

CHAPTER 12

EUROPEANS IN EAST AFRICA

Introduction

Europeans were the whites who came into East Africa from the continent of Europe. They came from countries such as Britain, France, Germany and others. The various groups that came into east were: The explorers, missionaries, traders and imperialists

THE EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

REASONS FOR THE COMING OF THE EXPLORERS TO EAST AFRICA

1. To explore means to discover, research, find out about something. Those who are involved in exploration are called explorers.
2. In East Africa, explorers were people who came from Europe to discover more about the people of East Africa and the surrounding.
3. In East Africa, the early explorers were: Burton, Speke, Grant, Stanley, Livingstone, Krapft, Rebmann, Count Teleliki, Sir Samuel Baker and Thompson among others.
4. The explorer came to East Africa because of the following reasons:
5. They came to discover the source of the Nile River because it had been a mystery disturbing European explorers.
6. Other explorers came to discover the social aspects of the East African people like cultures, beliefs and customs.
7. Some of the explorers were Christians who came to spread the word of God.
8. They came to discover the commercial and economic values of the East Africa like minerals, soils and trade.
9. They came to find out how the East African leaders related with foreigners.
10. Others were also aware of the trading activities in East Africa and therefore they wanted to get items like gold, ostrich feathers, human labour and so on.
11. Other explorers were looking for fertile soils, where to carry out agriculture in order to produce raw materials for their industries.
12. Some of them also came to look for areas for settlement of excess population.

13. Others came to identify navigable rivers and lakes, which would assist in the movement of the Europeans like missionaries, imperialists, and traders. Such rivers would include: the Congo, Niger, and Nile Rivers.
14. They came to find ways of starting a legitimate trade with the people of East Africa after the decline of the long distance trade.
15. They came to revenge on the Arab activities in East Africa, for example they never wanted the Arabs to spread Islamic religion into the interior.
16. Others came to widen their knowledge about the area the East African people live in.
17. They came to win prestige from their home countries as discoverers of great physical features in East Africa like mountains, lakes and rivers among others.
18. Some explorers took risks because East Africa was regarded to be a “Whiteman’s grave”.
19. They came as colonial agents to look for territories on behalf of their home governments.
20. They came because of the good reports made by the earlier Portuguese explorers, who had come to the coast.

EXPLORERS AND THE MYSTERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE RIVER

1. The issue of the Nile River remained a big problem to the European explorers.
2. The issue of the Nile River became certain when Ptolemy first suggested that River Nile originates from a lake. This was in A.D 1.
3. John Leander and Richard Burton proved that the Nile River did not have any connection with the Niger River.
4. In 1849, Edhart drew an accurate map of East Africa showing the lake system of East Africa, and this increased a lot of interest in Europe about the source of the Nile River.
5. The mystery of the source of the Nile was later solved through a number of journeys made by various explorers.
6. In 1856, the Royal Geographical Society (R.G.S) asked Richard Burton and John Speke to come to East Africa and locate the source of the Nile.
7. In 1857, the two who had already arrived at the east African coast, set off from Zanzibar to Tabora.

8. In February, 1858 they reached Lake Tanganyika where they discovered that it was not the source of River Nile.
9. In July 1858, Speke left Burton at Tabora because Burton was sick. He travelled to Mwanza where he saw a big lake and named it Victoria, after the Queen of England.
10. When Speke came back to Tabora, he told Burton that he had discovered a big lake in the interior and that it was the source of the Nile River but Burton refused to believe him.
11. They quarrelled over the matter and they went back in February as enemies.
12. In 1860 Speke was sent back for the second journey by the Royal Geographical Society (R.G.S) to prove his claim. He was escorted by James Grant.
13. In September 1860, they set off from Bagamoyo and reached Karagwe on the shores of Lake Victoria. In October 1860 Grant fell sick while here.
14. Speke left Grant at Karagwe and he continued to the palace of Mutesa I of Buganda.
15. He was later joined by James Grant in May 1862.
16. On 28th October 1862, the two moved up the Nile and they became the first Europeans to see the source of the Nile River.
17. Speke thus solved the mystery of the Nile River which had disturbed the Europeans for many years.
18. Meanwhile earlier, Sir Samuel Baker and his wife had also tried to solve the mystery of the Nile River Source by tracing the river from its mouth to the source.
19. On 14th march 1864, Baker and his wife travelled and reached a lake which they named after the King of England, Albert and claimed it was the source of the Nile River.
20. Later Baker and his wife saw Kabalega falls which they renamed Murchison falls.
21. In 1862 Livingstone was asked to come to Africa and find the truth about the Nile River.
22. He was sent because people had not believed the story of Speke about the source of the Nile River. By then Speke had died and there was no body to defend his claim.
23. Even Baker had not seen the source of the Nile River so there was no proof of the claim of Speke's claim.
24. Livingstone started his journey in 1866 from the North of River Ruvuma looking for the source of river Nile.
25. In November 1871 Stanley was sent to look for Livingstone who was thought to be dead.

26. In 1875 he reached Lake Victoria and proved beyond doubt that it was the source of the Nile River.
27. In 1876 he also proved that Lake Tanganyika had no connection with the Nile River.
28. Thus a number of expeditions helped the explorers to solve the mystery of the Nile River source which had disturbed the Europeans for long.

PROBLEMS THAT THE EXPLORERS ENCOUNTERED IN EAST AFRICA

The explorers faced the following problems while in East Africa:

1. They faced a problem of language barrier whereby they knew the East African languages nor did the East African people know theirs. Besides they lacked interpreters, Communication with the local people therefore became difficult.
2. They faced a problem of transport, whereby there were no roads, cars and other means of transport to move the long distances. It was not easy to move on foot.
3. Many of the explorers suffered from homesickness, because they had spent many years in East Africa without going back to Europe.
4. In addition, there was a problem of loneliness and lack of company, because the East African people feared they were ghosts and always ran away from them.
5. There was a problem of poor climatic conditions, where some areas were very hot and others very cold hence making them uncomfortable and in most cases fall sick.
6. The explorers always had quarrels among themselves, for example Speke and Burton disagreed over the issue of the Nile River source. They even became enemies.
7. They lacked food and clean water for drinking while in East Africa.
8. There was also shortage of funds to buy other necessities like food, yet communication back home for more supplies was not easy.
9. They also faced a problem of relief, for example Mountains and river valleys were not easy to cross. They therefore delayed their movements.
10. Sometimes they would get lost in the thick forests as they also did not know the Geography of East Africa quite well.
11. They did not also have porters to carry their luggage. Sometimes those who offered to assist them would run away with them.

12. They, explorers, did not also get descent accommodation. Many were not welcomed to the palaces of the African kings and chiefs.
13. There was a problem of tropical diseases. Most explorers suffered from diseases like malaria and sleeping in areas near lakes and rivers.
14. The explorers also faced a problem of hostile tribes who always attacked them, for example the Turkana, Masai and Nandi.
15. They faced a problem of wild animals like lions, leopards and many others, for example Thompson and his servants were attacked and seriously wounded by a buffalo in Tanganyika.
16. Some African chiefs disturbed them a lot, for example Sir Samuel Baker and his wife were detained briefly in Bunyoro.
17. They were also opposed by the Arabs at the East African coast. They thought that the explorers had come to compete with them in trade.

ACHIEVEMENTS OR THE EFFECTS OF THE EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

1. The effects of the explorers were both negative and positive.
2. The explorers opened way for the coming the coming of the missionaries to East Africa, for example, it was Stanley who visited Mutesa I of Buganda and convinced him to allow the Christian missionaries to come to Buganda.
3. The explorers also preached the word of God while in East Africa.
4. They also attracted European traders who came and decampaigned slave trade so as to introduce legitimate trade.
5. The explorers introduced new crops, for example cotton, coffee and many others.
6. They recommended some African land for European settlement, for example Kikuyu land in Kenya.
7. They discovered the physical features of East Africa like the source of the Nile River, mountains and many others.
8. They solved the mystery of the source of the Nile River. Speke discovered and later Stanley proved that river Nile originates from Lake Victoria.
9. They also gave new names to East African physical features, for example Lake Nalubaale was renamed Victoria, after the Queen of England.

10. They also attracted European colonialists through their reports which they gave about East Africa, for example about the existence of minerals and fertile soils.
11. The explorers also decampaigned slave trade and slavery in East Africa. This led to its abolition.
12. They made friendship with most African societies, they befriended the Baganda and this made the Baganda to be collaborators.
13. The explorers discovered the routes of the Long distance trade that were later used by the missionaries and colonialists.

ROLE OF THE EXPLORERS IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA

The explorers played a big role in the colonization of East Africa.

1. In East Africa, the explorers were: Burton, Speke, Grant, Stanley, Livingstone, Kraft, Rebmann, Count Teleliki, Sir Samuel Baker and Thompson among others.
2. The explorers discovered navigable rivers and lakes and passed this information to their home governments.
3. They discovered East African economic potentials and passed the information home.
4. The explorers reported about the inhuman slave trade and this forced their home governments to come to East Africa to stop it.
5. They formed exploration societies, for example the Royal Geographical Society, which later extended colonial interest to different parts of East Africa.
6. Henry Morton Stanley, an explorer convinced Mutesa I of Buganda to allow missionaries to come to Buganda yet missionaries were agents of colonialism.
7. Missionaries held meetings in Europe and encouraged their home government to come and take control of East Africa.
8. Some explorers signed treaties with East African leaders, hence colonialism.
9. They also exposed the hospitality of some communalities, for example the Baganda from whom the colonialists started work.
10. Explorers like John Edhart drew the map of East African showing the lake systems. This was later used by the colonialists to carry out the partition of East Africa.
11. They discovered the source of River Nile which was of great importance to the colonialists.
12. They reported hostile kings like Kabalega of Bunyoro kingdom and Mwanga of Buganda kingdom.

13. They also revealed hostile tribes to their home governments, for example the Masai, Nandi, and Karamojong among others.
14. Some explorers built military bases or Forts, for example Sir Samuel Baker built a fort at Patiko which was later used by the colonial army and administrators as their Headquarters.
15. Others worked as administrators, for example Sir Samuel Baker became the governor of Equatorial province.

Revision questions

- i. What were the reasons for the coming of the European explorers to East Africa?
- ii. How did the European explorers try to solve the mystery of the source of River Nile?
- iii. What problems did the European explorers face while in East Africa?
- iv. What were the achievements of the Explorers in East Africa?
- v. What role did the European explorers play in the colonization of east Africa?

THE EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

REASONS FOR THE COMING OF THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES TO EAST AFRICA

1. The Christian missionaries were the European groups who came to East Africa to spread the word of God.
2. Several groups of missionaries came to E. Africa and they included: The church missionary society, the Holy Ghost Fathers, London missionary society, the white fathers and the Methodist fathers.
3. Among missionary individuals were: Father Lourdel, Dr David Livingstone, John Kraft, John Rebmann, James Grant, Henry Stanley, Richard Burton
4. The need to spread their gospel, that is to say Christianity, made them to come to East Africa.
5. The formation of the missionary groups like Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic Church, and University Mission to Central Africa among others forced the missionaries to come to East Africa.
6. Civilization mission. The need to spread their cultures that were believed to be superior to those of East African people.
7. Need to check on the spread of Islam in East Africa.
8. Need to introduce legitimate trade.

9. Following the emergence of industrial revolution, transport means were invented and this made transport easy, hence encouraging the Christian missionaries.
10. The need to stop the barbaric slave trade which was making the east African people to suffer.
11. There was also need to stop the inter-tribal wars which were taking place in East Africa.
12. Need to know about the East African region through adventure and exploration.
13. They claimed to have come to stop in human East African cultures like killing of twins and human sacrifice among others.
14. Others came as agents of colonialism, that is to say, to administer the territories on behalf of their mother countries.
15. Yet others came to Search for employment opportunities in East Africa.
16. They claimed to have come to resettle the freed slaves in E. Africa.
17. Need to prepare East African people for partition.
18. Need to find out the economic potentials in East Africa. Some were traders.
19. Need to teach Africans how to read and write.
20. The Success of the first missionary groups encouraged others to come.
21. The French revolution that introduced the idea of equality, freedom and brotherhood also forced the Christians from France to come to east Africa and spread such ideas.
22. Requests made by some East African chiefs and kings, for example in Buganda, Mutesa I in 1875 wrote a letter to England asking the Christian missionaries to come to Buganda.

REASONS WHY KABAKA MUTESA I INVITED THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES INTO BUGANDA

1. In 1875, Henry Morton Stanley visited Buganda and had a meeting with Kabaka Mutesa one.
2. After Stanley's advice, Mutesa I wrote a letter to England requesting for the missionaries to come to Buganda.
3. Following the invitation, between 1876 and 1877, the Church Missionary Society under the leadership of Reverend CT Wilson and Shergold Smith arrived in Buganda.
4. Later in 1879, the Catholic White Fathers from France arrived under the leadership of Father Lourdel and Brother Amans.

The Christian missionaries were invited because:

5. Mutesa I wanted to strengthen his position by acquiring guns from the missionaries.
6. He expected the missionaries to teach him how to make his own guns.

7. He expected the missionaries to train his soldiers and equip them with the best military skills
8. To be able to use their influence and fight Bunyoro under Omukama Kabalega
9. He was afraid of pressure from Egypt who wanted to colonise Buganda, so he hoped to use the missionaries to defeat them.
10. He needed prestige and respect from his fellow chiefs.
11. He expected to receive gifts from Christian missionaries.
12. He needed to use Christian missionaries to check on Muslims who were becoming too arrogant.
13. He expected Christian missionaries to teach his people how to read and write.
14. He was tired of the demands from traditional religion. He needed a change in religion.
15. The need by Mutesa I to use the missionaries to teach his people technical skills.
16. Mutesa I wished to trade with the Christian missionaries so as to further develop the economy of Buganda.
17. Mutesa I wanted the Christian missionaries to teach his people new farming methods.
18. He had a hospitable heart towards foreigners. The friendly nature of Mutesa I, therefore forced him to invite missionaries to his kingdom.
19. Mutesa I expected some gifts from the Christian missionaries, for example beads, mirrors and clothes among others.
20. He had been convinced by H.M Stanley that Christian missionaries would be good for the safety of his kingdom.

ACTIVITIES AND WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

1. The Christian missionaries taught and spread Christianity among different communities in East Africa.
2. They built churches as centres for spreading Christianity and worshipping God.
3. They fought against slave trade and resettled slaves at Frere, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar.
4. The Christian missionaries introduced legitimate trade after their abolition of slave trade.
5. They built schools for Africans and taught religion, arithmetic, writing and reading.
6. They trained civil servants, for example doctors, nurses, teachers, and drivers among others.
7. They encouraged technical education, where they taught the Africans the knowledge of brick making, brick laying, farming, cookery, and craft work among others.

8. They translated the bible into local languages, for example to Kiswahili and Luganda.
9. They also encouraged the spread of western culture and values, for example fashions, eating habits, dressing and so on.
10. The Christian missionaries discouraged African cultural practices like human sacrifice, murder of twins, worshipping idols and witchcraft.
11. They assisted the colonial rulers to sign political agreements, for example Buganda agreement of 1900.
12. They made East African people to accept colonial rule through their sweet preaching like “blessed are the humble for the kingdom of God is theirs”. That is why it is said that the flag followed the cross.
13. They built hospitals and health centres to provide treatment to mostly the Africans.
14. The Christian missionaries then introduced the use of modern medicine to cure tropical diseases, for example quinine to cure malaria.
15. They constructed roads for easy movement of people and transportation of commodities.
16. The Christian missionaries introduced new crops such as coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco among others.
17. They introduced plantation farming, that is to say farming on a large scale.

EFFECTS OF MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES UPON THE EAST AFRICAN PEOPLE

1. The effects were both positive and negative.
2. They cleared the way for scramble and partition by preaching aspects like love one another, that softened African minds and hearts.
3. They converted many people to Christianity.
4. They divided the people of East African along religious lines, for example Protestants and Catholics, believers and non believers.
5. Arithmetic, Reading and writing were learnt.
6. Built several schools in East, among which are St. Mary’s College, Kisubi, Gayaza High School, King’s College, Budo among others in Uganda.
7. Technical and vocational education was learnt by the East African people.
8. They improved on the health of the East African people through construction of hospitals.
9. They also introduced plantation farming in East Africa and many people took up the system.

10. New cash crops were introduced into E. Africa, among which were cotton, coffee, tea, and others.
11. New languages were introduced, for example English, French and so on.
12. The Products of missionary education championed nationalistic struggles in East Africa, for example Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika and Benedicto Kiwanuka of Uganda.
13. Made efforts to abolish slave trade in East Africa.
14. Missionaries influenced some local leaders to collaborate with the colonial matters, for example Apollo Kagwa and Semei Kakungulu were very close to the missionaries.
15. They improved on the standards of living of the people of East Africa through the crops and education introduced, because many people were employed.
16. They improved on transport and communication as they constructed many roads in East Africa.
17. They called for protection from their home government hence scramble and partition of East Africa took place.
18. They were involved in the politics of the East African people, for example they participated in the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement, and they fought Kabaka Mwanga and so on.
19. They introduced legitimate trade in East Africa after abolition of slave trade
20. Traditional customs were undermined by the teachings of Christian missionaries.
21. East African people turned their loyalty and respect away from their traditional leaders to the Christian missionaries.
22. They introduced printing press that promoted African literature.
23. They also promoted agriculture by introducing new farming methods.
24. They Translated the Bible into African languages, for example in Kiswahili, Luganda and other prominent East African languages.
25. They Built Churches in East Africa that acted as religious and social centres.
26. Through their preaching, they undermined African cultural values.
27. East African superstition or witchcraft that the Christian missionaries at first feared, were destroyed by the teachings of Christian missionaries.
28. East African economic position was improved as new crops were introduced.

29. They facilitated loss of East African countries when they invited their home government to come and give them protection.
30. They contributed to the work of exploration and discoveries, for Kraft discovered Mountain Kenya while Rebmann discovered Mountain Kilimanjaro.

PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

1. Tropical diseases, for example malaria that killed them. Kraft lost his wife and child as a result of malaria attack.
2. Harsh tropical climate they were not used to was also a big problem.
3. They were few in number and hence lacked enough manpower.
4. Inadequate supply of resources especially food and drinking water.
5. They also lacked money to buy whatever they needed.
6. Poor transport and communication.
7. Impenetrable forests. Some of them got lost in the thick forests they would try to cross.
8. Hostile tribes like the Masai, Banyoro and Nandi among others.
9. Wild animals at Tsavo that ate them.
10. Inter-tribal wars that existed in East Africa, for example Buganda and Bunyoro were involved in wars. They made missionary work difficult.
11. Stiff competition from Islam. The Moslems especially at the coast of East Africa opposed the Christian missionaries.
12. Africa competition from traditional religion, where some people wanted to maintain their traditional religion. Christianity opposed African practices like polygamy unlike Islam.
13. In some cases they feared African magic and witchcraft. This discouraged the missionaries.
14. Language barrier due to the fact that the missionaries never understood the East African languages and hence poor communication.
15. Lack of geographical knowledge about parts of East Africa.
16. Hostile East African leaders who sometimes killed them, for example Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda killed a number of Christian converts.
17. Hostility from the Arabs traders who feared that the Christian missionaries had to come compete with them in trade.

18. Rivalry among themselves which led to wars such as Wafaransa - Wangeleza wars in Buganda.
19. Their work was restricted to some areas, especially in the kings' palaces.
20. Distance from East Africa to their home countries was too big, hence they were always home- sick.
21. African people were not united and the spreading of the gospel became difficult.
22. Some areas were too remote like in villages; this made extension of the missionary work difficult.
23. Unfaithful porters who stole their property.
24. They were mistaken to be coming to take over power of some East African leaders, for example Bishop Hannington was killed having been suspected by Kabaka Mwanga to be an imperialists.
25. Difficult terrain like the hills and valleys posed a big barrier to their movement.

ROLE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

1. Missionary groups which came to East Africa included: the Church missionary Society (CMS), Roman Catholic Missionary (RCM) among others.
2. They helped in signing of treaties, for example Bishop Tucker assisted in signing of the Buganda agreement of 1900 which put Buganda directly under the British control.
3. They softened the hearts of the East African people through their preaching like “leaders come from God”, and “blessed are those who are humble for the Kingdom of God is theirs”.
4. The Christian missionaries identified organised kingdoms and informed their governments about them.
5. They helped to set up infrastructures like roads that imperialists used.
6. The Christian missionaries built schools, which became centres of instruction, where Africans were taught to obey whites hence colonialism.
7. They also helped to stop slave trade, which glorified or made the white men to look very important in the eyes of the East African people, hence facilitating scramble and partition.
8. They promoted agriculture, which formed the foundation upon which the economy and income of the whites depended.

9. The Christian missionaries promoted legitimate trade that encouraged colonialists to come to East Africa. Their teachings turned East Africans against their traditional rulers, hence facilitating the scramble.
10. They made reports about the economic potentials in East Africa, which encouraged the colonialists.
11. Their teachings created a class of collaborators, clerks and interpreters among others who all facilitated colonization of East Africa.
12. The Christian missionaries translated African languages, hence making communication with colonialists easy.
13. They called their home governments to come and take over.
14. Their religions divided the East African people, hence making them too weak to resist colonialism.
15. They effected the policy of effective control of East Africa, as agreed upon in the Berlin conference.
16. They co operated with other European traders like the IBEACo and the GEACo. They gave financial assistance to them when they ran bankrupt.
17. In some areas they offered the east African people material goods like clothes, shoes, mirrors, and every white man was considered good and they welcomed the colonialists.
18. They occupied the most fertile land and they later handed it over to their home governments.
19. Earlier missionaries carried out exploration work and discovered navigable rivers, which they revealed to their home governments, hence colonialism.

THE POLITICAL – RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA OF 1888-1892

(WAFARANZA-WANGLEZA WARS IN BUGANDA 1888-1892)

CAUSES OF THE WARS

1. By 1888 there were four major religious groups in Buganda namely: the Protestants from England, The Catholics from France, The Islam from the Arab world and African traditional religion that was already in place.
2. Between 1888 and 1892, the four religious groups were in conflicts that resulted into wars.

The causes of these wars were;

3. The religious groups were competing for political control over Buganda.
4. The Arabs in Buganda took advantage of their long stay within Buganda to win the support of the Kabaka. This brought wars with other religious groups.
5. The death of Mutesa I in 1884 increased conflicts and hatred among different religious group. Mutesa I had the skills of handling problems within the kingdom.
6. The rise of Mwanga to power after the death of Mutesa led to the wars. Mwanga was young and in-experienced and did not know how to handle serious issues. He was arrogant, proud and inconsistent. He even showed no serious interest in matters of the other three foreign religions.
7. The failure of the missionaries to give weapons and military assistance to Mutesa I against his enemies, Bunyoro and Egypt reduced his, for the Christians.
8. The leaders of Buganda kingdom had a weakness, that is to say they confined the different religious groups at the palace and this led to conflicts and later wars.
9. The Moslems and the Christians had traditional enmity between them and this led to wars in Buganda.
10. The presence of armed Catholics forced Lugard to give weapons to the Protestants and this increased the war situation.
11. The killing of the first converts (martyrs), forced the Christians to unite together against Kabaka Mwanga who had killed their friends.
12. The killing of Bishop Hannington in 1886 in Busoga forced the Christians to open war on the king.
13. There was a rumour that Mwanga was willing to join the protestant religion. This increased the conflicts against the Protestants by the Catholics and the Moslems as they struggled to win the favour of the king.
14. Mwanga had decided to expel all religious groups, that is to say the Protestants the Catholics and the Moslems from Buganda. This forced the religious groups to open war against him.
15. The role of traditional believers led to the wars, because they blamed Christianity for discouraging African cultures.
16. The different teaching and preaching of different religious groups caused the war.
17. The Protestants and the Catholics also had traditional enmity between themselves right from Europe. This enmity was transferred to Buganda when they came, hence leading to works.

18. The Christian missionaries were struggling to get more areas to set up their mission stations and this led to wars.
19. There was a struggle to get more followers among the various religious groups.
20. Imperial rivalry that existed between France and Britain. These countries were just behind the curtains as the wars went on. They transferred their aggression in Europe to Buganda.
21. Fredrick Lugard's direct Sympathy and military support he gave to the Protestants. In early 1891, he gave more than 400 guns to the Protestants with aim of fighting the Catholics.

ORGANIZATION OR COURSE OF POLITICAL RELIGIOUS WARS

1. In 1875, Henry Morton Stanley visited Buganda and had a meeting with Kabaka Mutesa I.
2. After Stanley's advice, Mutesa I wrote a letter to England requesting for the missionaries to come to Buganda.
3. Following the invitation, between 1876 and 1877, the Church Missionary Society under the leadership of Reverend CT Wilson and Shergold Smith arrived in Buganda.
4. Later in 1879, the Catholic White Fathers from France arrived under the leadership of Father Lourdel and Brother Amans.
5. By 1888 there were four major religious groups in Buganda namely: the Protestants from England, The Catholics from France, The Islam from the Arab world and African traditional religion that was already in place.
6. Between 1888 and 1892, the four religious groups were in conflicts that resulted into wars.
7. The Protestants and Catholics were already in competition for political superiority within the Kabaka's palace.
8. Kabaka Mwanga who took over leadership from his father Mutesa I, found this kind of situation.
9. The Muslims made the condition worse by telling Mwanga that the Christians had come to take over his Kingdom.
10. Mwanga ordered people who had converted to Christianity to denounce their faith in the new religions. Bishop Hannington was murdered under unclear circumstances in 1885.
11. In 1886 those converts who refused to denounce their new religion were burnt alive in Namugongo.

12. Mwanga was determined to send away all the foreign religious groups from Buganda, the Christians and Muslims.
13. After the religious group discovered his plans, they made a combined effort against him. He was overthrown and replaced by Kiwewa.
14. Kiwewa was later overthrown by the Muslims who had enthroned him because he had refused to be circumcised. The Muslims had more power.
15. Kalema was installed after Kiwewa was deposed. The Muslims turned against the Catholics and Protestants and chased them away to Ankole under the leadership of Honerat and Apollo Kagga respectively.
16. The Christians re-organised themselves and overpowered the Muslims and re-instated Mwanga in 1890 with a lot of Catholic support.
17. However, in 1890 Captain Fredrick Lugard came to Uganda as a representative of the IBEACo and he tricked Mwanga into signing a treaty.
18. Lugard also armed the Protestants and the Catholics and the Muslims were defeated.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA

1. The effects were political, social and economic in nature.
2. The effects were also positive and negative effects.
3. They led to the total defeat of Moslem and the Arabs.
4. The Moslems could only matter when it came to slaughtering animals.
5. Protestants emerged out of the wars victorious.
6. Protestants gained a dominant position of Uganda politics since then up to date.
7. The war also led to the defeat of the Catholics in Buganda.
8. The wars also undermined traditional religion in Buganda, and as a result Christianity increased.
9. The Political-religious wars in Buganda also undermined the powers of the Kabaka by reducing them.
10. The political- religious wars forced Mwanga to resist the British rule in 1897 as a way of overthrowing the British in Buganda.

11. The wars also undermined the powers of the traditional chiefs in Buganda. Political powers changed and went to the young Christian leaders, for example Apollo Kagwa became powerful.
12. They led to the signing of the Buganda agreement of 1900, in order to bring peace in Buganda. To end the political and social turmoil or confusion, the Buganda agreement of 1900 was signed that finally divided the political destiny of Uganda.
13. The conflicts disrupted peace which had existed in Buganda for long.
14. The wars made Buganda a centre of missionary activities, where Christianity was spread to other parts of the country like Tooro, Ankole and others.
15. They led to the partition of East Africa as a way of settling the conflicts that had existed.
16. The wars forced Lugard to give land to the Catholics as a way of making them happy.
17. The religious wars, led to the formation of political parties based on religion or along religious lines.
18. The wars increased disunity among the people in Buganda and Uganda at large.
19. They led to serious loss of lives.
20. There was serious destruction of property in Buganda
21. The wars led to religious discrimination in all sectors, for example education, health and many other areas. Services were performed to the communities basing on religion. Schools were given and run on religious sectarianism, for example St Mary's College, Kisubi was for Catholics, while Buddo King's College was for Protestants and so on.
22. Mwanga was made more perplexed and confused as he did not know which religious group he was to follow.
23. He was force to become a Christian and while in exile he was named Daniel.
24. The wars introduced the use of guns in the affairs of Buganda and later in Uganda.
25. For some time, insecurity caught up the whole of Buganda.
26. Later political developments relied more on religious affiliation, that is to say UPC for Protestants, DP for Catholics and so on
27. The wars greatly divided Buganda from then up to date.

28. Political offices were to be shared with a basis of religion, for example, Finance Minister “Muwanika” was to be a protestant, and Prime Minister “Katikiro” was also to be a protestant and so on.
29. The war also formalized the scramble and partition of Uganda. The missionaries got a good reason to call in their home governments to officially take over.
30. The wars led to refugee problems into Uganda, where people moved away from Buganda to other areas, for example Muslims went as far as Ankole.

Revision questions

- i. Why did the Christian missionaries come to East Africa?
- ii. Why did Mutesa I invite Christian missionaries into Buganda?
- iii. What were the problems faced by Christian Missionaries in E. Africa?
- iv. What were the causes of political-religious wars in Buganda?
- v. Describe the organization of the political-religious wars.
- vi. What were the effects of the political-religious wars?
- vii. Describe the activities of the Christian missionaries in East Africa?
- viii. How did the missionary activities affect the people of East Africa?
- ix. Explain the role of Christian missionaries in the scramble and partition of E. Africa.

EUROPEAN TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA (CHARTERED COMPANIES)

REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF CHARTERED COMPANIES

1. Chartered companies were trading associations which were given permission to operate business in East Africa on behalf of their respective home governments.
2. The two trading companies operated in East Africa. These were the Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo) and German East African Company (GEACo).
3. The IBEACo was established in 1888 and it was under the leadership of William Mackinnon. It was charged with the responsibilities of carrying out trade and administration in Kenya and Uganda behalf of the British.
4. Its leadership was later taken over by Captain Fredrick Lugard, a retired army officer who had served in the army in India where Britain also had a colony.
5. GEACo started work in Zanzibar in 1884 and with time it moved to Tanganyika mainland. It was under the leadership of Dr. Carl peters.

6. The chartered companies were formed to control the area of interest for their respective governments.
7. They were also formed to protect missionaries and traders who were operating in East Africa.
8. The trading companies were formed to sign as many treaties as possible with the African leaders.
9. Chartered companies would also promote trade on behalf of their home government in East Africa.
10. They were also supposed to bring as many areas as possible under the control of their respective governments.
11. For effective trade in East Africa, the chartered companies were formed to improve on communication.
12. It was also supposed to solve the conflicts between the Catholic and Protestants missionaries in Buganda kingdom.
13. Through the Chartered companies law and order would be established in East Africa.
14. The fight against slave trade would also be properly handled by the chartered companies.
15. They were formed to encourage the spread of Christianity in East Africa.

ROLE PLAYED BY THE CHARTERED COMPANIES IN THE COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA

1. Traders from European countries into East Africa were clearly known as the chartered Companies.
2. They were trading organizations which had been given rights or permission (charter), to carry out trade and administration in East African territories, on behalf of their home governments.
3. In East Africa the major Chartered companies were: the Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo) and German East African Company (GEACo).
4. Chartered Companies were business enterprises that were formed mainly to carve out colonies for their respective European countries.
5. IBEACO was founded by William Mackinnon in 1888. The GEACO was founded by Karl Peters in 1884.
6. They signed a number of treaties with African chiefs, the GEACO signed Usagala, where as IBEACO signed the 1901 treaty with Nkore.
7. They promoted legitimate trade, the profits of which attracted colonialists.

8. They stopped slavery and hence made Africans believe that Europeans were very good, later they used this to colonize East Africa.
9. The Chartered companies promoted agriculture upon which the colonial economy depended.
10. They also provided information concerning Africa's minerals and other resources that encouraged the scramble.
11. They set up infrastructures like roads that greatly aided colonization.
12. When they became bankrupt, they surrendered to their home governments to come and take over.
13. They set up administrative headquarters; forts and garrisons, which all quickened the scramble and partition.
14. They offered protection to the missionaries who were the fore runners of colonialism in East Africa.
15. Their rivalries gave their home countries a chance to occupy East Africa.
16. The Chartered companies acted as experimental governments for the colonial masters.
17. They fought and defeated rebellious societies, for example IBEACO under Lugard fought Bunyoro, the Nandi and others.
18. They financed colonial administration on behalf of their home governments. They constructed administrative posts, for example IBEACO built an administrative post at old Kampala and at Rabai.
19. In 1890, when the GEACo failed to suppress revolts at the coast of East Africa, it withdrew and called for the German government to take over.

**ROLE PLAYED BY CARL PETERS AND CAPTAIN FREDRICK LUGARD IN THE
COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA**

a) CARL PETERS

1. Carl peters was the one who established the German East African Company (GEACo).
2. He was also a member of the German colonization society which was formed in 1884 to defend the German imperial interest in Tanganyika.
3. It was Carl Peters who signed a number of treaties with local chiefs of Usagara, Uziga and many others. The treaties signed, confirmed German interest in those areas.
4. The German colonization society of Carl peters was given permission to carry out trade and administration on behalf of the Germans in Tanganyika.
5. He therefore promoted trade on behalf of the Germans.

6. The Germans in Tanganyika were faced with a number of early resistances like the Hehe and Abushiri. It was Carl Peters who overcame these rebellions.
7. Carl Peters gave the Christian missionaries a lot of support as they carried out their work in Tanganyika.
8. He persuaded the Sultan of Zanzibar to accept the German to control Witu in the Northern Coast. He therefore forced the sultan to accept the German rule at the coast of East Africa.
9. When the British claimed Witu, Carl Peters accepted to occupy Heligoland in the North Sea. He accepted to give up Witu to the British.
10. He signed a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda. The treaty would place Buganda under direct German control.
11. He was also influential in the signing of the second treaty, Anglo-German agreement with the British in 1890 in which he dropped the idea of claiming Buganda Kingdom for the Germans.
12. Carl Peters also signed a treaty with Nabongo Mumia of the Wanga Kingdom in Western Kenya.
13. The treaties Carl Peters signed with Buganda and Wanga Kingdoms forced Britain to take control of those areas because it appeared the Germans were threatening the British control over them.
14. It was Carl Peters who forced the Germans to introduce direct rule in Tanganyika.
15. He facilitated the abolition of slave trade and the introduction of legitimate trade.

a) CAPTAIN FREDRICK LUGARD

1. Captain Fredrick Lugard was a retired soldier who was sent to Buganda by the British government to work as agent of the Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo).
2. He majorly worked tirelessly to defend the British interests in Uganda through out the colonial interest.
3. Fredrick Lugard stopped Buganda from falling under the control the GEACo of Carl Peters, the leader.
4. Lugard signed a treaty with the Kabaka of Buganda, Mwanga and this forced him to acknowledge the IBEACo authority. This brought Buganda under the control of the British.

5. He also signed a treaty with Omugabe Ntare in August 1891. The treaty brought Ankole under the Company rule.
6. Fredrick Lugard on behalf of the British government extended colonial rule to Tooro where he was able to installed Omukama Daudi Kasagama who was overthrown by the Banyoro.
7. He was able to defeat Kabalega of Bunyoro with the support of Semei Kakungulu, an influential collaborator to the colonial rule.
8. When the religious wars occurred between the Protestants and Catholics, it was Lugard who settled the conflicts between the two. He supported the Protestants against the Catholics by giving them guns.
9. When the Catholics were defeated by the Protestants, Lugard calmed them down by giving them land.
10. Fredrick Lugard united all the Christian groups in Buganda against the Muslims who had support from Bunyoro Kingdom.
11. He generally protected the Christian missionaries in Buganda against being attacked by other communities who were opposing them.
12. He built a number of Forts in the areas under his control for protection and defense, for example he constructed a Fort at Old Kampala.
13. Lugard was able to protect the Nile which the British were interested in controlling. He made sure that no other colonial power controlled its source and the mouth.
14. He convinced the Sudanese mercenaries to work with him to overcome rebellions in the British areas of interest.
15. Captain Fredrick Lugard was able to develop trading activities in Buganda and other areas under British control.
16. He re-instated Mwanga who had been overthrown and forced him in 1892 to sign another treaty giving him official control of Buganda Kingdom.
17. He wrote a book “Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa”. The book became the starting point of the British policy of indirect rule in East Africa.
18. Lugard went back in 1892 and campaigned strongly for the British safeguarding and control over Uganda.

PROBLEMS OR CHALLENGES FACED BY CHARTERED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA.

1. They lacked enough manpower.
2. The chartered companies also lacked enough funds to carry out their activities.
3. There were frequent rebellions in East Africa. This made their work difficult.
4. Poor means of transport was also another problem that was faced by the Christian missionaries.
5. Stiff competition among the companies themselves was yet another problem.
6. Tropical diseases too, disturbed the traders.
7. There were inexperienced and corrupt administrators that failed the companies.
8. Scarcity of minerals due to overexploitation.
9. Involvement in religious wars, for example in Buganda, Frederick was involved in the religious wars between the Protestants and the Catholics.
10. Restrictions were put onto the companies.
11. Stiff competition from African traders, for example the Nyamwezi
12. There was poor housing and accommodation.
13. The distance to their home countries was too great; hence they were always home sick.
14. Lack of economic prospects in some East African areas, for example in Northern Uganda the resources were scarce.
15. Lack of geographical knowledge of some areas.
16. There was language barrier.
17. Lack of trusted agents in East Africa.
18. Hostile tribes like the Nandi and Hehe disturbed them greatly.
19. There was delay in supplies from their home governments.

Note that the above points can explain why chartered companies collapsed by 1904.

Students must also realise that the challenges or problems faced by the chartered companies were almost similar to the problems faced by other European groups in East Africa.

Revision questions

- i. Why did chartered companies come into East Africa?
- ii. What role did the chartered Companies play in the colonization of East Africa?
- iii. Explain the problems faced by the Chartered Companies in East Africa?
- iv. Why did the chartered companies collapse by 1904?

v. What were the effects of chartered companies in East Africa?

