

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

- From 1884, a growing number of Europeans picked interest in East Africa.
- These came as explorers, missionaries, traders and later on imperialists /colonialists.
- Most Europeans were either sent by their home government or by Organizations e.g. the R.G.S (Royal Geographical society), C.M.S (Church missionary society) and L.M.S (London missionary society).
- Others came as individuals e.g. Sir Samuel Baker and his wife and Dr. David Livingstone.
- Most Africans received them with open hands and offered them assistance not knowing that their activities would eventually lead to loss of African independence.

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

- This was the 1st group of Europeans to penetrate into the interior of E.Africa.
- They were interested in the geography of East Africa especially the River Nile system.
- The explorers included; Sir Samuel Baker and his wife, Richard Burton, John Speke, Henry Morton Stanley, Dr. David Livingstone, James Grant, Jacob Erhardt e.t.c.
- The activities of these explorers eventually led to the colonization of East Africa.

The role played by explorers in the colonization of East Africa

- ❖ They exaggerated the wealth of East Africa e.g. they reported about the reliable rainfall and fertile soils e.g. in Buganda which attracted more Europeans into East Africa.
- ❖ They provided geographical information about East Africa which attracted Europeans into East Africa e.g. John Speke discovered the source of the River Nile.
- ❖ The explorers destroyed the wrong impression that Africa was a ‘white man’s grave’ which led to an influx of Europeans into East Africa.
- ❖ Some explorers signed treaties with African chiefs which were later used to colonize such areas e.g. H.M Stanley requested Muteesa I of Buganda to invite missionaries.
- ❖ Explorers also drew maps which were later used by the colonialist to penetrate the interior of East Africa e.g. Erhardt drew a map of East Africa showing physical features.
- ❖ They established good working relations with African chiefs e.g. Stanley with Muteesa I which confused the Africans who thought that all white men were good and welcomed colonialists.
- ❖ They gave information about hostile and accommodative societies which helped colonialists come well prepared e.g. Banyoro were branded hostile while the Baganda were accommodative.
- ❖ Explorers also exposed the horrors of slave trade e.g. Dr Livingstone and this aroused public sympathy among Europeans to come and abolish the trade leading to colonialism.
- ❖ The success of their adventures led to increased missionary activities in East Africa e.g. Dr Livingstone persuaded missionaries to come and stop slave trade leading to colonialism.
- ❖ Explorers under their umbrella organizations also provided funds to those who were willing to travel to Africa leading to an influx of Europeans e.g. The Royal Geographical Society.
- ❖ Some Explorers served as colonial administrators and provided labour force for the colonial government e.g. Sir Samuel Baker became a governor of the Equatorial Province.
- ❖ Some explorers built forts which were later used as administrative centers by colonialists e.g. Sir Samuel Barker built Fort Patiko in Acholi and Sir Gerald Portal built Fort Portal in Toro.
- ❖ Explorers also discovered routes and navigable waters which simplified the movement of future colonialists.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

- This was the 2nd group of Europeans to penetrate into the interior of East Africa.
- Missionaries also came to East Africa under several organization e.g.
 - Church Missionary Society led by Johann Ludwig Krapf and John Rebmann.
 - London Missionary Society led by Dr David Livingstone.
 - Holy Ghost fathers led by Father Homer.

- White Fathers who were Catholics e.g. Father Lourdel and Brother Ammans.

Why the missionaries came to East Africa

- ❖ They wanted the spread Christianity in East Africa because many of them believed that Africans didn't know anything about God.
- ❖ Missionaries wanted to abolish slave trade and Slavery in East Africa because they considered it to be inhuman.
- ❖ Missionaries wanted to promote Western Education in order to civilize the backward Africans.
- ❖ Missionaries also wanted to create a civil society by eradicating African Cultures and customs e.g. witchcraft and Killing of twins.
- ❖ The success of earlier travels by Explorers also inspired missionaries to come to East Africa.
- ❖ Missionaries wanted to answer the call of the African desire of evangelism e.g. Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda sent a letter inviting missionaries through Henry Morton Stanley.
- ❖ Missionaries were also driven by the desire to reduce the spread of Islam which they blamed for the slave trade in the interior.
- ❖ They wanted to promote legitimate trade in East Africa after abolishing slave trade e.g. by introducing cash crops like coffee and tea.
- ❖ Some missionaries came to East Africa to complete the work of Dr David Livingstone who had died in 1873 and had left a big part of his work incomplete.
- ❖ Missionaries also had the intention of improving on the living conditions of Africans i.e. they wanted to fight diseases which had made life difficult for Africans.
- ❖ Some missionaries came to East Africa for exploration and adventure e.g. John Rebmann and Ludwig Krapf.
- ❖ Missionaries also came to East Africa due to the industrial revolution which had generated a lot of wealth for overseas adventures to spread Christianity.
- ❖ Missionaries were paving way for the European colonialists through their wonderful teachings by softening the hearts of Africans.

Problems faced by missionaries in East Africa

- ❖ Language barrier i.e. East Africa had many tribes and each had its own language therefore forcing missionaries to rely on interpreters.
- ❖ Tropical diseases also made their work difficult e.g. Dr. Livingstone died in 1873 due to Malaria.
- ❖ Hostility from Islam especially at the coast because the Arabs created a big challenge to the missionaries.
- ❖ Transport was poor since there were no developed roads at the time and missionaries had to walk very long distances from the coast to the Interior.
- ❖ Missionaries also faced difficult times in the interior due to hostile tribes e.g. the Galla, Maasai and Nandi.
- ❖ Geographical barriers also caused a lot of hardships to the missionaries e.g. they had to cross lakes, rivers, thick forests, Mountains, rift valleys e.t.c.
- ❖ East Africa was very far away from Europe and therefore missionaries would not effectively communicate with their home government.
- ❖ Wild animals e.g. lions and leopards also made missionaries' work difficult for example some of them and their followers were eaten up by lions at Tsavo.
- ❖ Missionaries at times lacked enough supplies e.g. they ran short of funds, food and medicines.
- ❖ Missionary work was also hindered by their small number in East Africa yet the area was very big.
- ❖ In some cases, their porters deserted them and ran away with their property e.g. Dr Livingstone lost his property to porters on his 2nd journey to Tanganyika.
- ❖ Missionaries were also mistaken for people with military assistance e.g. Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda expected them to give him guns to fight Bunyoro.

- ❖ Missionaries also had quarrels and rivalry among their different missionary groups e.g. the W'ngereza-W'faransa wars (religious wars) in Buganda.
- ❖ Some missionaries wasted a lot of time in other activities e.g. Johann Rebmann turned to exploration and adventure instead of spreading Christianity.
- ❖ Missionaries were also disturbed by the traditionalists who threatened their authority and beliefs e.g. Bishop Hannington was killed because he was believed to be an enemy.

Effects of missionary activities

- ❖ The missionaries converted many people to Christianity and up to today the majority of the East Africans are Christians.
- ❖ Missionaries built several schools in Uganda to increase literacy e.g. Gayaza high school (1905), S.t Marys college Kisubi (1908) and Kings College Budo (1906).
- ❖ Missionaries also built several hospitals and provided better health services e.g. Rubaga Hospital by the white fathers and Mengo Hospital by the church missionary society.
- ❖ Missionaries also set up technical and vocational schools to provide practical skills, e.g. in carpentry and Tailoring and such schools were built at Kisubi, Iganga and Soroti.
- ❖ Churches were built wherever missionaries went and traditional shrines were destroyed e.g. at Nsambya, Rubaga, Namirembe e.t.c.
- ❖ Missionaries also brought a culture of morality, respect for life and created a civil society e.g. the killing of twins in Bunyoro was abolished.
- ❖ Missionaries fought slave trade by preaching equality of all men before God and ended up setting up homes for freed slaves.
- ❖ Missionaries also promoted the writing of East African Languages e.g. Dr Krapf translated the Bible into Luganda.
- ❖ Missionaries also introduced the growing of cash crops e.g. cotton, coffee and pyrethrum.
- ❖ Missionaries also opened up mission stations that later developed into urban centers e.g. at Bagamoyo, Tabora, Kampala and Rabai Mpya.
- ❖ Missionaries also created employment opportunities as many Africans who were trained as nurses, teachers, interpreters or translators and clergymen.
- ❖ Missionaries also introduced many new languages like Latin, German, French and English which were taught to all students in missionary schools.
- ❖ Missionaries also carried out exploration work e.g. Dr Krapf discovered Mt Kenya in 1849 and Dr Rebmann discovered Mt Kilimanjaro in 1848.
- ❖ Missionaries also introduced new styles of dressing, dancing, eating, Marriage and burial which were all to be conducted religiously.
- ❖ Missionaries divided Buganda and Uganda along religious lines e.g. political parties like Democratic Party for Catholics and Uganda Peoples' Congress for Protestants.
- ❖ Missionary education produced the pioneer nationalists of East Africa e.g. Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, Apollo Milton Obote in Uganda and Julius Nyerere in Tanzania.
- ❖ Missionaries also constructed many roads which improved the transport sector in East Africa.

Effects of missionary activities on the Africans

- ❖ Africans embraced Christianity and neglected their traditional religions.
- ❖ Africans also neglected traditional medicines and went to missionary hospitals for treatment.
- ❖ Hospitals helped Africans to fight against the tropical diseases like malaria.
- ❖ Disunity was created among Africans due to divisions along religious lines.
- ❖ Africans attained western education by joining mission schools and neglected local education.
- ❖ Africans adopted the growing of cash crops and neglected the growing of traditional food crops.
- ❖ Africans enjoyed improved standards of living e.g. improved medical care.
- ❖ Urban centers were created in areas where missionaries settled e.g. Kampala and Bagamoyo.

- ❖ Africans adopted western cultures e.g. dressing and burial which were conducted religiously.
- ❖ Abolition of slave trade helped Africans to regain their dignity and respect.
- ❖ Many Africans gained employment in the colonial government after training e.g. secretaries.
- ❖ Africans also acquired many technical skills after attending technical schools e.g. building.
- ❖ Missionary education led to the rise of African nationalism e.g. formation of political parties.
- ❖ African dropped some of their cultures and customs e.g. killing of twins in Bunyoro.
- ❖ African minds were softened due to their wonderful preachings to easily allow colonialism.
- ❖ Africans were convinced to sign treaties which eventually led to loss of their land e.g. 1900 Buganda agreement.

The role played by missionaries in the colonisation of East Africa

- ❖ Through their wonderful preachings, missionaries softened the heart and minds of the Africans who welcomed colonialism with open arms.
- ❖ They often called on home governments to occupy areas where they worked leading to eventual colonisation.
- ❖ They involved themselves in the over throw of local rulers who were resisting Europeans e.g. Kabaka Mwanga was overthrown and replaced by a ‘ Puppet ‘ Kabaka Daudi Chwa.
- ❖ Missionaries only settled in areas where their home governments had economic interests which attracted colonialists to come and take over such areas e.g.in Buganda.
- ❖ Missionaries also convinced Africa chiefs into signing treaties which were later used to colonise such areas e.g. Bishop Tucker assisted in the signing of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- ❖ Missionaries laid a firm economic foundation for the colonial government to survive on by encouraging the growing of cash crops.
- ❖ They helped to finance other colonial agents e.g. The Church Missionary Society in 1891 injected 50,000 pounds into the activities of IBEACO which was also used in the colonisation process.
- ❖ Missionaries divided Africans along religious lines hence creating disunity e.g. in Buganda, Kabaka Mwanga was disunited from his subjects or followers who could not unite to fight colonialism.
- ❖ Missionaries helped to abolish slave trade and this created a conducive atmosphere for European settlement in East Africa leading to colonization.
- ❖ Missionaries identified hostile and accommodative societies e.g. Buganda was accommodative while Nandi were branded hostile which helped the colonialists to deal with the people accordingly.
- ❖ Missionaries also built schools in which Africans were brain washed to believe that everything western was good hence the Africans embraced colonial rule with open hands.
- ❖ Missionary education and teachings created a class of collaborators e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu who helped in extending colonial rule.
- ❖ Missionaries also set up mission stations e.g. at Bagamoyo and Rabai Mpya which were later used as administrative posts by colonialists.
- ❖ Missionaries also encouraged the use of foreign language e.g. English and Latin and this made communication between the Africans and colonialists very easy.
- ❖ Missionaries constructed hospitals to provide health services which were later used by colonialists to fight against the burden of tropical diseases.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN BUGANDA

- The 1st missionaries to arrive were the Church Missionary Society Protestant missionaries in 1876 and these were Rev. Alexander Mackay, Rev. C.T. Wilson and Sir Gold Smith.
- In 1879, Roman Catholic Missionaries led by Fr Simon Lourdel and Brother Ammans under the white fathers arrived at Kabaka Muteesa 1's palace.
- In 1896, the Mill hill Fathers arrived who were also Catholics.
- The Verona Fathers (Catholics) were the last to arrive from Sudan in 1910.

Why Kabaka Muteesa 1 invited missionaries

- ❖ Muteesa 1 wanted to answer H. M Stanley's request for missionaries to come to Buganda and did not want to disappoint his visitors.
- ❖ Muteesa 1 also hoped that he would enhance prestige among his fellow African chiefs by inviting white men to his palace.
- ❖ Muteesa 1 was also tired of the constant raids and demands from Muslims and traditionalists and hoped that missionaries would help him solve these conflicts.
- ❖ Muteesa 1 also wanted to make strong ties with their countries of origin because they were powerful states.
- ❖ He was a modernizer who believed that missionaries were the right people to help him modernize Buganda.
- ❖ He expected to get military assistance from missionaries against his traditional enemy Bunyoro.
- ❖ He expected military help against Egyptian aggressors who were busy extending the equatorial province south wards.
- ❖ Muteesa 1 also expected military help against Sudanese mercenaries who were hired to attack Buganda from the north.
- ❖ He wanted the missionaries to teach Christianity to his people since H. M Stanley had convinced him that the faith would be good for his people.
- ❖ Muteesa 1 also hoped that his people would gain from missionaries' knowledge and technical skills.
- ❖ Muteesa 1 was also ignorant and did not know the intentions of the missionaries but simply invited them.
- ❖ Christianity had softened Muteesa 1's heart and he ended up inviting the missionaries to Buganda.
- ❖ Muteesa also expected gifts from them in form of clothes, glassware and mirrors.

THE W'NGEREZA - W'FRANSA WARS

- These were also known as the religious wars in Buganda.
- They were fought between four different religious groups in Buganda i.e. Protestants, Catholics, traditionalists and Moslems.
- They were fought between 1885 and 1900.

Causes of religious wars

- ❖ The struggle by each religious group to win as many converts as possible led to confusion within Buganda hence resulting into the religious wars.
- ❖ Each religious group was struggling to win the favor and recognition of the Kabaka Muteesa 1, hence resulting into the religious wars.
- ❖ The death of Muteesa 1 in 1884 created a political vacuum in Buganda hence leading to confusion within Buganda.
- ❖ The differences in the teaching of the different religious groups also confused the followers resulting into the religious wars.
- ❖ Christians didn't want to be dominated by the Muslims who were also unwilling to be dominated by Christians i.e. each group considered the other to be pagans.
- ❖ Imperial rivalry between France and Britain during the scramble and partition also led to the outbreak of the wars between Catholics and Protestants respectively.
- ❖ There was also mistrust between the different Christian groups because each group wanted to dominate political offices in Buganda resulting into the wars.
- ❖ A rumor had circulated within Buganda that while in exile at Kabula, Kabaka Mwanga was learning Anglicanism and therefore the Catholics wanted to overthrow him.
- ❖ The traditionalists hated Christians because they had undermined Buganda's cultural beliefs independence.
- ❖ The involvement of IBEACO in Buganda's politics also led to these wars e.g. in 1891, Captain Lugard armed the Protestants with 500 guns to fight the Catholics.
- ❖ The pages/servants at the Kabaka's court (palace) were always questioning the Kabaka's authority which forced Mwanga to kill thirty of them leading to the religious wars.

- ❖ Mwanga's arrogance, inconsistency and unfriendly relations with missionaries also contributed to the outbreak of the religious wars.
- ❖ The Catholics also accused Kabaka Mwanga of accepting IBEACO to work in Buganda because it was mistreating the Catholics.
- ❖ Each religious group wanted very many pages at the Kabaka's palace and this resulted into the wars.
- ❖ Kabaka Mwanga's failure to control foreigners at his palace resulted into conflicts between the different groups.
- ❖ The role of Arabs who misguided Kabaka Mwanga that Christians wanted to take over his kingdom also led to the wars.
- ❖ The murder of Bishop Hannington in Busoga in 1885 following the orders of Kabaka Mwanga also angered the Christians who resorted to war in order to overthrow Mwanga.
- ❖ The killing of the Uganda martyrs at Namugongo in 1886 also caused a lot of chaos and confusion within Buganda resulting into the religious wars.

Course of the religious wars

- These were the conflicts between the Christians, Muslims and traditionalists in Buganda.
- These wars took place between 1885 to 1890.
- By 1877, the Protestant missionaries under the Church Missionary Society arrived in Buganda.
- In 1879, the Roman Catholic missionaries also arrived in Buganda.
- All these groups had come after the invitation from Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda.
- These two Christian groups were soon fighting for political influence at the Kabaka's court.
- In 1884, Kabaka Muteesa 1 died and was succeeded by Kabaka Mwanga.
- By this time, Muslims who had stayed longer in Buganda used their influence to warn Mwanga that the Christians wanted to take over his kingdom.
- Kabaka Mwanga's arrogance forced him to respond by denouncing all the new religions that never respected his authority.
- In 1885, Bishop Hannington was killed in this crisis in Busoga following the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.
- In 1886, many Christian converts were burnt to death at Namugongo also following the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.
- Sensing continued instability, Kabaka Mwanga planned to chase away all the religious factions from Buganda including Christians and Muslims.
- But they discovered his plan and the religious groups combined to overthrow him.
- Thereafter, they installed Kabaka Kiwewa as the successor to Kabaka Mwanga.
- By this time, Muslims were the strongest faction and they soon deposed Kiwewa for refusing to be circumcised.
- Kalema was installed as the new Kabaka after deposing Kiwewa.
- Muslims started persecuting Christians who fled to Kabula in Nkore.
- Christians reorganized themselves and Catholics came under leadership of Nyonyintono Honerat while Protestants came under Apollo Kagwa.
- In 1890, Christian factions deposed the Muslims and Mwanga was reinstated with a lot of Catholic sympathies.
- In the same year (1890), Captain Lugard arrived in Uganda as a representative of IBEACO.
- Lugard used protestant missionaries to influence Mwanga for a treaty with Britain.
- Thereafter, he armed the Protestants with 500 guns and this caused more fighting against the Catholics and Muslims.
- Muslims then fled to Bunyoro and Captain Lugard also followed them after realizing that Catholics also wanted him dead.
- In 1893, Sir Gerald Portal signed a treaty with Mwanga.
- In 1894, a protectorate was declared over Uganda.

- In 1897, Mwanga was overthrown and replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa II.
- Mwanga then Joined Kabalega in a rebellion in the North and the two were captured by Kakungulu.
- In March 1900, the Buganda agreement was signed and this ended the religious wars in Buganda.

Effects of the religious wars

- The wars divided the Baganda and the whole of Uganda along religious lines.
- The wars subsequently created enmity between the followers of the different religious groups.
- They led to the formation of political parties along religious lines such as U.P.C (Uganda Peoples' Congress) for Protestants and D.P (Democratic Party) for the Catholics.
- Many people were killed during the wars e.g. 30 converts (Uganda martyrs) were murdered in 1886 at Namugongo.
- Many people who had supported the Protestants gained political offices in Buganda upon victory e.g. Semei Kakungulu and Apollo Kaggwa.
- Armed Christian groups were formed in order to defend themselves e.g. the Protestants had 500 guns given to them by Captain Fredrick Lugard.
- Political offices in Buganda were allocated along religious lines e.g. Katikiro /Prime minister was to be a Protestant where as Omulamuzi or chief justice was to be a Catholic.
- The Catholics and Muslims were sidelined at Mengo and therefore remained in political inferiority.
- Schools in Buganda were run on sectarian ground e.g. Kings College Budo was for the Protestants and st Mary's College Kisubi was for the Catholics.
- The 20 counties of Buganda were allocated on religious grounds.
- The Protestants got 12 counties, 8 for the Catholics and 2 for the Muslims.
- The Wars confused Mwanga to the extent of failing to decide on which religion to follow thus he kept on wavering his support from one group to another.
- Mwanga was later forced to exile where he accepted Christianity along protestant lines taking the name Daniel.
- The Wars also led to the eventual colonization of Uganda as Christian Missionaries especially Protestants called upon the British to take over Uganda to protect their lives and interests.
- Led to the rise of different personalities e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa and Semei Kakungulu.
- The wars slowed down growth of nationalism in Uganda due to divisions along religious lines.
- Christianity was wide spread within Buganda and Uganda at large.
- The wars caused massive destruction of property in Buganda.
- Buganda's traditional religion greatly declined due to wide spread Christianity.
- The confusion created by the wars led to the signing of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- Islam was greatly reduced in influence within Buganda.
- Many people fled to other parts of Uganda due to insecurity in Buganda e.g. fled to Bunyoro.

TRADERS AND CHARTERED COMPANIES IN E.AFRICA

- The 3rd group of Europeans to penetrate into the interior of E.A was the traders.
- They came in large numbers after the successful mission of explorers and missionaries.
- Traders basically came for commercial reasons e.g. looking for cheap sources of raw materials, new markets and new areas for investment.
- On arrival the traders formed companies and associations to operate in East Africa and most prominent ones were;
 - Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO) which operated in Uganda and Kenya.
 - German East Africa Company (GEACO) which operated in Tanganyika.

THE ROLE OF CHARTERED COMPANIES IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA

- They provided the initial skilled man power for the administration of their areas of influence e.g. captain Fredrick Lugard (IBEACO) and Captain Karl Peters (GEACO).
- The traders financed the colonial administration on behalf of their respective home government e.g. I.B.E.A.CO on behalf of the British government.
- The traders fought and defeated rebellious societies e.g. IBEACO defeated Bunyoro, Nandi and Maasai while the G.E.A.CO fought /defeated the Abushiri Arabs.
- The traders also developed transport and communication networks e.g. IBEACO constructed Murram roads and even designed the plan for the Uganda railway.
- They undertook businesses that generated funds that supported colonialism e.g. they encouraged people to grow cash crops.
- They constructed administrative posts, forts and garrisons which were later used by the colonial government e.g. at Old Kampala, Naivasha, Machakos e.t.c.
- They created security organs which improved on internal security e.g. IBEACO built a private army which was later used in the colonization of Uganda.
- They helped in the effective abolition of slave trade and establishments of legitimate trade.
- The Chartered companies protected Christian missionaries who were also colonial agents e.g. IBEACO'S private army always provided security to the Church Missionary society.
- Chartered companies also provided their home governments with information about the economic potential of East Africa e.g. IBEACO reported about the fertile soils of Uganda and the Kenya highlands which later attracted colonialists.
- They signed treaties with the local people that were later used by their home government to occupy E. Africa e.g. IBEACO signed treaties with the Baganda, Kikuyu and Masai.
- The chartered companies called on their home governments as a result of failure to administer e.g. when IBEACO ran bankrupt that called on the British government to take over.
- The traders only settled in areas where their colonial governments had economic interests so that it would be easy for the colonialists to settle with in East Africa.
- The rivalry between IBEACO and GEACO forced them to sign the Anglo - German agreement of 1890 (Heligoland treaty) which practically eroded the independence of E.Africa.
- Company officials strongly campaigned for the retention of their areas of influence e.g. captain Lugard Fredrick strongly supported Britain to colonize Uganda because IBEACO had done all the underground work.

PROBLEMS FACED BY CHARTED COMPANIES / TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA.

- Tropical diseases e.g. malaria and Sleeping Sickness always claimed the lives of many traders making their work difficult.
- Harsh Climatic conditions e.g. too much rain, sunshine while some areas were too dry e.g. Tarudessert in Kenya.
- Language barrier mainly because East Africa had many tribes which used different languages.
- Poor transport and communication in East Africa also hindered the work of the traders.
- Wild animals e.g. lions and leopards that were many at the time also made their work difficult.
- Frequent rebellions also frustrated the traders making their work difficult e.g. IBEACO faced resistance from Bunyoro, Masai, and Baganda.
- Geographical barriers e.g. Mountains, Lakes, Forests e.t.c made their movements very difficult.
- Theft of their property by the porters and guides also affected the work of the traders in the interior.
- Lack of funds i.e. the companies lacked a steady source of income to meet the costs of administration.
- Some of the African chiefs were reluctant to trade with the companies and they imposed heavy taxes.
- There was rivalry between the different companies of the Europeans e.g. IBEACO always rivaled GEACO.
- Lack of man power i.e. the companies lacked effective and good administrators because the company officials were few.

- The companies also lacked enough supplies e.g. food, drugs and clothes because it was difficult to get them from their home government.
- The companies also lacked proper communication between their headquarters in Europe and their headquarters in East Africa.
- The companies always faced strong opposition from the Swahili and Arab slave traders who were always armed with guns.
- IBEACO involved itself in the politics /religious wars in Buganda and this strained the company's budget because the wars were very expensive to fund.

SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- The word scramble refers to the rush by European powers to acquire colonies in East Africa.
- Partition refers to the division of East African territories among European countries i.e.
 - Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar for Britain and
 - Tanganyika for Germany.

Reasons for the scramble and partition of East Africa

- ❖ Need for raw materials i.e. most Europeans nations wanted to control areas of cheap raw materials to feed their 'hungry' industries back home e.g. cash crops and minerals.
- ❖ There was the need to secure profitable market overseas for the European goods which had over flooded the European markets.
- ❖ There was need to secure areas where surplus capital would be invested i.e. the industrial revolution had generated a lot of wealth for the Europeans who wanted to set up plantations and exploit minerals.
- ❖ There was need to resettle the excess population in Europe especially the slaves who had become useless after the invention of machines.
- ❖ The strategic importance of River Nile also forced European powers to scramble for East Africa i.e. after Britain had occupied Egypt; she wanted to control all the countries through which R. Nile passed i.e. Uganda and Sudan while Kenya was to provide an in-let for Uganda at the coast.
- ❖ King Leopold's activities in Congo i.e. The Belgians had gained a lot of wealth from the minerals and forest resources in the Congo and this forced other European powers e.g. Germany and Britain to rush to E. A so as to exploit her resources.
- ❖ Mineral discovery in S. Africa in 1867 by the Dutch also forced other European powers to rush to E. Africa with the hope of exploiting minerals.
- ❖ The growth of nationalism in Europe created the need for international recognition and prestige among European countries i.e. a country with many colonies was considered great and superior.
- ❖ Power imbalance in Europe also created a need for colonies e.g. after the 1870—1871 Franco - Prussian war France lost her mineral rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. This caused her to rush to Africa to compensate for her loss and similar Germany and Britain could not sit back.
- ❖ The Berlin conference of 1884 — 1885 also increased the need for colonies by European powers i.e. it was a platform that was used to divide African territories among European super powers.
- ❖ The European powers had a desire of stamping out slave trade which they regarded as evil and a crime against humanity.
- ❖ European powers wanted to spread Christianity because they didn't want to see Africans go to hell. I.e. E. Africa was seen as a place where seeds of Christianity would be sown.
- ❖ Europeans also wanted to civilize Africans who were considered backward and barbaric and this was to be done through the introduction to western Education.

COURSE OF THE PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- The partition of E.A was interestingly not done in E Africa but in Europe.

- The process began after the chancellor of Germany Otto Von Bismarck called the Berlin conference in 1884 and this is where much of the paper work was done.
- The process of partition went through three main stages.
 - Berlin conference (1884 – 1885)
 - 1st Anglo – German Agreement (1886)
 - 2nd Anglo – German Agreement (1890) popularly known as the Heligoland treaty.

BERLIN CONFERENCE;

- This conference was called by Otto Von Bismarck, the German chancellor. The conference came up with the following guidelines;
 - No European power was to ally with any African country to frustrate colonialism.
 - It was also agreed that all European powers should eliminate slave trade in their colonies.
 - Each European country had to effectively occupy its colony by developing it.
 - It was also agreed that a paper map of E. Africa should be drawn to ease the partition.
 - In case a colonial power wanted to extend its influence, it had to first inform other European countries to avoid clashes and misunderstandings.
 - Congo was to be left to Belgium while France was to be compensated in West Africa.
 - The conference accordingly gave Germany and Britain a free hand in East Africa.

THE EFFECTS / ROLES OF THE CONFERENCE IN THE PARTITION OF E.AFRICA

- ❖ The Berlin conference increased the rivalry among European powers i.e. they became more hungry for colonies.
- ❖ The Berlin conference practically divided East Africa among the Germans and the British hence doing away with the independence of East Africa.
- ❖ The Berlin conference helped in the eradication of slave of slave trade leading to the introduction of legitimate trade.
- ❖ The conference stimulated the development of Infrastructures in East Africa e.g. The Uganda railway ,Schools, Hospitals, Roads e.t.c
- ❖ The Berlin conference also speeded up to the colonization process of East Africa i.e. European powers started sending missionaries, explorers, traders e. t. c
- ❖ The conference stimulated the formation of chartered companies e.g. IBEACO and GEACO which exploited E. Africa resources.
- ❖ The conference also led to an influx of white settlers because it gave permission to the whites to start coming to Africa.
- ❖ The conference also prevented any co-operation between European power and any African states.
- ❖ The conference totally neglected the Africans yet what was going to be decided was to affect the Africans and their grand children.
- ❖ The Berlin conference also neglected tribal boundaries e.g. some tribes like the Samia and Luo are in Kenya and Uganda and this created disunity among the Africans.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN CONFLICTS (1885-1890)

- After the 1884-85 Berlin conference, Britain and Germany started sending traders into East Africa.
- They were to acquire necessary raw materials for their industries and also prepare the way for colonial agents.
- Britain sent the British East Africa Association (B.E.A.A) and Germany sent the German East Africa Association (G.E.A.A).

Causes of the Anglo-German conflicts between 1885-1890

- A conflict arose between the two groups of traders over an area of about 800 miles inland from the coast.

- German East Africa Association took over the area yet British East Africa Association had reached an agreement with Sultan Bargash to trade in the mainland.
- Germany was afraid that Britain might join with the British South Africa company to force her out of Tanganyika.
- The British were also afraid that the German East Africa Association might link up with Uganda and push them out of Kenya.
- Between 1886 – 1890, there was a race for the total control of Uganda between the British and the Germans.
- In 1890, Karl Peters signed a friendship agreement with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda which worried the British.
- Fredrick Jackson tried to secure a similar treaty for the British but Kabaka Mwanga refused.
- When it was rumoured that the German commissioner would visit Buganda, the British anxiety increased/heightened.
- Between 1887 and 1889, the Mahdi of Sudan besieged Emin Pasha who was the Egyptian Equatorial Province Governor.
- Karl Peters had that Fredrick Jackson was on the way to relieve the siege which would mean that the area would be taken over by Britain.
- However, Henry Morton Stanley rescued Emin Pasha before Karl Peters or Fredrick Jackson arrived.
- In 1888, the Imperial British East Africa Company (I.B.E.A.C.O) was given a charter/license to protect all areas of British interest.

How were the conflicts solved?

- Negotiations between the British and Germans were used to solve the conflicts.
- These involved the 1st Anglo-German agreement of 1886 and 2nd Anglo-German agreement of 1890.
- By 1886, the Sultan's area of control was limited to a ten mile coastal strip and the rest of the area was to be in the hands of the Europeans.
- The sultan also acquired the coastal towns of Brava, Kismayo and Merca.
- The German sphere of influence was to consist of the area beyond the ten mile coastal strip from river Ruvuma in the south and river Umba on the foothills of Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- The British sphere of influence comprised of the area north of river Umba and north of river Kilimanjaro.
- Modern Kenya was to be a German enclave because it was smaller than Tanganyika.
- However, the 1886 agreement did not cater for Uganda which led to another scramble.
- This resulted into the 2nd Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 popularly known as the Heligoland Treaty.
- Britain got Uganda and Uganda received Heligoland in compensation.
- The ten mile coastal strip that originally belonged to the Sultan was given to the Germans.
- The Germans gave up with their conflicts with the British after getting the coastal strip.
- Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia were to be under the British.
- The area from river Umba was extended westwards across Lake Victoria.
- In 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate.
- The Uganda-Tanganyika border was extended westwards to the Congo border.
- The 1890 agreement virtually solved the conflicts between the Germans and the British.
- Effective occupation by the colonial governments ended the conflicts.

Effects of the Anglo-German conflicts

- ✓ The conflicts led to the partition of East Africa i.e. Uganda and Kenya for Britain and Tanganyika for the Germans.
- ✓ The partition of East Africa completely eroded the independence of the East African societies.
- ✓ The boundaries of the East African countries were clearly drawn to include some parts of Congo.
- ✓ New forms of administration were introduced in E.Africa i.e. indirect rule by the British and direct rule by the Germans.

- ✓ The conflicts increased tension between the Germans and the British by causing a lot of anxiety and mistrust from each group.
- ✓ These conflicts led to diplomatic relations which led to the signing of the 1st and 2nd Anglo-German agreements.
- ✓ The Sultan of Zanzibar completely lost control over the coastal strip of land to the Europeans.
- ✓ There was increased European influx into East Africa.
- ✓ Uganda developed into a protectorate colony and Kenya became a settler colony.
- ✓ The British formed a strong army of the King's African Rifles (K.A.R) to prepare for any confrontation from the Germans in future.
- ✓ Colonial economic policies were introduced in East Africa e.g. forced labour and taxation.
- ✓ Africans lost their authority to the colonial masters and became subjects.

THE FIRST ANGLO – GERMAN AGREEMENT (1886)

- After the paper work in Berlin was done, the next major step in the actual partition of E.A was the signing to the 1st Anglo - German agreement of 1886.
- At first, Britain was reluctant to sign any agreements with Germany.
- Karl Peters had signed treaties with African chiefs like Mwangi of Buganda and the chief of the Wanga society but went ahead to sign the 1st agreement with the British.

Terms of the first Anglo – German agreement

- ❖ East Africa was to be divided into two from the coast up to Lake Victoria.
- ❖ The Southern part was to belong to German and the northern part was to belong to Britain.
- ❖ The islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Brava, and Mogadishu, all on the Indian Ocean were to belong to the sultan the Zanzibar.
- ❖ Both German and Britain were not to interfere with the area under the Sultan of Zanzibar whatsoever.
- ❖ Claims over the Kilimanjaro district were to be settled between the two powers because Britain had arrived first in the area before the Germans.

THE SECOND ANGLO – GERMAN AGREEMENT (1890)

It was signed in July 1890 and came to be known as the Heligoland treaty.

Terms of the Heligoland treaty

- ❖ Germany was to lose the Northern area i.e. the Wanga area (Western Kenya) to the British who would in turn lose the Kilimanjaro area.
- ❖ The Islands of Zanzibar, Mafia and Pemba were to be given to the British.
- ❖ Uganda and Kenya were to be confirmed as Britain spheres of influence.
- ❖ Uganda was to become a **protectorate** while Kenya was to become a **settler colony**.
- ❖ The agreement was to mark the end of political and commercial importance of Zanzibar since it had become part of the British sphere of influence.
- ❖ Colonial rule and economic policies like taxation, cash crop growing were to be introduced.

EFFECTS OF THE PARTITION OF E.AFRICA

- ❖ The partition of East Africa completely eroded the independence of the East African societies.
- ❖ The boundaries of the E.African countries were clearly drawn.
- ❖ Many people in E. Africa lost their land to the whites who introduced cash crops e.g. coffee, wheat, sisal.
- ❖ Many people lost their lives as they tried to resist colonial rule.
- ❖ The partition marked the end of slave trade and legitimate trade was introduced.
- ❖ The partition led to the formation of chartered companies e.g. IBEACO and GEACO to exploit East Africa's resources.
- ❖ African kings and chiefs lost their authority to the whites especially in Tanganyika.
- ❖ It led to the introduction of taxes e.g. gun and hut tax.

- ❖ The partition led to the development of infrastructures in East Africa e.g. Uganda railway.
- ❖ The partition increased the rivalry between Germany and Britain.
- ❖ The partition accelerated or increased missionary work in E.A.
- ❖ The partition resulted into the separation of people who previously belonged to one tribe e.g. the Samia in Uganda and Kenya, Masai in Kenya and Tanzania, Banyankole in Uganda and Rwanda.
- ❖ The partition also accelerated tribalism as the Europeans tended to support collaborators against resistors.
- ❖ Africans that previously grew crops for their own consumption were now forced to grow crops that they could not eat e.g. coffee, tea, cotton and sisal.
- ❖ The partition ended the long distance trade and led to the fall of trading empires of Mirambo, Nyungu ya mawe and Tippu –Tip.
- ❖ The partition led to the rise of a class of African collaborators who worshiped the white man e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Nuwa Mbaguta, Sir Apollo Kagga, Nabongo Mumia (Wanga).
- ❖ After the partition, the colonialists began a process of developing their colonies e.g. They constructed roads and railway lines to help out in the exploitation of East Africa's resources.
- ❖ New forms of administration were introduced in E.Africa i.e. indirect rule by the British and direct rule by the Germans.

METHODS USED BY THE BRITISH TO ESTABLISH THEIR RULE IN UGANDA.

- They used a number of methods / tactics / Techniques to achieve their goal of colonizing Uganda.
- In most cases, the method used always depended on each society's attitude.
- In most cases, more than one method was used.
- ❖ Signing of treaties; The treaties were later used to claim effective occupation e.g. 1900 Buganda agreement, 1901 Ankole agreement and 1902 Toro agreement.
- ❖ Use of force; in areas that were hostile to the British, direct military confrontation was used e.g. in Bunyoro and Acholi Land.
- ❖ Use of collaborators; These were opportunists who were used by the British to spread colonial rule to other areas e.g. Semei Kakungulu was used by the British to extend colonial rule to the Eastern parts of Uganda e.g. Busoga, Bukedi, Budaka, Bugisu and Budama.
- ❖ Divide and rule; This was used in areas where two or more unfriendly societies were encouraged to remain hostile to each other e.g. the British supported Buganda against Bunyoro.
- ❖ Intimidation and threats; These were used to scare off would be resistors e.g. Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda and Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro were exiled at the Seychelles island on the Indian Ocean.
- ❖ Ineffective rule; This method was used in areas where the British were not in a hurry to take over e.g. Karamoja region.
- ❖ Use of Missionaries: - These softened the hearts of Africans with wonderful preaching and they managed to convince African chiefs to sign treaties e.g. in Buganda.
- ❖ Use of traders (chartered companies); they used IBEACO and it did a lot of ground work for the British e.g. it defeated rebellious societies, encouraged war between protestants and catholic in Buganda. All this created disunity among Africans which made colonialism easy.
- ❖ Use of explorers; these established good working relations with African chiefs and also provided the geographical information which was later used by the colonialists.
- ❖ Construction of military forts; These were set up in areas which had hostile communities e.g. Fort Patiko in Acholi land, Fort Portal in Western Uganda, and Fort Lugard in Old Kampala.
- ❖ Construction of infrastructure; These were for consolidations of colonial rule and for effective occupation of their areas of influence e.g. Uganda Railway.
- ❖ Gun - Boat diplomacy; through this, the British would simply parade their weapons to scare off African resistors e.g. in areas like Busoga.
- ❖ Use of treachery / carrot stick diplomacy; In some cases, the British pretended to be friendly to the Africans only to turn around later e.g. they befriended Kabaka Mwanga but later sent him to exile.

EXTENSION OF COLONIAL RULE IN UGANDA

- ❖ In July 1890, the Heligoland treaty was signed between the British and Germans.
- ❖ It was to define the borders of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
- ❖ In 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate which confirmed British control over Uganda.
- ❖ In December 1895, the Busoga chief Wakholi signed an agreement with the British to bring Busoga under the British protectorate.
- ❖ In March 1900, the Buganda agreement was signed and it confirmed Buganda as a British Protectorate.
- ❖ In June 1900, the Toro agreement was signed with Omukama Daudi Kasagama to confirm Toro as a British protectorate.
- ❖ In August 1901, the Ankole agreement was signed with Prime Minister Nuwa Mbaguta and this made Ankole part of the protectorate.
- ❖ No agreement was signed with Bunyoro because of Kabalega's hostility to the British.
- ❖ The British used mercenaries from Buganda, Busoga, Sudan to crush Kabalega's resistance.
- ❖ Buganda agents like John Miti was sent to Bunyoro to help the British in administering.
- ❖ During the same period, the British were also using collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu to extend colonial rule to Eastern Uganda.
- ❖ By 1901, Kakungulu had annexed Bugishu, Bukedi, Budama, Teso, Budaka and Kumam areas.
- ❖ The British who had neglected Northern Uganda started opening up posts e.g. in Gulu in 1910, Lango in 1910, and Kitgum in 1912.
- ❖ In 1913, the British crushed the Lamogi rebellion and they established their rule in Acholi land.
- ❖ In 1913, military rule was established in Karamoja.
- ❖ By 1914, West Nile region was annexed to the British protectorate from Sudan.
- ❖ By 1920, almost the whole of Uganda was under British rule except for Karamoja which was still under military rule.
- ❖ Karamoja only became part of the British protectorate in 1926.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BRITISH IN THEIR EXTENSION OF COLONIAL RULE.

- ❖ There were so many revolts/ rebellions against British rule e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi (1911 – 1912) Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro (1907) and Nyabinji rebellion in Ankole.
- ❖ In societies where there was no central authority e.g. in Northern and eastern Uganda the British faced a problem of creating such authority.
- ❖ The Kiganda model of administration failed miserably because most areas did not have centralized governments.
- ❖ Most of the Baganda agents that were used by the British were simply opportunists e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- ❖ There was language barrier because each tribe in Uganda had its own language yet a few people by that time had learnt English.
- ❖ Poor transport and communication facilities i.e. Roads to Northern and North Eastern Uganda were very poor.
- ❖ They faced a problem of introducing a uniform economic activity in Uganda e.g. Ankole rejected cash crop growing.
- ❖ Religious wars that were fought in Buganda created confusion and insecurity in the protectorate.
- ❖ Diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness made it work to the colonial administration very difficult.
- ❖ They failed to understand the cultures of the people of Uganda and this led to resistance from the local people.
- ❖ The cost of administration was very high e.g. they had to pay the collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu.
- ❖ Lack of manpower also hindered the work of British administration e.g. they only had 40 trained white personnel to supervise the whole of Uganda.
- ❖ The Baganda who first co-operated with the British later turned against them and started making their work difficult e.g. in 1896, Kabaka Mwanga ordered for the killing of the 30 Uganda Martyrs.

- ❖ With the growth to Nationalism in Uganda, political parties were formed which always demanded for independence e.g. D.P and U.P.C.
- ❖ The 1900 Buganda agreement caused more problems because it gave land that had previously belonged to Bunyoro to Buganda.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICES

- After acquiring territories in East Africa, the British and Germans used different methods to administer.
- The British used **Indirect rule** while the Germans employed the **Direct rule** system.

NATURE OF INDIRECT RULE

- This was a colonial administrative method that was used by the British during the period of colonialism particularly in Uganda.
- On top of the administration was the colonial secretary, who was based in London.
- He was the minister in charge of colonies.
- Below him was the governor based in the respective colony.
- For Uganda, Entebbe was the Headquarter.
- Below the governor were the provincial and district commissioners heading every province.
- These took orders from the governor and worked under his close supervision.
- All the above mentioned posts were strictly reserved for the British or Whites.
- Blacks or Africans were involved in administration at the lower levels.
- The county chiefs (Ssaza chiefs) followed in line and took orders from provincial commissioners and passed them on to the sub-county chiefs (Gombolola chiefs).
- Below the sub county chiefs were the parish chiefs (muluka chiefs), who would in turn pass on the orders to the sub parish chiefs (Omutongole).
- Below the sub parish chiefs were the village headsmen (Abakulu be kyalo) who would then pass on the orders to the common man.
- All the chiefs from county level up to the village headsmen formed a Chain of command.
- Indirect rule was based on the assumption that every area had to be centralized like Buganda.
- When the system failed in Northern and Eastern Uganda, the British used Buganda agents e.g. Semei Kakunguluto introduce the Kiganda model of administration in those areas.
- The local chiefs were in charge of tax collection, mobilizing people for public work and presiding over local courts of law.
- The whites would only come in case of resistances from the Africans and they were also in charge of planning the economy of the colony.

WHY THE BRITISH APPLIED INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA

- ❖ The system was economically cheap i.e. it needed very few whites and the chiefs were paid very little or nothing at all.
- ❖ The British feared opposition from Africans because they believed that the traditional chiefs were respected by their subjects.
- ❖ The British wanted the Africans chiefs to act as shock absorbers, in case of any opposition from the Africans it would appear as if the orders came from Africans.
- ❖ The British admired the Kiganda model of administration; hence they did not want to destroy the traditional systems of governance.
- ❖ The traditional chiefs understood their people better e.g. in terms of Language, customs and culture.
- ❖ This system had already been successful elsewhere e.g. India, Egypt and Nigeria hence they needed to use it in Uganda.
- ❖ The system of indirect rule was intended by the British to preserve and protect and develop the Africans' political and social institutions in order to prepare the Africans for independence.

- ❖ Indirect rule was used to reward societies which had collaborated with the British e.g. Buganda was left with its independent institution.
- ❖ The British also wanted to look unique because they never wanted to use the same system as their enemy, the Germans who used direct rule while the French had used assimilation.
- ❖ The African chiefs were also considered to be immune to the African problems e.g. Diseases, wild animals, harsh climate e.t.c.
- ❖ Uganda was too big yet whites were very few and therefore could not administer the whole of Uganda.
- ❖ Some areas were too remote with poor roads, no hospitals, no schools and therefore the British feared for their lives in such areas.
- ❖ The existence of the centralized system of the administration also called for the use of indirect rule because the British didn't want to create new centers for power.

EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE

- ❖ The system created a class of ambitious Africans who were more than willing to do anything to please the British. These later became collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kagwa.
- ❖ The system encouraged tribalism because each society was administered at tribal level and therefore unity against foreign rule was difficult.
- ❖ The British tended to favour Buganda over other areas because they greatly admired the Kiganda model of administration compared to other regions' systems of administration.
- ❖ Indirect rule enabled the British to effectively exploit Uganda's resources e.g. the Africans were forced to grow cash crops, provide labour on European farms and pay taxes.
- ❖ Serious education for the Africans was totally neglected and many were given elementary education. As a result, many became clerks, secretaries, office messengers and interpreters.
- ❖ Indirect rule created a class of conservative Africans who were totally against any new idea and these felt so comfortable under British rule. E.g. Semei Kakungulu.
- ❖ Indirect rule saved Uganda from becoming a settler colony because there was no need for the British to come, dominate and finally settle here because the African chiefs were doing the job well.
- ❖ Indirect rule brought religion into the politics of Buganda and Uganda at large. E.g. in Buganda, the Katikiro (prime minister) had to be a protestant.
- ❖ Indirect rule tended to favour Protestants compared to other religious groups in Uganda.
- ❖ The system dehumanized and demoralized African chiefs i.e. many were not pleased with the changes but they had no option or to lose their leadership posts.
- ❖ The African chiefs earned themselves hatred, dislike and disrespect from their subjects who looked at them as traitors who had "sold" them to the British colonialists.
- ❖ Indirect rule greatly affected the spread of Islamic faith because many people became Christians as the British tended to favour Christians particularly protestants.
- ❖ Indirect led to the loss of land by the Africans as a result of the British introducing the forceful growing of cashcrops.
- ❖ Indirect rule led to a lot of suffering on the side of the Africans as many were left in poverty after losing their land to the British, paying heavy taxes and receiving poor education systems.
- ❖ Indirect rule led to the outbreak of resistances against the whites as a result of the Africans getting fed up of forced cashcrop growing, payment of heavy taxes and loss of independence e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi land.

BRITISH COLONIAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

- After acquiring and establishing their rule in Uganda and Kenya the British carried out a number of economic and social policies which helped them maintain their stay in East Africa.

The economic policies included the following;

- ❖ Agriculture: the British introduced compulsory growing of cash crops in order to make Africans meet their own costs of administration e.g. Kenneth Borup introduced cotton in 1905.

- ❖ Taxation: the Africans were introduced to a new system of paying taxes in cash form, a system that was totally new to them. Hut and gun tax became compulsory.
 - ❖ Industrialisation: the British destroyed traditional industries to make Africans totally dependent on European made goods. They only set up small processing plants like ginneries to reduce on the bulk of raw materials for export.
 - ❖ Forced labour: Africans were forced to provide labour on large plantations, and in the construction of roads, railways, ports and harbours.
 - ❖ Land alienation: Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers in the Kenyan highlands and to the construction of transport lines, schools, hospitals yet no compensation was made.
 - ❖ Transport: Several murram roads were constructed within Uganda and vehicles were introduced. The Uganda railway was also constructed from Mombasa and it reached Kampala in 1931.
 - ❖ Education: the education given to the Africans was based on the western syllabi and did not provide solutions to African problems. Missionaries were at first in charge but later on, the colonial gov't took over.
 - ❖ Health: better health services were introduced and missionaries did a commendable job. E.g. the white fathers built Nsambya hospital, the CMS built Mengo hospital.
 - ❖ Introduction of a currency: this was introduced to replace the old system of barter trade. First cowrie shells were used then Indian rupees and later coins. These were later followed by banking.
 - ❖ Urbanization: trading centers, towns and big cities were all developed especially along the railway lines. E.g. Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kampala, Tororo, Mbale and Kasese.
- N.B Where the Africans gained from the colonial economic policies, it was by accident and not design.

Effects of the British colonial economic policies

- Due to urbanization, the Africans were segregated against and they were in most cases required to be in the rural areas to grow cash crops. E.g. in Kenya, restrictions were issued through the Kipande system or national identity cards for only the Africans.
- The introduction of a currency system meant that Africans started paying taxes in form of cash which was very new to them.
- Africans became prisoners on their own land through forced cash crop growing, forced taxation policies and restricted movements in their own motherland.
- Africans became increasingly dissatisfied with the colonialists and they started demanding for their independence through rebellions e.g. Mau Mau rebellion in 1952, Nandi resistance in 1895.
- Literacy was wide spread through the introduction of western education but it was not of any assistance to the local people because they only trained as clerks, secretaries e.t.c...
- People in Uganda started growing crops that they were not going to eat e.g. cotton, coffee, tea.
- With the development of many roads and the Uganda railway, many areas were effectively exploited by the British e.g. Buganda, Busoga, Bugisu and Kikuyu land in Kenya.
- Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers who introduced cash crop growing e.g. in the 1900 Buganda agreement, the Baganda lost the crown land to the British yet it was the most fertile.
- Heavy taxation and land alienation forced many Africans to suffer with poverty because they had to work very hard to pay the taxes yet they never had land to grow their crops for sale.
- Improvement in the transport sector meant that business was improved in the protectorate because it eased the movement of raw materials and business men.
- Traditional industries like bark cloth making, greatly declined as the Africans were forced to depend on European made items like clothes.
- Better medical services were provided with the construction of hospitals like Nsambya and Mengo and this reduced on deaths as a result of tropical diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness.
- Africans were taught new farming systems like plantation farming which replaced the traditional system of subsistence agriculture. Dairy farming was also introduced in the Kenya highlands.

- Africans got jobs on European farms, public road works and on the Uganda railway and this helped some to improve on their standards of living.
- Many urban centers sprung up as a result of development of schools, Uganda railway, hospitals e.g. Kampala, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mbale, and Tororo.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GERMAN RULE IN TANGANYIKA

Just like British rule, the Germans established their rule by using several methods which included;

- Use of force; this involved direct military confrontation with societies that tried to resist German rule e.g. the Hehe, Abushiri, Ngoni, Maji Maji were all defeated through use of force.
- Treaty signing; Karl Peters, a German trader and imperialist was instrumental in signing of agreements e.g. he signed with chiefs of Usagara, Uzigua and Usambara.
- Use of collaborators; these were used to spread German rule in Tanganyika e.g. Chief Marere of Sangu and Mangi Mandela of Kilimanjaro.
- Intimidation and threats; these were used to scare off those who wanted to rebel. Resisters were severely beaten, beheaded, or hanged e.g. even after chief Mkwawa of the Hehe had shot himself, the Germans cut off his head and sent it to Berlin (Germany).
- Use of traders and trading companies; e.g. Karl Peters and his trading company-GEACO. These funded the German administration and provided the initial manpower.
- Development of infrastructure; several transport networks were constructed like roads and railway lines in order to conform to the doctrine of effective occupation and to enable German consolidation of colonial rule e.g. in 1891, a railway line was built connecting the coast to lake Tanganyika.
- Use of Christian missionaries; through their wonderful preachings, they softened the hearts and minds of the Africans which made them ready for colonial rule. E.g. the Berlin III missionaries.
- Use of explorers; these were used in the initial stages of colonialism e.g. Jacob Erhardt drew a sketch map of East Africa and Dr. Livingstone reported about slave trade and all these called for European need to come to East Africa.
- Construction of military posts; these were mainly put up by Karl Peters and they totaled to eight e.g. in Uluguru, Usagara, Uvinza and these were later used by German administrators.
- Divide and rule; this was mainly used in areas where Africans were rivaling each other for supremacy e.g. Karl Peters used Arabs to fight Abushiri soldiers who were fellow Arabs.
- Use of gifts and Incentives; such were used in areas where collaborators helped the Germans extend colonial rule e.g. Chiefs of Usambara, Usagara were all given gifts to accept colonial rule.
- Use of treachery; this system was used in a way that the Germans pretended to befriend African chiefs but later turned against them e.g. Karl Peters signed treaties of friendship with chiefs of Uvinza, Usambara but later the Germans replaced them with the Akidas and Jumbes.

DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA

- This was the German system of colonial administration that was used in Tanganyika.
- Direct rule involved the Germans directly in the administration of their colony.
- Under this system, the traditional chiefs lost their power and authority to the Akidas and Jumbes, who were Africans but of Asian origin from the coast.
- The system was dictatorial and ruthless and hence it led to a lot of resentment from the Africans.

WHY THE GERMANS APPLIED DIRECT RULE

- ❖ The Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively administer Tanganyika.
- ❖ They also believed that it was the only way that they could effectively exploit resources within Tanganyika.
- ❖ The Germans had used force to take over many parts of Tanganyika and therefore soldiers had to be used so that Africans wouldn't easily revolt.

- ❖ The Germans wanted to impose their superior culture over the Africans and this would involve imposing their culture and legal system.
- ❖ The Germans were also a proud people and therefore used this system to stand high and above the Africans.
- ❖ The Germans had suffered early revolts and therefore had to bring in the harsh Akidas and Jumbes to tame the Africans.
- ❖ In many societies, there were no chiefs and where they existed they were not faithful or powerful enough and therefore the Germans had no one to entrust authority with.
- ❖ They opted for this system because they had enough manpower to man all departments and thus saw no need to recruit Africans in colonial administration.
- ❖ The Germans also feared the expenses of training Africans before they could takeover administration because this could strain their budget.
- ❖ The Germans were very selfish and didn't want to share the exploited resources with the Africans and that is why they used direct rule.
- ❖ The Germans also used direct rule because of their inexperience in colonial administration because they had just started acquiring colonies.
- ❖ The Germans also feared using indirect rule that was being used by their rivals (British) because this was going to increase rivalry and competition among them.

HOW DIRECT RULE WORKED/THE NATURE OF DIRECT RULE

- At the top was the Governor who was the head of the colony, stationed at Dar-es-salaam and in most cases a soldier
- The Governor had wide powers and authority and was directly answerable to the colonial minister in Berlin (Germany).
- In 1904, there was the Governor's council that was set up to advise the Governor.
- For efficient administration, the Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914, they were twenty two.
- Each district was under a district officer called Berzirksamtmann, with a police force and a small army to maintain law and order.
- District officers acted as judges and appointed chiefs to preside over courts and administer punishments on their behalf. They were also the highest court of appeal.
- Districts were further divided into counties, which were further split into sub-counties and sub-counties into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people.
- Areas that showed hostility to German rule, were put under military rule e.g. by 1914, the two districts of Iringa and Mahenge were under military rule because they were chaotic.
- The Governor, district officers, and members of the Governor's council were all whites. Therefore the whites dominated the top positions and the Africans were left to rule at the lower levels.
- Below the district officers were the Swahili Arabs called Akidas and below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of the villages.
- Akidas and Jumbes were in charge of tax collection, supervision of cotton schemes and public works. They were also supposed to appoint and dismiss junior chiefs and presided over local courts of law.
- Many local chiefs were stripped of their powers and were replaced by Akidas and Jumbes and in areas where no chiefs existed, the Germans just appointed the Akidas in place.
- These turned out to be very harsh and brutal to fellow Africans and in the end, they made German administration very unpopular.
- German administration was characterized by mal-administration, cruel methods of tax collection and forced labour on road construction communal cotton growing.
- Areas that co-operated with the Germans, they were left with their local chiefs e.g. in Nyamwezi land but these chiefs were made Akidas and therefore served the Governor.

- In some areas, puppet chiefs were put into authority to promote German interests e.g. in Usambara after the death of chief Samboja and in Unyanyembe after the death of chief Isike.
- In their administration, the Germans were arrogant, and isolated themselves from the Africans which caused a lot of rebellions from the Africans e.g. maji-maji revolt.
- This system of administration attracted many German settlers who also influenced the colonial government policy against Africans.
- In some areas where the societies were organized, the Germans used some indirect rule and left the Africans to rule e.g. among the Chagga.
- German rule came to an end in 1919 when the League of Nations granted Britain authority over Tanganyika because Germany was being punished for causing World War 1 (1914 - 1918).

Effects of direct rule in Tanganyika

- ❖ Many African chiefs were stripped of their powers and replaced by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- ❖ Africans who were co-operative and loyal to the Germans were appointed as Akidas.
- ❖ Direct rule brewed wide spread rebellions as people rose up against the harsh Akidas and Jumbes rule. E.g. Maji-maji revolt, Abushiri revolt and Hehe rebellion.
- ❖ There was a rise in African nationalism because many people started organizing themselves into revolutionary movements to struggle for independence.
- ❖ Heavy taxation was introduced e.g. a hut tax 3 rupees and taxes were brutally collected as the German tried to fully exploit the Africans and maximize profits.
- ❖ There was forced cashcrop growing introduced by the Germans e.g. they started forced cotton growing, which irritated the Africans.
- ❖ Africans lost large chunks of land to the German settlers who introduced plantation farming.
- ❖ People including chiefs were brutalized and humiliated as they were publicly flogged and beaten by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- ❖ African cultures and customs were eroded and abused by the Akidas e.g. they always raped women when their husbands were working on cotton farms and they would also enter mosques with dogs.
- ❖ People were always in a state of suffering as there was wide spread discontent and resentment against the Akidas and Jumbes and generally the whole German administration.
- ❖ Christianity was wide spread as traditional beliefs and Islam greatly declined as a result of shrines being burnt and churches widely built by German missionaries.
- ❖ There was heavy loss of lives and destruction of property as the Germans tried to suppress the many rebellions.
- ❖ Africans were forced to work for long hours on European farms and road works where they received little or no pay at all.
- ❖ Infrastructures were widely developed in Tanganyika to aid the exploitation of resources e.g. roads and railway lines were built.
- ❖ Famine broke out due to the unsettled life of the Africans and the German neglect of growing of foodcrops in favour of cashcrops.
- ❖ African traders like the Nyamwezi were driven out of trade by the Germans who became the main trade controllers.
- ❖ Western civilization was promoted as a result of many schools that were constructed by the Germans.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA

(Changes introduced by the British after 1919)

- Having lost World War 1 (1914 - 1918), Germany was forced to surrender her overseas colonies to the League of Nations.
- Tanganyika became a mandated territory and the League of Nations mandated Britain to administer Tanganyika on her behalf in 1919.

- They began their administration of Tanganyika by appointing Sir Horace Byatt as a new British Governor and he was assisted by four members of the executive.
- In his administration, Byatt retained the Akidas and Jumbes and generally the whole German administration.
- He was later accused of failing to put Tanganyika back on a serious recovery track and he was thus replaced by a new governor, Sir Donald Cameron in 1925.
- Cameron embarked on developing Tanganyika and he started by instituting indirect rule to close the gap between the people and government, which had been created by the Germans.
- In 1926, he established the Native Authority Ordinance and set up legislative councils on which Africans were represented.
- Africans were empowered to collect taxes, administer justice and carry out some administrative duties e.g. they were made secretaries for the native affairs to supervise themselves.
- In 1926, Cameron established the Tanganyika Legislative Council comprising of thirteen official and seven unofficial members, to formulate new laws governing Tanganyika.
- However, Cameron frustrated Africans by not including them on the Legislative council yet settlers were included and Africans only participated in politics at a lower level.
- This later provoked the young mission educated people to rise against the British rule. This brought in many problems for the British who even failed to get labour when they badly needed it.
- The colonial government had to come in and regulate wages for the Africans to be protected at work.
- In order to win the support of the Africans, Cameron gave them land which had belonged to settlers and settlers were also stopped from buying big chunks of land to set up estates.
- Cameron also encouraged Africans to grow cashcrops on their own shambas to improve their standards of living e.g. the Chagga grew Arabica coffee on the Kilimanjaro slopes while in Bukoba, they grew Robusta coffee.
- Transport was developed i.e. roads and railway lines were extended to productive areas e.g. the Tabora – Mwanza and Dar-es-salaam – Kigoma railway lines were built and repaired.
- Cameron also introduced poll tax on top of the hut tax that had been introduced by the Germans except that it was now collected by African chiefs and slightly reduced rates.
- Trade was developed within Tanganyika and with outside countries and Africans fully participated. E.g. the Dar-es-salaam – Kigoma railway line promoted trade with Belgian Congo.
- Cameron also developed the mining industry e.g. in Musoma, Mwanza and Geita, gold deposits were exploited and this increased government revenue.
- The British also developed the education sector and increased government funding of education e.g. in 1925, a department of education was set up and many schools were constructed.
- Ex – servicemen, who had participated in World War 1, were resettled and their problems were looked into. E.g. they were given land that previously belonged to white settlers.
- Slave trade that had persisted in Tanganyika was finally brought to an end in 1922.
- The young mission educated elites were allowed to form political parties e.g. the Tanganyika African Association (T.A.A) formed in 1919.

Revision questions

1. a) Why were different European powers interested in East Africa in the 2nd half of the 19th century?
b) What problems did they face in East Africa?
2. a) Why were European countries involved in the scramble and partition of East Africa?
b) What were the effects of colonization on the peoples of East Africa?
3. a) Describe the course of the partition of East Africa.
b) What were the effects of the partition of East Africa?
4. a) Describe the terms of 1884-1885 Berlin conference.

- b) What was the role of the conference in the colonization of East Africa?
5. a) Why was the 2nd Anglo-German Agreement of 1890/Heligoland Treaty signed?
b) What were the results /effects/outcomes/consequences of this agreement?
6. a) Describe the methods used by the British to establish their rule in Uganda.
b) What problems did they encounter in Uganda?
7. a) Describe the British colonial economic policies.
b) How did these policies affect the people of Uganda up to independence?
8. a) How was colonial rule extended in Uganda up to 1920?
b) Describe the problems the British faced in the extension of colonial rule to other parts of Uganda.
9. a) How did Europeans acquire colonies in East Africa?
b) How were these colonies maintained?
10. a) Describe the British system of administration in Uganda up to 1914.
b) Why did the British apply it in Uganda?
11. a) Describe the nature of Indirect rule in Uganda OR How was indirect rule applied?
b) What were the effects of this system on Uganda?
12. a) Why did the Germans apply Direct rule in Tanganyika?
b) What problems did they face in the administration of Tanganyika?
13. a) Describe the German system of administration in Tanganyika before 1914.
b) What changes did the British make in the administration of Tanganyika between 1919-1939?
14. a) How did the Germans gain control of Tanganyika between 1884 and 1890?
b) How did they administer the area up to 1914?
15. a) Explain the causes of the Anglo – German rivalry in East Africa.
b) What were the steps taken to end this rivalry?
16. a) What led to the Anglo – German conflict in East Africa during the 19th century?
b) Explain the effects of this conflict on the peoples of East Africa.

AFRICAN RESPONSE TO COLONIAL RULE

- The imposition of colonial rule in East Africa did not go unchallenged.
- Africans responded to the loss of their independence in two ways;
 - Through Collaboration and
 - Resistance.

COLLABORATION

- This is where African societies or individuals co-operated with the colonial powers in the establishment of colonial rule.
- Societies that collaborated included Buganda, Toro and Ankole.

- Individuals included Semei Kakungulu (Buganda), Laibon Lenana (Maasai), Nabongo Mumia (Wanga), and Nuwa Mbaguta (Ankole).

Reasons for collaboration

- ❖ Some societies collaborated with the Europeans in order to get military support against their enemies e.g. Toro and Buganda collaborated with the British to get weapons to fight Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- ❖ Some individuals collaborated because they wanted to get employment from the Europeans e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa e.t.c.
- ❖ Some societies collaborated because they had been hit by natural calamities and therefore could not stage any resistance against the Whiteman e.g. the Chagga and Maasai had been hit and weakened by famine, small pox and rinder pest.
- ❖ Others looked at collaboration in line with civilization, modernity and Christianity. Therefore they wanted their areas to be developed by the Europeans e.g. Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
- ❖ Some Africans were blind folded by gifts and simple presents from Europeans e.g. bibles, clothes and rosaries which forced them to collaborate.
- ❖ Some Africans collaborated due to the fear of the military strength of the colonial powers i.e. the Europeans had the maxim gun yet Africans were at a disadvantage with spears, arrows and stones.
- ❖ Due to missionary influence, some societies collaborated e.g. Buganda where many people were converted to Christianity they ended up collaborating.
- ❖ Some individual collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu and Sir Apollo Kaggwa were simply opportunists i.e. they were after material gains from the Europeans e.g. land, titles like Sir.
- ❖ Some societies collaborated because their rivals and Neighbours had resisted e.g. once Bunyoro resisted, Toro and Buganda collaborated.
- ❖ Some societies collaborated out of prestige e.g. Muteesa I of Buganda wanted to be recognized for working with the British or the white people.
- ❖ Some African societies had been terrorized by their leaders which forced a few individuals to collaborate with the Europeans e.g. Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole had been terrorized in his childhood days by Ntare IV.
- ❖ Some societies wanted to strengthen their diplomatic ties and relationship with the whites e.g. Buganda and Ankole wanted to trade with the British.
- ❖ The nature of societies also led to collaboration e.g. the Baganda were known to be friendly and hospitable hence they collaborated with the British.
- ❖ The failure of resistances also led to collaboration e.g. when Mwanga was defeated by the British, the Baganda decided to collaborate.
- ❖ The direction or route taken by European invaders also determined African reaction e.g. in Buganda visitors who entered from the South were warmly welcomed. Since missionaries came from Tanganyika in the south, the Baganda collaborated with them.

SEMEI KAKUNGULU

- Semei Lwakilenzi Kakungulu was born in Kooki around 1870.
- He grew up as a page at the Kabaka's palace in Buganda.
- With the growing influence of the missionaries at the Kabaka's court, Kakungulu found himself so close to the British.
- He was converted to Christianity and christened Semei.
- During the 1888 – 1890 religious wars, Kakungulu joined hands with Christians to topple Kalema and the Muslims who had taken control of Mengo – Buganda's capital.
- His political career begun to take shape in 1890, when he decided to ally/collaborate with the British for personal gains.

WHY KAKUNGULU COLLABORATED WITH THE BRITISH

- He participated in the 1888 – 1890 religious wars in Buganda on the side of Protestants who emerged victorious and this marked the beginning of his collaborating career.
- The growing influence of the missionaries also forced Kakungulu to collaborate. This was because he had been converted to Christianity and this forced him to ally with the British.
- Kakungulu was an opportunist who expected material rewards from the British e.g. old clothes and employment, land e.t.c.
- Because of his humble origin, Kakungulu wanted to earn himself fame and recognition from the Baganda and Uganda at large.
- Kakungulu was also convinced that the best way of fighting Buganda's enemies e.g. Bunyoro was to collaborate with the British.
- Kakungulu also had serious ambition for power and leadership e.g. he at one time crowned himself Kyabazinga of Busoga to satisfy his appetite for power.
- Kakungulu's failure to get a post in the Buganda government also forced him to collaborate with the British e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa beat him to the post of Katikiro (Prime Minister).
- Kakungulu was also interested in developing Buganda and he believed that through collaboration with the British, Buganda would develop.
- The willingness of the British to tap the administrative potential in him also brought Kakungulu close to the British hence his collaboration.
- Kakungulu also wanted to use his British connections to extend Buganda's influence to the neighbouring areas e.g. Busoga, Bukedi, Budaka e.t.c.
- It was also part of the British indirect rule system to look for the brave Africans to use as "tools" in the extension of colonial rule hence leading to Kakungulu's collaboration.
- Kakungulu also collaborated out of ignorance i.e. he didn't know the intentions of the British.
- Due to Mwanga's harsh rule, Kakungulu was also forced to collaborate with the British e.g. Mwanga was against the British yet Kakungulu wanted to be their ally.
- All the above reforms earned Kakungulu a lot of admiration from the British but this was short lived.
- In 1901 his headquarters at Budaka were attacked and taken over by the British, forcing Kakungulu to withdraw to Nabumali.
- Kakungulu also suffered a series of demotions e.g. was demoted from being the Kabaka of Bukedi to county Chief at Mbale.
- In 1923, Kakungulu was forced to retire on pension of three thousand pounds and this greatly demoralized and frustrated Kakungulu.
- Kakungulu later joined a religious sect called **Abamalaki** and opposed anything western e.g. medicine.
- In 1925, Kakungulu died a disappointed man and was buried in Mbale after failing to realize his dream of creating an empire for himself.

Effects of Kakungulu's resistance

- ❖ He helped the British to extend colonial rule to Eastern Uganda particularly in Busoga, Bugisu, Teso, Bukedi and Kumam.
- ❖ He convinced the fellow Baganda to accept British rule as a way of securing military help against their traditional enemies-the Banyoro.
- ❖ Kakungulu built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda, which the British later used as their bases e.g. in Mbale, Budaka, and Nabumali.
- ❖ Kakungulu built several roads which eased the mobility of colonial armies and administrators e.g. he built Mbale-Tirinyi road, Bubulo-Nabumali road and Iganga-Budaka road.
- ❖ Kakungulu united the Basoga and assumed the presidency of the Busoga Lukiiko.
- ❖ He also trained many local rulers in the area which greatly helped in the extension of indirect rule.
- ❖ He set up medical centers wherever he established administrative posts like Budaka dispensary in Budaka.
- ❖ He planted many Mvule and mango trees in Eastern Uganda especially along the roads.
- ❖ Kakungulu introduced the Kiganda model of administration in Eastern Uganda.

- ❖ He divided these areas into counties and appointed Baganda agents and advisors there.
- ❖ Kakungulu also encouraged the growing of cash crops e.g. he introduced cotton growing in Busoga and coffee in Mbale.
- ❖ He encouraged the extension of the Uganda railway to Eastern Uganda to collect cotton and coffee and by 1930, it had reached Tororo.
- ❖ Kakungulu helped the British in the capture of Kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega in Lango on 4th April 1899. These two had given the British a lot of hard time because of resistances.

Sir Apollo Kaggwa

- He was a Muganda from the grasshopper (Nsenene) clan born around 1869.
- He trained as a page and served at Kabaka Muteesa I and Mwanga II's courts.
- Due to missionary influence. He converted to Protestantism and was christened Apollo.
- He started preaching Christianity and converted many people to Christianity.
- He was also very much influential in the construction of Namirembe cathedral.
- When Mwanga ascended to power, Kaggwa's religious involvements landed him into trouble and he narrowly survived the Christian killings of the martyrs in 1886.
- He became influential at the Kabaka's court and he rose to the post of Katikiro (Prime Minister).
- He was rewarded with over thirty square miles of land for his excellent work as Katikiro.
- During the religious wars, he worked closely with Captain Fredrick Lugard who armed the Protestants against Catholics.
- He also played a key role in the signing of the Portal – Mwanga agreement of 1893 which led to the declaration of a British protectorate over Uganda in 1894.
- He helped the British extend their influence in Uganda e.g. he supported British campaigns against Bunyoro.
- In 1898, he led a Ganda force against Sudanese mutineers from the north and he brought the situation to normal.
- He was one of the key players in the overthrow and deportation of Mwanga and Kabalega to Seychelles Island in 1899.
- He also helped the British to proclaim the young Daudi Chwa II as the new Kabaka of Buganda.
- Kaggwa became a regent to the new Kabaka and was involved in the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- The agreement caused him problems because the 'Bataka' accused him of selling Buganda's land to the British.
- He introduced judicial and financial reforms in Buganda and upheld the rights of the 'Lukiiko'.
- He campaigned for education and enrolled many boys and girls into mission schools.
- Kaggwa also asked the colonial government to grant many scholarships to many promising sons of Buganda to go and study abroad.
- He encouraged cotton growing, mulching of bananas and application of fertilizers.
- In 1902, he visited England to attend the coronation of Sir Edward VII and was Knighted 'SIR' as a reward for his good work for the British.
- He advocated for the spraying against tsetse flies around the shores of Lake Victoria and Sir Hesketh Bell did exactly that.
- Kaggwa later lost his influence at the Kabaka's court because Daudi Chwa had grown up and he also lost his popularity from the chiefs.
- He conflicted with the British due to his desire to protect African traditional institutions in Buganda.
- By this time, he had outlived his usefulness to the British and his own people.
- He angrily resigned in 1926 and died on 21st February 1927.

Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole

- Nuwa Mbaguta was born in 1867.

- He lost all his parents as a tender age and was therefore left in the hands of his relatives.
- He later ran away from his relatives to go and live at Omugabe Ntare IV's court.
- As he grew up, he was taken to work as a page at the king's court at Mularagira.
- He didn't enjoy his stay there and soon ran back to Ntare's palace.
- As a young man, he had the courage of entering the Omugabe's bedroom and he got praises for this courage.
- Mbaguta became a fearless wrestler and was nicknamed 'Kitinwa' meaning the 'feared one'.
- This soon earned him a lot of admiration from Omugabe and he became his favourite page.
- He was made to join the trusted army unit of the Omugabe which helped him rise to prominence.
- When the British showed up in Ankole, he became crusader of their propaganda and this further elevated him above other pages.
- In 1894, he signed a treaty of friendship and protection with the British on behalf of the Ntare IV.
- This made him a public figure in Ankole.
- He led the campaign to construct the road used by Sir Harry Johnston to move from Ankole to Toro.
- In 1900, he was made the Nganzi (Prime Minister) of Ankole by the British commissioner Sir Harry Johnston.
- In 1901, he signed another treaty with the British who pledged to support Ankole against Bunyoro.
- Ankole was allowed to maintain self government and was even rewarded with additional territories like Buhweju, Mpororo, Igara and Buziba.
- He encouraged education by building several schools in Ankole.
- He also built several churches which helped in the spread of Christianity.
- Mbaguta also encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton and coffee.
- Due to his contribution to British rule, he was rewarded with an MBE (Member of the British Empire) honor.
- He retired in 1938 having done a lot for the British and his people.
- He died in 1944.

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE

- This is basically where African societies or individuals refused to co-operate with the whites in the imposition of colonial rule.
- Individual resistors included Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda, Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro, and Laibon Sendeyo of the Maasai e.t.c.
- Large scale resistances included Maji- Maji rebellion in southern Tanganyika, Abushiri revolt along the coast in Tanganyika, Nandi resistance in Kenya, Mau- Mau in Kenya, and Lamogi revolt in northern Uganda.

REASONS FOR RESISTANCE

- African societies wanted to preserve their independence e.g. Bunyoro, Nandi, Hehe.
- The imposition of colonial rule had interrupted territorial expansion of some societies e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro crushed with the British because they wanted to check on his ambition of expanding his Kingdom to Toro, Bunyoro, and Ankole e.t.c
- Colonial economic policies such as forced labor, compulsory growing of cash crops e.g. Maji Maji rebellion was as a result of forced cotton growing by the Germans.
- Some societies resisted because colonial rule interfered with their economic interests e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders resisted the abolition of Slave trade leading to the Abushiri rebellion.
- Presence of able leaders also led to rebellion e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro, Chief Mkwawa of the Hehe, Prophet Kinjikitile who led Maji Maji, Mau Mau led by General China.
- Land alienation also led to resistances i.e. Europeans forcefully grabbed African land to introduce the growing of cash crops e.g. Mau Mau in Kenya was as a result of the Kikuyu losing their fertile Kenyan highlands.

- Heavy taxation also led the rebellions with in East Africa e.g. the British introduced hut and gun tax which left Africans in poverty.
- The method used to acquire lands also determined the mode of reaction e.g. the British used force in Bunyoro and Lango hence leading to rebellions.
- Religious propaganda and superstition also led to rebellions e.g. Maji- Maji fighters were miss-led by prophet Kinjikitile while the Nandi were encouraged by Kimnyole's Prophecies.
- Other resisted because their neighbours who in most cases were their enemies, had collaborated with whites e.g. Bunyoro could not cooperate with the British because the Baganda had done so.
- Other resisted because they were sure of their military strength e.g. Kabalega and Mau- Mau militants believed that they were too strong for the Europeans.
- Some societies resisted cultural and religious imperialism of the colonialists e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders wanted to defend Islam leading to the Abushiri rebellion.
- Segregation and harsh rules by the Europeans also led to rebellions e.g. in Kenya, all Africans who were to move to urban centers were supposed to carry passes called Kipande (identity card).
- Some societies resisted as a result of European interference with their Political affairs e.g. Germans had replaced local chiefs with the Akidas and Jumbes leading to Maji Maji revolts.

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

- False propaganda and superstition didn't work in favors of Africans e.g. Kinjikitile's magic water didn't provide immunity to German bullets.
- Africans where poorly organized e.g. they didn't make enough preparation before war and didn't have military training.
- Disunity among the various tribes also weakened the Africans e.g. the Chagga and Nyamwezi didn't join the Hehe rebellion.
- Some African fighters lacked persistence i.e. they would pull out living fellow Africans to suffer the might of the European forces.
- Superiority of European forces i.e. Africans depended on traditional weapons like spears, stones and outdated guns compared to Europeans who had modern guns like the Maxim gun.
- Some societies had been hit by natural calamities e.g. drought, famine, diseases e.t.c and this weakened their armies.
- Poor military tactics, African always fought in big groups while Europeans fought in troops which made it easy for the Europeans to defeat the Africans.
- Influence of collaborators: African resistance was weakened by collaborators e.g. Kakungulu who worked for British helped in the capture of Kabalega and Mwanga.
- The death of able leaders also left a power vacuum like chief Mkwawa of the Hehe was surrounded by German troops and he committed suicide by shooting himself while Chief Orkoiyot Koitale of the Nandi was also murdered in cold blood and this left their people without leadership.

Case study of individual resistors

Kabaka Mwanga

- He was Muganda Prince born around 1866 to Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
- Upon the death of his father, he came to power at a tender age of 18 on 24th October 1884.
- His early years in power were faced with many problems e.g. growing influence of European power, many religious groups in Buganda and Kabalega's desire to revive Bunyoro's glory.
- Unlike his father, Mwanga could not manage all these problems at his tender age.
- He was erratic, inexperienced and could not handle all the pressure.
- Arabs warned him of the problems he was to face if he worked with the whites.
- The rate of conversion to Christianity in Buganda worried Mwanga so much that he decided to deal with it decisively.

- In January 1885, he executed three CMS missionaries which marked the beginning of his campaign against Christianity.
- In November of 1885, he ordered the execution of Bishop Hannington in Busoga.
- On 3rd June 1886, he went ahead to execute thirty Christian converts at Namugongo for failing to denounce Christianity.
- In 1888, he made plans to capture all Christians and Muslims in Buganda and take them to an Island on Lake Victoria and starve them to death.
- The plan was unearthed by the Christians and Muslims who started plotting Kabaka Mwanga.
- In October 1888, a combined force of Christians and Muslims overthrew Mwanga.
- He was replaced by his brother Kiwewa.
- The Muslims convinced Kiwewa to accept circumcision and convert to Islam but he refused on grounds that a Kabaka is not supposed to shed blood in the Ganda tradition.
- The Muslims overthrew Kiwewa after a few months for refusing to convert to Islam.
- His younger brother Kalema was then handed the power and he embraced Islam and was given the name Rashid.
- Christians were not pleased with this development and they were forced to ally with the deposed Mwanga.
- In October 1889, a combined force of Christians brought back Mwanga to power and Kalema and his Muslim supporters fled to Bunyoro.
- On 30th April 1890, Mwanga signed an agreement with Fredrick Jackson which placed Buganda under the protection of IBEACO.
- Mwanga embraced Christianity and was christened Daniel and even appointed Catholics in his government.
- These developments did not end his problems as conflicts and quarrels continued between the missionary groups leading to the famous W'ngereza – W'faransa wars.
- During the conflicts, Captain Fredrick Lugard of IBEACO armed the Protestants with 500 guns to fight the Catholics.
- The British accused the Catholics of supporting Mwanga against their rule.
- Mwanga was defeated with his Catholic allies and he took refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
- In 1893, he was recalled to sign a treaty with General Gerald Portalto end the mess in Buganda by equally dividing all posts among the Catholics and Protestants.
- In 1897, Mwanga got the support of disgruntled chiefs and he tried to resist the new British changes e.g. Kabaka's loss of power and stopping collection of tribute from Busoga.
- Unfortunately, the revolt was crushed and Mwanga fled to Tanganyika where he surrendered to the Germans.
- The British deposed Mwanga and proclaimed his one year old son – Daudi Chwa II as the Kabaka with three ministers as his regents.
- In 1898, Mwanga escaped from the Germans and he joined his ex-enemy Kabalega in Lango to continue with the resistance against the British.
- With the help of Semei Kakungulu, Mwanga and Kabalega were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai near Lake Kyoga.
- This completely marked the end of his rebellion against British rule.
- Mwanga and Kabalega were exiled to Seychelles Island on the Indian Ocean.
- Mwanga died in exile on 8th May 1903 and he is remembered for trying to safeguard Buganda's independence.

Omukama Kabalega

- He was born in 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi.
- He spent his early years in Bulega where his father had been exiled by a rebellion.
- From Bulega, he got the name Kabalega meaning 'someone from Bulega'.
- In 1869, he was involved in a power struggle with his brother Kabigumire over who should succeed their father.

- In 1870, he came to power after defeating his brother by using the support of commoners, Langi mercenaries and his father's bodyguards.
- His problems didn't end with the defeat of his brother and therefore his early years in power were full of trouble.
- These ranged from internal rivalry, Buganda's threats, increased European interests in Bunyoro and the need to revive Bunyoro's lost glory.
- He also built a strong army of the Abarusula with two regiments of 1800 men each and armed with guns got from coastal Arabs and Khartoumers.
- He expanded Bunyoro's boundaries to areas such as Toro, Acholi, Busoga, Buganda and Lango.
- Kabalega's imperialism soon landed him into clashes with the British who were also extending colonial rule in Uganda.
- In June 1872, he resisted British intrusion when he fought Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies at the battle of Isansa at the Masindi border.
- Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies were utterly defeated and this dismayed the British.
- Due to that success, Kabalega then attacked Buganda in the East which made him face Captain Fredrick Lugard and his Ganda allies.
- At this time, he realized that his wars against the British were bound to cause him more problems and so he opted for peace.
- He hoped that Sir Samuel Baker would give him military support against Buganda.
- Sir Samuel Baker told him that he would only offer his support if Kabalega accepted Egyptian protection which Kabalega refused.
- He even refused to sign the treaty of protection with Sir Samuel Baker.
- In 1893, he attacked Kasagama of Toro, drove him out of his capital and forced him to seek refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
- Kasagama met Lugard on his way who gave him support and he managed to defeat Kabalega's forces and Kasagama was restored back to power.
- A number of forts were built along the Toro – Bunyoro border to protect Kasagama against attacks from Kabalega.
- Later, Kabalega attacked these forts and deposed Kasagama again.
- In 1894, Lugard led a force of Europeans, Sudanese and Ganda mercenaries and they attacked and defeated Kabalega.
- Kabalega abandoned his capital at Mparo and retreated to Budongo forest.
- The British under Colonel Colville occupied Bunyoro and installed his son-Kitahimbwa as the new Omukama.
- In Budongo forest, Kabalega continued with his resistance using the guerilla tactics of hit and run.
- In 1895, he successfully defeated the British and Ganda forces in Masindi.
- It was Semei Kakungulu who defeated him in Budongo forest and he fled to Lango in northern Uganda.
- In Lango, he was joined by Mwanga who was also running away from British imperialism in Buganda.
- The two continued with their resistance by using the guerilla war tactic against British rule.
- However, in Lango, the two were betrayed by local chiefs who reported them to Semei Kakungulu.
- They were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai in a swamp near Lake Kyoga.
- Kakungulu brought them to Kampala and handed them officially to the British who deported them to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean.
- Even in exile, the Banyoro continued looking at Kabalega as their hero and pressed for his return.
- While in exile, he converted to Christianity and was baptized Yohana.
- Later on, he was allowed to return as a commoner but he didn't reach Bunyoro.
- He died at Mpumudde near Jinja on 7th April 1923 at the age of 75.
- He was buried at Mparo in present day Hoima district and he was remembered as an African hero who staged a serious resistance to the British occupation of his area.

Chief Awich of Payera

- Awich was a Rwoth (chief) of Payera in Acholi district.
- He came to power in the 1880's after the death of his father, Rwoth Camo.
- By the time he came to power, the British were busy extending their rule in Northern Uganda.
- He constantly attacked and raided his neighbours e.g. the Paibona.
- These acts greatly annoyed the Major Radcliffe Delme who was the British Commissioner at Nimule.
- The commissioner pleaded to Awich to stop his activities but he refused and even escaped arrest from the British.
- Awich even refused to sign a treaty with Colonel Mac-Donald as other Acholi chiefs had done in 1892.
- British hatred for him increased when he gave asylum to Kabalega and his fugitives who were terrorizing the colony from Lango.
- He defied British pleas for him to chase away Kabalega and his fugitive soldiers.
- In 1898, a British force under Major Herman set out to capture chief Awich and in 1901, he was captured and taken to Nimule.
- He was imprisoned and while in prison, his people continued to revolt and demanded for his return.
- In March 1902, the British reinstated him as the ruler in Payera after failing to establish administration in his absence.
- In 1903, Colonel Mac-Donald tried to persuade him to accept British rule but he refused.
- Awich was then involved in inter-clan wars on the side of the Joka clan of Purnanga against the Langi and Ogoora clan.
- In January 1912, he was accused of amassing guns from the Arabs and the British began to register them.
- Awich organized the Acholi to resist the policy of arms registration and this resulted into the Lamogi rebellion.
- He was thus arrested and taken to court at Nimule to face charges.
- During the court session, he lost his temper and boxed a British prosecutor called Sullivan who was cross examining him.
- He was fined two cows, a goat and ivory and he was imprisoned at Kololo in Kampala for contempt of court.
- As he served his prison sentence, his chiefdom was divided into two.
- By the time he returned in 1919 from prison, he was no longer a ruler and his chiefdom was no more.
- He however invited Christian missionaries to his area to teach his people Christianity and book learning.
- He died in the 1920's having done a lot to protect his area against British rule.

THE ABUSHIRI UPRISING (1888 – 1890)

- This was the earliest resistance against German rule in Tanganyika.
- It took place on the Tanzania coast between 1888 – 1890.
- It was basically a revolt of the coastal slave traders and it included some Africans and Swahili traders.
- The Abushiri uprisings were divided into two.
- The one in the northern coastal area around Pangani was led by Abushiri.
- The one in the south near Dar-es-salaam and Kilwa was led by Bwana Heri.

CAUSES OF THE ABUSHIRI UPRISING

- The rebellion was intended to keep the coast independent and free from German domination.
- The coastal traders and Swahili were protecting their economic power i.e. the German East Africa Company had abolished slave trade which was the major trade item of the Arabs.
- The coastal people were also angered by the Germans who had taken over the collecting of mainland import duties or taxes.
- The coastal people were also protesting against the loss of their property e.g. GEACO had started confiscating Arab houses to be used as bases for German administration.

- The GEACO had started issuing economic restrictions on ownership of land and property which the Arab traders challenged.
- The Germans did not respect the cultures and traditions of the coastal people mainly because the Germans were Christians and Arabs were Moslems.
- The Coastal people were also angered by German attempts to alienate their land. E.g. in 1888 they came up with a new land regulation which required people to have proof of land ownership.
- The Germans demanded heavy taxes from the traders and local people e.g. poll tax, hut tax and inheritance tax on top of brutally collecting the taxes.
- The Germans had recruited the Akidas and Jumbes in their administration who were mistreating the Arab traders yet they were related to the coastal Arabs.
- Presence of able leadership by Abushiri in Pangani, Bwana Heri in Uzigua and Matoro in Lindi also led to the outbreak of the revolts.
- The local rulers were being humiliated and harassed by the Germans who flogged them in public and embarrassed them before their subjects.
- The Germans forced the Africans to grow cash crops under severe conditions which angered the coastal people.
- The rise of nationalistic feelings also led to the outbreak of revolts. There was a desire to regain their independence that had been eroded.
- The Arabs had participated in the Indian Ocean trade for so long and had gathered weapons e.g. guns which forced them to engage the Germans in war.
- The Germans disrespected the coastal Arabs e.g. they drank and slept with peoples' wives and even entered Mosques with their dogs which annoyed the Moslems.

COURSE OF ABUSHIRI REBELLION

- It started on 18th August 1888 in Pangani where GEACO had established an administrative post.
- It was led by Abushiri Ibn Salim al Harthi, a prominent Arab trader and sugar cane planter in Pangani.
- It started when Abushiri refused to raise / hoist the German flag and even refused to listen to the German instructions and his people started rioting against the Germans.
- The rebellion abruptly and spontaneously spread to other areas e.g. Tanga, Kilwa, Mikindini and Kilwa.
- Some Bantu communities' e.g. the Bonda and Zinguwa also joined the rebellion.
- Bwana Heri, a Swahili chief in Uzigua and other coastal Arabs joined the revolt.
- The Germans were caught unaware and suffered heavy losses.
- GEACO officials were beaten and driven out of all coastal towns except Dar-es-Salaam.
- The Abushiri rebels surrounded them and captured them.
- The Germans called for assistance from home and by May **1889**, reinforcement had arrived under Major Von Wissman.
- He commanded a large army of **600** Nubian, Sudanese, **50** Somalis, **350** Zulus and **20** Turkish troops.
- Within **2** months, Wissman had captured Pangani and Dar-es-Salaam.
- Many Arabs who had supported Abushiri opted to make peace with the Germans.
- Smelling defeat, Abushiri retreated into the interior and hired **500** Maviti fighters (Ngoni warriors).
- They used the Ngoni tactics of warfare but did not save the situation because they were only interested in looting.
- He later adopted the guerilla war tactic of hit and run.
- By 15th Dec 1889 most of his followers had deserted him.
- He was later betrayed by a Jumbe called Magaya of Usagara.
- He was captured and killed at Bagamoyo.
- By 1890, Von Wissman had moved to the south and captured all coastal towns e.g. Kilwa, and Lindi.
- In April 1890, Bwana Heri also submitted to the Germans and this marked the end of the rebellion.

PROBLEMS FACED BY ABUSHIRI DURING THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

- ❖ He had never been a military man and so were many of his followers who lacked military training.
- ❖ It was poorly organized since the fighters lacked serious military strategies and thorough preparation.
- ❖ Abushiri's weapons were inferior e.g. old fashioned guns, bows, arrows and short stabbing spears which couldn't match the guns of the Germans.
- ❖ The Germans had recruited a large force reinforced by Nubians, Sudanese, Somalis and Zulu and Turkish troops.
- ❖ The 500 Maviti mercenaries recruited by Abushiri lacked interest in war and instead of fighting they were just looting from the Germans.
- ❖ Some coastal tribes easily gave in to the Germans e.g. Magaya of Usagara even gave the Germans information about Abushiri.
- ❖ The rebellion wasn't well coordinated and lacked a united command e.g. Abushiri led forces in Pangani, Bwana Heri in Uzigua and Matoro in Kilwa.
- ❖ The revolt lacked a national outlook i.e. the indigenous people (blacks) did not join the revolt because it was entirely an Arab revolt.
- ❖ Abushiri employed poor methods of fighting e.g. they used open warfare which put him and his troops at a disadvantage.
- ❖ The Germans also used cruel methods to suppress the rebellion e.g. the scorched earth policy, hanging the captured rioters and shooting at first sight which greatly scared the rebels.
- ❖ Abushiri was forced into the interior where he lacked an Arab following. E.g. he was cut off from the supply of guns and ammunition while in the interior.
- ❖ The Germans were determined to crush the rebellion because they wanted to colonize Tanganyika.
- ❖ The landscape of the coast lacked defensive barriers so the Abushiri rebels could be spotted from far.
- ❖ Famine also weakened the Abushiri rebels e.g. many of the Bwana Heri fighters surrendered due to starvation.

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION

- There was heavy loss of lives like Abushiri was killed during the rebellion.
- There was heavy destruction of property e.g. buildings were demolished.
- Abushiri was defeated which marked the end of his independence and that of the coastal Arabs.
- There was deliberate spread of cattle diseases like rinderpest, by the Germans.
- The Germans used the scorched earth policy which led to outbreak of famine.
- The Germans were forced to change their government e.g. they brought in traditional rulers to replace the Akidas and Jumbes at the coast.
- The Germans also realized the weaknesses of GEACO hence the colonial government took over immediately.
- Abushiri's defeat opened up East Africa for colonization e.g. many European settlers started coming to Tanganyika.
- After the defeat of Abushiri, peace returned to the coastal towns after a long time of political turmoil (upheaval / chaos)
- The rebellion taught the people of northern Tanganyika not to bother resisting the Germans again.
- The Germans were forced to work with the Arabs and Africans at the coast e.g. they trained a lot of personnel to help in the administration of the area.
- Coastal towns like Kilwa, Malindi, Zanzibar and interior tribes of Tanganyika were forced to recognize German ownership over Tanganyika.
- The rebellion also spread waves of nationalism within Tanganyika e.g. Maji Maji revolt and Hehe revolts in Southern Tanganyika were as a result of Abushiri's fight against the Germans.

THE HEHE REBELLION/CHIEF MKWAWA'S RESISTANCE (1890 - 1898)

- The Hehe rebellion was the first major uprising that took place on mainland Tanganyika against German rule.
- The rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika.
- It was spearheaded by **chief Mkwawa** who had come to power in 1878.
- The major cause of the war was chief Mkwawa's refusal to give up on trading activities as he had been instructed by the German colonialists.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION

- Chief Mkwawa wanted to maintain the independence of his people which the Germans had eroded i.e. he didn't want his people to be under foreign rule.
- The Hehe under Mkwawa had built a strong army due to their participation in trade with the Arabs through which they got guns and they thought that they could humiliate the German forces.
- Mkwawa levied a heavy **Hongo** tax on the caravans that passed through his area and when the Germans requested him to stop the tax, he refused and this led to war with the Germans.
- When German traders refused to pay tax to Mkwawa, he angrily reacted by closing the trade routes and imprisoning many traders at Usagara which annoyed the Germans.
- The Hehe also resisted because the Germans had grabbed a lot of Hehe lands to introduce plantation farming.
- The Germans were always interrupting Mkwawa's aggressive expansionist raids against his neighbours and this brought him to clashes with the Germans who were also spreading their rule.
- Mkwawa was also annoyed with German disrespect for him e.g. they called him backward and uncivilized yet he was a sovereign ruler of the Hehe.
- Mkwawa also claimed to be the sole controller of the central long distance trade route (Tabora - Bagamoyo) which the Germans were also claiming and this resulted into war.
- Forced labour on European farms, public works like roads also forced Mkwawa to mobilize his people to rebel against German rule.
- Mkwawa's diplomatic envoys (messengers) were on several occasions gunned down by the Germans forcing him to angrily retaliate by engaging them in warfare.
- Mkwawa also expelled the German mercenaries (Akidas and Jumbes) that had been brought in to assist the Germans in administration. This annoyed the Germans who resorted to war.
- The Hehe were also resisting cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity, and western education and were condemning African cultures.
- The Hehe were also known to be war mongers and they took a lot of pride in fighting and that is why they revolted against the Germans.
- Mkwawa's character also led to the outbreak of the revolt i.e. he was big headed and unpredictable. E.g. when he imprisoned the German traders for not paying tax, the Germans requested him to release them but he refused and this annoyed the Germans.
- The Hehe also expected support from chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora and this gave them courage to fight against the Germans.

Course of the Hehe rebellion

- ❖ Chief Mkwawa came to power in 1878 after succeeding his father **Munyigumba**.
- ❖ He built a strong army which he used to stage a prolonged resistance against the Germans in southern Tanganyika.
- ❖ From 1880, Mkwawa was busy expanding his borders of his empire.
- ❖ It landed him into trouble with the Germans who were busy expanding their rule in Tanganyika.
- ❖ In his bid to control the trade, Mkwawa closed the Tabora – Bagamoyo trade route.
- ❖ He also imprisoned German and Swahili traders for refusing to pay **Hongo tax/tribute**.

- ❖ Mkwawa was on several occasions requested by the Germans to release the traders he had imprisoned but he refused and this arrogance annoyed the Germans who reacted with force.
- ❖ Mkwawa's behavior was also based on the assumption that he was to get support from Chief Chabumba of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora.
- ❖ In 1891, a German force under Zewlekis confronted Mkwawa for the first time.
- ❖ However he learnt of this plot and he ambushed and humiliated the German force at Lungala.
- ❖ He killed many Germans and their commander, Zewlekis.
- ❖ The Germans temporarily accepted defeat and they turned their attention to chief Isike of the Nyamwezi, who was willing to collaborate and work with them.
- ❖ Mkwawa later realized the need for a peaceful end to the conflict.
- ❖ He sent messengers with gifts to the Germans and they responded by gunning down Mkwawa's messengers.
- ❖ Mkwawa was greatly annoyed by this act and he responded by closing the caravan trade route from Bagamoyo to Tabora to all traders.
- ❖ This forced the Germans to organize more attacks against him.
- ❖ But Mkwawa was not to give up on his peaceful plans to end the conflicts.
- ❖ He therefore sent another messenger to the Germans with gifts but he was also killed.
- ❖ This greatly demoralized Mkwawa who engaged the Germans in full scale war at Kilosa.
- ❖ He managed to kill 290 Germans and their allies.
- ❖ In October 1892, he destroyed a long distance caravan at Kondowa which increased his influence in the region.
- ❖ Mkwawa was also able to complete the construction of his Fort at Kalenga.
- ❖ In 1894, the Germans decided to deal decisively with Mkwawa and they stormed and destroyed his capital at Kalenga killing many of his soldiers.
- ❖ With a handful of his men, Mkwawa escaped to Ingonge where he unsuccessfully attempted to ambush the Germans on their way back to the coast.
- ❖ After this, the Germans relaxed their machinery against Mkwawa thinking that this had completely weakened him, but they were mistaken.
- ❖ Mkwawa started using a guerilla war tactic (hit and run) to launch attacks on German controlled areas.
- ❖ This also forced the Germans to adopt the scorched earth policy.
- ❖ The Germans destroyed water and food reservoirs, which caused wide spread hunger and starvation.
- ❖ Between 1895 – 1898, Mkwawa suffered heavy losses as his warriors were killed.
- ❖ After sensing defeat, Mkwawa refused to be captured alive and instead shot himself in 1898.
- ❖ A few of his trusted soldiers also surrendered to the Germans.
- ❖ When the Germans found his body, they cut off his head and sent it to a museum in Berlin (Germany) and this marked the end of the Hehe resistance against the Germans.

REASONS FOR MKWAWA'S DEFEAT

- Military superiority of the Germans compared to Mkwawa's outdated guns.
- Lack of support from neighbouring societies e.g. the Sangu chief always spied on chief Mkwawa.
- The Germans always received massive support from their home gov't e.g. weapons, medicine.
- The Hehe had a poor economy that could not sustain the prolonged resistance.
- Lack of proper planning e.g. no battle plans were made.
- The scorched earth policy used by the Germans caused a lot of famine which weakened the Hehe.
- Mkwawa lacked advisers e.g. he should have released the German traders who had not paid Hongo tax.
- German brutality also scared some of Mkwawa's forces and they surrendered.
- The long periods of drought and diseases also weakened the Hehe.
- By the time of his death, Mkwawa was sickly and this also led to the defeat against the Germans.
- The Germans' determination to completely discipline Mkwawa led to his defeat.

- Mkwawa made a mistake of constructing a fort at Kalenga and this made it easy for the Germans to ambush his strongest point of defense.
- Mkwawa had also neglected other areas in the Hehe region and was only concentrating on his capital at Kalenga and this made it easy for the Germans to defeat areas beyond the capital.
- Mkwawa had been cut off from the Arab supply of arms which also weakened his army.
- Finally, the death of Mkwawa left his forces with low morale for fighting, and many surrendered to the Germans afterwards.

EFFECTS OF THE HEHE REBELLION

- ✓ The Hehe were defeated by the Germans and they lost their independence.
- ✓ Many people were killed e.g. at Kilosa, Mkwawa killed 290 Germans and their allies.
- ✓ The death of people resulted into massive depopulation in southern Tanganyika.
- ✓ The rebellion caused a lot of misery, suffering which forced some people to migrate to safer areas.
- ✓ There was destruction of property e.g. villages, food stores especially when the Germans used the scorched earth policy.
- ✓ Famine set in because people had neglected agriculture to fight the Germans.
- ✓ After the war, the Germans became more cruel and brutal to Africans which increased suffering.
- ✓ Trade was disrupted especially along the central trade route in Nyamwezi land and Hehe land due to Mkwawa's anti-German campaigns.
- ✓ The Hehe learnt a lesson, that in future they should not bother resisting the Germans because they were superior e.g. during Maji-Maji rebellion (1905-1907), the Hehe didn't participate.
- ✓ The Germans also learnt a lesson that African resistances shouldn't be taken for granted because the Hehe rebellion proved to the Germans that Africans could organize a war.
- ✓ The rebellion spread waves of nationalism in Southern Tanganyika and this led to other revolts in future e.g. Maji-Maji revolt (1905-1907)
- ✓ Africans who assisted the Germans during the war were rewarded by the Germans after the war e.g. the Sangu chief was promoted to the position of an Akida.
- ✓ Diseases like dysentery and sleeping sickness were also spread.
- ✓ The rebellion greatly affected the economic development of southern Tanganyika because many activities came to a standstill.
- ✓ The Germans introduced new advisers and disbanded Mkwawa council of advisers which led to the introduction of Akidas and Jumbes in the area.

MAJI -MAJI REBELLION (1905 – 1907)

- The Maji-Maji rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika and was against the German rule.
- The rebellion included a large section of tribes in southern Tanganyika e.g. Zaramo, Wangindo, Bena, Pogoro, Matumbi e.t.c.
- The rebellion got its name from a Swahili phrase "maji-maji" which means magic water.
- This magic water was got from River Rufiji by a medicine man called Bakero Kinjikitile Ngwale.
- The rebellion started in July 1905 and ended in 1907.

Causes of Maji Maji rebellion

- The unsuccessful cotton scheme: The people of southern Tanganyika were forced to grow cotton by the Germans in 1902 but the soils were poor and the yields were also poor.
- Africans also received very little pay for the cotton and this is what sparked off the rebellion.
- Forced labor on government farms and public works like roads also forced Africans to rebel e.g. Africans worked for long hours and received little or no pay at all.

- Heavy taxes. The Germans imposed taxes on Africans e.g. three rupees per cotton plot yet the taxes were accompanied with cruel methods of collection e.g. failure to pay meant torture, flogging and imprisonment.
- Loss of land/land alienation: Africans in Southern Tanganyika had lost a lot of their lands to the German settlers forcing them to move to remote and unfavorable land.
- The desire to regain independence that had been eroded by the Germans also led to the Maji – Maji rebellion in 1905.
- The Africans were also resisting the cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity and western education in favor of African cultures.
- The Wangindo blamed the German mercenaries i.e. Akidas and Jumbes for raping and eloping with their wives and daughters as they were working on the cotton farms. Akidas and Jumbes also allowed their dogs to enter Mosques and this greatly annoyed the Muslims.
- The rebellion was also caused by the struggle to control the trade between the coast and the interior i.e. both Germans and Africans all claimed to control the trade.
- Kinjikitile's religious Propaganda that the magic water would give the fighters protection against German bullets inspired the Africans to fight and Kinjikitile provided the long awaited leadership for the revolt.
- The replacement of African traditional rulers with the Akidas and Jumbes, who were very harsh, brutal and corrupt also led to the rebellion.
- Effects of earlier rebellions for example the Hehe rebellion of 1890 in Tanganyika also inspired the Africans in Southern Tanganyika to rebel.
- The Ngoni had a personal grievance against the Germans because they wanted to revenge on the Germans for murdering their tribe mates during the Boma massacres in 1897.

Course of the rebellion

- ❖ In 1904, a traditional priest called Bakero Kinjikitile Ngwale emerged from the Ngarambe hills near River Rufigi.
- ❖ He was possessed by a spirit called Hongo which stayed in a pond near River Rufigi.
- ❖ It was from River Rufigi that the Magic water was got and mixed with millet, sorghum and local herbs to give immunity to the German bullets.
- ❖ By January 1905, a secret movement called Jujila or Nywiwila had been formed among the Wangindo and Matumbi.
- ❖ This movement worked by secretly communicating from one person to another, encouraging people to go for Kinjikitile's Magic water.
- ❖ However Kinjikitile did not instruct people to go and start fighting and when the Germans heard about the medicine man from Ngarambe hills, they did not take him serious.
- ❖ By 1905, people grew impatient and decided to provoke the Germans into war by uprooting cotton farms and this was enough to engage the Germans into war against the Africans.
- ❖ From Rufiji area, within a few weeks the rebellion had quickly spread to other cotton producing areas like Uluguru, Mahenge and Kilombero valleys.
- ❖ On 2nd August 1905, the Africans attacked the coastal town of Samanga near Kilwa where many traders and government officials were murdered.
- ❖ The whole town was burnt down and German missionaries were murdered.
- ❖ From this time, the rebellion spread to all areas through night messengers and several societies e.g. the Mbuga, Bena, Pogoro, Zaramo later joined the rebellion.
- ❖ On the 30th August 1905, Maji – Maji fighters attacked Lukuledi and Mahinge Valleys where the Germans were caught unprepared and it was a success for the Africans.
- ❖ This forced the Germans to take the rebellion seriously and they adopted the scorched earth policy while the Africans resorted to Guerilla warfare.
- ❖ The Germans ordered for reinforcements and by November 1905, it had arrived under Von Wissman and the Germans started suppressing the rebellion systematically.
- ❖ From 1906, the Germans rounded up whoever was opposed to their rule especially the ring leaders.

- ❖ Leaders were killed, captured while others surrendered and Kinjikitile didn't survive these killings.
- ❖ Others decided to go into exile in Mozambique and when Kinjikitile was killed the rebellion came to an end in 1907 with the Germans emerging victorious.

Why Africans lost the war

- ✓ Kinjikitile false Propaganda i.e. the magic water didn't provide immunity against German bullets as he had claimed.
- ✓ There was no military training carried out to prepare the fighters for war.
- ✓ Africans had poor organization i.e. people just joined the rebellion basing on Kinjikitile's Propaganda.
- ✓ Africans lacked unity among the various tribes i.e. some were even fighting amongst themselves.
- ✓ Africans lacked a unified command i.e. they had more than one leader and they always fought together as a whole community and not in troops or battalions.
- ✓ The Germans also used the scorched earth policy which left many African homes, food stores and gardens destroyed.
- ✓ The Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the rebellion which reduced the power of the Africans fighting against the Germans.
- ✓ Superiority of the German forces i.e. the Germans had guns while Africans had traditional and crude weapons e.g. Spears, bows, and arrows, stones e.t.c.
- ✓ The MajiMaji fighters lacked persistence i.e. some tribes pulled out leaving fellow fighters to suffer.
- ✓ The Germans received help from Germany in form of arms and troops.
- ✓ Slave trade had also taken away the energetic men and left the weak ones who could not do much in the rebellion.
- ✓ Africans had poor economies that could not sustain a prolonged war against a rich and powerful country like Germany.
- ✓ The death of African leaders also made the rebellion lose continuity and strength e.g. Kinjikitile Ngwale.
- ✓ The Germans were also determined to take over Tanganyika whether by hook or crook.

Effects of the rebellion

- The Maji Maji fighters were defeated and this completely led to the loss of African independence.
- Many people lost their lives i.e. over 75,000 people were killed during the suppression of the rebellion.
- As a result of the killings, there was heavy depopulation particularly in southern Tanganyika.
- There was massive destruction of property i.e. settlements. Villages and cotton farms were burnt to the ground.
- There was wide spread misery and suffering caused by the ruthless Germans.
- A period of famine (Fuga Fuga) set in because people had neglected farming and the Germans had also used the scorched earth policy to destroy farms.
- Africans lost confidence and trust in religion and traditional leaders and medicine men and started joining foreign religions like Christianity.
- Many people were crippled in the war campaigns and others forced into exile especially to Mozambique.
- The rebellion was a source of inspiration for future nationalists like Oscar Kambona and Julius K. Nyerere who led the fight for independence.
- Africans who collaborated with the Germans were rewarded with posts in the colonial government land.
- The Germans also learnt from the rebellion and made changes in their administration e.g. the harsh Akidas and Jumbes were sacked / fired.
- The colonial government made economic reforms e.g. taxes were relaxed and mistreatment of Africans was made punishable.
- Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops on their own individual plots rather than on a communal basis.

- In education, Africans were encouraged to go to School and scholarships were given to promising Students in order to fight ignorance.
- Economic activities like trade came to a standstill in Tanganyika and that is why the area lagged behind for a long time in terms of economic development.

NANDI RESISTANCE (1895-1906)

- The Nandi put up a strong and prolonged battle against the British in 1895.
- The rebellion took place in western Kenya particularly in the Uasin-Gishu plateau.

CAUSES OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE

- ❖ The Nandi fought the British in order to defend their independence i.e. they didn't want British interference in their society affairs.
- ❖ The Nandi did not want to see any stranger crossing their land and in 1895, they killed a British trader Peter West and this sparked off the war.
- ❖ The religious prophecy of Orkoiyot Kimnyole also inspired the Nandi to fight the British e.g. He warned that the Nandi land would at one time be ruled by foreigners.
- ❖ The construction of the Uganda railway also provided the Nandi with an excuse to fight the British i.e. Prophet Orkoiyot had warned them of the "Big iron snake" belching smoke that came from the East to quench its thirst in the west. (Lake Victoria)
- ❖ They believed that they were militarily superior because they had successfully defeated and raided all their neighbours e.g. the Maasai.
- ❖ The Nandi also resisted because they believed in their cultural superiority and didn't want the British to pollute their culture e.g. they resented the British dressing code and looked at it as the Nandi female devils.
- ❖ The Nandi also had a belief that their land was the most fertile land in the whole world and therefore didn't want to lose it to the British colonialists.
- ❖ The Nandi also resisted because their traditional enemies and neighbours the Maasai and Luyia had collaborated with the British.
- ❖ The Nandi were a Warrior society that took pride in fighting and raiding and therefore when the British came, they took it as a chance to show their military might.
- ❖ The Nandi resistance was also inspired by other rebellions like the Hehe and Abushiri revolts in Tanganyika.
- ❖ The Nandi also had an environment advantage i.e. the Nandi hills were suitable for war with little space for open warfare.
- ❖ The rise of Nandi nationalism towards the end of the 19th century also inspired the Nandi to challenge the British.
- ❖ The killing of the Nandi leader Orkoiyot Koitale Arap Samoei in a shameful incident also forced the Nandi to pick up arms to fight the British.
- ❖ The British were also interfering in Ivory and slave trade which were the main source of livelihood for most of the Nandi.

COURSE OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE

- Clashes between the British and the Nandi begun in 1895 when a British trader Peter West was killed by the Nandi for attempting to cross their land.
- The British responded immediately by sending a force under General Cunningham comprised of six British and several Sudanese and Swahili mercenaries.
- This force was defeated with 30 of their men killed.
- In 1897, the Nandi successfully attacked the British and destroyed their mail system.

- The British organized another force under the command of Truman and even recruited Maasai mercenaries but still they were crushed.
- In 1900, when the Uganda railway reached their area, the Nandi often raided the equipment deposits, stole telegram wires and killed the Indian railway workers before disappearing into the hills.
- At the same time, the Nandi attacked the Luo and Luyia tribes that were under the British and raided traders passing through that area.
- The British mobilized a stronger force comprising of Ganda, Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries but still they were crushed.
- This greatly worried the British who resorted to burning Villages and confiscating Nandi cows but the Nandi didn't give up.
- After suffering several losses, the British decided to change tactics and adopted peaceful negotiations to end the war because they wanted the railway construction to go on.
- The Nandi were also tired of the war, negotiations begun and an agreement was reached.
- The Nandi allowed the British to build centres in Kipture, Kiptume and Kapkolei.
- The peace was short lived and the Nandi resumed their attacks on the railway builders and looting telegram wires.
- In 1902, the British organized an expedition which registered minimum success and this time the British decided to use force and diplomacy.
- In the same year, the British built a strong force of about 1500 soldiers but its diplomacy which ended the Nandi wars.
- In 1905, a British commander Colonel Meinertzhagen visited the Nandi leader Orkoiyot Koitale Samoei Arap Kimnyole and as he came out to greet his visitors, he was shot dead with some of his men.
- To the Nandi, this was cold blooded murder of their leader and between October and November 1905, they tried to stage Guerilla wars but they were defeated with heavy losses.
- By December 1905, the Nandi had lost the morale and spirit of fighting and this marked the end of their resistance against the British.
- The Nandi were forced into reserves in the north far away from the railway line so that construction work would go on and their fertile lands were given to European settlers.

WHY THE NANDI RESISTED THE BRITISH FOR SO LONG

Unlike other rebellions, the Nandi put up a prolonged resistance against the British for over 11 years.

- The Nandi were involved in the L.D.T through which they were able to acquire guns from their neighbours bthe Akamba.
- The Nandi pride i.e. they were a superior race militarily and culturally which gave them determination to fight the British for so long.
- The emergence of Orkoiyot Koitale provided the necessary leadership for the wars because this united the Nandi and gave them morale.
- The Nandi never suffered from famine because their land was fertile and could therefore support agriculture which provided enough food for their troops.
- Being a warrior society, the Nandi had a lot of experience in fighting e.g. they had a long of history of successfully defeating their neighbours like Maasai, Luyia and Luo.
- The Nandi area had an environment advantage because it was hilly with little space for open warfare and the British could not use their maxim gun effectively.
- The Nandi had a strong, organized and highly disciplined army which was divided into units and companies based on clans and place of residence.
- The Nandi employed the Guerilla tactic which involved ambushes (hit and run) especially at night and this always surprised the British who were unprepared for these fights.
- The cutting of telecommunication lines by the Nandi hindered the transportation of British troops and reinforcements.

- The Nandi lacked defensive units e.g. forts and barracks which could have been possible targets for the British forces.
- The presence of black smiths among the Nandi who constantly made iron weapons like spears, arrows and these were used to strengthen the Nandi army.

WHY THE NANDI FINALLY LOST THE WAR

- The British had a lot of determination because this was delaying colonialism and they wanted to construct the Uganda railway.
- The death of Orkoiyot Koitale also led to the final defeat of the Nandi i.e. he died in a shameful manner hence causing them to lose the morale of fighting.
- The Nandi had inferior weapons which could not compete effectively with the superior weapons of the British who had the maxim guns.
- The British always got support from neighbouring countries e.g. Uganda, Sudan and Egypt in form of troops and ammunitions (weapons)
- The British always recruited mercenaries into their army e.g. Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries who made their army grow stronger.
- The Nandi lacked support from their immediate neighbours like the Maasai which greatly led to their defeat.
- The recruited mercenaries knew about the Nandi military tactics which information was used by the British to defeat the Nandi.
- The scorched earth policy employed by the British greatly weakened the Nandi because several farms and houses were destroyed and this left the Nandi suffering.
- Many of the Nandi troops and people were always killed by the tropical diseases and famine which reduced on their military might.
- The Nandi neighbours who were hired as mercenaries also had the determination to support the British and defeat the Nandi who had terrorized them for so long.
- The British tricked the Nandi into negotiations and agreements into accepting to work with the British, also weakened the Nandi military might.
- British missionaries used the tactic of spreading Christianity which brought about disunity amongst the Nandi.

Effects of the Nandi resistance

- ✓ There was heavy loss of lives especially the Africans which led to depopulation in the area.
- ✓ There was massive destruction of property. E.g. Villages and food stores were all set on fire and this led to famine.
- ✓ The Nandi lost their land to the white settlers and the Uganda railway line and were pushed to infertile lands in the north.
- ✓ There was wide spread poverty and misery in the Nandi area due to the serious economic destruction.
- ✓ The Nandi were over powered and therefore defeated which completely marked the end of their independence.
- ✓ Some of the Nandi who lost their land to the Europeans were forced to migrate to towns and urban centres to make ends meet.
- ✓ The British were able to construct the railway line through the Nandi area with minimum difficulty and it was extended to Kisumu and Uganda.
- ✓ The defeat of the Nandi taught their neighbours a lesson that the British were militarily superior and many decided to collaborate e.g. Maasai. Luo and Luyia.
- ✓ The Nandi superiority and arrogance in the region was crushed mainly because they had terrorized and bullied most of their neighbours.
- ✓ Many people were converted to Christianity because the teachings of Prophet Orkoiyot Koitale had failed to guide them into defeating the British.
- ✓ Forts and European stations were built throughout the area e.g. in Kiptume and Kapkolei after the defeat of the Nandi.

- ✓ With the defeat of the Nandi, more Europeans poured into Kenya and took over the Kenyan highlands.
- ✓ The Nandi resistance taught the British a lesson that the Africans could also put up an organized resistance.
- ✓ The rebellion spread waves of nationalism throughout Kenya and this led to future revolts e.g. Mau-Mau rebellion in 1952.

MAU- MAU REBELLION (1952 - 1956)

- This was a clandestine (secret) nationalistic movement in Kenya.
- It was formed by extremist ex-soldiers of World War II in 1946 to fight the colonial government.
- The phrase Mau-Mau is an abbreviation of a Swahili slogan “mzungu ayende ulaya Mwafirika Apace Uhuru” loosely translated as the ‘white man should return to Europe and the African gets independence’.
- The rebellion effectively begun in 1952 and ended in 1960.

Causes of the rebellion

- ❖ Loss of land to the white settlers angered the Africans especially the Kikuyu and that’s why they joined the movement in large numbers.
- ❖ Africans were pushed into reserve camps where conditions were unfavorable for instance they were overcrowded and lacked schools and medical centers.
- ❖ Mau-Mau fighters were struggling for the independence of Kenya i.e. most of the ex-soldiers had a negative view about colonialism.
- ❖ Poor labour conditions also forced Africans to join the Mau Mau movement i.e. Africans were denied employment as better jobs were given only to the whites.
- ❖ Restrictions imposed on the growing of cash crops also angered the Africans i.e. it were only the whites that were allowed to grow cash crops.
- ❖ The return of the World War II ex-soldiers led to the formation of the movement. When they compared the situation in Europe with that of Kenya, it was still backward.
- ❖ Africans were also against the introduction of the Kipande (Identity cards) because it denied Africans freedom of movement.
- ❖ The Mau Mau resistance was also as a result of unfair taxation i.e. the British introduced poll tax which was too high for the Africans.
- ❖ Africans were denied a chance of trading with their neighbours, Asians and the coastal people because the trade was dominated by Indians or Asians.
- ❖ Mau -Mau fighters also hated the European attitude towards African traditional beliefs and cultures e.g. missionaries attacked the Kikuyu female circumcision.
- ❖ Africans were denied a chance of attaining western education and this was a deliberate move to keep them backward.
- ❖ Africans also hated racial segregation in education Institutions, residential areas, and medical centres and in government offices hence caused rebellions.
- ❖ The emergence of able leaders also led to the formation of the movement i.e. leadership was provided by Elites such as Jomo Kenyatta, Harry Thuku, Bildad Kaggia, Dedan Kimathi, General China (Waruhiu Itote).
- ❖ Africans were also tired of the settlers influence on Government decisions and policies i.e. the settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a settler colony like Rhodesia and South Africa.
- ❖ The Mau Mau fighters were not pleased by the revelations of the British government to affect constitutional changes in Kenya i.e. they wanted greater African representation on the legislative council.

Course of the rebellion

- Mau -Mau started in 1946 as an underground movement in Kenya to fight the colonial government and bring independence as soon as possible.
- It was formed by the Kenya African Union extremists (KAU) including the ex-soldiers of World War II.

- The movement was basically a tribal rebellion of the Kikuyu and when fighting intensified, the rebellion spread to other communities such as Kamba, Meru, and Embu e.t.c.
- Mau -Mau guerillas and their supporters took oaths that bound them to obedience, secrecy and support of the movement.
- The supporters of the movement sang hymns in which the name of Jomo was substituted for Jesus Christ.
- By 1950, the Mau Mau fighters started to act violently and the British government declared the militant group illegal and unlawful.
- After being declared illegal, the guerillas retreated to Aberdare Ranges and slopes of Mt. Kenya where they launched attacks on the colonial government and white settler farms.
- They formed gangs which could steal arms, destroy plantations and committed arson (burning property that belonged to the settlers) e.g. plantations, homes e.t.c.
- Many chiefs who opposed the movement were hacked to death e.g. in October 1952 chief Waruhiu Kiambu was murdered for being loyal to the government.
- On 20th of October 1952, the British governor Sir Evelyn Baring declared a state of emergency.
- Sir Evelyn Baring called in the King's African Rifles (KAR) to suppress the movement and by the end of the year, more soldiers had been flown in from Britain.
- In April 1953, Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders of the movement especially the Kikuyu were tried and sentenced to 7yrs in jail.
- In 1954, several Kikuyu were arrested for not giving a convincing reason for being in Nairobi at such a time.
- In 1955, General China was arrested but Dedan Kimathi continued with the resistance up to October 1956 when he was also captured in the Aberdare forest.
- By 1956, the movement had been weakened seriously but the hunt for Mau -Mau fighters continued up to 1960.

Effects of the rebellion

- ✓ The rebellion was so costly to the British government i.e. The British spent over 50,000 pounds to suppress the movement.
- ✓ Many African leaders and activists were arrested for opposing colonialism e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Dedan Kimathi, General China e.t.c.
- ✓ The rebellion taught the British that Kenyans seriously wanted independence and couldn't settle for anything less than that.
- ✓ There was massive destruction of property e.g. shops were looted and gardens belonging to the white settlers were destroyed.
- ✓ Many families and clans disintegrated as a result of the chaos during the course of the movement.
- ✓ Due to the destruction of crops, food stores and the unsettled life, agriculture declined and famine broke out.
- ✓ The rebellion led to a decline of Kenya's economy since trade and commerce came to a standstill.
- ✓ The rebellion shattered the white settlers' dream of turning Kenya into a settler colony like Rhodesia.
- ✓ Land that had belonged to the Africans before was reclaimed as the British changed the land policy.
- ✓ Africans were allowed to grow cash crops and schools, hospitals; roads were built to cool African tempers.
- ✓ The rebellion led to the emergence of leaders like Jomo Kenyatta, Tom Mboya, Daniel Arap Moi e.t.c who spear headed the independence struggle in Kenya.
- ✓ Political parties were formed and allowed to operate e.g. K.A.N.U (Kenya African National Union) and this spear headed the campaign for self rule or independence.
- ✓ The rebellion created a period of confusion and uncertainty among the people e.g. between 1952 – 1960, Kenya was in a state of emergency.
- ✓ The British came to good terms with Africans. From this time, African interests gained supremacy over Asian and white settler interests.
- ✓ Both Africans and Europeans lost their lives during the rebellion.

Why did the Africans lose against the British in the rebellion?

- Europeans were militarily superior compared to Africans they had better guns while Africans used traditional weapons like spears, bows and arrows.
- Disunity among African societies also weakened their struggle against the imposition of colonial rule and therefore they could not form a united front against the colonialists.
- The teachings of the Christian missionaries weakened African societies. They softened the hearts and minds of Africans to the extent that some could not see the need to fight the whites.
- Collaborators who supported colonial powers also weakened those resisting because they used to leak information to the colonialists.
- Many African societies were hit by diseases The Kikuyu, Maasai, Nandi were for example hit by rinder pest, long periods of drought and famine that weakened them and therefore made their fights against European rule ineffective.
- Poor military tactics. African societies lacked military strategies.
- Many African chiefs were ignorant of the intentions of the Europeans. They thought that the whites were just visitors who were here for only a short period and as such took them to be their friends.
- The Spirit of nationalism was lacking in many African societies at the time. Many rebellions were therefore tribal or regional wars, lacking the support of their neighbours.
- The weak economies of many African societies contributed to their defeat. Many of these couldn't support full- scale wars.
- Too much belief in superstition and traditional religion also blind folded Africans.
- The death and imprisonment of inspirational leaders also undermined African rebellions.
- The Europeans also employed the divide and rule policy whereby they played one society against the other.

Revision questions

1. How did the following respond to colonial rule in East Africa?

(a) Semei Kakungulu (b) Nuwa Mbaguta (c) Laibon Lenana (d) Sir Apollo Kaggwa

2. a) Why did some African societies collaborate with Europeans ?

b) What were the effects of their collaboration?

3. a) Why did some African societies resist colonial rule in East Africa?

b) Why did African resistance against colonial imposition fail?

4. How did the following respond to colonial rule in East Africa?

a) Chief Mkwawa b) Abushiri c) Rwoth Awich d) Kabaka Mwangae e) Omukama Kabalega

5. a) Why did Semei Kakungulu collaborate with the British colonialists before 1914?

b) What were the results/effects/outcomes of his collaboration?

6. a) What were the causes of the MAU-MAU uprising in Kenya?

b) Describe the organization/course of the uprising?

7. a) Why did the Kikuyu stage a rebellion between 1952 to 1960?

b) How did this rebellion affect Kenya up to independence?

8. a) Describe the course of the struggle that took place in central Kenya in the 1950s.

b) Why did the Europeans emerge victorious over the Africans?

9. a) What were the causes of the uprising in Southern Tanganyika between 1905-1907?
b) How did it affect the peoples of Southern Tanganyika up to independence?
10. a) Describe the course/organization of the Maji-Maji revolt of 1905-07.
b) What reasons led to the failure of the revolt?
11. a) Describe the response of the Nandi to the imposition of colonial rule in their area?
b) What were the effects of their response to colonial rule?
12. a) What were the causes of the Nandi uprisings of 1895 to 1906?
b) Why were the Nandi able to resist the British for so long?
13. a) Why did it take the British so long to defeat the Nandi?
b) Why were the Nandi finally colonized by the British?
14. a) What were the causes of Chief Mkwawa's resistance against German rule?
b) What were the effects of his resistance?
15. a) Why was there a rebellion in southern Tanganyika between 1890-1898?
b) Describe the course of the rebellion during that period.
16. a) What were the reasons for the failure of the Hehe rebellion?
b) How did it affect the affairs of Tanganyika up to independence?
17. a) Describe the course/organization of the Abushiri revolt between 1888-1890.
b) What problems did Abushiri face during this revolt?
18. a) What were the causes of the rebellion along the coast of Tanganyika between 1888-1890?
b) How did it affect the peoples of Tanganyika up to independence?
19. a) Why were the Germans able to suppress the Abushiri revolt of 1888-1890?
b) What were the effects of this revolt on the affairs of Tanganyika?

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA

BUGANDA AGREEMENT OF 1900

- This was the agreement that was signed between the British special commissioner Sir Harry Johnston and the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa II.
- The Kabaka was represented by three regents i.e. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Stanslus Mugwanya and Zakaria Kisingiri.
- The agreement was signed on 10th March 1900.
- At first it was called the Uganda agreement but since it only applied to Buganda, it came to be known as Buganda agreement.

Why the agreement was signed

- ❖ The agreement was intended to define the position of Buganda within a wider Uganda i.e. that Buganda was also a province like other provinces in Uganda.
- ❖ The agreement was to confirm that Buganda had submitted to British rule i.e. that there was to be no resistance from the Baganda.
- ❖ The agreement was also intended to make Buganda safe for missionary activities especially after the religious wars that had de-stabilized Buganda.
- ❖ The agreement was also intended to promote British exploitation policies i.e. to prepare the ground for the effective exploitation of Uganda resources.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to introduce the rule of law in a country that had undergone a lot of political turmoil e.g. the religious wars in Buganda 1880 – 1890.
- ❖ The agreement was also signed to check on the activities of Kabaka Mwanga who still had interest especially in destabilizing the protectorate from Northern Uganda.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to end the threats of Sudanese mutineers in the north i.e. they had become notorious demanding a lot of money from the British who had hired them in 1897.
- ❖ The agreement was also intended to find a suitable way to both the Baganda and the British on how to assist the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa II.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to make Buganda self reliant through introducing economic reforms e.g. cash crops growing and payment of taxes.
- ❖ The agreement was intended to reward the Baganda for their support and co-operation with the British in the extension of colonial rule e.g. Buganda was given the two lost counties that belonged to Bunyoro (Bugangaizi and Buyaga) in Mubende.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to solve the boundary problems between Uganda and her neighbours especially Bunyoro.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to make a spring board or the starting point from where the rest of Uganda would be colonized.
- ❖ The agreement was to serve as a legal document that would protect and safe guard the British imperialist interests in Uganda.
- ❖ The three regents who signed on behalf of the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa were ignorant and only interested in material benefits e.g. land and titles like Sir Apollo Kagwa.

Terms/provisions of the agreement

- All men of 18yrs and above were to pay a hut tax of 3 rupees which was to be collected by local chiefs.
- No more taxes were to be collected without the approval of the Lukiiko and the consent of the Kabaka.
- Revenue from the taxes was to be for the protectorate government and not the Kabaka, like before.
- The collection of tributes from neighbouring states like Busoga, Ankole, and Toro by Buganda was to be stopped immediately.
- All chiefs including the Kabaka were to receive a monthly salary like other civil servants in the protectorate government.
- All natural resources like minerals and forests were to be in the hands of the protectorate government and it was its duty to exploit them.
- Land was to be divided into two i.e. Mailo land was to be given to the Kabaka and his subjects while crown land was to be given to the protectorate government.
- Peasants settling on this land were to pay rent (Busuulu) to the landlords and the Kabaka was to appoint chiefs to look after his mailo land.
- Crown land included forests, lakes, swamps and the people who settled on this land were not to pay rent or Busuulu.
- The Kabaka was to be retained as the supreme ruler of Buganda but with the title of his highness.
- The Kabaka was to rule under close supervision of a British representative and he was to be assisted by three regents i.e. Katikiro (Prime Minister), Muwanika (Treasurer) and Mulamuzi (Judge).
- The Lukiiko was to have parliamentary powers, to formulate laws and to remain the highest court of appeal.

- The Kabaka was not to dismiss any member of the Lukiiko without consulting the British government.
- Membership to the Lukiiko was to be fixed at 89 and of these 60 were notables, 20 Ssaza chiefs, 3 regents / ministers and 6 Kabaka's nominees.
- Cases involving foreigners were not to be decided upon by the Kabaka but handled by the protectorate government.
- The Kabaka was not to form an army without the consent of the protectorate government.
- Buganda's boundaries were to be redefined and the two lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi that previously belonged to Bunyoro were to be added to Buganda.
- Buganda was to be divided into 20 counties each under a Ssaza or county chief.
- In case of misunderstanding the terms of the agreement, the protectorate government had the right to abrogate or cancel the agreement.

Effects of the agreement

- ✓ The Kabaka's powers were greatly reduced e.g. he lost authority over the army and tax collection.
- ✓ The agreement made Buganda part of Uganda and it placed Buganda at the same level with other provinces in Uganda.
- ✓ The Kabaka lost control over his chiefs who became public servants and were paid by the protectorate government.
- ✓ Buganda's 20 counties were allocated on a religious basis i.e. protestants were given 10, Catholics got 8 and Moslems 2.
- ✓ The agreement re-defined the boundaries of Buganda to include the two lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi which were got from Bunyoro.
- ✓ The loss of the two counties led/increased Bunyoro's hostility to Buganda.
- ✓ The Buganda agreement laid a foundation for the signing of similar agreements with other areas e.g. Toro agreement in June 1900, Ankole agreement 1901.
- ✓ The agreement confirmed and formalized British rule over Buganda and Uganda as a whole which meant that Buganda had lost its independence.
- ✓ The agreement encouraged the growing of cash crops like tea, coffee and cotton because people had to pay taxes.
- ✓ The hut tax also forced people to crowd in one hut so as to avoid paying the tax and this led to the spread of diseases like dysentery.
- ✓ The agreement began the exploitation of Uganda's resources like minerals and forests as a way of raising funds for the protectorate government.
- ✓ After the agreement, some Baganda decided to collaborate with the British to extend colonial rule in Uganda e.g. Semei Kakungulu and John Miti.
- ✓ The agreement also encouraged the development of roads, schools, hospitals as a way of tapping Uganda's economic potential.
- ✓ The Kabaka lost control over the land in Buganda which increased on the number of white settlers grabbing land in Buganda.
- ✓ The agreement ended the religious wars which had destabilized Buganda during the reign of Kabaka Mwanga.

THE 1953 KABAKA CRISIS

- This was a political misunderstanding between the Governor of Uganda-Sir Andrew Cohen and the Kabaka of Buganda-Muteesa II.
- It involved a lot of tension, mistrust and suspicion between these two gentlemen.
- This tension resulted into the deportation of Muteesa II to England on 30th November 1953.
- Kabaka Muteesa II had failed to cooperate loyally with the British as the 1900 agreement demanded.

- This created a non-violent but very tense and confused situation in Buganda that is popularly known as the '*Kabaka crisis*' of 1953.

Causes of the crisis

- ❖ Buganda was demanding for federalism and special status so that she would not be at the same level with other regions of Uganda which the colonial gov't opposed.
- ❖ In 1945, three Africans were chosen to join the Legco to make constitutional changes. Buganda, Ankole and Busoga were all supposed to send one representative each, but Buganda refused and demanded for more seats because she didn't want to be at the same level with other regions.
- ❖ The Kabaka also supported the Lukiiko's decision not to send a representative to the Legco and this annoyed the governor who wanted a united Uganda leading to the deportation of the Kabaka.
- ❖ In 1952, a colonial gov't expert A.C Willis researched and emphasized the need to set up local councils in Uganda and resist federalism which didn't go down well with the Baganda.
- ❖ The Baganda were also worried about the developments in the Legislative council which was turning into a *small national assembly* for all races, tribes and regions of Uganda and this threatened the power of Buganda as a semi-independent state within a wider Uganda.
- ❖ The Baganda also feared for their power because this would mean that the colonial gov't would win over any vote of confidence over Buganda.
- ❖ The formation of Uganda National Congress (UNC) on 2nd march 1952 by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi also led to the crisis. The party called for unity amongst all Ugandans to demand for independence which the Baganda saw as threat to the institution of the Kabaka.
- ❖ The Baganda were also alarmed by the colonial government's demands for the East African federation which Buganda didn't like because they didn't want to merge with other regions of East Africa.
- ❖ The Kabaka also received a lot of support about this issue from his subjects, the Lukiiko and other provinces like Busoga who also opposed the idea and this also worsened Muteesa's relationship with Sir Andrew Cohen.
- ❖ The governor was also angered by Buganda's demands to be transferred from the colonial office to the foreign office which showed no confidence in the abilities of the governor.
- ❖ On 30th November 1952, the British stopped recognizing the Kabaka and later deported him to London in 1953.
- ❖ The British wanted to fulfill the demands of the 1900 Buganda which had stated that the institution of the Kabaka would be abolished if at all he failed to cooperate with the British and this is what sparked off the crisis.
- ❖ The Kabaka was ill advised and he showed stubbornness to the governor even after a series of meetings were held with the governor and this led to his deportation in 1953.
- ❖ The Baganda refused to choose a successor to Muteesa II after his deportation in 1953, contrary what the governor had thought and they only voiced one point '*We want our Kabaka back*'

Effects of the Kabaka crisis

- ✓ Following the deportation of the Kabaka in 1953, a state of emergency was declared in Buganda.
- ✓ Several Baganda elites were sent to England to plead for Muteesa's return e.g. Eridadi Muriira, Thomas Makumbi and Apollo Kironde.
- ✓ In early 1954, a constitutional expert-**Sir Keith Hancock** was sent to Uganda to see how a new constitution would be quickly made to return sanity to Buganda.
- ✓ It led to the signing of the **1955 Namirembe agreement** which altered the 1900 agreement e.g. the Kabakaship became a constitutional monarch.
- ✓ It was also agreed that the Buganda was to remain part of Uganda and it was to elect members to the Legco like other regions.
- ✓ The crisis affected the formation of the East African federation because this act by the Baganda clearly showed that some sections of the people didn't want it.

- ✓ The crisis caused a lot of resentment from the Baganda following the deportation of their Kabaka e.g. Baganda men allowed their beards grow wild and they wore barkcloth as a sign of mourning.
- ✓ The crisis resulted into riots in Buganda and increased demands for British withdrawal from Buganda's soils.
- ✓ The crisis led to the violation of the 1900 Buganda agreement by both the British and Baganda e.g. Britain stopped recognizing the Kabaka and Buganda wanted independence outside the protectorate.
- ✓ The Namirembe agreement also resolved that Muteesa was to return if the Lukiiko had invited him and on **17th October 1955**, Muteesa returned amidst jubilation from his people.
- ✓ The crisis resulted in Buganda's boycott of the 1961 National Assembly elections and fresh elections were organized in 1962.
- ✓ The crisis led to the formation of political parties in Uganda for example **Democratic Party in 1956** and **Uganda Peoples' Congress in 1960**.
- ✓ The formation of political parties also forced the Buganda loyalists to form their own political party called **Kabaka Yekka(K.Y)** literally meaning king alone, to strongly support the Kabaka's position.
- ✓
- ✓ The crisis speeded up the political developments in Uganda that resulted into the attainment of independence on **9th October 1962**.

DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER (1923)

- This was a statement of government policy issued in March 1923 during a conference in London by the colonial secretary, who was also the Duke of Devonshire.
- From 1896, white settlers started flocking into Kenya while the Asians came during and after the construction of the Uganda Railway.
- Inevitably, between 1907 and 1923 bitter conflicts arose between the three groups i.e. Asians, white settlers and the Africans due to their different demands and interests.

Reasons for the declaration of the Devonshire White Paper

Asians (Indians)

- The Asians wanted equal representation on the L.E.G.CO (Legislative council) i.e. the Asians outnumbered the white settlers yet the white settlers had more seats on the LEGCO.
- Racial segregation also hurt the Asians e.g. they wanted equal treatment with the whites in politics, health, education, business e.t.c.
- The Asians also wanted unrestricted immigrations into Kenya i.e. they wanted free entry and exit into and out of Kenya.
- They also wanted to acquire land from the fertile Kenyan highlands i.e. the white settlers had forced the Asians to stay in towns which they did not like.
- Asians had formed associations like the East African Indian National Congress led by A.M Jeevanje\
- \
- e which became a plat form for airing out their grievances against the white settlers.

Africans

- The Africans demanded for the withdrawal of the Kipande (Identity cards) that made them look like prisoners in their own country.
- Africans wanted a reduction in taxes which had suffocated them yet many of them had nowhere to get the money.
- African also wanted good labour conditions e.g. many of them were forced to work on European farms with little or no pay at all.
- Africans like the Kikuyu and the Maasai wanted all the land that had been taken away from them returned by the white settlers

- Africans also wanted to regain their independence that had been eroded by the British.
- Africans also demanded for similar education opportunities which they had been denied by the whites in order to keep them backward.
- Africans also wanted representation in government because they had been totally left out in politics.
- Africans were also restricted from growing cash crops by the whites who claimed that they were going to lower the quality of the Kenyan produce.
- The Africans also formed tribal organizations e.g. the Young Kikuyu Association and the Young Kavirondo Association which became platforms for airing out their views.

White settlers

- The white settlers wanted to monopolize politics of Kenya e.g. by 1920, they had more seats /majority seats on the legislative council but they were not contented.
- They believed in racial superiority and they didn't want to share social services with Africans and Asians e.g. health, education e.t.c
- The white settlers wanted to retain the fertile Kenyan highlands exclusively for themselves.
- The European settlers also wanted the colonial government to discourage Africans from growing cash crops so that they could only serve as laborers on the European farms.
- The white settlers wanted to colonize Kenya as a separate colony from England i.e. they wanted Kenya to be declared Independent from England.
- The whites were also led by Lord Delamare and Colony Grogan who set up a number of associations to serve as platforms for airing out their views.

Terms/provisions of the Devonshire White Paper

- ❖ The Kenyan highlands were to be exclusively reserved for the white settlers only.
- ❖ The legislative council was to have eleven (11) Europeans, five (5) Asians (Indians), 1 Arab and a missionary to represent African interests.
- ❖ There were to be no more restrictions on Asian immigration or entry into Kenya.
- ❖ A missionary i.e. Dr. Arthur was to be nominated to the legislative council to represent the interest of the Africans.
- ❖ There was to be no more racial segregation or discrimination in all residential areas.
- ❖ Africans were to be members of the local councils and not in politics at a higher level.
- ❖ Asians and African representatives on the Legislative council were not to be on the same voters registers as the whites.
- ❖ The colonial office in London was to watch over the Kenyan Affairs in order for the interests of the Africans to be given first priority.
- ❖
- ❖ The paper clearly stated that Kenya was primarily an African territory and the interests of the Africans were paramount or very important.
- ❖ The paper made it clear that all racial groups in Kenya were to work together and gradually towards the achievement of self rule or independence.
- ❖
- ❖ The paper also warned against the white settlers wanting to make further advances towards self rule.
- ❖ The paper was to rule out any constitutional changes in favor of the white settlers.
- ❖ The paper also stated that the white settlers would no longer have controlling influence on the colonial government but it was the government that was to serve their interests.

Effects of the Devonshire white paper

- The Asians failed to win equality with the white e.g. they were denied the right to occupy the Kenyan highlands and were given only five seats on the LEGCO and they had to use a different voters register.
- The white settlers lost their dream of even controlling Kenya as a separate colony.

- The paper confirmed Kenya as a settler colony which increased the number of Europeans coming into
-
-
- Kenya.
- The paper also confirmed that Kenya was for Kenyans and that, their interests were to be given first priority.
- The paper also clarified that neither the whites nor the Asians would gain monopoly in the administration of Kenya whatsoever.
- The giving of the highlands to settlers stimulated plantation farming and led to the growth of cash crop economy.
- The paper failed to address the land and labour problems i.e. Africans were to continue providing labour on settler farms.
- The free immigration policy resulted in many Indians pouring into Kenya and they became a major force in Kenya's economy.
- The paper also laid the foundation for the future independence struggles of Kenya e.g. armed groups like Mau- Mau were formed by the Africans.
- The paper exposed the intentions of the white settlers in Kenya who were after taking over the country.
- The paper created unity among Africans and Asians because it affected them equally.
- Africans started sharing in the running of their country. E.g. the native councils and in 1931 they were allowed to send representatives to the Legco.
- The colonial government started training and educating Africans, a measure that was intended to prepare them for the future responsibilities and independence.

THE WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

- The Europeans begun to settle in Kenya in 1896 and large number came in 1903.
- They mainly came from New Zealand, Britain, South Africa, Australia and Canada.
- Their aim was to set up plantation farms.

Reasons for their coming

- ❖ The climatic conditions especially in Kenyan highlands were good, cool, and conducive for European settlement.
- ❖ Very few Africans had settled in the high lands and this is perhaps why settlers settled in such areas in large numbers.
- ❖ The Devonshire white paper of 1923 that gave the Kenya highlands exclusively to the whites also encouraged them to come to Kenya in large numbers.
- ❖ Kenya had strategic advantage i.e. it had direct access to the Indian Ocean waters and a well developed transport network.
- ❖ The construction of the Uganda railway line reduced transport costs and provided them with a reason to come and exploit resources in Kenya.
- ❖ The nomadic way of life of the some of the Kenyan tribes like the Nandi, Maasai and Kikuyu also made it easy for the settlers to obtain land.
- ❖ The colonial policy was clear that Kenya should be a settler colony which officially encouraged settlers to come in large numbers.
- ❖ Many of the governors in Kenya were too lenient and sympathetic to settler demands e.g. Sir Charles Elliot (1902-1904), Sir Donald Stewart (1904 – 1905).
- ❖ During the Anglo-Boer wars (1899 – 1902) in south Africa, a number of African farms were destroyed which forced many settlers to rush to East Africa expecting to find the same prospects.
- ❖ The earlier reports made by the explorers also encouraged the settlers to come e.g. they reported about the fertile soils and reliable rainfall in Kenyan high lands.

- ❖ After World War 1 in 1919, there was a need to resettle ex soldiers and therefore many of them ended up in Kenya as settlers.
- ❖ The desire to stop inhuman acts of slave trade and introduce legitimate trade also encouraged many whites to come to Kenya.
- ❖ Many Africans were poor and were willing to work on settler farms and therefore the white settlers came to Kenya to exploit the idle and unskilled African labour force.
- ❖ Charismatic leaders like Lord Delamare also encouraged settler farming because he was a successful farmer and encouraged many settlers to grow cash crops.

Problems faced by White settlers in Kenya

- Settler farming faced strong opposition from Africans e.g. the Maasai and Nandi constantly raided the white settler farms.
- The world economic depression after World War 1 greatly affected the white settlers as their crops lost market because of the low prices.
- Diseases also frustrated the settlers e.g. the cows were attacked by East coast fever and tick borne disease while wheat was attacked by leaf rust.
- The white settlers lacked funds to carry out large scale farming e.g. some were too poor to buy land or even pay workers.
- Some crops like tea and rubber required large estates which the settlers could not get easily.
- In some areas the soils were infertile due to mineral deficiency which also led to low output.
- The colonial government paid less attention to the problems of the settlers because it was only interested in reducing costs of administration.
- A lot of time was wasted by the white settlers on the experimental growing of some crops e.g. rubber.
- There was competition from imported products e.g. wheat was imported on a large scale.
- Labour was not enough mainly because Africans were not willing to work on European farms.
- Poor transport also affected settler farming in Kenya e.g. many parts were not connected to the railway line.
- Most of the Kenyan land was barren and unproductive e.g. in Maasai land.
- There was theft of settler food by the Pastoral tribes like Nandi, Maasai and Turkana.
- Tropical diseases that affected the settlers like Malaria, Sleeping sickness e.t.c.

Effects/role of white settlers in Kenya's economic development

- ✓ The white settlers introduced plantation agriculture i.e. Cash crop, economy in Kenya like Pyrethrum, rubber, wheat.
- ✓ Settler farming stimulated the development of communication net works e.g. roads were built and Uganda railway line extended to areas like Kitale.
- ✓ The growing of cash crops also led to the development of modern and scientific methods of farming e.g. use of fertilizers and setting up large fenced farms.
- ✓ Because of increased business activities, modern towns and trading centers like Nairobi developed.
- ✓ The introduction of plantation agriculture enabled the Kenyans to shift from substance farming to large scale farming which brought in more money.
- ✓ With increased agriculture, small scale industrialization took place e.g. 1906; UNGA Limited established a grain mill in Nairobi.
- ✓ The settlers introduced the rearing of exotic animals in Kenya e.g. exotic sheep, cattle and pigs were imported from New Zealand and Britain.
- ✓ A lot of land that was previously idle was put to good use by the settlers who established large farms for cash crops and rearing of animals.
- ✓ The establishment of the plantation farms created more employment opportunities for the Africans who improved on their standards of living.

- ✓ The growing of cash crops disrupted the traditional African patterns of farming i.e. African started growing crops they were not going to eat.
- ✓ Because plantation farming was in the hands of the white settlers, the economy of Kenya was therefore put in the hands of the whites.
- ✓ Africans lost much of their lands particularly the Kikuyu, Kamba, and Maasai.
- ✓ The white settlers dominated the politics of Kenya which caused political problems and this resulted into the 1923 Devonshire white paper declaration.
- ✓ The movement of Africans with in Kenya was restricted by the colonial government which led to the introduction of identity cards (Kipande).
- ✓ African loss of land and segregation tendencies of the whites led to the formation of nationalistic movements like Mau Mau.

Economic and social developments in Kenya between 1900-1945

- Cash crop development was linked much to the white settlers who occupied the Kenya highlands.
- The first crops to be grown were maize for cash and potatoes for food.
- Lord Delamere experimented wheat farming in the Uasin-Gishu plateau where he produced the first wheat crop successfully in 1907.
- In 1904, tea was introduced at Limuru and sisal was planted at Thika.
- By 1920, sisal had become the second most important plantation crop.
- P was also grown on plantations near the coast.
- Tomatoes and cape good berries were also grown.
- Africans grew crops which they were familiar with e.g. simsim and groundnuts.
- In 1904, the policy of reserves was began where Africans had to supply labour and were not to grow cash crops.
- In 1908, Coffee Planters' Association was formed where coffee trees were got from missionaries.
- Lord Delamere later introduced coffee growing near Thika.
- By 1920, large tea estates were established around Nakuru.
- In 1925, two companies from India were set up on the large tea plantations at Kericho.
- Between 1920 to 1921, the government encouraged maize growing.
- In 1935, pyrethrum was grown in the Kenyan highlands.
- Vegetables and fruits were also introduced in the Mau hills.
- Communication included railway lines, roads, telegraphs and waterways.
- Kenya-Uganda railway began in 1896 at Mombasa and extended to several parts of Kenya.
- In 1921, the railway line extended from Nakuru to Eldoret and Kitale then to Uganda.
- Within Kenya, the railway lines extended to Nyeri, Nanyuki, Thompson falls and Magadi.
- Feeder roads were constructed to supply or feed the railway stations with goods to be transported.
- Harbour at Mombasa developed due to easy communication by road and railway.
- Lake steamer service on Lake Victoria was established which boosted trade.
- Major ports like Kisumu, Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukoba, Mwanza and Musoma were established and this boosted water transport.
- By 1930, Kenya's internal and international communication services had been established.

Contribution of Lord Delamere to the economic development of Kenya

- His real name was Hugh Cholmondeley.
- He first came to Kenya in 1897 on a hunting expedition.
- He probably came from South Africa and was attracted by the great potential of the country.
- He was a product of white settler influence in Kenya.
- The white settlers increased in Kenya as a result of the construction of the Uganda railway.
- He later returned in 1903 to settle in the Kenyan highlands which were suitable for white settlement.

- Lord Delamere was determined to make farming a success in Kenya and therefore worked hard for its development.
- He acquired land at Njoro and around Lake Elmenteita for the development of agriculture in Kenya.
- He spent his personal effort and money on agricultural experiments in Kenya.
- He experimented on various types of wheat in the above areas.
- Lord Delamere also experimented on various breeds of exotic livestock in Kenya e.g. the Freshian.
- Delamere spent a lot of money trying to control diseases and climatic problems in Kenya.
- Through research, he was able to contain the ‘rust’ disease which threatened wheat in Kenya.
- He imported pigs, sheep and cattle although many of them died of the East Coast Fever.
- He carried out cross-breeding of exotic and local animals which promoted the resistance of the animals.
- In 1907, he produced his first successful wheat crop.
- He also developed crops like tea, sisal, coffee and maize.
- He was instrumental in the formation of ‘Master-servants ordinance’ of 1906 that was where Europeans were the masters and Africans were the servants.
- The ordinance made African interests secondary to the European interests in Kenya.
- Lord Delamere was active in settler politics and led the European settler delegation to the Devonshire White Paper discussion in 1923.
- He later died in 193 during the period of the Great Economic Depression.

Revision questions

1. a) Why was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?
b) What were the results/significances/effects of this agreement?
2. a) Describe the **TERMS, CLAUSES, PROVISIONS** of the 1900 Buganda agreement?
b) How did it affect the affairs in Uganda up to independence?
3. a) Explain the factors which led to the issuing of the 1923 Devonshire white paper.
b) Why is this paper still remembered in the history of East Africa?
4. a) What were the causes of conflict between the various races in Kenya between 1907 – 1923?
b) How did the Duke of Devonshire settle these conflicts?
5. a) Describe the **Terms, Clauses, Provisions** of the 1923 Devonshire white paper.
b) What were the effects of the paper?
6. a) Why did the settlers send Asian and European delegations to the colonial secretary in 1923?
b) What were the outcomes of their journey?
7. a) What led to the racial differences between the Europeans and Asians in Kenya between 1907 -1923?
b) How did the Duke of Devonshire settle these differences?
8. a) What were the causes of the Kabaka crisis of 1953 – 1955?
b) What were the results of this crisis?
9. a) What led to the conflict between the British and the Baganda between 1953 – 1955?
b) What were the effects of this crisis on Buganda up to independence?
10. Describe the role played by the following in the history of East Africa;

(a) **Sir Hesketh Bell** (b) **Lord Delamere** (c) **Sir Donald Cameron**

11. a) Why did Uganda receive few white settlers? **OR** Why didn't Uganda develop into a settler colony?
b) Why was Kenya developed into a settler colony?
12. a) What problems did the white settler communities encounter in Kenya?
b) Describe the role of the white settlers in the development of the economy of Kenya up to 1945.
13. a) What factors led to the rise of settler communities in Kenya in the late 19th century?
b) What were the effects of their activities on the Africans in Kenya?

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

- This was the railway line that was built from Mombasa (Kilindini) harbour at the coast of Kenya through Kenya to Kampala and then extended to other parts of Uganda.
- Construction began on 30th May 1896 and Sir George White House was the chief engineer.
- Labour was mainly provided by the Indian Coolies.
- From the start, the line was called the Uganda railway because the British wanted to effectively exploit the economic resources of Uganda since Kenya offered less prospects.

Reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway

- ❖ The British constructed the line to establish effective control over Uganda and Kenya.
- ❖ The railway line also intended to ease the transportation of Military personnel, Colonialists, arms or weapons and administrators in Uganda.
- ❖ The line was built purposely to open the interior for trade and commerce i.e. to enable East Africa carry out trade with the outside world.
- ❖ The line was built to help in the elimination of Slave trade because it would enable the abolitionists move into the interior of Uganda and Kenya.
- ❖ The line was meant to encourage cash crop growing like cotton, tea e.t.c which would lead to the economic development of Kenya and Uganda.
- ❖ The line was built to provide a cheaper quicker and easier means of transport to replace the slave trade that involved moving long distances on foot.
- ❖ The line was constructed to ease the work and movement of the missionaries who wanted to spread Christianity and civilize Africans
- ❖ The British built the line in order to conform to the doctrine of effective occupation as demanded by the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885.
- ❖ The line was also constructed in order to stop other powers like the Egyptians who had also shown interest in controlling Uganda because of the source of the River Nile.
- ❖ The British wanted to provide employment opportunities for the people of Uganda and Kenya through the construction of the railway e.g. people were to be employed as cleaners, mechanics and in the loading and off loading sections.
- ❖ The line was constructed because the Imperial British East Africa company (IBEACO), had recommended it and it had even surveyed its route.
- ❖ The line was intended to make Uganda and Kenya self reliant and enable them to pay for their own administration.
- ❖ After the signing of the second Anglo – German agreement of 1890 (Heligoland treaty), the British had no fear of investing their money in Uganda and that's why the line was constructed.
- ❖ The line was intended to open up the remote areas of E.Africa to develop them into urban centres.
- ❖ It was constructed to link the landlocked Uganda to the East African coast.

Extension of the Uganda railway (1896 – 1965)

- The idea of building the railway line was introduced by William MacKinnon of IBEACO.

- In 1892, a survey of the route was done.
- On 30th May 1896, the project eventually began at Kilindini (Mombasa).
- Sir George white house was the Chief engineer.
- Over 32,000 Indian coolies were recruited for the job since Africans were not interested in the work.
- In 1898, the railway line had reached Voi.
- By 30th June 1899, the line had reached Nairobi and this is where the central store of materials was located.
- By 1900, the line had reached Nakuru.
- By 20th December 1901, it had advanced to Kisumu where it was connected to Uganda through a steamer service ship (ferry) across Lake Victoria.
- In 1913, the Nairobi-Thika line was extended to the European farms of Nyeri and Nyahururu.
- From 1921, there was a major expansion of the line in Kenya e.g. in 1926 the Nakuru to Solai line was constructed and then it was extended to Eldoret during the same period.
- In 1913, the Naivasha-Gilgil-Thomson's falls line was also constructed.
- From Eldoret, the line was extended to Kitale to the European farms in the area.

IN UGANDA

- From Kisumu where the line had reached in 1901, it was connected to Uganda through a regular steamer service (ferry) across Lake Victoria to Port Bell.
- In 1912, Sir Hesketh Bell built the line that connected Kampala to Port Bell to reduce on congestion at the port.
- In the same year (1912), the Jinja –Namasagali line was constructed to encourage cotton growing in Busoga.
- In 1928, the Namasagali-Tororo line was constructed to tap mineral potentials and cotton.
- From Tororo, the line was connected to Eldoret in Kenya to reduce on the congestion at Port Bell.
- In 1929, the Tororo-Soroti line was constructed through Mbale to encourage cotton and coffee growing and enable the transportation of cattle.
- In 1931, the line crossed the Nile and reached Kampala.
- This was to ease the transportation of goods like coffee from the East to Kampala.
- In 1956, the Kampala – Kasese line was constructed to transport copper from Kilembe mines to Jinja for smelting.
- In the 1960's, Soroti was connected to Lira then to Gulu to transport cotton, simsim and cattle.
- By 1965, the line had reached Pakwach to transport tobacco, simsim, Cotton and coffee from Northern Uganda.

Problems faced during the construction of the railway line

- Physical obstacles like forests, steep relief, steep escarpments of the rift valley and rivers caused engineering problems especially in Kenya.
- Wild animals like Lions in the Tsavo region of Kenya delayed the projects as people feared and failed to work for over a month.
- Hostile African tribes also made the construction difficult e.g. the Nandi stole the construction materials before disappearing into their hills.
- The harsh climate like heavy rains and scorching sun also made the construction work very difficult.
- Labour shortage mainly because most Africans were not interested in constructing the railway line.
- The British resorted to the Indian coolies who were very weak and they caused unnecessary delays.
- Tropical diseases like Malaria, jiggers and small pox also proved to be a problem because they claimed the lives of many Indian Coolies.
- Inadequate funds also made the construction work difficult because the cost of the line was too high i.e. the British spent about 8 million pounds and yet the initial budget was 2 million pounds.

- The constructors faced hostility from the Germans who frequently attacked the line e.g. at Voi in order to make the constructors' work very difficult.
- Lack of food was another big problem because the constructors had to depend on supplies from Europe.
- Language barrier also affected the construction because the British, Africans and Coolies couldn't easily communicate with each other.
- There was also lack of communication between the constructors and the colonial office in London where orders were supposed to come from.
- There was a problem of poor transport and communication especially when it came to transporting heavy construction materials with in East Africa.
- Lack of co-operation between the railway authority and local leaders was also a problem e.g. the local leaders accused builders for not consulting them.
- British engineers were very few and this always led to acts of indiscipline, disorder and wastefulness on the part of the Coolies.
- Inadequate port facilities in Mombasa caused a problem because it was difficult to off load heavy rail way machinery.

Effects of the Uganda railway

- ✓ Transport and communication from the interior to the coast was made easy for example a journey that used to take months was now covered in a week.
- ✓ The line stimulated economic growth and promoted international and local trade e.g. agricultural products could now be exported using the railway.
- ✓ The construction of the line stimulated the growing of cash crops e.g. Cotton, Coffee and Tobacco.
- ✓ Towns developed especially along the railway routes e.g. Kisumu, Nakuru, Voi, Nakuru, Kitale, Tororo, Mbale and Jinja.
- ✓ Construction of the line brought many Indians into E.Africa e.g. a fifth of all the Indian coolies who came to construct the railway remained behind to do business.
- ✓ There was loss of lives especially in areas where the stubborn Africans were refusing the line to pass through their lands e.g. during the Nandi resistance.
- ✓ Construction of the line caused an influx of Europeans into E.Africa who came to do trade and agriculture for example in the Kenyan highlands.
- ✓ Construction of the line created many employment opportunities for many people e.g. station managers, locomotive drivers, engineers, mechanics.
- ✓ The influx of whites and Asians resulted into political conflicts especially in Kenya and this resulted in the Devonshire white paper declaration of March 1923.
- ✓ Construction of the line brought slave trade and human portorage to an end and legitimate trade was introduced.
- ✓ The construction of the line eased the British administration of Uganda and Kenya i.e. troops and administrators were easily transported for supervision.
- ✓ The line speeded the development of feeder roads which connected areas where goods were produced to railway stations.
- ✓ The movement of missionaries with their property was made easy and this led to western civilization and spread of Christianity.
- ✓ The construction of the railway line led to the transfer of Kenya capital from Mombasa in 1907 to Nairobi which was more central.
- ✓ Africans like the Nandi and Masai lost their lands because they originally occupied areas where the line passed
- ✓ Small scale industries e.g. cotton ginneries, copper smelting and coffee processing plants were established to reduce on the bulk of goods for export.

The contribution of Allidina Visram in the economic development of Uganda

- ✓ Aldina Visram was an Indian born in 1863 in India.

- ✓ He came to Uganda as a result of the construction of the Uganda railway.
- ✓ He began his commercial career in Zanzibar in 1870 during the prosperity of the Indian Ocean trade and Long Distance trade.
- ✓ He later moved to the interior of East Africa and set up a base at Bagamoyo.
- ✓ During the progress and development of the railway line inland, he set up commercial posts and centers along the line.
- ✓ He was the most enterprising Indian trader in Uganda of his time.
- ✓ He bought produce from African farmers for sell e.g. cotton, coffee and tobacco.
- ✓ He built cotton ginneries in Uganda e.g. in Kampala to process the cotton.
- ✓ He lent out money to African and Indian traders in East Africa.
- ✓ He introduced the banking system e.g. he built the National Bank of India and Commerce.
- ✓ He reached Kampala and established himself as a powerful trader by 1898.
- ✓ He opened the first shop in Uganda.
- ✓ He established stations along the river Nile and had agents in Jinja.
- ✓ He organized caravans which were sent between Uganda and the coast.
- ✓ His trade was mainly in the export of ivory and cotton.
- ✓ He acquired a lot of wealth and invested in oil mines, saw mills and a soda factory.
- ✓ He was a kind hearted man who gave out many donations e.g. to Namirembe cathedral.
- ✓ Many streets in Kampala and Jinja were named after him because of his contribution to the economic development of Uganda.

Revision questions

1. a) Why was the Uganda railway constructed?
b) Explain the **problems/obstacles/difficulties** faced during the construction?
2. a) Describe the development of the railway system in Uganda between 1912 – 1965.
b) What were the effects of the railway construction?
3. a) To which parts and for what reasons was the Uganda railway extended after 1912?
b) Show its importance in the development of Uganda in the same period.
4. a) Describe the development of the Uganda railway in Kenya and Uganda between 1896 – 1962.
b) How did the building of this railway affect the peoples of East Africa?
5. a) Describe the role played by Aldina Visram to the economic development of Uganda.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA

EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

- Before 1920, formal education in Uganda was run by the Christian missionaries.
- Their efforts were mainly concentrated in Buganda.
- Wherever they built a Church they would also set up a dispensary and a grammar School.
- Their main aim was to enable their converts acquire the three Rs – Arithmetic, Reading and writing.
- Their literacy was limited to reading religious books.
- However, by this time, very few African parents were willing to take their children to school.
- From 1900, missionaries introduced formal school education which was run alongside traditional education which they found.
- The aim of this type of education was to create a civil and literate community.
- Those who had this type of formal education could be clerks, interpreters and catechists.
- In 1902, the first school was built called Namilyango College.
- It was mainly children of chiefs and influential families who joined this school.
- In the same year, Mengo High School was also constructed by the church missionary society.

- By 1903, 7,800 girls were attending school.
- The girls' syllabus stressed submissiveness, hardwork and good behavior.
- In 1905, a boarding girls' school was opened called Gayaza High School.
- In 1906, King's College Buddo was opened mainly for the sons and relatives of the Kabaka.
- St. Mary's college Kisubi was later opened in 1908.
- More schools were opened up in Masaka, Kamuli, Iganga, Hoima, Gulu and Mbarara.
- Such schools included Ntare School, Mary Hill high school and Kiira College Butiki.
- In these schools, more emphasis was put on religious knowledge, English, geography and arithmetic.
- These schools were run along denominational lines and were headed by reverends, nuns and priests.
- Teacher Training Colleges (T.T.Cs) were later setup, the first at Mukono by the Anglican Church.
- From 1920, the colonial government became interested in controlling education standards in Uganda.
- This was because of the weaknesses found in missionary education e.g. they had neglected technical and industrial education and they had also neglected agriculture and animal husbandry.
- The colonial government thus set up a department of education to guide education in Uganda.

Why the colonial government became interested in controlling education in Uganda

- ❖ There was need for the colonial government to control the syllabus i.e. what was taught in Schools because each religious denomination only taught what suited their interests.
- ❖ Missionary Schools only provided Education that was theoretical and not practical therefore irrelevant to the needs of the Africans.
- ❖ Missionaries had neglected animal husbandry and agriculture in their Schools yet the economy was based on agriculture.
- ❖ Mission Schools were also too many but with poor conditions for example hygiene was very poor and this called for the colonial government to come in and fund these Schools.
- ❖ Missionaries had also found it very expensive to shoulder education alone and this therefore called for government funding.
- ❖ The government also wanted to create a good impression of itself in public hence it's increased funding of education.
- ❖ The colonial government had by 1920 accumulated funds through taxation, revenue from cash crops and the Uganda railway and therefore this provided funds to invest in education.
- ❖ The colonial government had also finished setting up the necessary infrastructures like roads, Uganda railway, Hospitals and therefore it had to start investing in Education.
- ❖ There was also need for the government to continuously inspect the mission Schools to ensure that the syllabus was good, hygiene was improved and schools were properly staffed.
- ❖ Schools were run on religious differences and therefore the colonial government had to come in to remove the differences.
- ❖ Muslims had been neglected in provision of the education services and therefore the government had to come in.
- ❖ There was need to promote girl child education because missionary education had neglected girls.
- ❖ Government had also realized the need for education in development to create a civil class of skilled labour force.
- ❖ There was need to reduce illiteracy country wide especially in the rural areas because most Schools were in Buganda and in urban centres.
- ❖ There was need to create a class of teachers who were Africans because they knew the problems affecting their own people.
- ❖ Availability of scholarships from various institutions abroad e.g. Cambridge which called for government selection of Students.
- ❖ There was also need to improve on communication between the colonialists and the local people hence improvements in education had to be done by the colonial government.

How the government became involved in managing education after 1922

- Before 1920, education was in the hands of missionaries.
- Schools were opened and run by missionaries and evangelism was their main purpose.
- From 800 pounds in 1920, government expenditure on education rose to 88,000 pounds in 1933.
- In 1922, the government opened up a technical School at Makerere College to start training people in the fields of health, carpentry and metal works.
- In 1924, the colonial government instituted the Phelps-stokes commission to re-examine the state of education in all the East African countries.
- In 1924, the government appointed Sir Eric Husey as the first director of education in Uganda.
- In 1926 more courses were introduced at Makerere College in the fields of teaching, agriculture and medicine and it started producing professionals.
- Still in 1926, the colonial government started the Student exchange program and many students came from as far as Kenya Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia.
- In the late 1920's teacher training colleges were built, e.g. in Ndejje, Nkozi and Kyambogo and these produced Grade II teachers.
- An inspectorate of schools was also set up to check on the standards of these Schools.
- The government also set up education commissions for example Phelps – stokes commission and De – la – war commission to continuously research on the progress of education in Uganda.
- In 1935, the colonial government linked Makerere to the college of Cambridge and the first group of Ugandans sat for the Cambridge certificate of education exams.
- In 1937, Makerere was recommended to become an institution of higher learning for the whole of E. Africa.
- In 1949, Makerere was linked to the University of London and it started offering degree courses.
- Its first graduates came out in 1953 that included Nelson Mandela and Julius Nyerere.
- From the late 1930's many schools were built and government increased funding in education.
- This increased enrollment in primary, Secondary, tertiary and technical schools.
- A sponsorship or Scholarship program was put in place to help students attain higher education.
- In 1964, all denomination schools (schools belonging to a particular faith) were abolished by the 1964 education Act).

Revision questions

1. a) Describe the developments in formal education in Uganda during the first half of the 20th century.
b) Why did the colonial government become interested in controlling education after 1920?
2. a) Explain the role played by the colonial government in promoting education in Uganda before independence.
b) How did these developments affect the people of Uganda up to independence?

WORLD WAR 1(1914 - 1918)

- This was the first global war that broke out in 1914.
- It was primarily a European war but people in East Africa found themselves joining in on the side of their colonial masters.
- The bigger part of the war was not fought in East Africa.
- However many people from East Africa were shipped to Europe , Burma , Malaysia and in the Middle east to fight on the side of either Britain or Germany.
- The war spread to East Africa mainly because the mistrust and suspicions between Britain and Germany, in Europe was extended to East Africa.

Why was East Africa involved in World War 1?

- ❖ Britain and Germany were the major war lords in Europe and since they had colonies in East Africa they extended their conflicts and suspicion to East Africa.
- ❖ Britain and Germany had colonies which were adjacent to each other and therefore this led to the involvement of East Africa in World War 1.
- ❖ Germany provoked Britain into the war because she wanted Britain to divert her attention and resources from the war in Europe.
- ❖ Britain had strategic reasons for example she wanted to use East Africa to protect her colonial interests in North Africa (Sudan and Egypt) and the Middle East.
- ❖ The East African countries were under military obligation to support their colonial masters and therefore they had to provide more fighters.
- ❖ Some Africans were already employed in the Kings African rifles (K.A.R) and when the war broke out, they definitely had to fight in the interest of the colonial master.
- ❖ East African was directly involved in the funding of the war because the colonial masters had business in E.Africa that generated revenue.
- ❖ Colonial powers recruited Africans to use them as human shields in the war mainly because Africans had proved to be very strong in any war or fight.
- ❖ The white settlers in East Africa joined the war because they had set up bases and businesses in East Africa which they had to protect.
- ❖ Some Africans fought out of ignorance i.e. some of them even volunteered to go Europe and fight for their colonial masters so that they could see what was in Europe.
- ❖ Some Africans were forcefully taken by the colonial masters because the colonialists needed troops.
- ❖ Some Africans wanted to prove to their colonial masters that they militarily strong and they could survive the war.
- ❖ Some Africans wanted to acquire skills of battle to use in their fights against colonialism upon their return to East Africa.
- ❖ The colonial masters had also tricked some Africans into joining the war i.e. some of them had been Promised Land, material benefits and jobs.

How East Africa got involved in World War 1

- It was Germany that provoked Britain into war by attacking her colonies first.
- The British used a stronger machinery to drive the Germans back into Tanganyika.
- Therefore the greater part of the war ended up being fought in Tanganyika.
- The British force was bigger with about 4250 soldiers compared to the German force of about 2750 soldiers.
- The Germans hoped to win the war through disorganizing the British and they therefore attacked the Uganda railway line at Voi.
- Under the skillful German commander Von Lettow Vorbeck the Germans managed to disorganize the British.
- The British did not sit back as they sent for troops from India, South Africa and they attacked port Tanga.
- More reinforcement was got from Rhodesia and Nyasaland and it arrived under General Smuts
- The German commander Von Lettow Vorbeck was utterly (completely) defeated by the bigger force of the British and he was forced out of E.A in 1917.
- The defeated German forces ran to Mozambique and by November 1918, the war had ended and peace slowly returned to the region.

Effects of the war on East Africa

- ✓ The war severely disrupted the economic development in East Africa because it was too costly to surpress.
- ✓ Agriculture greatly declined during the war because plantations were either destroyed or abandoned in order to concentrate on the war.

- ✓ Depopulation .The war led to massive depopulation especially in Tanganyika as many people were killed and others migrated to safer areas.
- ✓ It led to a period of famine and starvation because of the decline in agriculture.
- ✓ The war led to an influx of white settlers particularly into Kenya which led to Africans losing their land
- ✓ African attitude towards Europeans changed after the war and they started demanding for independence which led to the rise of African nationalism.
- ✓ Ranks and medals were awarded to those who had successfully fought in the war hence creating a new class of ex-service men.
- ✓ There was an outbreak and spread of diseases like meningitis, syphilis which were brought by the returning soldiers from Europe.
- ✓ Many ex-service men copied western cultures which they introduced in E.Africa. e.g dress code.
- ✓ There was massive destruction of property e.g railway lines, Villages, Buildings, which had taken years to build.
- ✓ Trade and commerce also suffered greatly during the war which situation led to the spread of poverty.
- ✓ The war ended with the defeat of Germany in 1918 and she was forced to surrender Tanganyika to the League of Nations.
- ✓ After the defeat of the Germans, the whole of the E.African territory came to be under the British.
- ✓ A number of reforms were introduced by British Tanganyika e.g in 1925, Sir Donald Cameron introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika.
- ✓ There was increased exploitation from the British in E.Africa because they wanted to compensate for the loses they made during world war for the loses they had made during world war

THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939 - 1945)

- This was the second global war that broke out in 1939.
- Just like World War 1, it was Germany that was blamed for causing the war under Adolf Hitler.
- Due to Germany's wish to control the entire world, she ended up conflicting with other world superpowers e.g. Britain, France, and U.S.A.
- Germany formed an alliance with Italy and Japan to disorganize world peace and this war spread throughout the world in just a flash which led to East Africa's involvement.

Why did East Africa get involved in the War?

- ❖ East Africa was under military obligation to support its colonial master which was Britain at the time of the outbreak of the war.
- ❖ East Africa was directly involved in the funding of the war because she had to support her colonial master, Britain.
- ❖ East Africa's colonial master-Britain did not have enough troops to fight in the war and therefore she had to turn to East Africa for troops.
- ❖ Some ambitious personalities wanted to go and fight alongside the colonial master so that they could acquire skills which they would use to fight colonialism upon their return e.g. Waruhiu Itote who came to be known as General China spearheaded the Mau-Mau rebellion in 1954.
- ❖ Some people in Tanganyika supported Hitler hoping that Tanganyika would return to Germany and Britain could not let this happen, hence involving East Africa.
- ❖ The presence of Italy in Somalia and Eritrea also scared the British because these colonies were adjacent to East Africa particularly Kenya.
- ❖ Japan's involvement in the war also scared the British because they had to protect their interests across the Indian Ocean waters.
- ❖ The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspicion and tension.
- ❖ Several battalions of the King's African Rifles (K.A.R) were stationed on the Somalia border.
- ❖ Troops moved into Kenya joined by contingents from Nigeria, Ghana e.t.c.

- ❖ Britain and Germany were already enemies in Europe and therefore their mistrusts and suspicions were extended to East Africa leading to her involvement.
- ❖ Africans had performed quite so well in World War 1, so the Europeans decided to use them again.
- ❖ Italy's involvement in the war forced the British to recruit more Africans in the King's African Rifles which was the colonial army.
- ❖ Thousands of East African soldiers went to Burma, India, Madagascar and Europe to join the war leading to East Africa's involvement.

Effects of the war on East Africa

- Many people were killed, wounded and others were permanently crippled in the military campaigns in Somalia, Burma and Ethiopia.
- Many people were forcefully recruited in the colonial army-K.A.R and they were forced to go and fight in foreign lands like Burma and Somalia.
- Trade was disrupted and exports declined. E.g. Ugandan coffee and cotton prices fell and many people lost their businesses.
- A lot of man power was devoted to fighting and agriculture was neglected, it led to reduced food production which led to an outbreak of famine.
- The family system was disrupted as men were forced to abandon their wives and children to go and fight in foreign lands like Burma.
- The war veterans also brought and spread venereal diseases and other sexually transmitted diseases like Syphilis and Gonorrhea.
- Many people in Tanganyika were imprisoned during the war especially those who had supported the Germans during the battle.
- The war led to serious depopulation as many people were taken to fight and others migrated to other regions.
- Since the ex-soldiers had acquired military skills during the war, they spearheaded the campaigns against colonialism upon their return e.g. General China led the Mau-Mau rebellion.
- The war sowed seeds of nationalism in East Africa especially in Kenya where Ex-soldiers formed militant groups like Mau-Mau.
- The ex-servicemen caused resettlement problems on their return e.g. they had no land and most of them wanted to stay in urban areas where there were no jobs.
- Italy was defeated during the war which forced her to surrender to the British and this led to the British extension of her colonial territory to include Port Kismayo, Somalia and southern Ethiopia.
- After the war, Tanganyika became a trusteeship of the British under a UNO provision towards self government.
- The war led to the formation of the UNO, which strongly de-campaigned colonialism and this led to the Independence of East African countries in the early 1960s.
- The British government directed technical schools and institutions to introduce and produce war equipment.
- Many European communities began to change their attitude towards Africans for the better.

How World War II led to the growth of Nationalism in Kenya

- Many people fought in the war and served in the Middle East, Burma, India, and Somalia where they fought alongside Europeans, Arabs and Indians.
- On their return to East Africa, the ex-servicemen spearheaded the independence struggles. This was due to the following:
 - Ex-service men came back with a changed attitude towards colonialism. They had been exposed to better conditions in Europe and Asia and therefore wanted to fight poverty and misery in East Africa.
 - Unemployment that resulted from the war forced ex-service men to join militant groups like Mau-Mau to fight the colonialists and improve their living conditions.

- It destroyed the myths about whites e.g. the war exposed the Africans and they were able to see that the white man could also die and flee in battles.
- British policy changed after the war e.g. Africans developed closer contacts with the British due to the fact that many ex-soldiers were allowed to attain education and grow crops.
- Africans learnt revolutionary ideas like liberty, equality and fraternity after realizing that in Europe, these were the major reasons as to why the Europeans were fighting each other.
- Kikuyu and Luo broke into Asian shops and they got a strong economic force which they used to support the Nationalistic movements like Mau-Mau.
- Africans were allowed to form political parties and even join the LEGCO and this led to African political activism.
- Formation of UNO also speeded up the growth of Nationalism mainly because the international body was against colonialism and encouraged Africans to demand for self rule.
- The war led to the rise of educated and prominent personalities like Jomo Kenyatta, Dedan Kimathi who were able to organize and mobilize the masses to achieve selfrule.
- The war exposed the Africans to the value of solidarity and unity. The Africans were able to realize the need for a united force in their quest for independence.
- The war led to the emergence of new super powers e.g. USA and Soviet Union to replace Britain and Germany and gave their support to the Africans to fight for their independence.
- Africans learnt how to use military vehicles, sophisticated weapons and military tactics and upon their return to East Africa, they taught the local people.

Revision questions

1. a) Why was East Africa involved in the first world war of 1914 – 1918?
b) What were the effects of this war on East Africa?
2. a) How did East Africa get involved in world war 1?
b) How did World War 1 affect the people of East Africa up to independence?
3. a) Why was East Africa involved in the second World war of 1939 – 1945?
b) What were the consequences of this war on the people of East Africa?
4. a) How did world war II contribute to the growth of nationalism in Kenya?
b) What problems were faced by the early nationalists in their struggle for independence?

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA

- Nationalism is the desire by a given group to achieve political, economic and social independence.
- It's also defined as the increased love for one's nation.
- Nationalism was characterized by formation of political parties and mass political awareness.

Factors that contributed to the rise of Nationalism in East Africa

- ❖ World War II led to the rise of nationalism in East Africa because it encouraged Africans to form nationalistic movements like Mau-Mau in Kenya.
- ❖ The high levels of unemployment and poverty made Africans form mass political movements like Mau-Mau to demand for better conditions.
- ❖ The influence of Christian missionaries who always stressed equality of all men before God also encouraged Africans to rise up and fight for their rights.

- ❖ Missionary education produced elites like Jomo Kenyatta, Apollo Milton Obote and Julius Nyerere who led the independence struggles.
- ❖ The emergence of an educated class of Africans also speeded up the independence struggles because these educated Africans provided the leadership e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Julius Nyerere.
- ❖ The granting of independence to Asian countries like India and Pakistan in 1947 aroused nationalistic feelings among the East Africans since they also felt that they should be independent.
- ❖ The development of national languages like Swahili for Tanganyika and English for Uganda and Kenya created unity among Africans and it solved the language problem.
- ❖ The spread of socialism and communism by USSR and China also led to the rise of nationalism in East Africa because these countries were supporters of anti-colonialism.
- ❖ The emergence of new superpowers like USA and Russia after World War 1 also led to the rise of nationalism because they always stressed decolonization of African countries.
- ❖ The growth of Pan Africanism also led to the rise of nationalism e.g. they brought the notion of 'Africa for Africans' which created unity amongst the Africans.
- ❖ The 1941 Atlantic Charter published by President Roosevelt (USA) and Premier Churchill of Britain called for people to form their own governments under which to live.
- ❖ The formation of cooperative movements also led to the rise of nationalism. They became a platform for people to air out their grievances against the colonial government.
- ❖ Colonialism had its own evils like forced labour, heavy taxation and land grabbing by the Europeans and these forced Africans to rise up against European rule.
- ❖ The independence of Ghana in 1957 also gave morale to other countries to fight for their independence.
- ❖ Increased urbanization forced many people to migrate from villages to towns which exposed these people to new ideas of liberty, and equality which forced to form political parties.
- ❖ Support from Africans in Diaspora (blacks who were living abroad) in USA, England. These gave support to fellow Africans at home to rise against European rule.
- ❖ The Influence of the 1952 Egyptian revolution; this revolution was spearheaded by Colonel Nasser and he influenced nationalists by giving support to movements like Mau-Mau.
- ❖ The formation of the United Nations in 1945 also led to the rise of Nationalism in East Africa. The organization had an anti-imperialism policy and encouraged Africans to rise against European rule.

Problems faced by early Nationalists

- Tribal differences greatly affected the independence struggles. E.g. in Uganda, the Baganda didn't want to unite with other tribes while in Kenya, KANU was accused of being a Kikuyu tribal grouping
- Differences in political ideologies also affected the work of early nationalists. E.g. in Kenya, KANU favoured a unitary gov't while KADU wanted a federal government.
- Differences on how to achieve independence also affected the work of early Nationalists. E.g in Kenya, the Mau-Mau people preferred violence and others peaceful means.
- Lack of a uniform language also affected the work of early nationalists e.g. in Uganda, other people hated Luganda because of the already elevated position of Buganda.
- The death of leaders of Nationalistic movements e.g. General China in Kenya. This created a lot of fear among the local people and it created a leadership vacuum.
- Religious differences also affected the nationalist struggles. These were created by the missionaries and they made it hard for people to unite.
- The inferiority complex among Africans also affected them i.e. many of them underrated themselves and thought that they couldn't defeat the white man.
- Lack of funds also hampered the work of the nationalists e.g. they could not have all the supplies needed like guns and ammunitions.
- Some Africans collaborated with the colonialists and these weakened the nationalists i.e. they saw no need of fighting the whites.

- There was a problem of foreign interference e.g. in Kenya, the Mau-Mau was crushed by a force flown in from Britain.
- The high levels of illiteracy among the East Africans made it difficult for the nationalists to explain to them the need for independence.
- The poor transport and communication networks in East Africa also proved a problem to the nationalists e.g. it was not easy to communicate with people in the villages.
- The nationalists in Kenya and Uganda mainly concentrated in urban areas and denied themselves support from the majority rural population.
- The British policy of divide and rule also undermined the work of the nationalists. It created tribal thinking among tribes and this affected the unity.
- There were also clashes between the different leaders of the various nationalistic movements and these wrangles reduced on their effectiveness.
- Lack of proper organization and planning also affected the work of nationalists e.g. the Mau-Mau didn't have a clear plan of attack against the British.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN EAST AFRICA

- A political party is an association of persons whose major aim is to acquire state power.
- In East Africa, parties formed included: Kenya African National Union (KANU), Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU), Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), Democratic Party (D.P) Uganda National Congress (UNC), and Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC).
- Most of these parties were formed and dominated by educated Africans.

Why were political parties formed?

- ❖ They were formed to fight for the independence of their respective countries.
- ❖ They were also formed to demand greater African representation on the Legislative council.
- ❖ Political parties wanted the extension of the voting franchise to the Africans since they had been denied the right to vote.
- ❖ The rise of Pan-Africanism also drove Africans to form political parties because they wanted to rule themselves.
- ❖ Political parties were also formed as a result of colonial rule and its evils like loss of land, forced labour, heavy taxation.
- ❖ They were also formed to fight against European exploitation of African resources like land, labour and minerals.
- ❖ The influence of the Second World War was also a factor in the formation of political parties as Africans who had fought in the war came back with the zeal to liberate fellow Africans.
- ❖ Political parties were formed to fight for the release of imprisoned political prisoners like KANU was partly formed to fight for the release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.
- ❖ Political parties were formed to act as vehicles (platforms or mouthpiece) for airing out African discontent against colonial rule.
- ❖ The high levels of poverty and unemployment also forced ex-servicemen to form political parties e.g. General China.
- ❖ The rise of African nationalism was also manifested (shown) through the formation of mass political parties.
- ❖ Political parties were also formed to fight the discriminatory tendencies of the whites e.g. in education, health and employment.
- ❖ Political parties were also formed to demand for the removal of restrictions on the cultivation of cash crops, trade and free movement.

The role/Achievements of Political Parties

- They contributed to the achievement of independence in their respective countries.
- Political parties fostered unity and brought different people and tribes together.
- They contributed to the freeing of political prisoners like Jomo Kenyatta by KANU.

- They enlightened and educated the masses about their rights in their respective countries.
- They led to the recognition of their countries nationally and internationally.
- Through boycotts, demonstrations and riots, they advocated for the participation of Africans in voting process.
- They advocated for the equality of all races and the establishment of multi-racial governments.
- They acted as platforms for explaining the colonial ills to the people especially in local languages that were understood by everyone.
- Political parties contributed greatly to the development of infrastructure like roads, schools and hospitals.
- As a result of their pressure, Africans were able to get white collar jobs.
- They contributed to the development of agriculture like the establishment of Busitema Agricultural College and Kibimba rice scheme in Uganda.
- They contributed to the attainment of republican status by the East African states e.g. Uganda in 1963 and Kenya in 1965.
- They led to the establishment of adult suffrage in East Africa.

Problems faced by the political parties

- ✓ Tribal differences led to disunity which delayed independence e.g. D.P for Baganda and UPC for Northerners
- ✓ Differences in political ideologies also led to power struggles e.g. UPC couldnot have the same plan with DP on how to achieve independence.
- ✓ Differences in languages created the problem of language barrier i.e. Uganda lacked a national language which also created disunity.
- ✓ Religious differences created disunity e.g. DP for Catholics and UPC for Protestants.
- ✓ Imprisonment of Charismatic national leaders created power vacuum at the top.
- ✓ Differences on how to achieve independence e.g. some wanted force and some wanted diplomacy.
- ✓ Inferiority complex of Africans i.e. they underrated their potential to fight the whites.
- ✓ Lack of funds to sustain their programmes made it difficult to spread awareness among the masses.
- ✓ Foreign interferences e.g. political parties were always not allowed to freely carry out their work.
- ✓ Some Africans collaborated with colonialists which weakened the work of political parties.
- ✓ High level of illiteracy made it very difficult for the leaders to convince the local people.
- ✓ Poor transport and communication to effectively spread ideas countrywide.
- ✓ Lack of proper organization made it difficult to achieve independence quickly.
- ✓ Nationalists mainly concentrated in urban areas and neglected the majority rural population.
- ✓ British policy of divide and rule worsened the levels of tribalism and created tribal thinking.
- ✓ The few educated Ugandans were comfortably employed in the gov't civil service and could not join the independence struggles.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

TANGANYIKA

- On 9th December 1961, Tanganyika became the first East African state to achieve independence.
- It was steered to independence through the efforts of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and Tanganyika African National Union (TANU).

Role played by Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)

- TANU was formed on 7th July 1954 in Dar-es-salaam.
- It replaced Tanganyika African Association (TAA).
- Dr. Julius Kambarage Nyerere assumed leadership of the party.
- The party made it clear that Tanganyika was an African country and therefore Africans had to have majority seats in government.

- The party opened up offices all over the Tanganyika which united the people.
- In 1954, a UN mission was sent to Tanganyika proposing a planned constitutional process towards independence.
- In 1955, Nyerere visited the UN in New York to explain TANU's aims and press for support.
- Nyerere and TANU received a lot of sympathy from the UN that was against colonialism in Africa.
- TANU successfully mobilized Tanganyikans for self rule in the next two years.
- In 1958, TANU won a landslide victory in the Legislative Council elections largely due to its multi-racial policy.
- The wide spread use of Kiswahili as a national language also made it easy for the party to build a huge following.
- TANU defeated its only rival the UnitedTanganyika Party (UTP)that was formed in 1956 by some members of the Legco.
- After suffering a heavy defeat, UTP was disbanded unconditionally and this increased TANU's power and credibility.
- TANU planned the composition of the Legco to speed up the independence of Tanganyika.
- In the August 1960 elections, TANU swept the polls winning seventy out of seventy one African seats.
- During the voting, TANU promised Tanganyikans self rule, safe guarding their interests and introduction of complete adult voting.
- On 1st May 1961, Tanganyika was granted internal self rule under Dr. Julius Nyerere.
- Nyerere became the first prime minister and therefore TANU provided the first leaders of Tanganyika.
- TANU africanised the civil service and introduced special training scheme to accelerate a changeover.
- On 9th December 1961, the Duke of Edinburgh handed total independence to Tanganyika under Nyerere.
- In 1963, Tanganyika became a one party state under TANU.

MWALIMU JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE

- He was born in March 1922 at Butiama near the Eastern shores of Lake Victoria.
- He was born to Burito Nyerere who was a Zenaki chief.
- He went to Musoma for his primary and Tabora School for his secondary education.
- In 1943, he joined Makerere University College Kampala for a diploma in education.
- While at Makerere, he formed the Makerere Boys of Tanganyika, an association of all Tanzanians at Makerere.
- In 1945, he returned to Tanganyika to start a teaching career at St. Mary's Tabora- a Catholic mission school.
- In 1949, he went for further studies at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland and attained a Masters degree in history, economics and philosophy.
- While in Britain, he met various Pan-Africanists like Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta who encouraged him to liberate his people.
- In 1952, he returned to Tanganyika and was elected Secretary of Tanganyika African Peoples' Welfare Association.
- He also became an active member of Tanganyika African Association (TAA).
- In 1953, he was elected president of the Tanganyika African Association which he reorganized to form an effective organ in national politics.
- On 7th July 1954, TANU was formed at Dar-es-salaam to replace TAA and Nyerere was elected president of the new party.
- The party was broad in outlookand Nyerere made it clear thatTANUwas opposed to tribalism and aimed at uniting all Tanganyikans for independence.
- Nyerere's non –racial tendencies soon endeared him to the governor, Sir Richard Turnbull.
- The two became good friends and always sat together to discuss government problems.
- In 1954, he presented the African case for self rule to the United Nations visiting mission.

- In 1955, he visited the UN trusteeship committee demanding independence for Tanganyika.
- Still in 1955, he was elected to the Legco but resigned after two years accusing it of not having a serious programme as far as speeding up the independence of Tanganyika was concerned.
- In 1956, he went back to the UN trusteeship committee demanding for African independence.
- However, in 1957, his meetings became violent and were banned by the colonial government.
- In December 1957, he was elected president of the Legco in order to diffuse the conflicts that had risen between the government and TANU.
- In September 1958, he led TANU to sweeping victory in all the Legco elections defeating its major rival United Tanganyika Party (UTP).
- In his rule, he encouraged unity, non-racial politics, spirit of freedom and hard work ‘Uhuru na Kazi’.
- In the August 1960 elections, he steered TANU to another landslide victory and it won seventy of all seventy one seats reserved for Africans in the Legco.
- On 1st May 1961, Tanganyika attained internal self rule and Dr. Julius Nyerere became the first prime minister.
- On 9th December 1962, Tanganyika got total independence from the British which the Duke of Edinburgh handed to Nyerere at Dar-es-salaam stadium.
- Nyerere became the first president of Tanzania.
- He retired from government service in 1985 and he died of Leukemia on 14th October 1999 at St. Thomas hospital in London.

Why did Tanganyika attain independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya?

- Tanganyika was gifted with able leadership of Julius Nyerere who acted as a unifying factor.
- Nyerere’s friendly relations with the governor Sir Richard Turnbull with whom they always discussed Tanganyika’s problems.
- The presence of Kiswahili as a unifying language also speeded up independence because it fostered unity.
- Tanganyika was a mandated territory of the UN and was being looked after by the British yet UN was against colonialism.
- Tanganyika lacked tribal and regional parties like it was the case in Uganda and Kenya which also promoted unity.
- There were no settler demands in Tanganyika like it was in Kenya where the white settlers wanted a say in government affairs.
- The close links that existed between UN and TANU also speeded up her independence campaigns.
- Nyerere was never imprisoned or his party banned like Kenyatta and UNC were banned from politics at one time.
- TANU lacked a strong rival and therefore it had a strong following from all the people of Tanganyika.
- Nyerere came from the Zenaki tribe which was one of the smallest tribes in Tanganyika which never caused tribal conflicts and feuds.
- Trade unions in Tanganyika were very active and strong compared to those in Uganda and Kenya which speeded up their demands for independence.

UGANDA

- On 9th October 1962, Uganda attained total independence from the British.
- This was mainly due to the role played by Apollo Milton Obote.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

- He was born on 28th December 1924 at Akokoro village in Lango, northern Uganda.
- He was born to a local village chief called Stanley Opeta.
- He started his education at Lira Protestant School and then to Gulu High School and Busoga College, Mwiri.

- He then joined Makerere University College in 1948 for an Arts degree which he never completed.
- In 1949, Obote led a students' strike in his second year at the university and he was expelled for political activism.
- After his expulsion, Obote was also denied a Visa by the Colonial government to study abroad.
- He later joined a British Engineering and Construction firm called Mowlem construction Company based in Jinja.
- When the company transferred to Kabeta in Kenya, he followed it but left it for Standard Vacuum Oil Company.
- While in Kenya, he was inspired by members of Mau Mau like Jomo Kenyatta, General China (Waruhiu Itote) and Dedan Kimathi. He had studied with some of them at Makerere.
- He stayed in Kenya until 1957 and when he returned to Uganda he was appointed chairman of the Uganda National Congress (UNC) Lango branch.
- In 1958, he was elected to the Legco representing Lango and he came one of the vocal members on the council.
- At the same time, he befriended Ignatius Kangave Musaazi the leader of UNC and Musaazi appointed Obote as UNC representative in Mbale.
- Later, Obote sacked Musaazi for travelling to London without the consent of the party.
- As a result, UNC lost its popularity and Musaazi was exiled in Gulu and later London.
- Obote then befriended William K Nadiope, a member of the Legco who had formed the Uganda Peoples' Union (UPU).
- Nadiope always moved with and introduced Obote as a son of Busoga to the masses but this was a mistake because it weakened UPU.
- In 1959, there was a split in UNC and Obote led the anti-Buganda wing.
- In 1960, he was awarded a honorary degree of Law of Long Island University in U.S.A.
- On 9th March 1960, UPU merged with Obote's UNC wing to form the Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC).
- Obote assumed leadership of the new party with John Kakonge as Secretary General.
- The party became more popular as more prominent people joined it e.g. Jaberu Bidandi Ssali, Ali Kirunda Kivejinja and Dani Wadada Nabudere.
- In the 1961 elections, Obote's UPC lost to Ben Kiwanuka's Democratic Party (DP).
- Kiwanuka became the leader of the Legco and Obote became leader of the opposition.
- In the Legco, Obote strongly demanded for an advance towards self rule.
- On 1st March 1961, Uganda became self governing.
- in the same year, Obote was among those who attended the London conference where he greatly supported Buganda's federal demands.
- He was so tactical that he even decided to marry a Muganda lady called Miria Kalule which made him a darling of the Baganda.
- In April 1962, elections were organized and UPC got 37, DP got 24 and Kabaka Yekka (KY) got 21 votes.
- Obote decided to ally with KY to form a government and this was a victory for Obote.
- On 9th October 1962, Uganda got her independence with Obote as the Prime Minister.
- On 10th October 2005, Obote died in a Johannesburg hospital.

KENYA

- On 12th December 1963, Kenya finally attained independence from the British.
- Over 250,000 people gathered at the Uhuru stadium to witness the occasion.
- It was steered to independence through the efforts of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and Kenya African National Union (KANU).

Role played by KANU towards the independence of Kenya

- KANU was formed in March 1960 by mainly African leaders in the Legco.
- James Gichuru was the party chairman/president, Oginga Odinga as the vice president and Tom Mboya was the General Secretary.
- The party largely drew its support from the Kikuyu and Luo tribes.
- It strongly opposed KADU's federal system and campaigned for a strong central unitary government.
- The party sensitized the Kenyans about the need for independence.
- It worked as a mouth piece for the Africans to voice out their problems.
- In 1960, it won a landslide victory in the elections but refused to form a government until Jomo Kenyatta was released.
- It organized boycotts, riots and demonstrations that helped speed up the independence of Kenya.
- It weakened tribal interests by being a mass political party although some people accused it of having only Kikuyu and Luo in its ranks.
- KANU established ties with other political parties that were also fighting for independence like TANU in Tanganyika and CPP in Ghana.
- It condemned land grabbing and disrespect for African cultures.
- KANU won international sympathy, support and respect from all over the world.
- It was involved in the formation of Mau Mau to liberate Kenya.
- Using Mau Mau, it made Kenya ungovernable to the whites.
- Using the philosophy of Harambee, national unity was fostered.
- KANU groomed leaders who were instrumental in the fights for Kenya's independence e.g. General China.
- KANU participated in the constitutional process that led to Kenya's independence.
- On 12th December 1963, Kenya successfully attained independence with Kenyatta as the president.
- The party therefore provided the first leaders of Kenya and formed the first government in Kenya.

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

- He was born in 1893 at Nsenda near Nairobi.
- His first name was Kamau, but between 1909 and 1914, he attended a Presbyterian Mission School where he was baptized Johnston Kamau Wa'Ngenyi.
- Between 1922 to 1928, Kenyatta worked as a water inspector for Nairobi municipality.
- During this period, he was an active member of a Kikuyu political organisation and he became the voice of the workers demanding for better wages and housing facilities.
- In 1928, he was elected Secretary General of the Kikuyu Central Association whose main aim was to recover land lost to white settlers.
- He also became the editor of the Kikuyu Language Journal called 'Muigi Thania' (Unity).
- In 1929, he went to London as a representative of the Kikuyu Central Association and pleaded for the African loss of land to the colonial secretary. He returned to Kenya in 1930.
- In 1931, he left for England and studied anthropology at the London School of Economics.
- In 1945, he organized the Manchester Pan African Congress with Kwame Nkrumah, George Padmore and others.
- In July 1946, he returned to Kenya and he replaced James Gichuru as the leader of Kenya African Union (KAU), a party that demanded for more African representation on the Legco.
- He became an active member of Mau Mau and with General China, Dedan Kimathi and Tom Mboya as the leaders of the movement.
- During the same time, he also served as a principal of Githunguri Teacher Training College but his stay was short lived.
- He was sacked by the colonial government due to his growing popularity.
- Many KAU members were not impressed by Kenyatta's decision to support Mau Mau activities.
- In 1951, the party between split between the moderates and extremists who didn't believe in the activities of Mau Mau.

- Kenyatta stayed with the moderates because of the high respect he had earned himself and also stayed in contact with Mau Mau fighters.
- In the same year, Kenyatta presented a memorandum to the Colonial Secretary Griffith, containing African demand for self rule.
- In 1953, he was arrested on suspicion that he was the real power behind the Mau Mau guerilla activities.
- He was sentenced to seven years in prison with other leaders e.g. General China and Dedan Kimathi.
- In 1960, KANU was formed by African leaders in the Legco and they elected Kenyatta as president while still in prison.
- In 1961, he was released from prison and he assumed leadership of KANU.
- He was accused by some party members of being too town centered, radical and making KANU a tribal grouping of only Kikuyu and Luo.
- This led to the formation of a new party called KADU (Kenya African Democratic Union).
- Kenyatta tried to reconcile KADU and KANU but his attempts failed.
- In January 1962, he was elected to the Legco and during general elections, KANU won with an overwhelming majority.
- In February 1962, Kenyatta attended the second Lancaster House Conference that was called to draw up a constitution for Kenya.
- In May 1963, elections were held and KANU won with eighty two seats and its rival KADU got forty one seats.
- On 1st June 1963, Kenya attained self rule and Kenyatta became prime minister.
- He chose all his ministers from all races and always stressed African unity.
- On 12th December 1963, Kenya achieved total independence at Uhuru stadium.
- Prince Philip handed over the reigns of power to Jomo Kenyatta who therefore became the first President of Kenya.
- In 1978, Kenyatta died.
- He was popularly known as ‘Mzee’ a Swahili word for old man.

Revision questions

1. a) What factors contributed to the growth of nationalism in East Africa between 1945 – 1960?
b) What obstacles/setbacks did the early nationalists face in their struggle for independence?
2. Describe the career and achievements of any two of the following in the history of East Africa.
(a) Apollo Milton Obote (b) Jomo Kenyatta (c) Julius Nyerere (d) Ignatius .K. Musaazi.
3. a) Why were political parties formed in East Africa?
b) What obstacles did they meet while carrying out their duties?
4. a) Why was there no political party in Uganda until 1952?
b) What role did Uganda National Congress play in the independence struggle of Uganda?
5. a) What were the achievements of political parties in the independence struggle of East Africa?
b) Why did Tanganyika get her independence earlier than Kenya and Uganda?
6. What were the contributions of any two of the following towards the independence struggle?
(a) The Uganda People’s Congress (U.P.C)
(b) The Kenya African National Union (K.A.N.U)
(c) The Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U)

END

