EXCEL STANDARD SOCIAL STUDIES

PUPIL'S BOOK 7

FIRST EDITION

BY

EXCEL PUBLISHERS

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Developing a book of this nature requires a lot of support from colleagues, friends and family. I would like to register my deep-rooted gratitude to the following people for their unlimited assistance offered towards the completion of this book.

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All authors whose books we used and consulted during our research for some of the materials in this book.

We do sincerely regret any mistakes which may be found anywhere in this book. It is not intended to be part of this book but accidental.

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PREFACE

Excel Standard Social Studies, Pupils' Book Seven has been developed basing on the revised Primary Seven Social Studies Syllabus as prescribed by the new curriculum of the National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC). The book contains accurate, relevant and current information covering all topics in all terms of the year in their order. It is intended to guide both teachers and learners.

The pupil's book cares for the interests of the learners in terms of simple and concise language used, simplified content to cater for all learners with different abilities and clear illustrations to make learning enjoyable through observation. Key words for each topic have also been included in order to enrich the learner's vocabulary and mastery of concepts.

The topics have well organized, relevant, and easy to understand notes and facts. It is written in a simple language and is well aided with maps and illustrations/diagrams where necessary to ease understanding.

The book is remarkably precise but detailed in content with no fact left hanging. It has been mainly written for Primary Seven in a language that is suitable for both rural and urban Pupils. The book can therefore be used with minimum teacher guidance.

The book has inbuilt and continuous assessment activities at the end of topic. These questions are to help the learners to test their understanding of the concepts covered and are to enable the teacher to track progress as coverage goes on. This also makes the book convenient for individual and class learning by the candidates.

The content of the book has been enriched to enable learners get solutions to the three main levels of assessment at primary level that is to say: Knowledge, Comprehension and Application.

The book is intended to provide learners with knowledge, skills and the desired attitudes and values of Social Studies and the Environment that are important to prepare learners for final assessment of the primary level.

The book is written and developed by experienced teachers of Social Studies and Religious Education and we welcome all comments on the publication with an open mind for the improvement in the teaching and learning of Social Studies. Comments and orders can be communicated directly through the following contacts:

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THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN AFRICA

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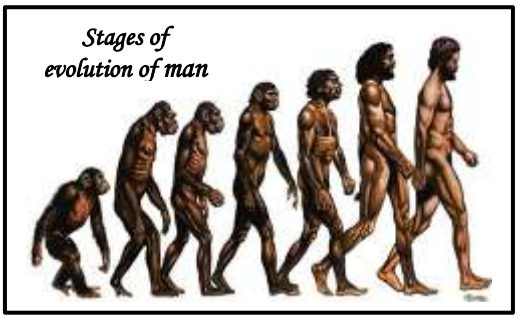
ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

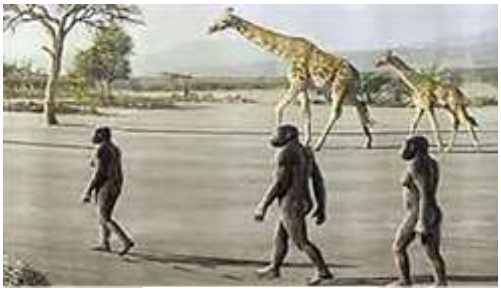
STONE AGE

- Stone age is the time when early man used tools made out of stones.

Stages of stone age

- The Old stone age/ Early stone age/ Palaeolithic
- The Middle stone age/ Mesolithic
- The New/Late stone age/Neolithic.





Old stone age man

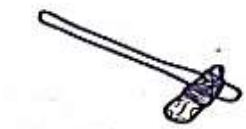
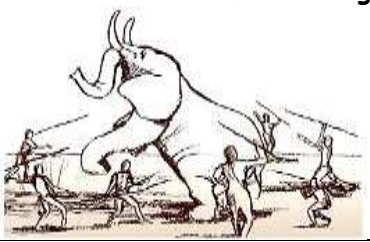
THE OLD STONE AGE

- It was the first stage of stone age.
- It is also called the Early stone age.

Characteristics of Old stone age

- Early man had a hairy body.
- Man used to eat raw meat.
- Man lived a wild and unsettled way of life.
- Man had no permanent homes.
- Man used simple tools made out of stones.
- Man slept under big trees and stones.

Tools used by early man in the Old stage age.

Name of the tool	*Drawing*	*Use of the tool to early man*
Bolas		❖ It was used to trap fast running animals during hunting
Hand axe		❖ It was used for skinning animals.
Hand spears		❖ It was used for hunting 
Bone needle		❖ It was used for stitching animal skins and hides to make clothes
Cleaver		❖ It was used for chopping meat

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Wooden club		❖ It was used for killing trapped animals
Bow and arrow		❖ It was used for hunting and fishing.

Examples of early man's food.

- ❖ Raw meat
- ❖ Wild honey
- ❖ Fruit
- ❖ Insects
- ❖ Plant roots
- ❖ Barks of trees
- ❖ Fish

Ways early man obtained food.

- ❖ By hunting.
- ❖ By gathering wild berries (fruit).
- ❖ By fishing.
- ❖ Collecting wild honey.

Places where early man used to live.

- ❖ Caves
- ❖ Under big trees.
- ❖ Along river banks
- ❖ On lake shores

➢ Note:- ***The discovery of fire*** *marked the end of Old stone age and marked the beginning of Middle age.*

MIDDLE STONE AGE

- This was the second stone age of early man's development.
- It is also called the Mesolithic period.
- The discovery of fire marked the beginning of the Middle stone age.

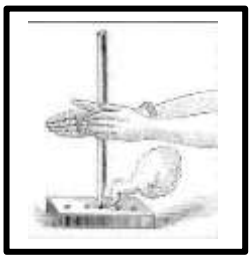
Characteristics of man in the Middle stone age.

- ❖ Man started living in caves.
- ❖ Man started eating roasted meat.
- ❖ Man started hunting using traps.
- ❖ Man started using animal skins as blankets.
- ❖ Man tamed the first animal (a dog).
- ❖ Man had less hairy body than in old stone age.



How early man discovered fire.

- He rubbed a dry stick into a hole in a dry piece of wood.
- As a result of friction, fire was produced.



How fire was important to early man.

- ❖ It was used for roasting meat.
- ❖ It was used to boil poison.
- ❖ It was used for hardening his tools. eg.pots
- ❖ It provided light in caves.
- ❖ It provided warmth to early man in caves.
- ❖ It was for protection (scaring away wild animals).

Ways how fire helped man to live in caves.

- ❖ It provided light in caves.
- ❖ It provided warmth in caves.
- ❖ It scared away wild animals.

Importance of a dog to early man.

- ❖ It helped early man during hunting.
- ❖ It protected early man from wild animals.

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- Note: ***The discovery of farming*** *marked the end of Middle stone age and marked the beginning of New stone age period.*

THE NEW STONE AGE.

- **This stone age is also referred to as the Late stone age/ Neolithic.**
- **Man started it with the discovery of farming.**

Characteristics of man in the New stone age.

- **Man started to live in small organised communities.**
- **Man started growing crops (this made man to start living a settled life).**
- **Man tamed many domestic animals.**
- **Man started living in simple huts.**
  - Note: ***The discovery of Iron smelting*** *marked the end of Stone age and the beginning of Iron age.*

Ways farming helped early man to live a settled life.

- **Man had enough food for eating.**
- **Man needed to settle and take care of his crops and animals.**

IRON AGE.

- **This is a period when early man started using tools made of iron.**
- **Black smithing is the act of making iron tools.**
- **A black smith is a person who shapes and repairs iron tools.**
- **Iron smelting was started by the Cushites/ Hamites at Meroe in Ethiopia and was introduced in Uganda by the Bachwezi.**

Examples of iron tools that were made and used by early man.

- **Panga**
- **Saucepans**
- **Arrows**
- **Hoe**
- **Spear**
- **Knife**

How the discovery of iron smelting improved early man's life.

- **Man was able to make better tools for farming.**
- **Man was able to make better tools for hunting.**
- **Man made strong weapons for protection.**
- **Man has made better means of transport.**
- **Man made better fishing tools.**

THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

- **Africans are people whose origin is in Africa.**
- **Africa is believed to be the cradle of mankind.This is because the oldest skull of man was discovered in Africa by Dr.Louis Leakey,at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.**
- **The oldest skull is believed to have been for a man called "Zinjanthropus" which means Black man.**
- **We can get information about the past through the study of history.**
- **History is the study of the past events.**
  Sources of historical information include the following;
  -archaeology, -written history, -oral tradition, -anthropology, -linguistics, etc.

The indigenous people of Africa include;

- **The Berbers in North Africa.**
- **The Tuaregs of the Sahara.**
- **The Oromo,Afar,Beja and Somali of the Horn of Africa.**
- **The Yoruba, Fulani and Igbo of West Africa.**
- **The Pygmies (also Bambuti) of Central Africa.**
- **The Khoikhoi (also called the Hottentots) of Southern Africa.**

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- The Bushmen of East Africa.

Characteristics that make Africans different from other people.

- They have a dark skin.
- They have short hair.

MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFRICA.

An ethnic group is a large group of people with the same origin, same traditional occupation and speak related languages.

A tribe is a large group of people with the same origin, same traditional occupation and speak the same language.

Characteristics of an ethnic group.

- People have the same traditional occupation.
- People speak related languages.
- People share the same origin.
- People have the same ancestor.

Major ethnic groups in Africa.

- The Bantu
- Nilotics
- Cushites
- The Khoisans.
- Semites
- Nilo-Hamites

Origins of major ethnic groups in Uganda.

Ethnic group	*Origin*	*Traditional occupation*
Bantu	Cameroon highlands	Crop growing/ cultivation
Nilotics/River-Lake Nilotes	Bahr-el-Ghazal	Pastoralism/ animal rearing
Hamites/Cushites	Ethiopia	Pastoralism
Plain Nilotes/Nilo-Hamites	Ethiopian Highlands	Pastoralism
Highland Nilotes	Ethiopian Highlands	pastoralism

Factors that affected settlement patterns of ethnic groups into East Africa..

- Climate
- Nature of the Soil
- Availability of land.
- Vegetation
- Water bodies
- Occupation

How the above factors influenced the settlement patterns of Ethnic groups in East Africa.

- Climate:
  Most people settled in areas with favourable climate for their traditional; occupation. Areas that receive much rainfall attracted the cultivators while areas that receive low rainfall attracted cattle keepers.
- Nature of the soils:
  The Bantu who were cultivators settled in the interlacustrine region which had fertile soils for crop growing.
- Land:
  Most ethnic groups migrated into East Africa to acquire enough land for growing crops and rearing animals.
- Vegetation:
  Most pastoral tribes settled in areas with savannah vegetation to get pasture for their animals.
- Water bodies:

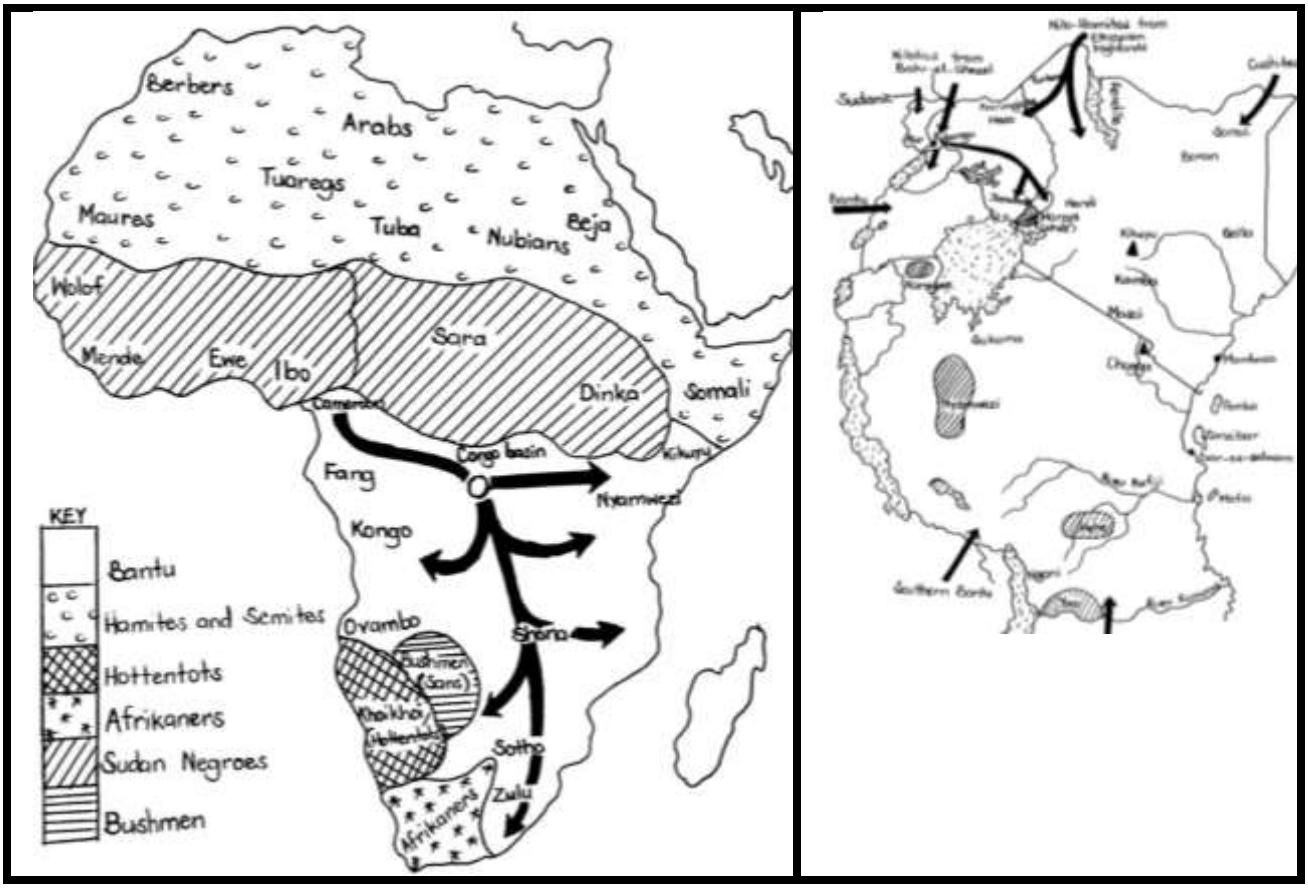
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Most tribal groups settled around water bodies in order to get water for home use, for their animals and to carryout fishing.

- ❖ Occupation :

Most ethnic groups in East Africa settled in areas that were suitable for their traditional occupation eg.the Bantu settled in areas that had fertile soils and received reliable rainfall which support crop growing, the Nilotics were pastoralists which made them settle in areas that had plenty of pasture for their animals.

MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFRICA.



THE BANTU

- The Bantu is the largest ethnic group in Africa.
- The main occupation of the bantu is *cultivation*.
- The Bantu are believed to have originated from Cameroon highlands and settled in the Congo basin in Central Africa, before spreading to other parts of Africa.
- The Bantu are so called because they speak related languages with a common suffix "ntu" when referring to people or things.
- The Bantu who came to East Africa mainly settled in the Interlacustrine region.
- Interlacustrine region is the land between the great lakes of East Africa.
- These lakes include; lake Victoria, lake Albert, lake Edward, lake Tanganyika and lake Kivu.

Why the Bantu settled in the Interlacustrine region.

- ❖ The area receives plenty of rainfall.
- ❖ The area has fertile soils which support crop cultivation.

Note.

- ✓ ***A tribe*** *is a large group of people who have the same origin and speak the same language.*
- ✓ *The interlacustrine region was originally inhabited by the* ***Bushmen.***
- ✓ *The migration of the Bantu into East Africa led to the displacement of the Bushmen.*
- ✓ *The Bushmen moved southwards and finally settled in the Kalahari desert in Southern Africa.*

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Bantu tribes in East Africa

Country	*Bantu tribes.*
Uganda	-Baganda –Basoga –Bagishu –Batooro –Bakiga –Bakonzo–Banyankore –Banyoro.
Kenya	-Abaluhya –Akamba –Kikuyu –Meru –Mijikenda -Maragoli -Embu -Pokomo
Tanzania	-Nyamwezi –Ngoni –Yao –Sukuma –Hehe –Chagga
Rwanda	-Hutu
Burundi	-Hutu

Note:

- ***The Ngoni*** *were the last Bantu group to move and settle in East Africa.*
- *They migrated from South Africa.*
- *They were escaping from the civil wars of Shaka Zulu.*

Migration groups of the Bantu.

Migration group	*Bantu tribes*
Central Africa Bantu	-Bakongo –Chewa –Bemba
Eastern Africa Bantu	-Baganda –Basoga –Bagishu –Bakonzo Nyamwezi –Ngoni –Yao –Hehe –Chagga
Southern Africa Bantu	-Zulu –Xhosa –Herero –Avambo –Shona –Venda –Tswana -Sotho

Some Bantu tribes that settled on slopes of mountains.

Mountain	*Bantu tribe*
Mountain Rwenzori	Bakonzo
Mountain Mufumbiro	Bafumbira , Bakiga
Mountain Elgon	Bagishu
Mountain Kilimanjaro	Chagga
Mountain Kenya	Kikuyu

Causes of the Bantu migrations.

- Outbreak of epidemic diseases in their cradleland.
- Internal and external conflicts.
- The need for fertile land for cultivation.
- Outbreak of famine.
- Shortage of land.
- Over population in their cradle land.
- Prolonged drought.

Reasons for the migrations of the Bantu into east Africa.

- They were looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- They were escaping from external attacks.
- They were escaping from epidemic diseases which attacked them.
- To look for areas that received reliable rainfall. .
- To look for enough land to carry out cultivation.
- To look for fertile soils for crop cultivation.

Countries in Africa where the Bantu mainly settled.

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- South Africa
- DRC
- Congo Brazzaville
- Zimbabwe
- Botswana.

Effects of the migration and settlement of the Bantu.

a) Positive effects.

- The Bantu introduced new crops where they settled.
- They formed kingdoms and chiefdoms where they settled.
- They introduced new languages.
- They introduced new farming systems.

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NB:- The *Bantu tribes were able to form kingdoms because they lived a settled life.*

b) Negative effects.

- **It led to displacement of people from areas where they settled. (the Bushmen were displaced from the Interlacustrine region. They moved southwards and settled in the Kalahari desert)**
- **They caused wars and conflicts where they settled.**
- **They led to loss of culture through intermarriages.**
- **They led to increased population where they settled which caused shortage of land.**

THE NILOTES

- **The Nilotes are called so because they had their origin along the Nile valley.**
- **The Nile valley countries include; Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan ,Sudan and Egypt**
- **The main occupation of the Nilotes is pastoralism.**

The sub-groups of the Nilotes include the;

- **River-lake Nilotes /Nilotics / Luo speakers.**
- **Plain Nilotes/ Nilo-Hamites**
- **Highland Nilotes**

Tribes under different sub-groups of the Nilotes.

Sub-group	*Origin*	*Country*	*Tribes under the Nilotes*
River-lake Nilotes	*Bahr-el-Ghazal*	Uganda	-Acholi -Alur -Jopadhola
		Kenya	-Jaluo
		South Sudan	-Dinka -Nuer -Azande
Highland Nilotes.	*Ethiopian highlands*	Uganda	-Sabiny
		Kenya	-Nandi -Sabiny -Marakwet -Tugen -Kipsigis -Keijo
		Tanzania	-Dadong
Plain Nilotes	*Ethiopian highlands*	Uganda	-Iteso -Karimojong -Langi -Kumam
		Kenya	-Masai -Turkana -Samburu
		Tanzania	-Masai -Barabaig

Note;

- ✓ *The Nilotics first settled at **Pubungu** (presently known as Pakwach) when they entered in East Africa.*
- ✓ *The Legend of the Spear and the Bead explains the separation of the Nilotics while at Pubungu.*
- ✓ ***The Alur** tribe came into existence as a result of intermarriages between the Nilotics and the Lendu.*
- ✓ *The **Sabiny** are found in both Uganda and Kenya.*
- ✓ *The **Masai** are found in both Kenya and Tanzania.*
- ✓ *Some tribes under the Nilotes in Africa changed from pastoralism to mixed farming.*

Reasons why some tribes under the Nilotes in Africa changed from pastoralism to mixed farming.

- **They settled in areas with fertile soils.**
- **They settled in areas that receive reliable rainfall.**

Cause of the migrations of the Nilotes into East Africa.

- **Shortage of pasture for animals.**
- **Internal and external attacks.**
- **Outbreak of epidemic diseases.**
- **High population which led to shortage of land.**
- **Prolonged drought in their cradle land.**
- **Outbreak of famine in their cradle land.**

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Effects of the migration of the Nilotes.

a) **Positive effects.**

- ❖ They introduced Luo language where they settled.
- ❖ The number of domestic animals increased in East Africa.
- ❖ They formed chiefdoms where they settled.
- ❖ They introduced new crops such as millet, sorghum, and sweet potatoes in East Africa.
- ❖ They founded the Luo-Biito dynasty.
- ❖ They introduced new culture like pet names and luo languages.

b) **Negative effects.**

- ❖ They displaced people where they settled.
- ❖ The Luo invasion led to collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
- ❖ Population increased where they settled which resulted into shortage of land.

THE CUSHITES

- They are also called the **Hamites**.
- They are believed to have moved from Asia and settled in the Horn of Africa.
- Their main occupation is pastoralism / cattle keeping.

Tribes under the Cushites in Africa.

Country	Tribes under the Cushites.
Uganda	-Bahima -Basita -Bahinda
Rwanda	-Tutsi
Burundi	-Tutsi
Kenya	-Rendille -Boran -Galla -Somali
Tanzania	-Mbugu -Iragu
Ethiopia	-Afar -Ogaden -Oromo
Somalia	-Somali -Hawiyah.

Note:- *The **Tuaregs** of North Africa also belong to the Cushites.*

THE SUDANIC.

- The Sudanic people are believed to have migrated from Juba in South Sudan.
- They settled in the West-Nile sub-region of Uganda.
- They carried out mixed farming.

Tribes under the Sudanic in East Africa.

- Lugbara
- Okebu
- Madi
- Lendu

THE KHOISAN PEOPLE

- This group is made up of the *Khoikhoi* and the *Sans.*
- The Khoikhoi are the earliest inhabitants of Southern Africa.
- The Khoikhoi were formerly called the *Hottentots* while the Sans were formerly known as the *Bushmen.*
- The Khoisans are mainly hunters and pastoralists.
- The Bantu and the Europeans led to displacement of the Khoisans from their fertile areas.
- They moved and settled in Kalahari desert, Namibia and Botswana.

THE PYGMIES.

- They are believed to be the earliest inhabitants of Central Africa.
- They are also known as Bambuti.
- They get their food by hunting and gathering fruits.
- The pygmies have reduced in number due to intermarriages.

Countries where the pygmies are mainly found.

- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Congo Brazzaville
- Gabon
- Central African Republic.

THE COLOUREDS

- These were groups of people formed as a result of intermarriages between the whites, blacks and Asians.

THE SEMITES

- The Semites have a mixture of African, Arabic and Jewish blood.
- Arabs from Arabia and the Jews from Middle East settled in the Horn of Africa.
- They intermarried with the African people and formed the Semites.
- The Semites were basically pastoralists.

Tribes under the Semites.

- The Nubians of Uganda, Kenya and Sudan.
- Eritreans of Eritrea.
- The Amhara and Tigre of Ethiopia.

THE NEGROES.

- These are the Africans who were victims to slave trade taken to America.

THE AFRIKANERS.

- These were the descendants of the Dutch farmers who migrated and settled in South Africa.
- The Dutch farmers were also known as the *Boers*, which means *farmers.*
- *Afrikaans* is the language spoken by the Afrikaners.
- The Afrikaners is the largest European descendants group in Africa.
- The Boers fought the Khoisans in order to take over their land.

Points to note:

- ✓ *The **Pygmies** are the shortest people in the world.*
- ✓ *The **Fulani** of West Africa (Nigeria) is the world's largest pastoral tribe.*
- ✓ *The Fulani of Nigeria practice **Transhumance**.(seasonal movement of people with animals.)*
- ✓ *The **Tuaregs** are the oldest inhabitants of the Sahara.*
- ✓ *Baganda, Kikuyu and the Sukuma are the largest tribes in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania respectively.*
- ✓ *The **Zulu** is the largest tribe in South Africa.*

Problems faced by Ethnic groups during their migrations.

- ❖ Attacks from hostile people.
- ❖ Attacks from tropical diseases.
- ❖ Attacks from wild animals.
- ❖ Difficulty in crossing some physical features e.g. rivers.
- ❖ Shortage of food and water.
- ❖ Walking long and tiresome journeys.

MIGRATIONS TODAY

Migration is the movement of people with their property from one place to another for settlement.

Types of migration

- Internal migration
- External migration.

(i) EXTERNAL MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from one country to another for settlement.

Forms of external migration

- Immigration
- Emigration

Emigration is the process by which a person leaves his/her country and goes to live permanently in another country.

Such a person is called an ***emigrant.***

Immigration is the process by which a person comes to live permanently in a country that is not his/hers.

Such a person is called an ***immigrant***.

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Causes of immigration and emigration.

- Civil wars/ internal conflicts.
- Shortage of land.
- Need for better social services.
- Marriage bondage.
- Unemployment.
- To invest their excess capital.
- Job transfers.

Effects of immigration and emigration.

- It leads to population increase in areas of settlement.
- It leads to introduction of new languages.
- It leads to intermarriages among people.
- It leads to land shortage in areas of settlement.
- It leads to loss of culture through intermarriages.
- It leads to large labour force in new areas of settlement.

Reasons why people leave their own countries to settle in others permanently.

- To look for better paying jobs.
- To look for areas that are free from wars.
- To look for enough land.
- To look for better social services.
- To look for trade opportunities.

(ii) INTERNAL MIGRATION.

- Internal migration is the movement of people with their property from one part of a country to another for better settlement.
- The migrant remains within his own country.

Forms of internal migration.

- Rural-urban migration.
- Urban-rural migration.
- Rural-rural migration.
- Urban-urban migration.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from villages to towns looking for better settlement.

Causes of Rural-Urban migration.

- Unemployment in villages.
- Poor health services.
- Poor transport systems in villages.
- Poor education services in villages
- Job transfers from villages to towns.
- Internal conflicts.
- Insecurity in villages.

Reasons why people move from villages to towns.

- To look for better paying jobs.
- To look for better education services.
- To look for a large market for their goods.
- To get access to/enjoy social amenities like electricity and piped water.
- To look for better health services.
- To look for wider market for their goods.
- To run away from dangerous cultural practices like Female Genital Mutilation.

Effects of Rural-Urban migration.

- It leads to depopulation in rural areas which reduces market for goods in rural areas.
- It leads to shortage of labour in villages.
- It leads to low food production.
- It leads to high crime rate in towns.
- It leads to a high rate of unemployment in urban areas.

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Ways in which the government can reduce rural-urban migration.

- By setting up industries in rural areas to create jobs for people.
- By extending electricity to villages (rural electrification).
- By improving the social service delivery in villages.
- By encouraging people in villages to start up small- scale industries.

Note:-***Rural electrification*** *is the extension of electricity to rural areas.*

Problems faced by people living in urban centres/ towns.

- High crime rate.
- Congestion/traffic jam.
- Easy spread of communicable diseases.
- Poor housing facilities e.g.slums.
- High rate of unemployment.
- High cost of living.
- Poor sanitation.

Reasons why urban centres/ towns are densely populated.

- They have better paying jobs.
- They have better education services.
- They have better social amenities.
- They have better health services.
- They have better business opportunities.

URBAN -RURAL MIGRATION

- Urban-rural migration is the movement of people with their property from towns to villages for better settlement.

Causes of Urban-Rural migration.

- Insecurity in towns.
- High costs of living in towns.
- Retirement from jobs in towns.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases in towns.
- Job transfers from towns to villages.
- Need for large vacant land for crop growing.
- Unemployment in towns.

Reasons why people move from towns to villages.

- To look for land for farming.
- To extend their businesses to villages.
- To get market for their goods.
- To look for areas which are free from natural disasters.
- To look for areas with low costs of living.

Effects of Urban-Rural migration.

- It leads to shortage of labour in towns.
- It leads to shortage of market for goods in towns.
- It leads to land shortage in villages.
- It leads to population increase in villages.

Ways the government can encourage Urban-Rural migration.

- By extending electricity to rural areas (Rural electrification)
- By encouraging the setting up of small scale industries in villages.
- By building better hospitals in villages.
- By constructing better schools in villages.
- By providing better security in villages.

URBAN-URBAN MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from one town to another looking for better settlement.

Causes of Urban-Urban migration.

- Job transfers from one town to another.
- Low market for goods.
- Insecurity in some towns.
- High costs of living in some towns.
- Poor sanitation in some towns.
- Natural disasters in some towns eg.floods.

Reasons why people move from one town to another.

- To look for better jobs.
- To look for a large market for their goods.

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- To look for better security services.
- To invest their capital in other towns.
- To look for towns which are free from natural disasters.

Effects of Urban-Urban migration.

- It leads to population increase in new towns where people settle.
- It leads to shortage of market where they leave.
- It leads to shortage of labour where they leave.
- It leads to shortage of land in the new areas of settlement.

RURAL-RURAL MIGRATION.

- This is the movement of people with their property from one village to another looking for better settlement.

Causes of Rural-Rural migration.

- Social conflicts.
- Soil infertility in some villages.
- Insecurity in some villages.
- Shortage of water and pasture.
- Shortage of land.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases.

Reasons why people move from one village to another.

- To look for fertile soils for crop growing.
- To look for water and pasture for animals.
- To run away from social conflicts.
- To look for areas with better security.
- To look for areas which are free from epidemic diseases.
- To look for areas which are free from natural disasters.

Effects of Rural-Rural migration.

- It leads to conflicts with the inhabitants of the places they migrate to.
- It leads to intermarriages.
- It leads to introduction of new cultures.
- It leads to low population in places where people migrate from.
- It leads to introduction of new languages where people settle.

How do people in Urban areas benefit from those living in Rural areas.

- People in urban areas get food from villages.
- People in villages provide market for goods produced in towns.
- Industries in towns get raw materials from villages.

Problems faced by people living in urban areas/ towns.

- Congestion of people in towns.
- High crime rate.
- Sound pollution.
- Development of slums.
- High cost of living.
- Traffic jam.
- Unemployment among people.

Possible solutions to the above problems.

- Deploying more security officers to improve security.
- By building storeyed houses.
- By constructing wider roads in towns.
- By building flyovers and foot paths.
- By teaching people the dangers of poor sanitation.
- By installing/putting security cameras on houses and along the roads.

Ways people in Rural areas benefit from people in Urban areas.

- People in towns provide market for food from villages.
- They provide rural areas with goods produced in towns.
- People in towns provide farm inputs to farmers in villages eg.insecticides, fertilizers

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Problems faced by people in rural areas.

- Poor health services.
- Poor transport system.
- Low electric power supply.
- Shortage of safe water.
- Poor education services.
- Poor housing facilities.

Possible solution to the problems faced by people in rural areas.

- By constructing better roads in rural areas.
- By starting up small scale industries.
- By extending electricity to rural areas/ by promoting rural electrification.
- By setting up better health centres in villages.
- By building better schools in rural areas.

Note:-*Brain drain* *is the movement of highly trained/ qualified people from one country to another for settlement.*

***Causes of brain drain*.**

- *Underpayment.*
- *Political instability as a result of civil wars.*
- *Seeking for higher education.*
- *Search for employment opportunities.*

Reasons why people migrate today.

- To search for better jobs.
- To search for areas with fertile soils.
- To get enough land for crop growing.
- To get access to better social services.
- To search for areas which are free from disasters.

Effects of migrations today.

a) Positive effects

- It creates a large market for goods in towns.
- It leads to introduction of new languages.
- It leads to high revenue collection in towns.
- It leads to cheap labour force in towns.
- It creates job opportunities to people.

***b) Negative effects*.**

- It has led to land fragmentation in towns.
- It leads to limited labour force in villages.
- It leads to brain drain.
- It promotes the spreading of communicable diseases.
- It leads to loss of culture through intermarriages.
- It has led to increased crime rate in urban areas.
- It leads to over exploitation of resources in densely populated areas.
- It leads to limited market for goods in villages.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AMONG PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA.

- *Political organisation* refers to the way people govern themselves.

The people of Africa were politically organized;

- Through kingdoms.
- Through chiefdoms.
- Through empires.
- Through clan systems.

- *An empire* is a large territory under one ruler.
- *A kingdom* is a territory ruled by a king or a queen.

Ancient political units in Africa.

Political unit	*Examples*
Empires	❖ Zenj empire (along the East African coast.) ❖ Ethiopian empire. ❖ Moroccan empire.

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	❖ Bunyoro-Kitara empire. ❖ Nyamwezi empire in Tanzania		
Kingdoms	*Kingdom*	*Tribe*	*King's title.*
	Buganda kingdom in Uganda.	Baganda	Kabaka
	Bunyoro kingdom in Uganda	Banyoro	Omukama
	Tooro kingdom in Uganda	Batooro	Omukama
	Ankole kingdom in Uganda	Banyankole	Omugabe
	Wanga kingdom in Kenya	Luhya	Nabongo
	Ashanti in Ghana	Ashanti/Asante	Asantehene
	Zulu kingdom in South Africa.	Zulu	
	Kingdom of eSwatini	Swazi	
Chiefdoms	❖ Nyamwezi chiefdom in Tanzania ❖ Chagga chiefdom in Tanzania ❖ Busoga chiefdom in Ugamda ❖ Hehe chiefdom in Tanzania ❖ Kilindi chiefdom in Tanzania ❖ Acholi chiefdom in Uganda		

BUNYORO-KITARA EMPIRE.

- This was the earliest empire to be formed in East Africa.
- It was founded by the Batembuzi.
- The Batembuzi formed a ruling dynasty called the ***Tembuzi dynasty.***
- The Tembuzi dynasty was founded by Ruhanga and his brother Nkya.
- The Batembuzi were believed to be demi-gods because they could perform miraculous signs.

Note;

- ✓ ***A dynasty*** *is a series of rulers who belong to the same family.*
- ✓ *The Tembuzi dynasty came to an end after the locking of king Isaza in the underground world by king Nyamiyonga.*
- ✓ ***King Isaza*** *was the last king of the Batembuzi.*
- ✓ *The* ***Batembuzi*** *were succeeded by the Bachwezi.*

The Chwezi Dynasty.

- It was formed by the Bachwezi.
- The Bachwezi came from Ethiopia.
- The Bachwezi had their headquarters at Bigobyamugenyi, in present day district Sembabule.
- King Ndahura was the first king of the Bachwezi while King Wamala was the last.

How the knowledge of iron smelting strengthened the Chwezi empire.

- ❖ The Bachwezi made strong tools for cultivation.
- ❖ The Bachwezi were able to make strong weapons for defense.

Contributions of the Bachwezi in East Africa.

(a) Economic contributions

- ❖ They introduced the knowledge of iron smelting.
- ❖ They introduced long horned cattle.
- ❖ They started salt mining at Lake Katwe.
- ❖ They introduced the knowledge of bark cloth making.
- ❖ They started coffee cultivation in East Africa.

(b) Social contributions.

- ❖ They introduced local chess (Mweso game)
- ❖ They introduced the knowledge of building grass-thatched houses.
- ❖ They introduced sandal wearing in East Africa.
- ❖ They introduced the idea of digging ditches for protection against their enemies.

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(c) Political contributions

- ❖ They introduced a centralised monarchy system.
- ❖ They introduced royal regalia.
- ❖ They introduced the idea of building reed palaces.

Reasons for the collapse of the Chwezi empire.

- ❖ The empire was too large to be controlled by one ruler.
- ❖ Death of the beloved cow Bihogo.
- ❖ Outbreak of drought and famine in the empire.
- ❖ Disunity among the people in the empire.
- ❖ Rebellions by distant princes.
- ❖ The Luo invasion/ The coming of the Luo speakers (this led to final collapse of the empire)

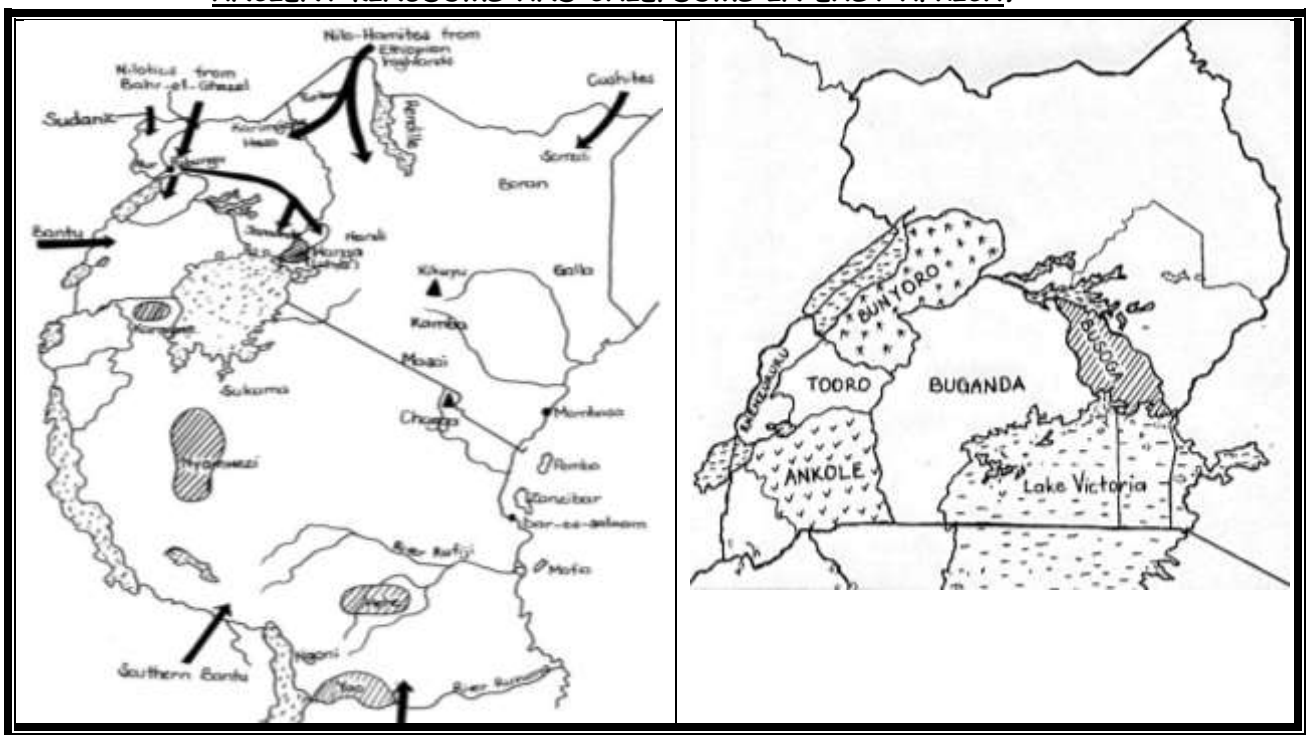
Note:

- ➢ ***The Luo-Biito*** *dynasty replaced the Chwezi dynasty.*
- ➢ *The Luo-Biito dynasty was founded by* ***Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi.***
- ➢ *Mpuga Rukidi is believed to be the first Omukama of Bunyoro kingdom, and his brother* ***Kato Kimera*** *founded Buganda kingdom.*
- ➢ *Bunyoro kingdom replaced the Chwezi dynasty.*
- ➢ *Kingdoms such as Buganda, Tooro, Ankole, Wanga, Karagwe etc were formed after the collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara empire.*

Characteristics of kingdoms.

- ❖ They have hereditary rulers.
- ❖ They have royal regalia as instruments of authority.eg. The royal spear, royal drum, royal crown, royal stool.
- ❖ They have a single supreme king at a time.
- ❖ They have social and cultural institutions.

ANCIENT KINGDOMS AND CHIEFDOMS IN EAST AFRICA.



Advantages/importance of kingdoms.

- ❖ They promote unity among people.
- ❖ They promote culture in the society.
- ❖ They help to mobilise people for national tasks e.g. elections, immunisation.

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- They promote morals among the people.
- They promote development through the provision of social services.
- They offer scholarships to students.

Disadvantages of kingdoms.

- They promote dictatorship.
- There is unequal distribution of wealth among the people.
- They promote tribalism.
- They promote the interests of the minority over the majority.
- They promote regional rather than national development.
- They promote dictatorship since the king is not elected.

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AMONG THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA.

- *Social organization* refers to the way how people relate with one another.
- The people of pre-colonial Africa were socially organized under the following;
  - They formed clan units.
  - They had families.
  - They had age groups.
  - They had rules and regulations.
  - They offered traditional education/ informal education.
  - They carried out social activities.
  - They had traditional ways of worship. They were believers in the African Traditional Religion (ATR)
  - They performed traditional practices.
  - They had taboos. (beliefs that forbade people from certain acts)
  - Culture was highly respected by all people in the society.

Note:

- ***A family*** *is a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption.*
- *A clan is an organised group of people under one ancestor.*
- *Clans are formed by families related to each other.*
- ***A Lineage*** *is a small group of people in a clan under one ancestor.*
- *Clan leaders were responsible for organising clan ceremonies that brought together different clan members.*

Each clan is headed by a clan leader who performs the following roles;

- ***Keeping clan records.***
- ***Presiding over clan ceremonies.***
- ***Chairing clan meetings.***
- ***Settling disputes among clan members.***
- ***Distributing land among clan members.***

Clan symbols of identification include:

- Drumming.
- Totem
- Clan name

Culture of the people of pre-colonial Africa.

- ***Culture*** is the way of life of the people in a given society.
- It refers to the behaviours, beliefs, norms, values and practices that are passed on from one generation to another.

Types of culture.

- Material culture eg. weapons, tools, clothes, food, royal regalia, crafts etc.
- Non-material culture eg. taboos, customs, greeting, dancing, language, religion etc

Elements of culture:

- Religion
- Food
- Dressing style.
- Dancing style.
- Greeting style.

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Importance of culture.

- ❖ **Culture promotes unity among people.**
- ❖ **It promotes morals among people.**
- ❖ **It promotes identity.**
- ❖ **It promotes respect in the society.**
- ❖ **Cultural institutions promote development of areas**

Ways of preserving/ promoting culture.

- **By protecting historical sites.**
- **By organising music festivals.**
- **By organising traditional games.**
- **By telling stories and legends.**
- **By wearing cultural clothes.**
- **By teaching culture in schools.**
- **By organising cultural games**

Dangers of some cultural practices.

- ❖ **Some are painful.**
- ❖ **Some cause psychological torture to people.**
- ❖ **Some of them lead to body deformity.**
- ❖ **Some lead to violation of human rights.**
- ❖ **Some cultural practices lead to spreading of diseases.**

N.B:-***Female Genital Mutilation*** *was commonly practised by the Sabiny in Eastern Uganda.*
*-**Circumcision** is commonly practised by the Bakonzo and the Bagishu in Uganda.*

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AMONG THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA.

Social activities **are activities which bring many people together in the community.**

Examples of Social activities among pre-colonial societies.

- **Wedding ceremonies.**
- **Circumcision ceremonies**
- **Burial ceremonies.**
- **Children naming ceremonies.**
- **Initiation of the heirs ceremonies.**

NB: *-Graduation ceremonies are also examples of social activities celebrated in our society today.*

Importance of Social activities.

- ❖ **Social activities promote unity among people.**
- ❖ **They promote identity.**
- ❖ **They strengthen clan norms.**
- ❖ **They promote culture in the society.**
- ❖ **They promote moral values among people.**
- ❖ **They promote love among people.**

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION AMONG THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA.

- **African societies economically organised themselves under trade communities.**
- **Different communities exchanged goods to get what each society didn't produce.**
- **Economic organisation involves the various economic activities done by the people of Africa.**

Ways the people of pre-colonial East Africa were economically organised.

- **Through practising their traditional occupation.e.g. cultivation, pastoralism, fishing etc.**
- **Through iron smelting.**
- **Through carrying out trade. The main system of trade was barter trade because there was no medium of exchange during that time.**

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Economic activities done by the people of Pre-colonial Africa.

- **Cultivation**
- **Weaving**
- **Pottery**
- **Trading**
- **Iron working.**
- **Pastoralism**
- **Hunting.**

Trade in pre-colonial Africa.

- ***Trade*** **is the buying or selling of goods and services.**
- **The system of trade used was barter because there was no money/ medium of exchange by then.**

Systems of trade.

- **Barter trade.**
- **Monetary trade**

- ***Barter trade*** **is the exchange of goods for goods or services.**

Factors that promoted barter trade long ago.

- **Absence of currency.**
- **Unity among the people.**
- **Production of different kinds of goods by different communities.**

Advantages of barter trade.

- **It promotes unity among people.**
- **It favours the illiterates.**
- **It favours people without money.**

Disadvantages of barter trade.

- **It is very difficult to transport some bulky goods over long distances.**
- **There is double coincidence of wants.**
- **There is no standard measure for the value of goods.**
- **It does not favour people without physical goods to exchange.**

NB:

- *-Barter trade system was replaced by* ***monetary trade.***
- *Monetary trade is the system of trade that involves the use of money as a medium of exchange.*
- *-Cowrie shells was the first form of currency to be introduced in Uganda. It was introduced by the early Arab traders.*
- *Rupees was the second form of currency to be used in Uganda. It was introduced by the Indian traders.*

Effects of barter trade on the people of pre-colonial Africa.

- **It promoted peace and unity.**
- **It enabled people get new items of trade.**
- **It promoted friendship among people.**
- **It led to development of trade routes.**

LONG DISTANCE TRADE (Revision of P.6 work).

- **This was the trade carried out between the people at the coast and those in the interior of East Africa.**
- **It was called long distance trade because the traders moved very long distances carrying goods on foot.**
- **It was mainly between the coastal traders (Arabs) and the Africans in the interior of East Africa.**
- **Kilwa, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, Tanga and Pangani were the main trading centres during Long distance trade.**
- **Traders moved in caravans for protection against hostile people and dangerous animals.**

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- Slaves were needed to carry goods to and from the coast of East Africa during long distance trade.

A map showing the trade routes of the Arabs during Long distance trade in East Africa.



Active participants in Long distance trade.

- Baganda.
- Hehe
- Chagga
- Nyamwezi
- Yao.
- Akamba.
- Kikuyu

Foreigners who took part in the Long distance trade.

- Arabs.
- Indians.
- Persians.

Trading centres/towns during Long distance trade.

- Zanzibar.
- Sofala
- Tabora.
- Kilwa.
- Bagamoyo.

Ivory was an important trade item during the Long distance trade.



Trade items from different tribes.

Baganda	*Nyamwezi*	*Kamba*	*Yao*
ivory,slaves,hides, skins ,cattle	hoes, ivory, salt, iron ore, grains, wax	ivory, hides and skin, honey and wax.	ivory, slaves.

Goods that were brought to East Africa during the Long distance trade.

- Guns
- Mirrors
- Swords
- Beads
- Carpets
- Glasses
- Clothes
- Ornaments

Effects of Long distance trade.

a) **Positive effects.**

- Kings and chiefs became richer.
- It led to introduction of new items in East Africa.
- It led to introduction of Arabic language.
- Long distance routes later developed into major roads.
- It led to development of coastal towns.

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- It led to expansion of kingdoms.
- It led to development of Swahili culture in East Africa.
- It led to introduction of new dressing styles.
- It led to the spread of Islam in East Africa.

b) Negative effects.

- It led to introduction of slave trade.
- It led to over exploitation of East Africa's resources.
- It led to loss of African culture.
- It lead to death of people as a result of slave trade.
- It led to wars and conflicts among societies.

TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE.

- This was the trade carried out between the people of North Africa and those of West Africa across the Sahara desert.
- Traders moved in caravans for protection against hostile people and dangerous animals.
- Camels were used as means of transport during the Trans-Saharan trade because they are able to resist the harsh desert conditions.

Qn: *Why are camels able to resist the harsh desert conditions?, give any three reasons.*

Active participants in Trans-Saharan trade.

Foreigners	-Arabs -Romans -Jews -Greeks
Africans	-Berbers -Hausa -Tuaregs -Ashanti -Mandingo -Soninke

Trade items during Trans-Saharan trade.

Goods brought to West Africa	-mirrors -guns -beads -carpets -glasses -swords -clothes -ornaments
Goods obtained from West Africa	-gold -slaves -hides and skins -bee wax -ivory -wheat

Effects of Trans-Saharan trade/ Long distance trade.

a) Positive effects.

- It led to expansion of kingdoms e.g. Mali, Ghana etc.
- It led to development of towns.
- It led to introduction of Islam in West Africa.
- New trade items were introduced in west Africa.
- Trade routes later developed into permanent roads.

b) *Negative effects.*

- It led to introduction of slave trade.
- Africa's valuable resources were taken away.
- It led to loss of culture due to intermarriages between the local people and the foreigners.
- Families broke up due to slave trade.

Reasons for the decline of Trans-Saharan trade

- European colonisation of West Africa.
- Shortage of some trade items like gold.
- The rise of Trans-Atlantic trade.



Testing Exercise.

1. Mention any four sources of history.
2. State any one advantage oral tradition has over written history as a source of history.
3. Why is Dr. Louis Leakey remembered in the history of East Africa?

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4. Name the place in East Africa where the oldest skull of man was discovered.
5. Why is East Africa referred to as the cradle of mankind?
6. Name the stone age site in Uganda which is famous for rock paintings.
7. How is Bigobyamugenyi historically related to the Bachwezi?
8. State any two characteristics of the old stone age man.
9. Which important discoveries marked the end of each of the following stone ages;
   (i) Old stone age.
   (ii) Middle stone age.
   (iii) New stone age.
10. Give any two ways the discovery of fire helped early man to live in caves.
11. How was a dog useful to early man.
12. In which way did the discovery of farming help man to live a settled life?
13. Give any three ways early man obtained his food.
14. How was a bolas useful to early man?
15. Give one way the discovery of iron smelting improved early man's life.
16. Complete the table below correctly.

Ethnic group	*Origin*	*One tribe in each country*		
		Uganda	*Kenya*	*Tanzania*
(i) Bantu	----------	----------	--------	---------
(ii) ----------	----------	Sabiny	--------	---------
(iii) ----------	----------	----------	Masai	---------
(iv) Cushites	Ethiopia	----------	--------	---------

17. What is an Ethnic group?
18. State any two characteristics of an ethnic group.
19. Mention the largest ethnic group in Africa.
20. In which way did the traditional occupation of the Nilo-Hamites influence their areas of settlement?
21. Give any two reasons why the Bantu settled in the Interlacustrine region.
22. Give any three causes for the migration of the Bantu.
23. How did the migration of the Bantu into East Africa affect the Bushmen?
24. Mention any three Bantu tribes that settled on slopes of mountains in East Africa.
25. Stte any three positive effects of the migration of the Bantu in East Africa.
26. How is Pubungu important in the history of the Nilotics?
27. Which tribe under the Highland Nilotes is found in both Uganda and Kenya?
28. State any one reason why some tribes under the plain Nilotes changed from practising pastoralism to mixed farming.
29. How did Alur tribe come into existence in East Africa?
30. Which tribe under the Plain Nilotes is found in both Kenya and Tanzania?
31. How did the evolution of Uganda's boundaries affect the Sabiny?
32. State one way the immigration of the Nilotics into East Africa affected Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
33. Name the ethnic group which occupies the largest part of the West Nile region.
34. Mention any two tribes that belong to the above ethnic group.
35. Which groups of people in Africa were formerly called the following names?
   (i) Hottentots
   (ii) Bushmen
36. Mention one tribe in Africa that belongs to the Semites.

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37. Mention the largest Bantu tribe in Southern Africa.
38. Name the largest Bantu tribe to migrate into East Africa.
39. State the main reason for the migration of the tribe in (38) above.
40. State any three problems that were faced by the ethnic groups to different parts of Africa.
41. Give any two reasons why many people migrate from villages to towns.
42. State any two ways rural-urban migration affects the development of rural areas.
43. Give any three ways the government can encourage the migration of people from towns to villages.
44. Give the meaning of the term Rural electrification.
45. State any three problems facing people in most urban areas of East Africa.
46. Give the meaning of Urban-Rural migration.
47. Mention any three causes of Urban-rural migration.
48. Give any two ways people living in rural areas benefit from those who live in towns.
49. Give any two ways people living in urban areas benefit from those who live in villages.
50. State any two ways the government can improve the lives of the people living in rural areas.
51. Give one reason why the government is encouraging the construction of storeyed houses in towns.
52. Name the earliest empire to be formed in East Africa.
53. Mention any two political contributions of the Bachwezi in East Africa.
54. Give any three ways the Bachwezi contributed to the economic development of Uganda.
55. State any three factors for the collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara empire.
56. How did the big size lead to the collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara?
57. Give any two ways kingdoms are important to a country.
58. Give any two ways the people of pre-colonial Africa organised themselves socially.
59. Mention any two symbols of a clan.
60. Give any three ways clan leaders are important in our society today.
61. Mention the two types of culture.
62. Give any two ways culture is important in the community.
63. State any two ways of promoting culture in our society today.
64. Which bad cultural practice was common amongst the Sabiny?
65. What are Social activities?
66. Mention any three cultural activities that are common in our society today.
67. State any two ways social activities are important in the community.
68. Why was Barter system of trade used among pre-colonial societies in Africa?
69. What was Long distance trade?
70. Why did the Long distance traders always move in caravans?
71. Give any three ways long distance trade affected the people of East Africa.
72. What was Trans-Saharan trade?
73. Mention any two factors that led to the decline of Trans-Saharan trade.
74. Mention any three trade items that were obtained from the interior of East Africa during Long distance trade.
75. How did Long distance trade affect the population of elephants in East Africa?

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TOPIC 6: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA.

- **A foreigner** is a person who comes to an area from another part of the world.
- *Influence* is the power to change or control something.
- **Foreign influence in Africa** refers to the changes that were brought about by different groups of people who came to Africa.

Groups of foreigners in Africa include;

- The traders
- Missionaries
- White settlers
- Explorers
- Colonialists

These groups originated from:

- Asia
- Europe
- America

FOREIGN TRADERS IN AFRICA.

These mainly came to carry out trade.

Groups of foreign traders in Africa.

- Arab traders from Arabia
- Indian traders from India.
- Persian traders from Persia.
- European traders from Europe.

Note:

- *Foreign traders introduced monetary system of trade in Africa.*
- *Barter trade was replaced by monetary trade.*
- *Monetary trade is the system of trade that involves the use of money as a medium of exchange.*

Foreign currencies introduced by traders in Africa.

- Cowrie shells by the Arab traders.
- Yen by the Persian traders
- Rupees by the Indian traders.

ARAB TRADERS

- This was the first group of foreigners to come to Africa.
- The Arab traders came from Arabia.
- The Arabs came to the East African coast in special boats called dhows.
- The monsoon winds helped to sail the dhows of the Arab traders across the Indian ocean.
- They settled along the coast of East Africa and formed the Zenj empire.
- The coast of East Africa was called "Land of zenj" meaning "the land of black people".
- Ahmed bin Ibrahim was the first Arab trader to come to Uganda.
- Kabaka Ssuuna II welcomed the first Arab traders to Uganda in 1844.

Reasons for the coming of the Arab traders to Africa.

- To carryout trade.
- To spread the Islamic faith.
- Some were running away from religious wars and persecution in their home country.

Examples of trade items the Arabs brought to Africa by the early Arab traders.

-guns - mirrors - gun powder -ornaments - beads -glasses - jewellery - carpets.

Examples of trade items the Arabs got from Africa by the early Arab traders.

-ostrich feathers - ivory - gold - local salt - slaves - hides -wax -iron ore - copper. etc.

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Trading centres that were developed by the Arab traders in Africa.

- **Zanzibar**
- **Mombasa**
- **Kilwa**
- **Mogadishu**
- **Sofala**
- **Malindi**
- **Tanga**
- **Dar-es-salaam**

Effects of the coming of the Arab traders to Africa.

a) Positive effects

- ❖ **They introduced the Arab styles of dressing and building houses.**
- ❖ **They built coastal towns eg.Kilwa, Mombasa etc.**
- ❖ **They introduced new trade items eg. guns, clothes etc.**
- ❖ **They introduced zebu cattle.**
- ❖ **They introduced Islamic faith.**
- ❖ **They introduced new crops e.g. Cloves at Zanzibar.**
- ❖ **They introduced cowrie shells as a form of currency.**

b) Negative effects.

- ❖ **They exploited Africa's resources.**
- ❖ **It led to introduction of slave trade which caused death of people.**
- ❖ **It led to loss of culture through intermarriages e.g. Swahili culture emerged as a result of intermarriages between the Arabs and the coastal bantu people.**
- **They undermined African culture.**

Reasons why the Arabs took long to enter the interior of East Africa.

- **They feared hostile tribes like Masai.**
- **There were no proper routes to the interior of East Africa.**
- **They feared attacks from dangerous wild animals.**

Reasons why the Arabs took long to spread Islam in Africa.

- ❖ **The Arabs were more interested in trade than spreading Islam.**
- ❖ **There were very few muslim preachers in Africa.**
- ❖ **The Africans hated the Arabs for being slave traders.**
- ❖ **Arabic language was too difficult to be understood by the people of Africa.**
- ❖ **The Africans feared some Islamic practices such as circumcision, fasting etc.**

Points to note about the Foreign traders in Africa

- *The Banyans were Indians who were money lenders. They lent money to the local traders in East Africa.*
- *The Indian coolies were Indians who were brought to build the Kenya-Uganda railway.*
- ***Allidina Visram** opened up the first shop in Kampala.*

THE INDIAN TRADERS.

- **These came from India.**
- **They came into groups i.e.Banyans and Indian coolies.**
- **The Banyans was the major group of Indian traders.**
- **The Banyans used to lend money to the local traders.**
- **The Indian coolies were brought to build the Kenya-Uganda railway.**

Contributions of the Indians to the economic development of East Africa.

- **They opened up shops in East Africa e.g.Allidina Visram who started up the first shop in Kampala.**
- **The Indian coolies built the Kenya–Uganda railway.**
- **They introduced rupees as a new form of currency.**
- **The Banyans lent money to local traders.**

- They introduced Rupees as a form of currency.
- They built industries in East Africa e.g. Kakira sugar factory by Madhivan and Lugazi sugar factory by Mehta.

✓ *Note:-**The Rupees** was the second form of currency replacing the Cowrie shells.*

EUROPEAN TRADING COMPANIES IN AFRICA.

- ❖ Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACo) led by Sir William Mackinnon.
- ❖ German East Africa Company (GEACo) led by Dr. Carl Peters.
- ❖ British South Africa Company led by Ceal Rhodes
- ❖ Royal Niger Company led by Sir George Goldie

Reasons for the formation of trading companies.

- ❖ To carry out trade.
- ❖ To set up commercial empires in Africa.
- ❖ To control African territories on behalf of their home governments.
- ❖ To protect the missionaries.

Major activities done by European trading companies.

- Trading.
- Building of transport and communication lines.
- Administration of colonial territories.

Note:

- ***Capt. Frederick Lugard** was the representative of IBEACo in Uganda.*
- *Trading companies built transport and communication lines in East Africa.*

Reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt.

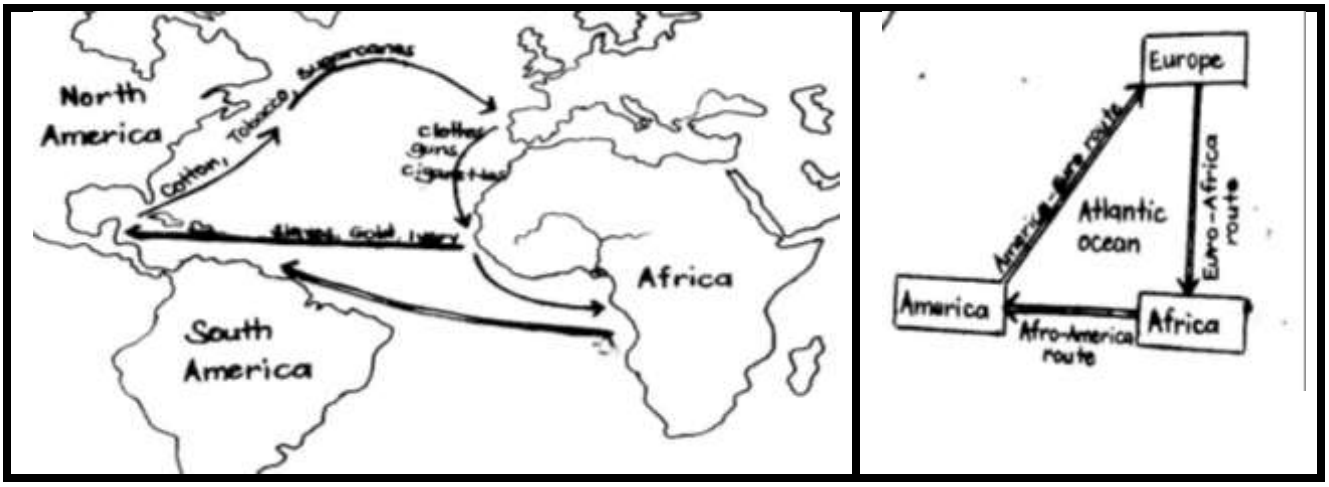
- ❖ It lacked a reliable source of income.
- ❖ It employed many personnel who needed big pay.
- ❖ It got involved in political administration which was costly.
- ❖ It controlled a too large territory.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE.

- ❖ Trans-Atlantic trade was the trade carried out among the people of Africa, America and Europe across the Atlantic ocean.
- ❖ It is sometimes referred to as ***Triangular trade*** because it followed a triangular route.

Main trade routes of Triangular trade.

- Euro-Africa route.
- Afro-America route.
- America-Euro route.



Goods obtained from Africa during Triangular trade.

- Slaves.
- Gold
- Bee wax.
- Ivory
- Oil palm

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Goods obtained from America during Triangular trade.

- **Tobacco**
- **Sugarcane**
- **Cotton**
- **Silver**

Goods brought to Africa during Triangular trade.

- **Guns**
- **Glasses**
- **Clothes**
- **Cigarettes**

Factors that promoted Triangular trade.

- ❖ **Increased European participation.**
- ❖ **The industrial revolution in Europe.**
- ❖ **The presence of winds and ocean currents.**
- ❖ **Profitability of the trade to traders.**

Note:

- *Slaves were mainly taken to work on plantations of tea, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, coffee and in mines.*
- ***Goree island*** *was the largest slave market in West Africa during Trans-Atlantic trade.*

Countries where the slaves from Africa were taken.

- **Mexico**
- **Brazil**
- **Cuba**
- **Venezuela**
- **Portugal**
- **Britain**
- **Germany**
- **Chile**
- **France**

Why the slaves were needed.

- ❖ **To serve as domestic workers in Europe.**
- ❖ **There was need for labour on plantations and in mines.**

Effects of Trans-Atlantic trade.

a) Positive effects.

- ❖ **It led to introduction of new trade items in Africa.**
- ❖ **It led to introduction of new crops like cocoa.**
- ❖ **The volume of trade increased in West Africa.**

b) Negative effects.

- ❖ **It led to exploitation of Africa's resources.**
- ❖ **It led to destruction of property through slave raids.**
- ❖ **It led to reduction of manpower in West Africa.**
- ❖ **It led to depopulation in Africa.**

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.

- ❖ *A missionary* **is a person who spreads his /her religion in a foreign land.**
- ❖ *A Christian missionary* **is a person who spreads Christianity in a foreign land/ country.**
- ❖ *A missionary society* **is an organisation of people with the interest of teaching a religion in a foreign country.**
- ❖ *A mission station* **is a place where people are taught about a certain religion.**

Note:

- ✓ *The Christian missionaries who came to Uganda were invited by Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.*
- ✓ ***Henry Morton Stanley*** *wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Muteesa I inviting Christian missionaries to Uganda.*

Reasons why kabaka Muteesa I invited Christian missionaries.

- ***He wanted them to protect him against his enemies.***
- ***He wanted them to bring him guns to fight against his enemies.***

- ***He wanted them to promote literacy in Buganda.***
- ***He wanted them to spread Christianity in Buganda.***

Reasons for the coming of the Christian missionaries to Africa.

- ❖ To spread Christianity (main reason)
- ❖ To spread European culture.
- ❖ To spread Western civilisation.
- ❖ To suppress the spreading of Islam.
- ❖ To introduce legitimate trade/ to fight against slave trade.
- ❖ To teach people how to read and write.

Main groups of Christian missionaries that came to Africa.

- Protestant missionaries
- Catholic missionaries.

Missionary societies that worked in Africa.

Missionary society	*Origin*	*Region of Africa*	*Leader(s)*
❖ Church Missionary Society	• England	East Africa	• Johann L. Krapf • Johannes Rebmann • Jakob Erhardt
❖ Holy Ghost fathers	• France	West Africa	• Father Brachet
❖ The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.	• England		• Rev.Thomas Thompson.
❖ Church Missionary Society (CMS)	• England	West Africa (Sierra Leone)	• Rev. Renner • Peter Hartwing
❖ The Methodist Episcopal church	• America	West Africa (Liberia)	• Rev. Cox
❖ The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	• England	West Africa	• Rev. Freeman
❖ The Bremen Society	• Germany	West Africa	
❖ Church of Scotland Mission	• Scotland	West Africa	
❖ The Universities Mission to Central Africa	• England	Central Africa	• Dr. David Livingstone.
❖ London Missionary Society	• England	Central Africa	• Roger Price
❖ The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society	• France	Central Africa	
❖ The Church of Scotland Mission	• Scotland	Central Africa	
❖ The White Fathers		Central Africa	• Father Van Cost
❖ The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society	• France	Southern Africa	• Gosselin
❖ London Missionary Society	• England	Southern Africa	• John Smith

Note:

- *The above missionary societies sponsored / funded the journeys of Christian missionaries to Africa.*

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Notable Christian missionaries in Africa with their contributions.

Missionary	Contribution(s)
Alexander Mackay 	• He was the leader of the church missionary society in Uganda. • He was a carpenter, builder, and teacher. • He introduced the first printing press in Uganda. • The printing press was used to print reading materials and prayer books. • He taught practical and vocational skills like carpentry and joinery.
Dr. Albert Cook	• He built Mengo hospital.(the first hospital in Uganda) • He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness on the shores of lake Victoria.
Kenneth Borup	• He introduced the fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda. This cotton was called the American upland cotton.
Robert Ashe	• He introduced the first bicycle in Uganda.
Bishop Alfred Tucker	• He mobilized funds from Europe to support the activities of IBEACo, when it had run bankrupt.
Johann Ludwig Krapf 	• He was the first missionary to come to East Africa in 1844. • He was later joined by Johannes Rebmann in 1846. • Krapf built the first mission station in East Africa at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa in Kenya. • Rabai Mpya acted as a base for missionary activities like;Bible reading, Bible translation, music rehersals, training of catechists(clergymen) etc. • Krapf wrote the first Swahili dictionary. • Krapf translated the New testament Bible into Kiswahili language. He wanted to ease Bible reading, communication and hymn book reading. Note:-*Krapf became the first European to see mountain Kenya and river Tana.*
Johannes Rebmann	• He greatly influenced the lives of the Chagga. • He became the first European to see mountain Kilimanjaro.
Jakob Erhardt	• He attempted to draw the first map of East Africa.
Dr Steer	• He built homes for the freed slaves in Zanzibar. • He built a cathedral at Zanzibar.
Dr. David Livingstone. 	• He strongly opposed slave trade in East Africa and Central Africa. • He helped in ending slave trade in Africa through writing negative reports to his home government about the evils of slave trade. • He died of malaria in 1873 at Chitambo's village near lake Bangweulu in Zambia. • Susi and Chuma were his two faithful servants who carried his body to the East African coast. • He was buried at Westminster Abbey, a burial place for prominent people in England.

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Problems faced by the Christian missionaries in Africa.

- **Attacks from dangerous wild animals.**
- **Attacks from hostile people.**
- **Shortage of supplies like food, medicine.**
- **Difficulty in communication with the local people.**
- **Opposition from the Arabs.**
- **They walked long and tiresome distances due to poor transport.**
- **Difficulty in crossing some physical features like lakes and rivers.**

Effects of missionary work in Africa.

a) Positive effects.

- **Missionaries introduced new crops e.g. cotton.**
- **They spread Christianity in Africa.**
- **They introduced formal education.**
- **They introduced modern drugs.**
- **They built schools eg. Namilyango College in 1902, Gayaza High school by the CMS in 1904, Mengo High School by the CMS in 1898, King's College Budo by the CMS in 1906, St.Mary's College Kisubi by the White fathers in 1906 etc.**
- **They built hospitals eg. Mengo hospital, Nsambya hospital, Rubaga hospital, Lacor hospital etc.**
- **They taught people practical skills eg carpentry, building, agriculture.**
- **They helped in ending slave trade in Africa.**
- **They discouraged bad cultural beliefs e.g. The Igbo in Nigeria considered twins as evil.**

b) Negative effects.

- **Missionaries paved way for colonisation of Africa.**
- **They preached against African cultures.**
- **It led to division among people through religion.**
- **It led to religious wars.**

Note:

- *Reading ,Writing, Arithmetic and Religious education were the subjects taught in early missionary schools.*
- *Formal education is the type of education which replaced informal education.*
- *Namilyango college was the first boarding school to be built by the Christian missionaries in Uganda.(by the Mill Hill fathers in 1902)*

Activities done by missionaries in Africa.

- **Evangelism**
- **Building of educational institutions.**
- **Building of churches and hospitals.**
- **Opening up of mission stations.**
- **Practical skills development such as carpentry, building.**

How missionary work led to colonisation of Africa.

- **Missionary teachings caused divisions among people which weakened the African societies.**
- **Missionary teachings softened the hearts of the Africans which made them warmly welcome the colonialists.**
- **Missionaries called their home governments for protection in case of attacks.**
- **They acted as interpreters for the Africans and the colonialists.**
- **They signed treaties which were used by the colonialists to take over colonies.**

EUROPEAN EXPLORERS IN AFRICA

- *An explorer* is a person who travels to foreign places in order to find out more about them.
- Most Explorers who came to Uganda came from Europe.
- Most European explorers who came to Uganda wanted to find the source of River Nile
- Most European explorers who came to Uganda were sponsored by by the Royal Geographical Society (RGS).

Reasons for the coming of European explorers to Africa.

- To study the geography of Africa.
- To find out the shortest sea route to the far East.
- To find trade opportunities in Africa.
- To open up way for the coming of the colonialists.

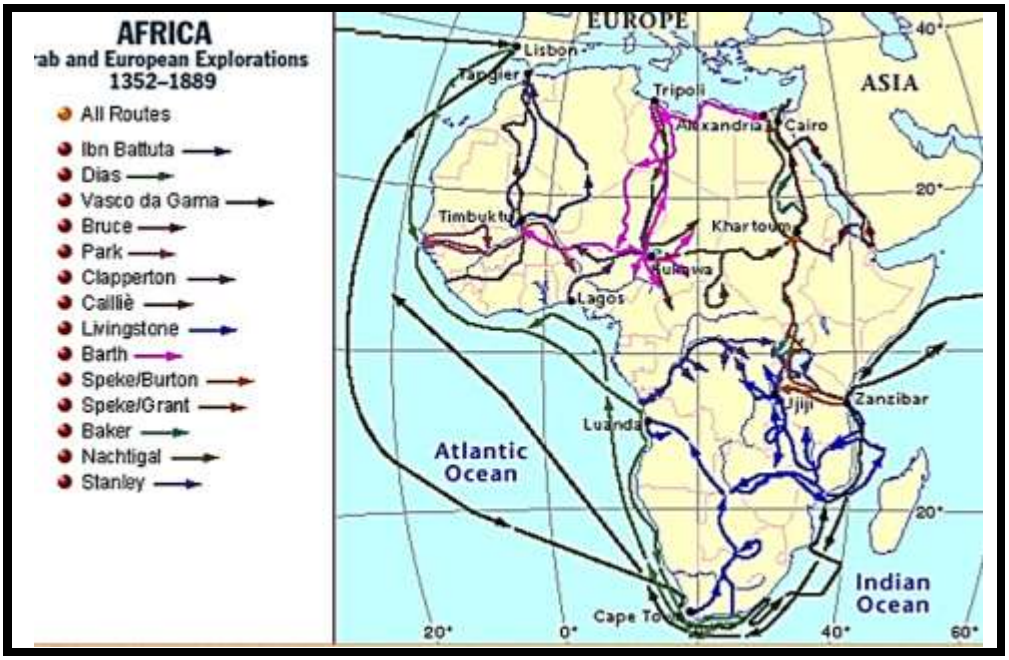
Organisations which sponsored explorers' journeys to Africa.

- Royal Geographical Society (RGS)
- African Association.

Early explorers in Africa

East Africa	*West Africa*	*Southern and Central Africa*
• John Hanning Speke • Henry Morton Stanley • Joseph Thomson • Richard Burton • James Grant • Sir Samuel Baker • Vasco da Gama • Count Teleki • Jakob Erhardt • Johannes Rebmann • Johann Ludwig Krapf.	• Mungo Park • Richard Lander • John Lander • Rene Caillie • Hugh Clapperton • Dr. Heinrich Barth • Gaspard Mollen • Major Laing • *De Brazza*	• Dr. David Livingstone.

EUROPEAN EXPLORERS IN AFRICA

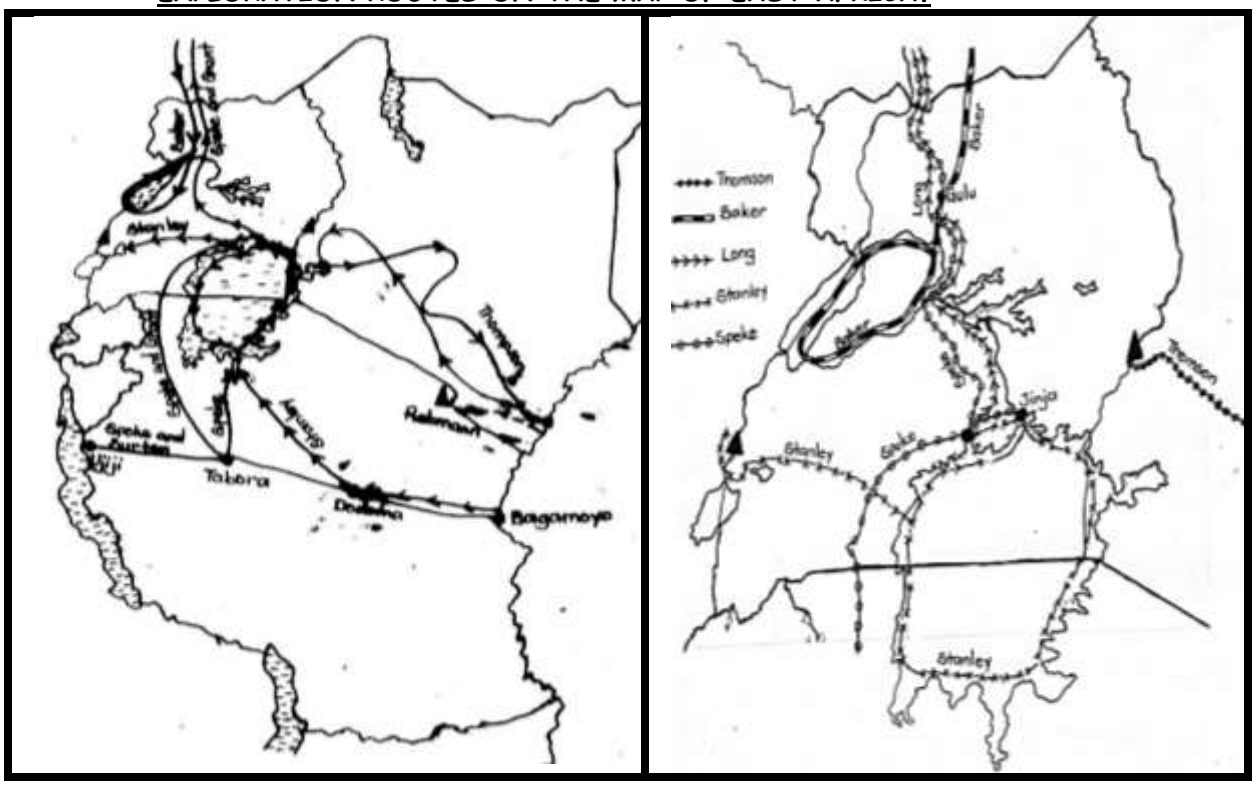




John and Richard Lander

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EXPLORATION ROUTES ON THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA.

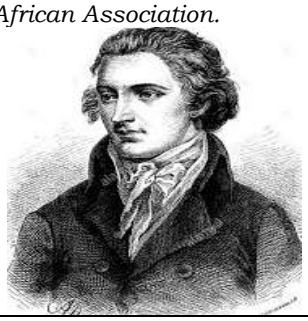


Major discoveries made by famous European explorers in Africa

John Hanning Speke *From England.* *With Burton in 1857* *With Grant in 1860* 	• **Lake Victoria** • **The source of River Nile.** • **Ripon falls** **Note** - *John Speke was the first European explorer to come to Uganda (in 1862).* - *He named the **Ripon falls** at the source of river Nile after Lord Murchison who was the president of the RGS by then.* - *He also named **lake Victoria** after Queen Victoria of England.*
Richard Burton *(from England)* **and** John Speke 	• **Lake Tanganyika** ❖ **They were sent by the Royal Geographical Society to find the source of river Nile** ❖ **They entered into East Africa through Bagamoyo, via Tabora to Ujiji on lake Tanganyika.** ❖ **On their return, Burton fell sick and remained at Tabora. Speke continued northwards and came across a great water body which he believed to be the source of River Nile.**

James grant and John Speke. 	❖ **The two were sent to find the source of river Nile.** ❖ **While at Karagwe,Grant fell sick and remained at Karagwe under the care of king Rumanika who welcomed them to his kingdom.** ❖ **Speke moved northwards and entered into Buganda.** ❖ **He was welcomed by Kabaka Muteesa I in 1862.** ❖ **Speke gave gifts of clothes, rifles, knives and beads to the king.** ❖ **Speke moved eastwards and reached the source of River Nile on 28th July, 1862.** ❖ **Speke was later joined by Grant ant the two followed river Nile moving towards its mouth in the North.** ❖ **They met another explorer called Sir Samuel Baker at Gondokoro in Sudan.**
Sir Samuel Baker. *From England* 	• **Murchison falls** • **Lake Albert** ***Note:*** ✓ *John Speke and James Grant met Sir Samuel Baker at Gondokoro in South Sudan.* ✓ *Baker with his wife Jane Baker wanted to find the source of River Nile from its mouth in Egypt.* ✓ *He saw and named lake albert in 1864.* ✓ ***Lake Albert** was named after the husband of Queen Victoria of England.* ✓ *He saw and named the **Murchison falls** after the president of RGS.*
Henry Morton Stanley *A Welsh from Wales* 	• **Mountain Rwenzori.** • **Lake George.** • **Lake Edward.** ***Note:*** ❖ **Stanley came to Africa in three different occasions.** **<u>Stanley's 1st journey in 1871.</u>** ❖ **He came to look for Dr. David Livingstone.** ❖ **He was sponsored by two newspapers namely;-** - **Daily telegraph.** - **New York Herald tribune.** **<u>Stanley's 2nd journey in 1874.</u>** **He was sent to prove whether lake Victoria was the source of River Nile.** ❖ **He used his canoe he had named Lady Alice to circumnavigate lake Victoria.** **Henry Morton Stanley circumnavigated lake Victoria to prove whether lake Victoria was the source of River Nile.** ❖ **In 1875, Henry Morton Stanley reached Kabaka Muteesa I's palace and requested him to allow missionaries to come to Uganda.**

	❖ **On Kabaka's request, Henry Morton Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Muteesa I inviting Christian missionaries to come to Uganda.** ❖ **The letter was taken by <u>Linant de Bellefonds.</u> And it appeared in the Daily Telegraph newspaper.** **Note:** ✓ ***Linant de Bellefonds*** *arrived in the Kabaka's palace in April 1875. This is where he also met Henry Morton Stanley.* ✓ *He collaborated with Stanley's idea of inviting the missionaries.* ✓ *Bellefonds was killed in Sudan on 26th August 1875 and the letter was sent to* ***Charles Gordon****, the governor of the Equatorial province, who sent it to the Queen of England.* **Henry Morton Stanley then moved westwards and saw Mountain Rwenzori and named it "the mountains of the moon" This was because of the snow on its peak which glitters like a moon.** ❖ **He also saw and named lake Edward and lake George.** ❖ **He then continued westwards through Democratic Republic of Congo and returned to Europe.** **<u>Stanley's 3rd journey (1887-1890).</u>** ❖ **He came to rescue Emin Pasha from the Equatorial province.**
Joseph Thomson *From Scotland* 	• **Mountain Elgon** • **Lake Nakuru.** • **Lake Baringo.** **Note:** ✓ *Thomson was sent to find the shortest route from the coast to lake Victoria.* ✓ *Thomson was the first European to cross the Nandi and Masai land successfully.*
Johann Ludwig Krapf *From Germany*	• **Mountain Kenya** • **River Tana**
Johannes Rebmann *From Germany in 1846*	• **Mountain Kilimanjaro**
Jakob Erhardt	• **He attempted to draw the first map of East Africa.**
Dr. David Livingstone *From Scotland.*	• **River Zambezi** • **Victoria falls along river Zambezi.** • **Lake Mweru along the border of Zambia and DRC.** • **Lake Bangweulu in Zambia** • **Lake Nyasa (Malawi)** • **River Lualaba** **Note:** ✓ *Livingstone was a doctor, an explorer and a missionary.*

	✓ *He was the greatest explorer in Africa because he spent a lot of his life time exploring the African continent from 1841 till his death in 1873.*
James Bruce *From Scotland.*	• **Blue Nile** • **Lake Tana**
Mungo Park *From Scotland, sent by the African Association.* 	• **He was the first European explorer to see river Gambia in 1795.** • **He was tracing the mouth of river Niger.** • **He drowned and died at Bussa rapids in 1806** • **He made a report on natural resources, people and transport on river Niger.**
Richard Lander and John Lander *From Britain*	• **To continue with Mungo park's exploration of river Niger.** • **They were the first European explorers to see the mouth of river Niger.** **Note:** ✓ *Richard Lander died in West Africa.* ✓ *John Lander made a report on the possibilities of trade in West Africa.*
Major Gordon Laing *From Britain.* *He was killed in 1826 after Timbuktu*	• **He was the first European explorer to locate the source of river Niger.** • **He was the first European to cross the Sahara from North to South.**
Rene Caille *From France in 1827*	• **River Senegal** • **Fouta Djallon hills.**
Dr. Heinrich Barth	• **Adamawa highlands in Cameroon.**
Hugh Clapperton *From Scotland.*	• **He travelled from Tripoli across the Sahara desert and died Of malaria and dysentery in West Africa.**
Mary Henrietta Kingsley 	• **She was the first European explorer to see and climb mountain Cameroon.** • **She made three different journeys to Africa.** • **She wrote a book revealing how slave traders mistreated the Africans in West Africa.** • **She carried out exploration work in West Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa.**
Charles Chaille Long (*from America*)	❖ **He was the first European to see lake Kyoga.** • **He arrived in Buganda in 1874 and became the second European explorer to see Lake Victoria.**

<u>Notable facts about explorers in East Africa.</u>

✓ ***<u>Vasco da Gama</u>*** *was the first European explorer to come to East Africa.*

✓ *John Speke and Richard Burton were the first European explorers to travel to the interior of East Africa.*

✓ *The Portuguese were the first explorers to come to East Africa.*

- ✓ ***Bartholomew Diaz*** *was the first European explorer to sail around Africa up to the Cape of Good Hope.*
- ✓ *Africa was referred to as "**a white man's graveyard**" because many Europeans died of malaria in West Africa.*

Why most European explorers who came to the interior of East Africa entered through Bagamoyo.

- ✓ *There was a direct route from Bagamoyo to the interior of East Africa.*
- ✓ *The route through Bagamoyo had friendly people.*

Qn: *Why was it difficult for explorers who travelled to Uganda to pass through Kenya?*

Why most European explorers who came to the interior of East Africa first went to Zanzibar.

- ✓ *To learn Kiswahili language.*
- ✓ *To get permission from the sultan of Zanzibar.*
- ✓ *To get porters to carry their supplies.*

THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS.

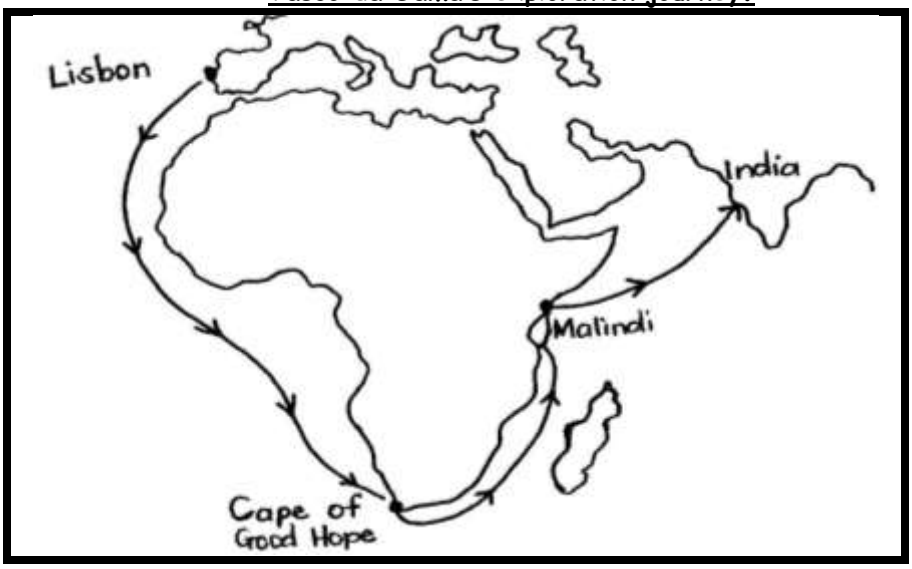
- **The Portuguese were the first explorers to come to Africa.**
- **The Portuguese explorers wanted to find the shortest sea route to India.**
- ***Prince Henry the navigator*** **sponsored the journeys of most Portuguese explorers to Africa.**
- **He also started a school for navigation at Sagres which trained navigators.**
- **The Portuguese wanted to find the shortest sea route to India because they wanted to get silk and spices from the far East.**

Portuguese explorers who came to East Africa.

Bartholomew Diaz	• **He reached the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa in 1488.** • **He was unable to continue due to shortage of supplies, so he went back to Portugal.**
Pedro da Covilla	• **He travelled over the African continent from the North.** • **He sailed down the Red sea and followed the Arabs' trade route up to Sofala.**
Vasco da Gama 	• **He was sent to continue from where Bartholomew Diaz had reached.** • **He sailed from Lisbon, Portugal in 1497 and reached Calcutta, India on 20th May 1498.** • **Da Gama became the first Portuguese sailor to find a sea route to India.** • **He named the Cape of Good Hope because he had got hope of reaching India.** **Note:** • ***The Arabs along the East African coast didn't welcome Vasco da Gama because:*** ❖ *They hated Christianity which the Europeans were spreading.* ❖ *They thought that the Europeans would interfere with their trade.* ***Sultan Seyyid Ali of Malindi*** *welcomed Vasco da Gama. He gave him an Indian captain called* ***Ahmed bin Majid*** *to direct his ships to India.*

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Vasco da Gama's exploration journey.



PORTUGUESE CONQUEST OF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

- The Portuguese established their headquarters in Mozambique and Mombasa was their major coastal town.
- They divided their empire into provinces for easy administration, and each province was under the rule of a Governor.
- The Portuguese introduced Christianity which caused a lot of hatred from the coastal people who were already under Arab influence.
- The Portuguese administrators were very harsh, corrupt, over taxed traders and always isolated themselves from the natives.
- They controlled the East African coast for 200 years and their rule declined.

Why the Portuguese conquered the East African coast.

(Why the Portuguese came and settled along the East African coast)

- They wanted to control the profitable trade along the coast of East Africa.
- They wanted to create a resting base for their sailors.
- They wanted to fight Muslims domination in East Africa.
- The East African coast had good natural harbours for trade and defense.
- They wanted to control the coastal states and make them pay tributes to Portugal.

Why the Portuguese succeeded in conquering the East African coast.

- The Portuguese had superior weapons.
- They had well trained soldiers.
- They used surprise night attacks.
- Disunity among the coastal towns.

Reasons for the decline of the Portuguese rule in East Africa.

- Corrupt Portuguese officials.
- Poor communication with the home government.
- The Portuguese administrators along the coast were very few.
- The coming of the British and the French also weakened their rule.

Effects of Portuguese rule along the coast.

a) Positive effects.

- They built Fort Jesus which is now a major tourist attraction.
- They spread Christianity along the coast.
- They introduced new crops e.g. Pawpaws, pineapples.

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- **They introduced new methods of farming.**
- **East Africa was linked to Europe and India.**

Note:

- ✓ *Fort Jesus was built for protection against enemies.*
- ✓ *Fort Jesus still stands today as an important historical monument which attracts tourists.*

b) Negative effects.

- **It led to decline of coastal trade.**
- **They imposed heavy taxes on traders which decreased trade.**
- **It led to destruction of coastal towns e.g. Kilwa and Mombasa which were burnt.**

Effects of the coming of European explorers to Africa.

- **Africa was made known to the rest of the world.**
- **They renamed physical features e.g. Lake Victoria instead of Nalubaale.**
- **They paved way for the coming of the missionaries and the colonialists.**

How exploration work led to European colonisation of Africa.

- **Explorers made reports about the rich natural resources of Africa which attracted the colonialists.**

Problems that were faced by the European explorers in Africa.

- **Walking long and tiresome journeys.**
- **Attacks from dangerous animals.**
- **Shortage of supplies like food, medicine.**
- **Attacks from tropical diseases.**
- **Attacks from hostile people.**
- **Difficulty in communication with the natives.**

COLONIALISTS IN AFRICA.

- ***Colonialism*** **is the practice by which a powerful / superior country controls weaker / inferior country.**
- ***A colonialist*** **is a person who controls an inferior country on behalf of his home country.**
- ***A colony*** **is a country which is controlled and developed by a powerful country with an aim of having permanent settlement.**
- ***A protectorate*** **is a country which is controlled and protected by a powerful country for economic gains with no aim of having permanent settlement.**

Qn: *How is a Colony different from a Protectorate?*

Reasons for the coming of the colonialists to Africa.

- **They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries.**
- **They wanted to invest their surplus capital.**
- **They wanted to find market for their processed goods.**
- **To get more space for resettling excess population.**
- **The desire for political pride.**

Industrial revolution in Europe.

- **This was the time when there was great change in production of goods from hand tools to power machines.**

How industrial revolution led to colonisation of Africa.

- **It increased need for raw materials.**
- **It increased need for market for industrial goods.**
- **It increased need to invest surplus capital.**
- **It increased need for land for expansion of industries.**

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Colonial powers that had colonies in Africa.

- **Great Britain**
- **France**
- **Portugal**
- **Italy**
- **Germany**
- **Spain**
- **Belgium**

NB: ***France*** *had the biggest number of colonies in Africa.*

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

- ***Scramble for Africa*** **was the struggle among European countries to have territories in Africa.**
- ***Partition of Africa*** **was the peaceful sharing of African territories amongst European powers.**

European countries which scrambled for African territories.

- **Great Britain**
- **France**
- **Germany**
- **Portugal**
- **Spain**
- **Italy**
- **Belgium**

Reasons for scramble for Africa.

- **They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries.**
- **They wanted to invest their surplus capital.**
- **They wanted to find market for their processed goods.**
- **To get more space for resettling excess population.**
- **The desire for political pride.**

The BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884

- **This was a meeting in which European countries with interest in colonising Africa discussed the partition of Africa.**
- **The conference was held in Berlin, Germany.**
- **It was called by king Leopold II of Belgium.**
- **The Berlin conference was chaired by Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck.**
- **It was held purposely to find peaceful means of partitioning Africa (sharing African territory amongst European powers).**

Effects of Partition of Africa.

- **It led to creation of new states.**
- **Africans lost their independence.**
- **Some people lost their historical origin.**
- **It led to separation of communities.**

Colonies in Africa.

- ***A colony*** **is a country which is controlled and developed by a powerful country with an aim of having permanent settlement.**
- **Cape colony was the first colony to be established in Africa.**
- **It was established by the Dutch.**

Colonies in Africa.

- **Kenya**
- **Zimbabwe**
- **Angola**
- **Mozambique.**
- **South Africa**

Note:

- ***Anglophone states in Africa*** *are countries that were colonized by Britain. Such countries use English as their official language.*

They include; Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana etc.

- ***Francophone states in Africa*** *are countries that were colonized by the France. Such countries use French as their official language.*

They include; Senegal, Madagascar, Benin, Mali, Algeria etc.

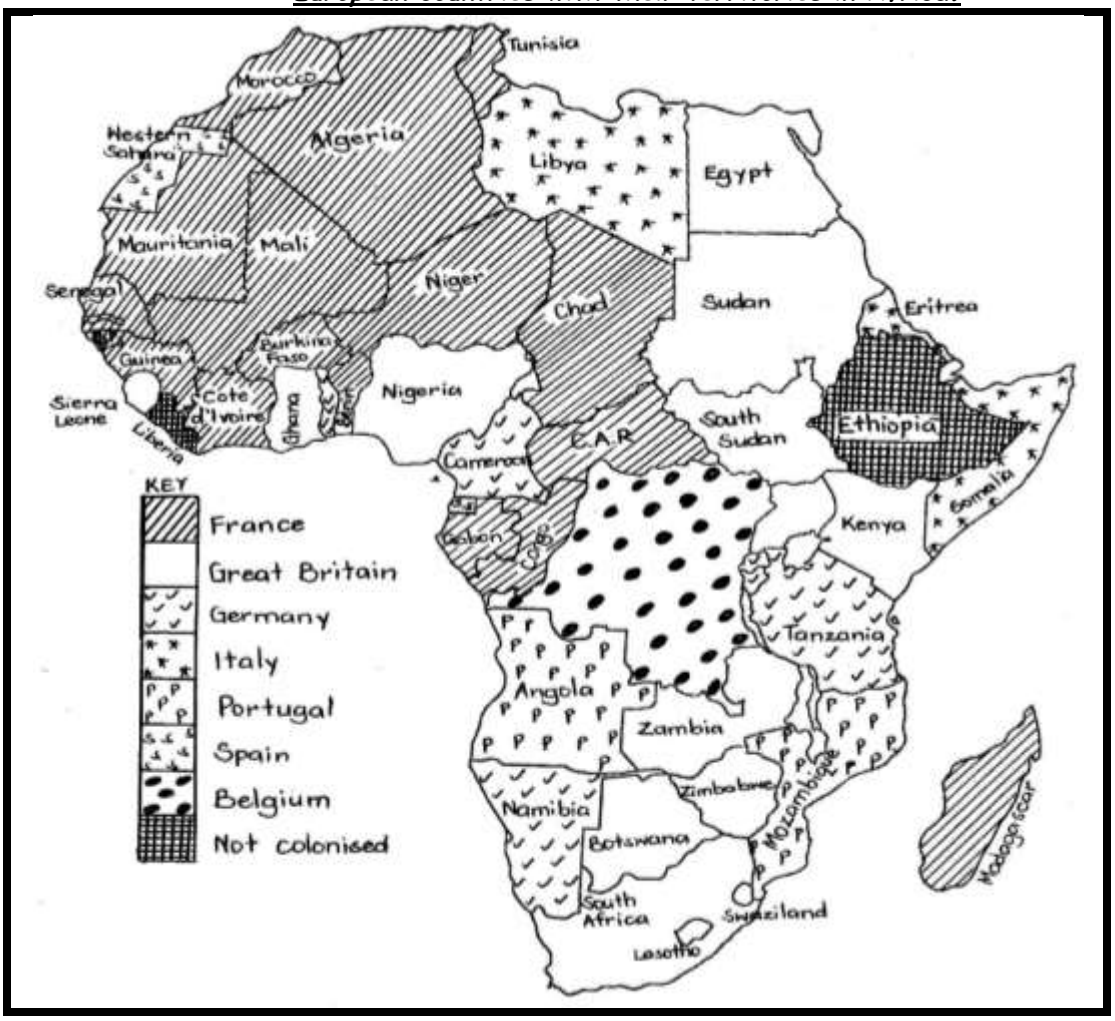
European territories in Africa.

Great Britain	***France***	***Germany***	***Portugal***	***Italy***
• Uganda • Kenya • Zambia • Egypt • Botswana • South Africa • Sudan • Nigeria • Zimbabwe • Zambia • Malawi • Lesotho • Ghana • Eswatini • Sierra Leone	• Morocco • Algeria • Tunisia • Mali • Madagascar • Gabon • Congo Brazzaville • Gambia • Algeria • Burkina Faso • Benin • Cote d'Ivoire • Central African Republic • Comoros • Guinea • Djibouti • Niger • Mauritius	• Tanzania • Rwanda • Burundi • Namibia • Cameroon • Togo	• Mozambique • Angola • Cape Verde • Sao Tome and Principe. • Guinea Bissau	• Somalia • Eritrea • Libya
Spain •Western Sahara •Equatorial Guinea	**Belgium** •Democratic Republic of Congo			
Not colonized (empire free states) Liberia Ethiopia	❖ Liberia was a land for freed slaves. ❖ Ethiopia had a strong army which resisted against colonial rule. Note: ✓ *The mountainous nature of Ethiopia provided hiding places for Ethiopian soldiers.* ✓ ***Emperor Menelik II*** *(1889-1913) and* ***Emperor Haile Selassie*** *(1930-1974) of Ethiopia resisted against Italian occupation of Ethiopia.*			

African countries and their colonial names.

Country	*Colonial name.*
Uganda	Uganda Protectorate
Kenya	British East Africa
Tanzania	German East Africa
Democratic Republic of Congo	Belgian Congo
Ghana	Gold Coast
Cote d'Ivoire	Ivory Coast
Togo	French Togoland
Zambia	Northern Rhodesia
Zimbabwe	Southern Rhodesia
Burkina Faso	French Upperland
Sudan	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
Benin	Dahomey

European countries with their territories in Africa.



ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

Methods used by the colonialists to establish their rule in Africa.

- Use of military force.
- Through signing agreements / treaties.
- Through divide and rule policy (fueling existing misunderstandings)
- Use of trading companies like IBEACo, GEACo.
- Use of African collaborators.

Problems faced during the establishment of colonial rule

- Limited funds.
- African resistance.
- Absence of a centralised system of administration in some areas.
- Difficulty in communication with the African natives.
- Tribal wars in some communities.

a) Signing of treaties.

- A treaty is a formal agreement between two or more people.
- Treaties were signed in areas where the African natives voluntarily accepted colonial rule.

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Colonial agreements that were signed in Uganda.

- **The 1894 Protectorate treaty**
- **The 1900 Buganda agreement**
- **The 1900 Tooro agreement.**
- **The 1901 Ankole agreement.**
- **The 1933 Bunyoro agreement.**

The 1900 Buganda agreement

Year of signing	❖ **1900**
Signatories	➢ **Apollo Kaggwa on behalf of Buganda kingdom.** ➢ **Sir Harry Johnston on behalf of the British protectorate government.** **Note:** ➢ ***Kabaka Daudi Chwa*** *didn't sign the 1900 Buganda agreement because he was still an infant.* ➢ ***Kabaka Mwanga*** *didn't sign this agreement because he was still in exile.* ➢ *Kabaka Daudi Chwa ruled Buganda with the help of the regents.* ➢ ***A Regent*** *is a person who is appointed to rule on behalf of an infant king.* ***Regents of Kabaka Daudi Chwa.*** ▪ *Sir Apollo Kaggwa* ▪ *Stanslas Mugwanya* ▪ *Zakaria Kisingiri*
Terms of the agreement	❖ **Taxation** ❖ **Land** ❖ **Governance**
Recommendations	❖ **Kabaka's powers were to be reduced.** ❖ **Hut and gun taxes were to be introduced.** ❖ **Buganda kingdom was to be enlarged and divided into 20 counties.** ❖ **The Lukiiko was to be given more powers.** ❖ **Buganda's land was to be divided into Mailo and Crown land.** ❖ **Kabaka's title of His Majesty was to be changed to His Highness.** ❖ **The number of members on the Lukiiko was to be increased.** **Note:** ✓ *Mailo land was given to the kabaka while Crown land was given to the British protectorate government in this agreement.* ***Why the British colonialists had to be given the crown land.*** ✓ *To get land for building schools, hospitals, churches, administrative offices etc.*
Effects	❖ **Kabaka's were reduced and were given to the Lukiiko.** ❖ **Hut and gun taxes were introduced.** ❖ **Buganda's land was divided into Mailo and crown land.** ❖ **Buganda kingdom was enlarged and divided into 20 counties.** ❖ **The number of members on the Lukiiko increased.** ❖ **Kabaka's title of His Majesty was changed to His Highness.**

b) Use of military force.

- **Military force was used in areas where the natives resisted against colonial rule.**

e.g.-By Colonel Henry Colville against Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro. Colville was helped by Semei Kakungulu.

-By Sir Fredrick Jackson against chief Awich of Payera in Acholi.

c) Divide and rule policy

e.g. between Tooro and Bunyoro.

Qn: *How was Captain Frederick Lugard helpful to Omukama Kasagama of Tooro?*

❖ **Lugard restored Omukama Kasagama onto his throne.**

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS.

Methods used by the colonialists to administer Africa.

- **Direct rule**
- **Indirect rule**
- **Assimilation policy**

i) ***Direct rule***

- **This was the system of administration where the colonialists ruled the natives directly by themselves.**
- **Under this system, the colonialists collected taxes directly from the natives and also supervised the growing of cash crops.**
- **The German colonialists used Direct rule to administer Tanzania.**

Reasons why Direct rule was used.

❖ **The colonialists wanted to promote their culture.**
❖ **They wanted to show their superiority over the Africans.**
❖ **They wanted to exploit resources of their countries of control.**

Effects of Direct rule

a) On the Africans

❖ **Local leaders lost control over their territories.**
❖ **It led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.**
❖ **It limited the provision of social services.**
❖ **It was harsh and oppressive to the natives.**

b) On the Colonialists.

❖ **It increased rebellions against colonial rule.**
❖ **It increased colonial expenditure.**
❖ **It increased enmity between the Africans and the colonialists.**
❖ **It made it very difficult for some colonial policies to be implemented.**

ii) ***Indirect rule.***

- **This was the system of colonial administration where local leaders were used to rule the natives on behalf of the colonialists.**
- **Local leaders encouraged and supervised the growing of cash crops and collected taxes on behalf of the colonialists.**
- **It was mainly used by the British in Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria, etc.**

Reasons why the colonialists used Indirect rule.

❖ **To control rebellions against colonial rule.**
❖ **It was cheap in terms of paying local leaders.**
❖ **They wanted to increase manpower for the colonialists.**
❖ **They wanted to ease communication with their subjects.**

Advantages of Indirect rule.

a) To the Africans.

❖ **Local leaders learnt new methods of administration.**
❖ **It preserved the cultural practices of the natives.**
❖ **Kingdoms and chiefdoms were retained.**

b) To the Colonialists.

- ❖ It was cheap to pay local leaders.
- ❖ It reduced rebellions against colonial rule.
- ❖ It made communication between the natives and the colonialists easy.

Disadvantages of Indirect rule.

- ❖ It promoted hatred by the natives towards local leaders.
- ❖ It caused divisions among the natives.
- ❖ Native leaders were used as puppets by the colonialists.

ASSIMILATION POLICY.

- ❖ It was mainly used by the French in Senegal.
- ❖ The French aimed at turning the people in French colonies into French citizens.
- ❖ The natives in these colonies were made to speak French, adopt French education system and the French dressing style and were also given membership in the parliament of France.
- ❖ The natives lost their culture and identity as a result of this administrative system.

THE WHITE SETTLERS IN AFRICA.

- *European settlers* are groups of people who came from Europe and settled in different parts of the world.
- *Consuls* were military officers who were given the responsibility of guarding European interests in Africa.

Examples of Consuls.

- Captain Frederick Lugard in Uganda, Nigeria and Ghana.
- Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Moffat in Central Africa.

Examples of Settler colonies in Africa.

- ❖ Cape colony.(by the Dutch colonialists)
- ❖ Kenya (by the British colonialists)
- ❖ Angola (by the Portuguese colonialists)
- ❖ Zimbabwe (by the British colonialists)
- ❖ Mozambique (by the Portuguese colonialists)
- ❖ South Africa (by the Dutch and the British colonialists)

Reasons for the coming of the European / White settlers

- ❖ To find areas with fertile soils for crop growing.
- ❖ To exploit the natural wealth of Africa.
- ❖ They wanted to open up industries in Africa.
- ❖ They wanted to get more land for resettling excess population.

Effects of the coming of the white settlers.

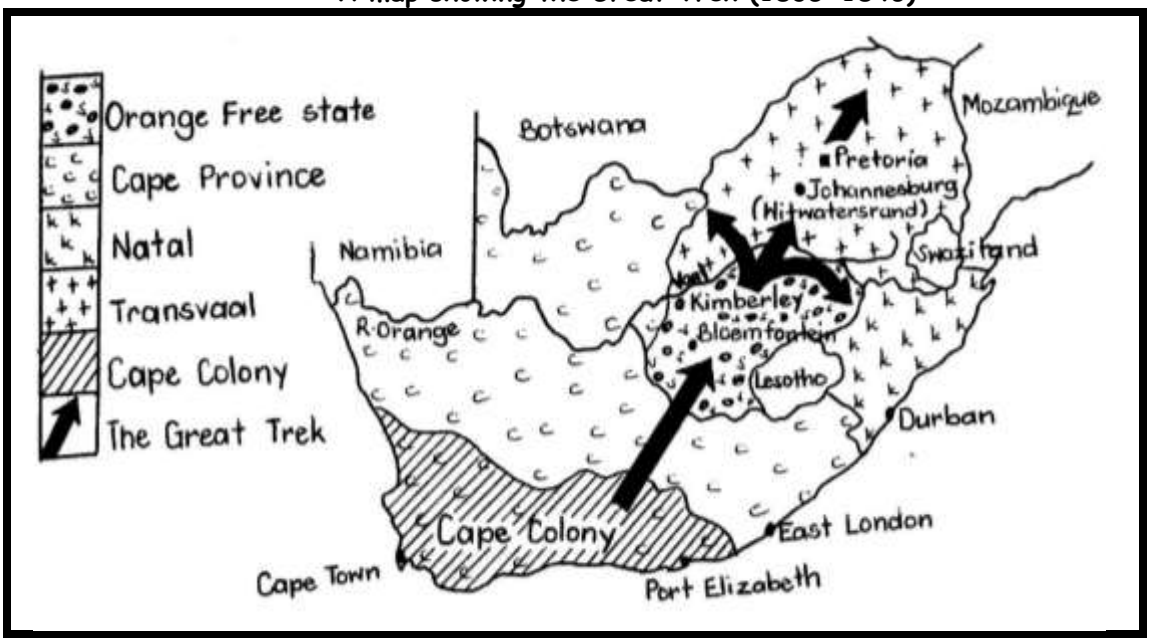
- ❖ It led to displacement of the natives e.g. The kikuyu were displaced from the Kenya highlands.
- ❖ It led to outbreak of rebellions e.g. Mau Mau rebellion.
- ❖ Africans lost their fertile land to the white settlers.
- ❖ It led to over exploitation of Africa's resources.
- ❖ There was a lot of discrimination among the African natives.
- ❖ It increased enmity between the natives and the white settlers.

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THE DUTCH AND THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- The Dutch settlers came to live in Cape colony when their ship called *Haarlem* hit a rock and sank in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Most of the survivors swam to the shore where they built temporary houses and cultivated the land at the *Cape of Good Hope.*
- The Cape of Good Hope became known as the *Cape colony*.
- *Cape colony* was the first colony to be founded in Africa.
- *Jan Van Riebeeck* set off from Texel in the Netherlands on 24th Dec, 1651 for the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on 6th April,1652.
- Jan Van Riebeeck encouraged the Dutch settlers in South Africa.
- The Dutch farmers were also known as the *Boers* which means *farmers.*
- The Boers introduced the growing of grape vines for wine making.
- In 1805, The British went to South Africa to colonise it and control the sea route to India.
- In 1835, The British fought and defeated the Dutch (Boers). The Boers were forced to move to the interior of South Africa through a journey called the *Great Trek*.
- ***-Great trek was the massive migration of the Boers from Cape colony to the interior of South Africa.***

A map showing the Great Trek (1835-1846)



Causes of the Great trek.

- Constant attacks from the British.
- Introduction of new land laws.
- Introduction of English as an official language at the Cape.
- Conflicts over land ownership with the British.
- Freeing of the Khokhoi who were slaves by the British.
- Loss of independence by the Boers to the British.

States created by the Dutch farmers (Boers)

- Cape colony.
- Transvaal
- Orange Free state.

NB-*Transvaal means "**across the Vaal river**".*

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Effects of the Great trek.

- **It led to creation of new states.**
- **Africans lost their land to the Boers.**
- **Population increased in the interior of South Africa.**
- **It led to introduction of modern farming systems in the interior of South Africa.**
- **It led to discovery of minerals in the interior of South Africa.**

e.g. Gold at Witwatersrand, diamond at Kimberley.

- **It led to apartheid policy in South Africa.**

NB- *The intermarriages between the blacks and the whites in South Africa resulted into the Coloureds.*

APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- ***Apartheid*** **is to the segregation of people according to their races / skin colour.**
- **Apartheid refers to racial segregation.**
- **In Africa, apartheid was mainly practiced in South Africa.**
- **Apartheid was introduced by the descendants of the Dutch farmers in South Africa. (The Afrikaners)**
- ***Jan Van Riebeeck*** **was the leader of the Dutch farmers in South Africa.**
- **The Boers regarded Africans as an inferior race and mistreated them.**
- **The British took over the Cape colony in 1805.**
- **They defeated the Boers at the Cape in 1835. The Boers were forced to move from Cape colony to the interior of South Africa in a journey called the *Great trek*.**
- **Apartheid was introduced as an official policy in South Africa by the British during their rule. (from 1948-1994)**

Note:

- ✓ *Racial segregation is the division of people according to their skin colour.*
- ✓ *Colour bar policy in Kenya was similar to apartheid policy in South Africa.*
- ✓ ***Colour bar policy*** *was the system of racial segregation where the natives were not allowed to share the same social services with the whites.*
- ✓ ***Kipande policy*** *in Kenya restricted the movement of the blacks in the country.*
- ✓ *The Kenyan natives were not allowed to move from one part of the country to another without identity cards.*

Apartheid policy divided people into 4 races.

These were;

- **The Blacks (African natives)**
- **The Whites (Europeans)**
- **The Coloureds (mixed blood)**
- **Asians**

How Apartheid laws were practiced in South Africa.

- **Africans were not allowed to travel to other parts of the country without identity cards.**
- **Marriage between the whites and non-whites was illegal.**
- **There were separate residential places for the blacks called Bantustans.**
- **The blacks were denied quality education.**
- **There were separate schools, hospitals and churches for the Africans.**

Effects of Apartheid policy in South Africa.

- **It led to loss of land by the African natives.**
- **It led to high rate of poverty among the Africans natives.**
- **It led to high rate of illiteracy among the blacks.**
- **It increased enmity between the blacks and the whites.**
- **It led to imprisonment of people eg. Nelson Mandela.**
- **It led to violation of human rights.**

THE BANTUSTANS.

- ❖ **These were separate homelands that were created for the black Africans in South Africa.**
- ❖ **Ten homelands were created for the blacks in South Africa.**
- ❖ **Bantustans were created by the British racist government in South Africa.**

The first Bantustans in South Africa. (TVC)

- **Transkei**
- **Venda**
- **Ciskei**

Other Bantustans were;

- **KwaZulu**
- **Bophuthatswana.**
- **KwaNdebele**
- **Lebowa**
- **Gazankulu**
- **Qwaqwa**
- **KaNgwane**

Characteristics of Bantustans.

- **Congested houses.**
- **Poor hygiene.**
- **Wide spread poverty.**
- **Inadequate food**
- **Poor social service centres.**
- **Restriction of movement of the blacks.**

Why the Bantustans were created.

- ❖ **To create a large reserve for labour.**
- ❖ **To promote the white man's superiority over the Africans.**
- ❖ **To keep the whites and the blacks apart.**

Note:-*Townships* *were the underdeveloped racially segregated urban areas for the non-whites in South Africa during colonial rule. They were for the Indians, Africans and the coloureds eg. Soweto near Johannesburg, Tembisa near Kempton park, Umlazi near Durban, Mamelodi near Pretoria, Soshanguve near Pretoria, Katlehong near Germiston etc.*

Roles played by different bodies towards ending Apartheid in South Africa.

a) Roles played by the Organisation of African unity (OAU)

- ❖ **OAU regarded apartheid as an evil against mankind.**
- ❖ **OAU gave military support to freedom fighters in South Africa.**
- ❖ **It demanded for the release of political prisoners in South Africa.**

b) Roles played by the united nations organisation (UNO)

- ❖ **UN Security Council imposed an arms ban on South Africa.**
- ❖ **The UN universal declaration of human rights regarded apartheid as an evil against mankind.**
- ❖ **UN member states imposed trade embargo on South Africa.**

c) Roles played by the African National Congress (ANC)

- ❖ **ANC members composed songs and slogans against apartheid.**
- ❖ **ANC caused black workers to strike against mistreatment by the racist employers.**
- ❖ **It founded a newspaper which helped to arouse nationalism.**

d) Roles played by the Commonwealth of Nations.

- ❖ **It suspended South Africa from participating in commonwealth games.**

e) Roles played by Frontline states.

- ***Frontline states*** **were countries that offered military support and training to the freedom fighters against apartheid in South Africa.**

Examples of Frontline states.

- **Tanzania**
- **Zimbabwe**
- **Mozambique**
- **Zambia**
- **Malawi**
- **Swaziland**

Roles played by Frontline state were;

- **Frontline states imposed trade embargo on South Africa.**
- **They provided military training to the freedom fighters.**
- **They provided refuge to the exiled ANC members.**
- **They provided supplies like food, medicine to the people fighting against apartheid in South Africa.**

Factors that favoured the independence of South Africa.

- **The formation of political parties.**
- **The rise of strong nationalists e.g. Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Thabo Mbeki, Cyril Ramaphosa.**
- **The financial and military support from the frontline states.**
- **The role of music, dance and drama.**

REACTIONS TO COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

- **Some Africans collaborated with the colonialists.**
- **Others resisted against colonial rule.**

A) Colonial collaborators in Africa.

- ***Collaborators* were the African natives who helped the colonialists in establishing their rule in different parts of Africa.**

Examples of Colonial collaborators in Africa.

- **Semei Kakungulu in Eastern Uganda.**
- **Nuwa Mbaguta in Western Uganda.**
- **Sir Apollo Kaggwa of Buganda**
- **Nabongo Mumia of Wanga kingdom in Kenya.**
- **Chief Lenana of the Masai in Kenya.**
- **Omukama Kasagama of Tooro.**

Reasons why some Africans collaborated.

- **They wanted to get favour from the colonialists.**
- **Kings and chiefs wanted to get military support.**
- **Some wanted to enrich themselves.**

Roles played by the collaborators.

- **They helped in signing colonial agreements.**
- **They helped in enforcing colonial policies.**
- **They acted as interpreters for the colonialists.**
- **They provided information to the colonialists.**

Note:

Semei Kakungulu

- ✓ *He brought the Eastern parts of Uganda under colonial rule.*
- ✓ *He introduced the Buganda system of administration in Eastern Uganda.*
- ✓ *He encouraged cash crop growing in Eastern Uganda. This helped to increase household income of the people of Eastern Uganda.*
- ✓ *He encouraged the people of Eastern Uganda to plant trees (Mvule trees).*
- ✓ *He constructed roads in Eastern Uganda which helped to ease British administration.*
- ✓ *He appointed Buganda agents to become chiefs in Eastern and Northern Uganda.*
- ✓ *He helped the British to capture **Kabaka Mwanga** and Omukama **Kabalega** in Lango and were exiled to Seychelles islands.*
- ✓ *Semei Kakungulu failed to extend British rule in North Eastern Uganda (Karamoja) because the people in North Eastern Uganda were hostile. The British also never had interest in the dry area of Karamoja since it couldn't favour crop growing.*

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Ways Semei kakungulu managed to establish British rule in Eastern Uganda

- *He built roads in Eastern Uganda*
- *He built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda*
- *He signed treaties with the local chiefs*

Nuwa Mbaguta

- ✓ *He was the Prime minister of Ankole.*
- ✓ *He extended British rule in Western Uganda*
- ✓ *He encouraged the building of feeder roads in Ankole.*
- ✓ *He planted trees in Ankole and educated people on their importance.*
- ✓ *He fought against illiteracy by supporting the building of schools in Ankole*

B) Colonial resisters in Africa.

- ***Resisters*** **were the African natives who opposed colonial rule.**

Ways how the Africans resisted against colonial rule.

- ❖ **Through staging rebellions.**
- ❖ **Through forming boycotts.**
- ❖ **Through forming riots and demonstrations.**
- ❖ **Through forming trade unions.**

Examples of colonial resisters in Africa.

- ❖ **Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.**
- ❖ **Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.**
- ❖ **Chief Mkwawa of Tanzania**
- ❖ **Kinjikitile Ngwale of Tanzania.**
- ❖ **Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia.**
- ❖ **Chief Awich of Payera in Acholi**
- ❖ **Chief Siki of the Nyamwezi.**

African communities that resisted against colonial rule.

- ❖ **Banyoro of Uganda**
- ❖ **Kikuyu of Kenya.**
- ❖ **Acholi of Uganda.**
- ❖ **Hehe of Tanzania**
- ❖ **Igbo of Nigeria.**

Causes for Africans resistance against colonial rule.

- ❖ **The colonialists were harsh and oppressive to the Africans.**
- ❖ **Loss of powers by kings and chiefs.**
- ❖ **Loss of fertile land by the natives.**
- ❖ **Acquisition of military skills from world wars.**
- ❖ **Denial of the Africans equal representation on the LEGCO.**
- ❖ **Imprisonment of the African nationalists.**

Why the Africans demanded for their independence.

- ❖ **They wanted to regain their lost fertile land.**
- ❖ **Kings and chiefs wanted to regain their powers.**
- ❖ **They wanted to have equal representation on the LEGCO.**
- ❖ **They wanted to have their rights respected by the colonialists.**

Reasons why African resistance against the colonialists was defeated / unsuccessful.

- ❖ **Africans had inferior weapons.**
- ❖ **Disunity among the African natives,**
- ❖ **There were few African standing armies.**
- ❖ **Europeans were well trained in fighting.**

REBELLIONS AGAINST COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

- ❖ ***A rebellion*** **is an occasion when people choose to fight those in authority.**
- ❖ **Rebellions against colonial rule were led by the African natives who had acquired European education and military skills.**

Examples of rebellions that were staged against colonial rule in Africa.

Rebellion	*Leader*	*Country*
• Lamogi rebellion • Nyangire rebellion • Mwanga's rebellion	• Chief Awich • Omukama Kabalega • Kabaka Mwanga	Uganda
• Maji Maji rebellion • Abushiri rebellion • Hehe rebellion	• Kinjikitile Ngwale • Abushiri Bin Salim • Chief Mkwawa	Tanzania
• Mau Mau rebellion	***Political leaders*** • Jomo Kenyatta • James Gichuru ***Military leaders*** • General China • Dedan Kimathi	Kenya

Major causes of African resistance against colonial rule.

Rebellion	*Main cause*
Lamogi	• Forced gun registration policy by the British.
Nyangire	• Opposition of British rule through Baganda agents. • The Banyoro never wanted to be ruled by the Baganda who were colonial agents.
Maji Maji	• Harsh German rule and forced cotton growing.
Mau Mau	• Loss of fertile land by the Kenyans.
Abushiri revolt	• Loss of political powers and control over slave trade by the Arabs.
Battle of Adoa	• To defend the Ethiopians against the Italian invasion.
Soweto uprising	• To demand for better education and use of native languages for instruction in schools for blacks.
Chimurenga resistance	• The loss of fertile land by the Shona and Nbebele.
Asante resistance	• To defend the interests and freedom of the Asante people.

EFFECTS OF COLONIAL RULE.

Political effects	Positive	❖ New states were created in Africa. ❖ Africans learnt new leadership skills. ❖ New systems of administration were introduced in Africa.
	Negative	❖ Africans lost their independence to the colonialists. ❖ Africans were denied political rights. ❖ Traditional leaders lost their powers.
Social effects	Positive	❖ Formal education was introduced. ❖ International languages were introduced in Africa. ❖ Social service centres like schools, hospitals were built.

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	Negative	❖ Africans were segregated. ❖ It led to displacement of people. ❖ It led to loss of African culture.
Economic effects	Positive	❖ It led to development of towns and trading centres. ❖ Many cash crops were introduced in Africa. ❖ It led to development of infrastructure like roads, industries. ❖ New forms of currency were introduced.
	Negative	❖ Heavy taxes were imposed on Africans. ❖ African local industries collapsed ❖ It led to over exploitation of Africa's natural resources.



Testing Exercise.

1. Mention the four main groups of foreigners that came to Africa.
2. State any three reasons for the coming of the Arab traders to Uganda.
3. Which group of foreigners introduced monetary trade to Africa?
4. Mention any three trade items that were introduced in Africa by the Arab traders.
5. Which type of cattle was introduced to Africa by the Arab traders?
6. State any three positive contributions of the Arabs in Africa.
7. How did Swahili culture come into existence in East Africa?
8. Give any two reasons why the Arab traders to East Africa took long to enter in the interior.
9. State any two reasons why Islam took long to spread in Africa yet it was the first foreign religion to be introduced.
10. Why is Ahmed Bin Ibrahim historically remembered in Uganda?
11. How were the monsoon winds helpful to the early Arab traders who came to East Africa?
12. State the main reason why the Indian coolies were brought to East Africa.
13. State any two contributions of the Indians towards the development of Uganda.
14. Write IBEACO in full.
15. State any two reasons why IBEACO was formed.
16. How was Sir William Mackinnon related to IBEACO.
17. Give any two reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt.
18. How did Bishop Alfred Tucker support the work of IBEACO in East Africa?
19. What was Trans-Atlantic trade?
20. Where was the largest slave market in each of the following regions of Africa during slave trade?
    (i) East Africa.
    (ii) West Africa
21. Why was Trans-Atlantic trade referred to as the triangular trade?
22. Mention any two trade items that were obtained from each of the following areas during the Trans-Atlantic trade.
    (i) Africa
    (ii) America
    (iii) Europe

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23. State any three ways Trans-Atlantic trade affected the people of Africa.
24. Give any two reasons why Kabaka Muteesa I invited the Christian missionaries to Uganda.
25. What role did Henry Morton Stanley play towards the coming of Christian missionaries to Uganda?
26. State any two reasons for the coming of the Christian missionaries to Africa.
27. What role did the Church Missionary Society (CMS) play towards the coming of the Christian missionaries to Uganda?
28. Give two ways Dr. Albert Cook contributed to the development of the health sector in Uganda.
29. Name the place where the first mission station in East Africa was built.
30. Give one way Kenneth Borup promoted economic development of Uganda.
31. Give any two ways Johann Krapf promoted the spreading of Christianity in East Africa.
32. How did Dr. David Livingstone contribute towards the abolition ofstate slave trade in Africa?
33. State any three social contributions of the Christian missionaries.
34. Give any two ways Christian missionaries paved way for the colonisation of Africa.
35. Mention any two reasons why European explorers came to Africa.
36. How was the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) helpful to the early explorers who came to Africa?
37. Name any three famous explorers who carried out their work in each of the following regions of Africa.
    (i) East Africa
    (ii) West Africa.
38. Name the feature which attracted most European explorers to East Africa.
39. Match the information in list A with that given in list B correctly.

List A	*List B*
(i) Mungo Park	Lake Albert and Murchison falls
(ii) Henry M. Stanley	Source of river Nile and lake Victoria
(iii) Sir Samuel Baker	Drowned at Bussa rapids.
(iv) John Speke	Mountain Rwenzori and lake Edward

40. Why was Africa referred to as the White man's graveyard by the early Europeans?
41. Give one reason why most European explorers first reached Zanzibar before entering the interior of East Africa.
42. Why did most European explorers who came to Uganda enter through Bagamoyo?
43. Give any two reasons why the Portuguese explorers conquered the East African coast.
44. Give any two reasons why the Portuguese succeeded in conquering the coast of East Africa.
45. Why did the Portuguese build fort Jesus in East Africa?
46. Give any two reasons for the collapse of the Portuguese rule in East Africa.
47. State any three ways the Portuguese rule affected the people of East Africa.
48. In which way does fort Jesus contribute to the economic development of Kenya?
49. How is a Colony different from a Protectorate?
50. State any two reasons why European colonialists wanted colonies in Africa.
51. In which way did the industrial revolution in Europe lead to colonisation of Africa?
52. Give the meaning of each of the following;
    (i) Scramble for Africa.

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(ii) Partition of Africa.

53. Why was the Berlin conference held?
54. Mention the first colony to be established in Africa.
55. Name any one francophone state in West Africa.
56. How did the mountainous nature enable Ethiopia to protect her independence against the Italian occupation?
57. Which country in West Africa was not colonised by the Europeans?
58. Mention any three methods that were used by the Europeans to establish their rule in Africa.
59. State any two problems that were faced by the European colonialists during the establishment of their rule in Africa.
60. Which European country colonised each of the following countries?
    (i) Rwanda
    (ii) Democratic Republic of Congo
    (iii) Tanzania
61. Mention the first colonial agreement to be signed in Uganda.
62. Why didn't kabaka Mwanga sign the 1900 Buganda agreement?
63. Apart from the 1900 Buganda agreement, mention any two other agreements that were signed to put different parts of Uganda under colonial rule.
64. What role did the following personalities play during the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement?
    (i) Sir Harry Johnston
    (ii) Sir Apollo Kaggwa
65. Why was kabaka Daudi Chwa unable to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement?
66. Mention any two terms of the Buganda agreement of 1900.
67. Mention the two forms of taxes that were introduced in the 1900 Buganda agreement.
68. Give any two ways indirect rule was applied by the British colonialists in Uganda.
69. Why did the British use indirect rule in Uganda?
70. Mention any two colonial administrative systems that were used by the European colonialists in Africa.
71. Give any two reasons why the White settlers settled in the Kenya highlands.
72. State any three effects of the coming of the white settlers to Kenya.
73. Give one way direct rule affected the German colonialists in Tanzania.
74. Give the meaning of the Great trek.
75. State any three causes of the Great trek.
76. Mention any two states that were created in Africa as a result of the Great trek.
77. Give one way the Great trek affected the original inhabitants.
78. Give one way the Kipande policy affected the people of Kenya.
79. Which system of racial segregation was applied by the British colonialists in Kenya?
80. Give the meaning of each of the following;
    (i) Apartheid.
    (ii) Bantustans
81. Mention the first three Bantustans to be created in South Africa.
82. Mention any three characteristics of Bantustans.
83. Give one reason why the racist government created the Bantustans.

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84. **Mention any one role that was played by the Frontline states towards ending Apartheid in South Africa.**
85. **Give any two ways Semei Kakungulu contributed to the establishment of colonial rule in Uganda.**
86. **Give any two reasons why the Aficans' resistance against colonial rule was unsuccessful.**
87. **Give any three reasons why the African natives demanded for their independence.**
88. **State the major cause of the Mau Mau rebuellion in Kenya.**
89. **Give any two ways the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya.**
90. **Give any three ways colonial rule affected the Africa natives.**

TOPIC 7: NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA.

PAN AFRICANISM.

- ***Pan-Africanism*** is the political union of all people of African origin into one African community.
- It is a worldwide movement that aims at encouraging and strengthening bonds between all people of African descent.
- It is based on the belief that unity is vital to economic, social and political progress and aims to unify and uplift people of African descent.
- ***Pan-Africanists*** are people who seek to unite all people of African descent into one African community.

Sylvester Williams



Marcus Garvey



The Earliest Pan-Africanists. (outside Africa)

- Henry Sylvester Williams (Trinidad and Tobago)
- Booker T. Washington. (USA)
- Dr. William E. Dubois (USA)
- Marcus Garvey (Jamaica)
- Martin Luther King Junior (USA)
- Malcolm X (USA)

Other Pan-Africanists (in Africa)

- Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
- Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal.
- Edward Blyden of Liberia.
- Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia.

Roles played by famous Pan-Africanists.

Henry Sylvester Williams	❖ He sponsored the first Pan-African conference which was held in London. ❖ He worked as a lawyer representing the poor Africans in courts of law against the whites who mistreated them.
Marcus Garvey	❖ He advised the Africans to startup businesses just as the whites did. ❖ He founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) to promote the rights of the Africans.
Dr. William Edward Dubois	❖ He encouraged the Africans to unite and oppose the Whites domination. ❖ He wanted the Africans to know their rights and defend them.
Booker T. Washington	❖ He encouraged the black people to cooperate and promote their welfare. ❖ He believed that Africans could improve gradually through education.
J.E.K Aggrey	❖ He encouraged the Africans to value education. ❖ He believed that Africans had to cooperate with the Whites if they were to progress.
Malcolm X	❖ He advocated the formation of separate states for African-Americans.

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Roles played by the Pan-Africanists.

- ❖ They mobilised the Africans in their struggle for independence.
- ❖ They united the Africans in their struggle for independence.
- ❖ They demanded for the rights of the Africans.
- ❖ They promoted the welfare of the Africans.

Problems faced by the Pan-Africanists.

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Some of them were imprisoned.
- ❖ Some of them were murdered.
- ❖ Difference in political ideologies.
- ❖ Lack of unity among the African leaders.

Methods used by the Pan-Africanists in the independence struggle.

- Through meetings / conferences.
- Through the media.

Pan-African conferences.

- These were meetings that were held in different parts of the world to discuss challenges facing Africa as a result of European colonization.
- *Henry Sylvester Williams* sponsored and organized the first Pan-African conference which was held in London in 1900.
- *Dr. William Edward Dubois* organised the 1919 Pan-African congress which was held in Paris, France.
- The 1945 Pan-African congress held in Manchester, Britain was the most important Pan-African congress because it applied Pan-Africanism to liberate Africa from colonial rule / decolonize Africa.
- The African nationalists were encouraged to start up political parties aimed at struggling for Africa's independence.

African leaders who attended the Manchester congress.

- Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
- Kamuzu Banda of Malawi
- Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- Jaja Wachuku of Nigeria.
- Obafemi Awolowo of Nigeria.

Note:

- ✓ *The 1958 Pan-African conference was held in* ***Accra, Ghana****.*
- ✓ *It was the first African conference to be held in Africa.*
- ✓ *It was organised by* ***Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.***

African leaders who attended the 1958 Accra conference.

- Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- Tom Mboya of Kenya.
- Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.
- Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.
- Holden Roberto of Angola
- Patrice Lumumba of DRC.

How the Pan-African meetings were important.

- ❖ They taught the Africans the need for independence.
- ❖ They united the nationalists in their struggle for independence.
- ❖ They helped to raise the spirit of nationalism.
- ❖ They enabled the nationalist to meet and discuss challenges facing Africa.

THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM.

- ***Nationalism*** is the feeling of love for and pride in one's country.
- ***A nationalist*** is a person who has strong feeling of love for his / her country.
- Patriotism is the feeling of love for one's country and willingness to defend it.

Factors that led to the rise of African nationalism.

- ❖ The formation of political parties.
- ❖ Harassment of the Africans by the Europeans.
- ❖ Acquisition of European education.
- ❖ The influence of World War II.
- ❖ The influence of Pan-Africanism.

How the above factors led to the rise of African nationalism.

a) ***The influence of world war II*** (Between 1st Sept 1939-2nd Sept, 1945)

- ❖ It gave the Africans courage to fight for their independence.

HOW??

- ❖ War veterans learnt military skills.
- ❖ Africans learnt that the Whites could be fought and defeated.
- ❖ Africans realised the need to fight for their freedom.

Other effects of World War II

- ❖ It led to destruction of property.
- ❖ It led to loss of lives.
- ❖ It led displacement of people.
- ❖ International trade declined.
- ❖ Agricultural production decreased which led to famine.

b) The influence of Pan-Africanism.

- ❖ Pan-Africanists advocated for the rights of the Africans.

c) The influence of political parties.

- ❖ They helped to unite people in their struggle for independence.
- ❖ They protested the harsh government laws.

Famous African nationalists.

- Dr. Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda.
- Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
- Julius Kambarage Nyerere of Tanzania.
- Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- Nelson Mandela of South Africa
- Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.
- Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.
- Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.
- Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.
- Nnamdi Benjamin Azikiwe of Nigeria.
- Patrice Lumumba of DRC.
- Benedicto Kiwanuka of Uganda.
- Jaja Wachuku of Nigeria
- Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Contributions made by famous African nationalists.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote 	❖ He led Uganda to independence under Uganda people's congress (UPC) ❖ He was the first prime minister and first executive president of Uganda. ❖ He was one of the founders of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 and the East African community (EAC) in 1967.
Gamal Abdel Nasser 	❖ He was one of the founders of OAU. ❖ He was the second president of Egypt. ❖ He helped to bring the Suez Canal under control of the Egyptian government. ❖ He reformed education and made it free and compulsory.

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	❖ He constructed the Aswan High dam.
Patrice Lumumba 	❖ He formed the Movement National Congolais (MNC) which led DRC to independence. ❖ He was the first prime minister of DRC. ❖ He attended the Pan-African conference which was held in Accra, Ghana
Nnamdi Benjamin Azikiwe 	❖ He led Nigeria to independence through the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons. (NCNC) ❖ He was the first president of Nigeria. ❖ He was one of the founders of OAU in 1963.
Samora Moises Machel 	❖ He was the first president of Mozambique. ❖ He helped to free the people of Mozambique from the Portuguese rule. ❖ He led Mozambique to independence under the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) ***Objectives of FRELIMO*** ❖ To introduce democracy in Mozambique. ❖ To abolish heavy taxes. ❖ To provide better social service centres like hospitals, schools. ❖ To allow people to freely cultivate their land. ***Forms of suffering in Mozambique under the Portuguese rule*** ❖ There was forced labour. ❖ There was racial discrimination. ❖ The Portuguese imposed heavy taxes on the natives.
Kamuzu Banda 	❖ He was the first prime minister of Malawi. ❖ He led Malawi to independence through the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) ❖ He represented his country (Nyasaland) in the 1945 Manchester congress.
Kenneth Kaunda 	❖ He led Zambia to independence through the united national independence party (UNIP)
Jomo Kenyatta 	❖ He led Kenya to independence through Kenya African national congress (KANU) ❖ He was one of the political leaders of Mau Mau rebellion ❖ He was one of the founders of EAC in 1967.

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Emperor Haile Selassie (1930-1974) 	❖ **He protected the independence Ethiopia.** ❖ **He was the founding father of OAU.** ❖ **He offered room for the headquarters of OAU in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia** **Qn:** *Why was Ethiopia not colonised by European countries?*
Kwame Nkrumah 	❖ **He led Ghana to independence through the Convention People's Party (CPP)** ❖ **He represented his country in the 1945 Manchester congress.** ❖ **He organized the first Pan-African conference held in Africa. (in Accra, Ghana in 1958)** ❖ **He was one of the founders of OAU.**
Nelson Mandela 	❖ **He led South Africa to freedom from apartheid rule.** ❖ **He was the first black president of South Africa.** ❖ **He was one of the leaders of the African National Congress (ANC) which led South Africa to independence.** ❖ **Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years at *Robben islands* in the Atlantic ocean.** **Note:** • ***President Frederik de Klerk*** *was the last white president of South Africa.* • *He released Nelson Mandela from prison in 1990.* • ***Umkhonto we Sizwe*** *(Spear of the Nation) was the armed / military wing of the ANC.* • *Mandela became the first black president of South Africa in 1994.* • ***Bishop Desmond Tutu*** *was appointed as the chairperson of the Truth and Reconciliation commission, which settled disputes between the racist government and the black natives in South Africa.* ***Objectives of the Truth and Reconciliation commission.*** ➢ *To encourage forgiveness between the blacks and the whites.* ➢ *To avoid revenge against the whites.* ➢ *To promote love between the blacks and the whites.*

Methods used by the Nationalists in the struggle for independence.

❖ **Formation of political parties.**
❖ **Formation of trade unions. These mobilized people to demonstrate or even boycott buying European goods.**
❖ **Through writing articles in newspapers and magazines.**
❖ **Through organising rallies.**
❖ **Through staging rebellions.**

Problems faced by the Nationalists in their struggle for independence.

❖ **Some of them were imprisoned.**
❖ **Some of them were murdered.**
❖ **Some had their movements restricted to particular places.**
❖ **Some of them were sent into exile. For example -Sir Edward Muteesa II who was exiled to Britain in 1953 by Sir Andrew Cohen.**

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THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

- ***Independence*** is the state of being free from social, political and economic oppression.
- ***National independence*** is the state when a country is free from control of another country.
- The struggle for independence in Africa was in two forms.

These were;

i) Peaceful struggle.

ii) Armed struggle.

- ***Peaceful struggle*** is when Africans used non-violent means to demand for independence.
- It was mainly used in Uganda, Ghana and Nigeria.

The peaceful means of demanding for independence included;

-Formation of political parties.

-Formation of boycotts.

-Peaceful demonstrations.

- ***Armed struggle*** is when the Africans used violent means / fire arms to demand for their independence.
- It was mainly used in Kenya, Namibia, Mozambique, Algeria etc.

Qn: How was the attainment of Uganda's independence different from that of Kenya?

-Uganda got her independence through peaceful struggle while Kenya got hers through armed struggle.

Notable independence movements in Africa.

- African National Congress (ANC) led by Nelson Mandela
- Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) led by Robert Mugabe.
- Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) led by Samora Machel.
- Mzungu arudi Ulaya Mwafrica apate Uhuru (MAU MAU) rebellion led by Jomo Kenyatta and James Gichuru as its political leaders, and General China and Dedan Kimathi as its military leaders.
- Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) led by John Garang.

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN AFRICA.

- ***A political party*** is an organisation comprising of people with the same political ideologies and goals.
- Political parties were mainly formed to demand for independence.
- Political parties united people in their struggle for independence.

Why political parties were formed during colonial rule.

- To unite people in their struggle for independence.
- To deal with common problems affecting people.
- To protest harsh government laws and policies.
- To advise the government.

Notable political parties during colonial rule.

Political party	*Leader*	*Country*
Uganda National Congress (UNC)	Ignatius Kangave Musaazi	Uganda
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	Dr Apollo Milton Obote	
Democratic Party (DP)	Benedicto Kiwanuka.	
Kenya African National Union (KANU)	Jomo Kenyatta	Kenya
Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)	Julius Kambarage Nyerere	Tanzania
Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)	Robert Mugabe	Zimbabwe

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African National Congress (ANC)	Nelson Mandela	SouthAfrica
Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO)	Samora Machel	Mozambique
Movement National Congolais (MNC)	Patrice Lumumba	DRC
Convention People's Party (CPP)	Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana
Council of the Revolution.	Gamal Abdel Nasser	Egypt
Malawi Congress Party (MCP)	Hastings Kamuzu Banda	Malawi
United National Independence Party (UNIP)	Kenneth Kaunda	Zambia

Reasons why the African natives demanded for independence.

a) Economic reasons.

- They wanted to regain their lost land.
- They wanted to be free from unfair colonial policies.
- They wanted to have control over their natural resources.

b) ***Political reasons***.

- They wanted to participate in choosing their own leaders.
- Traditional leaders wanted to regain their lost powers.
- They wanted to have equal representations on the Legislative council (LEGCO).

c) Social reasons

- They wanted to end racial segregation by the Whites.
- They wanted to revive African culture.
- They wanted to be free from forced labour.
- They wanted to have their rights respected by the Whites.

DECOLONISATION OF AFRICA.

- ***Decolonisation*** is the process by which an inferior country gains independence from a powerful country.

Factors that led to decolonisation of Africa.

- The influence of World War II.
- The rise of African nationalists.
- Acquisition of European education.
- The formation of the OAU.
- Support from other countries. Like Russia, USA.
- The formation of political parties.

Attainment of independence in Africa.

- ✓ *Egypt was the first African country to gain independence from the European colonialists in 1922.*
- ✓ ***Ghana*** *became the first West African country to gain independence from the European colonialists under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in 1957.*
- ✓ ***Tanzania*** *was the first East African country to gain independence from the European colonialists under Julius Nyerere in 1961.*
- ✓ *South Africa was the last African country to gain independence from the European colonialists in 1994 under Nelson Mandela.*
- ✓ *The year 1960 is known as* ***"the year of Africa"*** *because most African countries got independence from the European colonialists in 1960.*

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No	African country	Date of independence	Independence from	First head of state
1.	Liberia (Not Colonized)	26thJul,1847	American colonisation	Joseph Jenkins Roberts
2.	Ethiopia (Not Colonized)	27th Nov, 1941	Italy	Emperor Haile Selassie
3.	Egypt	28th Feb, 1922	Britain	King Fuad I
4.	Libya	24th Dec, 1951	Italy	King Idris I
5.	Sudan	1st Jan, 1956	Britain	Ismail al-Azhari
6.	Morocco	2nd Mar, 1956	France	Mohammed V
7.	Tunisia	20th Mar,1956	France	Muhammad Viii Al-Amin
8.	Ghana (Gold Coast)	6th Mar, 1957	Britain	Kwame Nkrumah
9.	Guinea	2nd Oct, 1958	France	Sekou Toure
10.	Cameroon	1st Jan, 1960	France	Ahmadou Ahidjo
11.	Senegal	4th April, 1960	France	Leopold Sedar Senghor
12.	Togo	27thApril, 1960	France	Sylvanus Olympio
13.	Mali	20th Jun, 1960	France	Modibo Keita
14.	Madagascar	26thJune, 1960	France	Philibert Tsiranana
15.	Dem.Rep.of Congo	30th Jun, I960	Belgium	Patrice Lumumba
16.	Somalia	1stJuly,1960	Italy	Aden Abdullah Osman.
17.	Benin (Dahomey)	1st Aug,1960	France	Hubert Maga
18.	Niger	3rd Aug, 1960	France	Hamani Diori
19.	Burkina Faso	5THAug, 1960	France	Maurice Yameogo
20.	Cote d'Ivoire	7th Aug, 1960	France	Felix Houphouet-Boigny
21.	Chad	11th Aug, 1960	France	Francois Tombalbaye
22.	Central African Republic	13th Aug, 1960	France	David Dacko
23.	Congo Brazzaville	15th Aug, 1960	France	Fulbert Youlou
24.	Gabon	17th Aug, 1960	France	Leon M'ba
25.	Nigeria	1st Oct, 1960	Britain	Nnamdi Azikiwe
26.	Mauritania	28th Nov, 1960	France	Moktar Ould Daddah
27.	Sierra Leone	27thApril, 1961	Britain	Milton Margai
28.	Tanzania	9th Dec, 1961	Britain	Julius Nyerere
29.	Burundi	1stJuly,1962	Belgium	Ntare V
30.	Rwanda	1stJuly,1962	Belgium	Gregoire Kayibanda
31.	Algeria	3rdJuly, 1962	France	Ahmed Ben Bella
32.	Uganda	9th Oct, 1962	Britain	Milton Obote
33.	Kenya	12th Dec, 1963	Britain	Jomo Kenyatta
34.	Malawi (Nyasaland)	6th July, 1964	Britain	Kamuzu Banda
35.	Zambia	24th Oct,1964	Britain	Kenneth Kaunda
36.	Gambia	18th Feb, 1965	Britain	Dawda Kairaba Jawara
37.	Botswana	30th Sep, 1966	Britain	Seretse Khama
38.	Lesotho	4th Oct, 1966	Britain	Leabua Jonathan
39.	Mauritius	12th Mar, 1968	Britain	Veerasamy Ringandoo
40.	Swaziland (Eswatini)	6th Sept, 1968	Britain	Sobhuza II
41.	Equatorial Guinea	12th Oct,1968	Spain	Francisco Nguema
42.	Guinea-Bissau	24th Sep, 1973	Portugal	Luis Cabral
43.	Mozambique	25th Jun, 1975	Portugal	Samora Machel

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44.	Cape Verde	5thJuly, 1975	Portugal	Aristides Pereira
45.	Comoros	6th July, 1975	France	Ahmed Abdallah
46.	Sao Tome and Principe	12thJuly, 1975	Portugal	Manuel Pinto da Costa
47.	Angola	11th Nov,1975	Portugal	Agostinho Neto
48.	Western Sahara	28th Feb, 1976	Spain	El-Ouali Mustapha Sayed
49.	Seychelles	29th Jun, 1976	Britain	James Richard Mancham
50.	Djibouti	27th June,1977	France	Hassan Gouled Aptidon
51.	Zimbabwe	18th April,1980	Britain	Robert Mugabe
52.	Namibia	21st Mar,1990	South Africa	Sam Nujoma
53.	Eritrea	24th May, 1993	Ethiopia	Isaias Afwerki
54.	South Africa	10th May, 1994	Britain	Nelson Mandela
55.	South Sudan	9thJuly, 2011	Sudan	Salva Kiir Mayardit

SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

- ***A government*** **is a ruling body of a state.**
- **This is a group of people who exercise authority in a state.**
- ***Governance*** **is the system by which a society is governed.**

Levels of government in Uganda.

- **The Central government.**
- **The Local government.**

- **The Central government is in charge of the entire country while the Local government is in charge of a district, region or an urban area.**
- **The Central government builds and maintains major roads (through UNRA) while Local government builds and maintains feeder roads.**

Organs of a Democratic government.

Organ	*Duties / roles*	*Composition.*
Executive	❖ To plan and rule the country. ❖ To implement government policies/programmes. ❖ To maintain law and order in the country. ❖ To run and rule the country. ❖ To collect and spend government revenue.	• President (head) • Ministers • Civil servants eg. teachers, police, doctors etc. ***Note:*** • ***A Permanent secretary*** *is the highest civil servant in a ministry.* • ***CAO*** *is the highest civil servant in a district.* • *Ministers, prime minister, vice president, chief justice etc are appointed by the president and are approved by the parliament.* • ***Civil servants*** *are people who work for the government. They help to implement government programmes.*
Legislature	❖ To make and amend laws. ❖ To approve the National Budget. ❖ To check on how the government spends its income.	• Speaker of parliament (head) • Members of parliament representing constituencies.

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	❖ **To approve the government officials who have been appointed by the president.** **Note:** ✓ *The Legislature is sometimes called the National Assembly or* ***Parliament.*** ✓ *It was called the Legislative Council* ***(LEGCO)*** *during colonial times.* ✓ *The legislature makes laws which are used by the judiciary to punish law breakers.* ✓ ***A mace*** *is a symbol of authority representing the power of the speaker.* ✓ *The process of law making.* ✓ ***A bill*** *is a proposed law in the parliament. It becomes a law when the president has signed it.* ✓ *A law/ an act is a rule that governs the conduct of citizens of a country.* ✓ ***An act*** *is a law that has been passed by the parliament and signed by the president.* ✓ ***Hon.Rebecca Kadaga*** *is the current speaker of the parliament of Uganda.*	• **Representatives of special interest groups in the parliament eg. the workers, women, youths, ex-officios, the army.** **Note** ▪ ***Clerk to parliament*** *records and keeps the proceedings of debates in the parliament. The recorded proceedings are called* ***Hansards.*** ▪ ***Sergeant at arms*** *keeps security in the parliament.* ▪ *He also alerts the house when the speaker is about to enter.*
Judiciary	❖ **To punish law breakers.** ❖ **To interpret laws to people.** ❖ **To settle disputes among people in the country.** ❖ **To protect the rights of the citizens.** **Note:** ✓ *The chief justice is responsible for the swearing in of the president and other top leaders.* ✓ *He also guides the judges and magistrates on how to carry out their duties.* ✓ ***Bart Katureebe Magunda*** *is the current chief justice of Uganda.* ***Law breakers are punished by;*** ✓ *Fining them* ✓ *Sentencing them to spend a period of time in prisons.*	▪ **Chief justice (head)** ▪ **Justices** ▪ **Judges** ▪ **Magistrates** ▪ **Attorneys** ▪ **Lawyers**

Systems of government include:

- **Party system of government.**
- **Democratic system of government.**
- **Unitary government system.**
- **Monarchial government system**
- **Theocratic system of government.**
- **Dictatorship system of government**
- **Military system of government.**

Party system of government.

- **This is the system of government where political parties control a democratic government.**
- **Party system is classified into single and multiparty system of governance.**

i) ***Single party system of government.***

- This is the type of party system in which one political party has a right to form a government.

Advantages of Single party system of government.

- It promotes unity among people.
- Leadership is respected.
- It is easy to take decisions.
- There are less chances of conflicts for power.
- It is cheaper to conduct elections.

Disadvantages of single party system of government.

- It promotes dictatorship.
- It encourages corruption among government officials.
- It creates no room for new ideas.
- Decisions take long to be implemented.
- There is less accountability

ii) ***Multiparty system of government***

- This is the system of government which involves many political parties.

Examples of political parties in Uganda.

- National resistance movement (NRM)
- People's Progressive Party (PPP)
- Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)
- Democratic Party (DP)
- Conservative Party (CP)

Advantages of Multiparty system of government.

- It promotes democracy in the country.
- There is room for choosing better leaders.
- It creates room for new ideas.
- It promotes respect for human rights in the country

Disadvantages of Multiparty system of government.

- Political parties divide people in the country.
- It promotes conflicts among people.
- It increases injustice in the country.
- Decisions and programmes take long to be worked on.

Indicators of good governance in the country.

- Rule of law.
- Peace and security.
- Respect for human rights.
- Free participation of citizens in elections.

ELECTIONS.

- *An election* is a formal democratic process of choosing leaders by voting for them.

Types of elections.

- General elections.
- Primary elections.
- By-elections
- Referendum elections.
- Local elections.

i) General election.

- This is a formal democratic process in which people choose leaders at the national level eg. The president, members of parliament.

ii) Referendum election.

- This is a formal democratic process in which people choose to accept or reject a political proposal that concerns all citizens in the country.

iii) Local election.

- This is a formal democratic process in which people choose leaders at local council level ie. Local council I -V leaders.

iv) By-election.

- This is a formal democratic process of choosing a leader to fill a vacant political post.

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v) Primary election.

- This is a formal democratic process in which a political party chooses a candidate to contest for a specific office in the general elections.

Causes of by-elections.

- Death of the incumbent/ post holder.
- Resignation of the incumbent.
- Long term imprisonment of the incumbent.
- Cancellation of the election results by the court of law.
- Mental illness of the incumbent.
- When vote of no confidence has been made against the incumbent.

Note: *By-elections lead to loss of government funds when organising them.*

Organisation of National elections.

- *The Uganda Electoral commission* is the body responsible for organizing and conducting regular free and fair elections in the country.
- It is under the *Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.*
- *Justice Simon Byabakama* is the current chairperson of the Uganda electoral commission.
- The chairperson Electoral commission is appointed by the president and approved by the parliament.
- General elections in Uganda are conducted after every five years.

Roles of the Electoral commission

- To register voters and candidates.
- To prepare election materials
- To count votes and release election results.
- To carry out civic education concerning elections/ to carry out voter education.
- To demarcate polling stations and constituencies.
- To train the electoral officials.

Challenges faced by the Electoral commission in Uganda.

- Shortage of funds.
- Poor response from the voters.
- Dishonest electoral officials.
- Voter bribery due to increased poverty among the electorate.
- Delay of election materials
- Election malpractices.

Possible solutions to the challenges facing the Electoral commission.

- By carrying out effective voter education. This can help to reduce the number of invalid votes.
- By eradicating poverty among the electorate.
- By distributing election materials in time.
- By punishing dishonest electoral officials.
- By providing adequate funds to the electoral commission.

Election malpractices.

- These are illegal acts done during elections.
- The election malpractices are the various forms of vote rigging.
- Some of these practices may lead to cancellation of election results and hence leading to by-elections.

These practices include;

- Voter bribery.
- Multiple voting.
- Torturing of opponents.
- Campaigning on the Election Day.

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Bad practices that happen during voting.

- Bribing voters during elections.
- Harassing voters of a particular candidate.
- Ballot stuffing (putting pre-ticked ballot papers in the ballot box before elections)
- Grabbing and stealing ballot papers.
- Campaigning on the voting day.
- Cheating when counting votes.

Bad practices that happen after elections.

- Making fun of the losers of an election.
- Mis-recording of election results.
- A candidate refusing to accept defeat.
- Attacking a voter who has not voted a particular candidate.
- Unnecessary delay to announce final results.

Electoral systems.

- Secret ballot system
- Open elections.

Importance of elections.

- They promote democracy in the country.
- They promote peaceful change/transition of leaders.
- They promote respect for human rights.
- They enable people to choose their own leaders.

Materials used during the process of elections.

- Nomination forms. These are forms filled by the candidates and submitted to the Electoral Commission in order to be nominated for the posts they want.
- Ballot paper. This is a sheet bearing names and photograph of a candidate standing to be elected on particular post.
- A ballot box. This is a box where ballot papers are kept after voting.
- Voter's register.This is a list of all the people who register to participate in voting.
- Ink. It is used to mark a voter who has finished to vote.
- Basins.They are used to provide a safe place to for voters to cast his/her vote.
- Biometric machine.This is a machine which proves the details of a voter.
- Declaration forms.These are forms where election results are recorded.

Terms used in elections

- A Polling station is a place where voting takes place.
- A Polling day is the day when voting takes place.
- A Polling officer is a person who is in charge of elections at a polling station. He issues out ballot papers, declares results and fills the declaration form.
- A Polling assistant is a person who assists a polling officer at a polling station. they check for voters' names, issue out ballot papers, mark voters who have finished voting.
- A Polling constable is a person who is in charge of security at the polling station
- An Electorate refers to people in a country who qualify to vote.
- Proxy is a person who is given authority to vote on behalf of someone who is absent.
- Election monitors is a group of people from a foreign country who come to watch over elections.
- Voting by proxy is when a person who is absent gives authority to another person to vote on his/her behalf.

- **The candidates' agent is a person who represents a candidate at a polling station.**
- **An eligible voter is a person who qualifies to vote. He/she must appear on the voters' register of that polling station.**
- **Returning officer is a person in charge of elections in the district or division.**
- **An electoral college is a group of electors who are selected to elect a candidate to a particular office.**
- **A candidate is a person who stands to be voted/contests in an election.**
- **A valid vote is a vote that has been ticked correctly.**
- **An invalid vote is a vote that has been ticked wrongly. It is counted on none of the candidates.**
- **A constituency is an electoral area represented by a member of parliament.**

Note: ***The Citizen's Coalition for Electoral Democracy in Uganda (CCEDU)*** *is the body responsible for monitoring the general elections in Uganda.*

GOVERNMENT DECENTRALISATION.

- ***Decentralisation*** **is the transfer of some political powers from the central government to the local authorities.**
- ***By-laws*** **are laws made by the local authorities/ councils.**

Advantages of Decentralisation.

- **It makes administration easy.**
- **It eases the provision of social services.**
- **It creates more job opportunities.**
- **It promotes effectiveness of government programmes.**

Disadvantages of Decentralisation.

- **It makes equal provision of social services difficult.**

Challenges affecting decentralisation.

- **Corruption**
- **Shortage of funds.**
- **Weak local administrators.**

Note:

- ***A National constitution*** *is a set of laws by which a country is governed.*

Uganda's constitutions since independence.

(i) The 1962 independence constitution.

- *It led Uganda to independence in 1962.*

(ii) The 1966 constitution.

- *It was known as the pigeon hole constitution.*
- *It was written after the conflict between Sir Edward Muteesa II and Dr.Apollo M.Obote.*
- *It was not popular because it was not discussed by the parliament.*

(iii) The 1967 constitution.

- *It was also called the Republican constitution.*

Results of the 1967 constitution.

- *All kingdoms in Uganda were abolished.*
- *Uganda became a republic.*
- *The president was given more powers to rule the country than the prime minister.*

(iv) The 1995 constitution.

- ✓ *It was called the people's constitution because it was made basing on people's views.*
- ✓ *This was announced publically/promulgated/launched on 8th October,1995 at the constitutional square (formerly City square) in Kampala.*

Importance of the national constitution.

- *It protects the rights of the citizens.*
- *It promotes democracy.*
- *It promotes peaceful change of leadership.*

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- *It defines the roles of each organ of the government.*
- *It is used to settle cases peacefully.*
- *It promotes good governance.*

CITIZENSHIP

- ***Citizenship*** **is the legal right of belonging to a particular country.**
- ***A citizen*** **is a person who has the legal right of belonging to a particular country.**

How one acquires citizenship of Uganda.

- **Through birth (is the legal right of belonging to a country when one's parents are citizens in that particular country)**
- **Through descent (is the legal right of belonging to a country a person gets when his / her ancestors were citizens in that country)**
- **Through registration. (is the legal right of belonging to a country granted to a foreigner who has applied for citizenship in a particular country)**
- **Through naturalisation (is the legal right of belonging to a country granted to a person after having spent a very long time in a particular country)**
- **Through adoption. (is the legal right of belonging to a country granted to foreigner who was brought up by a person who is a citizen in a particular country)**

Loss of citizenship of Uganda.

- **By spying against your country. (Espionage against Uganda).**
- **By joining the army of an enemy country to fight Uganda.**
- **If one's citizenship was acquired unlawfully.**
- **By denouncing the citizenship.**

Duties of a citizen.

- **To pay taxes promptly.**
- **To respect the rights and freedoms of other people.**
- **To help in maintaining law and order.**
- **To defend his/ her country.**
- **To participate in communal work.**
- **To preserve and protect public facilities.**
- **To obey national laws.**

Importance of citizenship.

- **It enables one to have a peaceful settlement in his/ her country.**
- **It enables one to get free social services from the government.**
- **It enables one to get a passport of that country hence making movement to other countries possible.**

Note:

- ***A National identity card*** *is a legal document given to all adult Ugandans for easy identification.*
- *National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) is the body responsible for registering Ugandan citizens and issuing national identity cards to them.*
  It also registers the births and deaths.
- ***A passport*** *is an official document which shows citizenship of a person.*
- *This can be obtained by both young and old people.*
  It legalises one to travel across borders.



Testing Exercise.

1. **Give the meaning of each of the following;**
   (i) **Pan Africanism.**
   (ii) **Nationalism.**
   (iii) **Patriotism.**
2. **How did Henry Sylvester Williams contribute to the rise of nationalism in Africa?**

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3. State any three problems that were faced by the Pan Africanists in their struggle to liberate Africa.
4. Name any two African leaders who attended the Pan African conference that was held in Manchester.
5. Mention any two methods that were used by the Pan Africanists in the struggle for independence.
6. How did Marcus Garvey help to promote the rights of the people of Africa?
7. Name the African leader who organised the Pan African conference of 1958.
8. Give any two ways world war II sped up the independence process in Africa.
9. State nay one contribution made by Gamal A. Nasser for his country Egypt.
10. Why were the following African countries not colonised by the Europeans?
    (i) Ethiopia
    (ii) Liberia
11. Why is Robben islands remembered in the life history of Nelson Mandela?
12. Mention any three methods that were used by the Pan Africanists to struggle for Africa's independence.
13. State any one role that was played by the Truth and Reconciliation commission in South Africa.
14. How was the attainment of independence in Kenya different that of Uganda?
15. Give any two reasons why political parties were formed in Uganda during 1950s.
16. Complete the table below correctly.

Country	*Nationalist who led to independence*	*Political party*
(i) ----------	Nelson Mandela	----------
(ii) ----------	----------	UPC
(iii) Zimbabwe	----------	----------
(iv) Tanzania	----------	----------
(v) ---------	Samora Machel	----------
(vi) ---------	----------	KANU

17. Name the first country in West Africa to gain independence.
18. Complete the table below correctly.

Arm of the government	*Main duty*	*Title of the leader*
(i) Executive	----------	----------
(ii) ---------	----------	Speaker of parliament
(iii) ---------	----------	Chief justice

19. How is a law different from a bill?
20. Mention any three special interest groups of people represented in Uganda's parliament.
21. How does the Legislature help the Judiciary to perform its duties?
22. Give one way law breakers are punished in courts of law.
23. What title is given to the highest civil servant in a ministry?
24. How is a Sergeant at arms important during parliamentary sessions?
25. Give any two reasons why the LEGCO was formed during colonial rule in Uganda.
26. Which system of government is practised in Uganda today?
27. State any two benefits countries with single party system enjoy.
28. State any two advantages of Multiparty system of government.
29. State any two problems Uganda faces as a result of using the multiparty system of government.
30. State any three roles of the electoral commission.
31. To which ministry does the electoral commission in Uganda belong?
32. State any two challenges the electoral commission faces when carrying out its duties.
33. Mention any three malpractises that are commonly exhibited during the voting process.
34. State any three causes of a by-elections in a country.

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35. Give any two reasons why it is important for a country to organise regular free and fair elections.
36. Give any two ways the electoral commission organises national elections in Uganda.
37. Give the meaning of the term Decentralisation.
38. Who is a Citizen by descent?
39. Mention any three duties of a citizen of Uganda.
40. State any two advantages of decentralisation.
41. What term refers to the laws that are made by the local councils?
42. Give any two ways one can become a citizen of Uganda.
43. State any one role played by NIRA in Uganda.
44. Give one way a National identity card is important to Ugandan citizens.
45. Name the official government document that permits one to travel from Uganda to other countries.

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TOPIC 8: POST INDEPENDENCE AFRICA.

- ***Post independence*** **refers to the period after independence.**
- ***Post independence Africa*** **involves the different social, political and economic changes that have taken place in Africa since the time African countries gained their independence.**

Changes which have taken place in the Post independence Africa.

- **Formation of regional bodies.**
- **Creation of new states.**
- **Development of industries.**
- **Development in technology.**
- **Development in trade.**
- **Development of infrastructure like airports, railway lines, roads, banks, hotels etc.**
- **Development of transport and communication lines.**

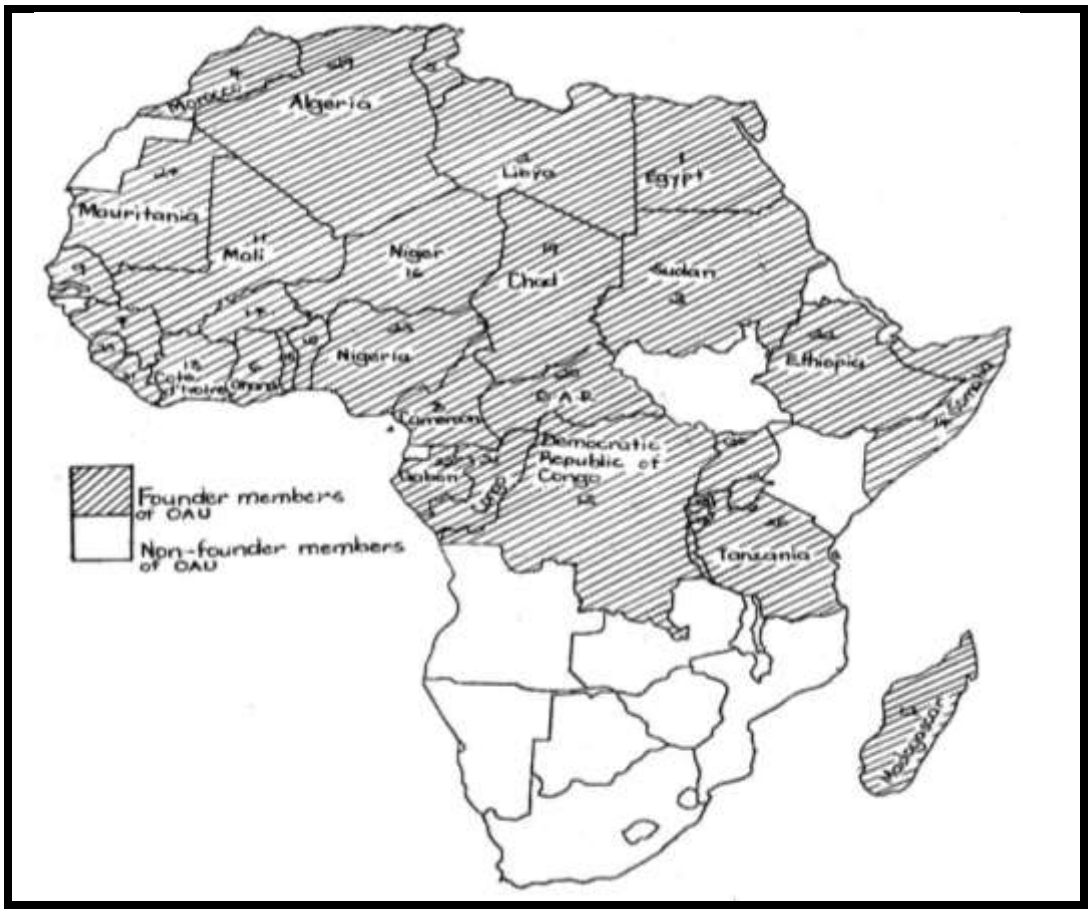
FORMATION OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) (1963-2002)

- **OAU was formed on 25th may, 1963 by 32 independent African countries.**
- **The 32 heads of state met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in a meeting that was chaired by *Emperor Haile Selassie* of Ethiopia.**
- ***President Hubert Maga*** **of Benin (Dahomey by then) suggested the name of the OAU.**
- ***Diallo Telli*** **from Guinea was the first Secretary general of the OAU.**
- **South Africa was not a member of OAU because of Apartheid policy in that country.**
- **Morocco suspended her membership from OAU in 1984 to protest the admission of Western Sahara as an independent state. However, it rejoined the African Union (AU) recently in January, 2017.**

Founder members (countries) and founders (personalities) of OAU.

✓ *Refer to the table in the previous topic (consider the first 32 African countries to get independence)*

The Founder members of OAU



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Aims/objectives of OAU (Why OAU was formed)

- ❖ **To end colonialism in Africa.**
- ❖ **To unite all independent African countries into one big nation.**
- ❖ **To promote development among African countries.**
- ❖ **To improve the standards of living of people in Africa.**
- ❖ **To defend the independence of African countries.**
- ❖ **To promote international cooperation between Africa and the rest of the world.**

Areas of operation of the OAU

- **Trade**
- **Politics**
- **Security**
- **Education**
- **Culture**
- **Transport and communication.**
- **Health.**

Agencies of OAU

- **Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU)**
- **Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU)**
- **Pan-African News Agency (PANA)**
- **Union of African National Television and Radio Organisations**
- **Union of African Railways (UAR)**
- **Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)**
- **African Civil Aviation Commission (ACAC)**

Organs of the OAU

Organ	*Role*	*Head*	*First leader*	*Last leader*
The Assembly of the Heads of state. ✓ *These met once in a year*	❖**It was the decision making body of the OAU.** ❖**It was the supreme organ of the OAU.** ❖**Its major role was to discuss challenges facing Africa and find possible solutions.**	• **President of the chosen hosting country.**	• **Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.**	• **Thabo Mbeki of South Africa.**
The Secretariat ✓ *It was based in Addis Ababa and it served for 4 years.*	❖**It organized meetings for both the heads of state and the council of ministers.** ❖**It also prepared the budget for the organisation.**	• **Secretary general**	• **Mr. Diallo Telli of Guinea.**	• **Mr. Amara Essy of Cote d'Ivoire.**
The Council of ministers ✓ *It consisted of foreign affairs ministers of the member states. These met twice a year.*	❖**It was responsible for handling reports from the agencies of the OAU.**	• **Prime minister of the hosting country.**		

Note: -*President Idi Amin Dada was the chairperson of the OAU summit which was hosted in Uganda in 1975.*

Achievements/ success of OAU.

- ❖ **It ended colonialism in Africa.**
- ❖ **It helped to end apartheid policy in South Africa.**

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- ❖ It helped to end civil wars in some African countries e.g. in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Western Sahara
- ❖ It helped to solve border conflicts between countries e.g. Algeria and morocco, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia etc.
- ❖ It created the African development bank.
- ❖ It gave birth to the African union (AU).

Failures of OAU

- ❖ It failed to stop civil wars in some African countries e.g. In Sudan.
- ❖ It failed to create a standing army in Africa.
- ❖ It failed to eliminate neocolonialism in Africa.
- ❖ It failed to stop genocide in Rwanda in 1994.
- ❖ It failed to eliminate poverty in Africa.
- ❖ It failed to eliminate illiteracy in Africa.

Problems faced by the OAU (1963-2002)

- ❖ Shortage of funds.
- ❖ Lack of a peace keeping force.
- ❖ Civil wars in some African countries.
- ❖ High levels of poverty amongst African countries.
- ❖ Different political ideologies among African heads of state.
- ❖ Border conflicts.
- ❖ Dictatorship among African leaders.
- ❖ Big number of refugees in Africa.

Challenges that affected African countries (1963-2002)

- Poverty
- Under development.
- Civil wars.
- Human rights abuse
- Cross border conflicts.

THE FORMATION OF THE AFRICAN UNION (AU) (Since 2002 up to date)

- AU was formed on 9th july, 2002 in Durban, South Africa to replace the OAU.
- *President Muammar Gaddafi of Libya spearheaded the formation of the AU.*
- *President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa was the first chairperson of the General assembly of the AU.*
- *AU was formed purposely to create a stronger organisation that would deal with the challenges facing modern Africa.*

Aims / objectives of the AU

- ❖ To promote peace and security in Africa.
- ❖ To promote rule of law in Africa.
- ❖ To promote economic development in Africa.
- ❖ To support and defend African countries.
- ❖ To enable regional bodies improve their work.

Organs of the AU.

The Assembly of the union	❖ It is the supreme organ of the AU. ❖ It holds a meeting atleast once a year. ❖ It is composed of heads of state and government. ❖ It is the highest decision making body of the AU.
The Pan-African Parliament	❖ It is made up of 4 members from each national parliament. ❖ It is a forum for the people of Africa to express their ideas and interests.
The African Union commission	❖ It is responsible for the day to day running of the AU. ❖ It has 10 members and it is headed by the president. ❖ *Mr Amara Essy* of Cote d'Ivoire was the first president of the AU Commission.
The Executive council	❖ It is made up of foreign affairs ministers of the AU member states. ❖ It makes decisions on issues of common interest.

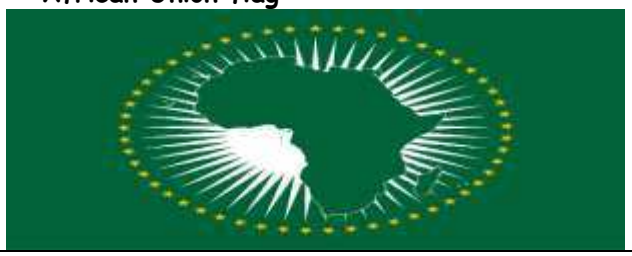
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The Peace and Security council.	❖ It is responsible for resolving conflicts among the member states.
The Economic development plan	❖ To reduce poverty in Africa. ❖ To encourage trade and investment in Africa through conjunction with New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)

Chairpersons of The Assembly of the African Union.

Chairperson	*Period*	*Hosting country*
Thabo Mbeki	July 2002-July 2003	South Africa
Joaquim Chissano	July 2003- July 2004	Mozambique
Olusegun Obasanjo	July 2004- Dec 2005	Nigeria
Denis Sassou	Jan 2006- Jan 2007	Congo Brazzaville
John Kufuor	Jan 2007- Jan 2008	Ghana
Jakaya Kikwete	Jan 2008- Jan 2009	Tanzania
Muammar Gaddafi	Feb 2009- Jan 2010	Libya
Binguwa Mutharika	Jan 2010- Jan 2011	Malawi
Teodoro Obiang Nguema	Jan 2011- Jan 2012	Equatorial Guinea
Thomas Yayiboni	Jan 2012- Jan 2013	Benin
Hailemariam Dessalegn	Jan 2013- Jan 2014	Ethiopia
Mohamed Ould Abdelaziz	Jan 2014- Jan 2015	Mauritania
Robert Mugabe	Jan 2015- Jan 2016	Zimbabwe
Iddris Deby	Jan 2016- Jan 2017	Chad
Alpha Conde	Jan 2017- Jan 2018	Guinea
Paul Kagame	Jan 2018- Jan 2019	Rwanda

Symbols of the AU

• African Union flag 	• African Union emblem. 
• African Union motto "A United and Strong Africa"	• African Union anthem. "Let Us All Unite and Celebrate Together"

States created in Africa since the formation of the OAU.

- Djibouti from Ethiopia in 1972.
- Western Sahara from Morocco in 1976.
- Eritrea from Ethiopia in 1993.
- South Sudan from Sudan in 2011.

Importance / functions of the AU.

❖ It settles border conflicts between countries.
❖ It funds developmental projects in Africa.
❖ It protects Africans from human rights abuse.
❖ It provides relief to refugees.
❖ It funds African peace keeping operations.

Challenges faced by the African Union.

❖ Shortage of funds to run AU programmes.
❖ Civil wars in some African countries.
❖ Dictatorship among African leaders.
❖ Famine in some member states.

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- ❖ Neocolonialism in many African countries.
- ❖ Abuse of human rights in many African countries.
- ❖ Differences in political systems among the member states.

Possible solutions to the challenges facing the AU.

- ❖ By promoting democracy in African countries.
- ❖ By exporting manufactured / processed goods instead of raw materials. Processed goods earn more income than raw materials.
- ❖ By promoting the protection of human rights in all African countries.
- ❖ By mechanising agriculture to increase food production.
- ❖ By widening the tax base in order to reduce dependence on foreign aid. This can help African countries to overcome neocolonialism.
- ❖ By creating a permanent army to solve conflicts in different African countries.

Note;

- ✓ *The AU created the African Standby Force (ASF) to be deployed in times of crisis. This force is based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*
- ✓ *African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) is a peace keeping mission operated by the AU in Somalia with approval by the United Nations (UN).*

REGIONAL BODIES IN AFRICA.

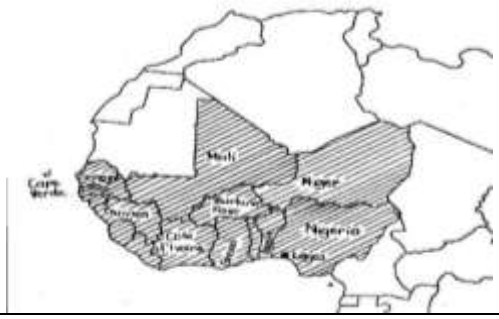
- ***A Regional body*** **is an economic organisation formed by countries with in a geographical region to create a common market for goods produced in the member states.**
- ***A common market*** **is an agreement that permits movement of people and goods across borders of the member states.**
- **Common markets can also be called regional economic groupings or economic blocs.**

Regional economic groupings / Common markets in Africa.

- ❖ East African Community (EAC)
- ❖ Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- ❖ Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- ❖ Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- ❖ Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- ❖ Economic Community of Central African Community (ECCAS)

Regional body	*Year of formation*	*Headquarters*	*Member states*
East African community (EAC) 	1st July, 1967	Arusha, Tanzania	_ Tanzania _ Uganda _ Kenya _ Rwanda _ Burundi _ South Sudan

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Common Market for Eastern And Southern Africa (COMESA) 	8thDec,1994	Lusaka, Zambia	_ Uganda _Sudan _ Rwanda _Kenya _ Madagascar _ Malawi _Djibouti _ Burundi _Egypt _ Eritrea _Comoros _ DRC _Zimbabwe _Ethiopia _ Zambia _Libya _ Zimbabwe _ Seychelles _ Swaziland.
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) 	28thMay,1995	Lagos, Nigeria	_ Nigeria _Ghana _ Guinea _Gambia _ Guinea-Bissau _ Benin _Mali _ Cape Verde _ Burkina Faso_Togo _ Sierra Leone _Niger _ Cote d'Ivoire _ Senegal _Liberia NB: *Mauritania left in 2002.*
Southern African Development Community (SADC) 	17thAug,1979	Gaborone, Botswana	_ Botswana _Seychelles _ Zambia _ South Africa _ Angola _Mauritius _ Botswana _Comoros _ DRC _Namibia _ Tanzania _Eswatini _ Mozambique _Lesotho _ Madagascar _ Malawi _Zimbabwe
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 	1986	Djibouti, Djibouti	_ Djibouti _ Uganda _ Sudan _ Ethiopia _ South Sudan _ Somalia _ Kenya _ Eritrea

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Economic Community of Central African Community (ECCAS) 	**1983**	**Libreville, Gabon**	**_ Gabon** **_ Sao Tome and Principe** **_ Congo Brazzaville** **_ Chad** **_ Equatorial Guinea** **_ Rwanda** **_ Cameroon** **_ CAR** **_ DRC** **_ Burundi** **_ Angola**

***Activity:* Locate the different regional bodies on the sketch map of Africa**

Notable facts about Common markets in Africa.

- ✓ ***COMESA*** *is the largest common market in Africa.*
- ✓ *COMESA replaced the* ***Preferential Trade Area (PTA)***
- ✓ ***Tanzania*** *is the only East African country which is not a member state of COMESA.*
- ✓ *Tanzania felt that it was more profitable to participate in SADC than in COMESA.*
- ✓ ***SADC*** *replaced the Southern African Development Co-Ordination Conference (SADCC).*
- ✓ ***IGAD*** *replaced the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) which had been formed to control drought and promote faster development in the member states.*
- ✓ *The Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) is the military wing of ECOWAS.*
- ✓ ***ECOMOG*** *is responsible for maintaining peace in case there is a war among ECOWAS member states.*
- ✓ *Kagera Basin Organisation (KBO) was dissolved in 2004 because member states felt that they could achieve its objectives through other regional bodies.*
- ✓ *COMESA has a development bank in Bujumbura.*

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC) (Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki- in Kiswahili)

Founders	• **Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.** • **Jomo Kenyatta** • **Julius Nyerere**
Founder members	• **Uganda** • **Kenya** • **Tanzania**
Headquarters	• **In Arusha, Tanzania**
Objectives *(Why it was formed in 1967)*	• **To promote cooperation and unity among the member states.** • **To create a wider market for goods produced in east Africa.** • **To have common taxes on goods for similar prices.** • **To have a common currency in east Africa.** • **To promote peace and security in the region.** • **To reduce on smuggling of goods.** • **To allow easy movement of people and goods across the borders of the member states.**
Why it collapsed in 1977	• **Shortage of funds to run its activities.** • **Harassment of the Kenyans in Tanzania.** • **Political differences among the member states.**

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	• Misunderstandings between Kenya and Tanzania which led to border closure. • Imbalance in economic development among the member states. • Declaration of Idi Amin Dada to take control of the Western part of Kenya.
Effects of the collapse of EAC	• Trade declined in East Africa. • It led to enmity among the member states. • It increased dependence on foreign aid by the East African countries. • It restricted movement of people and goods from one East African country to another.
Organs of the EAC	• The Summit of the heads of state headed by …….. • The Secretariat headed by Mr. *Liberat Mfumukeko*. • East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) headed by *Hon Martin Ngoga.* • East African Court of Justice headed by *Justice Dr. Emmanuel Ugirashebuja.* • Council of ministers • The Co-ordinating committee • The Sectoral committee
Symbols of the EAC	• East African community anthem • East African community emblem • East African community flag • East African community motto (One People One Destiny)
Benefits of EAC *a) To member states*	• It has promoted cooperation and unity among the member states. • It has created a wider market for goods produced in the member states. • It has promoted peace and security in the region. • Member states are allowed to transport their goods from one country to another without restrictions.
b) To individuals	• It has created job opportunities to people of east Africa. • People are free to move from one member state to another without restrictions. • It has widened market for goods in the region. • People are able to get access to goods which their countries cannot produce.
New member states	• South Sudan in 2016. • Rwanda and Burundi in 2007
Why the above countries joined the EAC.	• To widen market for their goods. • To be able to trade freely with other EAC member states. • To make it easier for their citizens to travel to other EAC member states. • To promote peace and security with in the region.

➢ *Activity: Mention all the regional bodies to which Uganda is a member.*

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General objectives / aims of Common markets in Africa.

- To promote regional development.
- To promote cooperation and unity among the member states.
- To promote peace and stability in the region.
- To create a wider market for goods and services.
- To reduce over dependence on foreign countries.
- To ease movement of people and goods across borders of the member states.
- To eliminate trade barriers on locally manufactured goods.
- To have common taxes on goods for similar prices.

Benefits / importance of Common markets.

- They have promoted cooperation and unity among the member states.
- They have reduced smuggling.
- They have created a wider market for goods and services.
- They have eased movement of people and goods across borders of the member states.

Challenges facing regional bodies/ Common markets in Africa.

- Shortage of funds to run their programmes effectively.
- Civil wars in some member states.
- Production of similar goods which reduces trade.
- Absence of a common language.
- Absence of a common currency.
- Importation of low quality goods due to free trade.
- Different political systems in the member states.
- Member states are forced to buy low quality goods in order to support industries in the region.

Possible solutions to the challenges facing regional bodies.

- By improving on security in the region.
- By promoting democracy and good governance.
- By diversifying economies of different countries.
- By encouraging specialisation in production of goods.
- By legalising a unifying language which is understood by most people in the region.
- By holding peace talks in order to solve conflicts between countries.



Testing Exercise.

1. Write OAU in full.
2. Name the African leader who suggested the name of OAU.
3. Why did Morocco withdraw from OAU in 1984?
4. Give any three reasons for the formation of the OAU.
5. Mention any three organs of the defunct OAU.
6. Mention any three achievements of OAU during its time of operation.
7. State any three problems that affected the effectiveness of OAU in its work.
8. Mention any three failures of OAU.
9. Give any two reasons for the formation of the AU.
10. How is Durban town related to the African Union (AU)?
11. Mention any three organs of the African Union.
12. Name any three symbols of the African Union.
13. State any three problems facing the African Union.
14. Why are African countries encouraged to export more processed goods than raw materials?
15. Give any two ways agricultural production can be increased in African countries.
16. Give the meaning of a Common market.

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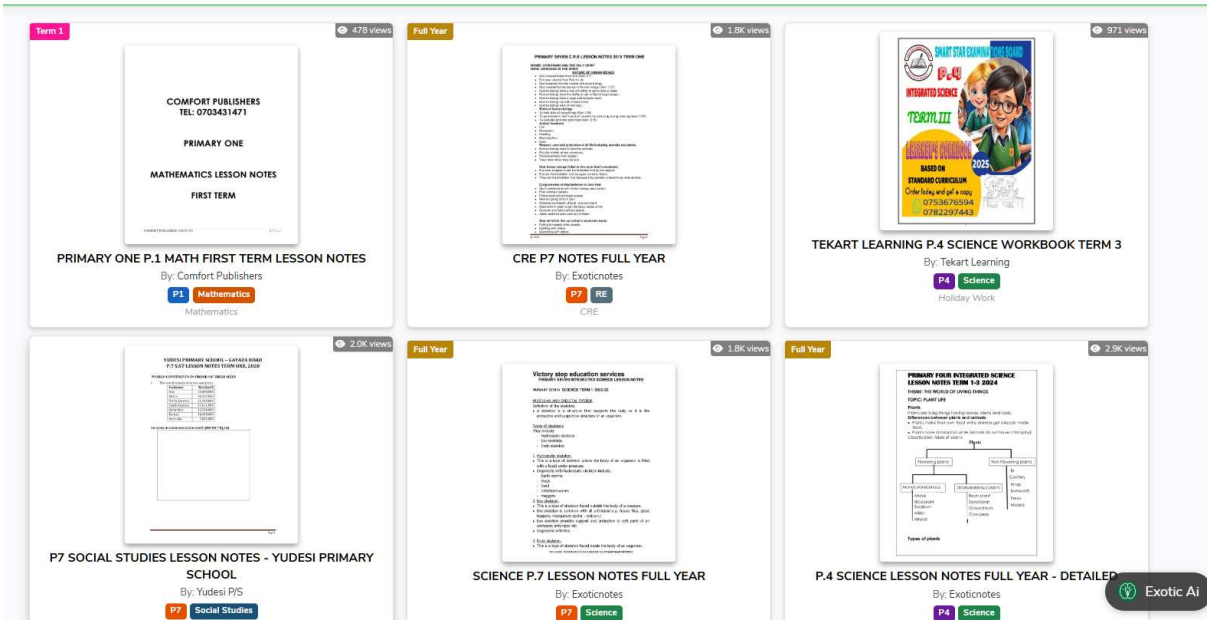
17. State any three reasons for the formation of the EAC in 1967.
18. Mention the three founder members of the EAC.
19. Name the organisation which was replaced by the EAC.
20. Give one way a national flag is important to a country.
21. State any three reasons for the collapse of the EAC in 1977.
22. Give any two ways the collapse of the EAC affected international trade in the region.
23. Name the three heads of state at the time of the collapse of EAC.
24. Why is 30th November, 1999 remembered in the history of East African Community?
25. Name the three heads of state who revived the East African Community.
26. Give any three reasons why the heads of state of East African countries revived the EAC.
27. Mention the newest member state of the East African Community.
28. Give any two reasons why the above country joined the East African Community.
29. State any three ways the people of East Africa benefit from the East African Community.
30. Mention any two organs of the EAC.
31. Name the common market that unites most countries in each of the following regions of Africa.
    (i) West Africa.
    (ii) East Africa
    (iii) Southern Africa.
    (iv) Horn of Africa.
32. Mention any three symbols of the EAC.
33. Mention any three regional bodies to which Uganda is a member.
34. How is the ECOMOG important to West African countries?
35. Name the only East African country which is a member of SADC.
36. Name the Ugandan who;
    (i) Designed the Uganda national coat of arms.
    (ii) Composed the Uganda national anthem.
    (iii) Designed the Uganda national flag.
    (iv) Designed the independence monument.
37. Give any three ways economic regional groupings have promoted trade in Africa.
38. Complete the table below correctly.

Common market	*Headquarters*	*Two member states.*	
(i) COMESA	----------	----------	----------
(ii) ---------	Djibouti, Djibouti	----------	----------
(iii) ECOWAS	----------	----------	Nigeria
(iv) SADC	----------	----------	----------

39. State any four problems facing the EAC as a common market.
40. Give any two ways the above challenges can be solved.

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