

The kingdom of Buganda

Origins

1. The origins of Buganda are mythical/debatable/unclear.
2. It is believed that Buganda kingdom originally part of the larger Bunyoro – Kitara Empire of the interlacustrine region.
3. The kingdom of Buganda was situated on the northern shores of Lake Victoria between Lakes Kyoga and Albert.
4. The Baganda who occupy the kingdom of Buganda belong to the interlacustrine Bantu group.
5. Baganda believe that Kato Kintu was the founder. He came from Mt. Elgon direction.
6. It is said that Kato Kintu took over political and judicial powers from the original 5-6 clan heads and left them with only cultural powers.
7. It is believed that Kato Kintu created his own 13-14 clans to counter balance the original six.
8. He established himself as ‘Ssabataka’ (head of clans).
9. Kato kintu was the first kabaka of Buganda. He was succeeded by his son Cwa Nabakka and Kimera succeeded Nabakka who also added on their own clans.
10. Each Kabaka who came to power kept on increasing on clans until they reached 52.
11. Bunyoro tradition, however, claim that Buganda was founded by Prince Kato Kimera from Bunyoro-Kitara in 1374.
12. Kato Kimera is said to have curved Buganda from the declining Bunyoro-Kitara.
13. Kato Kimera is said to have come 5-6 clans.
14. Other traditions claim that Buganda originated from Bantu clans who had lived in the area way back around A.D. 1000.
15. Historians say that Buganda, started as a nucleus with three counties of Busiro, Kyadondo and Mawokota.
16. It is said that other clans came from the Ssesse islands.
17. By the 17th century, Buganda had expanded to include Butambala, Gomba and Ssinga. These were captured by Kabaka Kateregga.

18. By the 19th Century, Buganda had expanded to include; Buddu, Kooki and Kabula. These counties were captured by Kabaka Jjunju.
19. Kabaka Mawanda captured Bulemezi, Bugerere and Kyaggwe in the last half- of the 19th century.
20. Kabaka Muteesa I brought the lost counties of Buyaga, Bugangaizi/ Ndaiga and Buluri.
21. These were annexed after 1894 war with the help of the British.

The expansion of Buganda

1. Buganda, started as a nucleus with three counties of Busiro, Kyadondo and Mawokota.
2. During the 16th Century, Buganda under Kayima tried to expand but in vain because Bunyoro was still very strong.
3. Military defeats by Bunyoro compelled Kabaka Nakibinge to seek for aid from Sese islands.
4. The Basese granted Buganda aid and worked closely with Buganda.
5. Later, the Basese and Baganda merged to form one state.
6. However, during the 17th century, there was a succession of powerful kings who helped the kingdom to recover from the serious setbacks of the 16th century.
7. These kings included; Kimbugwe, Kateregga and Mutebi.
8. At the beginning of the 17th century, Katerrega conquered Butambala, Gomba, Busujju and Southern Singo.
9. In the 18th century, Kabaka Mawanda, extended his rule to the present counties of Kyaggwe, Singo and Bulemezi.
10. He also invaded Busoga, killed many people burnt houses and looted property.
11. Around 1750, Kabaka Kyabagu conquered Busoga from Bunyoro and moved his headquarters to Jinja.
12. This move enabled him to control Buganda and Busoga effectively.
13. Kabaka Kyabagu was succeeded by his son Jjunju who ruled between 1755-1775. He conquered Buddu, Kooki and Kabula.
14. These were rich in cattle, iron ore, and backcloth. These increased the wealth of Buganda.
15. In 1775 Semakokiro overthrew his brother Jjunju.
16. Semakokiro ruled Buganda up to 1794. He was a wise ruler and encouraged unity among the Baganda.

17. He also encouraged trade in ivory and agriculture

Factors that led to the expansion of Buganda Kingdom

1. Buganda was situated on the northern shores of Lake Victoria between Lakes Kyoga and Albert i.e. interlacustrine.
2. Buganda started as a small state with only 3 counties, hence easy to defend and administer.
3. Political power was centered around the kabaka as he could appoint and dismiss chiefs thereby creating loyalty.
4. The good system of succession which was matrilineal whereby the kabaka's sons took up the mother's clan gave every clan the chance to rule. This minimised civil wars.
5. Buganda had strong and able leaders such as Kabaka; Jjemba, Kateregga, Jjunju, Mawanda, Ssemakokiro.
6. Buganda had strong army for defense and conquest (Abajjasi).
7. From the conquered areas, Buganda was able to increase her resources of iron, ivory, food, salt etc. Hence, economic power.
8. The conquered areas of Buganda were governed by chiefs appointed by the kabaka. This increased loyalty.
9. The conquered people were incorporated and absorbed into Buganda (Bagandanised).
10. All subjects were equally treated to ensure justice.
11. Buganda was able to grow and expand because it had suitable climate for agriculture.
12. It had fertile soils which favoured agriculture
13. Flourished agriculture enabled the presence of food especially bananas for the growing population.
14. There existed division of labour whereby women and children cultivated crops while men carried out hunting and defense.
15. Buganda established profitable trade links with her neighbours e.g. Busoga, Ankole etc.
16. The Kabaka could reward his officials and soldiers, thereby increasing their loyalty.
17. The Kabaka married from all the major clans to ensure loyalty and unity.
18. Buganda was surrounded by weak neighbours like Ankole, Basoga and Toro and she was able to easily subdue them.

19. There was constant supply of tributes from the conquered subjects, this increased the supply of Buganda's revenue.
20. Geographical location of Buganda, protected her from external attacks; River Nile in the East, Lake Victoria in the south and Lake Kyoga in the north.
21. Resources from all areas in Buganda were controlled by the king.
22. Existence of one language and culture which promoted unity and sense of belonging.

Organisation of Buganda

1. **Politically**, the kingdom was centralized and political power in Buganda was centered on the Kabaka.
2. The Kabaka was assisted by the Lukiiko which was an essential organ of the state
3. The Lukiiko was the legislative council responsible for law making and administration
4. Kabakaship was hereditary and power was passed from father to son.
5. The King had absolute powers which were not questionable.
6. The kabaka also had a final control over all the land in Buganda.
7. The king married from all major clans to boost loyalty of the clans to him.
8. Next to the Kabaka in command was the Katikkiro (chief minister).
9. His major role was to advise the Kabaka and at times perform duties on his behalf.
10. The Chief justice (Mulamuza) and Treasurer (Muwanika) were other prominent chiefs.
11. The queen mother and the queen sister also advised the king over the management of the kingdom.
12. The king had palace officials who spied for him in to ensure effective management of the kingdom.
13. For easy administration, Buganda was divided into counties (Amasaza), sub-counties and other smaller administrative units.
14. The Kabaka appointed chiefs to administer various areas in the kingdom.
15. These chiefs were answerable to the king and therefore were absolutely loyal to him.
16. The chiefs supplied the king with food, bark cloth, beer, timber, labour and many others.
17. There was freedom of peasant movement in the kingdom with the permission of a headman.
18. Peasants could be granted land by local headman on payment of tribute in form of beer, food, labour, military service and many others

19. Some youths were sent to the palace courts to acquire administrative skills and cultural values.
20. The kingdom had royal regalia like drums, spears, shields, crown fire and many others
21. Buganda had a standing army (Abajjasi) which was responsible for maintaining security and protection of the kingdom
22. The Kabaka had royal bodyguards (Abambowa). This also provided security and protection to the kingdom
23. **Economically**, agriculture was the backbone of Buganda's economy.
24. The main crops grown by the people of Buganda were bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava etc.
25. But Agriculture was a women and children's job, as men were spared for hunting and war. There was division of labor in the kingdom.
26. Kept animals like cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and chicken for meat, milk, eggs respectively.
27. The Kabaka's herds were looked after by Hima herdsmen (Balaalo)
28. Crop rotation in Buganda was practiced at the intervals of three years to allow the soil to fallow.
29. Trade was another important economic activity carried out, by the people of Buganda. It was using barter trade and cowry shields.
30. The people of Buganda traded in iron hoes, bark cloth, slaves, ivory and guns with the Arabs, Swahilli, Basoga and Banyankole.
31. Fishing was carried out by those living on the shores of Lake Victoria and the Buvuma Ssesse Islands.
32. The people also hunted wild animals like elephant for ivory, Buffalo, etc.
33. Bark cloth making was yet another important economic activity carried out by the people of Buganda.
34. Buganda practiced iron working and made tools and weapons out of the iron they produced
35. Other specialists were canoe makers and craft makers of various types of crafts
36. Vassal states paid tributes to the king hence source of revenue for running the kingdom
37. Taxation was another source of revenue for the kingdom. The people of Buganda paid taxes most of which in kind to the king

38. Buganda raided her neighbours like Bunyoro, Busoga and Kooki for slaves, cattle, ivory and many others. These were used to reward the loyal chiefs.
39. **Socially**, the Ganda society was organized along clan basis
40. Each clan had a clan head, special areas of origin, and its values that it cherished.
41. Each clan had its own burial site where the dead belonging to the clan were buried
42. Each clan had a totem which united the people of that clan together
43. In Buganda there was a class system of royals, notables and commoners
44. There was no any clan in Buganda that would monopolize Kingship in Buganda and the kings took their mother's clan.
45. Religiously the Kabaka was the spiritual leader of Baganda
46. He was considered semi- divine with direct link with the ancestors
47. Each family or clan had its own shrine where sacrifices like beer, food and animals were offered to ancestors
48. The Baganda also believed in super natural being called Katonda
49. Their beliefs were centered around the ancestral spirits called the Lubaale cult
50. The Lubaale were spirits of people believed to have super natural powers
51. They could be consulted through prophets or mediums in case of any danger that the people were facing.
52. Musoke was god in charge of rain, Dungu for hunting, Mukasa for lakes, Nagawonye for drought
53. There was also a class of herbalists who treated those who were sick.
54. Witch doctors were always consulted in case of some misfortunes or to ask for favor.
55. The Baganda dressed in bark cloth, animal skins, beads, necklaces and other ornaments.
56. Marriage in Buganda kingdom was polygamous. A man could have many women.
57. Respect for elders was highly stressed and the elders were highly respected in the society
58. Boat racing, wrestling and dances were common forms of entertainment in Buganda kingdom
59. In conclusion, the kingdom of Buganda was politically, economically and socially highly organized as explained above.

Reasons for Buganda's decline

1. The kingdom of Buganda began to decline in the second half of the 19th century.
2. The Kingdom was too big to be effectively administered.
3. Lack of able leadership especially after the death of Kabaka Muteesa I in 1884.
4. Attacks from vassal states e.g. Busoga greatly weakened the kingdom.
5. Land conflicts with Bunyoro also increased hostilities with her neighbours.
6. Internal conflicts especially power struggles led to disunity in the kingdom.
7. Disunity because of social classes also weakened her military strength.
8. Natural calamities e.g. drought led to famine in the kingdom and weakened the population contributed to the decline of Buganda.
9. Epidemic diseases especially sleeping sickness which killed many people and weakened the kingdom.
10. The coming of Missionaries also led to disunity within the kingdom hence her decline.
11. Baganda opportunists worked together with the British and fought against Baganda able kings led to the decline of Buganda.
12. The coming of colonialists who conquered the resistors like Mwanga weakened the kingdom leading to her decline.
13. In 1894 Buganda was declared a British protectorate thus leading her independence to the foreign powers.
14. The religious wars of 1888-89 in Buganda which partly led to the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement which gave British supremacy over Buganda.
15. In conclusion, the decline of Buganda was majorly due to the colonial interference.

Revision Questions

1. a) Describe the origins of Buganda kingdom.
b) What factors led to her growth and expansion up to 1850?
2. a) Describe the rise and expansion of Buganda kingdom up to 1850.
b) Why did it become so powerful during this period?
3. a) Describe the political, social and economic organization of Buganda kingdom before 1850.
b) Why did the kingdom start collapsing after 1850?

ANKOLE KINGDOM

Origins

1. Ankole was one of the Kingdoms that made up after the decline of Bunyoro- Kitara.
2. This took place following the establishment of the Luo Dynasty of the Babiito.
3. Traditions in Western Uganda claim that Ruhinda the son to Wamara the last ruler was the founder of Ankole Kingdom.
4. Historical accounts put it that while the Chwezi dynasty was driven out of Bunyoro, it was survived in Ankole.
5. In around 1500 Ruhinda set up a Hinda ruling dynasty in Ankole. ,
6. The Kingdom was established in the South Western part of Buganda around the 15th century.
7. The nucleus of Ankole Kingdom had its origin in the present day county of Rwampara in the 15th century.
8. It is from this area of Rwampara that the kingdom expanded to be powerful.
9. Initially, Ankole was called Karo Karungi meaning peaceful land or Land of Milk.
10. In the initial stages, Ankole was often subjected to raids from Bunyoro especially during the reign of Omukama Gwamal.
11. Ankole remained a small Kingdom around the 18th century and Ankole produced a number of ambitious Kings who extended her boundaries.
12. The Hinda Dynasty established by Ruhinda ruled the Kingdom of Ankole up to 1966 when Uganda became a republic.

Political organisation

1. Ankole had a centralized system of administration.
2. Omugabe was the political head of the kingdom.
3. The Omugabe's position was hereditary with absolute powers.
4. The Omugabe, Queen mother, Princes and princesses formed the royal family and resided in the royal palace.
5. The Omugabe was assisted by the Nganzi (Prime minister) who was the most important of all chiefs.
6. Ankole was divided into 10 districts each headed by Omukungu (chief).
7. Some of the districts included Mbarara, Ibanda, Nyabushozi, Bunyaruguru and Kashari.

8. The Omugabe and Nganzi came from the upper class of the Hima and always kept large herds of cattle and estates.
9. The Abakungu also kept cattle and were in charge of keeping peace and sending beer and millet to the royal palace.
10. Ankole had royal regalia that included spears, a crown and the royal drum. (Bagyendanwa).
11. Ankole also had a royal fire that was never allowed to go out until the reigning Omugabe died.
12. Ankole had no standing army but in case of war, all able bodied men were supposed to gather at the Omugabe's palace with spears, bows, arrows and shields.

Social organisation

1. Ankole society was divided into two distinct classes i.e. Hima and Iru.
2. Bahima who were the rulers and pastoralists and Bairu who were the peasants and subject class.
3. Marriage between the Bairu and the Bahima was considered a social disgrace and was highly discouraged.
4. Religiously, the Banyankole believed in a supreme being called Ruhanga who was thought to be the creator of the world.
5. No prayer and sacrifices were offered to Ruhanga because they believe there was no need of bothering him after bringing them into the world.
6. Below Ruhanga were other lesser gods e.g. kagoro, kazoba, Omusisi e.t.c to whom prayers and sacrifices were offered.
7. The Banyankole highly respected spirits of the dead and sacrifices e.g. beer and milk were offered to them at family shrines.
8. Owning cattle was a sign of prestige and those with few cows were always despised.
9. The Banyankole were united by a similar culture, Runyankole language and same way of dressing e.g. Omushanana.

Economic organisation

1. Pastoralism was the main occupation of the Banyankole and they kept long horned cattle mainly dominated by the Bahima.
2. The Bairu also carried out cultivation and mainly grew millet.

3. Blacksmithing was another activity of the Banyankole and they made spears, hoes and arrows.
4. Trade was also carried out and they exchanged commodities like ivory with their neighbours and with coastal Arabs.
5. Carpentry was also carried out by the Banyankole and they made very beautiful wooden pots, dishes and other items.

The Decline/collapse of Ankole Kingdom

1. The advent of the British colonial rule in the 19th century like anywhere else in Africa contributed to the kingdom.
2. Loss of vital trade between Ankole and other kingdoms led to weakness of the economy.
3. Succession disputes which created the state of instability that led to its collapse.
4. Outbreak of cattle diseases such as rinderpest affected the economy of Ankole.
5. Calamities like drought led to migrations of people to other areas affected the kingdom.
6. Outbreak of famine weakened the people of Ankole and could not defend the kingdom.
7. Over centralised power by the Bahima annoyed the Bairu.
8. The restrictive social interaction between the Bahima and their subjects.
9. The use of forced labour by the Bahima on the Bairu caused resentment and disunity.
10. Attacks and raids from Bunyoro contributed to famine and disorder.
11. Attacks from Buganda into Ankole weakened the kingdom.
12. Lack of a strong standing army to defend the kingdom from external attacks.
13. The Ankole raids into the neighbouring states for cattle provoked their neighbours against them.
14. The Christian missionary influence in Ankole weakened their minds towards the British invasion.
15. The harsh treatment and brutality of the Hima aristocrats on the Bairu created resentment and disunity.
16. The unitary policies of Sir Andrew Cohen that demanded to govern Uganda as one large state weakened Ankole.
17. The death of able leaders like Ntare V left a leadership vacuum with only weak leaders who failed to maintain the state.
18. The kingdom had become too large to be effectively governed by one central authority.

Revision questions

1. a) Describe the origins of Ankole kingdom.
b) Describe the political, social and economic organization of Ankole by 1850.
c) Why did the kingdom of Ankole decline?

KARAGWE KINGDOM

Origins

1. The kingdom was one of the great lakes kingdoms of East Africa.
2. It was led by hereditary kings and chiefs said to have descended by the Bachwezi.
3. The kingdom reached its apex in the 19th century.
4. The kingdom growth occurred during the early part of the 1800 with king Ndagara who came to power around 1820 and ruled until 1853 at which time he was replaced by king Rumanika.
5. Karagwe kingdom extended between Rwanda and Burundi, Lake Victoria and the North western part of Tanganyika.
6. The settlers in this area were Bantu who carried out farming and grew crops like millet, sorghum.
7. They had come from the south west around the 15th and 16th century.
8. However the Bantu are said to have stayed in this region for 43 centuries before migrating north East to Bunyoro and Toro.
9. Later a section of these returned to Karagwe after the Luo invasion.
10. By the time of their return, they had combined with the Chwezi.
11. They reached Karagwe around the 16th century and set up the Hinda dynasty.

Establishment of Ruhinda's Rule in Karagwe

Qn How did Ruhinda establish his rule in Karagwe?

1. After the Luo invasion, Ruhinda son of Wamala led his Chwezi immigrants from Bunyoro - Kitara to Karagwe-Bukoba region of Tanganyika.
2. He deposed over the local leader known as **Nano** the son of Malija and he set up the Hinda dynasty.
3. Ruhinda was welcomed by the Banyambo due to his military superiority

4. The Banyambo were Tanzanian branch of Banyankole-Banyoro-Batoro of Uganda. These occupies the present day Karagwe and Kyerwa in in north western Tanzania in Kagera Region, west of Lake Victoria.
5. He established his rule in Karagwe and built his capital at Bwehangwe from where he governed.
6. He then sent his sons with royal regalia like spears to establish Hinda dynasty in all the surrounding areas.
7. This gave rise to small sub dynasties under his sons.
8. These sub dynasties included: Gisaka, Kyamtwara, Ihangiro, Buzinza, Busubi, Ukerewe and Nasa.
9. The creation of several Hinda sub dynasties by Ruhinda's sons created rivalries and these weakened the Hinda rule in Karagwe.
10. These small Kingdoms were not directly under the authority of Ruhinda.
11. Ruhinda died later and after his death the small kingdoms became independent.

The factors/reasons that led the Banyambo to Ruhinda

1. It is said that Ruhinda successfully occupied Karagwe whereby his pastoral aristocracy ruled over the agricultural Banyambo who were the local inhabitants.
2. The Banyambo were later treated as a lower class by the pastoral class.
3. The reasons as to why the Banyambo accepted the Hinda supremacy over them are unclear/debatable.
4. It is claimed that the pastoral class were superior in intelligence
5. It is also said the pastoral class had good administrative qualities that the local rulers probably lacked.
6. The Hinda could have been accepted by the Banyambo due to military superiority which led to the defeat of the locals thereby establishing their rule in Karagwe.
7. The Hinda could also have been accepted because of their divine origin from the Batembuzi and Bachwezi.
8. The above association of the Hinda as to have had super natural powers by the locals who thought that such powers could benefit their society.
9. It is claimed that the Hinder were unbiased judges and arbitrators, they were preferred to the original judges under Nano.

10. It is also said that that the Hinda could have corrupted their subjects with gifts of cattle to win their support and confidence.

The changes that Ruhinda introduced in Karagwe.

1. The Karagwe region experienced many political, social and economic changes under Ruhinda as explained below;
2. He introduced a centralised monarchy whereby the political and judicial powers were centered around the king.
3. The political monarch replaced the clan system why by political powers were in the hands of the clan leader (Mharambwa).
4. He introduced a new religious beliefs which involved the worshipping of religious spirits.
5. He grouped the independent clans into eight (8) bigger administrative units (Chiefdoms).
6. The chiefs that he created were; Bugabo, Ihangiro, Misenyi, Kyanja, Kyamtwara, Kiziba, Bukara and Karagwe.
7. In this way, he allowed the existing clan and Sub-clan organisation to continue at the local level.
8. In this new system, the clan heads collected tribute on behalf of the chiefs.
9. The chiefs were granted judicial, religious and administrative powers.
10. By these powers the chiefs ensured law and order in their areas of control.
11. The chiefs also controlled trade links with their neighbours which ensured effective collection of taxes and continuity of trade.
12. His reforms also made each of the chiefdoms to become a nation (Ihanga)
13. Unfortunately, the creation of several independent dynasties created rivalries which weakened administration of the central kingdom.
14. This made the principalities (chiefdoms) to become independent hence disintegrating.
15. Boys of the same age group were collected at the residence of the chiefs where they received instructions on correct manners towards equals and elders.
16. Besides the boys received military guidance/training and understanding candidates were sent to the king's court.
17. At the king's court the boys learnt court manners and correct language for correct occasions.

18. After the trainings the candidates returned home and could be called upon for military emergencies including expeditions to restock their cattle and defense against external invasions.
19. Ruhinda is said to have introduces Long-horned cattle in Karagwe. This replaced the largely agricultural economy.
20. Based on the on that, he transformed the Karagwe economy to that of mixed farming.
21. It is said that he introduced the royal regalia, which included drums, spears, crowns, and shield.
22. These symbolised the king's power and promoted loyalty to his authority.
23. In conclusion, Ruhinda introduces various political, social and economic changes in Karagwe.

How the Karagwe Kingdom was organised

Political organisation

1. Ruhinda introduced a centralized system of government.
2. The centralized system replaced the clan system headed clan leaders called Muharambwa.
3. Upon the death of Ruhinda; many areas that made up his Kingdom declared themselves independent.
4. Ruhinda used the clans for efficient administration. These clans were not destroyed by the Chwezi immigrants.
5. The clan leaders (Muharambwa) were charged with a collection of taxes, tribute and were also in charge of religious rights.
6. The clans were grouped into eight bigger units for easy administration.
7. The units included Kyanja, Bukara, Kyamtwara, Kiziba, Ihangiro, Misenyi, Bugabo and Karagwe.
8. Each of these chiefdoms became a nation called Ihanga and chiefs would dismiss a clan head if his people appealed.
9. The clan heads had political, religious and judicial powers. These were supposed to head clan courts that settled disputes.
10. Age sets were encouraged among the Banyambo and young boys of the same age were called at the chief's residence where they would be trained in military art.

11. After military training, they would be sent home and only recalled in times of military emergency.
12. The few, who were outstanding and very skillful, were sent to the king's court where they learnt correct court manners and language.

Economic Organisation

1. They were mainly agriculturalists and they grew crops like sorghum, millet and bananas.
2. The Bahima kept the long horned cattle which provided milk, beef and skins.
3. Iron working was another economic activity and tools which were made included hoes, spears and arrows which were used in agriculture and defense.
4. They mined salt which was used for both domestic consumption and trade.
5. The Banyambo also participated in Long Distance Trade (LDT) with the coastal Arabs from where they obtained beads, mirrors, glassware in exchange for local goods like ivory and iron products.
6. They controlled the trading route going to Buganda and taxed foreign traders such as the Wanyamwezi, Busumwa as well as local traders to obtain revenue.
7. They collected tribute from the vassal states which supplemented on the taxes.
8. They also carried out fishing which supplemented on the diet for the population.
9. Hunting was carried out and provided them with meat as well as hides and skins.

Social Organisation

1. The people of Karagwe believed in ancestral spirits.
2. The Muharambwa was supposed to lead over religious functions.
3. A Caste system (class systems) existed in Karagwe Kingdom with the pastoralists as rulers and farmers as the subjects.
4. Settlement of conflicts was entrusted to the clan leader (Muharambwa) but the head of the chiefdom (Ihanga) was the final man in everything.

Factors that led to the decline of Karagwe

1. The decline of Karagwe began in the second half of the 19th century due various factors as explained below;
2. The empire became too large to be officially governed from the Centre.

3. This encouraged external attacks and breaking away of the vassal states.
4. After the death of Ruhinda, there emerged succession wars in the kingdom and this weakened the kingdom.
5. Ruhinda's death also led to the emergence of weak leaders who failed to keep internal order and also to offer strong defense against external attacks.
6. The invasion of Karagwe by Bunyoro led to the kingdom's Collapse because she took over many territories of Karagwe.
7. The oppressive ruler after the death of Ruhinda sparked off many rebellions which weakened the kingdom.
8. The outbreak of epidemic diseases like sleeping sickness, malaria and smallpox weakened the population to defend the kingdom.
9. The kingdom went a series of civil wars that created disunity that contributed to the decline of Karagwe's power.
10. Ruhinda had granted too much powers to the sub-dynasties so they broke away after his death thus contributing to the collapse of the kingdom.
11. The exorbitant tribute imposed on the principalities sparked off rebellions weakened the kingdom's administration hence collapse.
12. The disruption of the LDT by the internal and external wars also weakened the kingdom economically.
13. The wars also disruption agriculture, this led to famine and weakened the army.
14. In conclusion, the kingdom declined due to mainly internal weakness though external factors also contributed.

Revision questions

- 1 a) How did Ruhinda establish his rule over Karagwe? **OR** How was the Hinda dynasty established?
- b) What changes did Ruhinda introduce in Karagwe?
- 2 a) Describe the political, social and economic organisation of the Karagwe Kingdom/ how was the kingdom of Karagwe organised?
- b) Why did Karagwe decline in the 19th century?

THE WANGA KINGDOM

Origins

1. The Wanga kingdom was established in the highlands of Nyanza Region in the western part of present day Kenya.
2. Wanga kingdom was inhabited by the Luyhia in in western Kenya.
3. It was founded by a Muhima from the pastoral Hima clan in Western Uganda.
4. It was founded around 1500 AD near Mumias.
5. The founder settled at Imanga hill near where the ancestral clans of the Luyhia had settled.
6. It is said that Wanga came from Buganda and joined them there.
7. Others came from Ethiopia while others were Luo descendants also joined them.
8. Wanga overthrew the Hima and became the new ruler and began controlling the Luyhia.
9. His dynasty was named the 'Abashitsetse or Shitsetse and the people were called Wanga. Hence the name Wanga.
10. Wanga was the only centralised and hereditary state in the whole of Kenya.

Political organisation

1. The kingdom of Wanga was centralised under one political head.
2. The title of the King was Nabongo, who was the head of the Kingdom.
3. Succession to the throne was hereditary in after the Nabongo's death, he was succeeded by his son.
4. The Nabongo was assisted by a prime minister who was known as Omwikhasiya/Omwikeziyo.
5. The kingdom had an army whose commander was called Omusesia.
6. The kingdom also had had provincial and district chiefs known as Abami who executed duties on behalf of the Nabongo.
7. The chiefs were also in charge of collecting taxes and tributes on behalf of the Nabongo.
8. The kingdom had administrative systems based on clans and villages known as Amatala.
9. The Amatala were grouped into units called Olukango which consisted of around 500 members
10. The leaders of each Olukango had political powers to give out land and maintain law and order.
11. These leaders had also religious powers to make rain whenever they willed.

12. The village elders formed their own councils which specialised in different areas of administration.
13. The Nabongo ruled on the advice of the councils.
14. Each of these councils was small and specialised and thus no single group could threaten the Nabongo.

Social organisation

15. The Wanga people spoke different dialects but could easily understand each other.
16. They believed in one Supreme God called Were who was the creator of the universe and giver of life.
17. Were was believed to be worshipped and contacted in the spirits of the dead.
18. The spirits of the dead relatives were highly respected as they bless or harm the living. For instance if not buried in due honour and respect could cause infertility in women.
19. Diviners were part of the society and linked people to the ancestors.
20. The Wanga society was made up of clans which made up of age grades known as Olubaka or Likhula/Oluse.
21. Those who were born in the same year belonged to the same Olubaka.
22. Each clan had a totem and marriage was exogamous.
23. There were sacrificial stones which were usually three. They erected in the yard of the principal wife.
24. The eldest son was supposed to inherit these stones and would divide them between his brothers, keeping one to himself.
25. Circumcision for boys was always done at the initiation stage to mark the beginning of manhood.
26. For women, the removal of teeth from the lower jaw was initiation into womanhood.
27. They organised music and dance festivals for enjoyment and sign of unity.
28. Work like digging, weeding, harvesting, marriage ceremonies, initiations etc. was done on communal basis.
29. Living, working and celebrating together created a sense of togetherness and brotherhood.
30. The Luyhia home was full of stools, pots, baskets, grinding stones, hoes and calabashes as a sign of responsibility.

31. They wore skins of goats and calves and wrappers made from banana fibres/sisal.

Economic organisation

32. The Luyhia were basically agriculturalists who grew cereals and vegetables for their own consumption.
33. There was division of labour where women stored food and made beer as men hunted, slaughtered, skinned and prepared dead animals.
34. They also carried out some pastoralism, keeping cattle, goats and sheep.
35. They also carried out hunting for food, skins, ivory and horns.
36. To supplement on the diet, they carried out some fishing.
37. They manufactured clothes out of banana fibres and goat-skins.
38. They made mats, pots and baskets for domestic use.
39. They traded with the neighbours like the Luo, Iteso, Kikuyu, and Masai with whom they exchanged grains for animal products.
40. They participated in trade with coastal Arabs and supplied slaves, ivory in exchange for guns, glassware, ironware and cloth.

Decline of the Wanga Kingdom.

1. The Wanga kingdom flourished during its founding years up to the end of the 18th century.
2. Unfortunately, by the first half of the 19th century, it started facing difficulties during the reign of Wamukoya.
3. The difficulties and other factors finally led to the decline of the Wanga kingdom as explained below;
4. In the first half of the 19th century, epidemic diseases such as malaria, smallpox claimed many lives. E.g. led to the death of Labongo Mumia in 1884, left behind weak leaders.
5. Natural disasters like famine led to loss of lives and this weakened the kingdom.
6. Frequent attacks from the Iteso, Bukusu and Banyala contributed to the decline of the kingdom.
7. The external wars damaged the livestock, crops and displaced many people in the kingdom hence contributing to its decline.

8. Internally, the kingdom was weakened by constant civil wars. E.g. The war between Wanga proper and Wanga Mukulu.
9. Secessionist acts weakened the kingdom. For instance, Kweyu; Wamukoya's elder brother established a separate state of Wanga Mukuli at Eshimuli after seizing some of the royal regalia like ancestral stones, copper bracelets and spears.
10. The Luo invasion and occupation of Ugenya, who mounted pressure on Shiundu, the then Labongo weakened the kingdom further.
11. The European occupation of the Wanga Kingdom was the last blow when they annexed it and put it under their control.
12. In conclusion, the factors that led to the decline of Wanga kingdom were political, social and economic, both internal and external.

Revision Questions:

1. Describe the origins of Wanga Kingdom.
2. Explain the political, social and economic organisation of Wanga kingdom in Kenya.
3. Explain the contribution of the Wanga in the history of East Africa.
4. What led to the decline of the Wanga Kingdom?

DECENTRALISED STATES/SOCIETIES

The decentralised states/Societies of East Africa were segmentary in nature. They were states without central power. They were administered by clan leaders, and headmen. They included the Masai, Acholi, Kamba, Chagga, Kikuyu, Luhya, Galla, Langi and Iteso.

DECENTRALISED STATES/SOCIETIES

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NYAMWEZI

1. Origins

2. The Nyamwezi are Bantu speaking who belong to the central and Northern Tanzania Bantu.
3. They are closely related to other tribes such as Sukuma.
4. They are an example of a de-centralized society.
5. They had fairly organized political, social and economic features.
6. They first settled in central Tanzania around Tabora between 1000—1500 AD.
7. They migrated from the Congo basin and entered Tanganyika through the western part.
8. They used the route between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Edward.
9. The name Nyamwezi means people from the moon.
10. It was given to them by the coastal traders who saw them coming from the direction of the new moon (west).
11. Originally, they lived in small chiefdoms bound together by ethnic association.
12. During the 19th century, they developed centralized administration during the reigns of Mirambo and Nyungu Ya Mawe.

The structure of the Nyamwezi

Political organisation

1. The Nyamwezi lived in small independent chiefdoms of about 1,000 people.
2. They were united together by ethnic clan ties.
3. The Nyamwezi had a decentralized system of administration.
4. Each chiefdom headed by a chief with the title **Ntemi**.
5. The position of the Ntemi was hereditary i.e. his son / close relative succeeded him upon his death.
6. The Ntemi had political powers and was in charge of law and order in his chiefdom.
7. In case of population explosion in one chiefdom or succession disputes, splits were done and a new chiefdom would be created.
8. The Ntemi was assisted by a council of elders called **Wanyampala**.
9. **Wanyampala** comprised of old, experienced and knowledgeable elders.
10. Chiefdoms were further split into small political units headed by clan heads called **Gunguli**.
11. Other important chiefs among the Nyamwezi included ritual officer (**Mgawe**), Army commander (**Mtwale**) information officer (**Kikoma**) Tax /revenue officer (**Minule**).
12. All these took orders from the Ntemi.

13. Each chiefdom had an army with a commander appointed by the Ntemi.
14. Before going for any battle, the Ntemi had to bless the army.
15. The Nyamwezi copied the royal regalia from neighbouring societies such as Bunyoro.

Social Organization

16. The Ntemi was the religious leader of his people and linked them to their ancestors.
17. The Ntemi was the fountain of the society and received a lot of respect from his people.
18. The Ntemi could marry as many wives as he wanted.
19. Upon the death of the Ntemi, his body would be buried upright with beer, food and weapons.
20. The Nyamwezi also believed in life after death and the spirits of the dead.
21. Ntemi would always preside over sacrifices to ancestors on behalf of his people.
22. The Ntemi was supposed to stop any calamity that would hit his people, their fields and animals.

Economic Organisation

23. The Nyamwezi were farmers and mainly grew cereals e.g. millet and sorghum.
24. The Ntemi always mobilized his people to grow enough food, settle land disputes and guard against misuse of land.
25. The Nyamwezi also kept animals for example goats and cattle.
26. The Ntemi and his chiefs always kept large herds of animals.
27. Tax collection was also part of their economy and the Nyamwezi always collected food as tax.
28. The Nyamwezi had established food granaries which were directly under the Ntemi.
29. These were used to feed his body guards, members of his palace and other people in case of hunger and famine.
30. The Nyamwezi also carried out some fishing to supplement their diet.
31. The Nyamwezi locally traded with their neighbours e.g. the Vinza for salt and Zinza for Iron.
32. The Nyamwezi also participated in the long distance trade with the coastal Arabs.
33. They controlled the central trade route and provided slaves, bee wax, Ivory.
34. In return they got guns , beads and clothes .
35. Raiding on their neighbours was also a major economic activity carried out by the Nyamwezi.

Mirambo's Empire

1. Mirambo was born around the 1830s in Nyamwezi land to one Ntemi chief.
2. He spent his early years in Bugomba where he had been captured by the Ngoni.
3. He mastered the Ngoni tactics of warfare and used them to build a strong army of the Ruga Ruga.
4. It was this army that helped Mirambo to build a big empire.
5. Mirambo attacked the Vinza, Sukuma and Iramba to extend his influence.
6. By 1876, Mirambo established his capital at Urambo.
7. His empire extended Northwards and Eastwards to control the central caravan trade route from Tabora to Karagwe, Ujiji, Buganda and Bunyoro.

Why Mirambo was able to build such a big empire

1. Mirambo was a person of boundless courage and energy which he used to build his empire.
2. He personally led his army in battle which encouraged and gave morale to his army to fight on.
3. Mirambo spent a lot of years in Bugomba as a captive of the Ngoni which helped him to master the ngoni military tactics.
4. He used the ngoni military tactics to build a strong army called Ruga-Ruga that was very instrumental in his rise to prominence.
5. He absorbed the conquered people, recruited the youth into his army to boost his fighting force.
6. Mirambo was a man of high determination who took no nonsense from any one. E.g. he insisted on homage and tributes from foreigners passing through his territory.
7. The acquiring of guns and gun power from the coastal Arabs helped Mirambo to extend his empire wide.
8. Mirambo highly paid the Ruga –Ruga who helped him to build such a big empire.
9. Mirambo's empire was strategically located in central Tanganyika which made it the center of trade.
10. Mirambo exploited the weaknesses of his neighbours like Vinza, Zinza, Sukuma, Ha and Samba to acquire territories from them.
11. The Nyamwezi lived in small chiefdoms that were weak and disorganized and this made it easy for Mirambo to conquer them.

12. Mirambo was also far –sighted and an ambitious man who knew what he wanted and always looked for a way of getting it.
13. Trade also helped Mirambo extend his power and influence because it brought in revenue or taxes e.g. He controlled two trade routes, one to Ujiji and the second one to Bunyoro and Buganda.
14. Mirambo also established diplomatic ties with many Europeans, Arabs e.g. He invited missionaries to come to his area.
15. Mirambo also made friendly relations with many African chiefs. He tried to establish diplomatic ties with Muteesa 1 of Buganda, sultan of Zanzibar and Tippu Tip.
16. Mirambo equally respected foreigners/strangers passing through his land. This brought in many visitors that he benefited from in terms of skills and trade.

The collapse/decline of Mirambo's empire

1. The death of Mirambo led to collapse of the empire because it lacked a strong foundation.
2. The empire was built around Mirambo's personality and without him it was bound to collapse.
3. Mirambo's successor Mpandashalo was too weak and could not keep the empire intact.
4. The empire was too big to be ruled effectively by one person.
5. Mirambo always found it hard to enforce law and order from his subjects due to the vast size.
6. Unity was also lacking i.e. Mirambo had left the various areas he had conquered under their traditional rulers and upon his death many of them declared themselves independent.
7. Mirambo's neighbours were not happy about his success e.g. the Sukuma and this encouraged various states under him to rebel.
8. Mirambo's army of the Ruga-Ruga was not dependable and became a menace after his death e.g. looting and burning people's property.
9. The confusion created by the Ruga Ruga forced the Germans to occupy Tanganyika in 1885.
10. The decline of the Long distance trade and abolition of slave trade also led to the collapse of his empire.
11. Mirambo lost contact with the Arabs who used to supply him guns and gunpowder.

12. Mirambo's chiefs were weak since many were appointed just because they belonged to the ruling class. They did not merit their positions which further weakened Mirambo's empire.
13. Increasing Europeans interests in E.A finally brought Mirambo's empire to an end in 1885.
14. The Germans came under the excuse of abolishing slave trade and stop the Ruga- Ruga and they stamped their authority in Tanganyika.

NYUNGU YA MAWE'S empire

1. Nyungu ya mawe was born in Unyanyembe near Tabora among the Nyamwezi.
2. He was a prince from the royal family of Unyanyembe.
3. Nyungu ya mawe was a praise name meaning 'Pot of stone' (the pot that never breaks).
4. Nyungu ya mawe was also able to build a big empire using the services of Ruga Ruga mercenaries.
5. He also employed the Ngoni fighting methods.
6. In 1874, he abandoned his people and formed his capital at Kiwele.
7. He attacked the Kimbu in the East and also captured the trade route between Tabora and Ufipa.
8. Nyungu ya mawe was a brave and ruthless military strategist.
9. He could not hesitate to risk the lives of his soldiers and he referred to them as **Mapimpiti** meaning Logs, to achieve his targets.
10. Nyungu ya mawe also created a centralized system of administration.
11. All conquered areas were given new chiefs called Vitwale (plural) or Mtwale (singular).
12. He divided his empire into six provinces each under a Mtwale directly appointed by him.
13. The Vitwale were directly appointed by Nyungu ya mawe and were his eyes and ears. In most cases they were his relatives.
14. Nyungu ya mawe created a highly disciplined army.
15. His army underwent physical and psychological training and didn't lose morale after his death.
16. Nyungu ya mawe did not bother establishing good relations with Europeans.
17. He heavily taxed them which displeased them.
18. In December 1884, Nyungu ya mawe died as a one eyed man.
19. He was succeeded by his daughter Mgalula who ruled successfully until 1893.
20. When she died, her daughter took over and ruled until the Germans captured her capital at Kiwele and conquered it.

21. This marked the end of Nyungu ya Mawe's empire.
22. The Germans replaced the Vitwale with new chiefs called Akidas.
23. The Germans later introduced direct rule.

THE KIKUYU SOCIETY

Origins

1. These were Bantu speaking people under the Eastern Bantu group.
2. They are also known as the highland Bantu.
3. They first settled in areas around Kenyan highlands near Nyeri, Kiambu and Fort Hall.
4. Their origin is based on myths and legends.
5. Kikuyu traditions claim that their god (Mumbere) had three sons i.e. Gikuyu, Kamba and Maasai.
6. He asked them to choose between a bow, a digging stick, and a spear.
7. Gikuyu fell for a digging stick, Kamba for a bow and Maasai for a spear.
8. Gikuyu and his wife Mumbi had nine daughters.
9. It's these nine daughters who gave rise to the present 9 Kikuyu clans.

STRUCTURE OF THE KIKUYU

Political Organization

1. The Kikuyu had a decentralized system of administration.
2. Their political system was based on clans with each handling its own affairs.
3. Each clan was made up of age groups called **Riika**.
4. These were further sub-divided into age sets each having its own name marking a particular event.
5. The Kikuyu had an army and the commander represented them on council of elders called Kiama.
6. This army composed of Junior and senior warriors.
7. Junior warriors were supposed to clear gardens for planting, defend the village against attack and construct houses and fences.
8. Families sharing the same terrace made up a territorial unit called **Mbari**.
9. Each Mbari was under a council of elders headed by **Muramiti**.

10. The position of the Muramiti was not hereditary but was entrusted to any experienced elder.
11. The Muramiti performed judicial functions.
12. Members of the council of elders must have paid some goats and beer and must have circumcised the elder son of their houses to qualify.

Social Organization

1. Religiously, the Kikuyu believed in a supreme god called Ngai.
2. Ngai who manifested himself through the sun, moon, rainbow, thunder and lightning.
3. Kirinyaga (Mt Kenya) was believed to be Ngai's home.
4. Shrines were built around the slopes of Mt Kenya.
5. Ngai could only be approached by community elders as a group but not as individuals.
6. Ngai was consulted at all stages of life e.g. at birth, marriage and death.
7. The Kikuyu highly respected the spirits of the ancestors whom they believed to possess powers to punish and bless.
8. Therefore sacrifices were offered to appease the spirits of ancestors.
9. The Kikuyu society was also organized on clan basis and each clan was made up of age groups.
10. Riika was further sub-divided into age sets and initiation from one age set to another was after circumcision done on both boys and girls after every five years.
11. Inheritance of property always followed the mother's line (matrilineal).
12. Land and children were all owned by the mother.

Economic Organization

13. Agriculture was their main activity and they mainly grew cereals like Sorghum, Maize and Peas.
14. Land was highly respected by the Kikuyu.
15. A man with no land was not allowed to marry because his wife could not feed the family without it.
16. On top of agriculture, the Kikuyu herded cattle, goats, sheep and kept bees.
17. Fishing and rearing of fowls like chicken was a taboo among the Kikuyu i.e. their social laws did not permit the consumption of fish and fowls.
18. Division of labour existed among the Kikuyu.

19. Men cleared the land, herded and milked animals as women planted and harvested crops and looked after the homes.
20. The Kikuyu traded with their neighbours like the Masai, Embu, Pokomo, and Kamba for products like milk and butter.
21. With the development of LDT the Kikuyu supplied Ivory, Slaves, Bee wax, and Skins e.t.c to the coastal Arab traders.
22. The Kikuyu also hunted wild animals and gathered fruits from the forests around the Kenyan highland.
23. The Kikuyu also carried out Iron working and made Iron implements like hoes for agriculture and spears for hunting.

THE ITESO SOCIETY

Origins

1. They are a branch of the plain Nilotics called the Jie.
2. They migrated from southern Ethiopia.
3. They fall under a smaller group of the Ateker.
4. They are related to the Turkana, Kumam, Maasai and Karamojong.
5. They first settled in Karamoja for some time and lived there for some time.
6. In the early 18th century, the Iteso left Karamoja.
7. This was due to cattle rustling, over stocking, over population and lack of water and pasture.
8. They then moved southwards and settled along the shores of Lake Bisina.
9. It is from here that they acquired the name Itesots.
10. Due to more pressure, others moved to Eastern Uganda and Western Kenya.
11. They are settled in districts such as Kumi, Soroti, Tororo, Mbale, Kaberamaido and Amuria.

Political Organization

1. The Itesots had no centralized system of government.
2. They were organized in clans called Ateker.
3. The clans were the centres of power and it was made up of several extended families.
4. Each clan had a common taboo.
5. The Emuron was the most important chief among the Itesots.

6. He had religious and Political powers, a rain maker and also helped barren women to conceive.
7. Other important chiefs included Aruwon (military leader) who was chosen because of his bravery and Ekaraban (Village ambassador) who settled disputes.
8. Clan meetings (Etems) were important among the Iteso because they handled cases like divorce, adultery and murder.
9. Age- Set system (Aturi) existed among the Itesots on which wars and raids were conducted.
10. Boys of the same age worked and fought together.

Social Organization

11. Social ceremonies were very important e.g. Marriage and birth of twins were marked with jubilations, dances, food and beer.
12. Religiously, the Itesots believed in a supreme being who had lesser gods for example Apa – the god of peace and Edeke – the god of calamity.
13. The Emuron was the religious leader and always offered sacrifices to Edeke on behalf of his people.
14. The Iteso were bound together by strong ties of Kinship and members of the same ancestry regarded themselves as brothers.
15. Itesots had an age-set system (Aturi) which was always formed at a time of Initiations and it marked a change from child hood to adult hood.
16. A man was the head of the family and therefore his sons were supposed to inherit the father's property upon his death.
17. Status among the Iteso depended on how many cows one had i.e. those who less herds were always despised and minimized.

Economic Organization

18. Initially, the Iteso were pastoralists and they kept cows, sheep and goats.
19. They also reared birds e.g. chicken and turkey.
20. The Iteso later adopted farming and they grew crops such as millet, sorghum and Groundnuts.
21. Hunting was another activity among the Iteso and this promoted unity and socialization.
22. The Iteso also carried out some trade and they exchanged hides and skins and Ivory for backcloth, beads and iron implements from Bunyoro and Busoga.

THE CHAGGA

Origins

1. They are Bantu speaking people who belonged to the Highland and coastal Bantu.
2. They comprise of that group of Central and Northern Tanzania Bantu that continued with their migration from the Congo basin.
3. They are closely related to other Bantu tribes like Gweno, Sukuma and Shamba.
4. They entered Tanzania through the West using the route between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Edward.
5. Their migration took place between 1000 – 1300 AD
6. They settled around Mt. Kilimanjaro in Northern Tanganyika.
7. The Chagga decided to settle around Mt. Kilimanjaro permanently and came to be known as the highland Bantu.

Political organisation

1. The Chagga had a decentralized system of administration with chiefs at the centers of authority.
2. The chiefs were distinguished elders in society with political and religious powers.
3. Chiefs were always encouraged to extend the political frontiers of their chiefdoms.
4. Chiefs were also in charge of administering justice in their chiefdoms.
5. The Chagga had political rivalries with their neighbours especially the Masai over grazing lands.
6. Below the chiefs were other influential leaders called judicial counselors.
7. Judicial counselors were directly appointed by the chiefs.
8. Judicial counselors were also charged with tax collection.
9. Below the judicial counselors were the clan heads who were prominent and influential.
10. Clan heads were also used in maintenance of law and order in their clans.

Social organisation

11. The Chagga were organized on clan basis.
12. They had several clans with each clan having a clan head.
13. Chiefs also served as chief priests and presided over religious ceremonies.
14. They believed in a god called Ruwa.
15. Ruwa was considered not to have been the creator of the world.

16. Ruwa was believed to have freed mankind and provided him with fruits and plants to feed on.
17. They believed in the powers of ancestors i.e. life after death.
18. Sacrifices were therefore offered to appease the spirits of the ancestors.

Economic organisation

19. Agriculture was the important economic activity among the Chagga.
20. They grew crops such as bananas, millet and coffee.
21. Irrigation was carried out to support agriculture during the dry season.
22. They applied manure in their farms and also carried out crop rotation.
23. They also kept animals like cattle, goats and sheep.
24. They also practiced iron working and made implements like spears, pangas and arrows.
25. They carried out trade with their neighbours and exchanged their surplus goods for salt.
26. They later participated in the long distance trade with the coastal Arabs.
27. **N.B** By the 18th century, they had developed a system of kingship.

THE GALLA

Origins

1. The Galla are of Cushitic origin.
2. They are a branch of the plain Nilotics who migrated from southern Ethiopia.
3. They are thought to have originated from Ethiopia then moved to Somalia and finally entered East Africa.
4. They are a nomadic pastoral tribe that occupies the Eastern parts of Kenya.

Political organisation

1. The Galla traditional structure was connected to the age set system based on ten groups.
2. Every male belonged to a single group throughout his life.
3. Each age set was headed by a leader called Abba-Boku for 8 years.
4. Abba-Boku presided over meetings and formulated laws governing his age set.
5. Abba-Boku was seen as a ritual and natural affairs expert.
6. Abba-Boku was assisted by 3 other elders all from distinguished families.
7. From the age of ten, boys were supposed to train as warriors.
8. The Galla thus became a fierce warrior society respected over a wide area.

9. They carried spears and shields into the battle fields.
10. Each age group came up for promotion every eight years and when this happened, its leader had to take his people to a new territory.
11. This would eventually lead to the expansion of the Galla territory.

Social organisation

12. The Galla believed in a supreme being called Waqa.
13. Waqa was believed to be the controller of everyone's destiny.
14. He always granted favours and protection especially in times of battle.
15. There existed both good and bad spirits living in lakes, rivers, mountains and trees.
16. Later on, some became Muslims due to interaction with the Muslims from Ethiopia.
17. They had the age set system where every male belonged to a particular group throughout his life.
18. Hunting of animals was carried out as a test of manhood.

Economic organisation

19. They were a pastoral society who moved from place to place in search of water and pasture.
20. They kept animals such as cattle, goats, sheep, camels and donkeys.
21. Their constant movements in search of water and pastures brought them into conflicts with other tribes like the Masai and Somali.
22. They carried out small scale agriculture and grew grains, peas, beans, vegetables and pepper.
23. Limited fishing and hunting were also carried out.
24. Traded with their neighbours like the Somali, Ethiopians and Swahili Arabs.

THE MASAI

Origins

1. They fall under the pastoral group of the plain Nilotics.
2. They moved from the area West of Lake Turkana around the 17th century.
3. They existed in two groups i.e. the Kwavi and Purko Masai.
4. They occupy the area called Machakos in southern Kenya and some are found in Northern Tanzania.

Political organisation

1. They were a decentralized society with no central authority.

2. They were divided into sixteen independent clans.
3. The clans were the basis of their political organisation.
4. Each clan had its own territory, cattle brand, pasture and water supply.
5. Leadership was exercised through the age set system.
6. Age sets were linear and their names were unique and never repeated.
7. The most active age set was Moran comprised of junior warriors.
8. It was led by a military captain called Olaiguanani.
9. Once elected, the Olaiguanani was presented with a ceremonial club Oriakha to symbolize his new status.
10. He organized cattle raids and arranged the distribution of the war booty.
11. A successful raid was a sign of social success and prestige.
12. The elders in society administered the clans and maintained law and order.
13. From the mid-19th century, Laibon became the center of political power.
14. A young man became a member after circumcision performed at 18 years.
15. After initiation, the boys became junior warriors called illmuran.
16. The illmuran lived separately in manyattas where they were drilled in military techniques.
17. From junior warriors, they progressed to senior warriors and finally senior elders.

Social organisation

18. The Masai believed in a supreme creator called Enkai.
19. Enkai was the source of life and punished bad people.
20. The Laibon prayed to the Enkai on behalf of his people.
21. Senior elders helped organize society especially during difficult periods.
22. Women and children were the lowest members of the society.
23. The junior warriors (Moran) were charged with defending the homesteads.
24. They conducted raids and surveyed areas for grazing.
25. Women were also initiated every year.
26. They built temporary structures called Manyattas because they are always on the move.

Economic organisation

27. The Purko Masai were pastoralists who kept cattle, goats and sheep.
28. The Kwavi Masai were cultivators who grew crops like finger millet and sorghum.

29. They traded with other communities like the Kikuyu and exchanged their hides and skins for beans, tobacco, sugarcane and millet.
30. Women did the marketing of goods.
31. There were established markets where goods would be exchanged.
32. Iron working was carried out and they made spears, arrows and ornaments.
33. They carried out raids and hunting.
34. Practiced small scale fishing to supplement their diet.
35. Art and craft was also practiced and they made jars and bowls.

THE 19TH CENTURY MASAI CIVIL WARS

1. These were a series of wars that were fought between the Kwavi and Purko Masai.
2. The Kwavi were agriculturalists while the Purko were predominantly pastoralists.
3. The wars were fought in two separate intervals i.e. in 1815 and in 1840.
4. The first major war took place in 1815 in the Uasin-Gishu plateau which ended in the defeat of the Kwavi Masai.
5. In 1840, the Kwavi reorganized themselves with the help of the Laikipia and they drove the Purko Masai out of the rift valley.
6. Between 1870 and 1875, the Purko decisively attacked and defeated the Kwavi killing many of them.

Causes of the Masai civil wars

1. The Purko who were the pastoral Masai always despised the Kwavi who were farmers leading to the wars.
2. The Purko claimed that the Kwavi were finishing their land and that very soon they would not have enough grazing lands for their animals.
3. The Kwavi farmers also claimed that animals of the Purko were destroying their farms during grazing leading to the wars.
4. The Kwavi always expected help from their neighbours the Laikipia and this gave them morale to fight against the Purko.
5. The succession disputes between the leaders of the Masai after the death of Laibon Mbatien also led to the outbreak of the wars.

6. The Kwavi Masai had always defeated the Purko who had for long wanted revenge for their losses.
7. The Purko were always a proud society who took a lot of pride in fighting and when they got the opportunity, they had to engage the Kwavi in warfare.
8. The two groups had participated in long distance trade and had acquired guns which encouraged them to fight against each other.
9. The Purko always believed that the Kwavi had deliberately spread animal diseases which claiming many their animals' lives.
10. The youths among the Kwavi were always blamed for stealing the animals that belonged to the Purko which led to the wars.
11. The Purko believed that they were the rightful owners of all the Masai land and didn't want it to be taken over by the Kwavi.
12. The desire to control the trading activities in the area also led to conflicts between the two groups.

Effects of the Masai civil wars

1. Many people died during the course of the wars.
2. A lot of property was destroyed during the wars e.g. farms and homesteads.
3. The wars created a period of insecurity in Masailand.
4. There was depopulation in the area as many people migrated to safer areas.
5. The Purko emerged victorious and the Kwavi were greatly weakened.
6. The wars greatly weakened Masai supremacy in Kenya and the Nandi emerged as the most powerful tribe in Western Kenya.
7. The wars resulted into famine and suffering in Masailand due to neglect of agriculture.
8. The succession struggles ended with the separation of the Masai e.g. Laibon Sendeyo and his group occupied Tanzania and Laibon Lenana's group remained in Kenya.
9. Natural disasters like small pox and locust invasion further weakened the Masai influence.
10. The Masai were easily colonized by the British due to the decline in their power.
11. The Masai were tricked into signing treaties with the British which forced them into reserves.
12. Masailand was later on taken over by the British colonialists.

THE ACHOLI

Origins

1. They fall under the bigger group of the Luo speaking communities.
2. They currently occupy Northern Uganda in districts such as Gulu, Pader and Kitgum.
3. They emerged out of intermarriages between the Luo, Ateker and Sudanic Madi.
4. They originally lived in Bahr-el-Ghazel in Southern Sudan.
5. Their migration took place between 1200 – 1350 AD.
6. They entered Uganda through Northern Uganda following the Albert Nile.

Political organisation

1. The Acholi had a decentralized system of administration with no central authority.
2. Political power was centered around the Rwoth chief.
3. Rwoth was the political head and religious leader of his people.
4. He ruled on the advice of a council of elders from all major clans.
5. Rwoth gave favours according to work done.
6. Political affairs were handled by the clans with each having its own rituals and regalia.
7. Each family belonged to a particular clan that shared a common ancestry.
8. Clan councils upheld traditional, religious and legal customs.
9. The family was the basic social unit.
10. The man had a lot of power over his wife and children.
11. The Rwoth appointed village heads called Jogos.
12. The duty of the Jogos was to maintain law and order in their respective villages.
13. The Jogos were also charged with tribute and tax collection.
14. The Acholi had no standing army but the youth were supposed to defend the chiefdoms in case of war.
15. The youths were also supposed to carry out raids for cattle.

Social organisation

16. They believed in a supreme god called Jok-Lubanga as the creator and sustainer of the world.
17. The Acholi always prayed to him through the spirits.
18. The Rwoth was the religious head of his people.
19. He was believed to have direct links with the ancestors.
20. Inheritance followed the father's line.

21. Land was communally owned.

22. It was the duty of the clan heads to protect it on behalf of his people.

Economic organisation

23. Their main economic activity was pastoralism and they kept short horned cattle.

24. They also carried out agriculture and grew crops such as millet, peas, beans and sorghum.

25. They highly valued cows for prestige, bride wealth and rewards.

26. Fishing was also carried out by those who stayed near the rivers.

27. They traded with their neighbours like the Langi, Banyoro and Sudanese.

Revision questions

1. Describe the political, social and economic organization of any two of the following societies;
(a) Kikuyu (b) Nyamwezi (c) Iteso (d) Karamojong (e) Gala (f) Chagga (g) Masai (h) Acholi
2. a) Describe the **origins** of the Nyamwezi.
b) What were the ways of life of the Nyamwezi before the coming of Europeans?
3. a) Describe the career and achievements of Mirambo.
b) What caused the fall/collapse/decline of his empire?
4. a) Describe the career of Nyungu ya mawe.
b) Why did his empire last/survive longer than that of Mirambo?
5. a) What were the causes of the 19th century Maasai civil wars?
b) What were the consequences/results/effects of these wars?
6. a) Explain the relationship between the Maasai and Kikuyu during the 19th century.
b) What led to the decline of Maasai power and influence in the 19th century?

NANDI

1. The Nandi belong to the wider group of the High land Nilotics.
2. They inhabit Western Kenya and are believed to have come from the North particularly Ethiopia.

Political Organisation

3. The Nandi society was organized on a clan basis.
4. Clans were divided into age grades and further divided into age sets.

5. Three age sets formed an age grade. Several clans made up a political unit called Pororiet administered by a council called Kok.
6. Members to this council were chosen because of their military exploits and wisdom.
7. The decisions of the Kok would be communicated to other clan members
8. It is this council Kok that settled crimes and disputes
9. Witnesses would be called to help the council reach unbiased decisions.
10. There was action of lawyers called Kiriogik. These acted as advisers to the council.
11. There was another broad – based council called Kokwetap provider that consulted a territorial council with representatives from making major clans
12. At the adolescent stage, the youth were initiated and these made up an age set.
13. Three age sets made up an age grade and several age grades made up a clan.
14. The junior age grade constituted the warrior class of society.
15. Each age grade succeeded one another every after 15 years
16. The Nandi staged a prolonged resistance against the British occupying their land.

Social organisation

17. Initiation ceremonies were conducted every five years among the Nandi.
18. Youth of the same age were always initiated at the same time and these formed an age set.
19. Three age sets formed an age grade
20. These age grades succeeded one another every fifteen years and the full circle would be completed in 105 years.
21. Among the Nandi, were religious leaders called Orkoik (Singular orkoiyot)
22. These followed prophecies of Orkoiyot Borgabotua who had died in 1800.
23. They were supposed to avert any calamity that would be befall their people like famine, drought and many others.
24. They were also consulted in times of military campaigns and raids.
25. They were in return given gifts like animals and beer, for their advice and favors.

Economic organisation

26. The Nandi were initially food gathers and hunters who collected wild fruits and other food stuffs.
27. They kept dogs, made poisoned – arrows, appears and sophisticated traps for the purposes of hunting

28. With time they took on pastoralism, keeping cows, sheep and goats
29. Animals provided them with milk, meat and butter – the source of their livelihood.
30. Farming was also done among the Nandi, though on a small scale.
31. They mainly grew cereals and vegetables and this was mainly done by women.
32. Towards the end of the colonial period, the Nandi picked interest in agriculture and grew cash crops and food crops like maize.
33. They also traded with their neighboring societies.
34. The major items of trade were mainly iron implements like spears, arrows and animal products.
35. In conclusion, the Nandi society was politically, economically and socially well organized as explained above.

Revision questions.

Describe the political, social and economic organisation of the Nandi.

How did the Nandi organise their society?

PRE-COLONIAL TRADE IN THE INTERIOR EAST AFRICA

Introduction:

1. Before the 19th century, African societies carried out some trade among themselves.
2. This was because no society produced all it needed to survive.
3. This internal trade was always conducted on a barter system.
4. However around the 1st half of the 19th century (1840-1850), Long Distance Trade developed.
5. This involved movements of people from local to international levels all over E. Africa.

LONG DISTANCE TRADE

1. It was also called pre-colonial caravan trade.
2. This was the trade that was carried between the coastal merchants and the interior tribes in E. Africa.
3. The traders covered very long distances from the interior to the coast of East Africa.
4. Long distances had to be covered in caravans of between 100-1000 men to and from the coast.
5. This always took months or even a year before they would reach the coast and back to the interior.

6. The main participants in the trade included Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Kikuyu, Baganda, Banyoro and the Luo.
7. These traded with the Arabs and Swahili people at the coast.
8. Goods from the interior included ivory, animals, Skins, Slaves, Gold, Bee wax, salt, and copper.
9. They were all exchanged for goods like beads, guns, mirrors, clothes and glass which were brought by the coastal people.

Reasons for the development of the Long distance trade

1. The trade developed because of several tribes that produced surplus goods which enabled them to offer some for sale.
2. There was also high demand for foreign goods by African societies e.g. guns and clothes which they had to get from the coast.
3. The arrival of the Portuguese at the coast in 1500 A.D also forced the Arabs to abandon the Indian Ocean trade and join the Long distance trade.
4. The opening of trade routes in the interior of East Africa enabled the traders to reach all corners of East Africa for trade.
5. Seyyid Said's settlement in Zanzibar in 1840 also increased the demand for slaves who were needed to work on his clove plantations.
6. Availability of trade items also led to its development e.g. slaves, Ivory, Bee wax e.t.c were all available in the interior.
7. The abolition of slave trade in West Africa around 1840 forced many Europeans to resort to East Africa where slave trade had not yet been abolished.
8. Some interior tribes had the traditional love for traveling long distances for example the Nyamwezi.
9. Division of labour among the African societies encouraged the men to get involved in trade.
10. The development of Swahili as a business language made it easier for people to communicate in trade.
11. The flat nature of the land enabled traders to easily move up and down looking for trade items.
12. The coming of the Indian Banyans at the coast who financed traders and provided loans.

13. The presence of capable leaders e.g. Mirambo, Seyyid Said, Tippu - Tip and Muteesa 1 who efficiently organized the trade.
14. The introduction of cowrie shells as a form of currency also eased the transaction of business.
15. The introduction of guns also improved security along the trade routes.
16. Co-operation between interior tribes and coastal people also facilitated smooth trade.
17. Presence of already developed coastal towns which acted as the trading centers e.g. Mombasa.
18. Availability of guns helped in raiding of villages for slaves and hunting of elephants.
19. The trade was so profitable to the participants leading to its development.
20. Good and favourable climate encouraged trade throughout the year.
21. Development in transport system e.g. use of donkeys which eased movement of traders.

Organization of the Long distance trade

1. The trade involved many interior tribes e.g. Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga and Baganda.
2. These traded with the coastal Arabs.
3. The trade was organized on caravan basis.
4. Each caravan would have over 1000 men armed and it included porters and medicine men.
5. Goods from the interior included, ivory, slaves, gold and Iron implements e.g. axes, pangas, hoes.
6. Those from the coast included beads, glassware, plates, cloths, and swords among others.
7. Slaves were acquired through raids on villages and ivory was got through hunting of elephants.
8. Trade was initially conducted on a barter trade system i.e. goods exchanged for goods.
9. Later on, cowrie shells were introduced but these were also later replaced by small copper coins.
10. Trade was controlled by interior chiefs who negotiated with the merchants from the coast.
11. Trade was also conducted in trading centers along the trade routes e.g. Ujiji, Tabora and Bagamoyo.
12. These trading centres also served as resting places.

13. The trade also involved taxation for revenue.
14. Traders from the coast paid taxes to the local chiefs in the interior before their caravans could be allowed passage.
15. The medium of communication was Kiswahili because it was the business language.
16. Where communication became a problem, interpreters were used.
17. The best means of transport was head portage and the Nyamwezi provided the most skilled porters, this was because they naturally enjoyed it and they loved walking for long distances.
18. The Indian banyans were the financiers of the trade and they provided loans to the traders to go into the interior to buy goods.
19. The trade followed three main specific trade routes i.e.
20. Northern trade route; it started from Pangani and Mombasa and passed through MT Kenya and Taita hills and it went up to Lake Baringo, crossing the rift valley up to Mt. Elgon. It was controlled by the Akamba.
21. Central trade route; this was the biggest and busiest route. It was controlled by Nyamwezi and it started from Bagamoyo through Zaramo, Gogoland, and Tabora to Karagwe, Buganda, Bunyoro up to Eastern Congo.
22. Southern trade route; It was controlled by the Yao. It started from Kilwa through Malawi, Southern Tanganyika up to the Muenomotapa Kingdom in Congo.
23. There was another less significant route from Southern Sudan through Northern Uganda, Turkana land via the Kenyan highlands up to the coast. It was controlled by the Khartoumers from Sudan.

The roles played by different tribes in the Long Distance Trade

Nyamwezi

1. The Nyamwezi offered market for goods from the coast.
2. On their return from the coast they always came with goods e.g. glass ware.
3. They lived in central Tanzania and they were 1st people to move to the coast in caravans around 1830.
4. The Nyamwezi acted as porters during the long distance trade and they enjoyed walking long distances.

5. The Nyamwezi also supplied commodities to the traders e.g. copper, ivory, bee wax, salt, slaves.
6. The Nyamwezi also controlled the biggest and the busiest route i.e. central trade route which linked Zaire / Katanga region, Bunyoro, Buganda to the East African coast.
7. They acted as translators and interpreters in bargaining or negotiations because some of them had learnt Kiswahili language through their travels and because they played a role of middle men.
8. The Nyamwezi also provided accommodation and lodging facilities to the long distance traders e.g. centers like Ujiji and Tabora.
9. They provided food stuffs and beverages to the coastal traders who penetrated into the interior.
10. The Nyamwezi under Mirambo and Nyungu ya mawe were great organizers of the L.D.T.
11. They built a large commercial empire in central Tanganyika.
12. The Nyamwezi also acted as guides and guards along the central trade route.

Why the Nyamwezi got involved in the L.D.T

1. The Nyamwezi lived in central Tanzania i.e. which gave them a middle man's position between the coastal Arabs and the interior tribes.
2. Among the Nyamwezi society, division of labour existed i.e. the women were left at home to plant, weed and harvest while the men simply cleared gardens and then joined trading activities.
3. The Nyamwezi land was gifted with resources i.e. Ivory, Iron, copper, slaves, grains and hides which were highly demanded by the coastal traders.
4. The Nyamwezi occupied a region in central Tanganyika that experienced long drought and therefore couldn't sustain them through farming hence resorting to trade with the coastal Arabs.
5. The Ngoni invasion of the Southern trade route led into an increase in the volume of trade on the central route and this gave the Nyamwezi prominence in the trade.
6. The introduction of guns also improved Nyamwezi's hunt for elephants and slaves on top of improving security along the trade routes.

7. The Nyamwezi were surrounded by weak chiefdoms which made it very easy for them to attack and raid their neighbors for slaves.
8. The Nyamwezi were good at walking long distances and therefore they found no problem carrying heavy tusks to the coast.
9. Nyamwezi land was flat and since the journeys were so long, this eased the movement of caravans.
10. Nyamwezi were very ambitious people who would always exploit any opportunity that came their way to the maximum.
11. The emergence of Mirambo and Nyungu ya mawe also helped the Nyamwezi establish themselves as prominent long distance traders.

THE AKAMBA

1. In the 1850's, the Akamba had established themselves as the most active long distance traders in the whole of Kenya.
2. They occupied a dry area, lived a semi nomadic life and because of the poor soils they resorted to trade.
3. They started trading with their neighbours e.g. Nyika, Embu, and Kikuyu hence getting access to the coast.
4. The Kamba controlled the northern trade route and their major outlets were Mombasa and Pangani.
5. With the development of the L.D.T, the Kamba became very active in slave trade and Ivory trade.
6. They also supplied other items e.g. Tobacco, rhinoceros horns and wax to coastal traders.
7. The Kamba were also skilled in Iron working such that they produced spears and arrows poisoned with snake poison.
8. The Akamba also opened bases on their land to supply food to the passing caravan traders.
9. The Akamba with their middle man position of the northern route provided relevant information in form of guards and guides.
10. Under leaders like chief kivoi, the Akamba were encouraged to join long distance trade.
11. They built a large commercial empire between Mt. Kenya and Mt. Kilimanjaro.

THE YAO

1. The Yao were found in southern Tanganyika and they controlled the Southern trade route.
2. The Yao were among the 1st people to participate in the L.D.T with their neighbours and the coastal merchants.
3. The Yao were good slave raiders after learning military tactics of the Ngoni.
4. They became a major source of slaves to the merchants.
5. The Yao also served as middlemen connecting the interior tribes around Lake Malawi especially through Kilwa.
6. Most of the Yao had embraced Islam hence they established good trading relations with the coastal merchants.
7. Under powerful chiefs like Mpanda and Mataka i.e. the Yao were able to set up a strong empire and this encouraged many people to participate in the trade.
8. Yao also served as porters in the trade because they were good at traveling long distances.
9. Some of the Yao had learned Kiswahili through their contacts with the Arabs hence they acted as interpreters and translators in bargaining between the coastal Arabs and the interior tribes.
10. They also provided food stuffs, beverages to the passing caravans.
11. They also provided lodging facilities /accommodation to the traders.

PROBLEMS FACED IN THE L.D.T

1. First and foremost, the distance covered was too long i.e. the Journey had to be covered by foot yet the goods were to be carried on the head.
2. The heavy taxes imposed on the Arabs and the interior chiefs generated into war hence making the trade unsafe.
3. The Indian banyans also always charged high interest rates on the coastal merchants hence making the trade unprofitable.
4. Tropical diseases e.g. Malaria, sleeping sickness claimed many lives of traders and slaves leading to the decline of the trade.
5. Wild animals e.g. lions used to attack the traders on their way to the coast not until guns were introduced.

6. The introduction of guns increased slave raids, tribal warfare hence making the interior unsafe for many traders.
7. Communication was a big problem because of the language barrier i.e. only a few people in the interior knew and understood Kiswahili.
8. Hostile tribes like the Masai and Nandi also made the trade difficult because they always attacked the traders who tried to penetrate into their areas.
9. The Ngoni invasion also disrupted the trade i.e. the Tuta Ngoni disrupted trade between Ujiji and Tabora while the Maseko Ngoni disrupted trade along the southern trade route.
10. The geography of the interior of East Africa was scary and impassible e.g. forests, Mountains, Rift valleys, Lakes and rivers, the Nyika plateau.
11. The climate of E.Africa especially in the rainy season was not favorable because it slowed the movement of slaves and traders.
12. The exhaustion of some goods in the interior also proved to be a problem e.g. the Elephants for Ivory were killed in large numbers.
13. The coming of the missionaries also led to the collapse of the trade i.e. they were against slave trade.
14. The colonization of E.A was what finally led to the eventual collapse of the long distance because slave trade was abolished and legitimate trade was introduced.

EFFECTS OF THE L.D.T

1. It led to the formation and expansion of states because they had acquired guns e.g. Nyamwezi, Buganda.
2. L.D.T led to the raise of strong statesmen e.g. Mirambo, Nyungu ya mawe, Kabalega, Kivoi, Mpanda and Mataka because they had acquired guns which helped them acquire economic and political power.
3. Many people became rich in the interior especially the chiefs and rulers and it helped them enjoy high standards of living.
4. The rise of some states also led to the decline of some other states especially those that did not have guns e.g. the expansion of Buganda led to the decline of Busoga, Toro and Bunyoro.

5. The introduction of guns increased warfare, slave raids and tribal conflicts in the interior that led to a lot of destruction of property.
6. The captured slaves were badly treated during their transportation to the coast e.g. they were whipped and not given enough food.
7. L.D.T led to the decline of agriculture because of constant slave raids which made cultivation difficult.
8. Long distance trade led to the spread of Islam in the interior e.g. some societies like Nyamwezi, Buganda and Kamba had many Moslems due to their contacts with Arabs.
9. The trade also stimulated the growth and development of towns along the trade routes e.g. Tabora, Ujiji and Bagamoyo
10. Long distance trade caravan routes later developed into proper communication lines and this eased the transport system.
11. The massive slave raids in the interior led to heavy depopulation especially in the southern Tanganyika e.g. Yao land.
12. The introduction of guns almost depopulated the wildlife e.g. elephants' population in Nyamwezi area reduced highly due to the need for Ivory.
13. Long distance trade opened up E. Africa to the outside world and this attracted many Europeans who came as traders, missionaries and explorers.
14. Provided alternative livelihood to societies in dry areas e.g. Nyamwezi and Kamba.
15. It led to the rise of society misfits e.g. Ruga Ruga and Maviti warriors.
16. Led to a decline in local/traditional industry e.g. bark cloth making.

SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

1. Slave trade was the commercial transaction of buying and selling human beings.
2. In E.A Slave trade was introduced by Arabs in 1000 A.D.
3. However, by 1850 slave trade was on the increase.

Reasons for the increase in slave trade by 1850

1. Abolition of slave trade in West Africa in 1840 forced Europeans to divert their attention to the slaves from East Africa.
2. Seyyid Said's transfer of his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar also led to the rise of slave trade. He introduced clove growing and his plantations needed slaves.

3. The presence British troops on the Atlantic Ocean who constantly patrolled the Ocean which meant that the Europeans had to divert to East Africa for slaves.
4. Increased demand for foreign goods like guns and mirrors by the interior chiefs also led to the increase of slave trade in the interior.
5. Slaves were highly demanded world over i.e. the French had sugarcane plantations in Madagascar and Americans also had plantations in Brazil.
6. The availability of caravan trade routes made it easy for slaves to be transported to the coast. e.g. the southern trade route through Yao land.
7. Introduction of guns made it easy for societies to raid each other hence acquiring slaves.
8. The presence of able organizers especially the interior chiefs also led to the rise of slave trade e.g. Mirambo and Nyungu ya mawe of Nyamwezi, Tippu –Tip a coastal chief, chief kivoi of the kamba and chief Mataka of the Yao.
9. The interstate and intertribal Conflicts also led to the rise of slave trade i.e. these misunderstandings between societies led to the raiding of each other for slaves.
10. The presence of Kiswahili as a business language also led to rise of slave trade, because it made transactions very easy.
11. Lack of valuable economic potential in some areas e.g. Nyamwezi land in central Tanganyika was too dry and could not support Agriculture forcing the Nyamwezi to participate in slave trade
12. The Islamic culture of not employing fellow Muslims also led to the development of slave trade. This forced the Arabs to penetrate the interior to get slaves from the pagan communities.
13. The Absence of vehicles and Railways lines also led to the development of slave trade because slaves were needed to transport goods to the coast.
14. The profits from slave trade were high hence forcing people like Akamba, Yao, and Nyamwezi to carry out slave trade.
15. The primitive culture of some African Societies also led to the development of slave trade i.e. it was the only way of getting rid of criminals, robbers, witches and impotent men.
16. The establishment of Zanzibar, Kilwa, Mombasa as leading slave markets also led to the development of slave trade. These acted as collecting centers for slave traders.

17. The presence of decentralized societies. This meant that people were always living in small communities hence it was easy to defeat such communities and acquire slaves.
18. Decline of gold trade at the coast led the increase in slave trade. This was because the people had to look for alternative sources of survival.
19. The hospitality given to foreigners by African leaders also encouraged many European and Arab traders to come to East Africa to engage in slave trade.

Organisation of slave trade

1. Many interior tribes were involved in this trade e.g. Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Banyoro, Baganda.
2. These constantly raided their neighbors for slaves and sold these slaves to Arabs and Swahili traders.
3. Slaves were acquired through hand picking unfortunate members of the societies e.g. criminals.
4. Also, massive raids were carried out in villages at night and young men and women were captured and then sold to the Arabs.
5. Interior tribes were always at war with each other and the defeated society would always provide slaves.
6. Middlemen were also used to acquire slaves in the interior and then transport them to the coast.
7. After a slave trader had bought his slaves he would chain them together.
8. Slaves were then loaded with goods like ivory and minerals on their heads.
9. They would be forced to march to the coast.
10. As they moved to the coast the cruel /harsh Arabs would whip them.
11. Those who were weak were either left to die or killed and many of them would die before they would reach the coast.
12. The survivors would be given some time to rest, feed, while some were nursed and given clothing to impress the buyers.
13. The routes used in the slave trade were the Northern route dominated by the Akamba leading to Mombasa.
14. The central route dominated by the Nyamwezi was leading to Dar-es-salaam then to Zanzibar.

15. The southern route dominated by the Yao was leading to Kilwa.
16. The khartoumers' route dominated by the sudaneese was leading to Bunyoro and Buganda.
17. On reaching the coast, the slaves would be fed, clothed, nursed to attract high pay.
18. After this they would be paraded for the prospective buyers.
19. Buying would either be at Kilwa, Mombasa, or Zanzibar.
20. From here, the slaves were then transported to Europe, America and Arabia.

Effects of slave trade

1. Many people were killed through the raids and others died on their way to the coast.
2. The massive raids depopulated many areas in East Africa.
3. Many people ran away due to fear and uncertainty.
4. Slave trade caused untold suffering and miseries in many African societies' e.g. villages were burnt and people were left homeless.
5. Slaves were mistreated by the buyers and this dehumanized the Africans.
6. Slave trade led to the hatred between societies especially the strong societies always raided the weak ones.
7. Slave trade brought a lot of wealth and profits for those who participated in it e. g. Nyamwezi, Yao, Akamba.
8. Slave trade led to the growth and expansion of some societies as the strong ones always raided the weak ones. E.g. Buganda against Busoga.
9. At the same time, it caused decline of other societies especially the weak ones e.g. Busoga.
10. Famine and hunger set in as a result in decline of agriculture.
11. Some people abandoned farming and took on slave trade.
12. Slave trade led to the rise of important personalities e.g. Mirambo, Nyungu ya mawe and Mohammed Ibn Hamid (Tippu-Tip).
13. Slave trade encouraged internal trade and foreign trade i.e. the slave Arab slave traders were not only interested in slaves but also other items e.g. copper, Ivory, bee wax, honey etc.
14. Many young men grouped themselves into warrior groups as a result of slave trade e.g. the Ruga Ruga and Maviti warriors.
15. Slave trade led to the colonization of East Africa this was because many whites (Europeans) came to East Africa with a purpose of abolishing slave trade.

16. Many foreign goods were imported into East Africa e.g. Mirrors, clothes hence the local people enjoyed these goods for the first time.
17. Slave trade led to the spread of Islam and Kiswahili language into the interior of East Africa.
18. Slave trade opened up East Africa commercially to the outside world.
19. This attracted the French, British and Portuguese traders to come to East Africa.
20. Slave trade stimulated the growth of coastal towns e.g. Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilwa and interior towns like Tabora, Ujiji which acted as collecting centers.
21. Slave trade also led to underdevelopment of East Africa because only strong men were taken.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

The campaign of abolition of slave trade was mainly spear headed by the British.

Reasons for the abolition of slave trade

1. The missionaries attacked slave trade as an inhuman act and therefore they persuaded the traders to stop slave trade
2. The industrial revolution in Europe (1850) led to the introduction of machines which replaced human labour hence slaves had lost market in Europe.
3. Population increase in Europe made it useless to bring in more people whose services were by this time not needed.
4. The industrial revolution created a high demand for raw materials and therefore slaves had to be brought back to Africa to grow cash crops to feed the 'hungry' industries in Europe.
5. Over production of goods like sugar, clothes made it necessary to re-settle slaves so as to provide market for these excessive goods produced in European industries.
6. Slave strikes had become so frequent e.g. they demanded holidays on Sundays and worship rights hence there was need to abolish slave trade.
7. The abolition of the Trans- Atlantic slave trade in West Africa made it equally important for the same trade to be abolished in E.A.
8. Change in politics of Europe meant that more Europeans were coming to East Africa and therefore there was need to stop slave trade in East Africa so as to create peace and security.
9. The issue of treaties against slave trade also led to the abolition of slave trade e.g. the 1822 Moresby treaty, 1845 Hamerton treaty and 1873 Frere treaty.

10. The role of missionaries under different religious groups e.g. they set up homes for the freed slaves who were already Christian converts and this encouraged the process of abolition of slave trade.
11. The role of the British navy led to the abolition of slave trade. It patrolled the Indian Ocean waters to track down traders who were using it for smuggling slaves.
12. European explorers had earlier on drawn the map of the interior of East Africa which also encouraged the abolitionists to come to East Africa and stop the trade.

Obstacles/problems faced during abolition of slave trade

1. Anti – slavery campaigns were only concentrated at the coast and on the Indian Ocean waters neglecting the interior which was the heart of slave trade.
2. Lack of co-operation from other European countries e.g. Spain, France and Portugal etc. which all looked at the British Anti – Slave trade campaign as selfish.
3. It was a big financial burden for the Britain because she single handedly patrolled the Indian Ocean waters and compensated slave traders.
4. Slavery was an accepted custom among many African societies because it was a way of getting rid of wrong doers in the society e.g. criminals and therefore African chiefs saw no problem with it.
5. Hostile tribes e.g. the Yao and Nyamwezi didn't want any foreigner to cross their land hence delaying the abolition process.
6. Freed slaves were also reluctant to be free because many of them didn't have any land, property and also lacked practical skills to sustain themselves.
7. Wild animals also scared the few abolitionists who attempted to go into the interior mainly because East Africa was covered by thick forests.
8. Physical geographical barriers E.g. Rivers, lakes, valleys etc blocked the movement of the abolitionists.
9. Tropical diseases e.g. Malaria, Sleeping sickness, typhoid reduced the number of the abolitionists.
10. Lack of transport and communication lines i.e. there were no developed roads leading into the interior.
11. Language barrier i.e. abolitionists were not familiar with the languages of the interior so they found it hard to negotiate with the traders to stop slave trade.

12. Many people had migrated to different areas meaning that when the British came in to stop slave trade they found it hard to bring together people who had scattered in different areas.
13. The Arab slave traders were always armed with guns and were always ready to fight whoever interfered with their trading activities.
14. There was lack of alternative means of transport to replace human portage which was mainly done by the slaves.
15. In some societies, there was no immediate alternative economic activity because it was their only source of livelihood e.g. in Nyamwezi land where it was very infertile for agriculture.
16. Slave traders were very cunning and they could always raise British Flag when they saw a British patrol ship approaching.

STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE

1. It was Britain that spear headed the campaign against slave trade in the 18th century.
2. In 1772, the Supreme Court of England declared that Britain didn't allow slavery in England and those who owned slaves were supposed to free them.
3. In 1807, through the effects of humanitarians (missionaries) and religious leaders, the British parliament passed a law making slave trade illegal.
4. In 1815, the British navy started patrolling the Indian Ocean waters so as to check on the shipment of slaves.
5. In 1822, the British used their influence to sign the Moresby treaty with sultan Seyyid Said. Captain Fair Fox Moresby signed on behalf of the British.
6. By this treaty, no more slaves were to be exported to India, Madagascar, Mauritius and Christian countries.
7. In 1824, Captain Owen set up the Owen protectorate over Mombasa to stop slave trade activities in the area.
8. However this didn't work because slave trade was carried out along the whole coast and not only at Mombasa.
9. In 1845, the Hamerton treaty was signed between Sultan Seyyid said and colonel Hamerton.

10. The treaty persuaded Seyyid said to stop buying and selling slaves within and outside East Africa.
11. Unfortunately, in 1856 Seyyid said died and colonel Hamerton also died in 1857.
12. Seyyid Said was succeeded by his son sultan Ibn Majid who was not to co-operate with the British.
13. Therefore the process of abolishing slave trade came to a standstill.
14. It was not until 1870 when sultan Bargash took over the throne from Sultan Majid.
15. In 1873, Sultan Bargash signed the Frere treaty with Sir Batte Frère to end slavery at Zanzibar.
16. All slave markets in Zanzibar were closed.
17. In 1890, Zanzibar became a British protectorate.
18. In 1897, the Zanzibar slave market was burnt down and this ended slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.
19. In 1919, Britain took over the control of Tanganyika.
20. She speeded up the process of ending slavery in mainland Tanganyika.
21. In 1921, the complete abolition process was achieved.
22. Britain imposed a law against slavery and this totally marked the end of slavery.

Why did the process of abolition take so long?

1. The Indian Ocean was too big to be patrolled by British navy alone.
2. European super powers e.g. France and Germany were not willing the support the abolition of slave trade because they still needed the slave workers.
3. Britain lacked the funds for the campaign against slave trade i.e. it was very expensive.
4. British war ships were always over powered by Arab slave traders because they were always many and had guns.
5. The British were not familiar with all the various inlets and outlets used by the Arab slave traders.
6. The abolition treaties signed were in most cases under looked by the slave traders.
7. Arab slave traders were very cunning e.g. they always used the American flag once they saw the British patrol ships approaching.
8. East Africa lacked alternative means of transport to replace human portorage which was mainly done by slaves.

9. Members of the British navy always suffered and died from tropical diseases e.g. Malaria.
10. The freed slaves didn't have anywhere to go after abolition of slave trade hence the process was made long.
11. Interior chiefs e.g. Nyungu Ya Mawe, Mirambo, Kivoi, Mataka had built their empires using slave trade wealth and were not ready to abolish slave trade.
12. Physical barriers e.g. Forests Mountains, Rivers, Lakes etc. always made the work of the abolitionists very difficult.
13. There was language barrier which also delayed the abolition of slave trade.

Effects of the abolition of slave trade

1. There was decline of the former slave trading states e.g. Yao, and Nyamwezi because they had lost their source of their economic power.
2. There was also loss of wealth and income to those individuals and societies that greatly depended on slave trade.
3. The Yao who had made slave trade their sole occupation could not settle down to do agriculture after slave trade was abolished.
4. There was population increase because the human exports that had depopulated mainland East Africa had stopped.
5. Agriculture improved and new crops were introduced to facilitate the transition from slave trade to legitimate trade e.g. coffee, tea and sisal, etc.
6. People started attending to their farm lands which they had neglected during the slave trade era and this increased food production.
7. People regained their status and dignity that had been eroded by slavery and slave trade.
8. Security greatly improved because slave raids that had de-stabilized the interior were brought to an end.
9. The abolition increased the spread of Christianity and Western culture.
10. Missionaries therefore built mission stations, schools and hospitals for the freed slaves.
11. Transport was improved. The Uganda railway was built to facilitate and aid the transfer from slave trade to legitimate trade.
12. The abolition also led to the increase of European penetration into the interior of E.A especially the humanitarians.

13. This subsequently led to the colonization of East Africa and this led to the loss of independence by East African states.
14. The abolition of slave trade led to the introduction of legitimate trade. This was the trade in natural products e.g. cotton, coffee, Tea, sisal, etc. but not people.
15. Former slave trade routes later developed into proper communication lines and this increased European penetration into the interior.
16. The intertribal war that were always fought to acquire slaves were minimized which brought in an era of peace and security.
17. Local people hated their traditional rulers who had collaborated with slave traders i.e. there was hatred between who had participated in slave trade and those who were opposed to it.

Revision questions

1. a) What factors led to the development of the Long distance trade in East Africa?
b) Describe the organization of the Long distance trade in the 19th century.
2. a) How was the Long distance trade in East Africa organized between 1800-1880?
b) What problems were faced by the merchants in the Long distance trade?
3. a) Why did the Long distance trade decline during the 2nd half of the 19th century ?
b) What impacts/consequences/effects/results did it have on the peoples East Africa?
4. a) Describe the role played by any two of the following societies in the 19th century Long distance trade
(1) Nyamwezi (2) Kamba (3) Yao
b) Why did the trade decline in the 2nd half of the 19th century?
5. a) Why did the Nyamwezi get involved in the 19th century Long distance trade?
b) What roles did they play in the organization of the trade?
6. a) Why did slave trade expand in East Africa in the first half of the 19th century?
b) How was Slave trade organized?
7. a) Describe the working of Slave trade in East Africa in the early 19th century.
b) What were the effects/consequences/results/outcomes of this trade?
8. a) Why was Slave trade abolished in East Africa during the 2nd half of the 19th century?
b) Why did the process of abolition prove to be so difficult?
9. a) Describe the steps taken by the British to abolish Slave trade in East Africa.
b) What problems were met by the abolitionists?

10. a) Outline the steps taken to abolish Slave trade in East Africa?
- b) What were the effects of the abolition of Slave trade on the peoples of East Africa?

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

Introduction

1. From 1884, a growing number of Europeans picked interest in East Africa.
2. These came as explorers, missionaries, traders and later on imperialists /colonialists.
3. 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).
4. Others came as individuals e.g. Sir Samuel Baker and his wife and Dr. David Livingstone.
5. 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

1. This was the 1st group of Europeans to penetrate into the interior of E.Africa.
2. They were interested in the geography of East Africa especially the River Nile system.
3. 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.
4. The activities of these explorers eventually led to the colonization of East Africa.

The role played by explorers in the colonization of East Africa

1. 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.
2. They provided geographical information about East Africa which attracted Europeans into East Africa e.g. John Speke discovered the source of the River Nile.
3. The explorers destroyed the wrong impression that Africa was a “ white man’s grave “ which led to an influx of Europeans into East Africa.
4. Some explorers signed treaties with African chiefs which were later used to colonize such areas e.g. H.M Stanley requested Muteesa 1 of Buganda to invite missionaries.

5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Explorers also discovered routes and navigable waters which simplified the movement of future colonialists.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

1. This was the 2nd group of Europeans to penetrate into the interior of East Africa.
2. Missionaries also came to East Africa under several organizations e.g.
3. Church Missionary Society led by Johann Ludwig Krapf and John Rebmann.
4. London Missionary Society led by Dr David Livingstone.
5. Holy Ghost fathers led by Father Homer.
6. White Fathers who were Catholics e.g. Father Lourdel and Brother Ammans.

Why the missionaries came to East Africa

1. They wanted to spread Christianity in East Africa because many of them believed that Africans didn't know anything about God.

2. Missionaries wanted to abolish slave trade and Slavery in East Africa because they considered it to be inhuman.
3. Missionaries wanted to promote Western Education in order to civilize the backward Africans.
4. Missionaries also wanted to create a civil society by eradicating African Cultures and customs e.g. witchcraft and Killing of twins.
5. The success of earlier travels by Explorers also inspired missionaries to come to East Africa.
6. 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.
7. Missionaries were also driven by the desire to reduce the spread of Islam which they blamed for the slave trade in the interior.
8. They wanted to promote legitimate trade in East Africa after abolishing slave trade e.g. by introducing cash crops like coffee and tea.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Some missionaries came to East Africa for exploration and adventure e.g. John Rebmann and Ludwig Krapf.
12. Missionaries also came to East Africa due to the industrial revolution which had generated a lot of wealth for overseas adventures to spread Christianity.
13. 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

1. Language barrier i.e. East Africa had many tribes and each had its own language therefore forcing missionaries to rely on interpreters.
2. Tropical diseases also made their work difficult e.g. Dr. Livingstone died in 1873 due to Malaria.
3. Hostility from Islam especially at the coast because the Arabs created a big challenge to the missionaries.

4. 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.
5. Missionaries also faced difficult times in the interior due to hostile tribes e.g. the Galla, Maasai and Nandi.
6. 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.
7. East Africa was very far away from Europe and therefore missionaries would not effectively communicate with their home government.
8. 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.
9. Missionaries at times lacked enough supplies e.g. they ran short of funds, food and medicines.
10. Missionary work was also hindered by their small number in East Africa yet the area was very big.
11. 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.
12. Missionaries were also mistaken for people with military assistance e.g. Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda expected them to give him guns to fight Bunyoro.
13. Missionaries also had quarrels and rivalry among their different missionary groups e.g. the W'ngereza-W'faransa wars (religious wars) in Buganda.
14. Some missionaries wasted a lot of time in other activities e.g. Johann Rebmann turned to exploration and adventure instead of spreading Christianity.
15. 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

1. The missionaries converted many people to Christianity and up to today the majority of the East Africans are Christians.
2. Missionaries built several schools in Uganda to increase literacy e.g. Gayaza high school (1905), S.t Mary's college Kisubi (1908) and King's College Budo (1906).
3. 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.

4. 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.
5. Churches were built wherever missionaries went and traditional shrines were destroyed e.g. at Nsambya, Rubaga, Namirembe e.t.c.
6. 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.
7. Missionaries fought slave trade by preaching equality of all men before God and ended up setting up homes for freed slaves.
8. Missionaries also promoted the writing of East Africa's Languages e.g. Dr Krapf translated the Bible into Luganda.
9. Missionaries also introduced the growing of cash crops e.g. cotton, coffee and pyrethrum.
10. Missionaries also opened up mission stations that later developed into urban centers e.g. at Bagamoyo, Tabora, Kampala and Rabai Mpya.
11. Missionaries also created employment opportunities as many Africans who were trained as nurses, teachers, interpreters or translators and clergymen.
12. Missionaries also introduced many new languages like Latin, German, French and English which were taught to all students in missionary schools.
13. Missionaries also carried out exploration work e.g. Dr Krapf discovered Mt Kenya in 1849 and DR Rebmman discovered Mt Kilimanjaro in 1848.
14. Missionaries also introduced new styles of dressing, dancing, eating, Marriage and burial which were all to be conducted religiously.
15. Missionaries divided Buganda and Uganda along religious lines e.g. political parties like Democratic Party for Catholics and Uganda Peoples' Congress for Protestants.
- 16.** 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.
- 17.** Missionaries also constructed many roads which improved the transport sector in East Africa.

Effects of missionary activities on the Africans

1. Africans embraced Christianity and neglected their traditional religions.
2. Africans also neglected traditional medicines and went to missionary hospitals for treatment.
3. Hospitals helped Africans to fight against the tropical diseases like malaria.

4. Disunity was created among Africans due to divisions along religious lines.
5. Africans attained western education by joining mission schools and neglected local education.
6. Africans adopted the growing of cash crops and neglected the growing of traditional food crops.
7. Africans enjoyed improved standards of living e.g. improved medical care.
8. Urban centers were created in areas where missionaries settled e.g. Kampala and Bagamoyo.
9. Africans adopted western cultures e.g. dressing and burial which were conducted religiously.
10. Abolition of slave trade helped Africans to regain their dignity and respect.
11. Many Africans gained employment in the colonial government after training e.g. secretaries.
12. Africans also acquired many technical skills after attending technical schools e.g. building.
13. Missionary education led to the rise of African nationalism e.g. formation of political parties.
14. Africans dropped some of their cultures and customs e.g. killing of twins in Bunyoro.
15. African minds were softened due to their wonderful preachings to easily allow colonialism.
16. 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

1. Through their wonderful preachings, missionaries softened the heart and minds of the Africans who welcomed colonialism with open arms.
2. They often called on home governments to occupy areas where they worked leading to eventual colonisation.
3. They involved themselves in the overthrow of local rulers who were resisting Europeans e.g. Kabaka Mwanga was overthrown and replaced by a ‘ Puppet ‘ Kabaka Daudi Chwa.
4. 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.
5. Missionaries also convinced African 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.
6. Missionaries laid a firm economic foundation for the colonial government to survive on by encouraging the growing of cash crops.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Missionaries helped to abolish slave trade and this created a conducive atmosphere for European settlement in East Africa leading to colonization.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Missionary education and teachings created a class of collaborators e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu who helped in extending colonial rule.
13. Missionaries also set up mission stations e.g. at Bagamoyo and Rabai Mpya which were later used as administrative posts by colonialists.
14. Missionaries also encouraged the use of foreign language e.g. English and Latin and this made communication between the Africans and colonialists very easy.
15. 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

1. 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.
2. In 1879, Roman Catholic Missionaries led by Fr Simon Lourdel and Brother Ammans under the white fathers arrived at Kabaka Muteesa 1's palace.
3. In 1896, the Mill hill Fathers arrived who were also Catholics.
4. The Verona Fathers (Catholics) were the last to arrive from Sudan in 1910.

Why Kabaka Muteesa 1 invited missionaries

1. Muteesa 1 wanted to answer H. M Stanley's request for missionaries to come to Buganda and did not want to disappoint his visitors.
2. Muteesa 1 also hoped that he would enhance prestige among his fellow African chiefs by inviting white men to his palace.
3. 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.
4. Muteesa 1 also wanted to make strong ties with their countries of origin because they were powerful states.
5. He was a modernizer who believed that missionaries were the right people to help him modernize Buganda.
6. He expected to get military assistance from missionaries against his traditional enemy Bunyoro.
7. He expected military help against Egyptian aggressors who were busy extending the equatorial province south wards.
8. Muteesa 1 also expected military help against Sudanese mercenaries who were hired to attack Buganda from the north.
9. 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.
10. Muteesa 1 also hoped that his people would gain from missionaries' knowledge and technical skills.
11. Muteesa 1 was also ignorant and did not know the intentions of the missionaries but simply invited them.
12. Christianity had softened Muteesa 1's heart and he ended up inviting the missionaries to Buganda.
13. Muteesa also expected gifts from them in form of clothes, glassware and mirrors.

THE W'NGEREZA - W'FRANSA WARS

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

Causes of religious wars

1. The struggle by each religious group to win as many converts as possible led to confusion within Buganda hence resulting into the religious wars.
2. Each religious group was struggling to win the favor and recognition of the Kabaka Muteesa 1, hence resulting into the religious wars.
3. The death of Muteesa 1 in 1884 created a political vacuum in Buganda hence leading to confusion with in Buganda.
4. The differences in the teaching of the different religious groups also confused the followers resulting into the religious wars.
5. 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.
6. Imperial rivalry between France and Britain during the scramble and partition also led to the outbreak of the wars the between Catholics and Protestants respectively.
7. There was also mistrust between the different Christian groups because each group wanted to dominate political offices in Buganda resulting into the wars.
8. A rumor had circulated within Buganda that while in exile at Kabula, Kabaka Mwanga was learning Anglicanism and therefore the Catholics wanted the over throw him.
9. The traditionalists hated Christians because they had undermined Buganda's cultural beliefs independence.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Mwanga's arrogance, inconsistency and unfriendly relations with missionaries also contributed to the outbreak of the religious wars.
13. The Catholics also accused Kabaka Mwanga of accepting IBEACO to work in Buganda because it was mistreating the Catholics.
14. Each religious group wanted very many pages at the Kabaka's palace and this resulted into the wars.

15. Kabaka Mwanga's failure to control foreigners at his palace resulted into conflicts between the different groups.
16. The role of Arabs who misguided Kabaka Mwanga that Christians wanted to take over his kingdom also led to the wars.
17. 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.
18. 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

1. These were the conflicts between the Christians, Muslims and traditionalists in Buganda.
2. These wars took place between 1885 to 1890.
3. By 1877, the Protestant missionaries under the Church Missionary Society arrived in Buganda.
4. In 1879, the Roman Catholic missionaries also arrived in Buganda.
5. All these groups had come after the invitation from Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda.
6. These two Christian groups were soon fighting for political influence at the Kabaka's court.
7. In 1884, Kabaka Muteesa 1 died and was succeeded by Kabaka Mwanga.
8. 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.
9. Kabaka Mwanga's arrogance forced him to respond by denouncing all the new religions that never respected his authority.
10. In 1885, Bishop Hannington was killed in this crisis in Busoga following the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.
11. In 1886, many Christian converts were burnt to death at Namugongo also following the orders of Kabaka Mwanga.
12. Sensing continued instability, Kabaka Mwanga planned to chase away all the religious factions from Buganda including Christians and Muslims.
13. But they discovered his plan and the religious groups combined to overthrow him.
14. Thereafter, they installed Kabaka Kiwewa as the successor to Kabaka Mwanga.
15. By this time, Muslims were the strongest faction and they soon deposed Kiwewa for refusing to be circumcised.
16. Kalema was installed as the new Kabaka after deposing Kiwewa.

17. Muslims started persecuting Christians who fled to Kabula in Nkore.
18. Christians reorganized themselves and Catholics came under leadership of Nyonyintono Honerat while Protestants came under Apollo Kaggwa.
19. In 1890, Christian factions deposed the Muslims and Mwanga was reinstated with a lot of Catholic sympathies.
20. In the same year (1890), Captain Lugard arrived in Uganda as a representative of IBEACO.
21. Lugard used protestant missionaries to influence Mwanga for a treaty with Britain.
22. Thereafter, he armed the Protestants with 500 guns and this caused more fighting against the Catholics and Muslims.
23. Muslims then fled to Bunyoro and Captain Lugard also followed them after realizing that Catholics also wanted him dead.
24. In 1893, Sir Gerald Portal signed a treaty with Mwanga.
25. In 1894, a protectorate was declared over Uganda.
26. In 1897, Mwanga was overthrown and replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa II.
27. Mwanga then Joined Kabalega in a rebellion in the North and the two were captured by Kakungulu.
28. In March 1900, the Buganda agreement was signed and this ended the religious wars in Buganda.

Effects of the religious wars

1. The wars divided the Baganda and the whole of Uganda along religious lines.
2. The wars subsequently created enmity between the followers of the different religious groups.
3. 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.
4. Many people were killed during the wars e.g. 30 converts (Uganda martyrs) were murdered in 1886 at Namugongo.
5. Many people who had supported the Protestants gained political offices in Buganda upon victory e.g. Semei Kakungulu and Apollo Kaggwa.
6. Armed Christian groups were formed in order to defend themselves e.g. the Protestants had 500 guns given to them by Captain Fredrick Lugard.

7. 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.
8. The Catholics and Muslims were sidelined at Mengo and therefore remained in political inferiority.
9. 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.
10. The 20 counties of Buganda were allocated on religious grounds.
11. The Protestants got 12 counties, 8 for the Catholics and 2 for the Muslims.
12. 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.
13. Mwanga was later forced to exile where he accepted Christianity along protestant lines taking the name Daniel.
14. 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.
15. Led to the rise of different personalities e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa and Semei Kakungulu.
16. The wars slowed down growth of nationalism in Uganda due to divisions along religious lines.
17. Christianity was wide spread within Buganda and Uganda at large.
18. The wars caused massive destruction of property in Buganda.
19. Buganda's traditional religion greatly declined due to wide spread Christianity.
20. The confusion created by the wars led to the signing of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
21. Islam was greatly reduced in influence within Buganda.
22. Many people fled to other parts of Uganda due to insecurity in Buganda e.g. fled to Bunyoro.

SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

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

Reasons for the scramble and partition of East Africa

1. Need for raw materials i.e. most European nations wanted to control areas of cheap raw materials to feed their 'hungry' industries back home e.g. cash crops and minerals.
2. There was the need to secure profitable market overseas for the European goods which had over flooded the European markets.
3. 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.
4. There was need to resettle the excess population in Europe especially the slaves who had become useless after the invention of machines.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. The European powers had a desire of stamping out slave trade which they regarded as evil and a crime against humanity.

12. 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.
13. 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

1. The partition of E.A was interestingly not done in E Africa but in Europe.
2. 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.
3. The process of partition went through three main stages.
4. Berlin conference (1884 – 1885)
5. 1st Anglo – German Agreement (1886)
6. 2nd Anglo – German Agreement (1890) popularly known as the Heligoland treaty.

BERLIN CONFERENCE;

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

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

1. The Berlin conference increased the rivalry among European powers i.e. they became more hungry for colonies.
2. The Berlin conference practically divided East Africa among the Germans and the British hence doing away with the independence of East Africa.

3. The Berlin conference helped in the eradication of slave of slave trade leading to the introduction of legitimate trade.
4. The conference stimulated the development of Infrastructures in East Africa e.g. The Uganda railway ,Schools, Hospitals, Roads e.t.c
5. 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
6. The conference stimulated the formation of chartered companies e.g. IBEACO and GEACO which exploited E. Africa resources.
7. The conference also led to an influx of white settlers because it gave permission to the whites to start coming to Africa.
8. The conference also prevented any co-operation between European power and any African states.
9. The conference totally neglected the Africans yet what was going to be decided was to affect the Africans and their grand children.
10. 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)

1. After the 1884-85 Berlin conference, Britain and Germany started sending traders into East Africa.
2. They were to acquire necessary raw materials for their industries and also prepare the way for colonial agents.
3. 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

1. A conflict arose between the two groups of traders over an area of about 800 miles inland from the coast.
2. 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.

3. Germany was afraid that Britain might join with the British South Africa company to force her out of Tanganyika.
4. The British were also afraid that the German East Africa Association might link up with Uganda and push them out of Kenya.
5. Between 1886–1890, there was a race for the total control of Uganda between the British and the Germans.
6. In 1890, Karl Peters signed a friendship agreement with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda which worried the British.
7. Fredrick Jackson tried to secure a similar treaty for the British but Kabaka Mwanga refused.
8. When it was rumoured that the German commissioner would visit Buganda, the British anxiety increased/heightened.
9. Between 1887 and 1889, the Mahdi of Sudan besieged Emin Pasha who was the Egyptian Equatorial Province Governor.
10. 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.
11. However, Henry Morton Stanley rescued Emin Pasha before Karl Peters or Fredrick Jackson arrived.
12. 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?

1. Negotiations between the British and Germans were used to solve the conflicts.
2. These involved the 1st Anglo-German agreement of 1886 and 2nd Anglo-German agreement of 1890.
3. 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.
4. The sultan also acquired the coastal towns of Brava, Kismayo and Merca.
5. 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.
6. The British sphere of influence comprised of the area north of river Umba and north of river Kilimanjaro.

7. Modern Kenya was to be a German enclave because it was smaller than Tanganyika.
8. However, the 1886 agreement did not cater for Uganda which led to another scramble.
9. This resulted into the 2nd Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 popularly known as the Heligoland Treaty.
10. Britain got Uganda and Uganda received Heligoland in compensation.
11. The ten mile coastal strip that originally belonged to the Sultan was given to the Germans.
12. The Germans gave up with their conflicts with the British after getting the coastal strip.
13. Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia were to be under the British.
14. The area from river Umba was extended westwards across Lake Victoria.
15. In 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate.
16. The Uganda-Tanganyika border was extended westwards to the Congo border.
17. The 1890 agreement virtually solved the conflicts between the Germans and the British.
18. Effective occupation by the colonial governments ended the conflicts.

Effects of the Anglo-German conflicts

1. The conflicts led to the partition of East Africa i.e. Uganda and Kenya for Britain and Tanganyika for the Germans.
2. The partition of East Africa completely eroded the independence of the East African societies.
3. The boundaries of the East African countries were clearly drawn to include some parts of Congo.
4. New forms of administration were introduced in E.Africa i.e. indirect rule by the British and direct rule by the Germans.
5. The conflicts increased tension between the Germans and the British by causing a lot of anxiety and mistrust from each group.
6. These conflicts led to diplomatic relations which led to the signing of the 1st and 2nd Anglo-German agreements.
7. The Sultan of Zanzibar completely lost control over the coastal strip of land to the Europeans.
8. There was increased European influx into East Africa.
9. Uganda developed into a protectorate colony and Kenya became a settler colony.

10. 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.
11. Colonial economic policies were introduced in East Africa e.g. forced labour and taxation.
12. Africans lost their authority to the colonial masters and became subjects.

THE FIRST ANGLO – GERMAN AGREEMENT (1886)

1. 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.
2. At first, Britain was reluctant to sign any agreements with Germany.
3. Karl Peters had signed treaties with African chiefs like Mwanga 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

1. East Africa was to be divided into two from the coast up to Lake Victoria.
2. The Southern part was to belong to German and the northern part was to belong to Britain.
3. The islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Brava, and Mogadishu, all on the Indian Ocean were to belong to the sultan the Zanzibar.
4. Both German and Britain were not to interfere with the area under the Sultan of Zanzibar whatsoever.
5. 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

1. 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.
2. The Islands of Zanzibar, Mafia and Pemba were to be given to the British.
3. Uganda and Kenya were to be confirmed as Britain spheres of influence.
4. Uganda was to become a **protectorate** while Kenya was to become a **settler colony**.

5. 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.
6. Colonial rule and economic policies like taxation, cash crop growing were to be introduced.

EFFECTS OF THE PARTITION OF E.AFRICA

1. The partition of East Africa completely eroded the independence of the East African societies.
2. The boundaries of the E.African countries were clearly drawn.
3. Many people in E. Africa lost their land to the whites who introduced cash crops e.g. coffee, wheat, sisal.
4. Many people lost their lives as they tried to resist colonial rule.
5. The partition marked the end of slave trade and legitimate trade was introduced.
6. The partition led to the formation of chartered companies e.g. IBEACO and GEACO to exploit East Africa's resources.
7. African kings and chiefs lost their authority to the whites especially in Tanganyika.
8. It led to the introduction of taxes e.g. gun and hut tax.
9. The partition led to the development of infrastructures in East Africa e.g. Uganda railway.
10. The partition increased the rivalry between Germany and Britain.
11. The partition accelerated or increased missionary work in E.A.
12. 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.
13. The partition also accelerated tribalism as the Europeans tended to support collaborators against resistors.
14. 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.
15. The partition ended the long distance trade and led to the fall of trading empires of Mirambo, Nyungu ya mawe and Tippu –Tip.
16. 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 Kaggwa, Nabongo Mumia (Wanga).

17. 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.
18. 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.

1. They used a number of methods / tactics / Techniques to achieve their goal of colonizing Uganda.
2. In most cases, the method used always depended on each society's attitude.
3. In most cases, more than one method was used.
4. Signing of treaties; The treaties were later used to claim effective occupation e.g. 1900 Buganda agreement, 1901 Ankole agreement and 1902 Toro agreement.
5. Use of force; in areas that were hostile to the British, direct military confrontation was used e.g. in Bunyoro and Acholi Land.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Ineffective rule; This method was used in areas where the British were not in a hurry to take over e.g. Karamoja region.
10. 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.
11. 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.

12. Use of explorers; these established good working relations with African chiefs and also provided the geographical information which was later used by the colonialists.
13. 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.
14. Construction of infrastructure; These were for consolidations of colonial rule and for effective occupation of their areas of influence e.g. Uganda Railway.
15. Gun - Boat diplomacy; through this, the British would simply parade their weapons to scare off African resistors e.g. in areas like Busoga.
16. 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

1. In July 1890, the Heligoland treaty was signed between the British and Germans.
2. It was to define the borders of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
3. In 1894, Uganda was declared a British protectorate which confirmed British control over Uganda.
4. In December 1895, the Busoga chief Wakholi signed an agreement with the British to bring Busoga under the British protectorate.
5. In March 1900, the Buganda agreement was signed and it confirmed Buganda as a British Protectorate.
6. In June 1900, the Toro agreement was signed with Omukama Daudi Kasagama to confirm Toro as a British protectorate.
7. In August 1901, the Ankole agreement was signed with Prime Minister Nuwa Mbaguta and this made Ankole part of the protectorate.
8. No agreement was signed with Bunyoro because of Kabalega's hostility to the British.
9. The British used mercenaries from Buganda, Busoga, Sudan to crush Kabalega's resistance.
10. Buganda agents like John Miti was sent to Bunyoro to help the British in administering.
11. During the same period, the British were also using collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu to extend colonial rule to Eastern Uganda.

12. By 1901, Kakungulu had annexed Bugishu, Bukedi, Budama, Teso, Budaka and Kumam areas.
13. The British who had neglected Northern Uganda started opening up posts e.g. in Gulu in 1910, Lango in 1910, and Kitgum in 1912.
14. In 1913, the British crushed the Lamogi rebellion and they established their rule in Acholi land.
15. In 1913, military rule was established in Karamoja.
16. By 1914, West Nile region was annexed to the British protectorate from Sudan.
17. By 1920, almost the whole of Uganda was under British rule except for Karamoja which was still under military rule.
18. Karamoja only became part of the British protectorate in 1926.

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

1. 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.
2. In societies where there was no central authority e.g. in Northern and eastern Uganda the British faced a problem of creating such authority.
3. The Kiganda model of administration failed miserably because most areas did not have centralized governments.
4. Most of the Baganda agents that were used by the British were simply opportunists e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kagga.
5. There was language barrier because each tribe in Uganda had its own language yet a few people by that time had learnt English.
6. Poor transport and communication facilities i.e. Roads to Northern and North Eastern Uganda were very poor.
7. They faced a problem of introducing a uniform economic activity in Uganda e.g. Ankole rejected cash crop growing.
8. Religious wars that were fought in Buganda created confusion and insecurity in the protectorate.
9. Diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness made in work to the colonial administration very difficult.
10. They failed to understand the cultures of the people of Uganda and this led to resistance from the local people.

11. The cost of administration was very high e.g. they had to pay the collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. With the growth to Nationalism in Uganda, political parties were formed which always demanded for independence e.g. D.P and U.P.C.
15. The 1900 Buganda agreement caused more problems because it gave land that had previously belonged to Bunyoro to Buganda.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICES

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

NATURE OF INDIRECT RULE

1. This was a colonial administrative method that was used by the British during the period of colonialism particularly in Uganda.
2. On top of the administration was the colonial secretary, who was based in London.
3. He was the minister in charge of colonies.
4. Below him was the governor based in the respective colony.
5. For Uganda, Entebbe was the Headquarter.
6. Below the governor were the provincial and district commissioners heading every province.
7. These took orders from the governor and worked under his close supervision.
8. All the above mentioned posts were strictly reserved for the British or Whites.
9. Blacks or Africans were involved in administration at the lower levels.
10. 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).

11. 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).
12. Below the sub parish chiefs were the village headsmen (Abakulu be kyalo) who would then pass on the orders to the common man.
13. All the chiefs from county level up to the village headsmen formed a Chain of command.
14. Indirect rule was based on the assumption that every area had to be centralized like Buganda.
15. When the system failed in Northern and Eastern Uganda, the British used Buganda agents e.g. Semei Kakungulu to introduce the Kiganda model of administration in those areas.
16. The local chiefs were in charge of tax collection, mobilizing people for public work and presiding over local courts of law.
17. 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

1. The system was economically cheap i.e. it needed very few whites and the chiefs were paid very little or nothing at all.
2. The British feared opposition from Africans because they believed that the traditional chiefs were respected by their subjects.
3. 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 .
4. The British admired the Kiganda model of administration; hence they did not want to destroy the traditional systems of governance.
5. The traditional chiefs understood their people better e.g. in terms of Language, customs and culture.
6. This system had already been successful elsewhere e.g. India, Egypt and Nigeria hence they needed to use it in Uganda.
7. 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.
8. Indirect rule was used to reward societies which had collaborated with the British e.g. Buganda was left with its independent institution.
9. 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.

10. The African chiefs were also considered to be immune to the African problems e.g. Diseases, wild animals, harsh climate e.t.c.
11. Uganda was too big yet whites were very few and therefore could not administer the whole of Uganda.
12. Some areas were too remote with poor roads, no hospitals, and no schools and therefore the British feared for their lives in such areas.
13. 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

1. 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 Kaggwa.
2. The system encouraged tribalism because each society was administered at tribal level and therefore unity against foreign rule was difficult.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Indirect rule tended to favour Protestants compared to other religious groups in Uganda.
10. 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.

11. 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.
12. Indirect rule greatly affected the spread of Islamic faith because many people became Christians as the British tended to favour Christians particularly protestants.
13. Indirect led to the loss of land by the Africans as a result of the British introducing the forceful growing of cash crops.
14. Indirect rule led to the 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.
- 15.** Indirect rule led to the outbreak of resistances against the whites as a result of the Africans getting fed up of forced cash crop 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;

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Forced labour: Africans were forced to provide labour on large plantations, and in the construction of roads, railways, ports and harbours.
5. 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.

6. Transport: Several murrum roads were constructed within Uganda and vehicles were introduced. The Uganda railway was also constructed from Mombasa and it reached Kampala in 1931.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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

1. 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.
2. The introduction of a currency system meant that Africans started paying taxes in form of cash which was very new to them.
3. Africans became prisoners on their own land through forced cash crop growing, forced taxation policies and restricted movements in their own motherland.
4. 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.
5. 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...
6. People in Uganda started growing crops that they were not going to eat e.g. cotton, coffee, tea.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Improvement in the transport sector meant that business was improved in the protectorate because it eased the movement of raw materials and business men.
11. Traditional industries like bark cloth making, greatly declined as the Africans were forced to depend on European made items like clothes.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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;

1. 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.
2. 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.

3. Use of collaborators; these were used to spread German rule in Tanganyika e.g. Chief Marere of Sangu and Mangi Mandela of Kilimanjaro.
4. 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).
5. Use of traders and trading companies; e.g. Karl Peters and his trading company-GEACO. These funded the German administration and provided the initial man power.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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

1. This was the German system of colonial administration that was used in Tanganyika.
2. Direct rule involved the Germans directly in the administration of their colony.
3. 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.
4. The system was dictatorial and ruthless and hence it led to a lot of resentment from the Africans.

WHY THE GERMANS APPLIED DIRECT RULE

1. The Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively administer Tanganyika.
2. They also believed that it was the only way that they could effectively exploit resources within Tanganyika.
3. 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.
4. The Germans wanted to impose their superior culture over the Africans and this would involve imposing their culture and legal system.
5. The Germans were also a proud people and therefore used this system to stand high and above the Africans.
6. The Germans had suffered early revolts and therefore had to bring in the harsh Akidas and Jumbes to tame the Africans.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. The Germans also feared the expenses of training Africans before they could takeover administration because this could strain their budget.
10. 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.
11. The Germans also used direct rule because of their inexperience in colonial administration because they had just started acquiring colonies.

12. 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/ FEATURES OF DIRECT RULE

1. At the top was the Governor who was the head of the colony, stationed at Dar-es-salaam and in most cases a soldier
2. The Governor had wide powers and authority and was directly answerable to the colonial minister in Berlin (Germany).
3. In 1904, there was the Governor's council that was set up to advise the Governor.
4. For efficient administration, the Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914, they were twenty two.
5. Each district was under a district officer called Berzirksamtmann, with a police force and a small army to maintain law and order.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Below the district officers were the Swahili Arabs called Akidas and below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of the villages.
11. 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 over local courts of law.
12. 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.

13. These turned out to be very harsh and brutal to fellow Africans and in the end, they made German administration very unpopular.
14. German administration was characterized by mal-administration, cruel methods of tax collection and forced labour on road construction communal cotton growing.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. This system of administration attracted many German settlers who also influenced the colonial government policy against Africans.
19. 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.
20. 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

1. Many African chiefs were stripped of their powers and replaced by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
2. Africans who were co-operative and loyal to the Germans were appointed as Akidas.
3. 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.
4. There was a rise in African nationalism because many people started organizing themselves into revolutionary movements to struggle for independence.
5. 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.
6. There was forced cash crop growing introduced by the Germans e.g. they started forced cotton growing, which irritated the Africans.

7. Africans lost large chunks of land to the German settlers who introduced plantation farming.
8. People including chiefs were brutalized and humiliated as they were publicly flogged and beaten by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. There was heavy loss of lives and destruction of property as the Germans tried to suppress the many rebellions.
13. Africans were forced to work for long hours on European farms and road works where they received little or no pay at all.
14. Infrastructures were widely developed in Tanganyika to aid the exploitation of resources e.g. roads and railway lines were built.
15. Famine broke out due to the unsettled life of the Africans and the German neglect of growing of food crops in favour of cash crops.
16. African traders like the Nyamwezi were driven out of trade by the Germans who became the main trade controllers.
17. 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)

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

3. 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.
4. In his administration, Byatt retained the Akidas and Jumbes and generally the whole German administration.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. In 1926, he established the Native Authority Ordinance and set up legislative councils on which Africans were represented.
8. 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.
9. In 1926, Cameron established the Tanganyika Legislative Council comprising of thirteen official and seven unofficial members, to formulate new laws governing Tanganyika.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. The colonial government had to come in and regulate wages for the Africans to be protected at work.
13. 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.
14. Cameron also encouraged Africans to grow cash crops 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.
15. 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.

16. 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.
17. 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.
18. Cameron also developed the mining industry e.g. in Musoma, Mwanza and Geita, gold deposits were exploited and this increased government revenue.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. Slave trade that had persisted in Tanganyika was finally brought to an end in 1922.
22. 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

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

COLLABORATION

1. This is where African societies or individuals co-operated with the colonial powers in the establishment of colonial rule.
2. Societies that collaborated included Buganda, Toro and Ankole.
3. Individuals included Semei Kakungulu (Buganda), Laibon Lenana (Maasai), Nabongo Mumia (Wanga), and Nuwa Mbaguta (Ankole).

Reasons for collaboration

1. 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.
2. Some individuals collaborated because they wanted to get employment from the Europeans e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa e.t.c.
3. 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.
4. 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 1 of Buganda.
5. Some Africans were blind folded by gifts and simple presents from Europeans e.g. bibles, clothes and rosaries which forced them to collaborate.

6. 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.
7. Due to missionary influence, some societies collaborated e.g. Buganda where many people were converted to Christianity they ended up collaborating.
8. 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.
9. Some societies collaborated because their rivals and Neighbours had resisted e.g. once Bunyoro resisted, Toro and Buganda collaborated.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Some societies wanted to strengthen their diplomatic ties and relationship with the whites e.g. Buganda and Ankole wanted to trade with the British.
13. 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.
14. The failure of resistances also led to collaboration e.g. when Mwanga was defeated by the British, the Baganda decided to collaborate.
15. 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

1. Semei Lwakilenzi Kakungulu was born in Kooki around 1870.
2. He grew up as a page at the Kabaka's palace in Buganda.
3. With the growing influence of the missionaries at the Kabaka's court, Kakungulu found himself so close to the British.
4. He was converted to Christianity and christened Semei.

5. 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.
6. 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

1. 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 carrier.
2. 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.
3. Kakungulu was an opportunist who expected material rewards from the British e.g. old clothes and employment, land e.t.c.
4. Because of his humble origin, Kakungulu wanted to earn himself fame and recognition from the Baganda and Uganda at large.
5. Kakungulu was also convinced that the best way of fighting Buganda’s enemies e.g. Bunyoro was to collaborate with the British.
6. 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.
7. 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).
8. Kakungulu was also interested in developing Buganda and he believed that through collaboration with the British, Buganda would develop.
9. The willingness of the British to tap the administrative potential in him also brought Kakungulu close to the British hence his collaboration.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Kakungulu also collaborated out of ignorance i.e. he didn’t know the intensions of the British.

13. 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.
14. All the above reforms earned Kakungulu a lot of admiration from the British but this was short lived.
15. In 1901 his headquarters at Budaka were attacked and taken over by the British, forcing Kakungulu to withdraw to Nabumali.
16. Kakungulu also suffered a series of demotions e.g. was demoted from being the Kabaka of Bukedi to county Chief at Mbale.
17. In 1923, Kakungulu was forced to retire on pension of three thousand pounds and this greatly demoralized and frustrated Kakungulu.
18. Kakungulu later joined a religious sect called **Abamalaki** and opposed anything western e.g. medicine.
19. 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

1. He helped the British to extend colonial rule to Eastern Uganda particularly in Busoga, Bugisu, Teso, Bukedi and Kumam.
2. He convinced the fellow Baganda to accept British rule as a way of securing military help against their traditional enemies-the Banyoro.
3. Kakungulu built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda, which the British later used as their bases e.g. in Mbale, Budaka, and Nabumali.
4. 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.
5. Kakungulu united the Basoga and assumed the presidency of the Busoga Lukiiko.
6. He also trained many local rulers in the area which greatly helped in the extension of indirect rule.
7. He set up medical centers wherever he established administrative posts like Budaka dispensary in Budaka.
8. He planted many Mvule and mango trees in Eastern Uganda especially along the roads.
9. Kakungulu introduced the Kiganda model of administration in Eastern Uganda.
10. He divided these areas into counties and appointed Baganda agents and advisors there.

11. Kakungulu also encouraged the growing of cash crops e.g. he introduced cotton growing in Busoga and coffee in Mbale.
12. He encouraged the extension of the Uganda railway to Eastern Uganda to collect cotton and coffee and by 1930, it had reached Tororo.
13. 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

1. He was a Muganda from the grasshopper (Nsenene) clan born around 1869.
2. He trained as a page and served at Kabaka Muteesa I and Mwanga II's courts.
3. Due to missionary influence. He converted to Protestantism and was christened Apollo.
4. He started preaching Christianity and converted many people to Christianity.
5. He was also very much influential in the construction of Namirembe cathedral.
6. 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.
7. He became influential at the Kabaka's court and he rose to the post of Katikiro (Prime Minister).
8. He was rewarded with over thirty square miles of land for his excellent work as Katikiro.
9. During the religious wars, he worked closely with Captain Fredrick Lugard who armed the Protestants against Catholics.
10. 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.
11. He helped the British extend their influence in Uganda e.g. he supported British campaigns against Bunyoro.
12. In 1898, he led a Ganda force against Sudanese mutineers from the north and he brought the situation to normal.
13. He was one of the key players in the overthrow and deportation of Mwanga and Kabalega to Seychelles Island in 1899.
14. He also helped the British to proclaim the young Daudi Chwa II as the new Kabaka of Buganda.

15. Kaggwa became a regent to the new Kabaka and was involved in the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement.
16. The agreement caused him problems because the 'Bataka' accused him of selling Buganda's land to the British.
17. He introduced judicial and financial reforms in Buganda and upheld the rights of the 'Lukiiko'.
18. He campaigned for education and enrolled many boys and girls into mission schools.
19. Kaggwa also asked the colonial government to grant many scholarships to many promising sons of Buganda to go and study abroad.
20. He encouraged cotton growing, mulching of bananas and application of fertilizers.
21. 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.
22. He advocated for the spraying against tsetse flies around the shores of Lake Victoria and Sir Hesketh Bell did exactly that.
23. 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.
24. He conflicted with the British due to his desire to protect African traditional institutions in Buganda.
25. By this time, he had outlived his usefulness to the British and his own people.
26. He angrily resigned in 1926 and died on 21st February 1927.

Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole

1. Nuwa Mbaguta was born in 1867.
2. He lost all his parents as a tender age and was therefore left in the hands of his relatives.
3. He later ran away from his relatives to go and live at Omugabe Ntare IV's court.
4. As he grew up, he was taken to work as a page at the king's court at Mularagira.
5. He didn't enjoy his stay there and soon ran back to Ntare's palace.
6. As a young man, he had the courage of entering the Omugabe's bedroom and he got praises for this courage.
7. Mbaguta became a fearless wrestler and was nicknamed 'Kitinwa' meaning the 'feared one'.
8. This soon earned him a lot of admiration from Omugabe and he became his favourite page.

9. He was made to join the trusted army unit of the Omugabe which helped him rise to prominence.
10. When the British showed up in Ankole, he became crusader of their propaganda and this further elevated him above other pages.
11. In 1894, he signed a treaty of friendship and protection with the British on behalf of the Ntare IV.
12. This made him a public figure in Ankole.
13. He led the campaign to construct the road used by Sir Harry Johnston to move from Ankole to Toro.
14. In 1900, he was made the Nganzi (Prime Minister) of Ankole by the British commissioner Sir Harry Johnston.
15. In 1901, he signed another treaty with the British who pledged to support Ankole against Bunyoro.
16. Ankole was allowed to maintain self government and was even rewarded with additional territories like Buhweju, Mpororo, Igara and Buziba.
17. He encouraged education by building several schools in Ankole.
18. He also built several churches which helped in the spread of Christianity.
19. Mbaguta also encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton and coffee.
20. Due to his contribution to British rule, he was rewarded with an MBE (Member of the British Empire) honor.
21. He retired in 1938 having done a lot for the British and his people.
22. 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 resisters 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

1. African societies wanted to preserve their independence e.g. Bunyoro, Nandi, Hehe.
2. 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
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Heavy taxation also led the rebellions with in East Africa e.g. the British introduced hut and gun tax which left Africans in poverty.
8. 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.
9. Religious propaganda and superstition also led to rebellions e.g. Maji- Maji fighters were misled by prophet Kinjikitile while the Nandi were encouraged by Kimnyole's Prophecies.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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).

14. 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 were suppressed by the Europeans because of the following reasons:

1. False propaganda and superstition didn't work in favor of Africans e.g. Kinjikitile's magic water didn't provide immunity to German bullets.
2. Africans were poorly organized e.g. they didn't make enough preparation before war and didn't have military training.
3. Disunity among the various tribes also weakened the Africans e.g. the Chagga and Nyamwezi didn't join the Hehe rebellion.
4. Some African fighters lacked persistence i.e. they would pull out leaving fellow Africans to suffer the might of the European forces.
5. 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.
6. Some societies had been hit by natural calamities e.g. drought, famine, diseases e.t.c and this weakened their armies.
7. Poor military tactics, Africans always fought in big groups while Europeans fought in troops which made it easy for the Europeans to defeat the Africans.
8. Influence of collaborators: African resistance was weakened by collaborators e.g. Kakungulu who worked for British helped in the capture of Kabalega and Mwanga.
9. 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

1. He was Muganda Prince born around 1866 to Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
2. Upon the death of his father, he came to power at a tender age of 18 on 24th October 1884.
3. 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.

4. Unlike his father, Mwanga could not manage all these problems at his tender age.
5. He was erratic, inexperienced and could not handle all the pressure.
6. Arabs warned him of the problems he was to face if he worked with the whites.
7. The rate of conversion to Christianity in Buganda worried Mwanga so much that he decided to deal with it decisively.
8. In January 1885, he executed three CMS missionaries which marked the beginning of his campaign against Christianity.
9. In November of 1885, he ordered the execution of Bishop Hannington in Busoga.
10. On 3rd June 1886, he went ahead to execute thirty Christian converts at Namugongo for failing to denounce Christianity.
11. 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.
12. The plan was unearthed by the Christians and Muslims who started plotting Kabaka Mwanga.
13. In October 1888, a combined force of Christians and Muslims overthrew Mwanga.
14. He was replaced by his brother Kiwewa.
15. 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.
16. The Muslims overthrew Kiwewa after a few months for refusing to convert to Islam.
17. His younger brother Kalema was then handed the power and he embraced Islam and was given the name Rashid.
18. Christians were not pleased with this development and they were forced to ally with the deposed Mwanga.
19. In October 1889, a combined force of Christians brought back Mwanga to power and Kalema and his Muslim supporters fled to Bunyoro.
20. On 30th April 1890, Mwanga signed an agreement with Fredrick Jackson which placed Buganda under the protection of IBEACO.
21. Mwanga embraced Christianity and was christened Daniel and even appointed Catholics in his government.
22. 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.

23. During the conflicts, Captain Fredrick Lugard of IBEACO armed the Protestants with 500 guns to fight the Catholics.
24. The British accused the Catholics of supporting Mwanga against their rule.
25. Mwanga was defeated with his Catholic allies and he took refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
26. In 1893, he was recalled to sign a treaty with General Gerald Portal to end the mess in Buganda by equally dividing all posts among the Catholics and Protestants.
27. 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.
28. Unfortunately, the revolt was crushed and Mwanga fled to Tanganyika where he surrendered to the Germans.
29. The British deposed Mwanga and proclaimed his one year old son – Daudi Chwa II as the Kabaka with three ministers as his regents.
30. In 1898, Mwanga escaped from the Germans and he joined his ex-enemy Kabalega in Lango to continue with the resistance against the British.
31. With the help of Semei Kakungulu, Mwanga and Kabalega were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai near Lake Kyoga.
32. This completely marked the end of his rebellion against British rule.
33. Mwanga and Kabalega were exiled to Seychelles Island on the Indian Ocean.
34. Mwanga died in exile on 8th May 1903 and he is remembered for trying to safeguard Buganda's independence.

Omukama Kabalega

1. He was born in 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi.
2. He spent his early years in Bulega where his father had been exiled by a rebellion.
3. From Bulega, he got the name Kabalega meaning 'someone from Bulega'.
4. In 1869, he was involved in a power struggle with his brother Kabigumire over who should succeed their father.
5. In 1870, he came to power after defeating his brother by using the support of commoners, Langi mercenaries and his father's bodyguards.
6. His problems didn't end with the defeat of his brother and therefore his early years in power were full of trouble.

7. These ranged from internal rivalry, Buganda's threats, increased European interests in Bunyoro and the need to revive Bunyoro's lost glory.
8. 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.
9. He expanded Bunyoro's boundaries to areas such as Toro, Acholi, Busoga, Buganda and Lango.
10. Kabalega's imperialism soon landed him into clashes with the British who were also extending colonial rule in Uganda.
11. 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.
12. Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies were utterly defeated and this dismayed the British.
13. Due to that success, Kabalega then attacked Buganda in the East which made him face Captain Fredrick Lugard and his Ganda allies.
14. At this time, he realized that his wars against the British were bound to cause him more problems and so he opted for peace.
15. He hoped that Sir Samuel Baker would give him military support against Buganda.
16. Sir Samuel Baker told him that he would only offer his support if Kabalega accepted Egyptian protection which Kabalega refused.
17. He even refused to sign the treaty of protection with Sir Samuel Baker.
18. In 1893, he attacked Kasagama of Toro, drove him out of his capital and forced him to seek refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
19. 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.
20. A number of forts were built along the Toro – Bunyoro border to protect Kasagama against attacks from Kabalega.
21. Later, Kabalega attacked these forts and deposed Kasagama again.
22. In 1894, Lugard led a force of Europeans, Sudanese and Ganda mercenaries and they attacked and defeated Kabalega.
23. Kabalega abandoned his capital at Mparo and retreated to Budongo forest.
24. The British under Colonel Colville occupied Bunyoro and installed his son-Kitahimbwa as the new Omukama.

25. In Budongo forest, Kabalega continued with his resistance using the guerilla tactics of hit and run.
26. In 1895, he successfully defeated the British and Ganda forces in Masindi.
27. It was Semei Kakungulu who defeated him in Budongo forest and he fled to Lango in northern Uganda.
28. In Lango, he was joined by Mwanga who was also running away from British imperialism in Buganda.
29. The two continued with their resistance by using the guerilla war tactic against British rule.
30. However, in Lango, the two were betrayed by local chiefs who reported them to Semei Kakungulu.
31. They were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai in a swamp near Lake Kyoga.
32. Kakungulu brought them to Kampala and handed them officially to the British who deported them to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean.
33. Even in exile, the Banyoro continued looking at Kabalega as their hero and pressed for his return.
34. While in exile, he converted to Christianity and was baptized Yohana.
35. Later on, he was allowed to return as a commoner but he didn't reach Bunyoro.
36. He died at Mpumudde near Jinja on 7th April 1923 at the age of 75.
37. 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

1. Awich was a Rwoth (chief) of Payera in Acholi district.
2. He came to power in the 1880's after the death of his father, Rwoth Camo.
3. By the time he came to power, the British were busy extending their rule in Northern Uganda.
4. He constantly attacked and raided his neighbours e.g. the Paibona.
5. These acts greatly annoyed the Major Radcliffe Delme who was the British Commissioner at Nimule.
6. The commissioner pleaded to Awich to stop his activities but he refused and even escaped arrest from the British.

7. Awich even refused to sign a treaty with Colonel Mac-Donald as other Acholi chiefs had done in 1892.
8. British hatred for him increased when he gave asylum to Kabalega and his fugitives who were terrorizing the colony from Lango.
9. He defied British pleas for him to chase away Kabalega and his fugitive soldiers.
10. In 1898, a British force under Major Herman set out to capture chief Awich and in 1901, he was captured and taken to Nimule.
11. He was imprisoned and while in prison, his people continued to revolt and demanded for his return.
12. In March 1902, the British reinstated him as the ruler in Payera after failing to establish administration in his absence.
13. In 1903, Colonel Mac-Donald tried to persuade him to accept British rule but he refused.
14. Awich was then involved in inter-clan wars on the side of the Joka clan of Purnanga against the Langi and Ogoora clan.
15. In January 1912, he was accused of amassing guns from the Arabs and the British began to register them.
16. Awich organized the Acholi to resist the policy of arms registration and this resulted into the Lamogi rebellion.
17. He was thus arrested and taken to court at Nimule to face charges.
18. During the court session, he lost his temper and boxed a British prosecutor called Sullivan who was cross examining him.
19. He was fined two cows, a goat and ivory and he was imprisoned at Kololo in Kampala for contempt of court.
20. As he served his prison sentence, his chiefdom was divided into two.
21. By the time he returned in 1919 from prison, he was no longer a ruler and his chiefdom was no more.
22. He however invited Christian missionaries to his area to teach his people Christianity and book learning.
23. He died in the 1920's having done a lot to protect his area against British rule.

THE ABUSHIRI UPRISING (1888 – 1890)

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

Causes of the Abushiri Uprising

1. The rebellion was intended to keep the coast independent and free from German domination.
2. 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.
3. The coastal people were also angered by the Germans who had taken over the collecting of mainland import duties or taxes.
4. 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.
5. The GEACO had started issuing economic restrictions on ownership of land and property which the Arab traders challenged.
6. The Germans did not respect the cultures and traditions of the coastal people mainly because the Germans were Christians and Arabs were Moslems.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Presence of able leadership by Abushiri in Pangani, Bwana Heri in Uzigua and Matoro in Lindi also led to the outbreak of the revolts.
11. The local rulers were being humiliated and harassed by the Germans who flogged them in public and embarrassed them before their subjects.

12. The Germans forced the Africans to grow cash crops under severe conditions which angered the coastal people.
13. The rise of nationalistic feelings also led to the outbreak of revolts. There was a desire to regain their independence that had been eroded.
14. 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.
15. 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

1. It started on 18th August 1888 in Pangani where GEACO had established an administrative post.
2. It was led by Abushiri Ibn Salim al Harthi, a prominent Arab trader and sugar cane planter in Pangani.
3. 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.
4. The rebellion abruptly and spontaneously spread to other areas e.g. Tanga, Kilwa, Mikindini and Kilwa.
5. Some Bantu communities' e.g. the Bonda and Zinguwa also joined the rebellion.
6. Bwana Heri, a Swahili chief in Uzigua and other coastal Arabs joined the revolt.
7. The Germans were caught unaware and suffered heavy losses.
8. GEACO officials were beaten and driven out of all coastal towns except Dar-es-Salaam.
9. The Abushiri rebels surrounded them and captured them.
10. The Germans called for assistance from home and by May **1889**, reinforcement had arrived under Major Von Wissman.
11. He commanded a large army of **600** Nubian, Sudanese, **50** Somalis, **350** Zulus and **20** Turkish troops.
12. Within **2** months, Wissman had captured Pangani and Dar-es-Salaam.
13. Many Arabs who had supported Abushiri opted to make peace with the Germans.
14. Smelling defeat, Abushiri retreated into the interior and hired **500** Maviti fighters (Ngoni warriors).

15. They used the Ngoni tactics of warfare but did not save the situation because they were only interested in looting.
16. He later adopted the guerilla war tactic of hit and run.
17. By 15th Dec 1889 most of his followers had deserted him.
18. He was later betrayed by a Jumbe called Magaya of Usagara.
19. He was captured and killed at Bagamoyo.
20. By 1890, Von Wissman had moved to the south and captured all coastal towns e.g. Kilwa, and Lindi.
21. 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 TO THE GERMANS.

1. He had never been a military man and so were many of his followers who lacked military training.
2. It was poorly organized since the fighters lacked serious military strategies and thorough preparation.
3. 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.
4. The Germans had recruited a large force reinforced by Nubians, Sudanese, Somalis and Zulu and Turkish troops.
5. The 500 Maviti mercenaries recruited by Abushiri lacked interest in war and instead of fighting they were just looting from the Germans.
6. Some coastal tribes easily gave in to the Germans e.g. Magaya of Usagara even gave the Germans information about Abushiri.
7. 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.
8. The revolt lacked a national outlook i.e. the indigenous people (blacks) did not join the revolt because it was entirely an Arab revolt.
9. Abushiri employed poor methods of fighting e.g. they used open warfare which put him and his troops at a disadvantage.

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. The Germans were determined to crush the rebellion because they wanted to colonize Tanganyika.
13. The landscape of the coast lacked defensive barriers so the Abushiri rebels could be spotted from far.
14. Famine also weakened the Abushiri rebels e.g. many of the Bwana Heri fighters surrendered due to starvation.

Effects of the Rebellion

1. There was heavy loss of lives like Abushiri was killed during the rebellion.
2. There was heavy destruction of property e.g. buildings were demolished.
3. Abushiri was defeated which marked the end of his independence and that of the coastal Arabs.
4. There was deliberate spread of cattle diseases like rinder pest, by the Germans.
5. The Germans used the scorched earth policy which led to outbreak of famine.
6. The Germans were forced to change their government e.g. they brought in traditional rulers to replace the Akidas and Jumbes at the coast.
7. The Germans also realized the weaknesses of GEACO hence the colonial government took over immediately.
8. Abushiri's defeat opened up East Africa for colonization e.g. many European settlers started coming to Tanganyika.
9. After the defeat of Abushiri, peace returned to the coastal towns after a long time of political turmoil (upheaval / chaos)
10. The rebellion taught the people of northern Tanganyika not to bother resisting the Germans again.
11. 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.
12. Coastal towns like Kilwa, Malindi, Zanzibar and interior tribes of Tanganyika were forced to recognize German ownership over Tanganyika.

13. The rebellion also spread waves of nationalism with in 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)

1. The Hehe rebellion was the first major uprising that took place on mainland Tanganyika against German rule.
2. The rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika.
3. It was spearheaded by *chief Mkwawa* who had come to power in 1878.
4. 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The Hehe also resisted because the Germans had grabbed a lot of Hehe lands to introduce plantation farming.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

9. Forced labour on European farms, public works like roads also forced Mkwawa to mobilize his people to rebel against German rule.
10. Mkwawa's diplomatic envoys (messengers) were on several occasions gunned down by the Germans forcing him to angrily retaliate by engaging them in warfare.
11. 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.
12. The Hehe were also resisting cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity, and western education and were condemning African cultures.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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

1. Chief Mkwawa came to power in 1878 after succeeding his father **Munyigumba**.
2. He built a strong army which he used to stage a prolonged resistance against the Germans in southern Tanganyika.
3. From 1880, Mkwawa was busy expanding his borders of his empire.
4. It landed him into trouble with the Germans who were busy expanding their rule in Tanganyika.
5. In his bid to control the trade, Mkwawa closed the Tabora – Bagamoyo trade route.
6. He also imprisoned German and Swahili traders for refusing to pay **Hongo tax/tribute**.
7. 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.
8. Mkwawa's behavior was also based on the assumption that he was to get support from Chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora.
9. In 1891, a German force under Zewlekis confronted Mkwawa for the first time.
10. However he learnt of this plot and he ambushed and humiliated the German force at Lungala.
11. He killed many Germans and their commander, Zewlekis.

12. 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.
13. Mkwawa later realized the need for a peaceful end to the conflict.
14. He sent messengers with gifts to the Germans and they responded by gunning down Mkwawa's messengers.
15. Mkwawa was greatly annoyed by this act and he responded by closing the caravan trade route from Bagamoyo to Tabora to all traders.
16. This forced the Germans to organize more attacks against him.
17. But Mkwawa was not to give up on his peaceful plans to end the conflicts.
18. He therefore sent another messenger to the Germans with gifts but he was also killed.
19. This greatly demoralized Mkwawa who engaged the Germans in full scale war at Kilosa.
20. He managed to kill 290 Germans and their allies.
21. In October 1892, he destroyed a long distance caravan at Kondowa which increased his influence in the region.
22. Mkwawa was also able to complete the construction of his Fort at Kalenga.
23. In 1894, the Germans decided to deal decisively with Mkwawa and they stormed and destroyed his capital at Kalenga killing many of his soldiers.
24. 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.
25. After this, the Germans relaxed their machinery against Mkwawa thinking that this had completely weakened him, but they were mistaken.
26. Mkwawa started using a guerilla war tactic (hit and run) to launch attacks on German controlled areas.
27. This also forced the Germans to adopt the scorched earth policy.
28. The Germans destroyed water and food reservoirs, which caused wide spread hunger and starvation.
29. Between 1895 – 1898, Mkwawa suffered heavy losses as his warriors were killed.
30. After sensing defeat, Mkwawa refused to be captured alive and instead shot himself in 1898.
31. A few of his trusted soldiers also surrendered to the Germans.
32. 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

1. Military superiority of the Germans compared to Mkwawa's outdated guns.
2. Lack of support from neighbouring societies e.g. the Sangu chief always spied on chief Mkwawa.
3. The Germans always received massive support from their home gov't e.g. weapons, medicine.
4. The Hehe had a poor economy that could not sustain the prolonged resistance.
5. Lack of proper planning e.g. no battle plans were made.
6. The scorched earth policy used by the Germans caused a lot of famine which weakened the Hehe.
7. Mkwawa lacked advisers e.g. he should have released the German traders who had not paid Hongo tax.
8. German brutality also scared some of Mkwawa's forces and they surrendered.
9. The long periods of drought and diseases also weakened the Hehe.
10. By the time of his death, Mkwawa was sickly and this also led to the defeat against the Germans.
11. The Germans' determination to completely discipline Mkwawa led to his defeat.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. Mkwawa had been cut off from the Arab supply of arms which also weakened his army.
15. 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

1. The Hehe were defeated by the Germans and they lost their independence.
2. Many people were killed e.g. at Kilosa, Mkwawa killed 290 Germans and their allies.
3. The death of people resulted into massive depopulation in southern Tanganyika.

4. The rebellion caused a lot of misery, suffering which forced some people to migrate to safer areas.
5. There was destruction of property e.g. villages, food stores especially when the Germans used the scorched earth policy.
6. Famine set in because people had neglected agriculture to fight the Germans.
7. After the war, the Germans became more cruel and brutal to Africans which increased suffering.
8. Trade was disrupted especially along the central trade route in Nyamwezi land and Hehe land due to Mkwawa's anti-German campaigns.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. The rebellion spread waves of nationalism in Southern Tanganyika and this led to other revolts in future e.g. Maji-Maji revolt (1905-1907)
12. 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.
13. Diseases like dysentery and sleeping sickness were also spread.
14. The rebellion greatly affected the economic development of southern Tanganyika because many activities came to a standstill.
15. 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)

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

Causes of Maji Maji rebellion

1. 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.
2. Africans also received very little pay for the cotton and this is what sparked off the rebellion.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The desire to regain independence that had been eroded by the Germans also led to the Maji – Maji rebellion in 1905.
7. The Africans were also resisting the cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity and western education in favor of African cultures.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. The replacement of African traditional rulers with the Akidas and Jumbes, who were very harsh, brutal and corrupt also led to the rebellion.
12. Effects of earlier rebellions for example the Hehe rebellion of 1890 in Tanganyika also inspired the Africans in Southern Tanganyika to rebel.
13. 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

1. In 1904, a traditional priest called Bakero Kinjikitile Ngwale emerged from the Ngarambe hills near River Rufigi.
2. He was possessed by a spirit called Hongo which stayed in a pond near River Rufigi.
3. 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.
4. By January 1905, a secret movement called Jujila or Nywiwila had been formed among the Wangindo and Matumbi.
5. This movement worked by secretly communicating from one person to another, encouraging people to go for Kinjikitile's Magic water.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. From Rufiji area, within a few weeks the rebellion had quickly spread to other cotton producing areas like Uluguru, Mahenge and Kilombero valleys.
9. On 2nd August 1905, the Africans attacked the coastal town of Samanga near Kilwa where many traders and government officials were murdered.
10. The whole town was burnt down and German missionaries were murdered.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. This forced the Germans to take the rebellion seriously and they adopted the scorched earth policy while the Africans resorted to Guerilla warfare.
14. The Germans ordered for reinforcements and by November 1905, it had arrived under Von Wissman and the Germans started suppressing the rebellion systematically.
15. From 1906, the Germans rounded up whoever was opposed to their rule especially the ring leaders.

16. Leaders were killed, captured while others surrendered and Kinjikitile didn't survive these killings.
17. 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

1. Kinjikitile false Propaganda i.e. the magic water didn't provide immunity against German bullets as he had claimed.
2. There was no military training carried out to prepare the fighters for war.
3. Africans had poor organization i.e. people just joined the rebellion basing on Kinjikitile's Propaganda.
4. Africans lacked unity among the various tribes i.e. some were even fighting amongst themselves.
5. 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.
6. The Germans also used the scorched earth policy which left many African homes, food stores and gardens destroyed.
7. The Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the rebellion which reduced the power of the Africans fighting against the Germans.
8. 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.
9. The Maji Maji fighters lacked persistence i.e. some tribes pulled out leaving fellow fighters to suffer.
10. The Germans received help from Germany in form of arms and troops.
11. Slave trade had also taken away the energetic men and left the weak ones .who could not do much in the rebellion.
12. Africans had poor economies that could not sustain a prolonged war against a rich and powerful country like Germany.
13. The death of African leaders also made the rebellion lose continuity and strength e.g. Kinjikitile Ngwale.
14. The Germans were also determined to take over Tanganyika whether by hook or crook.

Effects of the rebellion

1. The Maji Maji fighters were defeated and this completely led to the loss of African independence.
2. Many people lost their lives i.e. over 75,000 people were killed during the suppression of the rebellion.
3. As a result of the killings, there was heavy depopulation particularly in southern Tanganyika.
4. There was massive destruction of property i.e. settlements. Villages and cotton farms were burnt to the ground.
5. There was wide spread misery and suffering caused by the ruthless Germans.
6. 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.
7. Africans lost confidence and trust in religion and traditional leaders and medicine men and started joining foreign religions like Christianity.
8. Many people were crippled in the war campaigns and others forced into exile especially to Mozambique.
9. The rebellion was a source of inspiration for future nationalists like Oscar Kambona and Julius. K. Nyerere who led the fight for independence.
10. Africans who collaborated with the Germans were rewarded with posts in the colonial government land.
11. The Germans also learnt from the rebellion and made changes in their administration e.g. the harsh Akidas and Jumbes were sacked / fired.
12. The colonial government made economic reforms e.g. taxes were relaxed and mistreatment of Africans was made punishable.
13. Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops on their own individual plots rather than on a communal basis.
14. In education, Africans were encouraged to go to School and scholarships were given to promising Students in order to fight ignorance.
15. 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

1. The Nandi fought the British in order to defend their independence i.e. they didn't want British interference in their society affairs.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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)
5. They believed that they were militarily superior because they had successfully defeated and raided all their neighbours e.g. the Maasai.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. The Nandi also resisted because their traditional enemies and neighbours the Maasai and Luyia had collaborated with the British.
9. 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.
10. The Nandi resistance was also inspired by other rebellions like the Hehe and Abushiri revolts in Tanganyika.
11. The Nandi also had an environment advantage i.e. the Nandi hills were suitable for war with little space for open warfare.

12. The rise of Nandi nationalism towards the end of the 19th century also inspired the Nandi to challenge the British.
13. 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.
14. 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

1. 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.
2. The British responded immediately by sending a force under General Cunningham comprised of six British and several Sudanese and Swahili mercenaries.
3. This force was defeated with 30 of their men killed.
4. In 1897, the Nandi successfully attacked the British and destroyed their mail system.
5. The British organized another force under the command of Truman and even recruited Maasai mercenaries but still they were crushed.
6. 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.
7. At the same time, the Nandi attacked the Luo and Luyia tribes that were under the British and raided traders passing through that area.
8. The British mobilized a stronger force comprising of Ganda, Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries but still they were crushed.
9. This greatly worried the British who resorted to burning Villages and confiscating Nandi cows but the Nandi didn't give up.
10. 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.
11. The Nandi were also tired of the war, negotiations begun and an agreement was reached.
12. The Nandi allowed the British to build centres in Kipture, Kiptume and Kapkolei.
13. The peace was short lived and the Nandi resumed their attacks on the railway builders and looting telegram wires.

14. In 1902, the British organized an expedition which registered minimum success and this time the British decided to use force and diplomacy.
15. In the same year, the British built a strong force of about 1500 soldiers but its diplomacy which ended the Nandi wars.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. By December 1905, the Nandi had lost the morale and spirit of fighting and this marked the end of their resistance against the British.
19. 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.

1. The Nandi were involved in the L.D.T through which they were able to acquire guns from their neighbours, the Akamba.
2. The Nandi pride i.e. they were a superior race militarily and culturally which gave them determination to fight the British for so long.
3. The emergence of Orkoiyot Koitale provided the necessary leadership for the wars because this united the Nandi and gave them morale.
4. The Nandi never suffered from famine because their land was fertile and could therefore support agriculture which provided enough food for their troops.
5. Being a warrior society, the Nandi had a lot of experience in fighting e.g. they had a long history of successfully defeating their neighbours like Maasai, Luyia and Luo.
6. 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.
7. The Nandi had a strong, organized and highly disciplined army which was divided into units and companies based on clans and place of residence.

8. 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.
9. The cutting of telecommunication lines by the Nandi hindered the transportation of British troops and reinforcements.
10. The Nandi lacked defensive units e.g. forts and barracks which could have been possible targets for the British forces.
11. 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

1. The British had a lot of determination because this was delaying colonialism and they wanted to construct the Uganda railway.
2. 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.
3. The Nandi had inferior weapons which could not compete effectively with the superior weapons of the British who had the maxim guns.
4. The British always got support from neighbouring countries e.g. Uganda, Sudan and Egypt in form of troops and ammunitions (weapons)
5. The British always recruited mercenaries into their army e.g. Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries who made their army grow stronger.
6. The Nandi lacked support from their immediate neighbours like the Maasai which greatly led to their defeat.
7. The recruited mercenaries knew about the Nandi military tactics which information was used by the British to defeat the Nandi.
8. 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.
9. Many of the Nandi troops and people were always killed by the tropical diseases and famine which reduced on their military might.
10. 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.
11. The British tricked the Nandi into negotiations and agreements into accepting to work with the British, also weakened the Nandi military might.

12. British missionaries used the tactic of spreading Christianity which brought about disunity amongst the Nandi.

Effects of the Nandi resistance

1. There was heavy loss of lives especially the Africans which led to depopulation in the area.
2. There was massive destruction of property. E.g. Villages and food stores were all set on fire and this led to famine.
3. The Nandi lost their land to the white settlers and the Uganda railway line and were pushed to infertile lands in the north.
4. There was wide spread poverty and misery in the Nandi area due to the serious economic destruction.
5. The Nandi were over powered and therefore defeated which completely marked the end of their independence.
6. Some of the Nandi who lost their land to the Europeans were forced to migrate to towns and urban centres to make ends meet.
7. The British were able to construct the railway line through the Nandi area with minimum difficulty and it was extended to Kisumu and Uganda.
8. 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.
9. The Nandi superiority and arrogance in the region was crushed mainly because they had terrorized and bullied most of their neighbours.
10. Many people were converted to Christianity because the teachings of Prophet Orkoiyot Koitale had failed to guide them into defeating the British.
11. Forts and European stations were built throughout the area e.g. in Kiptume and Kapkolei after the defeat of the Nandi.
12. With the defeat of the Nandi, more Europeans poured into Kenya and took over the Kenyan highlands.
13. The Nandi resistance taught the British a lesson that the Africans could also put up an organized resistance.
14. 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)

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

Causes of the Mau- Mau rebellion

1. Loss of land to the white settlers angered the Africans especially the Kikuyu and that’s why they joined the movement in large numbers.
2. Africans were pushed into reserve camps where conditions were unfavorable for instance they were overcrowded and lacked schools and medical centers.
3. Mau-Mau fighters were struggling for the independence of Kenya i.e. most of the ex-soldiers had a negative view about colonialism.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Africans were also against the introduction of the Kipande (Identity cards) because it denied Africans freedom of movement.
8. 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.
9. Africans were denied a chance of trading with their neighbours, Asians and the coastal people because the trade was dominated by Indians or Asians.
10. Mau -Mau fighters also hated the European attitude towards African traditional beliefs and cultures e.g. missionaries attacked the Kikuyu female circumcision.

11. Africans were denied a chance of attaining western education and this was a deliberate move to keep them backward.
12. Africans also hated racial segregation in education Institutions, residential areas, and medical centres and in government offices hence caused rebellions.
13. 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).
14. 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.
15. 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

1. Mau -Mau started in 1946 as an underground movement in Kenya to fight the colonial government and bring independence as soon as possible.
2. It was formed by the Kenya African Union extremists (KAU) including the ex-soldiers of World War II.
3. 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.
4. Mau -Mau guerillas and their supporters took oaths that bound them to obedience, secrecy and support of the movement.
5. The supporters of the movement sang hymns in which the name of Jomo was substituted for Jesus Christ.
6. By 1950, the Mau Mau fighters started to act violently and the British government declared the militant group illegal and unlawful.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.

10. On 20th of October 1952, the British governor Sir Evelyn Baring declared a state of emergency.
11. 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.
12. In April 1953, Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders of the movement especially the Kikuyu were tried and sentenced to 7yrs in jail.
13. In 1954, several Kikuyu were arrested for not giving a convincing reason for being in Nairobi at such a time.
14. 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.
15. By 1956, the movement had been weakened seriously but the hunt for Mau -Mau fighters continued up to 1960.

Effects of the rebellion

1. The rebellion was so costly to the British government i.e. The British spent over 50,000 pounds to suppress the movement.
2. Many African leaders and activists were arrested for opposing colonialism e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Dedan Kimathi, General China e.t.c.
3. The rebellion taught the British that Kenyans seriously wanted independence and couldn't settle for anything less than that.
4. There was massive destruction of property e.g. shops were looted and gardens belonging to the white settlers were destroyed.
5. Many families and clans disintegrated as a result of the chaos during the course of the movement.
6. Due to the destruction of crops, food stores and the unsettled life, agriculture declined and famine broke out.
7. The rebellion led to a decline of Kenya's economy since trade and commerce came to a standstill.
8. The rebellion shattered the white settlers' dream of turning Kenya into a settler colony like Rhodesia.
9. Land that had belonged to the Africans before was reclaimed as the British changed the land policy.

10. Africans were allowed to grow cash crops and schools, hospitals; roads were built to cool African tempers.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. The rebellion created a period of confusion and uncertainty among the people e.g. between 1952 – 1960 Kenya was in a state of emergency.
14. The British came to good terms with Africans. From this time, African interests gained supremacy over Asian and white settler interests.
15. Both Africans and Europeans lost their lives during the rebellion.

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

1. Europeans were militarily superior compared to Africans they had better guns while Africans used traditional weapons like spears, bows and arrows.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Collaborators who supported colonial powers also weakened those resisting because they used to leak information to the colonialists.
5. Many African societies were hit by diseases The Kikuyu, Masai, 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.
6. Poor military tactics. African societies lacked military strategies.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. The weak economies of many African societies contributed to their defeat. Many of these couldn't support full- scale wars.

10. Too much belief in superstition and traditional religion also blind folded Africans.
11. The death and imprisonment of inspirational leaders also undermined African rebellions.
12. 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 Mwanga (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?

