DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE(DEC)

0784540287

0751565742

SOCIAL STUDIES

LESSON NOTES TERM THREE 2023

(Abridged curriculum)

PRIMARY SIX

TERM 3

TOPIC 1

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

Independence refers to political, economic and social freedom of any country from foreign rule.
A foreigner is a person who comes from another country for a specific (particular) reason.
The following are groups of foreigners who came to E. Africa.
Traders (Arab traders)
Missionaries
Explorers/ European explorers
Settlers
Administrators/ colonialists.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN EAST AFRICA

COLONIAL PERIOD

This was the period of existence of foreigners in East Africa.
East Africa received four groups of foreigners and these were;

- Traders
- Missionaries
- Explorers
- Colonialists/administrators

TRADERS

Trade is buying and selling of goods and services. Therefore traders are people who buy and sell goods and services.

Groups of early traders

- Arab traders
- Indian traders
- European traders

ARAB TRADERS

These were the first foreign group of traders to come to East Africa
Arab traders came from Saudi Arabia and Persia

Qn. What means of transport did the Arab traders use to come to East Africa

2. How were the monsoon winds of great use to the Arab traders?

Reasons for the coming of Arab traders

- Arab traders came to trade.
- To spread Islamic religion
- Some were running away from religious conflicts.

EARLY FORMS OF TRADE

BARTER TRADE

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods and services
Barter trade was carried out because there was no any form of currency

Advantages

- ✓ Barter trade does not involve the use of money.
- ✓ Barter trade promotes friendship.
- ✓ Barter trade helps to get goods you don't have.
- ✓ There is no problem of currency differences.

Disadvantages

- ✓ Barter trade encourages cheating
- ✓ Barter trade is not portable for long distances.
- ✓ Perishable goods cannot be kept up to the time of exchange.

- ✓ It's difficult to get customers for goods due to equal wants.

LONG DISTANCE TRADE

Long distance trade was the type of trade carried out between the people of interior and coastal people of east Africa.

The trade involved moving long distance from the coast to the East African interior.

TRADE ITEMS

Exports (items from the interior)

- Slaves
- Hides and skins
- Ivory
- Gold (minerals)
- Salt
- Rhinocerous

Imports (goods from the coast (from Arabs)

- Guns
- Clothes
- Mirror
- Glassware
- Ornaments
- Knives
- Carpets

Participants in the long distance trade

- Baganda
- Banyoro
- Nyamwezi
- Kamva
- Yao
- Itche

Problems faced during the long distance trade

- Traders moved very long distances.
- Poor transport and communication network
- Highway robbery
- Language barrier
- Food and water shortage on long distances.

Effects of long distance trade

Positive

- Kingdoms became powerful and strong
- It led to development of the interior towns.
- Interior people got goods from foreign land.
- Africa people gained wealth.

Negative

- It encouraged slave trade
- East African resources were over exploited.
- It created tribal wars and hatred.
- There was loss of culture and identity
- Families were broken up.

SLAVE TRADE

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings

Slavery is the total exploitation of a person by another.

A Slave is a person who is a property of another person.

Why was slave trade carried out?

- Arabs wanted slaves for domestic work.
- To work on tea and sugar plantations.
- Slaves were a source of income.
- Slaves were to help in carrying goods.

Methods of obtaining slaves.

- Through barter trade.
- Through raiding villages
- Through capturing.

Participants (chiefs and kings)

Chief Mirambo
Nyungu ya Mawe
Ntemi Fundikiri
Munyagumba and his son Mkwawa
Khartoumers
} African chiefs

Ahmed Bin Muhammed
Abu Sand
Said Bin Abibu
Msiri
Abdullah Bin Naribu
} Arabs

Indians and Americans

The main slave markets in East Africa were Zanzibar at the coast and Tabora in the interior.

Effects of slave trade.

- Africa lost its labour
- Many families were broken up.
- Many people died

(Others similar to long distance trade)

Abolishment of slave trade

The abolishment of slave trade was taken under steps termed as treaties.

THE MORESBY TREATY

This was signed between Captain Fairfax Moresby governor of Mauritius and Seyyid Said of the Sultan in 22/9/1822

Terms

- Protect East Africa people
- Prevention of Arab slave traders to India.

Failures

- The British lacked enough man power.
- Seyyid Said was still interested in slave trade.
- France refused and continued with the trade.

THE HAMERTON TREATY

This was second treaty between Col. Akins Hamerton with Seyyid Said in 1845

Terms

- To end all slave export from Zanzibar
- To limit slave dhows from moving

Failures

- The Indian Ocean was too big to control
- Language barrier by the freed slaves
- Difficult to identify illegal and legal shows.

FRÈRE TREATY

This was between sir battle Frere and Bargash of the Sultan on 5/3/1873

Terms

- Sultan was to protect the freed slaves
- To close all Arab slave markets
- Sultan to completely stop slave trade

Other slave abolitionists in East Africa include;

- Dr.David Livingstone
- Sir Samuel Baker

- Fredrick Moir

Why was it difficult to stop slave trade?

- It was profitable to the chiefs and traders.
- Many Europeans were still in need of labour.

Why Islam took long to be spread in east Africa

- Arabs were more interested in trade than teaching Islam.
- Arabic language was too difficult for the Africans.
- Arabs were using force to spread it.
- Most Africans feared to be circumcised.
- Africans associated Arabs to slave trade.
- Arabs did not have missionary organization to help in spreading it.

Contributions of the Arabs.

- ✓ Arabs introduced Islamic religion.
- ✓ Arabs introduced new crops e.g. cloves by Seyyid Said
- ✓ Arabs introduced the Zebu cows
- ✓ Arabs introduced the new style off dressing (Kanzu)
- ✓ Arabs introduced the idea of stone building.
- ✓ Arabs introduced the Swahili culture.
- ✓ Arabs urbanized the coastal towns of East Africa.

THE INDIAN TRADERS

The Indians came to exist in East Africa due to influence of the Indian coolies who came to build the Uganda railway.

Indian traders in Uganda

Aldina Visram: He was the first Asian trader to open up a shop in Kampala.
Muljibhai Madhivan: He started a large sugar estate in Jinja (Kakira suagr works)
Naji Kalidhas Mehta: He started a sugar estate in Buikwe (Lugazi sugarfactory)

THE TRADING COMPANIES

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY (IBEACO)

IBEACO was formed by a Scottish man William Mackinnon with its headquarters at Machakos in Kenya.
Capt. Fredrick Lugard was the IBEACO representative in Uganda.

Contributions of Captain Lugard

- He restored Kasagama back to his throne.
- He built Fort George in Toro for protection.
- He built Fort Lugard at Kampala hill.
- He helped to settle political and religious problems in Buganda.

Aims of IBEACO

- To promote legitimate trade.
- To protect missionaries and their work.
- To keep law and order in British colonies.
- To rule East Africa on behalf of the British

Achievements of IBEACO

- IBEACO helped in stopping slave trade in East Africa.
- It reduced the tribal wars e.g. Akemba and taifa.
- It brought law and order in East Africa.
- IBEACO promoted trade.

Failures of IBEACO

- IBEACO failed to build the railway line for easy transport.
- IBEACO failed to be organized in its duties.
- IBEACO failed to soloist enough funds.

Reasons for the failures of IBEACO

- IBEACO ran bankrupt.
- IBEACO lacked enough skilled labour.
- Constant rebellions/ attacks from hostile tribes.
- Poor transport and communication between Britain and East Africa.
- IBEACO lacked support from its home country

Qn. Why did Capt. Fredrick Lugard remain back in Uganda after the collapse of IBEACO in 1892?
His stay had been funded by the church missionary society (talk about Bishop Alfred Tucker)

State the duties for his remain

- Protecting missionaries
- Stopping tribal and religious wars.
- Protecting Uganda against German influence

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY (GEACO)

GEACO was founded by Dr. Carl Peters Jackson the leader of German colonizing society in Tanganyika.
Its headquarters were at Bagamoyo (East African Coast)

Contributions of GEACO

- Built the first railway in East Africa called Tanga-Karagwe.
- It promoted trade in Tanganyika

Qn. Which person tried to colonize Uganda on behalf of German?
Dr. Carl Peters

Reasons why trading companies withdrew from East Africa.

- ✓ Shortage of finance (funds)
- ✓ They were inefficient
- ✓ They had completed their work.
- ✓ Trading companies oppressed their subject through taxation, forced labour and land grabbing.

Effects of the work of trading companies

- They led to the partition of East Africa.
- They led to exploitation of Africa resources.
- They led to construction of railways in East Africa.

CURRENT FORM OF TRADE

MONETARY TRADE

Monetary trade is the buying and selling of goods and services with money.
Monetary trade is the exchange of goods and services with money.

Advantages of monetary trade.

- Using money saves time and time is money.
- Monetary trade is easier in paying tax.
- It is less expensive to use money.

THE PORTUGUESE RULE IN EAST AFRICA.

After the return of Vasco Da Gama to Portugal, the Portuguese came and conquered the East African coast.

Reasons why the Portuguese were interested in the East African coast

- The Portuguese wanted to control the indi8an ocean trade/ coastal trade.
- They wanted to control the spread of Islam by spreading Christianity.
- They wanted to carry out more exploration.
- The East African coast had good natural harbours.

Reasons for Portuguese success

- Their attacks were harsh and full off surprise.
- The Portuguese had strong weapons
- They had a well trained army.
- The Arabs were not united.

Reasons why the Portuguese rule failed at the coast (collapse)

- Portuguese officials were corrupt.
- The Portuguese were harsh and cruel.
- They failed to create a good relationship with the Muslims at the coast.
- The Portuguese lacked enough skilled man power.
- They were invaded by the Arabs.

Results/ effects of the Portuguese rule (good and bad)

- They introduced new crops e.g. yellow maize, pineapples, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pawpaws, cassava.
- They built Fort Jesus which is a tourist attraction site.
- They led to the decline of trade at the coast.
- Many people lost their lives during their fights because of constant revolts.
- E.Africa was linked to Europe and India.
- Heavy taxes introduced.
- Hatred between Portuguese and people in E. Africa.
- The Portuguese introduced Christianity at the coast.

NB. Prince Henry the navigator built schools for sailors in Portugal

QN. In which one way was Fort Jesus of great use to the Portuguese?

EXPLORERS

RICHARD BURTON AND JOHN SPEKE

- Both men were sent to East Africa by the Royal Geographical society to look for the source of R. Nile
- During their journey they became the first Europeans to see Lake Tanganyika in 1859
- Speke saw Lake Nalubale and he named it Lake Victoria after the queen of England.

JOHN SPEKE AND JAMES GRANT

- They were sent by the Royal geographical society to come and find the source of R. Nile. They traveled through Tanzania up to Karagwe kingdom where they were welcomed by king Rumanyika.
- Speke left for Buganda and left Grant at Karagwe due to some illness.
- It was on this journey that John Hannington Speke discovered the source of R.Nile.

THE BAKERS

- The phrase the baker means Sir Samuel Baker and his wife.
- They were tracing for the source of R.Nile from the north.
- They met Speke and Grant at **Gondokoro.**
- They went to western Uganda and reached Kamurasi's palace.
- Sir Samuel Baker saw **Lake Mwitanzige** and he named it **Lake Albert** after the husband of Queen Victoria.
- He also discovered Murchison falls which he named after the president of Royal Geographical society.
- He later became the governor of the Equatorial province and built a fort at Patiko.
- Sir Samuel Baker is also mainly remembered for fighting against slave trade in Northern Uganda (Acholi land)

DR. DAVID LIVING STONE

- He was a Scottish doctor who came to Africa in 1841 with the purpose of spreading Christianity.

He spent so many years in Africa teaching Christianity, treating the sick, exploring and fighting against slave trade.

- His campaign to establish mission stations in Africa resulted into the formation of university mission to central Africa **(UMCA)**

- Due to lack of information about Livingstone in Europe, H.M.Stanley was sent to look for him in 1871. They met each other at Ujiji.
- Livingstone later died in 1873 and his body taken to the coast by his faithful servants Chuma and Susi, then it was shipped to London.
- He was buried at Westminster Abbey in London. He was first European to see Lake Nyasa (Malawi), Mweru, Bangwela, R.Zambezi, R.Limpopo, R.Lualaba.

HENRY MORTON STANLEY

- He was an American journalist, he made three journeys to Africa. i.e.
- He first came to East Africa in 1871-1872 to look for Dr. David Livingstone whom he met at Ujiji.
- He came back in 1874 to complete the work of Dr. David Livingstone.
- He circumnavigated Lake Victoria to prove whether Speke was right in calling it the source of R. Nile. He wanted to draw sketch map of Lake Victoria.
- His journeys were sponsored by **New York Herald**/ New York tribune and daily telegraph of London.
- He visited Buganda and met Kabaka Mutesa I at his capital in Rubaga in 1875.
- He convinced Mutesa I to allow missionaries to come and spread Christianity in Buganda.
- Mutesa I accepted and HM Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of the Kabaka to Britain inviting the Missionaries.
- The letter was taken by De Bellefonds and published in the newspaper called the Daily Telegraph.
- He then went west and saw the **Rwenzori Mountains** which he named **the mountain of the moons.**
- He also discovered and named **Lake Edward** and **Lake George**.
- H.M Stanley was sent to Uganda for the third time to rescue **Emin Pasha** from the Madhist revolt in the Equatorial province.
- He later worked as an administrator in Belgium Congo.

LUDWIG KRAPF

- He was a German Christian missionary belonging to church Missionary Society.
- He set up the first mission station in East Africa at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa.
- He wrote the first Swahili dictionary and grammar book.
- He also translated part of Bible into Kiswahili.
- He became the first European to see mountain Kenya.

JOHANN REBMANN AND JACKOB ERHARDT

The two gentlemen joined Ludwig Krapf.

Johann Rebmann spread Christianity among the Chagga people and he became the first European to see Mtn Kilimanjaro.

Jacob Erhardt attempted to draw the first sketch map of East Africa.

Krapf, Rebman and Erhardt in most cases failed to do their Christian work and resorted to exploration in E. Africa.

DR. FISCHER (1872)

- He was a German doctor who reached Lake Naivasha ffrom the coast in 1872.
- He became the first explorer to see Lake Naivasha.

DR. JOSEPH THOMSON

- He was a young doctor from Britain.
- He was sent by the R.G.S to find a direct and short route from the coast to Lake Victoria.
- He became the first European to cross the lands of the Masai and the Nandi successfully.
- He also discovered Mt. Elgon.

COUNT TELEKI

- He was a Hungarian soldier and scientist.
- He was the first white man to see Lake Rudolf.
- Today Lake Rudolf is called Lake Turkana.

JAMES BRUCE

He became the first European to see and explore Lake Tana and the Blue Nile.

Effects of explorers

N.B A sketch map of E.A showing journeys of European explorers. (pg 130 Mk SST Standard)

DR. STEER

He was a Christian missionary who worked hard among freed slaves at Zanzibar. He created settlement for them and taught skills in building and carpentry.

Achievements (effects) of European Explorers in E.A

- Explorers made Africa to be outside the world.
- Explorers reports encouraged traders to come to East Africa.
- Explorers led to the coming of missionaries.
- Explorers wrote reports which led to colonialism in Africa.

Problems faced by early explorers.

1- Language barrier.
2- Thick forests and wild animals.
3- Hostile tribes and kings.
4- Tropical diseases like Malaria.
5- Lack of enough supplies like food and medicine.
6- Poor transport network.

MISSIONARY WORK IN EAST AFRICA.

A missionary is a person who is sent to teach Christianity to people who are ignorant about it.
The pioneer missionaries in East Africa were from German and they belonged to C.M.S

- Krapf Ludwig
- Jacob Erhardt
- Rebmann
- Fredrick Moir

NOTE: Do revision on missionary work in Uganda.

Reasons for the coming of missionaries.

1- They came to teach the word of God.
2- They came to stop slave trade.
3- They came to teach people practical skills.

MAJOR MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN EAST AFRICA AND STATES ESTABLISHED.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

They established stations at

- Rabai Mpya near Mombasa
- Free town
- Mengo near Kampala

THE UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

They established stations at

- Zanzibar on Zanzibar islands
- Newala in Tanganyika
- Masasi in Tanganyika
- Magila in Tanganyika.

HOLY GHOST FATHERS

They established stations at

- Bagamoyo in Tanganyika
- Zanzibar on Zanzibar island

WHITE FATHERS

They established stations at

- Rubaga in Kampala
- Tabora (kazel) in central Tanganyika.
- Bukumbi near Lake Tanganyika
- Zanzibar on Zanzibar islands.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

They established stations at

- Urambo in Tanganyika
- Ujiji near Lake Tanganyika

MILL HILL FATHERS

They established stations at

- Nsambya near Kampala
- Namilyango near Kampala.

Problems faced by early missionaries

1. Hostile tribes and kings.
2. Poor transport system.
3. Tropical diseases e.g. malaria
4. Poor accommodation facilities.
5. Lack of enough supplies like food and medicine
6. Language barrier.
7. Thick forests and wild animals.

Contributions of early missionaries

1- Introduced formal education under the subjects of reading, religious education, writing, arithmetic.
2- They introduced Christianity
3- They built schools e.g.Namilyango
4- They stopped slave trade.
5- They introduced new crops e.g. American upland cotton by K.Borup
6- They introduced new methods of farming.
7- They built hospitals e.g. Mengo hospital.
8- The introduced the European cultures e.g. dressing and the food eaten.
9- They taught practical skills e.g. carpentry, building and painting.

Note:

Practical skills in Uganda were taught by Alexander Mackey and these were;

- Carpentry
- Painting
- Building

He also brought the first printing press.

USES OF A PRINTING PRESS

1- For printing more bibles.
2- For printing prayer books.
3- For printing hymn books.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MISSIONARIES

- They taught against the African Traditional Religion.
- They destroyed our African culture.
- They caused religious wars among Africans.
- Their teachings led to the death of the Uganda Martyrs.
- They led to the colonizing of Africa.

FAILURES OF MISSIONARIES

- They failed to eliminate local traditions.
- They failed to unite people.
- They taught religion as a way of colonizing.
- They changed people's culture and traditions.

WHY EUROPEANS INTRODUCED CROPS IN EAST AFRICA.

- They wanted to get money for paying their workers in the colonies.
- They wanted to get raw materials or their home industries.

Examples of missionary schools in Uganda.

- Namilyango
- Nsambya
- Gayaza high
- Sacred heart
- Kings college Buddo
- Kisubi
- Mengo s.s

COLONIALISM IN EAST AFRICA

This is the system where by a country or an area is particularly controlled by a more powerful country.

Pioneer colonialists in east Africa

These came from countries of German and Britain

a) **JACKSON CARL PETERS**

- He was a leader of the German colonizing group in German East Africa.
- He spear headed the colonization of Tanganyika.
- He was the founder of the German East African company. (GEACO)

b) **SIR GERALD PORTAL**

- He helped in signing agreements with the people of Buganda for the British.
- He was sent to come and give a recommendation of IBEACO in 1892.
- He hoisted the union jack in 1893 at fort Lugard to replace that of IBEACO.
- He declared Uganda a British protectorate.
- He built a fort in Toro called Fort portal to protect the kingdom of Toro from aggressive king of Bunyoro (Kabalega)
- He also built a fort at Entebbe called Fort Alice which later became the first colonial capital of Uganda.

c**) SIR HARRY JOHNSTONE**

- He came to East Africa as a leader of the scientific mission to Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- He was sent as a representative of the British government in 1899 and he signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of Britain.

d) **COLONEL HENRY COLVILLE (1894)**

- He was the first British commissioner of Uganda.
- He is remembered for having arrested Omukama Kabalega and Mwanga with the help of Semei Kakungulu.
- They were later exiled to Seychelles islands in Indian Ocean.

WHY EUROPEANS WERE INTERESTED IN COLONIZING EAST AFRICA

1- They wanted to get raw materials for their industries.
2- They wanted to get market for their goods.
3- They wanted to spread Christianity.
4- They wanted to get cheap labour of the Africans.
5- Having a colony was a sign of power and prestige.
6- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.

COLONIAL NAMES

a) **A PROTECTORATE**

It is a country protected and defended by a more powerful country.

b) **A COLONY**

It is a country politically controlled and developed by another one.

Examples are:

- Kenya
- Zimbabwe
- Namibia
- South Africa

c) **MANDATE/TRUSTEESHIP**

These were the former colonies of Italy and German which were handed over to UN after the 1st and 2nd World war.

Examples are:

- Togo
- Tanganyika
- Namibia

POLICIES USED BY COLONIAL MASTERS

These were the systems of administration used by colonial master in their colonies.

These included:

- Indirect rule
- Direct rule
- Assimilation rule.

a) **INDIRECT RULE**

This was the system of ruling where the British used Africans to rule on their behalf.

It is a system of administration where by local chiefs implemented colonial policies on behalf of the colonial master.

WHY THE BRITISH USED INDIRECT RULE.

1- It was economically cheap.

2- The British lacked enough man power.

3- Africans understood their fellow Africans better.

4- They wanted to prevent rebellions.

5- They never wanted to be blamed in case of any problem.

DISADVANTAGES OF INDIRECT RULE.

- Local rulers' powers were undermined.
- It disunited the people e.g. chiefs and the locals.
- It promoted hatred o the people for their chiefs.

Note: The British used indirect rule in Uganda and direct rule in Kenya.

b) **DIRECT RULE**

It was the system of ruling where by colonial masters ruled their colonies them selves.

It was commonly used by the Germans in Tanganyika and the British in Kenya.

FRENCH POLICY OF ASSIMILATION

This was a system of ruling whereby the Europeans wanted to turn Africans into Europeans in terms of culture.

This was applied by the French and the Portuguese in their African colonies.

WHY THE FRENCH USED THIS SYSTEM

1- They wanted uniform administration policies in their African colonies.

2- It was economically cheap.

3- They lacked enough manpower.

4- They wanted to get African allies.

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH COLONIAL RULE (OBTAIN COLONIES)

1- Signing treaties with the local chiefs.

2- Through collaboration.

3- Force / military attacks.

4- Through trading companies.

5- Through building lines of communication.

6- Through explorers.

7- Through divide and rule.

SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

Scramble for Africa was a greedy way European countries used to obtain colonies in Africa.

Partition of Africa was the division of Africa among the European nations.

It started at the Berlin conference of 1884.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

This conference was chaired by **Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck.**

It was finalized at the Anglo German agreement of 1886 where Kenya and Uganda were declared.

The British sphere of influence and Tanganyika was the German sphere of influence.

RESOLUTIONS GUIDELINES TO THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

1- Any European country was free to claim land in Africa.

2- Once land was claimed it was to be effectively governed and not again claimed by another European country.

3- Colonial powers had to stop slave trade in their colonies.
4- They had to sign agreement with local chiefs.
5- In case of an extension of rule, other European countries had to be informed.

REASON FOR THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

1- They wanted raw materials for their home industries.
2- They wanted to get market for their manufactured goods.
3- They wanted cheap labour.
4- They wanted to stop slave trade.
5- Love for adventure.
6- Need to invest their excess capital in Africa.
7- Need for political pride by acquiring many colonies.
8- Un employment in Europe due to industrial revolution.

THE ANGLO GERMAN AGREEMENT

- ✓ This agreement partitioned East Africa into spheres of influence for the German and the British.
- ✓ The line of partition was drawn from the coast to Lake Victoria.
- ✓ The northern part (Kenya) fell under the British and the southern part (Tanganyika) fell under the German.
- ✓ Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Lamu and other coastal towns were to be under the sultan.

THE 2ND ANGLO GERMAN AGREEMENT

HELIGOLAND TREATY1890

- ✓ This agreement finalized the partition of East Africa.
- ✓ German recognized the establishment of British protectorate over Zanzibar and Pemba.
- ✓ The Germans obtained the islands of Helgoland in the North Sea in place of Uganda for the British.

EFFECTS OF COLONIALISM IN AFRICA

- It led to the creation of 50 new states in Africa
- Africans' land was taken by the Europeans.
- It led to the introduction of formal education.
- It led to the exploitation of Africa.
- It led to the introduction of European culture in Africa.
- It led to spread of Christianity in Africa.
- It led to the introduction of foreign languages in Africa.
- It led to the development of transport and communication in Africa.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA.

- Britain
- German
- France
- Belgium
- Italy
- Portugal
- Spain
- Turkey

Note: There were only two countries on the African continent which were not colonized **i.e.** Ethiopia, Liberia.

Reasons why Ethiopia was not colonized.

- It was economically poor.
- It was dry and mountainous
- The people of Ethiopia were united.
- It had strong and determined leaders.
- It had a well standing and organized army.
- Ethiopia was already a Christian country so the trick of teaching Christianity could not work.

There was no slave trade in Ethiopia so the trick of stopping slave trade could not work.

WHY LIBERIA WAS NOT COLONIZED.

It was a home for freed slaves.
It was economically poor
It had lost very many people to slave trade.
A map showing the partition of Africa.

HOW AFRICANS REACTED TOWARDS COLONIALISM.

1- Africans reacted in the following ways.
2- Resistance/ rebellion
3- Collaboration

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE IN EAST AFRICA.

This was done by some leaders on behalf of their kingdoms and certain areas by tribes.

Examples of resistors.

- Kabaka Mwanga Daniel from Bunyoro.
- Omukama Kabalega from Bunyoro.
- Rwot Awich
- Dedan Kimathi
- Abustin bin Salim
- Chief Mkwawa
- Kinjikitile Ngwale
- Bwana Heri

COLLABORATION

This was when some leaders allowed working with the colonial masters.

EXAMPLES OF COLLABORATORS.

- Semei Kankungulu
- Apollo Kaggwa
- Noa Mbaguta from Ankole
- Stanslus Mugwanya
- Nabongo Munia of Wanga
- Omukama Andrew Kasagama
- Zakaria Kisingiri
- Dauudi Chwa
- Prince Ntale of Ankole

REASONS FOR COLLABORATION

- Ignorance
- Ear of defeat by Europeans
- Preserving independence
- Some were expecting to get much weaker.
- Early influence of missionaries which had created friendship.

Ways of collaborations

- Africans demanded for independence.
- Forming political parties.
- Through armed struggle
- Through demonstrations
- Through strikes and boycotts.

REBELLIONS IN UGANDA

NYANGIRE REBELLION

It was staged in Bunyoro against the British colonial rule.
The leader of rebellion was **Omukama Kabalega**.
The major cause of this rebellion was **the Banyoro refused to pay tax**

EFFECTS OF THE NYANGIRE REBELLION

1. Many people were killed.
2. A lot of property was destroyed.
3. Kabalega was captured and exiled.
4. It promoted African nationalism.

MWANGA REBELLION

Mwanga hated the restrictions which were put on him when Uganda became a protectorate in 1894.
He decided to rebel against the British rule.
The major cause of this rebellion was **Mwanga wanted to be independent from the British**.

THE LAMOGI REBELLION

It was staged by the Acholi against the British.

Its leader was **Rwot Awich** of payera in Gulu.

The major cause of this rebellion was the **Acholi people refused to register their guns.**

Results

- The Acholi were defeated and disarmed.
- Chief Awich was arrested.
- It promoted African nationalism.

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE IN TANGANYIKA.

- Unlike the British who used indirect rule in Tanganyika.
- The German administration was based on an alliance by the Oman Arabs.
- There was an Arab governor in the main coastal town called Liwali and in the interior there were the junior administrators called **Akidas.**
- Under the Akidas there were village headmen called **JUMBES**.
- Tha Akidas and Jumbes were the collaborators of the Germans who assisted to implement colonial policies.
- There were many rebellions in Tanganyika because German rule was harsh and cruel.

ABUSHIR REVOLT.

It broke out in 1888 and it was led by Abushir bin Salim and an African chief called Bwana Heri.

It occurred around river Pangani.

CAUSES

1- Africans were highly taxed by the Germans.

2- Need for independence.

3- German rule was harsh and cruel.

4- Abushir hated the Germans fro stopping slave trade which had made him rich.

EFFECTS OF ABUSHIR REVOLT

1- It promoted African nationalism.

2- Abushir was caught and hanged at Bagamoyo.

3- Many people were killed.

4- A lot of property was destroyed.

5- It le to famine in the areas which were affected.

N.B Abushir hid at Mpwapwa but was later captured and hanged at Bagamoyo.

HEHE REBELLION

It occurred around Tabora- Bagamoyo route.

The leader was chief Mkwawa.

CAUSES.

1. Africans were highly taxed by the Germans.
2. Need for independence.
3. German rule was harsh and cruel.
4. Africans wanted to get their land back which the Europeans had taken.
5. They undermined Mkwawa's powers.
6. The killing of Mkwawa's peace delegation which had been sent to negotiate with the Germans.

EFFECTS OF HEHE REBELLIONS.

1. Many people died including Mkwawa himself.
2. Many people were displaced.
3. African nationalism was promoted.
4. A lot of property was destroyed.

The Germans lost a lot of money as they tried to contain the rebellion.

N.B Mkwawa's head was out and taken to German for scientific research on African brain to see how it functions in 1894 and brought back in 1954.

MAJI MAJI REBELLION

It was the biggest resistance experienced by the German in East Africa.
It took place between 1905-1907 around the areas of Dar-es-salaam like Kilos, Morogoro etc.
The word Maji Maji means Magic water in Kiswahili.
It was led by Chief **Kinjikitile Ngwale Bokoro**

CAUSES

1. Africans were highly taxed by the Germans.
2. Need for independence.
3. German rule was harsh and cruel.
4. Africans wanted to get their land back which the Europeans had taken.
5. Poor cotton yields at the time the rebellion started.
6. Need for independence.
7. The trust the Africans put in the magic water offered by chief Kinjikitile

EFFECTS OF THE MAJIMAJI REBELLION

1. Many people were killed.
2. Many people were displaced.
3. African nationalism was promoted.
4. A lot of property was destroyed.
5. It led to famine in the area.
6. It inspired other rebellions to take place.
7. It promoted African nationalism.

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA.

- The Kenyans were fed up of the white man for many reasons. The Europeans used policy called colour bar that was after racial discrimination in Kenya.
- They used this expression “let the white man go back to his homeland so that power can come back to Africans”
- This said in Kiswahili that “Mzungu Ayende Ulaya, Mwafrika Apate Uhuru” in short MAU MAU
- The main tribes which participated in the rebellion were Kikuyu, masai, meru etc
- Jomo Kenyatta was the political leader of the rebellion.
- Dedan Kimathi and General China were the military leader of the rebellion.

CAUSES OF MAU MAU REBELLION

1. Africans were highly taxed by the British.
2. Need for independence.
3. Colonial rule was harsh and cruel
4. Africans wanted to get their land back which the Europeans had taken.
5. Need for independence.
6. Hard labour and low wages for Africans.
7. Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops.

WHY IT LASTED LONG

1. It was popular among the Kenyan people.
2. It had very brave fighters.
3. The fighters used to hide in the Aberdare forests.

RESULTS OF THE MAU MAU

1. Many people were killed.
2. Many people were displaced.
3. African nationalism was promoted.
4. A lot o property was destroyed.

5. It led to famine in the affected areas.
6. It inspired other rebellions to take place.
7. Many people were arrested and imprisoned.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

(i) Uganda (ii) Kenya (iii) Tanganyika

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE (UGANDA)

Formation of political parties in Uganda

- The first trade union to be formed in Uganda was the Uganda motor's drivers association.
- In 1947 the Uganda farmers union was formed. It demanded for better cotton prices and the right to own ginneries.
- The Bataka party was formed in 1946 and they demanded a right to elect their own chiefs.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

In 1921 the LEGCO was formed. Its work was to

- Make laws.
- Advice the colonial government.

The first African Ugandan to join the legislative council were;

- Kawalya Kaggwa son of Apollo Kaggwa representing Buganda.
- Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki who was the Katikiro of Bunyoro (western)
- Yekonia Zirabamuzale from Busoga.

Later in 1946 Mr. Yekosafati Innyon was appointed to represent northern Uganda.

UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS (UNC)

It was the first political party to be formed in Uganda on 2nd march 1952.

The founder of the party was **Ignatius Kangave Musaazi.**

OBJECTIVES OF UNC

1- To struggle for Uganda's independence.
2- To unite the people of Uganda.
3- To promote democracy in Uganda.
4- To promote the economy in the interest of Ugandans.

All the first political parties in Uganda were intended to unite the people of Uganda and demand for their independence.

To day I.K.Musaazi is recognized as a national hero and a father of nationalistic politics in Uganda.

He was buried at Kololo heroes ground.

THE KABAKA CRISIS

In 1953, the kabaka of Buganda Sir Edward Mutesa II was exiled.

He was exiled by Sir. Edward Cohen to Britain.

He was exiled because he refused the idea of forming the federation of East Africa i.e. (joining the three East African countries politically)

Buganda and Tanganyika rejected the federation because;

- They feared that the white settlers in Kenya would control all resources, trade and activities of the federation.
- The Buganda government feared that the kingdom would be deprived of the special position given to it by the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- Mutesa II demanded separate status for Buganda which meant that he had broken the 1900 Buganda agreement. (**Talk about the Namirembe conference**) pg 152.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

- ❖ It was formed in 1954 by **Joseph Kasolo** and mainly consisted of the Catholics.
- ❖ In 1956 **Matayo Mugwanya** took over the leadership o DP.
- ❖ He was succeeded by **Ben Kiwanuka** who led it to victory in 1961 general elections.
- ❖ Ben Kiwanuka became the first chief minister of Uganda.
- ❖ He was later murdered in 1972 during Amin's regime.
- ❖ **Paulo Kawanga Ssemwogerere** succeeded him and the current DP leader is Norbert Mao

THE UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS (UPC)

- o It was formed by DR.Apollo Milton Obote.
- o It was a break away of ANC as Uganda Peoples Union.
- o During the 1962 general elections UPC made an alliance with K.Y and won the 1962 general elections.
- o Obote became the first prime minister of independent Uganda.

KABAKA YEKKA

- o The kabaka yekka which means "King only" was formed in 1961 by the people loyal to the king.
- o Its purpose was to protect the interests of Buganda kingdom in Uganda politics.
- o Kabaka yekka allied with UPC and won the 1962 general elections.
- o Sir Edward Mutesa II was made the first president of Uganda without executive powers.

(Mention what happened on 9th October 1962)

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

The achievement of independence in Kenya was different from that of Uganda because;

- Kenya there was more violence and bloodshed unlike in Uganda which was through peaceful discussions.
- It was also very difficult for Kenya to get independence because it had been made a white man's colony.
- ✓ Kenyans started taking part in active politics in 1994.
- ✓ The first political party to be formed was Kenya African Union (KAU).
- ✓ Its first president was James Gichuri.
- ✓ Jomo Kenyatta joined KAU in 1944 and in 1946 he became its president.
- ✓ In 1953 there was an out break of MAUMAU rebellion.
- ✓ KAU was banned and Kenyatta was arrested and imprisoned.
- ✓ Other political parties which were formed in Kenya included;
- KADU
- FORD KENYA
- FORD ASILI
- ✓ Because of the Mau Mau rebellion, the British government decided to prepare Kenya for independence.
- ✓ General elections were held in 1961 KANU won most of the sits.
- ✓ However they refused to form a government unless Kenyatta was released from prison.
- ✓ The British released Jomo Kenyatta in 1962.
- ✓ New elections were held in May 1963 and KANU won.
- ✓ Kenya achieved self government in June 1963 with Kenyatta as its prime minister and Ronald Ngala as the opposition leader.
- ✓ On 12th December 1963 Kenya achieved full independence (Uhuru) with Jomo Kenyatta as its first prime minister.
- ✓ In 1964 Kenya became a republic with Kenyatta as its first president.

KENYA'S ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

JOMO KENYATTA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- He led Kenya to independence.
- He invented the idea of '"Harambe" or cooperation which became a national motto.
- He worked hard to improve on the lives of Kenyans.

- He built schools and hospitals.
- He created unity among parties in Kenya.
- He developed industries in Kenya.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DANIEL A.MOI

- He developed rural areas.
- He kept peace among people who have different ideas.
- He helped to improve on the medical care.
- He has worked very hard to protect the environment.

MULTI PARTY DEMOCRACY IN KENYA

The main political parties in Kenya include:

- KANU led by Moi (resigned)
- United Democratic Movement (UDM)
- National Alliance of Kenya
- Sisi Kwa Sisi
- Party of Independent Candidates (PICK)
- Kenya National Congress (KNC)
- Democratic party of Kenya (DPC)
- Orange Democratic movement (ODM)
- Forum Party
- Party of National Unity.
- National Rainbow Coalition (URC)
- People's Party of Kenya (PPK)

<u>Leading personalities in the Kenya Nationalist movement</u>.

- Jomo Kenyatta
- Oginga Odinga
- Tom Mboya
- Ronald Ngala
- Daniel Arap Moi.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN TANGANYIKA

Tanganyika got independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya because;

The UNO asked Britain to grant independence to mandate territories.

RISE OF TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (TANU)

- The Tanganyika African association (TAA) was formed in 1920's
- Its main objective was to present African views to the colonial government and the trusteeship council of UNO.
- In 1954, the organization changed its name from TAA to TANU.
- It became a political party for fighting independence.
- Its important leader was Julius Nyerere.
- **TANU** was the political party which led Tanganyika to independence.
- The first prime minister of Tanganyika was Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere.
- Tanganyika got independence on 9th December 1961.
- Chama cha Mapinduzi is the dominant political party.

TANGANYIKA UNDER JULIUS NYERERE

- Nyerere led Tanganyika to independence.
- He became the first president of Tanganyika in 1962.
- He united Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 to form Tanzania.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NYERERE

- He helped in the formation of O.A.U
- He supported the idea of the East African Community.
- He united the people of Tanzania and made them one nation.
- He worked hard to improve on education.
- He made Kiswahili the national language of Tanzania.
- He helped to form TANU as a political party which finally led Tanganyika to independence.
- He spread the policy of self reliance in agriculture.
- He improved on health services.

- He established more industries.
- More employment opportunities became available compared to colonial days.

OBJECTIVES OF TANU.

- Prepare for self government.
- End tribalism in Tanganyika
- Set up democratic government.
- Have more Africans in civil service
- Abolishing of racism.
- Promote co-operation between trade unions and co-operatives.

PERSONALITIES

Ignatius Kangave Musaazi

- He formed the first political party in Uganda called Uganda National Congress (UNC)
- He joined with other farmers and formed Uganda African Farmer's Association.

Benedicto Kiwanuka

- Was among founders of Democratic Party DP
- Was first chief minister of Uganda.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

- Joined other politicians to form Uganda People's Congress (UPC)
- Became the first executive Prime minister of Uganda.
- He made an alliance with KY to be the first Prime minister of Uganda.

Jomo Kenyatta

- Became political leader of Mau Mau rebellion.
- Founded Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- Was a president of Kenya.
- Led Kenya to independence on 12/12/1963.

Odinga Oginga

- Led campaigns to release Kenyatta from detention (prison)
- Founder member of KANU.
- Was Kenya's first vice president in 1964.

Tom Mboya

- Demanded for Kenya's independence.
- Demanded for release of Jomo Kenyatta.
- Became General Secretary of KANU in1960.

Ronald Ngala

- First leader of Kenya African Democratic Union (KANU)

Gichuru James

- Formed Kenya African Union (KAU)

Gregoire Kayibanda

- Led Rwanda to independence on 1/7/1962.
- He formed a political party called PARMEHUTU.

CURRENT POLITICAL PARTIES IN UGANDA.

- National Resistance Movement (NRM)
- Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)
- Justice Forum (JEEMA)
- People's Progressive Party (PPP)
- Democratic Party (DP)
- Uganda People's Congress (UPC)
- Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA)
- People's Development Party (PDP)

TANZANIA

- Chana Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)
- Chana Cha Demokrasia na Maenddeleo (Party for Democratic and Development)
- United Democratic Party (UDP)
- National Convention for construction and Reform (NCCR)
- Labour party (TLP)

BURUNDI

- National council for the Defense of Democracy (NCDD)
- Front for Democracy in Burundi (FDB)
- Movement for Rehabilitation of Citizens- Ruzenzange (MRC- Rurenzangemezi)
- Party for National Recovery (PAREWA)
- Union for National Progress (UPROWA)
- Liberal Party (LP)
- Independent Labour Party (ILP)
- Burundi African Alliance for Salivation (ABASA)

RWANDA

- Rwanda Patriotic Front
- Christian Democratic Party.
- Rwanda Socialist Party.
- Liberty Party
- Social Party Imberakuri.
- Democratic Green Party of Rwanda.
- Islamic Democratic Party
- Social Democratic Party.
- Party for Progress and Concord.

Challenges of post independent East African countries.

- Tribalism
- Limited funds
- Poverty
- Corruption
- Instabilities (Political instabilities)

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN E. AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Democracy is a system of governance in which people participate in deciding how they are ruled.

Forms of democracy are Direct and Indirect (Representative)

N.B Direct democracy is called (participatory democracy)

ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The body responsible for organizing national elections in Uganda is **Electoral commission**

It's under ministry of **Justice and Constitutional Affairs**. It's headed by chairperson called ***Engineer Badru Kiggundu.***

Roles of electoral commission

- Democratic constituencies.
- Organize regular free and fair national elections.
- Compile and update voter's registers.
- Carry out civic education programmes relating to elections.

N.B Civic education is a process through which citizens are taught about issues and how they can participate in them.

Civic education involves educating public about its duties in ensuring that democracy is promoted and strengthened.

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship is a state of belonging to a particular country.

A citizen is a person who is recognized by the government to belong to a country.

Ways one becomes a citizen

- Birth
- Adoption
- Descent
- Naturalization

Rights of citizens

- Right to life, freedom, education, culture, food and clothing.
- Security and protection.
- Fair hearing and protection.
- Freedom of expression, religion and creed.
- Freedom of assembly, association and movement.
- Freedom from slavery or servitude.
- Personal privacy and owning property.

Responsibilities of a good citizen.

- Obey laws.
- Vote/ elect
- Preserve environment.
- Pay taxes.

Electoral process

- Nominating candidates
- Registering voters.
- Giving out voter's cards
- Civic education
- Casting ballots on voting day
- Counting votes
- Announcing and declaring winners.

Challenges of electoral process

- A lot of funds.
- Takes a lot of time to put in order all what is required for proper elections.
- Corruption by electoral officials.
- Government's interference with electoral process.
- Rigging of votes.
- Fighting among supporters of different candidates.

Solutions to challenges of electoral process.

- Proper budgeting.
- National register should be maintained.
- Government should not interfere with electoral process.

Terms related to electoral process

Election; Process by which people choose their own leaders.

By election; an election held to fill a vacant post.

Polling station; A place where people go to vote for leaders of their own choice.

Ballot box; A box where ballot papers are cast after voting.

Presiding offices; Official who is in charge of a polling station.

RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN EAST AFRICA

Environment means things in our surrounding.
Environment include; (components)

- Land
- Plants
- Water
- Air
- Buildings
- Roads
- Animals

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES
Refers to activities which people do on the environment. These are both positive and negative for example.
Negative practices.

- Uncontrolled bush burning
- Over cultivation
- Overgrazing
- Deforestation
- Road construction
- Making bricks
- Site clearing
- Clearing bushes for crop farming.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Refers to activities done by man to help in the environment conservation. For example;

- Afforestation
- Re-afforestation
- Proper farming methods
- Agro forestry

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION
Refers to the lowering of the quality of the environment. Below are proper farming methods;

- Crop farming
- Terracing.
- Mulching
- Strip cropping
- Rotational grazing
- Agro forestry

N.B Crop rotation refers to growing of different crops in different season on the same piece of land.
Mulching refers to use of plant materials like grass, banana leaves to cover the soil.
Strip cropping refers to type of farming where a farmer plants different crops in the garden.
Rotational grazing is referred to as a paddocking.
Alternative energy use

- Biogas
- Electricity
- Wood dust and coffee husks.

Conservation of environment
Conservation refers to wise use and management o the environment.
Conservation of environment involves protection of natural resources from exhaustion or degradation.
These include;

- Conservation of soil.
- Wetlands
- Air

Conservation of forests
This can be done through;

- Afforestation
- Re-afforestation
- Controlled harvesting of trees
- Rural electrification
- Establishment of national parks and reserves.
- Establishing forest reserves
- Energy saving cooking stove.

Proper management of wastes

- Reuse
- Recycle
- Refuse
- Reject
- Return

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)

Functions of NEMA include;

- Protect forests
- Protect wetlands/swamps
- Educate people about importance of protecting forests and swamps.
- Promote clean environment.

Sections of NEMA

National Forestry Authority (NFA)

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Functions of;

NEMA

- Guide government practices for sustainable development.
- Advise and spearhead development of environmental policies, laws, standards and guidelines.

Consequences/ effects of irresponsible living in the environment.

- Floods
- Landslides
- Desertification
- Resource depletion
- Over population of children
- Climatic change
- Pollution of land
- Pollution of water and air
- Diseases.

Causes of climatic changes.

- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage
- Industrial activities

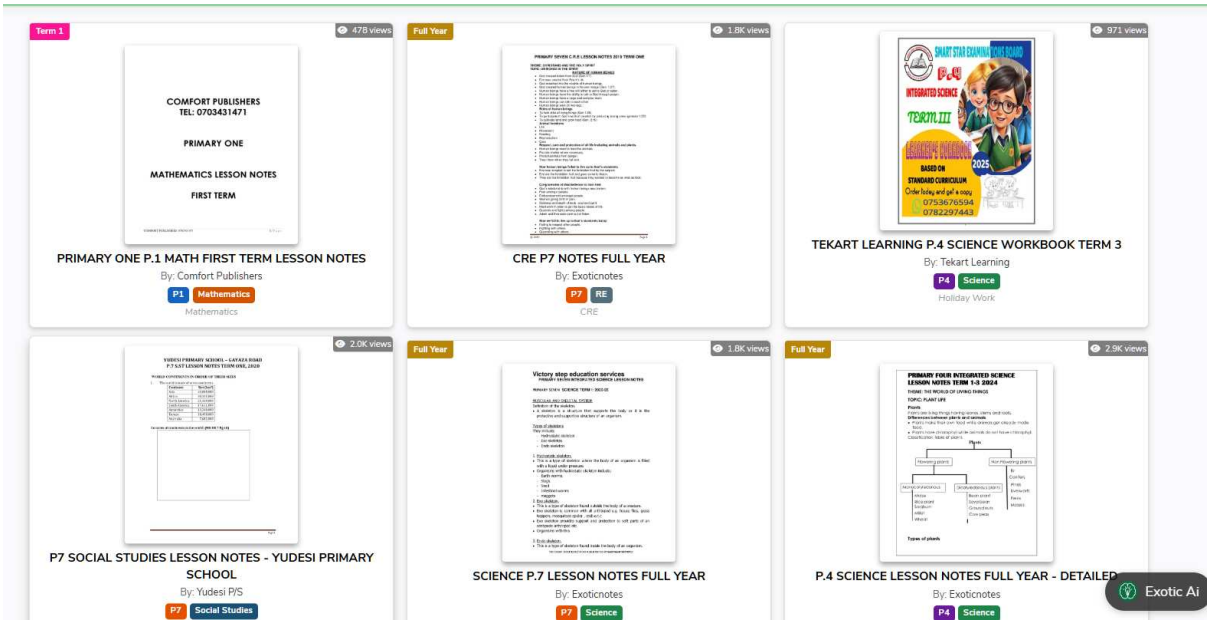
Measures for maintaining climate

- Afforestation
- Re-aforestation

Solutions to environmental problems.

- Managing wastes.
- Afforestation
- Construction of flood banks
- Controlled harvesting and resources wisely.
- Use of family planning methods.
- Enforcing laws against environmental degradation and poaching.
- Practicing good farming methods
- Use of 5Rs to control wastes.

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/