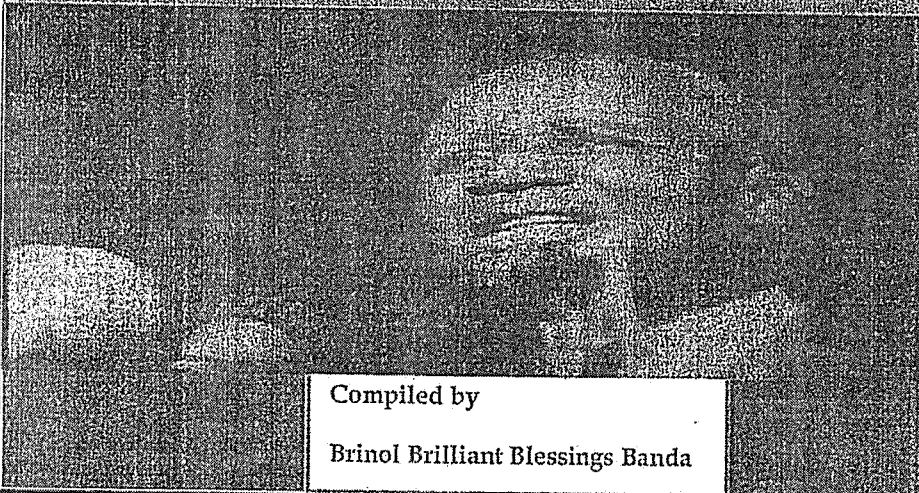


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E

HISTORY FORM ONE AND TWO



Compiled by

Brinol Brilliant Blessings Banda

FACTORS FOR NATIONALISM IN MALAWI

1. Impact of colonial policies
2. Impact of African instituted churches
3. Impact of western education
4. End of the second world war
5. Imposition of the Central African Federation

WHY MCP WAS FORMED

1. to fight for independence
2. To resist the federation

16TH MARCH 2019

Reasons for Studying History

- To avoid past mistakes
- To ensure national unity and identity
- History helps one to identify where they belong.
- History helps to plan future needs of the society
- History also helps to learn from the achievements of the others. It helps to learn how others developed.
- It also helps to understand change and how societies came to existence.
- History helps one to gain useful skills like critical thinking skills, writing skills, and skills to identify propaganda bias

HISTORY

- History is the study of past events.
- The events can involve people, locations, or changes that happened in the past.
- A Historian is a person who studies past events.

Types of History**a. Political History**

- It examines leaders of a community or nation and how they managed their community.
- It is concerned with political leadership, electoral activities, security, maintenance of law and order, making of policy, and the interaction of the different branches of government.
- Studying political history is important as it helps the current generation to know where good and bad decisions about leadership were made. This helps to learn from the past mistakes or achievements. Judicial systems use political history to judge cases.

b. Social History

- It examines the lives of people as they interacted in the society.
- It studies how people related to each other in aspects such as religion, music, culture, language and games.
- The importance of social history is that it allows us to realise where a society is coming from and how it has changed over time.

c. Economic History

- It deals with how people in the society earned a living
- For example; slave trade, ivory trade, farming, mining, or fishing for survival.

Sources of History**a. Oral tradition**

- This is the history that is passed down from generation to generation by words of the mouth.
- For example, the elderly people can tell their children the history of the clans.
- Oral tradition can be in form of music, poems, stories, myths, legends, etc.
- The information is presented from the memory of the individuals telling it as such it is called Remembered History.
- The advantage of this history is that;

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- a) It provides information that is not written down
- b) It is cheaper
- c) There is interaction of individuals when telling the history.

• **The disadvantages are:**

- a) Its accuracy depends on memory as such information may be lost.
- b) Information can be changed or exaggerated to suit the informant interest.
- c) Fails to assign accurate dates
- d) It is time consuming

b. Archaeology

- This is the study of buried artefacts and fossils.
- **Artefacts** are any surviving objects which has been used by people in past.
- **Fossils** are plants or animals from ancient times which are preserved in rocks.
- **Archaeologists** are people who study archaeology
- Archaeologists excavate (dig up) ancient human settlements and study the artefacts and fossils to know the history of the people.
- In archaeology, dates are found by using 'radio carbon dating method' which is a process of measuring the amount of carbon released by fossils. The carbon tells the approximate years the object has been in existence.
- This history is also known as digging history.
- The **advantages** of archaeology are;
 - 1) It complements other sources of history.
 - 2) Provides dates.
 - 3) Brings evidence of social and economic history
 - 4) Brings reality in history as things can be observed
 - 5) Attracts tourist.
- The **disadvantages** of archaeology are;
 - 1) Involves a lot of examination thus it is difficult.
 - 2) It is difficult to identify names, language, and identity.
 - 3) Carbon dating just approximates the years.
 - 4) Archaeologist can interpret the data differently due to prejudices and difference in experience.
 - 5) It is very expensive
 - 6) It leads to environmental degradation

c. Written Sources

- This is history which is written down in form of books, letters, biographies, autobiographies, and newspapers.
- Written records are classified into two;

B AND E

HISTORY NOTES FORM ONE AND TWO

a. Primary sources

These are reports made by people who were involved or were primary witnesses of the events happening. These are found in form of letters, diaries, autobiographies, and books.

b. Secondary Sources

These are information reported by a person who heard or read information from the primary sources.

• Advantages of Written sources are;

- It is permanent record
- Reaches a lot of people.
- Can be translated into other languages
- More accurate because it is the product of research and investigation

e) Can provide chronological framework

• The disadvantages of Written sources are;

- Limited to literate people
- People can write biased information
- Can be misinterpreted or misunderstood
- Time consuming when reading
- Books can be expensive

Reasons for Studying History

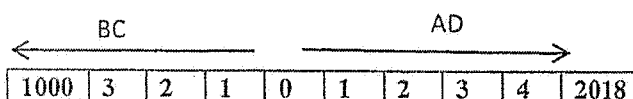
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Chronology in History

- Events in history follow the chronological order.
- This is the arrangement of events in the order in which happened.

Dates and Time

- Time is read from the Birth of Jesus Christ which assumed the year '0'



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- BC means Before Christ. These are years before Jesus Christ was born.
- AD means Anno Domini which is Latin meaning 'in the year of our Lord'.

Time Groups

Decade	10 Years
Century	100 Years
Millennium	1000 Years

How to find centuries

- To find centuries, the year is simply added with one hundred. Then the two digits at the end are cancelled. For example:

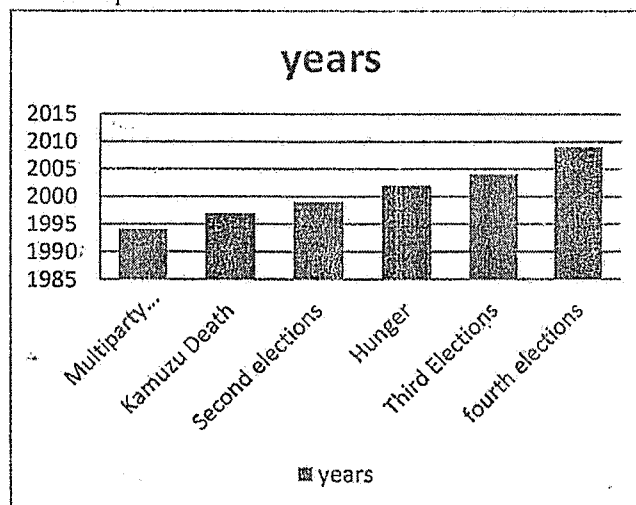
60 +100 160	2018 +100 2118
The answer is 1 st century. This is after crossing out or removing the last two digits of 160.	The answer is 21 st century. This is after crossing out or removing the last two digits from 2118

Sample of century chart

Number of years	Centuries	Millennium
1 - 99	1 st Century	1 st Millennium
100 - 199	2 nd century	
900 - 999	10 th century	
1000 - 1099	11 th Century	2 nd Millennium
1900 - 1999	20 th Century	

Time Charts

- Time in history is also presented in charts.
- A line is marked into equal parts that represent a division of time.
- For example:



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The Creation and Evolution Theories

- Creation is the belief that human beings were created by one supernatural being.
- The most known creation story is found in the book of Genesis [Bible]. It states that God created the universe and the first two people, Adam and Eve.
- Evolution on the other side is a theory that says that human beings developed gradually from ape-like creatures called hominids.

The Hominids

- The Hominids had very small brains and they could not stand upright as we do. They could not hold things in their hands as well.
- Over the period of time, their brains became larger which enabled them to remember things.
- They developed a number of skills using hands and making tools.
- The ability to make tools made humans to be different with or other animals.
- The earliest known humans lived in Africa.
- Africa has been called the cradle of mankind or home of mankind because people suggest that humans originated from Africa.

Discovered Skulls that show Human Development

1. Proconsul (the first citizen)

- The skull was discovered at Rusinga Island on Lake Victoria.
- It is dated 25 Million years ago and it is the oldest hominid so far.

2. Australopithecus

- This was a human like creature which was discovered at Taung in South Africa in 1925 by Raymond Dart.
- Australopithecus means the southern Ape.
- It had a small brain and skull.

3. Zinjanthropus (the Eastern man)

- This was discovered in 1959 at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania by Dr. L. S.B. Leakey.
- It had a large jaw that suggested that it was eating vegetables like roots, leaves, and fruits.
- Unlike Australopithecus, Zinjanthropus had heavy legs and hips with long arms and awkward hands.
- It had a hairy body

4. Homo Habilis (skilled man)

- It was discovered at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania by Dr. Leakey.
- It was discovered together with some stone tools.
- It had a bigger brain than Australopithecus.
- These hominids could hold things and they used stone tools.

5. Homo Erectus (the upright man)

- This was the first hominid to walk and stand upright.
- It had larger brains than all others.
- They were more intelligent than all others.
- They specialized in using hand axe.
- They lived in groups.
- These also invented the use of fire.

6. Homo Sapiens (wise man)

- These had features of the modern day man.

Stage in the Evolution of Humans

- Evolution is examined in physical and cultural terms.
- Physical Evolution refers to the development of the animal walking on four legs into a human being using two legs and two hands.
- Cultural evolution refers to the stage which Homo erectus developed skills necessary to adapt to nature and their environment.
- In the early period of human development, human beings used stone tools.

Stone Age

- This is the period when human beings were using tools made from stone.
- In this period, they were also using tools made from sticks and bones.

1. Early Stone Age

- This period is also known as Old Stone Age or Paleolithic age.
- People were wanderers and lived by hunting and gathering food.
- The important discovery in this age was the hand axe.
- The hand axe was a stone that was shaped into an axe.
- The hand axe was used to chop things or dig.

2. Middle Stone Age

- It is also called Mesolithic age.
- In this period the skills of humans advanced.
- They discovered chisels, knives, blades, spear heads, and other tools made from stone.
- They also discovered fire.

- Fire was used to roast meat, keep warm, chase wild animals, and clear caves.
- They also discovered the use of pit traps.
- 3. Late Stone Age
- This is also called *the new stone age or Neolithic Age*.
- People started farming and keeping animals.
- They started to build permanent homes.
- This age brought the beginning of Iron Age.
- Kingdoms were built during this period

The Importance of Discoveries during Evolution

- Government
- Religion
- Industry
- Trade

THE GROWTH OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

A. EGYPT

- It was located in the North East of Africa.
- There is a Mediterranean sea to the north and the red sea to the east.
- To the west, it has the Sahara desert and to the south is the Present day country of Sudan.

Origins of Egypt

- By 40th Century BC, Egypt was inhabited by Nomads who were hunters and gatherers.
- The Desert forced many people to move to Nile River.
- The population grew and the need for leadership rose.
- Chiefdoms existed along the river valley which often fought against one another.
- This gave rise to two Kingdoms called the upper and the Lower Egypt.
- The two kingdoms were finally united in 3000 BC by Menes (Normer).
- He acquired the title Pharaoh and established his capital at Memphis.
- The Capital was later moved to Thebes to the southern part of Egypt.

Factors that Contributed to the Growth of Egyptian Civilization

1. Nile river

- The Nile provided water for the Egyptians for many uses.

- Most of Egypt is a desert so the Nile was considered as a source of life.

2. Safety from Attacks

- Egyptian Kingdom was surrounded by natural barriers that protected it from attacks.
- The Red sea to the east and the Mediterranean Sea to the North. To the west, there was (is) Sahara Desert.
- These protected the kingdom as enemies failed to cross over the seas and the desert to attack them.

3. Effective Government

- The Pharaohs established a strong system of government.
- This established unity among the Egyptians.
- It also facilitated Development.

4. Good Climate

- The area had a good temperate climate which was neither too hot nor too cold.
- This climate was suitable for settlement and agriculture.

5. Transport and Communication

- Communication is sending and receiving messages.
- Egyptians used the Nile to travel and send messages from one point to another.

Political Organization of the Egyptians

- Egyptians created a strong centralized government which resulted from the mixture of religion and politics.
- Centralized system of government is where there is a single authority which oversees everything.
- Decentralized government is where power is shared among local government.

Pharaoh

- This was the title of the king which meant "Great House"
- The Egyptians believed that the Pharaoh was Semi -- Divine (Half god, half man).
- He was representing the Chief god called Re or Ra.
- The King was also the Military Commander.

Priest and Nobles

- The Priests acted as the Mediator between people and the gods.
- They also predicated floods or famine by observing the stars and the moon.

HISTORY NOTES FORM ONE AND TWO

- The Priest and the nobles also acted as the King's advisors.

Vizier (Prime Minister)

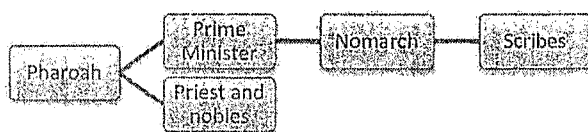
- He was in charge of administration.

Nomarch (District Governors)

- Egypt was divided into 42 Regions called Nomes.
- Nomarchs administered in Nomes.

Scribes

- These were tax collectors and record keepers.



Religious Beliefs and Practices in Egypt

- Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death.
- This means that a person lives again in another life after dying on earth.
- Pharaohs built tombs for themselves which were called pyramids because of their shape.
- The ancient Egyptians preserved their dead bodies by embalming to avoid the decay of the bodies.
- The process of embalming was called mummification and the embalmed corpses were called mummies.
- The Pharaoh was buried with some of his servants and possessions to serve him in the next life.
- The Mummies were put in a stone coffin and buried in the pyramids.

Egyptian gods

- Egyptians practiced polytheism which is a belief in many gods.
- In Egypt, each god had its own purpose.

God	Duty
Osiris	The god of the next world who judged the dead
Isis	Wife of Osiris and goddess of the moon
Ra or Re	god of Dawn and Pharaoh's own god
Thoth	god of wisdom, music, and medicine
Anubis	god who destroyed the wicked
Bast	goddess of love and fertility. She was represented by the cat. Thus, a cat was a sacred animal.

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Contributions of Ancient Egypt to the Modern world

1. Calendar

- The Egyptians were the first to divide the days into twelve months of 30 days each.
- They studied the rise and fall of the Nile which is associated with the moon.
- The calendar based on the moon is called Lunar Calendar

2. Irrigation

- Egyptians relied on the river Nile for irrigation.
- They made canals and ditches into their fields to water their crops.
- They planted crops like vegetables, onions fruits etc.
- The Egyptians invented the Shaduf that helped them to draw water from the Nile into their ditches without difficulty when the levels in the Nile went down.

3. Writing

- Egyptians were the first people to invent writing.
- They used the writing to record gifts offered to gods.
- The Egyptian writing was called hieroglyphics which were small pictures representing certain sounds.
- The Egyptians wrote on a form of a paper made from stems of papyrus, a type of reeds that grew along the Nile River banks.

The English word of paper comes from papyrus.

The Rosetta Stone

- In 1799, French soldiers found a stone near Rosetta in the Nile Delta. On Rosetta stone, three inscriptions on the same subject were written. This was hieroglyphics, Demotic, and Greek.
- Demotic was a simplified form of hieroglyphics which was developed by non-priestly people.
- In 1822, Jean Francois Champollion translated hieroglyphics by comparing it with his knowledge of Greeks.
- This marked the beginning of Egyptology which is the study of Egyptian ancient history and culture, and language.

4. Architecture

- Ancient Egyptians were great builders who built pyramids, temples, and huge columns made of stone which were called obelisks.
- For example, the Egyptians built pyramids at Giza, and the temples at Thebes.
- The pyramids were built out of state funds which often times weakened the kingdom.
- Biggest pyramid ever built was of Pharaoh Khufu.

- Pyramids were built as tombs for kings.

5. Mathematics

- The Egyptians had knowledge of the four basic mathematical operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
- They also developed Geometry which helped them to construct different shapes of bricks in building.
- They also developed algebra in that they even worked out a fraction of an inch.

6. Medicine

- Egyptians also performed surgical operations.
- They could arrange broken bones and stitch wounds.
- They also started the idea of mummification which is the process of preserving the dead body (Embalming) by removing internal organs and the brain.

7. Astronomy

- The Egyptians were also observing the moon, stars and the sun.
- This developed out of the need to predict events such as the rise and fall of the levels of water in the Nile.

The Decline and Fall of Ancient Egypt

1. Weak Rulers

- Weak leadership of some pharaohs led to the fall of Egypt. They failed to unify the Kingdom as such there were quarrels and disorders.
- There was political instability which occasioned with political assassinations of rulers e.g. the murder of Ramesses III in 1153 BC.
- Weak leadership also led to disunity among Egyptian societies. In 1070 BC, Egypt was split into two.

2. Construction of Pyramids

- Constructing pyramids for pharaohs was very expensive.
- It weakened the kingdom as most resources were used for the building of the pyramids.
- They also needed workers to build the pyramids and this also crippled the kingdom.

3. Military Inferiority

- The Egyptians were attacked and defeated most times because their enemies used more advanced weapons.
- The Egyptians lost to the Hyksos because the Hyksos used horses, chariots and bronze weapons in which by then the Egyptians did not know the usage of bronze.
- Then later, the Egyptians were attacked by Assyrians who used iron weapons which were superior to Egyptian bronze.

4. Rebellion

- Due to the weakness of the leaders, Nubia (Kush) which was Egyptian colony attacked and broke away.
- It grew strong rapidly and took the Egyptian throne around 720 BC.

5. Foreign Invasions

- Egypt was invaded by a number of foreign kingdoms.
- The first invasion was by the Assyrians during the reign of King Tahaga in 690 – 644 BC.
- Another invasion was by the Persian Empire. They remained under the Persian rule for over 100 years until they gained control again in 342.
- Then they were attacked by Alexander the Great
- The Romans invaded them around 30 BC
- It was finally invaded by the Arabs around 640 AD.

6. Natural Disasters

- Egypt faced a number of natural disasters such as climate change, eruption of volcanoes, drought and famine, and earthquakes. This disturbed the economic and social structure of the Egyptians.

B. THE GREEK CIVILISATION

- The Greek civilization took place in the islands near where the Mediterranean Sea meets the Aegean sea.
- This was the first civilisation in Europe.
- It developed in around 3000 BC on the island of Crete.
- The civilisation was developed by the Achaeans and the Dorians who attacked the indigenous people called the Mycenearians.
- The Achaeans and the Dorians were Hellenes because they believed to be descendants of one ancestor called Hellene. They called their land as Hella.
- It was however the Romans who called them Greeks.

The Greek City States

- The Geography (mountains and rivers) of Greece made the Greeks to form separate city states.
- These cities are called states because they were independent from each other.
- The cities were called Polis in Greek.
- Some of the Greek city states by then included Corinth, Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Miletus, and Delphi.
- Among these, the most popular ones were Sparta and Athens.

Comparisons between Athens and Sparta

1. Similarities

a. Language and Alphabet

- All Greeks used the same language for their speech and writing.
- Their alphabet was the same which comprised of 22 Letters.
- This alphabet was influenced by the Egyptian alphabet with some minor changes.

b. Common Ancestry

- The Greeks believed that they had one common ancestor called Hellene.
- The Greeks were thus referred to as Hellenes.

c. Religion

- The Spartans and the Athenians worshipped same gods.
- They built temples and statues for the gods.
- A good example is the temple of Athena built on the highest part of the city in Athens called the Acropolis.

d. Literature and theatre

- All the Greek city states praised literature and theatre.
- They were all interested in the writing of poems, short stories, plays, and many other literature genres.
- They also held festivals and competitions where writers and actors performed.
- This was done in honour of Dionysus, the wine god.

e. Sports

- The Greeks held different sporting activities each four years at Olympia.
- This was done in honour of Zeus, the father of all gods.
- The games included discus throwing, boxing, running, and chariot racing.

2. Differences

a. Governance

- Sparta and Athens differed in their government structure. Sparta was a military state which was ruled by two Kings.
- Their main duty was to direct the military affairs of the city. The Kings in Sparta were assisted by a council of elders.
- They were also assisted by an Assembly of Citizens which approved the decisions taken by the government.
- Athens on the other hand was a democratic state.
- All male citizen (excluding women and slaves) took part in the ekklesia or the assembly.
- The idea of democracy was started by Solon.
- The Athenians believed that in democracy, people held the power not the leaders.

- The word democracy comes from Demos (people) and Kratos (power).

b. Education

- Since Sparta was a military state, the Spartans emphasised the training of the body.
- Boys learn just a little about laws of the state but with extensive training.
- Girls learnt their own physical training to prepare them to be strong mothers of warriors.
- Athens however emphasized on developing the mind of its citizens to be able to express their thoughts clearly.
- Children in Athens learn literature, poetry, philosophy, mathematics and astronomy, music and dancing, and gymnastics.

c. Way of Life

- Spartans glorified war.
- All efforts were made to harden boys for the upcoming military service.
- In Athens, war was not glorified. They valued peace and liked reason in most of their activities.

d. Economy

- Spartans pursued agrarian economy.
- Athenians did commercial trade on the sea.

e. Social Structure

- In Sparta, all male citizens were given an equal title upon finishing their education.
- In Athens, the society was divided into four classes: nobility, clergy, middle class and peasants.

Why the Ancient Greeks Never Formed an Empire

- The Greeks never formed an empire because they were satisfied with their city states. Whenever they were threatened, they forged alliances to be protected from foreign attacks.
- There were several reasons why the Greeks never formed an empire;

a. Differences between Dorians and Ionians.

- As stated earlier, the Greek civilisation was formed by the Dorians and Ionians.
- These two different groups failed to come together and form an empire.
- Even when they were making alliances, most of them reflected racial unity other than political unity.

b. Geographic nature of Greece

- The Greek city states were separated by geographical features like mountains, rivers, islands and valleys.

HISTORY NOTES FORM ONE AND TWO

- These features made any attempts to unite the Greek city states under one empire futile.
- c. Jealousy among the city states
- The city states were on continuous competition to outshine each other.
- They were characterized by suspicion and jealousy.
- This prevented them to form an empire.
- d. Different Values and lifestyles.
- The States had different values and lifestyles.
- This prevented them to be united under one empire.
- As already noted for example; Sparta was a military state while Athens was not.
- e. Existence of hostile and powerful nations
- The Greeks were surrounded by hostile and powerful neighbours who were keen to destroy them if they tried to form an empire.
- Such nations were like the Romans, Assyrians, Egyptians, and Persians.
- f. Seafaring nature of the Greeks
- The Greeks concentrated on commerce using the seas other than building an empire.

Religious Beliefs of the Greeks

a. The belief in gods

- All the Greeks believe in the presence of gods.
- These gods and goddesses were believed to be immortal and had powers superior to the capabilities of Human beings.
- Each god or goddess had their own duty.

Greek gods

god or goddess	Duty
Zeus	Father of all gods and lord of the weather
Hera	wife of Zeus and goddess of marriage
Aphrodite	goddess of love and beauty
Poseidon	god of the sea who caused storms when angry
Dionysus	god of wine
Apollo	god of light and music
Athena	goddess of wisdom and peace
Ares	god of war
Artemis	goddess of moon and hunting
Hermes	Messenger of the gods and ruler of the winds

- Other Greek gods were Hebe, Hades, Helios, Persephone, Heracles, Eros, Demeter, Hestia, Pluto, etc.

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- Because of their belief in life after death and existence of gods, the Greeks provided sacrifices and offerings to their gods and held festivals and rituals.
- This also led them to believe in magic and superstition
- b. belief in life after death
- The Greeks too believed that there was life after dying. They believed that Pluto was the god in charge of the underworld which was the other life after death.

Contributions of the Greek Civilisation to the World

a. Sports

- The Greeks contributed to the modern Olympic Games which are held every four years.

b. Literature

- The Greeks were the first to write and perform plays.
- Some of the Greek literature is still used even today.
- Some have been translated into other languages for example the epic story of Troy is Bwampini in Chichewa.

Some of the Greek Writers

1. Homer

- He is the greatest poet in Greek history
- He wrote the two famous epics of Iliad and Odyssey (Bwampini).

2. Aristophanes

- he wrote obscene comedies
- The famous comedy was wasps.

3. Sophocles

- Sophocles wrote religious stories.

c. History

- The Greeks wrote their history especially their conquest.
- The most important historians in Greece were Herodotus and Thucydides.
- Herodotus wrote the earliest history book called Histories which explains the Greek war with the Persians and their defeat.
- Thucydides wrote a book called 'History of the Peloponnesian wars' which was the war between Sparta and Athens.

d. Philosophy

- Simple definition of philosophy is the love of wisdom.
- It seeks to understand nature and meaning of the universe and human life
- Greece produced a number of good philosophers which are even referred to in modern philosophy.

Greek Philosophers

1. Socrates

- He abandoned his trade to start seeking knowledge about life.
- He taught people by asking critical questions that led people to discover that they did not know many things as they thought they did.
- Socrates' popularity gained jealousy by other teacher who falsely accused him of teaching against gods as such he was sentenced to death.

2. Plato

- He was a student of Socrates.
- He wrote his philosophic ideas about what a good state should be in his book called 'The Republic' after Socrates' death.
- His other ideas centred on religion and justice.

3. Aristotle

- He was Plato's student
- He was alexander the Great's tutor for seven years.
- Unlike his teacher Plato, Aristotle was concerned about the material world.
- He argued that the world of material things and world of ideas were equally real and true.
- He studied plants and animals in the field of natural sciences.
- He also wrote a book called Politics.

- Other famous philosophers were Zeno who founded Stoicism, Epicurus who believed that there is nothing after death, Cynics, and the skeptics.

e. Science and Mathematics

- The Greeks also studied mathematics and science.
- They studied medicine, diseases, and geometry.
- They discovered that the earth is round and that planets move around the sun.

Some Great Mathematicians and Scientist**1. Pythagoras**

- He formulated the Pythagoras theorem that deals with triangles.
- Those who followed Pythagoras were the first to suggest that the earth was round.

2. Hippocrates

- He concentrated on medicine
- He studied the human body and observed patients.
- He is regarded as the father of medicine.
- Medical schools today take the Hippocratic Oath for their doctors.

3. Archimedes

- He worked on physics and mathematics.
- He came up with the principle of levers and pulley system.

- Other mathematicians were; Democritus, Thales, Erasistratus, Euclid, Hero, Herophilus, Aristarchus, and Eratosthenes.

f. Art, music, and Dance

- The Greeks made huge contributions in art as they made sculptures of stones, marble and limestone.
- They also made beautiful vessels made of clay, gold, silver, and bronze.
- In Music, the word music itself originates from the name of the Muses who were the daughters of Zeus. They were goddesses of arts.

g. Politics

- The idea of democracy which originated from Athens is still used in the modern day.
- The Greeks of Sparta has contributed in a system of check and balances in government.
- Some of the great politicians in Greek civilisation were Solon, Pericles, and Alexander the Great.

Alexander the Great

- He was the son of King Philip of Macedonia who invaded Greece in 338 BC
 - Alexander took over leadership at the age of twenty when his father died.
 - Alexander was well known with his military achievements.
 - Alexander conquered many cities like the city of Thebes.
 - He also conquered the Persian Army at the battle of Granicus.
 - He once again defeated the Persian army under King Darius III at the battle of Issus in 333 BC.
 - He also defeated Egypt and installed a capital city at Alexandria.
 - He however died at the age of 32 in Babylon in 323 BC.
 - The following were his achievements.
- He established many cities like Alexandria in Egypt. He spread Greek civilisation throughout the empire he created.
- He spread the use of Greek language which was later used for hundreds of years to do trade, education, and literature.

C. AZTEK EMPIRE

- The Aztec Empire was found by a group of nomads (wanderers) who lived by hunting and gathering.
- These people came from a Mexica at a place known as Aztlan. It is said that these Mexicas were promised by their god (Huitzilopochtli) that they would establish a great civilisation in a marshy area.
- Their gods advised them to do the following;
 - a. Seek out good land
 - b. Plant maize and beans
 - c. Fight only when they are strong enough to win
 - d. Make sacrifices to gods

- When they arrived in swampy shores of Lake Texcoco, the Aztecs established their civilisation there.
- Other three groups of people also settled in the marshy shores of Lake Texcoco. These were the Tepanecs, the Acolhuas, and the Culhuas. These were farmers.

Factors for the Growth of the Aztec empire

1. Triple alliance

- The Mexicans formed an alliance with the city states of Texcoco and Tracopan to defeat the Tepanecs who had attacked them.
- The triple alliance was successful as they went on to conquer several other states.
- The three states formed the Aztec empire with the Mexicans as the rulers.

2. Farming

- As they were advised by their god, the Aztecs engaged in farming.
- They grew maize, pumpkins, beans, tomatoes, etc.
- They used irrigation agriculture.

3. Military Prowess

- The Mexicans developed a strong military.
- The religion of the Aztecs required human sacrifice as such Mexicans needed a strong military to raid and capture slaves.
- Their soldiers were armed with spears and wooded swords with harp pieces of volcanic glass embedded.
- The Aztecs did not kill their enemies but disabled them and capture them.

4. Religion

- Religion unified the Aztecs together.
- They conducted their religious ceremonies at the cult of Huitzilopochtli
- Huitzilopochtli was a young warrior and symbol of the sun. It is believed he died every night to be born again in the morning.
- The god fed on human blood so he required human sacrifices.

5. Language

- All Aztecs spoke the same language.
- This language was called Nahuatl.

6. Trade

- The Aztecs conducted trade with their neighbouring communities.
- They traded in agricultural produce, wood, feathers, textiles, gold, silver, jade, and other precious stones.

7. Able Leadership

- There were able leaders who organised the people to form a civilisation
- They were also able to mobilise the army to attack other people for sacrifices.

The Religion of the Aztecs

- The Aztecs practiced Polytheism
- Polytheism is the belief in many gods.
- The Aztecs also believed in life after death
- They also made human sacrifices to their gods.
- The Aztecs had many gods with their own responsibilities.

Gods	Duties
Huitzilopochtli	The warrior god sun
Centeotl	god of the corn
Tlaloc	god of rain, water, and fertility
Xipe Totec	god of springtime and regrowth
Tezcatlipoca	All powerful god
Totatihu	Sun god
Mictlantecuhli	Ruler of the dead
Quetzalcoatl	god of civilisation and learning
Ehecatl	god of the wind

The Culture of the Aztecs

- It consisted of two social classes which was the Pilli (nobility) and the lower class called the Macehalli (common people)
- One would move from one class to another.
- The society also comprised of gender differences where women were taken subordinate to men.
- The Aztecs also forced their children to be educated.

Political Organisation of the Aztec Empire

- The Aztec civilisation was organised as a hierarchy.
- At the top was the emperor. His power was derived for his control of military and religion.

1. The Emperor

- Emperor was called Huey Tlatoani or the great speaker.
- The Emperor lived in the capital city of Tenochtitlan who also led the council there.
- He was also assisted by city council, priests, judges, governors, and other officials.

2. The Executive City Council

- Below the emperor, there was the executive city council. The leader was called Tlatoani which was the emperor himself.

HISTORY NOTES FORM ONE AND TWO

- Each city state was governed by a city council with four executive members.

3. The Calpulli

- Below the city council were the calpulli. These were family clan heads.
- They formed the local government.
- They had officers to keep order, administer justice, and maintain records.
- Sometimes these clan heads were of the defeated tribes.

4. The Families

- Below the clan heads were the families and the local people.



Factors that Contributed to the Decline of the Aztec Empire around 1521 AD

1. Divisions among the people (disunity)

- The empire grew too big as a result a lot of groups of people started to revolt and break away.
- This was worsened with the inability of some rulers who had no administrative skills.
- Revolts also made them more vulnerable to outside attacks.

2. Shortage of Food

- The empire's population grew so that food production old agricultural methods failed to sustain them all.

3. Human Sacrifice

- The practice of offering gods human sacrifice led to the decline of the Aztec empire in many ways.
- The first way was that it reduced the number of people in the empire and affect production.
- The other way is that it instilled fear and hatred among the victims. A good example was the state of Tlaxcala which joined the Spaniards to attack the Aztecs.
- Another way was that human sacrifice practice gave the Spaniards a reason to fight the Aztecs. They considered the practice as evil.

4. Outbreak of Small Pox

- 25 per cent of the Aztec empire died from the outbreak of small pox.
- Nobody new how to cure it.

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- The worse fact is that diseases spread during the time the Spaniards attacked the Aztecs.
- A lot of military leaders including emperor Cuitlahuac died from the disease. This disturbed leadership in time it was needed most.

5. The Spanish Conquest

- The Aztecs were attacked by the Spanish starting from February 1519 until August 1521.
- The war ended when the Spaniards captured Tenochtitlan, the capital city.

6. Religion

- The Aztecs believed that the sun god would come in form of a man one day.
- When the Spaniards came, the Aztecs thought that they were gods and they did not respond fast to the attack.
- During the course of the war, the Aztecs also stopped killing the Spaniards to capture some for their human sacrifice and this led to their defeat.

Contributions of the Aztecs to the World

1. Tax Collection. The Aztecs paid tax for the effective administration of their states.
2. Writing. The Aztecs wrote in pictographs. They had calendar and maps written well.
3. Architecture. The Aztecs built magnificent houses, palaces, temples and other structures.
4. Sculpture. The Aztecs carved stones to make realistic figurines of people and animals. Their famous sculpture is the calendar.
5. Painting. Most of the paintings were for gods and religious ceremonies.
6. Agriculture. The Aztecs made floating gardens to increase arable land. These were known as chinampas.
7. Transport and Communication. They developed a system of communication between the conquered cities to maintain payment of tribute. Travellers also paid tribute on the roads.

D. THE CHINESE CIVILISATION

- It developed around 3000 BC along the valleys of river Yangtze and the Yellow river (Huang He).
- The Chinese called their kingdom as the middle Kingdom (Zhong Guo).
- They also believed China to be the centre of the earth and the source of civilisation.

Factors for the Growth of the Chinese Civilisation**1. Rivers**

- The Yellow river and Yangtze provided the Chinese with enough water for irrigation.
- They also provided fertile deposits (loess) in the valleys for agriculture.
- The rivers however periodically flooded causing chaos. The yellow river was nicknamed the river of sorrows.
- The Chinese built dykes to prevent flooding.

2. Natural Barriers

- The Chinese civilisation centred on natural barriers that protected it.
- To its west and Southeast Asia, there were high mountains which were called Tien and the Himalayas.
- To the southeast, there was a thick jungle
- To the north lay the Gobi desert.
- To the east is a vast Pacific Ocean.

3. Religion

- The Chinese were united because they had the same religion.
- At the start, they worshipped many gods.
- With time, they started to worship the spirits of tier ancestors.

4. Ancient Philosophies

- The Chinese were guided by Philosophy.
- The ideas of the native philosophers won the heart of the people and made them united.
- Some of the well-known philosophers were Confucius, Lao Tzu, Shang Yang, Han Fei Tzu and Kua Wu.
- Three distinct philosophies came out from these philosophers; Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism.

5. Nature of the Chinese

- The Chinese had core beliefs that were a key ingredient to the development of their civilisation.
- Such core values were; hard working, devoted to duty, and many others.

6. Able Leaders

- A lot of good leaders led china once and contributed greatly to its civilisation.
- These leaders established dynasties that had major achievements in the society.

Ancient Chinese Philosophies**1. Confucianism**

- Founded by Kung-fu-tze popularly known as Confucius.
- He lived during the Zhou dynasty
- His teachings became fundamental in the choice of

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leaders.

- All the leaders were supposed to know Confucianism.

Teachings

- Leaders must lead by example.
- Development of moral character and responsibility
- Repay evil with Justice, good with good
- Honour those above you
- Those who work with their minds are superior to those who work with their hands
- Virtue, good governance, and Merit for government

2. Taoism

- It was a philosophy that taught Wu- Wei or non-action.
- This means do not force your way for things to get done.
- It also taught humility and compassion.

3. Legalism

- This believed that people naturally are evil.
- So, they deserve strict laws and harsh punishments in order to create order and peace.

Political Organisation of the Chinese

- The Chinese governance revolved around dynasties.
- The dynasties overthrew each other and then establish hereditary system of power.
- All the political power was controlled from the Yellow River Valley.
- The conquered people were supposed to pay allegiance to the ruler of the Chinese civilisation.
- All dynasties from the Shang to the Han had at the top of administrative structure the emperor.

The Chinese Dynasties

- A dynasty is a sequence of powerful leaders in the same family
- China from 1700 BC to 1912 was ruled by many different dynasties which took over from each other.
- At the beginning china was ruled by Xia Kings until 1700 BC
- The dynasty rule started long in 1570 BC with the Shang dynasty as the first.

Sequence of Dynasties

NAME OF THE DYNASTY	TIME
1. Shang Dynasty	1570 – 1045 BC
2. Zhou Dynasty	1045 – 221 BC
3. Qin Dynasty	221 – 206 BC
• This period the Chinese had a revolution and a change of dynasty	209 – 202 BC

4. Han Dynasty	202 BC – 202 AD
5. Sui dynasty	581 – 618 AD
6. Tang dynasty	618 – 907 AD
7. Song dynasty	960 – 1279 AD
8. Yuan dynasty	1279 – 1368 AD
9. Ming Dynasty	1368 – 1644 AD
10. Qing dynasty	1644 – 1912 AD
11. Shang Dynasty	1570 - 1045

Contributions of four Dynasties to the Development of the Chinese Empire

1. Shang Dynasty

- The Shang built their kingdom along the yellow river valley and their capital at Anyang.
- The place was flat plain with constant supply of water for agriculture.
- The Shang dynasty period started the use of bronze weapon and vessels.
- They invented writing in 1500 which in form of the little pictures.

- Another contribution was the calendar.

- The Shang practiced ancestral worship and offered human sacrifices (the slaves) to the chief gods.

2. Zhou Dynasty 1045 – 221 BC

- These defeated the Shang dynasty in 1045 BC.
- During Zhou dynasty, a system feudal state system of government was put in place where they gave land to their followers in return with loyalty.
- The Zhou dynasty was civilized as such it is referred to as the **Golden of ancient China**.
- They ended human sacrifices and slavery.
- They believed that Kings ruled from the mandate of heaven.
- Chinese philosophers like Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism emerged during this dynasty.
- There were a number of inventions made during this time like, umbrella, horse collar, military manual, etc.
- The Zhou dynasty was attacked and defeated. The Qin dynasty took over.

3. Qin Dynasty 221BC – 206 AD

- The first emperor was Shi-Huangali.
- He set up a centralized system of government.
- They also standardized weight and measure, currency, and Chinese writing.
- They also banned private ownership of weapons.
- After the death of Huangali, there was a revolution in China where people wanted change of leadership.
- The Han dynasty then took over in 202 AD

4. Han Dynasty 202 – 220 AD

- Han Emperors established their government based on the teaching of Confucius.
- Knowledge of Confucianism was the standard for selecting the civil service.
- They traded with the west in items such as silk.
- The Han dynasty collapsed in 220 AD which led to unrest in china.
- Between 222 and 581 AD, six brief dynasties ruled china.
- Buddhism spread in china from India this time.
- After the Han dynasty and the six brief dynasties, the Sui dynasty took over which built a grand canal between Yangtze and Northern China.
- The Sui were taken over by the tang dynasty which led to the prosperity in china.
- Another dynasty that ruled china was song dynasty. They selected officials based on merit and talent.
- They blended Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism to make Neo-Confucianism.
- This time there was invention of gun powder, movable type for printing and landscape painting.
- After the song dynasty, there was Yuan dynasty which was followed by the Ming dynasty. The last one was the Qing dynasty.

Religious Beliefs of the Chinese

- The Chinese believed in polytheism which means belief in many gods.
- They also worshipped the sun, moon, and five planets.
- They had a super god who was superior to all gods called Tien.
- They believed in animism.
- The Chinese believed in an all powerful dragon.
- They believed that when the dragon fights, it brought rainfall in the clouds.
- The Chinese also believed that Kings were representatives of heaven.
- The Chinese believe that god chose rulers to be his representatives on earth.
- Burning of incense and playing of music to god was what the Chinese were doing.
- The Chinese also practiced divination

Contribution of Chinese Civilization to the World

1. Technology
2. Writing

3. Medicine
4. Recruitment of merit
5. Invention of paper
6. Control of floods
7. Defence systems
8. Enhancement of soil fertility
9. Standardization of measurement
10. Music
11. Literature
12. Confucianism, Taoism and legalism are still philosophies that are pursued
13. Compass
14. Invention of silk clothing
15. Mathematics
16. Use of tea as beverage
17. Use of iron technology

E. MALI KINGDOM

- The kingdom was found by the Madingo people of the Kangaba chiefdom.
- Kangaba was a vassal state of Ghana kingdom around 1224AD. Sumangulu king of the Sosso attacked the Kangaba.
- He destroyed the ruling clan of the Keita. He only spared Sundiata because he was lame and sickly.
- Suddenly, Sundiata grew up strong and became a great hunter.
- The Sosso tried to kill him but he fled and lived with the King of Mema.
- In 1235 AD Sundiata came back and defeated Sumanguru at the battle of Kirina.
- Sundiata then established Mali Kingdom and took the name or title of Mansa.

Location of Mali

- The Kingdom of Mali was in West Africa.
- It developed in western part of Sahara desert.
- It was in the valley of Niger river

The Role of Sundiata in the Growth of Mali

1. Expansion

- Sundiata expanded the kingdom by conquering other tribes.
- He conquered famous towns like Timbuktu, Djenne, and Gao.
- These were rich in gold trade.

2. Government

- Sundiata established an effective government.
- He divided the kingdom into provinces which were led by trusted governor.
- This brought unity in the Kingdom.
- 3. Religion
- Sundiata helped in the spread of Islam.
- Sundiata helped Mali Kingdom to draw closer to many Islamic states.
- The traders who traded with Mali Kingdom were also Muslims. This led to the spread of Islam.

Factors for the Rise of Mali Kingdom

1. Trade

- The kingdom controlled the rich deposits of gold at Wangara and the salt deposits of Taghaza.
- The main trade item was gold which was on high demand. All gold that passed through Mali paid taxes.

2. Efficient Government

- Mali kingdom had able leaders.
- The leaders expanded gold trade, military conquest, and religion.
- Examples leaders were Sundiata and Mansa Musa.
- They established peace and order in the country.

3. Conquest

- The kingdom expanded due to the conquest.
- Sundiata conquered the gold producing and salt rich regions.
- Some of the regions that were conquered were Taghaza, Bambuk, and Wangar.
- This brought prosperity to the kingdom.

4. Islam

- Islam contributed to unity, trade, education, and infrastructural development.
- Mosques and Universities were built.

5. Mansa Kankan Musa

- He was the ninth Mansa (King) after Sundiata.
- Mansa Musa made significant contributions in trade, religion, and expansion.
- a. Expansion
- Musa extended the kingdom as far as the Atlantic Ocean and Berber settlements in the North.
- When he was returning from his pilgrimage to Mecca, he captured the city of Songhai, Gao and enslaved the two sons of their king.
- b. Trade
- Musa controlled gold trade in the kingdom.

- All gold and other trading items that passed through Mali paid tax to the King.
- This brought wealth and power to the Kingdom.
- c. **Religion**
- Musa had a pilgrimage to Mecca to show his devotion to Islamic faith.
- This led to the opening of Mali to other countries in gold trade.
- People also followed the example of the King and be converted to Islam.

System of Government of Mali Kingdom

- Mali kingdom was a decentralised stage.
- Like the Ghana Empire, Mali was divided into two administrative units.
- These were the original area of Mali itself and the provinces the Kingdom attacked and put on its control.
- Mali was a kingdom ruled by a King called Mansa.
- He was assisted by the royal council.

The King

- The king was considered to be semi divine as such he was worshipped.
- He never spoke directly to the people but another person repeated his speech aloud
- He was also the chief judge and commander in chief of the army.
- Slaves were his body guards and advisors.
- Below the king, there were the Mocrifs who governed towns and villages.
- These made sure the lesser chiefs remained faithful to the Mansa.
- They also collected tribute and taxes for the king.
- Vassal states and conquered states had a governor who was Loyal to the King.

Factors that supported effective administration of Mali Kingdom

1. All officials were paid to encourage faithfulness, effectiveness and royalty. They were paid in gold, horses, and leases of land. They were also given special honours by the king.
2. The Kings of Mali made sure to promote justice in their Kingdoms. There was no preference in the law courts.
3. The people of Mali were characterised by loyalty and respect for authority.

Contributions of Islam to Mali Kingdom

1. **Education:** School and Universities were built in Mali because of Islam. It was encouraged by Mansa

Mussa.

2. **Architecture:** Mansa Musa brought architects as he was returning from his pilgrimage. These built fine mosques in Gao, Timbuktu, and Djenne. They also designed flat roof houses.
3. **Administration:** Mansa Musa learnt many administrative skills as he passed through many kingdoms on his journey to mecca. Schools provided the kingdom with educated administrators who helped the Kingdom to prosper.
4. **Trade.** Islam opened Mali to other trading countries.

Trade activities of Mali

- The economy of Mali depended on trade.
- Its main trade item was gold.
- They mainly traded with Arabs.
- The Malians also traded in salt and copper

IBN Battuta

- He was a Moroccan traveller who visited Mali in 1352.
- Much history of Mali is known by his writings.
- He was impressed with their life of strict observance of law and order, the devoutness of the Muslim faith and the respect given to the Kingdom

The factors for the Decline of Mali Kingdom

a. Internal Factors

1. Weak and incompetent leaders.

- After the death of Mansa Musa and Sulayman, Mali Kingdom plunged into civil wars and leadership disputes. Because of these wars, the two princes from Gao escaped and brought Songhai against Mali.

2. Rebellion by Vassal states

- Because of weak leadership, the vassal states (those independent states that were under Mali Kingdom) started to break away.
- A good example is the breakaway of Songhai after the escaping of the two princes.

b. External Attacks

1. Attack from Mossi

- The Mossi attacked Mali Kingdom twice.
- The first one was during the time of Mansa Musa in 1333 but they were repulsed.
- The second attack was in 1400 which was very destructive.

2. Tuareg attack

- In 1433 – 1434, the north neighbours of Mali called the Tuareg attacked and took away Timbuktu and Walata. They were led by Aki Lag Malwal.

3. Songhai Attack

- Mali was completely annexed by Songhai in 1468.

4. French Colonisation

- The ancient Mali Kingdom completely died after their area was colonised by the French in about 1670 onwards.

F. BUGANDA KINGDOM

- Buganda Kingdom is one of the pre-colonial kingdoms in east Africa.
- It developed on the northern shore of Lake Victoria.
- This was an area southeast of present Buganda Kingdom.
- Buganda was founded by the Ganda whose legendary chief was Kintu.
- They came from Mount Elgon on the borders of Kenya and Uganda.
- The Ganda as well as the Nyoro and Ankole were descendants of the Chwezi who were also known as Bachwezi.
- The Nyoro under their kingdom of Bunyoro often attacked their neighbours including the Ganda.
- Around 17th Century, Kabaka Katerega defeated Bunyoro at the battle of Mbale.
- This was the beginning of Buganda kingdom which expanded twice its size.

Factors for the Development of Buganda

1. Trade

- The Ganda conducted ivory trade with the Nyamwezi.
- They also acted as middlemen for the Swahili and the Arabs at the coast.
- The Ganda also participated in slave trade. They used guns brought by the Arabs to raid other kingdoms especially Bunyoro for slave.

2. Geographical location

- Buganda Kingdom was situated along the shores of Lake Victoria.
- This made it to flourish in trade
- They traded with the Arabs which brought them guns.
- They used these guns to defeat Bunyoro and raid other groups for slaves and ivory.

3. Size of the Kingdom

- The kingdom was small and compact.
- This made it easy for the king to rule

4. Warfare

- The Ganda people used guns to defeat their enemies.
- They also raided other people for slave, ivory, cattle, and iron tools.
- This captives and loot increased the wealth of the kingdom.
- The loot was equally distributed among the people in the kingdom.

5. Agriculture

- Buganda received enough and reliable rains and sunshine.
- This enabled them to grow crops such as plantains.
- Traders into Buganda also brought new crops like maize and rice.
- With plenty food, development was easy in Buganda Kingdom.

6. Stability

- Buganda was small centralised state that was easily handled by the king.
- The clan heads (bataka) were responsible in sharing land to the Ganda people.
- The stability enabled Buganda Kingdom to grow stronger and stronger.

7. Foreign Contact

- The Arabs went into mainland of Buganda to trade with them directly.

- This helped Buganda to flourish in trade and security.

8. Quality leadership

- Buganda had several important and good leaders.
- These were like Kyabagu, semakokiro], Junju, Suna, Katera, and Mutesa I
- The rulers united the citizens and enhance their efficiency

Socio-political Organisation

a. Political Organisation

Centralised System of Government

- Buganda had a centralised system of government with Kabaka (the title of the King) as the central authority.
- Kabaka had religious, judicial, and military powers.
- At his court, all symbols of royal authority were kept there. These were like the royal drums, toms, spears, the throne, and the stools.
- The Kabakaship was hereditary which meant that it was passed on through blood relations.
- Each province of Buganda Kingdom was ruled by the clan heads which were known as the Bataka.

- The centralised system of government was started by Kabaka Junju.
- Junju ended hereditary succession of the Bataka. He chose the clan leaders himself.

1. System of Officials

- These were appointed office bearers that helped in the administration of the kingdom.
- Some were sent into the provinces to make sure the Bataka did not grow too powerful.

Officials	Duties
The Queen Mother and the Queen Sister (Ubunga)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was the Kabaka's mother and eldest surviving sister. • These administered together with the King
Katikiro	• He was the Prime minister
Omulamuzi	• He was the Chief Justice
Omuwanika	• He was the treasurer
Mugema	• He was the senior clan head (saza)
Nalinya	• The royal sister in charge of the shrines
Musenero	• The Chief Butler
Mfumbiro	• He was the chief baker
Mujasi	• He was the Army Commander
Gabunga	• He was the Naval commander in charge of the fleet of Canoes
Lukiko	• Council of Chiefs who advised the King

Succession

- The Kabaka choose his successor among his sons before his death.
- If he did not choose, one of his sons was chosen as king by the elders. All the remaining sons were either exiled or killed to prevent rebellions.

b. Social Organisation

- Buganda had a religion (Lubaale) in which they believed in a supreme being known as Katonda. Katonda was assisted by many gods and goddesses like kibuuka (god of war), mukasa (god of fertility), kiwanuka (god of lightning), and nawagenyi (goddess of drought).
- The Buganda also believed in ancestral worship and life after death. The Ganda people had shrines where they believed to communicate with their ancestors.

- The Bugandan society was divided into classes with members of the royal family at the top, followed by chiefs, then peasants (Bakopi) and lastly slave (Badu).
 - In Buganda society there were specialists like prophets, medicine men, diviners (wasawo) and sorcerers). These could be hired to solve problems or cause problems.
 - The Buganda practiced polygamy. They considered polygamy as high status. The Kabaka married many women to secure kingship.
 - The Buganda also valued male circumcision which was the rite that made a person to be known as a man.
 - The Buganda also had formal and informal systems of Education. The formal systems of education took place during initiation ceremonies.
 - Finally, their societies had gender differences in roles.
- ### c. Economic Organisation
- Mixed farming, Fishing, Hunting and gathering, Iron working, Trade, and Crafts industry like basketry, salt mining, weaving, pottery, canoe building, etc.

Factors for the Coming of Swahili-Arab traders in Buganda Kingdom

- The establishment of the Arab empire in Zanzibar.
The Arab Swahili traders settled at the east coast. When their population increased, they started to penetrate into the interior.
- Trade
These went into Buganda Kingdom to do trade in ivory, slave, etc.
- Raids
The Buganda sought the help of Arabs to help them raid other groups. For example Arabs helped the Buganda in invading the Busoga in 1848.

Impact of the Swahili

- Expansion of Trade
The Swahili contributed to the growth of Buganda's long distance trade in ivory, slaves and guns.
- Spread of Islam and Cultural Revolution
The Arabs spread Islam in Buganda Kingdom.
Many people got converted to Islam including Kabaka Mutesa himself who adopted Islam way of life and administration.
Islam also helped prepare the minds of the Buganda for a universal religion of Christianity that came after Islam.

c. Introduction of Guns

- It improved the military strength of the kingdom because it could defend itself effectively

d. Increase of slave trade

e. Weakening of Authority of Mutesa

- The teaching of Islam led the people to start challenging the King. This led Mutesa to start persecuting Muslims.

f. Political Revolution

- Muslims and Christians allied themselves to resist persecutions by Kabaka Mwanga who killed everyone confessing foreign religion.

Muslim Christian Alliance

- This was an alliance made by the Christians and Muslims to resist persecutions by Kabaka Mwanga.
- The alliance successfully staged a coup in 1888 and sent Mwanga into exile.
- Later in the same year, the Muslims alone staged a coup which sent all Christians into exile. This marked the beginning of Muslim rule which was from 1888 to 1889.
- This rule persecuted a lot of Christians
- The Christians then made an alliance with Mwanga and start a civil war. They returned to power in 1890.
- Then Muslims were persecuted such that all Arabs Swahili in Buganda Kingdom were killed.

Early European Explorers in the Buganda Kingdom

- The first European explorers to Buganda kingdom were Speke, Burton, Grant and Henry Morton Stanley who were tracing the source of the Nile River.
- Richard Burton was the one who reached Lake Nyanza in 1858 and named it Lake Victoria in honour of Queen Victoria of England.
- In 1860, John Speke and James Grant reached Buganda kingdom and they were welcomed by Kabaka Mutesa.
- Stanley also visited Mutesa in 1874 where he supported Mutesa in the war with Bunyoro.
- Stanley was the one who introduced Christianity to Buganda kingdom and paved the way for the coming of European missionaries to Christianity.

Early European Missionaries

- The first missionaries to arrive in Buganda were the Church Missionary Society (British Protestants) in 1877 under Alexander Mackay.

- They were seconded by the white fathers which were French Catholics in 1878 under father Simon Lourdel.
- These missionaries were regarded as two distinct religions because of how they presented themselves.
- Mutesa wanted to become a Christian but he was restrained by Mukasa (katikiro or prime minister) who stressed that if the King joins one of the religions between Protestantism, Catholicism, and Islam, there would be no peace in the country.
- The disputes between Protestants and Catholics also confused Mutesa.
- He also had an issue of having two hundred wives.

Why Kabaka Mutesa Welcomed the Missionaries

- a. There were threats from Egypt in 1875 – 1876.
- b. Internal power struggle with traditional priest of the Lubaale cult made Mutesa to welcome the Christianity to weaken the power of the priest.
- c. He was interested in the intellectual nature of Christianity as he was interested in Islam. He wanted schools and learning to happen in his kingdom.

Factors for the Success of Christianity among the Buganda

- a. Inspiring message of the gospel
- b. Attraction of the written word
- c. Missionaries' medical skill
- d. Increase of Kabaka's power and decline of traditional chiefs' power.

Impact of European Explorers and Missionaries

- a. Spread of Christianity
- b. Growth of the church
- c. Paved way for colonisation
- d. Expansion of education
- e. Development of agriculture
- f. Developments in medicine
- g. Abolishment of slave trade
- h. Traditional religions lost popularity

The Decline of Buganda Kingdom

1. The role of foreign religions

- Islam weakened the kingdom at the cultural level by posing a challenge to Lubaale in the 1840s.

HISTORY NOTES FORM ONE AND TWO

- Christianity however led to the decline of Buganda kingdom as it led to the colonisation of Buganda as a British protectorate.

- The British missionaries called the colonisers to be protected from hostile Kabakas and Muslims.

2. Colonisation

- The Buganda kingdom declined due to colonisation which happened in 1894.
- The British however left the traditional administration intact but under critical supervision.
- As such, the Buganda kingdom continued but heavily as a puppet of decisions made by the colonialist.

3. Poor administration

- The Lukiiko (prime ministers and advisors to the Kabaka) took over control as the Kabaka was just a figure head in the administration.
- Most of the administrative functions were held by these Lukiiko other than the Kabaka himself.

4. The Deteriorated relationship between the Kabaka and the Prime Minister soon after Independence in 1962

- After independence, two parties formed the government.
- The prime minister was Milton Obote of Uganda People's Congress.
- The president was Kabaka Sir Edward Mutesa II under Kabaka Yekka Party.
- The president and the prime minister did not like each other concerning the lost territories of Buyaga and Bungaizi to Bunyoro.
- Obote sent General Iddi Amin to attack the Kabaka's palace where over 400 people died on the attack.
- The Kabaka however managed to flee to London but that marked the end of Buganda Kingdom.

G. THE MWENEMUTAPA KINGDOM

- The Mwenemutapa kingdom was one of the powerful pre-colonial Kingdoms in Central Africa.
- It was located between Limpopo and Zambezi rivers in the modern states of Zimbabwe and parts of Mozambique
- This kingdom is also spelled Mwene Mutapa or Munhumutapa.
- Mwene is the Bantu term for Lord and Mutapa means the conquered lands.

COMPILED BY BRINOL BLESSINGS BRILLIANT BANDA

- The Kingdom originated from the subgroup of the Shona people called the Karanga.
- These people are believed to have migrated from Katanga region in Zaire.
- These people first founded the Great Zimbabwe which was a chiefdom

The Role of the Great Zimbabwe

- The Great Zimbabwe kingdom was created by the ancestors of the Shona between 1200 and 1300 AD.
- Zimbabwe or Dzimba Dzamabwe means stone buildings.
- These were the huge stone buildings which were built without using mortar.
- These buildings are now in ruins just like the pyramids of Egypt.
- The Great Zimbabwe was in the valley along hills which had fertile soils for grazing and crop production.
- They traded with the east coast in gold, ivory, and iron.
- The Great Zimbabwe was abandoned in 1450 for several reasons:
 - a. Soil lost its quality and fertility
 - b. Shortage of salt supplies
 - c. Gold trade declined
- Mutota conquered the Korekore and Tavala of the Dande and Chidema area and moved the capital to Dande.
- There, he founded the Mwenemutapa Kingdom.

Factors for the expansion of Mwenemutapa Kingdom

a. Able rulers

- Leaders like Nyatsimba Mutota and his successors had good leadership skills.
- For example, Mutota moved the capital to Dande which was in the Zambezi valley; a good place for trade and agriculture.
- Mutota was also able to expand his territory by conquering other chiefdoms such as the Sotho, Tonga, and Tavara.
- He conquered other areas for several reasons like;
 - To control gold and ivory trade which they had once lost.
 - To access natural resources of which had diminished in the Great Zimbabwe
 - Ambition to create a huge empire

- He was advised by the Arabs to expand his kingdom to control trade.

b. Trade

- Dande was a strategic place for gold and ivory trade.
- Trade routes connected gold fields in the Zimbabwe plateau with main trading centres like Tete and Sena.
- They traded with the Swahili Arabs in 1500s and the Portuguese in the 16th century.
- The Portuguese worked hard to displace the Arabs in gold trade in Mwenemutapa Kingdom.
- The indigenous people collected gold by mining or collecting alluvial or washed away gold from the streams.
- The Kings controlled all the trade and they became very rich. This enabled them to control the kingdom.

c. Fertile soils

- The new kingdom of Mwenemutapa was situated in areas of fertile soils.
- This enabled the people to grow enough food and graze their livestock.
- Agriculture enabled the people to be food secured.

d. Common Religion

- The Shona people were bound together by a common religion called the Mwari cult or Mlimo.
- These people worshiped the spirits of their ancestors.
- The spirit mediums were Mhondoros.
- Religion was the major unification factor.

e. Advice from Arab Traders

- The Arabs advised Mutota to expand the Kingdom northwards into the Zambezi valley so that he could control gold and ivory trade.

Other factors for the growth of Mwenemutapa Kingdom

- Population Growth; this led to the expansion of the kingdom as people's needs increased.
- Industries and crafts; people made items from gold, copper, iron ore, weaving cloth from local cotton, and pottery.
- Personal Ambitions of Mutota who just wanted a huge empire.
- Hunting Expeditions which led to discoveries of resources from faraway places.

Socio – Political Organisation of the Mwenemutapa

a. Political Organisation

1. Centralised system of Government

- This centred on the authority of the king as the divine.
- His court comprised of many offices as listed on the table below.

1) Chancellor of the Kingdom, (2) court chamberlain, (2) head drummer, (3) military commander, (4) keeper of fetishes, (5) head door keeper, (6) chief cook, (7) queen mother and (10) nine provincial wives of the King, and about 3000 concubines and waiting women.

- Outside the court, the king was helped by vassal kings and governors of the provinces.

The King

- He was considered as a divine ruler
- He stayed hidden from ordinary people.
- The King's health represented the health of the Kingdom.
- The kings had to commit suicide if they became too old or ill.

2. Council of chiefs

- This was a council which was formed by selected chiefs of Guruuswa, Kiteve, Mbile, Barue, and Manhika. These chiefs advised the king
- They had military regiments which also helped them in collecting tax and organise communal labour.

3. The Royal Fire

- The royal fire was the fire that burnt throughout the king's lifetime.
- Other chiefs lit their fires from this fire.
- This fire was the symbol of the king's authority.
- Once in a year or when there is a new king, all the chiefs were supposed to rekindle their fire from the royal fire to show loyalty.

4. Religion

- The Shona believe in one supreme god called Mwari.
- They also believed in ancestral worship. These spirits were called the Mhondoro.
- The priests of their religion were called the Masvikiro.
- The messenger of Mwari was believed to be a bird called Hungwe which is included in the national flag of Zimbabwe.
- Religion enhanced loyalty to the King since he was directly linked as a divine ruler.
- It also enhanced unity. For example, the Masvikiro encouraged the Shona to stage a revolt against white settlers in 1897.

5. A standing Army

- The function of the army was to defend and expand the kingdom.

- Provincial rulers recruited soldiers who went through thorough training.

b. Social Organisation

1. Divine Kingship

- The king was believed to be divine
- He was worshipped as a semi god.

2. Belief in one supreme being

- The religion of the Shona centred on one supreme called Mwari
- They also worshipped the spirit of their ancestors.
- The spirits were in three levels which were (1) Vadzimu Vemisha which were family spirits, (2) Mhondoro which were clan spirits, and (3) the Chaminuka which were national spirits.

3. System of Priesthood

- The Priest led worship in the shrines.
- Others delivered the requests of the people to god and interpret god's commands.

4. Clan organisation

- They were organised along clan lines.
- In their clans they believed in tokenism.
- The clans were named after animals such as monkeys, leopards, hyenas, and lions.
- A family was headed by a father who was often a polygamist.

5. Division of Labour

- There was division of labour among gender lines.
- For example, men built the wooden framework while women thatched the roofs of the houses.

c. Economic Organisation

1. Crop farming
2. Livestock keeping
3. Trade
4. Fishing, Hunting and gathering
5. Craft industry.

Factors for the Decline of Mwenemutapa Kingdom

1. Portuguese interference and control

- The Portuguese interfered too much in Mwenemutapa kingdom
- In 1629, Mwenemutapa Kapararidze attempted to overthrow the Portuguese but he failed and he was killed by the Portuguese.

- The Portuguese installed Mwenemutapa Mavura Mhande Felipe which was answerable to the Portuguese.

2. Power Struggles

- a. Butwa kingdom under the Rozwi dynasty challenged the Mwenemutapa defeated Mwenemutapa Kamharapasu Mukombwe in 1684 "at the battle of Mahungwe.

They also overran the gold producing kingdom of Manyika which disrupted gold trade.

These had an impact on the decline of Mwenemutapa Kingdom.

- b. The Rozwi attacked Mwenemutapa kingdom once again in 1712. Mwenemutapa Samatambira Nyamhandu I became a vassal state of the Rozwi. Though they gained their independence in 1720, Mwenemutapa lost a lot of territory.

3. Rebellions by Tributaries.

- The kingdom faced a number of rebellions by the areas which they had conquered before.
- They stopped paying tribute to Mwenemutapa.
- Examples of these states were; Kiteve, Madanda, and Manyika

4. Civil War

- There were a lot of civil wars for the throne.
- The civil war of 1759 reduced the kingdom greatly.

5. Exhaustion of Natural Resources

- Natural resources like salt and timber got exhausted.
- The soil also lost its fertility
- These led to economic problems in the kingdom.

THE TRANS – ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

- **Slavery** is an act of owning or being a slave
- A **slave** is an individual who is owned by another person as his or her property.
- **Slave trade** is the business of buying and selling slaves.
- A slave is an individual who has no free will but serves the interest of his master.
- The characteristics of slavery are;
 - Loss of free life
 - Violence in controlling the slave
 - Exploitation in economic and social activity
 - May be used as sex agents

Origins of Slave Trade

a. Africa

- Slaves always existed in Africa.
- Egypt is known to be the first to own slaves who were used to build pyramids at Gizah.
- In West Africa, slaves were used as domestic servants
- Slavery in Africa grew because of the Arab traders and the Portuguese who imported slaves
- Slavery in Africa was caused for reasons below
 - a. Need for domestic slaves
 - b. It was an accepted institution. It was considered normal to own a slave
 - c. Crimes and debts led people to be slaves to pay off debts or as a punishment for a crime.
 - d. Others were taken as slaves as the spoils of war
 - e. Production of wealth through freed labour.
 - f. Slaves were used in plantations to work in gangs.
 - g. Ignorance and suspicion of other people also made people to capture each other.

b. Asia

- Slavery also existed in Asia centuries before the Birth of Christ.
- The Arabs were actively buying slaves from East and West Africa which were used to take care of children and work in farms.
- Slavery existed in India, China, Japan, and Korea
- c. America
- Slavery existed in ancient empires of Aztec and Toltec in Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Guatemala.
- Slaves in these empires were mistreated and even sacrificed to their gods.

The Trans – Saharan Trade

- This was slave trade which took place within Africa through the Sahara desert.
- It was started by Muslim Arab armies who took slave from West Africa and selling them in North Africa.
- The trade grew with the emergence of vast African empires such as Ghana, Mali, Songhai, and Kanem – Bornu.

The East African Slave Trade

- This was slave trade conducted by seafaring Muslims who captured slaves in ports from Mogadishu to Sofala.
- These slaves worked in western Asian cities.
- They intermarried with Arab and Persians to produce a group of people called the Swahili who dominated the east coast of Africa.

The Trans – Atlantic Slave Trade (The Triangular Trade)

- This was the trade which involved three continents (Africa, America, and Europe).
- It was the trade across the Atlantic Ocean which took place between the people of the three continents.
- It was divided into two eras.
- The first Atlantic System was the trade of enslaved Africans to South American colonies of the Portuguese and Spanish.
- The second Atlantic System was the trade of enslaved Africans by the British, Portuguese, French, and Dutch traders. These were mainly destined to work in Brazil, and Caribbean colonies.
- By 1690s, the English were shipping the most slaves from West Africa.

Reasons for the Growth of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Tradea. Demand for labour

- There was high demand for labour in plantations and mines in America.
- Gold and silver mines were opened in Mexico and Peru which needed free labour.
- Coffee, sugarcane, and other crops farms were opened in Cuba, Jamaica, Louisiana, and other southern States of USA.
- Between 1680 and 1786, some 2, 130, 000 slaves were exported to America.

b. Industrialisation in Europe

- Industrial revolution in Europe led to the increased demand of raw materials.
- These raw materials were obtained from other continents where European countries had established colonies.
- Free labour was needed for the constant supply of raw materials from these colonies.
- Industrial revolution also led to the efficient transport system that simplified transportation of slaves.
- Slaves were also used to carry these raw materials such as ivory.

c. Demand for manufactured goods in African Society

- Africans, mainly the chiefs desired manufactured goods from Europe which were of high quality.

- This led them to be ready to sell other people in exchange of the goods.
- This increased tribal wars and raids in African societies as they wanted captives to be sold as slaves.

d. Slave Trade and Slavery Produced a lot of Profits

- Slave trade was a profit for the African agents like chiefs who participated in the trade. They could get manufactured goods and guns.
- It was also profitable for the middle men who sold the slaves at a higher price in America.
- It was also profitable for the owners of the mines and plantations because it was free labour.

e. High death Rate Among American Indians

- At first, the Spanish and the Portuguese tried to use indigenous Americans called the Red Indians as slaves.
- However, these Indians died in large numbers due to unfavourable work conditions and harsh treatment.
- Black people were however immune to many diseases and withstood harsh treatments.

other factors for the Growth of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

- Death among slaves
- Need for sugar and cotton production
- Replacement of the Portuguese by the British in slave trading
- Increased efficiency in transport

Methods of Obtaining Slaves

- Random, unplanned raiding: slave traders suddenly attacked villages and capture slaves without paying for them.
- Bribing the Chiefs: Slave traders gave money to the chiefs to attack their neighbours and capture slaves. They paid the chiefs to continue supplying them with slaves.
- Using African Slaves Agents: These were main chiefs who dictated the conduct of the slave trade. They had methods of protecting their trade rights. In West Africa for example, there were associations known as the Ekbe of slave traders.

Conditions of slaves on the journeys to the coast and America

- They were chained to each other to avoid escape
- They were given food only for their survival.

- They were kept under control by whipping
- They were branded with a hot iron to show ownership
- Trouble makers were often killed on the journey
- Those who got sick were thrown into the sea to avoid the spread of the disease
- They were packed as cartons in decks of the ships
- **Main Centres of Slave Trade in West Africa** were Senegal especially at Goree and St Louis, Cameroon, Congo, Angola, The gold Coasts, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.
- **Main Ethnic Groups taken as slaves** were Bakongo of DRC and Angola; Gbe of Togo, Ghana, and Benin; Akan of Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire; Wolof of Gambia and Senegal; Igbo of Nigeria; Mbundu of Angola; Yoruba of Nigeria; Chamba of Cameroon; Makua of Mozambique.

The Great Triangle Route

- It was started by an Englishman called John Hawkins
- He carried cheap manufactured articles from Europe and exchanged them with slaves in West Africa. He carried the slaves to America where he sold them for exchange for silver, tobacco, and sugar. These raw materials were sold in Europe at a higher profit.
- A lot of Europeans followed his example like the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Swedes, the Danes, and the Germans.
- The Portuguese first dominated in the trade until they were driven out by the Dutch West India Company.
- The Dutch were overtaken by the British.
- The Great triangle operated along three triangular routes.

Stages in the Great Triangle Route

1. The First Stage (From Europe to Africa)

- The slave traders took with them cheap manufactured goods from Europe to Africa.
- Such goods were silver, guns, metal goods cheap ornaments, tobacco, beads, cowry shells, and others.

2. The Second Stage (Middle Passage)

- This referred to the transporting of slaves from Africa to America.
- This was considered as the worse stage for the slaves as a lot of them died.
- They were regarded as merchandise as such they were packed in the decks of ships.

- To avoid death or outbreak of diseases, the sick slaves were thrown into the sea.
- They were also forced to exercise above the deck by dancing.

3. The Third Stage (From America to Europe)

- This was the return of the slave traders to Europe.
- They carried with them American cotton, sugar, tobacco, molasses, and Rum.
- They also carried raw materials for European industries.

Abolition of Slave Trade

- Slave trade took long to abolish.
- Even though Britain had been a leading country in slave trade, they were also the first to start the abolishment of slave trade.
- This was largely an influence of the Christians who considered slave trade as evil.
- Anti - slavery movements started in 1671 when movement was formed in Britain called the Society of Friends or the Quakers.

Why Slave Trade took long to End

- It was a profitable business
- slaves provided cheap labour
- There was a mistaken belief than only Africans could do hard work.
- Some slave and plantation owners were connected to political figure heads which made it difficult to pass anti-slavery laws.
- Slavery was still an accepted institution in Europe and Africa.
- Some Europeans did not really know what inhumane treatments involved in capturing and transporting the slaves.

Factors that enhanced the Abolition of Slave Trade

- The writing and campaigns of philosophers, literary figures, and evangelists helped to enlighten people about the evils of slave trade. Such examples were Jean Jacques Rousseau, Adam Smith, Thomas Clarkson, David Livingstone, and others.
- Development of the industrial revolution which decreased the need for slaves
- Frequent slave revolts.

Main forms of abolition of Slave trade

1. The protests by Popes and African leaders: The popes condemned slavery as unchristian. Some African leaders also hated slavery.

2. **Abolition by Legislation:** Many parliaments made laws abolishing slavery. For example, in 1807, an act of parliament was passed making slavery illegal in Britain.
3. **Abolition through diplomatic Treaties:** This is where Britain made treaties with other countries to enforce the abolition of slave trade.
4. **Establishment of Naval Patrols:** This is where Britain had her ships patrolling the seas for slave ships. She attacked them and freed the slaves.
5. **Abolition through Christianity and Legitimate trade:** Missionaries were sent to Africa to teach about the evils of slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.
6. **The role of the American Civil War:** the victory of the Northern States brought the declaration by Abraham Lincoln to abolish slavery in USA.

Stages in the Abolition of Slave Trade

a. Europe

- Abolition movements started in Britain by the Christians who felt slavery was evil.
- The leading abolitionists were William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp.
- By their constant campaigns, British parliament passed laws prohibiting slave trade in 1807
- All European countries made slave trade illegal by 1820. In 1833, Britain passed a law that freed all slaves in British Empire.

b. America

- The northern states of America made slavery illegal before the southern states.
- The Victory of the northern states in the American civil war brought the end of slave trade in America.
- Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the freedom of all slaves in 1863 which eventually took effect in 1865.
- That marked the end of slave trade in America.

c. Africa

- Slave trade decreased in Africa with the abolition of slave trade in America and Europe.
- However, east African slave trade continued and worsened because of the end of West trade.
- The abolition of east African slave trade was a result of the efforts of the British.
- The British signed treaties with slave traders to stop. They first reached an agreement with Sultan Seyyid Said not to sell slaves to Christian counties in 1822.
- They also reached another agreement to forbid the export of slaves to areas outside the Sultan's control and to Oman with the Sultan in 1845.

- In the interior of Central Africa, Dr. David Livingstone journeys sparked the end of slave trade.
- He publicised the evils of slave trade in England which provoked.
- The British tried to sign treaties with the Sultans of East Africa but they were not successful.
- They thus resolved to using force by attacking slave trading tribes, attacking slave caravans, and attacking ships that carried slaves.
- They finalised ending slave trade by colonising most of the slave trading countries.

Leading Personalities in the Abolition of Slave Trade

1. Granville Sharp

- He was a lawyer who rescued abandoned and runaway slaves in London.
- In 1772, he defended runaway slaves for example Jonathan Strong and James Somerset.
- In 1772, he founded the Abolition Society with William Wilberforce where they publicised the evils of slave trade.

2. William Wilberforce

- He was a Christian and a member of the British parliament.
- In 1791, he tried to introduce an anti - slavery bill which failed. He pushed on until Britain passed a law forbidding slave trade.
- William was also the co-founder of Abolition Society with Granville Sharp.

3. Thomas Clarkson

- He was a university of Cambridge scholar who researched and documented about evils of slave trade.
- His books and pamphlets helped a lot of people in Britain to become aware of the evils of slave trade.

4. Harriet Beecher Stowe

- She was an American writer who wrote a story called 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'.
- This story narrated the true stories of slaves whom she and her husband housed.
- The book turned the hearts of a lot of people who became convinced of the need to abolish slave trade.

5. Abraham Lincoln

- He was the 16th American President in 1861.
- In 1863, Lincoln declared slavery as illegal as such all slaves were legally free.

- The southern states did not like the declaration as such they started a war that they lost.
- Slavery became illegal in America in 1865.
- He came up with the American Colonisation Society which came up with a settlement for the freed slaves in Liberia.

Challenges Encountered by the Abolitionists

- a. They faced great opposition from politicians and slave traders who profited from the trade.
- b. It was difficult to enforce anti-slavery laws since other slave traders smuggled slaves across the Atlantic Ocean.
- c. Slave ships were faster than the British patrol ships.
- d. Slave dealers opened new routes to avoid the British
- e. Other European nations did not allow British ships to search their ships.

Effect of Slave Trade

a. Positive Effects

1. Growth of Towns

- It led to the growth of town in Africa mainly those areas where the slave traders settled.
- In West Africa, town like Accra, Conakry, and Loanda grew because of slave trade.
- In Central Africa, towns like Nkhotakota, Karonga, and Kilwa grew as a result of slave trade.

2. Introduction of New Crops and Food Security

- The slave traders brought new crops in Africa which insured food security.
- Such crops were maize, cassava, rice, citrus fruits, and coconuts. Maize became a staple food for most Africans.

3. Economic Growth

- Slaves provided cheap labour in America and Europe.
- This led to economic growth in both continents
- Africans who participated in slave trade also acquired riches. Good examples are of the Yao, the Bisa and the Nyanwezi.

4. Growth of Western Culture

- Christian missionaries who came to end slave trade introduced western culture and education.
- This led to the assimilation of western culture into African Culture.

- Africans also adopted the Arabic culture and religion.

5. Adoption of Foreign Religions

- Africans either copied Islam from the Arabs or Christianity from the Christian missionaries.

b. Negative Effects

1. Death of a lot of People

- A lot of slaves died during their journeys and at the mines and plantations due to inhuman treatment.
- It is estimated that 2.2 Million Africans died during the middle passage of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade.
- A lot of people also died during the wars that were sparked between African chiefs to capture slaves.

2. Conflicts

- Slave trade led to conflicts among African societies.
- It encouraged tribal wars to capture slaves for sale.

3. Decrease in African Population

- A lot of people were taken from Africa which harmed the development of Africa.
- It also led to imbalance between the number of the youth and the elderly, and the number of males and females. Most people who were taken as slaves were the youth and male.

4. Introduction of Diseases to Africa

- Diseases such as syphilis, measles, and smallpox came to Africa by the slave traders who contracted them either from Europe or America.
- Some of these diseases are still plundering Africans until now.

5. Colonisation of Africa

- European countries colonised Africa in the name of ending slave trade.
- However, the colonisation itself was another form of slavery for Africans since they were forced out of fertile lands and to pay tax to the colonial government.

6. Racism in European and American Countries

- The African race living in America and Europe face racism until now.
- These are the descendants of the slaves that were taken away from Africa.
- The colonisers themselves were also racist in Africa.

7. Under development in Africa

- Slave trade crippled African local industries like agriculture, ivory trade, gold trade, and other industrial activities.
- Development was affected in Africa also because of the removal of energetic people in the African society.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA

- The Scramble for Africa was an intense competition in occupying, colonising, and annexing African territories.
- The Partition of Africa was the division of Africa among European powers.
- This process happened between 1884 and 1914.
- At the end of this process, most African states became a colony or a protectorate.
- A colony was a country under direct control of their superior country.
- A protectorate was a country under indirect control of their superior country.

Factors that Led to the Scramble for Colonies in Africa

a. Social Factors

1. Unemployment

- Unemployment in Europe caused people to look for opportunities in Africa.

2. Missionary activities of the Europeans

- The missionaries opened up the interest of their governments to invest in Africa.
- The Missionaries also advised their governments to colonise Africa so that their operations should not face more hindrances from African authorities.
- Missionaries also felt colonisation would help Africa to get civilised and stop slave trade and tribal conflicts.

3. Population Pressure

- Due to industrial revolution, there was rapid population growth in Europe.
- Colonies were considered as a solution to ease this population pressure.
- Some Europeans moved from Europe to Africa.

4. Abolition of Slave Trade

- The Europeans were concerned with ending slave trade and introducing legitimate trade.
- Slave trade interfered with the European trade because it led to instability in African societies.

b. Economic Factors

5. Industrial Revolution

- The industrial revolution increased the demand for raw materials and markets for finished products.
- Europeans turned to Africa to provide the raw materials and markets.

6. Improvements in Transportation

- Industrial revolution also led to the improvements in transportation.

- There was development of canals, railways, and the introduction of steamships.
- So it was easy to transport raw materials and finished products from and into the interior of Africa.

7. Increased knowledge on Medicine and Geography

- For so long, Africa had been dangerous to the whites because of tropical diseases which often claimed lives.
- Partition of Africa was made possible after the discovery of Quinine as a malaria drug.
- The European Explorers like Dr. David Livingstone had also mapped out Africa.
- This made the European countries not to have difficulties in colonising Africa.

c. Political Factors

8. Imperialism

- Imperialism refers to a system of building up empires by seizing overseas territories.
- The building of empires was a source of status, prestige, and power for the European powers.
- These empires were used as a source of raw materials and markets for finished products.

9. Political Rivalries

- European states were in constant rivalries and wars.
- This made some countries have consolation in colonies.
- For example, France lost two territories of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia (Germany) in Franco-Prussian war.
- This made France to colonise more territories in Africa to make up for their lost.
- The colonies also helped the European states politically strong.

10. Strategic Importance

- Some Europeans wanted some colonies because of their positions.
- Egypt for example was wanted by many European countries because of the Suez Canal (constructed in 1869) which promised a lot of economic opportunities.
- The Suez canal was built by the French but countries wanted to gain it for their advantage.
- By this time, the European countries competed for the control of spice trade in India.

The Berlin Conference

- This happened from November 1884 to February 1885 in Berlin, the capital city of Germany.

- It was initiated by Otto Von Bismarck, the German Chancellor though Germany herself was not interested in the overseas empire.
- It was until Bismarck was persuaded by Karl Peters to invest in Africa when Germany started to take interest in the partition of Africa.
- The countries that participated in the Berlin Conference were Austria- Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, the Ottoman Empire, and United States of America.
- The main aim of this conference was to discuss guidelines for a peaceful division of Africa.

Events that led to the Berlin Conference

1. King Leopold and Congo

- King Leopold II was the leader of Belgium.
- He was the first to occupy a territory in Africa.
- He did this because the country did not have enough resources to occupy territories in Europe.
- So, occupying Africa provided Belgium with raw materials and potential Markets to boost its industries.
- So King Leopold occupied the Congo region in 1879.
- He had sent Henry Morton Stanley to sign treaties with local African chiefs to put their areas under the Leopold's control.
- This was viewed as a threat to other European countries who believed that the Congo River was viewed as an important route into the interior of Central Africa.
- The British, French, and Portuguese reacted to Leopold's actions with complete opposition to secure their interest and missionaries in the area.

2. The French Activities in Congo and West Africa

- The French quickly reacted to Leopold's plans by sending French Naval Officer; Savorgnan Pierre de Brazza to claim newly founded areas in Congo.
- Brazza found and claimed many new territories for France by signing treaties with Chiefs mainly in areas of current Republic of Congo.
- The French also brought many areas in the west of Africa under their control by building railway lines that connected trading points from the Senegal valley to upper Niger and Gambia River.
- This also threatened the British trade interest in Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ivory Coast, and the oil rivers.

3. The British and the French in Egypt

- In 1869, the French built the Suez Canal in Egypt which the British under their prime minister, Benjamin Disraeli bought some shares in 1875.
 - Then the British took complete control of the Canal when they helped put down a rebellion in Egypt and drove out the French.
 - In 1898 the French attempted to take control of Sudan of which the British interpreted the action as an attempt by the French to recover Egypt and the Suez Canal.
 - In reaction, the British threatened the French with war.
- 4. The German Interest in Africa**
- Germany did not have any interest in colonising any African states until several factors made Bismarck the chancellor to change his mind;
 - a. The unification of German needed a step up in industrialisation
 - b. The fear of the French revenge after losing Alsace and Lorraine
 - c. British occupation of Egypt made Germany not safe in trade
 - Bismarck claimed Tanganyika, Namibia, Togoland, and Cameroon.
 - This brought instability with the British who occupied Central Africa and the Portuguese who had occupied Mozambique.

Guidelines for the Partition of Africa Made at the Berlin Conference

- These were rules that were to be followed by the European powers in seeking colonies in Africa.
 - a. Effective occupation of spheres of Influence
 - Any nation claiming possession of an African territory was supposed to maintain effective administration.
 - This regulation made poor European countries lose their territories like Portugal.
 - b. Notification of claim to territory
 - The nations were supposed to notify each other after claiming any territory to avoid conflicts.
 - Evidence was supposed to be produced like the treaties signed with the African chiefs.
 - c. Freedom of navigation on the Congo and Niger
 - The two important rivers of Congo and Niger were to be free for every country to use for communication.
 - d. Freedom of trade in Congo Basin
 - The 14 countries present were supposed to be free to do trade in the Congo Basin
 - e. Abolition of Slave Trade

- Every nation occupying a territory was supposed to end slave trade in the area.
- f. Congo Free State property of Leopold II
 - Leopold maintained his authority in Congo.
 - King Leopold subjected the Congo people to forced labour and harsh treatment.

Results of the Berlin Conference

1. The Scramble for Africa was stepped up.
2. European powers established administrative systems in their colonies and protectorates.
3. European countries sent their agents to Africa to sign treaties with local African chiefs.
4. France lost half of what she claimed as her territory since she did not have enough resources to effectively administer in the colonies.
5. It led to the partition of Africa as shown below

Britain: Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Uganda, Botswana, Somalia, Zambia, Zanzibar, Malawi, and Kenya

France: Reunion, Seychelles, Mauritius, Senegal, Algeria, Gabon, Tunisia, Comoros, Congo, Ivory Coast, Mali, Somalia, Malagasy, Central African Republic, Benin, Chad, Niger, Morocco, Upper Volta, and Mauritania.

Portugal: G. Bissau, C. Verde, Sao Tome, Mozambique, Angola, and Equatorial Guinea

Germany: Cameroon, Namibia, Tanganyika, Togo, and Burundi.

Belgium: Democratic Republic of Congo

Italy: Somalia, Eritrea, and Libya.

Independent States in Africa

- There were two states that were not colonised
- These were Liberia and Ethiopia.
- Liberia was not occupied because it served as the country where freed slaves were sent to.
- Ethiopia was not occupied as it successfully fought against the Italians who wanted to occupy them in 1896 and 1944.

Effects of the Partition of Africa on African Societies

- a. **Positive**
 1. The occupation led to the abolishment of slave trade in West and Central Africa. For instance, Sir Harry Johnstone signed treaties to end slave trade with African chiefs in Central Africa. He also used force to stop slave trade against the tribes that resisted like the

HISTORY NOTES FORM ONE AND TWO

Yao, Mlozi in Karonga, Jumbe in Nkhosakota, and the Bemba and Lunda in Zambia.

2. The partition of Africa promoted western education in Africa which was started by the missionaries.
3. It helped in the spread of Christianity as Christian missionaries did not receive much resistance anymore. Colonisation also brought stability and improved communication which helped the missionaries.
4. Africans adopted western languages and culture which improved communication to conduct business with other people.
5. It improved the health services provided in these colonies.
6. The partition led to the mapping of African countries boundaries. It thus led to unification of different people who were included in one country. For example, the Chewa, Tumbuka, Ngonde, Ngoni, and others are all part of Malawi as one people.
7. It led to improvements in transport and communication system. The colonisers built roads and railways that boosted trade.

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8. The colonisers also brought new crops such as coffee and tea.

b. Negative

1. Colonisation led to the decline of many African kingdoms like the Mwenemutapa.
2. Tradition authorities lost their power and control.
3. The partition of Africa led to the demarcation of new boundaries which led to conflicts after independence. For example Kenya versus Somalia.
4. It led to loss of land for the Africans. The Europeans grabbed fertile lands from the black people and subject them to forced labour and other maltreatment.
5. Partition of Africa led to segregation and racism. This was prominent in Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa, etc.
6. It led to underdevelopment and dependency in economy in Africa. The Europeans worked not to develop Africa but gain from it as such, African resources were used to develop Europe other than Africa itself. Until now, most African countries still depend on aid to finance themselves

FORM TWO

THE IRON AGE IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Iron Age

- This is the period which people used iron tools and implements.
- Iron Age is known through archaeology.
- Archaeology is the study of things left behind by ancient people. These things are called artefacts
- Archaeologists are people who study Archaeology. They study the various artefacts in the sites and make conclusions about life in the iron age
- Artefacts are remains of ancient times buried underground.
- Examples of Artefacts include broken pieces of pots, wires, bones, hoe heads, and others.
- Farming helped the Iron Age people to get settled. The areas that these people settled are called Iron Age Sites.
- Excavation is the digging on earth to find the remains buried on the ground with a purpose to study them.
- Radio Carbon Dating method is the method used to date artefacts by testing and measuring carbon 14 radio-active substances.

Major Divisions of Iron Age

- a. Early Iron Age (200 to 1000 AD)
- b. Middle Iron Age (between 1000 and 1800 AD)
- c. Late Iron Age (1800 AD to the Present day)

Importance of Iron Tools to the Ancient People

- It helped people to stop wandering about in search for food. Instead they started to cultivate their own food.
- Iron tools helped the people to start settling life/

Factors for the Spread of Iron Age Skills and Practices

1. Through Migration
2. Through trade
3. Through warfare
4. Through intermarriages

Major Iron Age Sites in Central Africa

a. Malawi

Phopo Hill

- This is found in Rumphu district close to the outlet of Lake Kazuni along the South Rukuru.