPLAN

Was initiated by the Russian secretary of state, Molotov as a response to the Marshall Plan.

B. COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (COMECON)

This was a direct response to the OEEC.

2. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION (NATO)

- In 1948, the western countries formed the **Brussel's Defence Treaty**. These were Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemborg (Benelux).
- Later, they decided to strengthen it by incorporating USA and Canada to form NATO. Its purpose was for mutual defence of its members.

B. WARSAW PACT (1955)

- o In 1954, West Germany joined NATO. The Russian response was to establish Warsaw Pact, a communist version of NATO.
- o Russia was given a legal right to keep troops in Eastern Europe.

INCIDENTS DURING THE COLD WAR

BERLIN BLOCKADE AND AIR LIFT (JUNE 1948-MAY 1949)

- The division of Germany into capitalist west and communist East complicated things.

- The Russians blockaded west Berlin by closing road, rail and canal routes, hoping to force west Germany into amalgamation (joining) with East Germany.
- The western countries responded by using an air lift to supply the required materials for 11 months.

END OF THE COLD WAR

THE THAW: This was temporary relaxation of tension between the western block and the east. This was

done for the following reasons:

- The new Soviet leader after Stalin's death, **Nikita Krushchev** often talked about peaceful co-existence. In 1956, he denounced Stalin.
- In 1960, he visited USA and later **Marshall Tito** of Yugoslavia.
- He also allowed 16 satellite states to be members of the UNO.
- In USA president **Dwight Eisenhower** who had replaced Joseph M^cCarthy was more conciliatory towards the Russians.

23

DETENTE:

- o This means permanent relaxation of international pressure.
- o As Soviet-American relations thawed, they began to develop East - West links among themselves which set the stage for European detente in the 1970s.

REASONS

- USSR was finding the expense of coping up with the Americans difficult.
- The Americans were beginning to realize that there must be a better way of dealing with communism.
- " The nations of Western Europe were worried because they would be in the forefront if nuclear war broke out.

TOPIC 10: THIRD WORLD NATIONALISM

INDIA

FACTORS FOR NATIONALISM

- Feeling of exploitation: When the British came to India, they built railways, established cotton factories and tea plantations. They also set up schools for richer Indians. To the Indians, they thought that the British had come to increase their wealth and power.
- Education: The educated Indians benefited from some opportunities but hated being treated as second-class citizens.
- National developments: The Indians were given a minor role in local affairs.
- The First World War: Following their contribution to the war, the British gave promises of increased self-government. However, the Indians were disappointed.
- Success of Chinese nationalists: Between 1898-1900, there was a serious uprising by the Chinese against their colonial masters (Boxer Revolution). Later, Dr Sun Yatsen organized the Kuomintang party which organized a revolution against the Manchu dynasty and declared independence.
- Versailles Treaty: The idea of self-determination put forward by Wilson increased nationalistic feelings.
- Indian problems: The standards of living were very low and there were a lot of diseases.

INDIAN RESISTANCE

THE INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS

- o The problems in India prompted the Indians to resort to political activism, o As a result, they formed the India National Congress in 1885 with the aim of fighting for increased participation in government.

WHY THE INDEPENDENCE WAS DELAYED

1. Religious rivalry

- o There were two most dominant religions i.e Islam and Hinduism.

o In 1905, there were riots in Punjab/Bengal .Following this, the British decided to increase representation of Indians in the Assembly, o Muslims thought that the Hindus were going to be favoured so they formed the **Muslim League** in 1906 under **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.

2. Nature of Indian society

- They believed in caste system.
- This created lack of unity hence hindered progress.
- Later, Mahatma Gandhi managed to bring unity.

THE REFORMS

THE 1909 MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS

• Minto was a viceroy (British representative) while Morley was the Indian secretary of state.

- The reforms followed the 1905 riots and congress demanded for greater participation in parliament.
- The Indians were therefore given a chance to criticize and advise the government.
- The government also gave a separate representation to Muslims. To the Hindus, this was a policy of 'divide and rule.'

THE 1918 MONTAGU-CHEMS FORD REFORMS

o Montagu was the secretary of state while Chemsford was the viceroy.
o By 1917, the Hindus and Moslems had formed a temporary alliance.
o As a reaction, the government was forced to grant Indians a measure of self-government. Under this: "

a commission was to be held ten years later to see if Indians were ready for self government.
However, the British were still to control key government ministries e.g tax, law and order.

THE AMRISTAR MASSACRE OF 1919

- This was a violent protest by Indians in the town of Amristar in North-West India.
- Five British were killed and many Indians were killed and wounded.
- This strengthened nationalism as the massacre exposed British cruelty and showed that the British were not ready to grant self-government.

LORD IRWIN (1926-31)

- Was one of the most sympathetic viceroys who was in favour of the dominion status of India.
- As a result, Round Table conferences were held in London between 1930-31.

MUSLIMS DEMAND PAKISTAN

o In 1937, elections were held. Congress led by **Jawaharlal Nehru** won a majority of the seats, o Members of the Muslim League were not offered positions hence this was a basis for Muslims to demand a separate state. o Because of this lack of cooperation, the British were reluctant to grant full self-government.

WHY THE PARTITION WAS NECESSARY

- a. To ease the hostilities between Hindus and Muslims.
- b. To reduce the tension that followed violence which broke out after Nehru was invited to form an interim government.
- c. Lack of military strength of the British meant that the partition was better than bloodshed. In 1947, India was granted independence with Nehru as the first president

KENYA

AFRICAN GRIEVANCES

- Land alienation: The Kikuyu Rural Association openly protested against this in

1920 in Kiambu; the coffee-growing district of Kenya.

- Experiences of soldiers in the First World War: Africans had fought in a war whose benefits they did not share with Europeans.

AFRICAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

o In 1921, more militant protests were organized by a group called **Young Kikuyu Association** led

by **Harry Thuku**. Their concerns were:

certified labour pass/kipande.

Harsh labour laws.

Compulsory hut taxes. o In 1925, the **Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A)** was formed with similar grievances including

unemployment and poor education for African children. However, this group had the following

problems:

difficulty in organizing effective political protests on a Kenya-wide basis.

25

Travel for organizers was very expensive.

- The kipande system restricted movement.
- Ethnic suspicions among the Africans were very common yet the protests demanded loyalty, trust and confidentiality.

o In 1928, the group was joined by **Johnstone Kamau (Mzee Jomo Kenyatta)** who became its

Secretary General. It was him who became a major threat to the colonialists in Kenya's history, o In 1929, he was sent to London by the KCA to present a petition to the British government for

election of Africans in the Legislative Council. o In 1931, he went back to London to present grievances concerning work permits and land before the British parliament.

o By 1939, KCA had emerged as the main organization for African protests. o In 1940, it was banned, its newspaper was seized and its activities were declared a threat to the country's security.

THE MAU-MAU PERIOD

- In 1947, Kenyatta became president of the newly formed Kenya African Union (KAU)
- By 1950, wide-spread unemployment and lack of land among the large Kikuyu population led to more militant action.

• Following the 1951 violence which began with arson and cattle-killing, government blamed a secret society called Mau-Mau.

• In 1952, under the then governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, government declared a state of emergency and Jomo Kenyatta was arrested.

• However, the Mau-Mau protests brought some changes e.g

• The 1954 **Royal Commission of Inquiry** recommended that racial basis of land allocation should be abolished.

• The 1955 **Swynnerton Plan** called for freehold land system based on land demarcation and registration including giving credit access to farmers, technical assistance and improved water supplies.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

In 1960, two political parties were formed:

1. Kenya African National Union (KANU) ethnically made up of Kikuyu, Luo and the old guard of the banned KAU.

Its leaders' were **Tom Mboya** and **Oginga Odinga** (representing Kenyatta who was still in prison).

2. Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) ethnically of Kamba, Kalenjin Masai and Mijikenda led by **Ronald Ngala** and **Daniel Arap Moi**.

o In May 1960, KANU elected the imprisoned leader, Kenyatta as its president.

o On 4th August 1961, the then governor, **Sir Patrick Renison** released Kenyatta.

- o In 1962, a temporary coalition between KANU and KADU was formed.
- o Following the general elections of 1st June 1963, Kenya attained self-government with Kenyatta as the first Prime minister, o On 12th December 1963, Kenya was granted independence with **Mzee Jomo Kenyatta** as its first president.

TOPIC 11: PRE-COLONIAL CRISES AND CHALLENGES UP TO 1990

CIVIL WAR IN MOZAMBIQUE

- This was fought between FRELIMO who were government troops and RENAMO who were the rebels soon after independence in 1975.
- RENAMO was formed by the former FRELIMO platoon commander, **Andre Matsangaissa**.
- Under him, the white minority government of Rhodesia began to train RENAMO soldiers to fight against FRELIMO.
- This movement was mainly supported by the Ndau people to whom Matsangaissa belonged.
- In October 1979, he was killed by government forces thereby bringing RENAMO to a verge of collapse due to internal squabbles.
- Later on, **Afonso Dhlakama** became leader of RENAMO in 1980 after ousting his rival **Lucas Mhlanga**.
- After the fall of the white minority government in Zimbabwe, South Africa took over support of the rebel group. This marked a turning point as the war intensified.
- RENAMO was regularly supplied with arms to the extent that at one time it was better equipped than FRELIMO.
- Its main target were regional transport zones e.g. water ways along the *Zambezi*, railways connecting Mozambique and other countries, FRELIMO- controlled zones.
- In the early 1980s, the group had a reputation of savagery as it was well known for mutilating civilians.
- In 1988, government forces scored an important point by killing **Calisto Megue** who was a famed magician for RENAMO in Zambezia.
- Later on, both parties started planning for negotiations. The first round of negotiations was held in Rome in July 1988. This was after RENAMO had started losing ground due to end of apartheid in South Africa which led to cut-off of aid to the rebel group.
- By 1990, a new constitution for Mozambique came into effect and the country became the Republic of Mozambique.

THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS IN NIGERIA

- o Nigeria was a British colony which got her independence in 1960.
 - o Its first Prime minister was **Alhajji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa** who was assisted by **Dr Nnandi Azikiwe** who was later made president when the country became a Republic in 1963.
 - o However in 1966, the government was overthrown by a military coup due to the following reasons:
- Tribalism: There was a struggle between the North and the Eastern parts. Balewa came from the powerful Muslim north where the Hausa and the Fulani tribes were most dominant. The Ibos of the East were often mistreated despite Azikiwe being from there.
- The 1964 economic recession: By 1964, prices of commodities had risen drastically, unemployment was high and wages to those who were employed were very low.
- Religious rivalry: There was often tension and mistrust as the northerners were

basically Muslims

while Christians dominated the East. o In January 1966, there was a military coup carried out mainly by Ibo soldiers in which Balewa and other leading politicians were killed.

o It was General **Iros** who led the overthrow. Later, he was also killed by Northern soldiers, o A new leader, **General Gowon** from the north emerged.

RESULTS OF THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS

- Many people were killed when soldiers began to rule as the tension between the northerners and the eastern occupants intensified.
- Tribalism was increased.
- When General Gowon became ruler in 1967, things worsened between the Ibos and the Hausas. The Ibos installed their own ruler, **Colonel Ufukwu** who declared that the Eastern region had seceded (withdrawn) from Nigeria to become an independent state of **Biafra**.

WEAK ECONOMY IN ZAMBIA CAUSES

- Fluctuation of the falling copper prices at world market: Due to heavy reliance on copper, it meant that whatever happens at the world market would have an adverse effect on Zambia's economy. For instance, 1975 saw a drastic fall in copper prices at the international market.
- Poor quality copper-ore: Other producers like Chile, USA and Argentina produced better quality copper ore.
- Increased debts: The Kaunda government embarked on both commercial and public borrowing in an attempt to restructure the economy. The loans from IMF and World Bank just worsened the situation.
- Overdependence on imports: The rapid expansion of non-technical education drained people away from the rural areas. This made Zambia to import even food as there was no one in the rural areas to produce it.
- Geographical position: Being landlocked, it meant that it had to rely on ports of its neighbours. Due to support that it gave to freedom fighters in Zimbabwe, South Africa, Angola and Mozambique, the minority governments in those countries interrupted Zambia's trade routes in retaliation.
- Global inflation due to oil crisis: This affected many countries but Zambia was badly hit because its economy was already weak.
- Impact of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP): The Chiluba government decided to follow each and every prescription of IMF and World Bank e.g. privatization and liberalization which worsened the economy.
- Impact of corruption: In Zambia, it was said to be widespread among politicians and the civil service.

IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

o Failing industries: The government has allowed cheap imports instead of consolidating their own manufacturing sector.

o Rising unemployment: Due to privatization programmes, many people were laid-off.

o Growing of informal sector: Many people have opted to do their own businesses some of which are illegal.

o Increased poverty. o Increased debt.

ATTEMPTS AT REGIONAL INTEGRATION

SADC

FACTORS FOR FORMATION OF SADC

- Destabilisation policy of South Africa: South Africa was deliberately delaying goods entering into the country since many countries were relying on South African ports and harbours.
- The Global Economic Recession (1979-80): It mainly affected the Southern African

countries due to their narrow export base. They therefore decided to form an organization that would be able to support the countries.

- The restrictive monetary policies of highly industrialized countries. They wanted an organization that would charge a reasonable interest when the countries borrowed money.

SHORTFALLS OF SADC

- There was no country assigned to coordinate trade in SADC.
 - Member states differed in implementation of sanctions against South Africa e.g. Malawi continued to rely on South Africa.
 - Industrial strategy depending on individual country's initiatives e.g. a country had to try its own effort to acquire a loan.
 - Other countries have benefited more from SADC than others e.g. Botswana, Malawi.
- Among its achievements is that it has helped to solve political problems in other countries e.g. Mozambique.

9R

COMESA

- Its aim is to boost the economies of countries in Eastern and Southern Africa through cooperation.
- This is done by creating a conducive environment for trade e.g. by solving political problems

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Trade has increased due to interdependence of nations.
- It has minimized political problems through talks and preventing nations from supporting rebel groups.

FAILURES

- It has failed to solve the crises in Burundi, Congo and Uganda.
- There is slow trade growth due to too much protectionism in trade.

HISTORY OF CENTRAL AFRICA

TOPIC 1: IRON AGE

- The term Iron Age refers to the period when people began using iron tools.
- The Iron Age culture began around the Mediterranean Sea and spread to Egypt and Kush by the Assyrians. Later, it spread to Nigeria in the West.

SPREAD OF IRON AGE CULTURE. 1. Migration:

*Due to use of iron tools, food production increased leading to population increase which resulted in shortage of land. This forced people to go away in search of new land and they found themselves fertile lands of East and Central Africa.

*Natural disasters e.g. hunger, infertile soil, wild animals and floods also forced people to migrate. The Iron Age people, who moved out of the forest regions, brought with them iron-smelting ideas.

2. Trade: From Meroe, which was also a trading centre, people carried iron-smelting ideas to other parts of Africa.

3. Inter marriages: A man from a distant country would marry in Central Africa and bring the new ideas with him.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT IRON AGE.

This is obtained through archaeology (the study of ancient times through remains) The archaeologists study: (a) pieces of broken pots (b) Iron tools and weapons (c) Heaps of charcoal and ash

(d) Skeletons of human beings and animals

(e) Trade goods e.g. beads, copper and gold bangles. All these are called **ARTIFACTS**.

However, there are things that archaeology can not tell us e.g. music dances, names, political organisation languages etc.

ARTIFACTS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

ARTIFACTS

IRON AGE ACTIVITIES

Pieces of broken pots	pottery
Pieces of iron tools	iron works, farming (if the tool is a hoe)
Heaps of charcoal and ash	iron smelting furnaces
Skeletons of human beings	settlement area
Game and fish bones	fishing and hunting
cattle bones	animal domestication
glass, beads, copper and iron bangles	long distant trade
imprinted daga	building of huts

DATING OF ARTIFACTS

Archaeologists use **carbon 14 dating** (estimating dates of pre- historic organic material from the amount of radio- active isotope of carbon on them) This tells the period when people live in that area.

ACTIVITIES OF IRON AGE

1. METAL WORKING

o Iron smelting: This was done in furnaces. Archaeologists found remains of ash at Kalambo Falls.

This gave clear evidence that charcoal and firewood were used to smelt iron. The following tools

were made: hoes, spears, axes and needles. o Copper and gold: Copper was found in Zimbabwe and Zambia while gold was found in Zimbabwe only. These were used for ornaments like earrings, necklaces, and bangles and for trade.

2. FARMING: Metal tools improved farming. The farmers grew millet and sorghum. Farming brought about the following changes:

(a) Permanent life: Farming provided man with enough food hence no need to move about.

(b) Building of huts: Since man had stopped wandering, he needed permanent dwelling. Most of the huts were conical (round) built with sticks and plastered with mud.

(c) Hunting: With stronger tools, they hunted big game eg buffaloes, elephants, wild pigs etc.

(d) Domestication of animals: Was done for the following reasons:

-Permanent settlement made man to be confined to one place.

-As a result of population increase, animals began to disappear hence man had to tame them.

3. POTTERY: This was for storage of grains. Types of pottery found in Northern Malawi, were similar to those in East Africa for the following reasons:

*Trade contacts between people of Malawi and East Africa.

*People who settled in Northern Malawi might have passed through East Africa.

POTTERY STYLES

*Channeled Pottery.

*Dimpled Pottery.

Other functions of pottery included storage of water, cooking, religious ceremonies and trade.

4. TRADE:

INTERNAL/ DOMESTIC TRADE: Trade with each other within Central Africa.

LONG DISTANCE/ FOREIGN TRADE: Traded with people of East Coast. The trade routes passed

through some Iron Age sites eg Ingombe Ilede.

IRON AGE SITES IN MALAWI I.PHOPHILL

• Lies 24 kilometres South West of Rumphi district near Lake Kazuni. It was occupied between 200 and 300 AD.and was the first one.

- Artifacts included channeled pottery, large heaps of iron slags, bone pieces of fish and game, imprinted burnt daga and shell disc beads.
- Associated activities were pottery and farming; iron smelting, fishing and hunting, building conical huts and trade with East Coast.

Note that pottery found here was similar to the one at Phopo hill. This indicates trade and migration.

2. NKOPE BAY: Was found 40 kilometres north of Mangochi between 360 - 775 AD. Artifacts included

fish and game bones, glass beads, copper and iron, hoe heads.

IRON AGE SITES IN ZAMBIA 1. KALAMBO FALLS

- Lies on the border between Zambia and Tanzania at the southern tip of Lake Tanganyika.
- 11 dates back to 6th and 14th centuries (was occupied twice) Artifacts included iron slags and remains of ash, dimpled pottery and grinding-stones (farming and the stones were used for grinding grain)

, INGOMBEILLEDE

- It was found at Lisitu near the confluence of Kafue and Zambezi Rivers.
- It was occupied between 680 - 985 AD.
- In the 46 graves that were dug, many trade items were found eg copper and iron-bangles, cowrie shells; necklaces, iron hoes, ceremonial iron gongs, cross- shaped copper ingots and pieces of cloth.

IMPORTANCE OF THESE TRADE ITEMS

i) Ingombe Illede became a very important trade centre as it lay on a trade route from East to West Coast, i) The people exchanged ivory and copper for foreign items. 'he copper ingots were used as trading currency.

IRON AGE SITES IN ZIMBABWE I.GOKOMERE

- Was occupied between 2nd and 9th centuries.
- Artifacts included channeled pottery, glass beads, clay furnaces and cattle bones. Pottery found here was similar to the one in East Africa.

2. ZIWA: Artifacts found here were decorated pottery, remains of copper working, cattle bones. This area was occupied between 3rd and 4th centuries.

TOPIC 2: PRE - COLONIAL KINGDOMS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

- Pre-colonial kingdoms were the ones that had existed before the coming of colonial powers.

- From about 1000 to 1500 AD, large villages began to appear in Central Africa as a result of changes brought by the Iron Age culture. This led to the need for a leader to:

'Organise the people

* Administer the people.

'Protect iron ore and other natural resources. 'Protect people from outside enemies.

*Share farming and grazing land.

* Share implements and foodstuffs.

HOW THE LEADERS LATER BECAME KINGS,

- o They offered the people three things:
- o Food in times of famine (as political authorities)
- o Protection from gods, spirits and other enemies (as religious and military leaders)
- o Foreign goods such as cloth, beads and guns.

The leaders had two duties:

- They controlled both domestic and foreign trade.
- They controlled religion and acted as priests.
- In pre- colonial kingdoms, the general political organisation was as follows:

KING

(Paramount chief) SUB-CHIEFS

(Territorial representatives)

LESSER CHIEFS

(Village headmen)

This is a decentralised kingdom (where the king shared power to his subordinates). When the power rests in the king alone, it is a **centralised kingdom**.

METHODS OF EXPANSION

- Leader sent some members to occupy other areas.
- Raiding and conquering for more land •

DECLINE

- Succession and other disputes.
- External invasions.

1. THE KAZEMBE KINGDOM OF ZAMBIA.

- o The kingdom was established in South - East of Zambia around 1700 AD.by Kalala Ilunga
- o It was located on Luapula River, South of Lake Mweru.
- o The title of the ruler was Mwatayamvo (Master of wealth). Around 18th century, one group under Chinyanta broke away and formed their own kingdom whose ruler assumed the title Mwatakazembe and the first one was Ngonda Bilonda.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM

- **Military strength:** The people were very strong because they had guns. All conquered people paid tribute to the king. During the rule of Mwatakazembe III, (Ilunga Lukwesa) between 1760 -1805, the area extended up Chambesi River.
- **Strong government:** The early rulers of Kazembe were ambitious. They formed a strong government, which attracted many foreigners e.g. Arabs, Swahili, Bemba and Yeke or Nyamwezi.
- **Rich natural resources:** The area had rich natural soils where maize and cassava were grown. The king also controlled copper, iron and salt mines.
- **Trade:** The kingdom was on an international trade route. The king maintained contacts with the Portuguese on the West African Coast with whom he exchanged ivory, copper and slaves for guns and cloth. The kingdom also controlled copper, iron and salt mines.
- **Trade routes:** The kingdom was on an international trade route. The king maintained contacts with the Portuguese on the West African Coast with whom he exchanged ivory, copper and slave for guns and cloth. The kingdom also traded with the Bisa and the Yao in Southern Malawi.

ORGANISATION OF THE KINGDOM

- The Mwatakazembe had a court and he ruled through specially appointed chiefs
- The king controlled trade activities
- Subjects and foreigners only traded with permission of the king.
- He received tribute in form of iron, salt, copper, ivory, foodstuffs and slaves. These were sent to his headquarters and later redistributed to some parts of the kingdom.

DECLINE

- o The Portuguese gained control of the Trans - Atlantic trade route, which the king was failing to control.
- o Neighbours like the Bemba, kept raiding the kingdom for slaves and the eastern route for trade items.
- o Foreigners e.g. the Nyamwezi who were attracted by copper mines entered kingdom and established their rule.
- o An Arab slave trader, Tippu-Tip, cut off the eastern trade route. o The colonial occupation of Zambia led to its complete downfall as loyalty was now switched to the British colonialists.

2. THE MARAVI KINGDOM

- The kingdom was founded by a group of immigrants from Luba land in Congo Basin.
- The leader of the group was MAZIZI. These people stopped in a number of places in Tanzania and Zambia.
- By the time they entered Malawi in the late 13th century, their leader was Chinkhole.

WHERE THEY SETTLED IN MALAWI

- From Zambia, the immigrants settled at Kasitu ie at the foot of Kaphirintiwa on the Dzalanyama Range in Dedza.
- Here, they found the food gathering Chewa clans of Zimba, Batwa, Kafula, Mwale and Banda
- The Banda were organised politically and spiritually under a woman called **Mangazi** who was a rain- caller.
- She led them into the worship of their god, Mphambe who was represented by a snake called **thunga**.

HOW THE CHEWA RECEIVED THE IMMIGRANTS

They accepted them as rulers because they thought the new comers would help them with:

- *Magic and medicine.
- *Better organised political system.
- *A number of economic activities.
- *Better administrative skills.

However, the new comers never stayed longer there because:

- (a) They quarreled among themselves.
- (b) They accused each other of witchcraft.

Therefore, they split into two groups:

- o One group under Lundu and his uncle Kaphwiti migrated southwards and settled among the Lomwe and Makua in the Lower Shire valley.
- o The main group under Chinkhole went to settle near Lake Malawi at a place called Manthimba where they also became leaders.
- o They grew into a kingdom, Maravi Kingdom. Their leader took the title, **Kalonga**.
- o When Chinkhole died, Chidzonzi became the next Kalonga.

HOW CHIDZONZI WON THE SUPPORT OF THE CHEWA AT MANTHIMBA.

- Manthimba was near Mankhamba.
- Like Kaphirintiwa, Mankhamba was a political and religious centre under a priestess called Mwari.
- To win support of the Chewa, Chidzonzi did the following:
 - Married Mwari and established his headquarters at Mankhamba.
 - Introduced mlira (ritual ceremony in respect of the spirit of Chinkhole). It was marked by burning of the bushes in the surrounding area.
 - Put the Chewa Banda in charge of the shrine at Mankhamba.
 - Appointed Chewa Mwle to be leaders of his army.
 - Appointed some Chewa people as village headmen.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION.

Kalonga

Territorial Chiefs Tributary Chiefs (councilors) Village headmen

EXPANSION OF THE KINGDOM.

- The kingdom expanded during the rule of Kalonga Mazula in the 17th century.
- This was due to dispersal of subordinate chiefs from the heartland. Some left

because they were dissatisfied, while others were dispatched by the Kalonga.

EXPANSION TO THE SOUTH - THE KINGDOM OF LUNDU.

- o These Maravi under Lundu established themselves at Mbewe - wa - Mitengo.
- o The commander of Lundu's army was Saopa.
- o Under him, the army conquered the Lolo and the Makua and gained large areas of land up to Mozambique.

34

- o They also conquered the Lomwe and the Mang'anja in Blantyre and Thyolo areas.
- o By the mid - 17th century, the kingdom extended from Shire highlands in the North - East and

Shire Valley in the South to the Indian Ocean in the East. **ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.**

- Through expansion into Mozambique, Lundu came into trade contacts with the Portuguese traders at Angoche and Sena ports.
- In the North - East, they traded with the Mang'anja.
- At Khuluvu, in Nsanje, Lundu controlled the Mbona cult (religious worship)

EXPANSION TO THE WEST - THE KINGDOM OF UNDI.

- The expansion to some districts in Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi was due to Undi's leadership.
- He broke away from Maravi in the 16th century after being defeated in a succession dispute. He crossed Kapoche River and established his headquarters at Maano in Zambia.
- From there, he sent his army to conquer Katete and chandiza areas of Zambia, Mkanda's Chewa of Mchinji, Nsenga of Petauke in Zambia and Chewa of Tete in Mozambique.

ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.

- o Undi got large amounts of ivory, foodstuffs and slaves from Nsenga as tribute. o He sold these to the Portuguese and Swahili traders in exchange for beads, cloth etc.
- o He controlled the rain - making shrine of Makewana at Nsinja in Lilongwe and other shrines in Luangwa valley

EXPANSION TO THE NORTH.

- Extension to Tumbuka and Tonga areas, was planned by Kalonga Mazula.
- He sent his subordinate chiefs like Chulu, Kaluluma, Kanyenda, Kabunduli and Mpinganjira.
- This made the kingdom to cover Nkhotakota, Mzimba and Kasungu

ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.

- Mazula formed a strong alliance with the Portuguese both economically and militarily.
- In 1608, Mazula sent 4,000 warriors to help the Portuguese against a certain Mwenemutapa, Gatsi Rusere.
- Mazula did this to control ivory trade, which would allow the buying of European goods by Maravi kingdom.
- In religion, Mazula controlled the rain - making shrines at Mankhamba.

UNITY OF THE MARAVI KINGDOM.

Though Undi and Lundu were independent, they still regarded themselves as Maravi and recognised Kalonga as their senior.

DECLINE OF THE MARAVI KINGDOMS.

- o Dispersal of subordinate chiefs: This weakened the power of the Kalonga. o When Undi left, he took with him many followers including Nyangu who was the Queen-Mother. She held political powers of ensuring that the successor comes from the Kalonga family, o Later, there were succession disputes, which divided the kingdom eg after the death of Mazula in 1640, his successors did not have suitable qualities and abilities.

o The kingdom continued to decline until the last Kalonga Sosola, was killed by the Yao in 1860. o When the Kalonga was weakening, Undi and Lundu were growing strong. In 18th century, traders liked to deal with these chiefs rather than the Kalonga. o Makewana's spiritual powers: The powers of Undi and Kalonga started to weaken because of growing spiritual powers of Makewana who had developed political ambitions. In the 18th century, there were bitter quarrels between Undi and Makewana. o The Portuguese invaded Undi's kingdom in 1750's and the Ngoni destroyed it in 1870. o The Ngoni and the Lolo nationalism: The Makua and the Lolo did not like to be under the Portuguese. Using guns that they had obtained from slave trade, they waged war against the Portuguese and later the Maravi kingdom of Lundu. o Slave trade made the rulers to lose their power and prestige.

IMPACT OF THE MARAVI KINGDOM ON THE INDEGINOUS PEOPLE

- Through trade with the Arabs, Chikunda and the Portuguese, external/foreign/long distance trade was promoted.
- They brought unity among the people who were previously loosely organised through ceremonies like rain - making.

¹ Through contact with the Arabs and the Portuguese who settled in Undi's kingdom, the people learnt domestication of animals and farming in general.

- Nyasaland became opened up for other countries like the British who thought of imposing their protectorate over it.

3. THE TUMBUKA - NKHAMANGA KINGDOM.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION: It covered the area from Dwangwa river in the South and Rukuru river in the North. It also extended from Lake Malawi in the east up to Bisa land in Zambia.

FORMATION

- It was formed by Kakalala Msawira Gondwe, who was the son of Mlowoka. Mlowoka was a businessman who led a group of eight traders from Unyamwezi in Tanzania.
- They later became known as '**Balowoka**' because they had crossed Lake Malawi.
- These people were ivory traders so they came to Tumbukaland for ivory, which was in abundance, so the land was called 'Elephant Belt.'

NB: When Mlowoka died, his son Gonapamuhanya succeeded him.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

- o Mlowoka found the earliest clans like the Kachali, Mwalweni, Luhanga, Msowoya and Mkandawire.
- o Most of these did not have a single political system but were organised under clan leaders. o However, the Mkandawire, who were the oldest clan, formed a centralised political authority.

Later immigrants were:

- The Phoka who settled in the edges of Nyika plateau.
- The Kamanga, who settled in the Nkhamanga area.
- The Henga, who settled in the Henga valley.

WHAT MLOWOKA DID IN THIS SITUATION.

- He adopted a friendly attitude towards the people by giving free gifts of cloth, beads and hoes to important clans.
- Because of the hoes that Mlowoka gave to the Tumbuka, they nicknamed him 'chikulamayembe' meaning 'carrier of hoes'
- Later, he married women from important clans eg Mkandawire, Luhanga.
- He strengthened his position by sending eight members of his original group to different areas.

WHY MLOWOKA DID THIS

- *To safeguard his trade interests.
- *To control sources of ivory and trade.
- *To be his trade representatives.

FORMATION AND ORGANISATION OF THE TUMBUKA KINGDOM

Mlowoka did not form a political state but **hegemony** (trade control). Instead, it was Gonapamuhanya who formed a political kingdom.

WHAT HE DID

- o He turned the Balowoka trade representatives and some leaders of the original Tumbuka clan into sub - chiefs.
- o He put the sub - chiefs as watchdogs over ivory.
- o He adopted the title "**Chikulamayembe.**"

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

- Chiku'lamayembe left the responsibility of administration, judging cases and worship to the local leaders.
- There was no paying of taxes to Chikulamayembe except tribute which was given to local chiefs as a form of token (thanksgiving)
- There was no army to defend or expand the kingdom.
- There was no police to enforce the king's will.
- The worship at Chikhang'ombe hill in Nkhamanga, was not for all Chikulamayembe's people. Some had their own shrines eg Buma and Nkhonjera.
- Priests for the shrines came from families traditionally associated with priesthood.

DECLINE

- (a) Chikulamayembe failed to establish political unity and loyalty which would have been formed if there was:
 - Centralised religious system, -Collection of tribute. -Military force.
- (b) The Tumbuka failed to prevent the entry of the Nyirenda into the kingdom.
- (c) The Swahili slave traders trade directly with local people hence weakening the economic power of the Chikulamayembe.
- (d) The Ngoni invaded the kingdom, killed the sixth Chikulamayembe (**Chikulamayembe Mujuma**) and abolished the dynasty (ruling family) in 1855.

TOPIC 3: THE PORTUGUESE INFLUENCE IN THE PRE - LIVINGSTONE PERIOD.

The Portuguese arrived in Central Africa in the 15th century for the following reasons:

- (a) To open up trade.
- (b) To find the kingdom of John Prester who was believed to be a powerful king. (c) To find gold and other valuable trade goods.
- (d) To convert people to Christianity.
- (e) To find a sea route to the East which was known to be rich in spices.

THE EAST COAST. THE COASTAL AREAS.

- In 1505, a large expedition set out from Portugal and a settlement at Sofala began.
- A fort was built there. The group was organised under the leadership of Francisco D' Almeida.
- His aim was to win friendship of the eastern rulers or capture them by force. Kilwa and Mombasa were captured.
- Another group was led by **Pedro Da Anhaya** to control Sofala, which was rich in gold.
- The king of Portugal at that time **king Emmanuel** wanted to make Portugal a leading trading power in Africa and the East.

SOFALA AND GOLD TRADE.

o A Portuguese official, **Diogo D' Alcacova**, reported about the gold mining methods by Africans. o When the Portuguese came, at first there was success but eventually, things started lowering due to:

o Tribal wars which blocked the route through which gold passed. o Hostile Arabs who told the chiefs not to trade with the Portuguese.

PORTUGUESE INFLUENCE INTO THE INTERIOR.

Due to decline of gold trade, **Antonio Fernandes** was also sent with the following aims:

To find out more about gold mines.

To establish friendly relations with the Monomotapa and other chiefs.

To report ways of improving gold trade.

Between 1511-1515, he travelled through Mashonaland up to Mbire near Msengezi River and visited Butua kingdom.

[CHRISTIANITY]

- The Portuguese also came with a Missionary known as **Father Goncallo Da Silveira** who arrived at Inhlambane in 1560.

- He converted many people and extended up to Monomotapa Zimbabwe where he converted the king, **Mwenemutapa Negomo**.

- Because of the many converts, the Muslims were very angry and cheated Mwenemutapa that Da Silveira was a sorcerer who was plotting to overthrow his kingdom. **Antonio Caiada**, a Portuguese who was working at the king's court, warned him about the death plot but Da Silveira refused.

- Early in the morning of 15th March 1561, he was killed and his body was thrown in Msengezi River.

EXPEDITION OF BARRETO AND HOMEN

o In 1568, another king came to Portugal. He was Sebastian. After Da Silveira's death, he had three aims:

- To secure gold mines.
- To avenge the death of Da Silveira.
- To spread Christianity.

o In 1569, an expedition led by **Francisco Barreto** from Lisbon, attacked the hostile Tonga and appointed **Miguel Bernandes** as his envoy to Monomotapa in demand for gold and expulsion of Muslim traders. On his return, he was drowned.

o However, Barreto's request was accepted but unfortunately, he died of fever.

o The new leader, Vasco **Fernandes Homen**, decided to make a second attempt and travelled from Sofala to Manica.

o The Chikanga showed him gold mines but they were small so he returned.

EXPANSION OF PORTUGUESE INFLUENCE INLAND

African chiefs granted permission to the Portuguese to settle in the early years, but this changed for the following reasons:

(a) Civil wars in Monomotapa created disorders which made the Portuguese to extend their power and influence.

(b) Entry of adventurous travellers eg Diogo Madeira who made treaties with chiefs and gained considerable amount of land called prazos.

(c) Growing success of traders and treaties led the Portuguese to have an interest of developing power.

In 1629, an important treaty was made between the Portuguese and Mavura, the Mwenemutapa. This was after they had helped him to defeat his rivals. The terms were:

- The king of Portugal was overlord of Monomotapa kingdom.
- A Portuguese official called "**captain of the gates**" was to control movement in and out of Monomotapa.
- The Portuguese were placed over Shona law.

- Taxes, which were due to Mwenemutapa, were to be collected by Portuguese officials called prazeros.
- Traders were given wider freedom and there were to be no restrictions on mining
- In 1633, the king of Portugal sent Joao Da Costa to investigate the situation and he reported that the area was suitable for white settlement.
- Later, trading ports were established at Bucutu, Masapa and Dambarare.

DECLINE OF PORTUGUESE POWER

In 1680, their power began to decline for the following reasons:

- Portuguese officials began to work for self-interest rather than for Portugal.
- There were often disputes between Portuguese settlers and government officials.
- In 1695, Mwenemutapa entered into an alliance with Changamire and Rozwi kingdoms.
- Growth of slave trade in the 17th century.

LATER EXPEDITIONS INTO THE INTERIOR

REASONS FOR NON - SUCCESS

By the 18th century, there was growing competition with Netherlands, France and Britain for trade in the East.

o The population of Portugal was very small. o Men who were sent to administer overseas were criminals (degradados) and were being sent as a punishment. o Portuguese settlements were inhabited by people who were more concerned with slave and ivory trade.

o There were many diseases especially in the Zambezi valley. o At the end, interest in Africa, began to increase again. o In 1798, an expedition led by **Lacerda E Almeida**, left for Mwatakazembe to open up the interior for Portuguese line. However, he died on 18th October 1898. o Another expedition led by Major **Monteiro Gamitto**, failed because Mwatakazembe did not want any trade agreement.

TOPIC 4: GROWTH OF TRADE IN GOLD, IVORY AND SLAVES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

SLAVE TRADE.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND COURSE OF SLAVE TRADE UP TO 1750.

- Slave trading began along the coast soon after the Arab settlement on the East African coast.
- The slaves were taken from Kilwa and Mombasa to Persian Gulf (China).
- In Malawi, there was slave trade with the Portuguese from East Africa. At first there was slavery then slave trade.

1750 - 1840: When the French arrived in Mauritius, they started plantation agriculture and obtained slave labour from the East African coast. After 1750, the number of slave increased for the following reasons: • Establishment of large farms called prazos.

- Blocking of Angola and West African supplies due to abolition of slave trade in 1807 led the Portuguese to turn to East Africa.
- In 1832, the Sultan of Oman, Seyyid Said, moved his capital to Zanzibar, which became the centre of slave trade.
- The Nyamwezi, the Bisa, the Yao and the Chikunda were active on it. Such goods as guns, gunpowder and cloth were carried from the coast in return for slaves, ivory and copper.

1840 - 1890: This period marked the height of slave trade in East and Central Africa due to the following reasons:

- Movement of Seyyid Said to Zanzibar.
- Attempt by Britain to stop slave trade on the West Coast.

- Great demand for ivory in Europe.
- Increase in the number of plantations.
- Involvement of African tribes in the trade eg the Nyamwezi under Mirambo, the Swahili under Tippu Tipp.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN ZAMBIA

In 1720, the Portuguese began to trade for slaves along Zambezi valley near Zumbo and Luangwa valley.

THE CHEWA KINGDOM OF UNDI

The Portuguese discovered gold in Undi kingdom in about 1750s and started mining it using slaves. As slave trade increased, Undi did not get any tribute from the Portuguese so he became weak.

JUMBE AND CENTRAL MALAWI

o There were three Jumbes but the most important one was the third, Salim **Bin Abdalla** who ruled

between 1840 and 1895. o He had friendly relations with **Dr. Robert Laws** and promised to stop slave trade if he accepted

him to take his ivory to the coast in their ships. o Between 1889 and 1891, treaties were made between Jembe 111 and the British consul. Sir **Harry**

Johnstone in which Jembe was promised a pension, o However, the fourth and last Jembe was charged with murder and after trial, he was sent to exile in Zanzibar.

MLOZI AND NORTHERN MALAWI

- He arrived in 1880s as an ivory trader and made his settlement at **Mpata** in Karonga.
- He was followed by other traders, like **Msalemu** and **Kopakopa**.
- The African Lakes Company arrived at the same time in Karonga.
- Between 1887 and 1889, there was war between A.L.C and the Swahili.
- Later, Johnstone made a treaty with Mlozi to avoid extending Swahili influence in the area.

THE YAO AND SOUTHERN MALAWI

• The Yao are said to have been active players in slave trade in Southern Malawi for the following reasons:

- The Yao land was hilly hence difficult for them to farm. This made them to be fully engaged in long distance trade.
- Among the Yao society, high status was given to those who were traders and those who had travelled to other lands.
- Among the Yao, women were responsible for agricultural activities and men had to do long distance trade.
- The Yao wanted to sell the products that they made to distant places since they were not marketable in their home areas.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SLAVE TRADE.

BRITAIN AND THE ARAB COAST.

o The main country that engaged in stopping the slave trade was Britain.

o In 1822, Seyyid Said signed a treaty with Britain, which contained the following clauses:

- Sale of slaves from his land to Christian countries should be prevented.
- British ships were given the right to capture ships breaking the rule.

However, the trade continued as a great market was opened at Zanzibar in 1832.

Another treaty was then signed with the in 1845 prohibiting the export of slaves from East Africa.

In 1873, Sir **Bartle Frere** and **John Kirk** wrote to Sultan **Barghash** and the treaty had the following

clauses:

There was to be no export of slaves from Sultan's territory.

» The slave markets were to be closed.

o Freed slaves were to be granted official protection.

Sultan agreed-with the treaty but other markets continued. Barghash and the British went to Kilwa, imprisoned the governor and closed the slave market.

40

BRITAIN AND THE MOZAMBIQUE COAST

Though the British passed a law to abolish the trade in 1807 and 1842, it continued so that in 1840s and

1850s, it was great as:

British ships were few.

Slave traders had a good communication system.

- Other forms of trade, which replaced slave trade, were unsuccessful.

MALAWI

Sir Harry Johnstone made a treaty with Jumbe III.

He refused to enter into negotiations with the Yao but attacked and defeated them under Captain Cecil

Maguire.

RESULTS OF SLAVE TRADE

«J* Guns and gun- powder were introduced. African chiefs lost their power and respect.

Villages were destroyed and people were killed.

Slaving nations gained themselves a bad name.

The British who led the struggle, became an important force to reckon with.

Quarrels broke out between the British and the Portuguese.

European manufactured goods were brought to Africa.

TOPIC 5: THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IMMIGRANTS INTO CENTRAL AFRICA

THE YAO

- They came from northern Mozambique in the 1850s.
- They were traders in ivory and iron - made goods hence they used to carry out long distance trade.
- Later, they became involved in slave trade with the Arabs.

THEIR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION

They never had a centralised political system as the strength of their chiefs depended on the number of people they were ruling i.e. the larger the village, the more powerful the chief was.

YAO MIGRATION INTO MALAWI

- o They left Mozambique as a result of wars against the Makua - Lomwe.
- o The guns that they obtained through slave trade with the Arabs enabled them to threaten the tribes

that they found in Malawi. o They entered Malawi in several groups e.g. Amachinga settled to the East of Lake Malawi led by

Chief Mponda and Makanjira. Other groups led by Jalasi, Mataka, Liwonde, Kawinga and

Nyambi settled in the Shire Highlands.

IMPACT OF THE YAO ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

POSITIVE

- Indigenous people copied their behaviour and became prosperous.
- Through contact with the Swahili Arabs, Islam and Arabic dressing were introduced.

• The Yao culture e.g. initiation ceremonies, language were introduced. **NEGATIVE**
They raided innocent indigenous people for slaves leading to depopulation and displacement of people.

THE NDEBELE (PEOPLE OF LONG SHIELDS)

- They came to Central Africa as part of the effects of the mfecane (the disturbances which came about due to the raids on other tribes by the Nguni chiefs in South Africa).
- Their leader was **Mzilikazi** of the Khumalo tribe.
- In 1837, he was attacked by several tribes like the Griqua, Rolong and Kora who made him flee into Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.
- He made his capital at Inyati near Bulawayo but died in 1868.
- He was succeeded by his son **Mzilikazi**.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION

The Ndebele society was divided into the following three structures:

- o **The Zansi:** The original Khumalo clan and those assimilated Nguni tribes from the South.
- o **The Enhla:** Those who were defeated by the Khumalo forces or voluntarily joined the Khumalo clan e.g. the Sotho, Tswana.
- o **The Holi:** The original inhabitants of Zimbabwe who the Khumalo found e.g. the Shona and Leya.

IMPACT OF THE NDEBELE OVER THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

- It brought unity especially with the fact that all of them were made to speak one language -ndebele.
 - There was harmony in the area since they had one strong leader, Mzilikazi.
 - Friendship between Mzilikazi and Dr. Robert Moffat brought Christianity in to the area.
 - Trade was fostered since the king attracted the attention of people like Karl Mauch and Hartliff who discovered gold mines in Matebeleland.
- NB:* (i) The coming of the Ndebele destabilised most existing tribes and led to loss of lives.
- (ii) Forcing the conquered people to adopt the Ndebele language made the disappearance of some Shona cultural identity.
- (iii) Division into classes brought disunity due to other practices e.g. the Holis could not marry the Zansi

THE NGONI

- They were led by **Zwangendaba** who was a commander of the Zulu army.
- After a temporary stay in Zimbabwe, the Ngoni entered Malawi and settled in Mzimba at **Embangweni**.
- They called their dwelling station '**mabili**'. It is here that Zwangendaba's sons like M'belwa and Mbulabo were born.
- Later, Zwangendaba went to Tanzania where he died at Mapupo in 1848.

NGONI DISPERSION AT MAPUPO

Since the sons of Zwangendaba i.e. M'belwa, Mtwaro and Mpezeni were young, Ntabeni was made acting chief but later, the group split as follows:

- o Mpezeni took a large following and settled at Petauke in Zambia before finally settling at Chipata
- o The second group under Gwaza Jere took M'belwa and Mtwaro who were very young and settled at Ngonga and Henga valley near Nyika plateau.
- o The third group under Ntabeni who was later replaced by his son Ngodoyi settled in Southern Tanzania.
- o The fourth group was led by Zulu Gama settled at Songeya in Tanzania.
- o The last group was that of Chiwere Ndhlovu who settled in Chipata.

THE MASEKO NGONI GROUP

- They were led by Mputa .
- Later, he fought against the Amatengo in Tanzania and Mputa lost his life.
- He was succeeded by Chidyaonga who stands as a regent (a person who rules in

await for a real king). He died in 1891 and he was succeeded by his son Chifisi. This was wrong, the right heir was Chikuse (son of Mputa Maseko). In 1891 succession dispute led to the split of them into two. The son of Chikuse (Gomani) led one group and settled at Linzulu and Kachindamoto son of Chifisi settled at Mtakataka.

THE NGONI SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORGANISATION

They assimilated most of the conquered people who co-existed with the original Ngonis easily.

THEIR POSITIVE IMPACT

- *They introduced Ngoni cultures into Central Africa

- *They stood against the oppressive British colonialists e.g. **Chief Gomani** of Ntcheu opposed them.

NEGATIVE

They caused political unrest in most Central

- *African societies.

The conquered people were forced to adopt Ngoni culture

- *It led to depopulation of most African societies.

TOPIC 6: THE MISSIONARY FACTOR IN CENTRAL AFRICA

DAVID LIVINGSTONE AND MISSIONARY WORK

- David Livingstone was a trained medical missionary who arrived in Southern Africa in 1841.

- His work had three aspects i.e. Christianity, commerce and civilization.

- He worked for the London Missionary Society in South Africa and Botswana from 1841 to 1854. He decided to expand his work by:

- opening trade for goods and not people (legitimate trade)

- encouraging Africans to grow crops which would be sold overseas.

- He was responsible for three missions, which got support from the Anglican Church in London, Universities of Oxford, Durham, Dublin and Cambridge. These missions were:

MATEBELE MISSION

Its leader was **Dr. Robert Moffat** who had his own station at **Kuruman** in Bechuanaland (Botswana). It started in 1859 at Nyati.

PROBLEMS AT MATEBELE

(a) There were a lot of quarrels among the Missionaries themselves.

(b) The Ndebele king did not grant freedom of movement.

Roman Catholic missionaries arrived after their failure in the Zambezi valley and built an important mission at Chishawasha.

THE KOLOLO MISSION

It was to the Western part of Zambia and was set up in 1860 under **Helmore Holloway** and **Rogier Price**.

U. M. C. A.

It started work in Malawi in 1861 and was led by Charles Mackenzie. It was set up at Magomero. Later, the mission failed for the following reasons:

- European Missionaries had not yet learnt to live under tropical conditions.

- Medicine was insufficient.

- Travel was very difficult.

- Local opposition was very high.

SOME CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN MALAWI.

UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (UMCA)

- o Bishop Charles Fredrick Mackenzie led the mission party. o This was the root of Anglican Church in Malawi.

- o Initially, the UMCA faced problems due to lack of reliable guide and transport to Lake Nyasa and Shire Highlands region.

- o However, on Livingstone's recommendation, they established the first mission at Magomero in

- July 1861. It was the area of the Mang'anja chief Chigunda. o The site was chosen

mainly because of strategic benefits i.e. it was easily defended from slave traders.

LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES

- Prevalence of slave trade - this made the area politically unstable, as tribal warfare was very common.
- Climatic difficulties - it was located on the banks of Magomero stream; an ideal place for mosquitoes.
- * The main problem was to what extent the Missionaries were to intervene in the slave trade.
- * After failing to negotiate with the Yao who were the main trading agents, the Missionaries engaged in shooting incidents with in wars called "**Ajawa wars.**" This damaged the reputation of the mission.
- * After the shooting incidents, Mackenzie and his colleague **Henry Burrup** died of fever and diarrhea. 4 The mission then moved to Chibisa where the mission's successor, **William Tozer** arrived in June 1863.
- * He moved the mission to Morambara in Portuguese territory and finally in January 1864, the mission withdrew to *Zanzibar*.
- * This idea became unpopular hence in 1855, the mission established itself at Likoma Island under **Percival Johnson**.
- * This became the headquarters of the mission in Malawi.

THE LIVINGSTONIA MISSION

- They arrived at Cape Maclear in 1875 and settled among the Mang'anja who were under constant influence of the Yao.
- The Yao had already absorbed a foreign religion so only those who were victims got attracted to the new missionaries.
- As a result, the mission did not accomplish much at Cape Maclear.
- The only achievement was the opening of the first formal school in 1876 where the first African to serve as a teacher was **Albert Namalambe**.
- In 1881, the site was finally abandoned because:
 - The place was unhealthy.
- * It was thinly populated.
- It lacked adequate agricultural land.
- In 1881, under Dr. Robert Laws, the mission moved to Bandawe in Nkhatabay.
- This place was densely populated by the Tonga who had rebelled against the Ngoni in 1885 hence they looked at the Missionaries as their allies.

THE NGONI MISSION

- o After Bandawe, they attempted to open some missions among the war - like Ngoni.
- o Even after getting permission, progress was very slow. Between 1882 - 1893, the missionaries gradually entered the Ngoni territory. o The most notable missionaries were Dr. Laws, William Ntusane Koyi, Walter Elmslie and James Sutherland.

WHY THE NGONI ACCEPTED THE MISSIONARIES

- > The Ngoni had lost the power they initially had during their arrival in the 1850s e.g. after Mankhambira of Tonga repelled them. *J» The Ngoni left the conquered people to rule themselves. This caused much unrest in the Ngoniland as the Ngoni authority was undermined.
- * In the 1860s, many chiefs had acquired fire -arms Mwase Kasungu. *J» There was tension between Mbelwa and major sections of the society ie Mtwaro and Mpherembe.

In 1882, the chief finally permitted the Missionaries to open a station at Njuyu. Though they were allowed to settle there, progress was very slow because: ¹ The missionaries were only confined at Njuyu.

- Ngoni converts were not forthcoming because they referred to Njuyu as "ekusinda nyeriweni" (where shit is displayed)
- Later, the missionaries were allowed to settle in other lands eg Ekwendeni (1889), Hora (1893). By 1892, there were only 11 converts.
- Later, Bandawe also became unhealthy so in 1894, the mission headquarters was moved to Khondowe (Livingstonia). Under the leadership of Dr. Laws:
 - Livingstonia developed into a medical, education and missionary centre.
 - He was instrumental in the establishment of CCAP in the 1920s.
 - The mission played a facilitative role in establishment of colonial rule.

BLANTYRE MISSION

- It began work in Malawi in 1876.
- Prior to the coming of the party, Established Church of Scotland sent Henry Henderson to select good site for the mission station. After exploration, the Shire Highlands was recommended on the following basis:

S Dense population of the area.

S Good cool climate. *S* Good agricultural soil. This area was Mudi valley between Ndirande and Soche hills in the area of Chief Kapeni.

PREVAILING CONDITIONS

(a) Prevalence of slave trade by the Mangochi Yao, Mang'anja and Makololo. The Ngoni of Maseko and Chikuse used to raid the area.

The Yao of Kapeni therefore saw the missionaries as allies against their opponents. This made the mission site a refugee centre of slaves.

(b) The mission also faced hardships on how to discipline the people around the church. In 1878, Rev. Duff Mac Donald arrived as a minister of the church. It was during his reign that the church almost collapsed due to his inability to handle affairs of local people.

(c) Under the leadership of **David Clement. Scott and Alexander Hetherwick**, remarkable progress was noted. Work expanded to Domasi (1884), Mulanje (1890) and Zomba (1895).

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH MISSION (DRCM)

- It originated from South Africa and was instrumental in the evangelisation of the Central region of Malawi in the 19th century.
- Encouraged with the success of the Livingstonia mission, the D.R.C.M. sent **Rev. Andrew Charles Murray** to Malawi in 1888 to establish a suitable site for the mission and learn from experiences of the Livingstonia Missionaries
- The D.R.C.M. at first failed to find a mission site among the Ngonde of Northern Malawi and the Chewa of Mwase Kasungu. It was the Ngoni chief Chiwere Ndhlovu who allowed them to open up a mission for the following reasons:
 - * To use missionaries as his advisors on foreign policy.
 - * To use them as a source of prestige.
 - * To use them as a source of immunity against ambitious councillors with rebellious desires.
 - * To benefit from their supernatural powers.
 - * The first mission was opened at Mvera near the headquarters of Chiwere Ndhlovu in November 1889
 - * However, eventually, they experienced some problems eg
 - Persistent threats from Ngoni warriors.
 - Threats of malaria and wild animals
 - Strained relations with the colonial government as D.R.C.M. opposed hut tax.
 - They were looked at with suspicion especially after the Anglo - Boer war of 1889 - 1890.

Early in the 1890s, five missionaries joined D.R.C.M. and this permitted expansion of work to other districts in the Central region.

*In 1894, Robert Blake opened the Kongwe Mission.

*In 1895, William Murray took charge of the Livulezi mission.

*In 1896, a mission was opened at Nkhoma in the area of Chief Mazengera.

Other missions include Mlanda in Ntcheu (1902), Mphunzi in Dedza (1903), Malingunde in Lilongwe (1907) and Malembo in Mangochi (1907)

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MALAWI - THE WHITE FATHERS.

The White Fathers was a catholic order formed by **Cardinal Levigier** in 1867 to spread the Catholic Church to Equatorial Africa. The first R.C. mission to work in Malawi proved a failure but in the 20th century, it was the turn for Montfort Marist Fathers and White Fathers.

MPONDA'S MISSION (1889 - 1891)

- o It was established on 28th December 1889, led by **Adolphe Lechaptois**.

- o Chief Mponda accepted because:

- o he was subjected to local and national pressures i.e. his subjects posed a threat to his chieftaincy

and the British imperialists waged a vigorous war against all slave traders eg John Buchanan in

Zomba, the African Lakes Company in Karonga.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PARTY

They faced enormous problems so that by the end of one year, they decided to leave Yao children stayed away from school.

Converts were not forthcoming.

Missionaries could do very little about slave trade.

Tropical diseases eg malaria, small pox.

Islam was gaining ground.

The missionaries were fed up with Mponda's persistent demands. On 16th June 1891, the missionaries left.

RETURN OF THE R.C MISSIONARIES IN 1902

- The White Fathers and the Montfort Marist Fathers returned to Malawi early in the 20th century.

- **Father Dupont and Father Guilleme** wanted to challenge the Protestant menace in Lake Nyasa region.

- In 1901, the Montfort Fathers accepted to start work in the Shire Highlands with a team of three Montfort Fathers i.e. **Pierre Bourget, Antoine Winnen, and Auguste Prezan**.

- They arrived in 1901 and opened the first mission at Mzama in Ntcheu in July 1901. Chief Njovuyalema welcomed them. From there, they opened a mission at Nguludi in 1904.

- In 1903, twelve White Fathers arrived in the Central region They opened the first station at Kachebere (1903), Likuni (1903), Mua (1907), Mtakatika (1908) and Bembeke (1910).

- Later, the missionaries made use of nuns and brothers in their work, later, African catechists. Later, they got involved in education, medical work and industrial training.

COMMON FACTORS THAT AFFECTED THE WORK OF MISSIONARIES IN MALAWI.

- Communication (linguistic and physical): there were no reliable routes; the communication network was in bad state. In the linguistic aspect, the missionaries spent time trying to gather sufficient vocabulary.

- Intolerable African customary practices eg polygamy, trial by ordeal (nkhoswe), witch-hunting, beer drinking and some traditional dances.

- Insecurity - serious because of the presence of militaristic tribes as well as slave trade.

- Lack of civil authority - there was no overall authority to discipline the Africans.

- Harsh tropical climate - malaria, fever, insect pests, caused hardships for the missionaries.

IMPACT OF THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES

- o Evangelisation - a lot of people were converted to Christianity.
- o Medical services.
- o Education - they were the first people to open schools.
- o Abolition of slave trade and introduction of legitimate trade.
- o Pacification of warrior tribes e.g. the Ngoni.
- o Erosion of some local customs e.g. rain- making.
- o Improved communication network.

ISLAM IN MALAWI

Islam came to Malawi because of the people's participation in long distance trade in slaves and ivory. The Yao were the first people to adopt this religion

There were two phases on the spread of Islam; **PRECOLONIAL PHASE:**

/ Yao conversion activities and conversion of their leaders.

/ Efforts of the Swahili Arabs to establish sultanates on the Western shores of Lake Malawi.

COLONIAL PHASE

(a) European colonisation of East and Central Africa which threatened Arab and Yao trade partnership.

(b) The initiative of charismatic Moslem Missionaries e.g. Sheikh Abdalla bin Hajj Mkwanda. (Famous)

Sheikh Thabit Muhammad Ngaunje Sheikh Abdul Kahari Kapalasa.

JUMBE OF NKHOTAKOTA (SALIM BIN ABDALLAH)

- He arrived in the area of Chief Malengachanzi primarily as an ivory and slave trader.
- He then used his power and influence to spread Islam to local people.
- Nkhotakota became the greatest Islamic centre and has been regarded as the home of Islam in Malawi.
- He encouraged local chiefs to adopt Islam.
- He sent sons and cousins of chiefs to Zanzibar to be trained as walimus.
- He provided Islamic instructions to some boys at his compound.
- He was generous in his trade proceeds.
- He spared neighbouring villages in his raids.

THE MASS CONVERSION OF THE YAO

This began in 1870 when important chiefs such as Makanjira III, Mponda, Mayaka, Jalasi were convert* to Islam. This paved way to the rapid conversion of ordinary Yao.

WHY THE CHIEFS ADOPTED ISLAM

- Desire to strengthen economic ties with their trading partners.
- Desire to modernise their societies by acquiring the Arabic scripts.
- To enhance their status.

IMPACT OF THE SPREAD OF ISLAM

- Made the Yao opponents of British colonialism and most of them were brought under colonial rule by force.
- Led to the introduction of aspects of Arabic origin e.g. dress, architectural designs and spread of Arabic scripts.
- Led to the islamisation of some Yao customs hence the birth of the misconception "all Yao are Moslems or Islam is for the Yao."

TOPIC 7: EUROPEAN OCCUPATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

ZIMBABWE (SOUTHERN RHODESIA)

o The area which is now called Zimbabwe was of great interest to the British, Boers and Portuguese.

o This was because they believed that the area had mineral deposits like gold, o The inhabitants of this area were the Ndebele and the Shona whose ruler was Lobengula, the

Ndebele king.

HOW ZIMBABWE CAME UNDER EUROPEAN RULE

This was through **treaties** (agreements) and **concessions** (grants) with Lobengula and other chiefs e.g. -In 1885, Lobengula received a delegation from British soldiers in Bechuana who informed him that Khama had received British protection.

* In 1887, Lobengula received the Transvaal - Boer representatives, Pieter and Fredrick Grobblers. They persuaded him to agree to a treaty with the Transvaal government.

NB: These two delegations made a South African diamond miner, Cecil John Rhodes to send his own delegation.

THE MOFFAT TREATY (FEBRUARY 1888)

Rhodes asked John Smith Moffat to negotiate a treaty with Lobengula and the king agreed.

TERMS

- Lobengula offered friendship with the Queen.
- He promised not to make any treaty with anyone.
- He promised not to give away any territory without the approval of the British High Commissioner in South Africa.

THE RUDD CONCESSION (SEPTEMBER 1888)

Rhodes sent Charles Rudd, Frank Thompson and James Maguire to negotiate for mineral rights in

Lobengula's territory. In October 1888, Lobengula agreed

TERMS

- Lobengula gave exclusive mineral and metal rights to the British South African Company.
- Lobengula agreed not to grant any mineral or land rights without Rhodes's approval.
- Lobengula was paid 100 pounds a month, 1000 rifles and a gunboat on the Zambezi or 500 pounds.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY (B.S.A.)

After granting the Rudd Concession, Rhodes went to London to:

- Unite a number of financial groups interested in developing the land North of Limpopo.
- Form the British South African Company.
- Obtain the Royal Charter

On 29th October 1889, the **Royal Charter** was obtained. It gave the B.S.A. Company permission to:

- Develop mineral resources according to the Rudd Concession.
- Promote good governance and civilisation to the region of Bechuanaland.
- Make treaties and laws, preserve peace, maintain a police force and acquire new concessions.
- Govern a large area from Transvaal to Congo and from Angola to Mozambique.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF MASHONALAND

In January 1890, a group of Royal Horse Guards arrived at Lobengula's court with a letter from Queen Victoria which assured him to work with the B.S.A. Company. He therefore: *Gave permission for mining to begin.

* Agreed to the entry of whitemen in Mashonaland.

* Accepted the rifles which had been sent as part of the Rudd Concession.

Rhodes quickly dispatched the Pioneer Column to Mashonaland which was divided into:

- Pioneer Corps or settlers consisting of 200 young men led by Fredrick Scions.
- The Police to protect the expedition on the way and to maintain peace on arrival in Mashonaland. They

were led by Lieutenant **Colonel Pennefather**.

On 12th September 1890, the column reached present day Harare and hoisted a Union Jack (British Hag), marking the occupation of Mashonaland.

EARLY DAYS OF SETTLEMENT IN MASHONALAND

Soon after their arrival, they scattered about the country and started opening up farms and hunted for gold as promised by the B.S.A. Company.

> Within few weeks, white settlements appeared at Hartley, Mazoe and Harare. A business centre was developed at Kopje.

> Cecil Square became a military and administrative headquarters of the settlers.

However in mid - November 1891,

- Heavy rains cut all communication to the South

- Settlers were unable to obtain supplies of medicine, food and clothes.

- Rivers flooded.

- Prices of commodities rose to famine level.

OCCUPATION OF MATEBELELAND

o Both the Rudd Concession and the B.S.A. Company did not have the right of land ownership but

the company granted land to settlers, o This annoyed King Lobengula who tried to weaken powers of the company by granting a

concession to a German, Edward Lippert in 1891 for 100 years. However, Lippert sold his concession to the B.S.A. Company and this made it owners of Matchbclcland.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF MANICALAND

bores wanted Manicaland for gold. In September 1890, he sent **Fredrick Selous and** Archibald Colquhoun to meet Mutesa, chief of Manicaland. The chief gave the company exclusive mineral and commercial rights in return for:

(a) Help against outside attacks.

(b) Assistance in education and Christianity.

When the representatives returned to Harare, they sent a police force under Major **Patrick Forbes**.

RHODES'S ATTEMPT TO GET GAZALAND

• In September 1890, Rhodes sent Aurel Shultzto Gungunyana, chief of Gazaland. After negotiations, the B.S.A. Company was granted mineral concessions in return for:

- 1000 rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammunitions.

- 500 pounds a year.

• The king refused to confirm until he had received the goods.

• While waiting, the Portuguese arrived in Gazaland but Rhodes sent Dr Jameson to encourage the chief to wait. On his way, the Portuguese arrested him for three days and this led to the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891.

THE FIRST BRITISH - NDEBELE WAR OF 1893

CAUSES

• Ndebele warriors did not like the settlement of the whites in Mashonaland which interrupted the

• Ndebele raiding activities on the Shona.

• The white settlers believed that there were gold deposits in Matebeleland.

START OF THE WAR

Between 1891 and 1893, there were a number of incidents which strained relations between the Company and the Ndebele e.g.

• In 1891, a chief called Lomagundi failed to pay annual tribute to Lobengula. Matebele warriors killed the chief and his family.

• Later, chief Chibi, near Victoria was similarly killed.

• In May 1891, telegraph wire between Tulli and Fort Victoria was cut. The Company punished the suspects.

• Chief Gomalla gave the company cattle which were stolen from Lobengula.

• In September 1893, a group of Matebele warriors fired B.S.A. Company at Fort Victoria. Lieutenant **Colonel Goold - Adams** ordered Company forces to advance.

This was the beginning of the war.

RESULTS

By November 1893, after heavy fighting,

- Company forces pressurised the Ndebele who surrendered and the Company took possession of Matabeleland.

- Lobengula fled to the North where he killed himself.

THE SHONA/NDEBELE RISING OF 1896/97 REASONS

- (i) The Ndebele were looking for revenge after the loss in the 1893 war.

- (ii) Many Shona and Ndebele had lost their cattle and land to the whites.

- (iii) There was harsh collection of taxes by the Europeans.

- (iv) The B.S.A. interfered in trade between the Shona and the Portuguese.

- (v) There were a series of natural disasters which were given a religious interpretation e.g.

From 1895 - 96, a severe drought occurred, killing most of the crops.

- In 1896, there was an outbreak of locusts which destroyed the remaining crops.

- There was an outbreak of rinderpest (a cattle disease) and the whites declared that all cattle which were showing signs of the disease should be killed.

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN THE UPRISING

- (a) The officials of Mwari and Mhondoro interpreted the disasters as a sign of anger by the ancestors against the white occupation of their land.

- (b) In Mashonaland, mediums who ordered that the whites should be driven away were Nehanda and Kakubi.

RESULTS OF THE SHONA/NDEBELE UPRISING

- The Ndebele surrendered their weapons and stopped fighting.

- Some of the indunas were recognised by the B.S.A. Company.

- They were to receive food supplies during the famine period.

- The country was divided into administrative districts with Native Commissioners who told the government what was going on.

- The settlers were blamed for mistreating Africans.

- Many Africans began to question the power of ancestral spirits.

EUROPEAN ADMINISTRATION OF ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE UNDER B.S.A. RULE (1898 - 1923)

- (i) In 1898, Orders In Council set up a constitution for the Company's administration where:

Company administrator was Chairman of the Executive Council.

- (ii) South African High Commissioner was to approve laws made by the Legislative Council.

- (iii) The Chairman of the LEGCO was the B.S.A. Company administrator, **W.H. Milton** who ruled from 1898 to 1914.

ZIMBABWE UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT (1923 - 1953)

o Settlers were against the B.S.A. Company for the following reasons: o The Company was more interested in the well-being of its shareholders than the settlers, o The settlers did not like B.S.A. Company holding shares in all mining companies, o They wanted the Company to spend more on social services such as schools and hospitals, o In 1920, the Responsible Government Association requested the British government to grant them governing powers.

THE BRITISH RESPONSE

It appointed the Buxton Commission to inquire into the problems of the future government of Zimbabwe. 1923, the Responsible Government was formed with Sir **Charles Colquhoun** as the first Prime Minister.

EUROPEAN OCCUPATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA (ZAMBIA)

OCCUPATION OF NORTH WESTERN ZAMBIA

The inhabitants of North - Western Zambia were the Lozi under their king Lewanika. In 1887, he was interested in British protection because he:

- Was encouraged by a British missionary, **Francois Coillard**.
- Was advised by Khama of Botswana.
- Feared the Portuguese and rebellions from within.

In January 1889, Lewanika sent a request to the British for protection.

THE WARE TREATY (1889)

Cecil John Rhodes wanted mineral deposits like copper in North - Western Zambia. In 1889, Lewanika granted exclusive mineral rights to Henry Ware.

THE LOCHNER TREATY (1890)

Rhodes sent another representative, Frank Lochner to negotiate with Lewanika for more rights than those in the Ware Treaty. **THE TERMS**

- Lewanika granted exclusive mineral and commercial rights in return for royalties (payments) of 2000 pounds.
- B.S.A. Company promised to protect Lewanika from outside attacks.
- The B.S.A. Company promised to extend education and communication to the country.

THE LAWLEY TREATY (1898)

A British resident, **Robert Coryndon** arrived in the country in 1897. In 1898, together with **Arthur**

Lawley, they negotiated with Lewanika for yet another treaty. In June 1898, the Lawley Treaty was signed.

TERMS

Granted B.S.A. Company power of administration over most of Lewanika's territory including terms in the Lawley Treaty.

THE VICTORIA FALLS TREATY (1900)

Gave powers to the company to make grants of land to Europeans for farming. NB: In 1905, the British called Lewanika's territory as North - Western Zambia.

OCCUPATION OF NORTH - EASTERN ZAMBIA

This happened through both treaties and military force.

- In 1889, Sir Harry Johnston offered to make treaties with chiefs west of Lake Malawi and Tanzania.

- Johnston asked Sir Alfred Sharpe to help him make treaties with chiefs of Luangwa valley and Katanga region.

- Sharpe succeeded in making treaties with a number of lesser chiefs and Kazembe but was not successful with Msidi of Katanga, Mpezeni of Ngoni and Chitimukulu of Bemba.

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE BEMBA

The first administrator of North - Eastern Zambia, **Major Patrick Forbes** assisted the Nsenga Chief Chiwala against Bemba raiders. The Bemba were defeated and an administration centre was established at Kasama.

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE LUNDA

In 1898, with combined forces from Nyasaland, the Lunda under Chief Kazembe accepted British authority.

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE MPEZENI NGONI

Under Chief Nsingu, the Ngoni revolted against the B.S.A. Company but later when the company troops killed Nsingu, the Ngoni accepted British authority.

THE UNION OF TWO NORTHERN RHODESIAS

In 1911, North - West and North - East Zambia became one territory with an administration town at Livingstone.

ZAMBIA UNDER COMPANY RULE

A Resident Commissioner was appointed.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

In 1917, an advisory council comprising five settlers was chosen.

However, the settlers were unhappy with the company for the following reasons:

- They paid more attention to shareholders than settlers.
- They spent little of their profits on the development of Zambia.
- The Company was planning to introduce income tax.

In 1920, the settlers sent their grievances to the British government.

BRITISH RESPONSE

Appointed the Buxton Commission in 1921 which recommended that Zambia should become a

protectorate.

In 1924, Zambia became a protectorate.

EUROPEAN OCCUPATION OF NYASALAND

WHY THE BRITISH BECAME INTERESTED IN MALAWI

- (i) To end slave trade which African chiefs
- (ii) were still practising with the Arabs.
- (iii) To protect their citizens (missionaries and settlers) from Portuguese influence.
- (iv) To keep out the Portuguese who had become interested in the Southern part of Malawi. In

1889, the Portuguese sent Major Serpa Pinto to occupy the Southern region. The British sent Sir Harry Johnstone and John Buchanan to force Serpa Pinto to withdraw.

(v) METHODS USED BY THE BRITISH TO OCCUPY MALAWI

- In 1889, Buchanan proclaimed Yao and Kololo lands as British protectorates.
- With the help of Sharpe, they made treaties with chiefs of western side of Lake Malawi. Johnstone signed treaties with Jumbe of Nkhotakota, Tonga chiefs at Bandawe and Mlozi in Karonga.

From Zomba, Johnstone attacked Yao chiefs Mponda, Makanjira and Liwonde.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF MALAWI

- o The country was divided into 27 districts.
- o Zomba was made the capital.
- o Tax was introduced to pay for administrative costs.
- o At first, there was 'direct rule' i.e. ruled by Britain then later 'indirect' thus through local chiefs.

TOPIC 8: DEVELOPMENT OF MASS NATIONALISM AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Nationalism refers to continuous rejection of foreign rule and domination combined with an aspiration for political self-determination and independence. Nationalism led to the collapse of political Empires and the rise of Independent African states in the world.

EARLY AFRICAN NATIONALISM IN MALAWI - THE CHILEMBWE UPRISING OF 1915.

- John Chilembwe went to USA and returned in 1900 to become a church minister at Mbombwe in Chiradzulu.

Besides formal education in the USA, he was also exposed to racism and how blacks responded to it.

He was influenced by **Booker T. Washington** who advocated that black people had to acquire skills, necessary for economic growth, demanding equality with white people. **William Dubois**, who advocated immediate political and social equality, also influenced him.

- Chilembwe adopted both ideas after concluding that the first approach could not work, he resorted to violence.
- Joseph Booth is also said to have influenced him with the idea of 'Africa for Africans.'

CAUSE OF THE UPRISING

- Land shortage: African land was taken away by whites.
- The 1912 - 13 famine: This forced people to migrate to Chiradzulu where there was food; hence leading to population pressure.
- Thangata system (labour tenancy): Africans were forced to provide labour on white farms.
- Harsh collection of taxes.
- Attitude of the administration towards Africans -It was not concerned with the plight of Africans. Africans were severely beaten for breaking laws, which were not explained to them. These people flocked to Chilembwe for assistance and became his followers. Gradually, he saw himself as spokesman for his people. In this connection, he submitted several appeals to the government though in vain.
- The poor relations between Chilembwe and the Manager of Bruce estate, William Jarvis Livingstone: Livingstone, disliked educated Africans. He hated Chilembwe whom he regarded as a bad influence among his workers hence he tried to silence Chilembwe by burning down his newly built schools. He also ill - treated African workers and paid them poorly.
- Chilembwe is said to have psychological problems eg persistent asthma, debts, and

--T.SST--

death of his daughter.

^"Ctiii.C^ \$ _..

He was against African participation in the First World War. In February 1915, he organised his friends and waged war on the Europeans.

*

RESULTS

*Chilembwe and his followers were defeated.

*A commission of inquiry was set up which recommended general improvement in the welfare of Africans.

"Government blamed missionaries for educating Africans as a result, the government started controlling education.

SIGNIFICANCE

Chilembwe became a symbol for later resistance movements. His rising marked the beginning of African nationalism in Malawi.

ORIGINS OF MASS NATIONALISM IN MALAWI.

- Nature of colonial regimes - they were designed to the benefit the whites.
- The economic system was basically intended to benefit foreigners.
- Africans accumulated a lot of grievances and did not want to suffer colonial abuses passively.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS FACTORS FOR THEIR FORMATION

o Education offered at Livingstonia and Blantyre missions and other centres opened the minds of Malawians.

o The exposure that most men got outside made them to realise that they were equal to a white

man. o Some leading missionaries e.g. Dr Robert Laws, Dr Meredith Sanderson understood the suffering

of Malawian better. o Educated Africans themselves saw the need to organise themselves into a unified body so as to

speak with one voice.

EXAMPLES OF THE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

1. North Nyasa Native Association formed in 1912 in Karonga by teachers and clerks of Livingstonia

mission encouraged by Simeon Chiukepo Mhango.

2.Mombera Native Association formed in 1920 by Chief Amon Mtwalo II of Mzimba

3. Chiradzulu Native Association formed in 1929 whose first Chairman was Chief

Mpama.

FORMATION OF NYASALAND AFRICAN CONGRESS.

- Was formed in 1944 after Nyasaland Educated African Council which was formed in 1943.

- Founder members of NAC were Levi Ziliro Mumba (first President), Fredrick Sangala, Issa MacDonald Lawrence, Mataka Bandawe, Charles Mlangi and Charles Chidongo Chinula.

ADVANTAGES OF NAC AT THE BEGINNING

- It had support from Liberal Europeans like W.H. Timcke and Mr. M. E. Leslie but also prominent Malawians abroad like Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

- It was born at the time when the political climate was calm ie after Bledisloe Commission had rejected amalgamation.

THE NAC DURING ITS LIFE SPAN - INITIATIVE AND LEADERSHIP.

(i) Before World War 1, most of the leadership and initiative had come from the more literate

Northern Region. Formation of NAC however, made it to be dominated by members from

Blantyre Native Association.

(ii) Before World War 1, it was also dominated by products of mission schools. However, here

emerged a group of civil servants, businessmen and clerks.

THE PERIODS OF NAC.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE (1944 - 1952)

- o It began as an excessively moderate political party.

- o It was hit by deaths of prominent members at the very beginning eg Levi Mumba (president), Issa MacDonald Lawrence (treasurer), and W. H. Timcke (great supporter).

- o Failure to tackle basic messages ie political messages of Africans instead, they concentrated on issues of education and economic progress.

- o Its supporters were mostly western educated elite while the rural masses played no significant role.

NAC WAS NOT A MASS PARTY.

It had corrupt and inefficient leaders especially during the rule of Charles Matinga. And mg'ande.

i. There was tribalism in the party.

There was lack of financial control - money sent by Dr. Banda was often embezzled. I.

The Central administration had weak structures as it depended on part - time staff. e.

There was no significant effort to involve the masses.

THE PERIOD OF MASS NATIONALISM (1951- 1959)

It made militant demands to the government. Its political goal became that of self-government and its methods and strategies were radical.

WHY THIS DEVELOPMENT EVOLVED

- The Central African Federation brought Africans together in unanimous opposition. NAC took advantage of this. Dr. Banda and Harry Nkumbula emerged as strong opponents. Enforcement of malimidwe policies.

- Africans rejected this because of the harsh manner in which it was enforced, eg uprooting of crops which were not in ridges, imprisonment of those who defied it. NAC was therefore able to win the hearts of affected masses.

- In 1954, NAC was lucky to receive two radicals from abroad ie **Kanyama** Chiume and **Henry** Masauko Chipembere.

- In 1956, it received another boost when the brilliant **Dunduzu Chisiza**, joined it. The three were known as 'Young Turks'. They:

- Formed branches throughout the country and even abroad.

- Introduced the slogan 'kwacha' in 1955.
 - Adopted a national flag.
 - Published a newsletter, which carried articles about early nationalists like John Chilembwe.
 - Made radical / militant demands to the colonial government.
- Criticised the colonial government for the economic crisis of the country. In 1956, five seats were located to Africans. Two radical members, Chipembere and Chiume made it into the LEGCO. This gave them an opportunity to harass the government with questions and criticisms.

RETURN OF DR. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA.

(a) Lack of dynamic leadership reduced the chances of securing independence. This is why Dr. Banda was singled out for leadership for the following reasons:

(b) He was widely travelled and remarkably successful in the white man's land.

© He had demonstrated patriotism through financial assistance and pieces of advice.

(d) He was mostly educated in the whole of Central Africa.

(e) He was an opponent of the Federation.

(f) He would bridge the age gap between the Young radicals and the moderate leadership of the party.

(g) They felt that Dr. Banda would enable NAC win their recognition abroad.

(h) Even the Young Turks felt that they were incapable of bringing the nationalist struggle to

its desired conclusion due to their inexperience.

From 1957, Chipembere, on behalf of the nationalist leaders, exchanged a number of letters with Dr.

Banda to:

- Entice him to come back home.
- Seek his guidance to lead in the nationalist struggle.

EVENTS BEFORE HIS RETURN.

- T.D.T. Banda was suspended, as president.

- The military wing launched an intensive propaganda countrywide about the distinguished son of the land who was about to come.

Dr. Banda finally returned home on 6th July 1958 and was given a 'hero' welcome'.

MAIN EVENTS FROM HIS ARRIVAL

In August 1958, he was elected President at a meeting held in Nkhatabay. He also elected a 7 -member executive as follows:

Dunduzu Chisiza - Secretary General.

Henry Masauko Chipembere - Treasurer General.

Kanyama Chiume - Publicity Secretary.

Rose Chibambo - Leader of Malawi Women's League.

MEMBERS: Lawrence Mataka, Lali Lubani and Chalaluka.

He employed two strategies i.e.

O

- Formation of branches throughout the country.

F ""Launching of a determined campaign to raise political consciousness of the people.

P

EVENTS LEADING TO THE STATE OF EMERGENCY IN 1959.

• By the beginning of 1959, anti - colonial violence, became a regular feature in the urban areas of Blantyre Zomba and Limbe.

-

• On 20th January, the demands that Dr. Banda made with The Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, • angered the nationalists when they were rejected. Africans became more inflammatory in their speeches.

• After several violence between 28th February and 2nd March in Karonga, Chitipa

Rumphi, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Zomba, Limbe and Blantyre, on 3rd March 1959, the colonial government, declared a state of emergency.

- NAC was banned in an exercise called 'Operation Sunrise'. Dr. Banda and other NAC leaders were arrested. Banda, Chipembere and the Chisiza brothers (Yatuta and Dunduzu) were sent to Gweru Prison in Zimbabwe.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

A Commission of inquiry, the Devlin Commission was set up. It had the following clauses: There was no proof of the massacre plot.

- Dr. Banda was just implicated in the eruption of the violence.
- Africans had deep - rooted hatred of the Federation.
- Vast majority of Africans, were NAC members.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- i. Release of Dr. Banda and other nationalist leaders.
- ii. The colonial government should concede to the idea of African majority in the Legislative Council.
- iii. Nyasaland should decide whether to be a member of the federation or not.

FORMATION OF MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY.

- o When the state of emergency was in force, some nationalist leaders decided to form a party. The founders were a combination of those who had a spell of the detention and those who had escaped it.

o **Orton Edgar Ching'oli Chirwa and Aleke Kadonaphani Banda**, formed M.C.P,'on 30th September 1959 and it became a popular political movement.

- o Dr. Banda took over the leadership on 5th April 1960.

WIDENING RIFT BETWEEN DR. BANDA AND OTHER NATIONALIST LEADERS.

- When Dr. Banda was released from Gweru Prison, other nationalist leaders like the Chisiza brothers and Chipembere were still there.
- Dr. Banda therefore, used their absence to enhance his own personality cult under the assistance of the publicity secretary, Kanyama Chiume.
- He was venerated as the only saviour of the country and this created uneasiness among those who were still in prison.

THE LANCASTER CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE (1960).

Government delegation comprised Sir Robert Armitage, Mr. J. Ingham and Mr Barson.

- The M.C.P, delegation comprised Dr. Kamuzu Banda, Orton Chirwa, Kanyama Chiume, Aleke Banda and chiefs Makanjira, Masula, Chikumbu and Kuntaja.
- The United Federal Party comprised Michael Blackwood, Mr Little and Mr Matthews Phiri.
- T.D.T. Banda represented the Christian Liberation Party.
- Mr Sacranie represented the Asian Party.

OBJECTIVES

To produce a constitution for Nyasaland. To safeguard a stable government and progressive administration

OUTCOMES

- Created an executive council of 10 members.
- Created a Legislative council of 28 directly elected members.
- Holding of General elections in Nyasaland.

SIGNIFICANCE.

- The colonial govt. started a policy of working hand in hand with the nationalists rather than suppressing them.
- Membership of the LEGCO was increased,

THE 1961 GENERAL ELECTIONS AND RESULTS.

As preparations were underway, several unfortunate incidents occurred in Nyasaland eg (a) Violence and intimidation between M.C.P. Supporters and interested parties eg On 5th November

1960, Dr. Banda, strongly attacked leader of Christian Liberation Party, Chester Katsonga.
(b) Other leaders followed the insults and the Youth League, set ablaze, Katsonga's house. Monopoly of the country's radio by U.F.P., THE European - dominated party.

(c) The General elections were held on 15th August and it was a landslide victory for M.C.P. Dr. Banda became Prime Minister and Minister of Natural Resources and Local government. Other ministers were:

Kanyama Chiume - Education.

Augustine Bwanausi - Labour and Social Development. Mikeka Mkandawire - Minister without Portfolio.

Dunduzu Chisiza - Secretary to the minister of Labour and Social Development.

MARBOROUGH HOUSE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE- -NOV. 1962 (BANDA -BUTLER CONFERENCE)

Was held between Dr. Banda and Minister responsible for Central African affairs, Richard Butler.

The main problem was whether there should be a bill of rights and the office of the Ombudsman.

A new constitution was adopted. On 1st February, 1963, Nyasaland attained internal self government. In

April 1964, another general election was held and M.C.P. won On 6th July 1964, Malawi gained independence and M.C.P. formed a government under Dr. Banda. On 6th July 1966, Malawi became a republic.

TOPIC 9:THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.

The idea of amalgamation (political union of states whereby a single government controlled the affairs of

the other states,) of the three territories, was there as early as 1915.

This was when the BSA Company suggested, bringing Zimbabwe and Zambia under one government. The aim was:

(a) to reduce administrative costs.

(b) The discovery of rich copper deposits in Zambia made many Europeans to settle there. (c) Settlers in Zambia wanted to share in the profits of Zimbabwean gold fields.

(d) When copper was more profitable than gold, settlers in Zimbabwe wanted to share in the profits of Zambia.

(e) Settlers in Zimbabwe wanted to make more use of Zambian labour.

WHY THE ALMAGAMATION WAS REJECTED

- Zambia had a small European population.

- Zambia was a poor country so Europeans in Zimbabwe did not see any advantage of the union.

FEDERATION

This is an arrangement in which different states agreed to join together for a joint control of certain aspects only. The British had the following reasons for supporting the federation: It would

- Strengthen the British Commonwealth.
- Create a greater dominion, which would be a home for the whites.
- Help Malawi and Zambia develop faster and get their independence faster as well.
- Safeguard the interests of both Africans and whites.
- Give the whites of Central Africa a greater voice to oppose the apartheid of South African Boer

- Create a duty - free market for Zimbabwe products.

THE VICTORIA FALLS CONFERENCE OF 1949.

In February 1949, representatives of the three territories met to propose formation of the Federation.

OUTCOMES OF THE CONFERENCE

- They passed a resolution in favour of a Federation but Africans were not represented.
- The British colonial secretary, Sir James Griffiths, visited Central Africa to have informal talks with Africans.
- He held a conference in London with officials from the three territories to draft a Federal constitution which comprised:
 - *A Federal Parliament of 36 members, 18 from Zimbabwe, 11 from Zambia and 7 from Malawi.
 - *A Governor - General as head and representative of the Queen.
 - *An African -affairs board to examine and veto any laws that was unfair to Africans.
 - *By October 1953, the Federation was established with Godfrey Huggins as the first Federal Prime Minister.

THE BREAK UP OF THE FEDERATION

Africans reacted to the Federation by actively opposing it right from the time it was suggested to be formed.

REASONS FOR REJECTION

- Racial partnership: Africans were not involved in the conferences leading to the federation.
- British responsibility over the protectorates: Britain would leave the responsibility to the federation.
- Loss of Traditional Authority: African chiefs feared that they would lose their authority. In 1953, they formed the chiefs' council.

AFRICAN REACTION IN ZAMBIA

A group of young men formed the Anti - Federation Committee under Julius Chimba.

They campaigned through:

Freedom newsletters.

Harry Nkhumbula of Zambia, formed Northern Rhodesia African Congress.

In 1949, together with Kamuzu Banda,

Nkhumbula wrote a memorandum attacking the federation.

AFRICAN OPPOSITION IN MALAWI

Dr Kamuzu Banda:

- Wrote a memorandum.
- Closed his surgery in London and set up one in Ghana.
- Demanded the resignation of Malawians from their seats in parliament. Caused protest incidents throughout the country.

NB: Dr Banda was hailed as 'Destroyer of Federation.'

OPPOSITION IN ZIMBABWE

The government of Zimbabwe did not allow any opposition because it was oppressive, the federation finally ended on 31st December 1963.

TOPIC 9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA: AGRICULTURE, MINING AND LABOUR MIGRATION

AGRICULTURE POLICIES IN NYASALAND

- The absence of mining made agriculture to be the main base of the economy in Nyasaland
- Coffee grown by Buchanan was the first crop which was later replaced by tea and tobacco.
- European estates were promoted hence involved Africans to provide labour.
- The colonial government supported African agriculture so that Africans could get money to pay for tax. As a result, between 1904 and 1913, the following measures were

taken to improve African agriculture:

- Sir Alfred Sharpe offered some capital to African farmers to improve agriculture.
 - Some white settlers were asked to distribute seeds to African farmers.
 - A railway line was built by the B.S.A Company in 1908 from Limbe to Nsanje.
 - Government built cotton ginneries for processing cotton.
 - Government started buying cotton from farmers and opened markets in the villages. -v
- More land was given to Africans for farming.

PROBLEMS FACED BY AFRICAN FARMERS

- Lack of enough capital as much of the money was given to European farmers for production of raw materials.
- Most Africans cultivated in unfertile hilly areas.
- The Africans were not exposed to new methods of farming.
- The First World War(1914-1918) and the economic depression of 1929 affected prices on the international market.
- The country did not have efficient means of communication.
- White settlers were providing Africans with low quality tobacco and cotton seeds. There were inadequate markets for African farmers.
- Cotton ginneries were not enough in relation to the increasing number of farmers who grew cotton.
- White farmers monopolised fertile land, markets and ginneries so that Africans should work on their farms.
- The government introduced a policy of land lease which only benefited Europeans who had enough money.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA

John Cecil Rhodes thought of establishing mines in these areas after doing so in South Africa with

his B.S.A. Company.

In Southern Rhodesia, little gold deposits were found. Rhodes found coal at Wankie, chrome at Sclukwe and asbestos at Shabani.

In Northern Rhodesia, copper deposits were discovered at Roan Antelope, Nkana, Bwana Nkubwa and Mufulira.

THE IMPACT OF THE MINING INDUSTRIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA

- Creation of employment
- Development was noted in the field of communication, schools, and hospitals.
- Labour migration

REASONS FOR LABOUR MIGRATION IN NYASALAND

- Poor working conditions in the estates in Nyasaland motivated men to go outside.
- Men needed money to pay poll tax.
- Most Africans had lost their land to Europeans hence they failed to produce much on the unfertile land.
- Most men had the excitement of working abroad.
- Africans failed to find good jobs due to their poor academic achievements.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE MINES

- Wages were low compared to the hard job that was being done.
- Safety conditions in the mines were very poor.
- The food that was given did not match with the amount of work that was done.
- The mine owners treated Africans in the mines harshly.
- Africans were living under poor sanitary conditions.
- Africans were not allowed to move out of the mining compounds.

EFFECTS OF LABOUR MIGRATION IN NYASALAND

- The economic development of Nyasaland was slowed down as most men spent their time working abroad.

- Rural life was broken as families separated.
- Most families suffered since not most men sent money to their wives and relatives.
- The colonial government collected a lot of revenue for the exported labour.
- It led to the spread of new languages.
- New diseases were spread.
- New products were introduced into Nyasaland e.g. musical equipment.
- Some workers acquired useful skills and brought them back home.
- Planters in Nyasaland raised their wages to check the influx of workers abroad.
- It led to the development of political consciousness.

TOPIC 10: INDEPENDENT CHURCHES IN MALAWI

PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL MISSION

Was founded by John Chilembwe who was influenced by Joseph Booth of Zambezi Industrial Mission. He sent Chilembwe to America to study between 1898 and 1900 at Virginia Theological Seminary and Lynchburg College for Negroes.

WHAT CHILEMBWE DID AFTER HIS RETURN. He won many converts such as Daniel Malikebu and Duncan Njilima and started a church (PIM) in Chiradzulu.

WATCH TOWER CHURCH OF CHRIST

Was founded by Elliot Kamwana, a Tonga from Nkhatabay.

He received his education at Livingstonia mission but in 1901, he left in protest against introduction of fees.

In 1903, he went to South Africa where he joined Watch Tower Movement.

In 1906, he returned to Malawi and started his church in 1908.

HIS TEACHINGS

- He attacked the taxation system.
 - He predicted end of European rule in 1914 and birth of an African state thereafter.
- In 1909, he was detained at Mulanje and later deported to Seychelles. He returned in 1937 and formed the Watchman Healing Mission at Msuli in Nkhatabay.

THE AFRICAN SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST MISSION

Was formed by Charles Domingo in 1910 after completing his theological training at Livingstonia Mission. However, he disagreed with the mission on two things:

- Sunday as a day of worship instead of Saturday.
- Treatment of Africans by white missionaries.
- He built a number of churches in Mzimba in 1916, he was arrested and deported for reasons above and letters that he used to write to Booth.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (AMEC)

- Was established by Hannock Msokera Phiri who had once attended Livingstonia mission.
- In 1914, he left to seek employment in Zimbabwe.
- In 1916, he went to South Africa at the invitation of his nephew, Dr Kamuzu Banda. In South Africa, he:
 - Got a job at Boksburg mine.
 - Joined AMEC.
 - Was sent to open an AMEC branch in Malawi.
- In 1924, he returned to Malawi and opened an AMEC church at Kaning'a in Mwase's village in Kasungu.
- He established his own schools in Kasungu with funding from Dr Donald Frazer of Livingstonia mission.

MSCE HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Which country in Europe was bcy 1900:

(i) Militarily the strongest?

Germany

(ii) Economically the strongest?

Britain

(iii) Known as 'sick man of Europe?'

Turkey

(iv) Had made alliances with almost all the countries in Europe?

Germany

(v) Was politically and economically weak with few honest politicians? Italy

2. "The Second World War was Hitler's war. He planned it, began it and ultimately lost it. Give four facts that support this statement.

- He walked out of the disarmament conference in 1932 and started massive armament.

- In his book (Mein Kampf) he wrote that Germany needed enough living space and indeed started an aggressive foreign policy.

- He promised to overthrow the terms of the Versailles Treaty e.g. reoccupation of the Rhineland.

- He attacked Russia in 1941; defying the Nazi - Soviet Pact of 1939.

3. Define the term 'Appeasement Policy' and site five examples of Appeasement at work.

J It was a policy that was followed by Britain and later France of avoiding war with aggressive powers by giving way to their reasonable demands.

(a) Germany's reoccupation of Rhineland (1939).

(b) Germany's rearmament programme.

(c) Germany's occupation of Sudetenland (1938)

(d) The Spanish civil war (1936)

(e) Germany's occupation of Austria (1938)

4. What is meant by the term 'Alliance system' and why were the following alliances made?

***** This is the leaguings or joining together of countries with the aim of achieving a common goal.

I. Reinsurance Treaty: Was signed between Germany and Russia to prevent Russia from becoming an ally of France.

II. Anglo - Japanese Treaty: Was signed between Japan and Britain because Britain was threatened by surrounding alliances.

III. Three Emperors' League: Was signed among Germany, Russia and Austria - Hungary to check future attacks on Germany by France.

IV. Triple Alliance: Was signed among Germany Italy and Austria - Hungary because Italy was afraid of France after opposing the French occupation of Tunis in North Africa.

5. 'We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good of this lag in ten years. Either we do it or they crush us.' How did Stalin respond to this Russian problem?

•J« By instituting the 'Five year plans.' The target was to improve the industrial sector.

6. During the First World War, the Central powers (Germany and her allies) lost to the Axis or Allied powers (Britain and her allies). State five reasons that contributed to the loss.

4 The Allied Powers were under competent leaders e.g. Lloyd George of Britain.

- * Germany's allies let her down e.g. Turkey surrendered in 1918 while Austria wanted to be helped all the time.

- * Germany had lost her best troops by 1917. Those who were left were young and inexperienced.

- * Germany's U - boat campaign of sinking American merchant ships in 1917, made America join the war.

- » The entry of USA brought vast resources to the Allied powers.

7. After the end of the First World War, a meeting called Versailles Treaty was held in France. Give five reasons FOR and AGAINST calling it a 'Peace Treaty.'
FOR

- S There was a big representation; 32 countries sent their representatives.
- S Wilson's 14 points aimed at making peace.
- S Demilitarisation of the Rhineland was aimed at making peace.
- v' Reduction of the German army would prevent future aggression by Germany.
- S Creation of the League of Nations was aimed at preventing another war.

AGAINST

- Statesmen attended the conference with different attitudes and interests.
- Deliberations were not democratic; they were centred on the Big Three.
- War guilt blamed Germany alone.
- Reparations of 6,600 million pounds were far too high for Germany; after all she was coming from an expensive war.
- Disarmament only applied to defeated powers.

8. The collapse of the Weimar Republic saw the coming to power of the Nazi party. Briefly explain six factors that contributed to the popularity of the Nazi.

> They offered national unity, prosperity and full employment. They said they would do this by ridding Germany off what they called real causes of their troubles.

> They promised to overthrow the Versailles settlement, which was very unpopular.

> The NAZI private army was attractive to the youth because it gave them a uniform and a small wage.

> Wealthy landowners and industrialists encouraged the NAZIs because they feared a Communist revolution.

> Hitler himself had extra -- ordinary political abilities e.g. public - speaking skills.

> The difference between the NAZIs and the Weimar Republic worked to the advantage of the NAZIs because they promised a strong decisive government unlike the Weimar Republic, which failed to restore law and order.

9. Which American president promised the people 'two chickens in one pot'¹ and what did his successor's 'New Deal' offer?

*> President Herbert Hoover.

NEW DEAL

- Work - finding schemes e.g. Tennessee Valley Authority.
- Introduced welfare benefits e.g. Social Security Act.
- Found markets for farm produces.
- Established National Parks and Game Reserves.
- Gave loans for housing schemes.

10. What is meant by the term 'Economic Depression'? Give three causes of the 1929 depression in America. •> A decline in international trade and general prosperity.

CAUSES

- Overproduction: due to use of machinery, industrialists produced more goods than the home market could absorb.
- Maldistribution of income: sharing of profits between industrialists and workers was uneven leading to a wide gap between the rich and the poor.
- Speculation on the stock market: more people sold their shares expecting to make profits only to be disappointed that the process of buying and selling shares had suddenly collapsed.

11. Define 'thaw' and why was there this development during the cold war?

***J* Temporary relaxation of tension between Western block and Eastern block**

during the cold war.

> Because the new Soviet leader after the death of Stalin, Nikita Krushchev often talked about 'peaceful co-existence'.

12. Which four countries formed the Balkan League and what prompted the Second Balkan League war? <> **Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece**

> **The division of Macedonia**

13. Give two case studies where the United Nations had:

I. **FAILED**

(a) **Hungarian rising (1956): Russia entered Hungary to crush the Hungarian revolt but Russia vetoed the UN's decisions.**

(b) **The Belgian - Congo civil war (1960 - 64): This was caused as a result of chaos that arose soon after independence. The UN sent 20,000 troops and a lot of money but the crisis never ceased.**

II. **SUCCEEDED**

(a) **Korean War (1950 -53): When N. Korea invaded S. Korea in 1950, the Security Council condemned N. Korea and she withdrew.**

(b) **Suez crisis (1956): This occurred due to nationalisation of the Suez Canal by the then Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser. The canal had shares from Britain and France.**

14. State three terms in Lenin's policy of:

A. **WAR COMMUNISM**

i. **Nationalisation of land** ii. **Nationalisation of banks and industries** iii. **Formation of a secret police, cheka**

B. **NEW ECONOMIC POLICY**

i. **Peasants were allowed to keep some grain** ii. **Peasants were allowed to conduct some private trade** iii. **Major banks were nationalised but the minor ones were retained by government.**

15. To ease German's reparation problems after the First World War, several experts came up with plans. What were the ideas of the following:

(a) **Dawes plan: To pay 500 million marks per year until the economy improved.**

(b) **Young plan: reduced the amount from 6,600 million pounds to 2,000 million pounds over a period of 59 years.**

(c) **Lussaine agreement: cancelled the reparations.**

16. What was the 'Schlieffen plan, and how did it contribute to the outbreak of the First World War?

• **J* A plan designed by Count Alfred Von Schlieffen to attack France through Belgium in six weeks then Russia whose mobilisation was expected to be slow.**

> **When the other camp of Britain and her allies discovered the plan, they knew that Germany was indeed preparing for war.**

17. An Australian historian, L.F.C. Turner argues that the First World War was a tragedy of miscalculation. Explain briefly four mistakes which some rulers and politicians made to support this argument.

• **Austrians miscalculated by thinking that Russia would not support Serbia.**

• **Germany made a mistake by promising to support Austria without conditions attached.**

• **Politicians in Germany and Russia miscalculated by assuming that mobilisation would not necessarily mean war.**

• **Some Generals miscalculated by thinking that their plans would bring a quick decisive victory.**

18. Mention two reasons that made the partition of India (into India and Pakistan) necessary.

• **After the end of the Second World War, Britain was incapable of looking after her territories.**

- The deepening rivalry meant that the partition was better than bloodshed.

19. Define the following terms as used in history:

(a) **Night of long knives:** The day when Ernest Rohm (leader of Hitler's S.A) was killed along with nearly 150 people.

(b) **Mein kampf:** A book that was written by Hitler while in prison.

(c) **Purges:** The elimination of political opponents that was done by Joseph Stalin of Russia (1928 -1953).

(d) **A stab in the back:** A phrase which was produced by some Germans meaning that Germany did not actually lose the First World War but was forced to accept defeat.

(e) **Operation Barbarossa:** This was a surprise attack on Russia by Germany in 1941 despite the signing of the Nazi - Soviet Pact of 1939.

(f) **Lebensraum:** This was an idea of Hitler where he claimed that Germany needed enough living space.

(g) **November criminals:** These were people who accepted to sign that Germany had indeed lost the First World War.

(h) **October manifesto:** This was a concession that was made by Tsar Nicholas II of Russia accepting that he would institute a duma (parliament).

(i) **Detente:** This was a permanent relaxation of tension during the cold war.

20. Who were the four key players of the Versailles Treaty and the countries that they represented.

- *Sir Lloyd George* - Britain
- *Woodrow Wilson* - USA
- *Georges Clemenceau* - France
- *Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando* - Italy

21. What were the causes and results of the following revolutions in Russia:

(a) **1905 revolution:** was caused by political reasons, as people wanted an elected duma (parliament). The result was formation of a duma.

(b) **March 1917 revolution:** was caused by food riots, which broke out in Petrograd. The result was formation of a provisional government.

(c) **November 1917 revolution:** was caused by failure of the provisional government. The result was formation of a Communist government.

22. Explain three reasons that made Stalin easily overcome the other Politburo members in the struggle for leadership after the death of Lenin.

- The other Politburo members underestimated Stalin despite prior warning from Lenin.
- He used his position as Secretary - General to fire and recruit party members.
- He used the differences over the policy of how socialism was to spread to his advantage.

23. Explain seven factors that made the League of Nations fail to preserve peace.

4 It was mostly a French - British affair.

- It was closely linked to the Versailles Treaty hence seen as a club for victorious powers.
- Most major powers did not join it from the very beginning and most of them pulled out on the way.
- It had no army of its own so it failed to stop aggression by some countries.
- In most cases, member states used to flout its decisions.
- Its sanctions were difficult to enforce as some bigger powers had secret alliances with the countries being sanctioned.
- Countries had faith in their regional organisations other than the League.

24. Why did the Provisional government in Russia fall from power soon?

i. It failed to deal with most of the hard problems that the people of Russia were facing e.g. food and land.

ii. It made the unpopular decision of continuing to fight in the First World War. iii. The Constituent Assembly, which it promised to convene soon, did not meet as expected.

25. What were the causes of the following crises?

I. *The First Moroccan crisis (1905): The people of Morocco had rebelled against their Sultan (king).*

II. *The Second Moroccan crisis (Agadir crisis of 1911): The French had occupied Fez (the capital city of Morocco) so the Germans were annoyed with this.*

26. What was meant by the following during the cold war?

i. **Policy of containment:** This was a plan that was designed by Western powers of assisting countries

so that they do not accept communism, ii. **Marshall aid:** This was an economic plan that was designed by the then American Foreign

Minister, George Marshall of giving money to countries that were under communism, iii.

Molotov plan: This was a direct response to the Marshall aid, which was initiated by the then Russian Foreign Minister, Molotov to support Communist countries (satellites).

27. Outline five causes of United Nations' failures

- **Lack of permanent UN army.**
- **Shortage of funds.**
- **The UN does not know when to get involved.**
- **There is increased membership, which makes operations difficult.**
- **Members vote by block and not on merit.**

28. When Adolf Hitler met Neville Chamberlain in Munich, they misread each other's mind. Explain briefly what this means.

> **Chamberlain concluded that he had managed to convince Hitler while Hitler that Chamberlain and thus the Allied powers feared him.**

29. Describe the following policies of Hitler:

a. **Nuremberg law:** This was a law that deprived the Jews of their rights as citizens of Germany.

b. **Enabling law:** This was a law, which allowed Hitler to make laws for Germany for the first four years without anybody's approval or disapproval.

c. **Forcible coordination (gleichschaltung):** This was a law, which turned Germany into a totally totalitarian state. Radio, education and theatre were closely monitored so that they glorify Hitler. Joseph Goebbels was appointed Minister of propaganda.

30. Give three reasons why the Germans objected the terms of the Versailles Treaty. •S They claimed that it was dictated on them hence called "a diktat."

S They claimed that they had been promised things based on Wilson's 14 points.

S They claimed that they were denied self-determination yet the victorious powers were allowed.

31. Define the term 'Iron age' and briefly explain how the Iron Age culture spread to other areas. *J» This was the period when people had started making tools made of iron. It started in the

Mediterranean and spread to Egypt and Kush by the Assyrians. It later spread to Nigeria.

32. What did the following types of trade mean during the Iron - Age? /. *Internal/domestic:* This was trade within Central Africa.

II. *External/long distance/ domestic trade:* Trade between Central Africa and

East Africa.

33. "Did you ever see a chameleon catch a fly? The chameleon gets behind the fly and remains motionless for some time. Then he advances very slowly and gently, first putting one leg and then another. At last when well within reach, he darts his tongue and the fly disappears."

- (a) Who is the chameleon? **England**
- (b) Who is the fly? **Lobengula**
- (c) Why did the speaker make this statement?

«»* **Because the British came to Zimbabwe as if they were only interested in making a friendship only to end up in starting mining and consequently defeating the local inhabitants for settlement.**

34. Who were the signatories of the Rudd Concession and what were its terms?

- ***James Maguire, Frank Thompson and Charles Rudd*** TERMS
- **Lobengula gave exclusive metal and mineral rights to the BSA Company.**
- **Lobengula agreed not to grant any land or mineral rights without Rhode's approval.**
- **Lobengula was to be paid 100 pounds per month, 1000 rifles, a gunboat on the Zambezi of 500 pounds.**

35. Give seven reasons that made Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda qualify to lead the independence struggle in Malawi.

- **He was widely travelled and remarkably successful in the Whitman's land.**
- **He had already demonstrated patriotism through the financial assistance and pieces of advice that he used to send.**
- **He was mostly educated in the whole of Central Africa.**
- **He was a strong opposer of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.**
- **He would bridge the gap between the young radicals and the aged moderates.**
- **He would easily win their recognition abroad.**
- **Even the young Turks felt that they were incapable of bringing the independence struggle to its desired conclusion.**

36. Mention four reasons why 1944 - 1952 is described as a period of passive resistance in the fight for nationalism in Malawi?

- ✓ **It was an excessively moderate party.**
- / **Death of prominent members from the very beginning.**
- / **It failed to tackle the best messages that the people wanted to hear.**
- / **Its supporters were mostly the western educated elite.**

37. Define the following types of kingdoms and give an example on each.

I. **Decentralised: where the king ruled with the help of his subordinates e. g. Maravi kingdom.**

II. **Centralised: where the king ruled alone without any support e. g. Kazembe kingdom.**

38. State four reasons that led to the growth of Kazembe kingdom.

- **Military strength.**
- **Government's strength.**
- **Rich natural resources.**
- **It was situated on an International trade route.**

39. Explain briefly the roles of the following Portuguese officials in the 13th to 15th Centuries:

i. **Lacerda E' Almeida: He led an expedition to Mwatakazembe in 1798 to open up trade for the**

Portuguese.

ii. **Diogo D' Alcacova: He was an adventurous trader who made treaties with African chiefs and won large farms called prazos.**

Hi. Father Goncallo Da Silveira: A Portuguese Jesuits missionary who arrived at Inhambane in

Mwenemutapa kingdom in 1560. He got killed on 15th March 1561 and his body was thrown in Msengezi River.

iv. Miguel Bernandes: Leader of the envoy that went to Mwenemutapa in 1569 to demand gold and expulsion of Muslim traders.

v. King Sebastian: Successor of King Manuel who came to the throne in 1568.

40. Give five reasons why the period between 1840 - 1890 is said to have marked the height of slave trade.

- Sultan Seyyid Said of Zanzibar transferred his capital from Oman to Zanzibar.
- Attempt to stop the West African slave trade made the traders to turn to the East.

- There was great demand for ivory in Europe.

- An increase in the number of plantations.

- Involvement of many African tribes in the trade.

41. What three problems did the UMCA face at Magomero?

- Prevalence of slave trade.

- Climatic difficulties.

- The extent to which they could intervene in the slave trade.

42. Mention four reasons why the war - like Ngoni accepted the missionaries. *S*

The Ngoni had lost the power that they previously had upon arrival. ⁴ By 1860, many chiefs had acquired fire - arms e. g. Mwase Kasungu.

S Conquered people were left to rule themselves hence the Ngoni authority was undermined. *S* There was tension between Mbelwa and the major sections of the society e. g. Mtwaro and Mpherembe.

43. What common factors affected the work of the missionaries?

(a) Communication thus both physical and linguistic.

(b) Intolerable African customary practices e. g. death by ordeal (mwavi).

(c) Insecurity due to wild animals and hostile tribes.

(d) Lack of civil authority i.e. how to discipline the Africans.

44. Give five reasons that made the Ndebele stage another war (1896/1897) after the defeat of the 1893 war.

- They were looking for revenge i.e. after the defeat in the 1893 war.

- They were against loss of their land and cattle.

- The Ndebele resented being controlled by the Shona police.

- Ndebele indunas had lost their power and authority.

45. Why did Zimbabwe come under the Responsible government?

> The B.S.A. Company was more interested in the well - being of the share - holders than the settlers.

> The settlers did not like B.S.A holding shares in all mining companies.

> Settlers wanted the company to spend more on social services.

46. State three reasons why Africans rejected the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

- Africans were not involved in the conferences leading to the Federation.

- They feared that Britain would leave its responsibility to the Federation.

- They feared loss of their traditional authority.

47. Briefly describe the role played by the following in the establishment of Independent churches.

I. John Chilembwe: Founded the Providence Industrial Mission in Chiradzulu after being influenced by Joseph Booth of Zambezi Industrial Mission.

II. Elliot Kamwana: Founder of the WatchTower movement in Nkhatabay in

1908.

- III. Hannock Msokera: Founder of African Methodist Episcopal Church at Kaning'a in Kasungu in 1924.'

48: Which Iron Age site in Zambia:

- a) Is the earliest? *Machili Forest*
- b) Lies on the border with Tanzania? *Kalambo Falls*
- c) Had 46 graves, which contained many items? *Ingombe Ilede*

49. Give four reasons that led to the fall of Maravi kingdom

- **Dispersal of subordinate chiefs e. g. Undi and Kaphwiti.**
 - **Makewana who was a spiritual leader, started developing political ambitions.** ¹
- The Portuguese invaded the kingdom in 1750 and the Ngoni in 1870.**
- **The Makua and the Lolo rebelled because they wanted to be independent.**

50. Why were the Portuguese' later expeditions into the interior of Africa not successful? **There was growing competition with Netherlands, France and Britain.**

The population of Portugal was small.

Settlements were inhabited by people who were interested in slave trade.

There were diseases especially in the Zambezi valley.

51. After a short stay at Cape Maclear, the Livingstonia mission left for Bandawe in Nkhatabay in 1881. Give four reasons that made them abandon the first place.

- i. **The place was thinly populated,**
- ii. **It was unhealthy,**
- iii. **It lacked adequate agricultural land,**
- iv. **Yao children were not forthcoming.**

52. What did Jumbe III (Salim bin Abdallah) do to make the people of Nkhotakota accept Islam?

- **He encouraged local chiefs to accept Islam.**
- **He sent sons and cousins of chiefs to Zanzibar to be trained as walimus.**
- **He provided Islamic distractions to some boys in his compound.**
- **He was generous in his trade dealings.**
- ¹ **He spared neighbouring villages in his raids.**

53. How did the British occupy Manicaland in Southern Rhodesia?

> **Cecil John Rhodes Fredrick Selous and Archibald Colquhoun in 1890 to meet Chief Mutesa. Later, a police force was sent under Major Forbes to help Mutesa against the Portuguese.**

54. What was the role of religious leaders in the Shona/ Ndebele uprising against the British?

- **The religious leaders, Nehanda and Kakubi interpreted that the whites were responsible for all the calamities that the whites were facing hence the need to drive them away.**

55. Why was Nyasaland African Congress not a mass party?

- **It had corrupt and inefficient leaders especially during the rule of Matinga and Tung'ande.**
- **It lacked financial control. Money that was sent by Dr. Banda was often misused.**
- **There were no notable efforts to involve the rural masses.**
- **Its structures were weak and virtually autonomous.**

56. As preparations for the 1961 General elections were underway in Malawi, several unfortunate incidents occurred. Mention two of them.

- **There was violence and intimidation between MCP supporters and other interested parties.**
- **There was monopoly of the country's radio by the United Federal Party; the European - dominated party.**

57. Mention the three missions that were set up by Dr. David Livingstone and who led

the missions? v' **Matebele mission under Dr. Robert Moffat.**
v' **Kololo mission under Helmore Holloway and Rogier Price.**
v' **Universities Mission to Central Africa under Charles Mackenzie.**
8

58. Give three reasons that led to the fall of Tumbuka kingdom.

- (a) **Chikulamayembe failed to establish unity and loyalty.**
- (b) **The Tumbuka failed to prevent the entry of the Nyirenda.**
- (c) **Swahili traders traded directly with local people hence weakening the economic power of the Chikulamayembe.**
- (d) **The Ngoni invaded the kingdom in the 6th Century and killed the 6th Chikulamayembe.**

59. Why did Chiwere Ndhlovu accept Dutch Reformed Church Missionaries to open a mission in his area? i. To use them as his advisors in Foreign policy.

ii. **To use them as a source of immunity against ambitious councillors,** iii. **To benefit from the European supernatural powers,** iv. **To use them as a source of prestige.**

60. What is meant by 'Royal charter' and what were its contents?

- > **It was permission for the BSA Company to operate in the interior of Africa.**
- **To develop mineral resources according to the Rudd concession.**
- **To promote good governance and civilisation.**
- **To make 'treaties and laws, preserve peace and maintain a police force.**

ESSAY WRITING IN MSCE HISTORY

Normally, essay questions at MSCE level are of higher order and carry key words like discuss, explain, in

which way, describe etc. Such questions demand more than mere comprehension of facts. This means that you have to tackle them with maturity.

However, before beginning an essay, it is very necessary to understand what the question is demanding.

You also need to understand the vocabulary in the question and how many parts the question is demanding.

ORGANISING THE MATERIAL

After reading the question, you should accumulate information or points. It is your duty to put these points in logical sequence that should be interesting and meaningful to the marker. Proper arrangement may be based on:

- Chronological order (time frame)
- Logical order (from one concept to the other)

PARTS OF AN ESSAY

5. TITLE

- This is framed from the question that you have been asked.
- Note that the title should not be quantified i.e the title should not show the number of points that you have been asked as this will be reflected in the main body.
- The title should be written in small letters (underlined) or capital letters (not underlined).

- After the title, the essay should have the following distinct but related paragraphs:

6. INTRODUCTION

At least a third of the page should be for introduction and should include the following:

- Showing background information i.e. what previous knowledge about the topic from which the question has been picked you have, apart from answering the question. This can be in form of a definition or any information that you have about the topic.
- Focus of attention i.e. what the reader should expect in the essay.

7. MAIN BODY

o This is where you actually address what the question is asking by demonstrating your art

of breaking down the materials gathered i.e. the points, o This is put in paragraphs and the number of paragraphs will depend on the factors that you

have been asked either to explain or discuss, o For proper boundaries of the paragraphs, you are supposed to use words which are known as '**signaling devices.**'

o These are used for thorough and logical flow of information. NB: Most devices have specific paragraphs.

Imagine you have been asked to explain **four points**. The paragraphs can be arranged as follows:

Paragraph 1: Firstly, To begin with, In the first place.

Paragraph 2: Secondly, In the second place, Apart from the point above, In addition to the point above,

Paragraph 3: Thirdly, In the third place, In addition to the points above, Furthermore, **Paragraph 4:** Lastly, Finally.

8. CONCLUSION

This is where you simply list in paragraph form the points that you wrote in the main body. The following devices can be used: In conclusion, To conclude, In summary, To summarise.

OTHER IMPORTANT HINTS

*** Use everyday common language. Do not show that you are a master of the English language. *3» Use short but clear sentences. Compound sentences can be used on condition that you are good at punctuation.

<* Do not use abbreviations like i.e. e.g. except in special cases like Dr Hon. <* Avoid use of personal pronouns like 'in my essay....' 'I am going to tell you...', 'I want to tell you...'-

READ THE MODEL ESSAY WHOSE QUESTION WAS "Explain five points which show that Germany alone was to blame for the outbreak of the first World War.

WHY GERMANY ALONE WAS TO BLAME FOR THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

After the end of the First World War which saw the defeat of Germany and her

allies, leaders of the victorious powers met at Versailles in France. Among other things, they produced a war-guilt clause which shifted the whole blame for the outbreak of the First World War. As a result, Germany encountered military, territorial and economic losses. This essay will therefore explain why it is proper to blame Germany alone for the outbreak of the war.

To begin with, after Germany had taken away the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, Germany began the task of making alliances with the aim of getting prepared for a possible French revenge. This was a miscalculation on the part of Germany because this network eventually provoked a climate of war. France also started looking for allies in case war broke out. It is against this background that when Germany made the Triple Alliance with Italy and Austria-Hungary in 1882, France, Russia and Britain made the Entente Cordiale in 1894.

Secondly, in the First Moroccan crisis, when the people of Morocco rebelled against their Sultan, Germany rushed to Morocco with a lame excuse of protecting their citizens and property. This was a direct blow to France who were Masters over the Moroccans hence the right people to restore order. To make matters worse, in 1911, the Kaiser sent a gun-boat, the Panther to the Moroccan port of Agadir to declare that Morocco was independent of France. This again fuelled war and it was Germany who stirred the whole action.

part from that, some military leaders greatly contributed to the outbreak of the war. For instance, Count Alfred von Schlieffen designed the 'Schlieffen plan.' In this plan, he decided that France should be knocked out first through Belgium before the slow-moving Russia. When the other camp of the Entente Cordiale discovered the plan, it got annoyed and realized that Germany was preparing for war. They started pulling their plans together for any German attack on their camp.

furthermore, when the murder at Sarajevo occurred on 28th June 1914, Germany gave a guarantee to Austria that the former (Germany) would rally behind the latter (Austria) in an event of war. It is after this assurance that a month later, Austria declared war on Serbia. Later on, Germany started active mobilization which led her to declare war on Russia on 1st August 1914. Without Germany's assurance and active mobilization, the war would not have occurred.

Lastly, in a bid to expand their army, the Germans embarked on conscription which was recruitment of soldiers by force. At the end, the German army became so big that they wanted to have a chance of testing it in a war. This is why Germany had the courage to provoke other countries bearing in mind that she had enough troops.

In conclusion, the alliance system which was started by Germany, Germany's intervention in Morocco, the attitude of some military leaders like Count Alfred von Schlieffen and the policy of conscription by Germany, are enough reasons to conclude that Germany was indeed to blame for the outbreak of the First World War.