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DETAILED
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THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

IN EAST AFRICA.

THE COMING OF FOREIGNERS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE ARAB TRADERS(They were the first foreigners to come to East Africa)

.Trade is the buying and selling of goods.
.People who carry out trade are known as traders.
.The first foreign traders to come to East Africa were Arabs.

THE ARAB TRADERS

.The first Arab traders who came to E.A were mainly from Saudi Arabia and a few of them from Persia.
.They were driven to E.A coast by the help of monsoon winds that enabled their boats to move. These monsoon winds were;
.North East trade winds that drove them towards the e.a coast and south.
.West trade winds drove them back to Asia.
The Arabs named the E.A Coast ***the Zenj Empire*** *which meant the* ***land of black people.***

Give reasons for the coming of Arabs in East Africa.

-They came to carryout trade.
-They came to spread Islam.
-Some were running away from religious wars in Arabia which involved different sects.
-Some had love for adventure.

The areas of Arab settlement and operation.

.The Arabs first settled in ***Pemba island.***
They later spread to other areas such as ***Mogadishu, Lamu, Malindi, Zanzibar, Kilwa*** *and* ***Sofala.***

Sketch the map of the coastal towns of East Africa.

Name the goods Arabs brought in East Africa.

Guns, knives, bungles, plates, cups, zebu cows, beads, Persian carpets, mirrors. e.t.c.

Mention goods Arabs got from East Africa.

Slaves, salt, skins and hides, ivory, wax e.t.c.

Why did Arabs take long to enter the interior of East Africa?

-Trade items were brought to the coast by traders from Interior.
-They feared hostile tribes from the interior.
-They feared man eaters such as lions.
-There was no means of transport to take them to the interior.

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-They feared natural barriers like mountains, lakes, rivers, forests.

Contributions of Arabs in East Africa.
-They led to the growth of coastal towns.
-They introduced Islamic faith.
-They introduced new skills like building houses using stones.
-They intermarried with Bantu giving rise to Swahili culture.
-They introduced Zebu cows.
-They connected East Africa to Asia.
-They introduced new crops like coconuts, cloves, oranges
-They brought kanzus,veils, turbans e.t.c.
-They developed trade on Indian Ocean.

Mention the problems they faced when they came to E.Africa
The major effect of the Arabs in East Africa was that they began slave trade that led to the mistreatment of many people.

SLAVE TRADE
.Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings as goods.
.Slavery is the ownership of a person by another as a slave.
.The owner of a slave is called a slave master.
. The opposite of slave trade is Legitimate trade.

Reasons for slave trade.
-They were needed to provide free labour.
-They were used as trade item.
-They were a source of income.
-Buying them was a sign of prestige.

African tribes that took part In slave trade.
The Nyamwezi, Akamba, Yao, Hehe, Baganda and Kikuyu.

Famous slave traders in East Africa.
Tippu-Tipu, Abu Sand, Msiri, Fundikiri, Mirambo.

Methods that were used to obtain slaves
-They raiding villages.
-Through promoting inter-tribal wars.
-Through surprise attacks.
Slave markets in East Africa
.***Zanzibar*** was the largest slave trade area market.
.The largest inland slave market in East Africa was ***Tabora*** (originally called ***Kazeh***)
.***Kilwa*** was also one of the coastal slave market.

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Write down the places where East African slaves were taken
Mauritus, Arabia, India, America, Some European countries.

Negative effects of slave trade.
-It led to separation of families.
-It led to displacement of people.
-It led to de population of East Africa.
-It led to inter-tribal wars
-It led to destruction of people's property. -It led to death of very many people.

Positive results
-The local chiefs and kings accumulated wealth.
-New foreign goods were brought in exchange of slaves.
-Some trading centres developed.

Steps taken to end slave trade.
-In 1772, the British government made it un lawful to own slaves in England.
-In 1807, the British parliament stopped all the British Subjects to involve in slave trade.
-In 1814, European countries agreed to end slave trade.
-In 1833, all slaves in British were set free.
-In 1845, the export of slaves to other countries was stopped. -In 1848, France stopped slave trade .in all her territories.
-In 1873, all slave markets were closed.
-In 1876, the movement of slaves on land and sea was
-In 1882, Moresby signed a treaty to stop Arabs from selling slaves in any Christian country.

(Methods used to abolish slave trade) treaties that were signed to end slave trade in East Africa.
-Frere treaty signed in 1873
-Moresby treat signed in 1822.
-Hammerton treaty signed in 1845.
-These agreements were presided over by ***Seyyid Said*** *of Zanzibar helped the British to end slave trade in East Africa.*
-Some of the freed slaves were helped by missionaries to settle at the coast which was spear headed by ***Bishop Steere***.

Why were Africa chiefs and kings unhappy when slave trade was abolished?
Many of them had accumulated wealth from slave trade.

Why did slave trade take long to end in East Africa?
-It was supported by the African chiefs and kings.
-Slave trade was very profitable.
-There was high demand of slave in outside countries.

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THE INDIAN TRADERS

.Indian came to East Africa as builders of the Ugandan railway.
.When they completed, some remained and opened up shops and other businesses.
*.**Aladine Visram** opened up the first shop in Kampala in 1898.*
.The Indian traders introduced rupees as a medium of exchange.
.The rupees replaced the cowrie shells that were brought by the Arab traders.

Contributions of the Indians.

-They built sugar industries in Uganda e.g Kakira, Lugazi.
-They introduced rupees.
-They built schools..
-They built hospitals.

Groups of Europeans that came to East Africa.

1. European Missionaries
2. European Explorers
3. European traders
4. Administrators / Colonialists
5. European settlers

EXPLORERS

An explorer is a person who travels to unknown places in order to find out more about them.
Exploration is the act of travelling through a place for study purposes or pleasure.
For many years, the explorers referred to Africa as a dark continent.

Why was Africa referred to as a dark continent by the Europeans?

The Europeans knew little about the interior of Africa.

Give reasons why European explorers came to Africa.

-To find possible trade opportunities e.g market for their surplus goods.
-To find the source of ***River Nile***. -To find more information about things like mountains, lakes, Plants and animals
-To gain prestige over their fellow explorers.
-To find possible places for establishing naval bases.
-To acquire overseas colonies to establish plantations for the Provision of industrial raw materials.

Problems explorers faced in East Africa.

-Language barrier.
-Poor transport system.
-Tropical diseases.
-Hostile tribes..
-Man eaters.
-Shortage of suppliers like food, water, medical care.

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THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS.

.They were the first European Explorers to come to East Africa.

.They were interested in getting spices and silk from India but using a shorter and safer route.

Brief history about Portuguese explorers

*.The ambition for Portuguese exploration started during **King John II** of Portugal in the 1480's. He wanted to send them on water as far as India.*

*.At first several Portuguese navigators like **Christopher Columbus** tried but failed.*

*.At last, a navigator called **Vasco da Gama** started his journey at Lisbon in 1497.*

.He led three huge ships full of sailors from Portugal towards East Africa.

.Most sailors were soldiers and sailed from Europe and went around Western Africa and the around Southern Africa and reached Mozambique which is on the East African coast on 1st March 1498.

*.Vasco da Gama was welcomed by the **Sultan of Malindi** who gave him a guide called **Ahmed bin Majid.***

***.**Vasco da Gama became the first Portuguese explorer to find the sea route to India.*

Give reasons why the other coastal towns never welcomed Vasco da Gama.

-They feared to be interfered by Europeans in their Indian Ocean trade.

-They never wanted the spread of Christianity since most of them were Muslims.

Reasons why the Portuguese wanted to conquer the coast of East Africa.

-They wanted to control the coastal trade.

-They wanted to break the Arab domination at the coast of East Africa.

-They wanted to spread Christianity.

-They wanted to create a base for their sailors on their way to India.

Portuguese rule in East Africa.

-In 1498, Vasco da Gama arrived at the East African coast on his way to India.

*-In 1502, he forced the **Sultan of Kilwa** to pay annual tribute to the government of Portugal after his return with a fleet of 19 ships.*

*-In 1503, **Don Francisco Ravasco** forced the islands of Zanzibar and Mafia to pay annual tribute to the government of Portugal.*

*-In 1505, **Don Francisco d'Almeida** punished the people of Kilwa for not paying annual tribute to the government of Portugal by burning the whole town almost down.*

*-In 1506, the **Sultan of Lamu** surrendered to the Portuguese rule.*

-Finally, the Portuguese took full control over the coast of East Africa in 1509.

Note;** The Portuguese ruled East Africa from1509-1698 when they were fought and defeated by the Arabs from **Oman.

Life under Portuguese rule.

Why did the Portuguese fail to establish good relationship with East African people?

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-The Portuguese isolated themselves from the people of East Africa.
-They imposed heavy taxes that made people at the coast poor.
-They led to the death of very many people through the brutal attacks.
-They led to the outbreak of many wars at the East African coast.
-They slowed down trade at the coast.

Contributions of the Portuguese (positive)
-They built ***Fort Jesus***.
-They spread Christianity at the coast of East Africa.
-They introduced new crops.
-They attracted many Europeans to the coast.
-They brought many trade items.
-They added many new words in Swahili language.

Reasons for building Fort Jesus.
-To protect themselves from Arab raids.
-To store their materials like food, weapons e.t.c.
-To worship from there.
-To provide accommodation to the Portuguese.

How is Fort Jesus useful to Kenya's economy?
-Fort Jesus attracts tourists who bring in revenue to the government of Kenya.
-It is a source of employment to some people in Kenya.

Social importance of Fort Jesus.
It is used for study purpose.

Crops brought by Portuguese.
Pine apples, cassava, coffee, maize, wheat, sweet potatoes.

Decline of Portuguese rule in East Africa.
Factors that led to their collapse.
-They had few administrators.
-The hatred between the natives and the Portuguese.
-Constant attacks by the Arabs also weakened them.
-The governors were very corrupt.
-They had to move a long distance to the East African coast.
-The coming of the cannibals like ***Zimba*** from Mozambique.
-They were attacked by diseases like malaria and small pox.

OTHER EUROPEAN EXPLORERS.
.Most explorers who came to East Africa were from Britain and German.
.These were the first European to penetrate into East African interiors.
.They were sent by the ***Royal Geographical Society. (R.G.S.)***
.Their major reason for coming was to find the source of River Nile.
.They first reported to Zanzibar.

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Reasons why they first went to Zanzibar.
-They wanted to get permission from Sultan.
-They wanted to learn ***Kiswahili.***
-They wanted to get porters for carrying their supplies.

Give reasons why most explorers who came to East Africa used Tanzania not Kenya.
-The Tanzania routes were safer than those of Kenya.

- There was presence of fierce man eaters along Kenya routes.
- The presence of hostile tribes in Kenya also made them use Tanzanian routes.
- The relief of Kenya was unfriendly to them.

Some explorers who came to East Africa.
-John Hannington Speke.
-Richard Burton.
-James Grant.ain
-Henry Morton Stanley.
-Dr. David Livingstone.
-Sir Samuel Baker.
-Count Teleki.
-Joseph Thompson.
-James Bruce.
-Dr. Fischer.

John Speke and Richard Burton.
.*They entered East Africa in 1856 through* ***Bagamoyo.***
.Their journey was sponsored by R.G.S. and they came to see the source of River Nile.
.They travelled across the main land to ***Ujiji*** *on* ***Lake Tanganyika.***
.They proved that Lake Tanganyika was not connected to River Nile.
.Richard Burton remained at Tabora due to sickness.
.Speke only moved northwards from Tabora (Kazeh) and reached ***Lake Ukerewe*** *and named it* ***Lake Victoria*** *after the queen of England by then.*
.He believed that Lake Victoria was the source of River Nile but had no proof.
.He returned to Tabora where he joined Burton and they returned to England in 1860.

Speke and Grant.
.James Grant and John Speke came for the second journey to East Africa in 1862.
.They were sponsored by the R.G.S. and the British government.
.They came to find whether Lake Victoria was the source of river Nile.
.They travelled through Bagamoyo to Tabora.
.They moved northwards and reached ***Karagwe kingdom*** *where they were welcomed by* ***KingRumanika.***
.James Grant fell sick and remained at King Rumanika's palace.

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*.Speke continued northwards and reached **Buganda Kingdom** where he was welcomed by Kabaka **Muteesa I** of Buganda in 1862.*

.Speke travelled eastwards and saw the source of River Nile in 28th July 1862.

*.He saw and **Rippon falls** after the president of the R.G.S. **(Lord Rippon)***

*.He returned to Buganda and met James Grant and both moved Northwards and met Sir Samuel Baker at **Gondokoro** in **Southern Sudan.***

.They continued to England through Egypt in 1863.

***Note;** John Speke and James Grant were the first European explorers to reach Uganda.*

Sir Samuel Baker.

.The major reason for the coming of him was to see the source of River Nile.

.He tried to trace for the source of River Nile from its mouth in Egypt.

*.He came along with his wife **Jane Baker**and moved southwards and reached **Bunyoro** in 1864 where they were welcomed by **Omukama Kamurasi** of Bunyoro.*

*.He then moved westwards and saw **Lake Mwitanzige** which he named **Lake Albert** after the husband of Queen Victoria.*

*.He named **Murchison Falls** on River Nile.*

.His wife Jane Baker later died of Malaria and Sir Samuel Baker returned to England through Khartoum and Egypt in 1885.

Dr. David Livingstone.

.He was a Scottish missionary and explorer who came to East Africa after being sponsored by R.G.S.

.He was interested in solving the puzzle of the source of River Nile which was doubted by Baker and other explorers.

.In 1871, he met Henry Morton Stanley who had been sent to look for him

.He proved that Lake Tanganyika had no connection with River Nile.

.As a doctor, he treated sleeping sickness and malaria.

.He also advocated for the abolition of slave trade.

*.Unfortunately, he died around the shores of **Lake Banguelo** in 1873.*

*.His faithful servants **Susi** and **Chuma** carried his body up to the coast which was later taken to Britain and buried at **West Minister Abbey** in London where prominent personalities in Britain are buried.*

His contributions and discoveries.

-He named the ***Victoria Falls*** on ***river Zambezi.***
-He named ***Lake Malawi.***
-He named ***River Ruvuma.***
-He named ***River Zaire*** currently called ***Congo.***
-He saw Lake Banguelo.
-He advocated for the abolition of slave trade.

Henry Morton Stanley.

*.H.M. Stanley was a journalist working for the **New York Herald** and the **Daily Telegraph Newspaper** of Britain.*

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.He made his first journey to look for Dr. David Livingstone whom he met around Northern part of ***Lake Tanganyika*** *at Ujiji.*

.This was in 1872 and returned to Britain the same year.

.H.M. Stanley made his second journey to E.A in 1874 sponsored by R.G.S. to complete the exploration of the early explorers.

.He reached East Africa in 1875 and entered through Bagamoyo.

.He reached Buganda where he was welcomed by Kabaka Muteesa I.

.He sailed around Lake Victoria to prove whether Lake Victoria was the true source of River Nile.

.He was requested by the Kabaka to write a letter to the queen inviting missionaries (Christians).

.He saw ***Lake George*** *and* ***Edward****.*

.He saw ***Mountain Rwenzori.***

.H.M. Stanley made his way third journey in 1888to rescue ***Emin Pasha.***

Joseph Thompson.

.Dr. Joseph.T reached Mombasa in 1883.

.He was sponsored by the R.G.S. to find the shortest route to from the coast to Uganda through Lake Victoria.

.He also wanted to observe the people and resources in East Africa.

.He was the first European to pass ***Masai land*** *successfully.*

His exploration.

-He named ***Mountain Elgon****.*

-He named ***Thomson Falls****.*

-He saw the ***Aberdare ranges.***

-He saw ***Lake Baringo.***

-He saw ***Lake Nakuru.***

-He saw ***Lake Elementaita.***

-He discovered the shortest route from the coast to Lake Victoria.

Count Teleki.

He was a soldier and scientist from Hungary.

Features he named.

-He named ***Lake Turkana (Rudolf)*** *in 1888.*

-He named ***Lake Stephanie*** *in Ethiopia.*

-He wrote a report about the Kikuyu, animals and plants in areas where they passed.

James Bruce*.*

-He saw ***Lake Tana****.*

-He saw the blue.

Dr. Fischer.

-He was a German who arrived in East Africa in 1872.

-He saw ***Lake Naivasha.***

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Map showing explorers' routes in East Africa.

MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA.

A missionary is a person travels to different places while preaching a gospel.
They came to East Africa in different groups at different time.
The groups were as follows;
-The church Missionary Society (C.M.S.)
-The White Hill Fathers.
-The Mill Hill Fathers.
-The Verona Fathers.

The Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.)
This was the first group of missionaries to reach East Africa.

The first missionaries to come to East Africa;
. Dr. Ludwig Johann Krapf.
. Johann Rebmann.
. Jacob Erhardt.

Johann Ludwig Krapf.
.He was a German Missionary who belonged to the C.M.S.
.He arrived at the coast in 1844 and settled around Zanzibar Island.
.He later moved to explore areas around Mombasa.
.Thereafter, he established the mission station in East Africa at ***Rabai Mpya*** *in 1846.*
.He explored areas of ***Taita hills.***
.He saw Mountain Kilimanjaro.

Jacob Erhardt.
.He joined Rebmann and Krapf in 1849.
.He established a mission station among the ***Wataita*** *and preached the* ***Akamba*** *and* ***Chagga.***
.He attempted to draw a sketch map of East Africa between the coast and the great lakes.

The Holy Ghost Fathers.
.This was the second group of missionaries to come to East Africa.
.They came from France and they were led by ***Father Homer****.*
.They established a mission station at Bagamoyo in 1868.
.They later came to Uganda.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa (UMCA).
.This was founded in 1856 in London.
.It was formed in response to Dr. Livingstone appeals for missionaries to Africa.
.They were led by ***Bishop Tazar*** *and* ***Dr. Steer.***

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.They established a mission station for the freed slaves near Zanzibar.

The London Missionary Society.

.This was a British Missionary group that set up stations at Mtowa, Ujiji and Urambo around Lake Tanganyika.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN UGANDA.

.H.M Stanley visited Buganda in 1875.

.He contributed to the coming of Christian missionaries in Buganda.

Reasons why Kabaka Muteesa I invited the missionaries.

-To teach reading, writing and arithmetic.
-To teach some practical skills.
-To help him fight against his enemies.
-he thought that they would give him guns.

The Protestant Missionaries.

.They belonged to C.M.S and they arrived in Buganda in 1877.
*.This group included **Shergold Smith** and **Reverend C.T Wilson.***
*.In 1878, **Alexander Mackay** joined them.*
.Mackay was a missionary, a builder, a carpenter and a painter.
.He set up the first printing press in Uganda.

The Roman Catholic Missionaries.

.These were white fathers who came from France.
.They arrived in Uganda in 1879.
*.The missionaries under this group were**; Father Simon Lourdel (Mapeera)** and **Brother Amans***
*.They established their mission station at **Rubaga.***
*.The white fathers also established mission stations at Tabora and **Bukumbi** near Lake Victoria.*
*.**Kalema** near Lake Tanganyika.*

The Mill Hill Fathers.

.These were Catholic missionaries from England and the opened up a mission station in Buganda in 1898.

The Verona Fathers.

.This was a mission society from Italy and they entered Northern Uganda via Sudan in 1890.
.They set up mission stations in Northern Uganda.

Why did Kabaka Muteesa I later turn against the Christian missionaries?

-They never gave him guns as he expected.
-They did not help him fight his enemies.
-They preached against African Traditional Religion.

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-***Mwanga*** who succeeded his father hated Christians and their converts.
-In 1885, Kabaka Mwanga ordered for the killing of Bishop Hannington.

Reasons for his death.

.He used a wrong route according to Baganda's beliefs.

.Buganda had a belief that any foreigner who comes to Buganda from the eastern direction was regarded as an enemy to Buganda Kingdom.

*.**Bishop Hannington** was killed at **Luba, s palace** or **Bunya** in Mayuge district.*

Religious-Political wars in Buganda (1888-1892).

*.On 3rd June 1886, Kabaka Mwanga ordered for the killing of the Christian converts at **Namugongo.***

Kabaka Mwanga claimed that missionaries and Christians converts disobeyed his orders.

*Other places where Christian converts were killed from are; **Nakivubo, Kiyindi, Busega**, **Munyonyo.***

The main cause of religious wars in Buganda was power struggle among religious groups.

Key participants in those wars.

-The pegans (Traditionalists)

-The Catholics. (Wa-Fransa).

-The Protestants (Wa-Ingereza)

-The Muslims (Muhammedans)

During the civil wars, Mwanga became so confused and disturbed; he went on changing sides with whoever appeared to be strong at that time.

*In 1892, Mwanga and his allies were defeated by **Capt. Fredrick Lugard** and Sudan soldiers in favour of the Protestants party (Wa-Ingereza).*

*In 1899, Mwanga and **Kabalega** were captured by **Colonel Henry Colville** by the help of **Semei Kakungulu.***

*They were exiled to **Seychelle islands** in Indian Ocean.*

*In 1903, Mwanga died in exile and Kabalega had been allowed to return but unfortunately he died on his way back to **Jinja** in 1923 at a place called **Mpumudde.***

The Sudanese Mutiny.

*.This was the rebellion held by the **Sudanese soldiers** against the British colonial government in Uganda.*

This mutiny was brought to an end in Jinja by Apt. Fredrick Lugard

THE EUOROPEAN TRADERS (TRADING)

This was the third group of Europeans to come to East Africa were the traders.

- *They came to East Africa to carryout legitimate trade.*
- *They wanted to invest their surplus capital.*
- *In order for the traders to perfome their major work effectiently, they had to form trading companies.*
- *They were in form of charters (license) companies.*

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Note: The trading companies included;

(i) I.B.E.A.CO

(ii)G.E.A.CO

The Imperial British East Africa Company (I.B.E.A.CO)

- *It was formed in 1888 by Sir William Mackinnon.Its original name was British East Africa Association in 1887 and later changed to British East Africa Company.*
- *Its first headquarters were at Mombasa but transferred to Machakos.*

AIMS OF THE IBEACO.

- To set up a British Commercial empire in East Africa.
- To promote legitimate trade and stop slave trade.
- to promote and establish British rule in East Africa.
- To set up better communication and transport systems.

Achievements of IBEACO

- Controlled slave trade at the coast.
- Promoted peace in Uganda by stopping some religious wars.
- Promoted the Christian Missionaries in East Africa.
- IBEACO succeeded in securing areas for the British colonial government through violence.

FAILURES OF IBEACO

- It failed to raise enough money to complete the Uganda railway.
- Slave trade wasn't fully stopped.
- It failed to end most of the religious wars in East Africa.
- It ran bankrupt.

Why did IBEACO run bankrupt?

- It had no alternative source of income.
- It had spent a lot of funds on crushing rebellions.
- It had to control a very large area which was costly.
- The company had spent a lot of funds preparing for the construction of the Uganda railway.

Captain Fredrick Lugard.

- He was sent to Uganda in 1890 as the representative of IBEACO.
- He was declared the first British Administrator in Uganda.
- He began his work by building a fort in Old Kampala.
- He signed treaties with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda in 1890.
- He restored peace by bringing the Sudanese soldiers.
- He restored Omukama Kasagama to his throne.
- He stopped religious wars in Buganda.

Why did Capt. F.D. Lugard bring the Sudanese soldiers?

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- To protect the Christian missionaries
- To protect Omukama Kasagama of Toro against Kabalega.
- To maintain peace in Buganda.

Why was Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda in 1892?

- To study the political situation and recommend if it was profitable for Britain to colonize Uganda.
- He came to Uganda having served as Consul General for British East Africa and Special Commissioner to Uganda between 1892 – 30th May 1893. In April 1st 1893, he lowered the company flag and raised the Union Jack. On 25th January, 1894 Uganda was declared a British protectorate by Lord Rosebery, the British foreign secretary by then.

THE GEACO

- The German traders came to East Africa to:-
- Carryout Legitimate trade.
- To get raw materials for their home industries.
- To promote German administration in Tanganyika.

Dr. Carl Peters.

- He was leader of the German Colonialists in Tanganyika.
- He was the founder of GEACO.
- He signed treaties with local chiefs. He was the first European to sign a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga.

In 1880, Carl Peters moved to Buganda where he signed an agreement with Kabaka Mwanga putting Buganda under German control and also he moved to Kenya where he signed an agreement with Nabongo Sakwa of Wanga kingdom.

.In 1886, the British and the Germans signed an agreement that fixed their spheres of influence.

The present day Tanzania.

The Anglo-German Agreement (1886)

.It was signed between Britain and German over E.A.

.German and Britain agreed to share E.A between themselves.

Effects of the Anglo-German Agreement.

-Kenya became a British protectorate.

-Tanganyika became a German territory.

-The Sultan's territories were identified and these were;

.Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Coastal towns and coastal plains area.

The Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (Heligo land Treaty)

.This was the second time E.A was partitioned.

.Uganda had not been partitioned during the Anglo-German agreement.

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.The Heligo land treaty was signed between Britain and German to finalise the partition of East Africa.

Effects of the Heligo Treaty (1890).
-Britain took Uganda in exchange of Heligo islands in Europe.
-German bought the coastal areas of the present day Tanzania from the Sultan.
-The German E.A Company ruled Tanganyika from 1887-1891.

EUROPEAN ADMINISTRATORS / COLONIALISTS.
.Colonialism means a system where by a country or an area is politically controlled by a more powerful country.
.Colonialists were people who ruled territories in Africa on behalf of their countries.
.Imperialists are people who believe in building empires for their own nations by controlling other countries.
.Therefore, European colonialists were people who came from Europe to rule territories in Africa on behalf of their countries.

THE BERLIN CONFRENCE.
.This was the meeting held in Germany capital Berlin to discuss African territories.
.This conference was called for by the ***German chancellor Otto Von Bismark.***
.The conference was called for to prevent conflicts that would have risen from scramble.

Countries that attended the Berlin conference.
.Germany.
.France.
.Portugal.
.Belgium.
.Italy.
.Britain.

Resolutions of the Berlin conference
.Any European country was free to claim land in Africa.
.Once claimed, land was effectively governed; no other country had to claim for it.
.For any extension of rule, the other European power had to be informed.
.The colonial power had to carry out slave trade in their colonies.

SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION FOR AFRICA.
.Scramble and partition for Africa was the struggle among the European powers for colonies in Africa.
.Partition for Africa was the peaceful division of African countries among European powers.

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.Note; East Africa was partitioned by two European countries namely Britain and Germany.

Reasons for the scramble and partition for Africa.

-They wanted raw materials for their home industries.
-They wanted market for their finished goods.
-They wanted to increase their power and fame.
-They wanted land to settle their excess population.
-Britain wanted to control the Nile valley.
-They wanted to help missionaries spread Christianity.

Leased Northern part to Britain and Southern part to Germany

Witu is before Mombasa



PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

COLONIAL NAMES

(i) Protectorate is a country that is controlled and protected by a more powerful one.

Such countries were for pure exploitation of resources and after exhausting them, they would be given them independence.

East African Countries that were made protectorate

Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi

(ii) A colony is a country that is politically controlled and developed by a more powerful one.

Why Kenya was made a colony and Uganda a protectorate?

They are developed for permanent settlement of their excess population in Europe.
African countries included, Kenya, South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe.

Why Kenya was made a British colony.

- It had good climate that resembled that of Europe.

(a) Mandate: These were colonies that belonged to Germany and Italy before the first world war (1914 – 1918)

Examples were; Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi.

(b) Trusteeship: These were former colonies of Germany and Italy that were handled over to the League of Nations.

Examples: Tanzania, Togo, Rwanda, Burundi

How did Germany rule end in Tanganyika?

- Through causing the First World War (1914 – 1918)
- After the war, powerful countries met to decide on what to be done in order to avoid any outbreak of war.
- They formed the League of Nations to help maintain World peace.
- In 1918, German East Africa changed the name to Tanganyika while being ruled by Britain a mandate territory.

Failures of the League of Nations.

- It had no army to, help enforce peace.
- Some powerful countries like USA refused to be members.
- It failed to control production of dangerous weapons.

Second World War.

After Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany in 1933.
His supporters were called the **Nazi**.

- He wanted Germany to regain her lost glory.
- He prepared Germany's army ready for war. He made an ally with Beneditto Mussolin the leader of Italy.

The second world war sparked off when Germany attacked Poland on 1st September, 1939.

Results.

Japan's two towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed with atomic bombs by America.
Note: After the second World war, the League of Nations was seen too weak to maintain World war ll.
On 24th October, 1945, the U.N.O was formed.

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COLONIAL POLICIES OR SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATION IN EAST AFRICA

There were main colonial systems namely:-

(i) Assimilation policy which intended to trun African natives into Europeans in terms of culture.
This method was used by French and Portuguese colonialists.
they were given French/ Portuguese lessons, military trainings and visits to their countries to forget their African identify.

(ii) Indirect rule: This was the use of African natives to carry out administration on orders of colonial powers.
A colonial governor would be appointed to monitor and supervise the smooth floor of colonial policies.

Methods used by Europeans to administer colonial rule

Effects of scramble and partition.

- East Africa lost its independence.
- It led to division of communities and tribes e.g Masai of Kenya and Tanzania.
- There was economic exploitation.
- New states were formed.
- The boundaries of colonial territories were fixed.
- Slave trade was abolished.
- Transport and communication was developed.
- Christianity was spread all over East Africa.
- Agriculture was modernised.
- Formal education was introduced.

Summary about colonial names.

i) A protectorate is a country which is controlled and defended by a more powerful country.
According to colonialists, these countries were for economic exploitation.

ii) A colony is a country controlled and developed by another country.
Such areas were for permanent settlement for the excess population in Europe.
Examples included: Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

iii) Mandate; these were colonies that belonged to Germany and Italy b4 the First World War e.g Tanzania.

iv) Trusteeship were former colonies of Germany and Italy which were handed over to the League of Nations e.g Togo, Tanzania, Namibia, Rwanda and Burundi.

Why was Kenya made a British colony and Uganda a protectorate.

.Germany East Africa was declared Germany territory in 1890.

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.Zanzibar was declared a British protectorate in 1890.
.British East Africa (Kenya) was declared a British colony in 1895.
.Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894.

Systems of Colonial Administration in East Africa.
Direct rule.
Indirect rule.

DIRECT RULE
This was a system of administration where the colonialists ruled the natives by themselves.
It was used by the Germans in East Africa.
The Germans also appointed agents known as Akidas and Jumbes to help them in administrative
work.

Reasons for direct rule.
- They wanted to show their superiority over Africans.
- They wanted to dominate Africans and exploit their resources.
- They wanted to promote their culture.

Disadvantages of direct rule.
- It promoted harsh administration.
- It promoted rebellions.
- It created hatred among Africans and colonialists.
- The Germans had hardships in communication.
- The African leaders lost authority over their subjects.

Why were the German colonialist hated by the Africans in Tanzania.

INDIRECT RULE
Indirect rule was a system of administration where colonialists used Local leaders to rule on their behalf.
This was applied by Uganda and Kenya.

Reasons for Indirect rule in Uganda.
-They wanted to avoid African resistance.
-Paying the local chiefs was less costly to the British.
-They wanted to avoid the problem of language barrier.
-The British were in number.
-Some parts of E.A had well organised systems of governance like Buganda.
-The British didn't want Africans to realise that they were being ruled by them.

How did the British colonialists benefit from indirect rule?
-The British spent little money paying the local chiefs.
-They had no problems of language barrier.

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-They had less resistance from Africans.
-They were not blamed for any mistakes they made.

African reaction to colonial rule.
Collaboration.
This was where people co-operated with the colonial masters.
These people were known as collaborators.

The collaborators were.
.Nuwa Mbagutta.
.Sir Apollo Kagwa.
.Semei Kakungulu.
.Nabongo Mumia.
.Chief Lenana of Masai.
.Kabaka Muteesa I

Reasons for collaboration.
-Some people collaborated b'se their enemies had resisted.
-Some wanted gifts from colonialists.
-Some wanted support from colonialists to fight enemies.

Briefly talk about Semei Kakungulu as a collaborator.

Resistance.
This was the situation where Africans opposed the colonialists.
People who resisted were called resistors.

Examples of resistors include;
.Omukama Kabalega.
.Kabaka Mwanga.
.The Nand.
.The Hehe.
.The Maji-Maji.
.The Abushiri.

Reasons for resistance.
-Some resisted b'se their enemies had collaborated,.
-Some never wanted foreign interference in their land.
-Some feared to lose power.
-Some wanted to preserve their culture.

RESISTANCE IN UGANDA
Uganda had three rebellions as follows;
i) Mwanga's revolt.
ii) Nyangire rebellion.

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iii) Lamogi rebellion.

Mwanga Rebellion.

Although Mwanga collaborated with the colonialists, he later rose against them and even signed several agreements with Capt. F.D Lugard(1890 & 1891).

Sir Gerald Portal in 1893 and Col. Henry Colville in 1894.

Between 1894 and 1900, those were years of unrest and wars in Buganda and some other parts of Uganda.

Kabaka Mwanga began fighting the British in 1894 and 1899, he was captured and exiled to Sycells islands.

Causes of Mwanga's revolt

-He never wanted Buganda to lose her independence.
-He was harassed and mistreated by the colonialists
-He had a lot of power to the British through the agreements he signed.

Nyangire rebellion

Nyangire is a Runyoro word that means i have refused.
This rebellion was staged by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro kingdom.

Causes of Nyangire

-Omukama Kabalega didn't want his people to pay tax to the British government.
-He didn't want the British to interfere with his kingdom.
-He also resisted because his enemies the Baganda had collaborated.
-Kabalega had much trust from his people that made him very strong and determined.

Effects of the Nyangire rebellion

-Some people lost their lives
Omukama Kabalega became the maker of history
-Some people lost their property.
Omukama Kabalega and Kabaka Mwanga became friends while in exile.

The Lamogi rebellion (1911-1912)

Lamogi rebellion was staged in Payera village in Acholi land by chief Awich.

Major causes 0f Lamogi rebellion.

The Acholi never wanted to register their guns.
They didn't want to pay gun tax.
They never wanted to be dis-armed.
The major result of Lamogi rebellion was that the Acholi never registered their guns to the British.

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How was Uganda's struggle for independence different from that of Kenya?
Why did Tanzania get independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya?

Resistance in Kenya.
Mau-Mau
This group's leaders were;
Dedan Kimathi, General China and military leaders.
The political leader of Mau-Mau was ***Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.***
Mau-Mau was born in 1948 as the land and freedom army and in 1951 it begun ending in 1956.

Why Mau-Mau took long.
-It had many skilled fighters from World war ll.
-The Mau-Mau fighters were very united.
-The mountainous nature and thick forests made the movement difficult to the colonialists.

Causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion.
-Need for freedom of movement.
-Unbalanced representation in the Legislative council (LEGO)
-Need to gain back their fertile soils from the white settlers.
-Under payment of African workers on the plantations.
-Africans wanted to grow cash crops on their own.
-The Africans wanted Kenya to have her political independence.
-Increase of the cost of living yet many Kenyans were unemployed.

Effects of Mau-Mau rebellion.
-Many people lost lives.
-Alot of property was destroyed.
-Many people became homeless.
-The white settlers lost hope of dominating Kenya's politics.
-Many suspects were treated harshly.
-Some Kenyans got their land back.
-The British learnt that Africans were against British rule.
NB; In 1956, the British military campaign weakened the Mau-Mau movement and some leaders of the rebellion were arrested and others persecuted.

Other minor rebellions in Kenya were;
.The Luo & Luhya revolts (1895-97).
.Nandi revolts (1895-97 & 1905-06).
.Abagusi revolt (1907-80 & 1914).
.Revolt among the Embu (1904 – 06).
.Revolt among the Kipsigis (1905).

RWSISTANCE IN TANZANIA.
UnlikeUganda, the colonial masters in Tanzania used direct rule.

This made many people of Tanzania oppose the German colonial rule due to their harshness.
Tanzania ha many rebellions but the major ones were;

i) Abushiri revolts.
ii) Hehe rebellion.
iii) Magi-Magi rebellion.

Abushiri rebellion.

*It occurred around **R.Pangani** and Nothern coastal areas of Tanzania from 18880-1889.*
*This rebellion was staged by an Arab trader in charge of trade along the coast of Tanzania called **Abushiri bin Salim.***
Although the leader of the revolt was an Arab, there were many African resistors as well.

Causes of the Abushiri rebellion.

-The hatred that was there between Abushiri and the Germans for having stopped slave trade.
-The desire by the Germans to monopolise businesses at the coast.
-The high taxes that were imposed to both the Arabs and African traders.
-The need for freedom by the natives and the Arabs.

The outcomes of the Abushiri rebellion.

-Many people lost lives.
-It led to displacement of people.
-There was reduction in the tax rates but taxiation was not removed.
-There was promotion of African nationalism among resistors.
-It led o the destruction of people's property.
-Some economic activities such as trade came to stand still.
***N.B**. The German soldiers defeated Abushiri and he hid himself at **Mpowapwa** but later was captured and hanged at Bagamoyo.*

The Hehe Rebellion.

This rebellion was staged by chief Mkwawa between 1891-94.
The Hehe fighters employed guerrilla war tactics with the help of spears called stubbings.
Over 1000 German soldiers were defeated by them at Iringa.

Causes of the Hehe Rebellion.

-Chief Mkwawa wanted tocontrol trade in his area.
-The German coloial masters despised the authority of chief Mkawa.
-The massacre of Mkawa's peace mission by the Germans due to the fact that they had mistaken to be the attacking enemy force.
-The high taxiation that were imposed the native traders never pleased Chief Mkwawa.

Effects of the Hehe Rebellion.
-Mkwawa together with many people lost their lives.
-Many people were displaced.
-Alot of property was destroyed.
-Famine hit the area after the rebellion.
-The Germans lost alot of money.
-The spirit of African nationalism was promoted.

N.B
. In 1894, the Germans managed to defeat Mkwawa who later escaped for good of his life.
.The Germans offered a big reward to anyone who would capture Mkwawa for them.
.This forced Mkwawa to hang himself in 1898.
.The Germans found his body and cut off the head and took it to Germany for scientific research on African brain.
.They burried his head after 40 years.

The Maji-Maji Rebellion(1905-07)
This derived it's name from the magic water provided by Prophet Kinjekitile Nkwale who providedthe magic water to the fighters.
.The fighters belivied that the magic water from River Rufigi would make a bullet proof.
. This was the only rebellion that natives were united to fight against the German colonialists.
.Maji-Maji rebellion took place around Matumbi hills and as far as River Ruvuma on the Mozambique frontier and Lake Malawi.
.Later, it expanded to Kilosa and Morogoro.

African communities that took part in Maji-Maji rebellion.
.Porogoro, Makonde, Matumbi, Gindo, Saguru, Fipa, Lindi, Bena, Ngoni, Mbunga, Zaramo.

Causes of Maji-Maji rebellion.
-The harsh treatment of the natives by the German Administrative agents who were the Akidas (Arab government) and Jumbes (half cast who were used as soldiers).
-The Africans in Tanzania were forced to provide labour on roads and sisal, cotton farms without pay.
-The high taxes imposed on the people of Tanzania despite the poor cotton yields.
-The low wages paid to the local workers.
-The grabbing of fertile soils by the German settlers.
-The trust put in the magic water offered by chief Kinjekitile.
-The natives wanted to get their independence.
-The natives wanted to grow their own cash crops.

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Resultsof the Maji-Mji rebellion.

Positive results.

-The rebellion united the people of Tanzania more so those of in the South.
-The German colonialists changed their system of administration rom direct to indirect rule.
-It proved to the Germans that Africans in Tanzania truly wanted their independence.
-It enabled the promotion of education and health services.
-The rebellion gave the people of Tanzania hope of regaining their independence.

Negative results.

-Many leaders committed suicide and others were hanged.
-Property was destroyed.
-Many people lost their lives.
-Many German plantations were destroyed.
-Germans lost alot of money.
-Many people were displaced.

GERMAN RULE IN EAST AFRICA.

East Africa was ruled by German East african Company (GEACO) from 1887-1891.
There after, the government of German took over the administration.
Yhe top German administrator was given a title of a gorvernor.
The Akidas and the Jumbes were appointed to replace the traditional rulers.

What made Tanganyika stage many rebellions?

-The Germans had no respect for the natives.
-They never allowed the natives to grow theirown cash crops.
-The natives were forced to work on the white plantations.
-The Germans were very harsh towards the natives.
-The natives were charged high taxes yet given low wages.

How did the German rule end in East Africa?

In 1914, Germany was one of the countries that started the first world war which ended in 1918.
.Germany lost out her colonies as a punishment for causing the war to the ***league of nations.***
.The League of Nations had been set immediately after the world war.
.Germany East Africa then changed its name to Tanganyika in 1919.
.Britain ruled Tanganyika as ***mandate territory.***

Tanganyika under the British rule.

.The first British gorvernor of Tanganyika was ***Sir. Horace Byatt.***
.He ruled from 1919-1925 just like the Germans, he also ruled Tanganyika harshly.
.He was later replaced by ***Sir Donald Cameron.***

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.Sir Donald Cameron introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika and later divided it into 11 provinces for proper administration.
In the very year 1926, he formed the ***LEGCO.***
.The Africans were appointed to the LEGCO in 1945 and these were;
Chief Shangali of Mosh.
Chief Makwala of Shinyanga.

British governors of Tanganyika.

i) Sir Horac Byatt (1919-25)
ii) Sir Donald Cameron (1925-31)
iii) Sir Stewart Symes(1931-34)
iv) Sir Harold Machichael(1934-38)
v) Sir Mark Young (1938-42)
vi) Sir Wilfred Jackson (1942-45)
vii) Sir William Battershill (1945-49)
viii) Sir Edward Twining (1949-58)
ix) Sir Richard Turnbull.

The struggle for independence in East Africa.
Tanzania (Tanganyika)
.The Africans in Tanganyika were not happy with the British rule in their country.
.Around 1920, associations were formed in order to unite people.
.The first political party to be formed was the ***Tanganyika African Association (TAA****) under the leadership fof Mwalim Julius Nyerere.*
.It represented the African grievances to the trusteeship council of the ***UNO.***
.The main aim of ***TAA*** *was fight for Tanganyika's independence.*
.In 1954, Nyerere changed the association's name to ***Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)***

Reasons for forming TANU.
-To fight against tribalism in Tanganyika.
-To promote unity among the people.
-To prepare the country for self gorvernance.
-To set up a democratic government.

TANU won almost all the seats in the general e;lections which were organised in 1960.
.Nyerere became the first prime minister of Tanganyika after being granted self governance.
.In 1961, the constitutional conference was held in ***Dar-er-Salaam.***
.Tanganyika gained independence on 9th December, 1961 with Nyerere as her executive prime minister.
.The motto of Tanganyika is Uhuru ***na Umoja.***

Why is Julius Nyerere remembered in Tanzania?
-He held Tanganyika to independence in 1961.,

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-He was the first president of Tanzania.
-He helped in uniting Zanzibar and Tanganyika in 1064 to form the republic of Tanzania.
-He promoted education and fought illetracy in Tanzania.

NB. *The president of Zanzibar by that time was* ***Abeid Karume.***
Nyerere retired as a president of Tanzania in 1985 making the first East African presiden to retire willingly.
.After his retirement, the Hassan Mwinyi replaced him followed by ***Benjamin Mkapa****, and currently ruled by* ***Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete****.*
.Nyerere died in 1999 at the time he had been appointed to officiate the peace talks in Burundi.
.Other personalities who struggled for Tanzania independence were;
Mark Bomain, Bhoke Munaka, Oscar Kamboua.

The white settlers in Kenya.
After 1900, the British government allowed and encouraged the white settlers to come in Kenya.
.The white settlers were farmers who preffered settling in the Kenya highlands.
.This means that the natives of the highlands (Kikuyu) were displaced by the white settlers.
.The leader of the white settlers in Kenya was ***Lord Delamare.***

Why did the British choose to setlle on the Kenya highland?
-Due to the presence of fertile soils on the Kenya highlands.
-There was favourable climate which could promote farming activities.
-Due to the favourable climate which could promote farming.
-Due to the presence of enough pasture and water for animals.

Effects of their settling on Kenya highlands.
-They led to the displacement of the Kikuyu.
-Kenyans lost their fertile land to the white settlers.
-The Africans were not allowed to grow their own cash crops.
-The Africans were forced to provide free labour on the settlers farms.

Why were Africans in Kenya not allowed to grow their own cash crops?
-The white settlers wanted the Africans to provide cheap labour on their farms.
-The white settlers never wanted competition with Africans on world market.
-They feared that if Africans got rich, they would be very difficult to control.
-They feared that the African farmers would lower the quality of their crop products.

The LEGCO in Kenya.
Kenya's Legislative council was established in 1906.
All the members were Europeans and they were just appointed.

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Africans and Asians were not represented due to much pressure, in 1909, the Indian was appointed on the LEGCO.
The first Indian to be nominated on LEGCO WAS Jevanjee.

Some demands of the white settlers.
-They wanted the Kenyan highlands to be reserved for the white settlers.
-They wanted the government to force Africans to work on settlers farms and prevent them from growing cash crops.
-The government wanted to stop more Indian migration.
NB. In 1920, the leaders of the white settlers in Kenya, Lord Delamere and colonel Grogan formed an association to promote their interests.

(Identify the things that the Indians migrants demanded from the British colonial government).

.Due to the increasing differences, the British colonial secretary Lord Devonshire came up with Devonshire white paper in 1923 to reduce on the confusion.

The Devonshire White Paper.
This was written information by the British secretary Lord Devonshire in 1923.

Guidelines in the Devonshire White Paper.
.Lord Devonshire declared African interests to be paramount, this means that African interests would come before those of Europeans and Indians.
.He rejected the European demand members on the LEGCO to five.
.He reserved the Kenya highlands for European settlement.
.He proposed for a missionary to be nominated on LEGCO to represent African interests.

Why did Kenyans oppose the British rule?
-The British colonial rule promoted racial discrimination and poor education for Africans.
-The British introduced hut and poll taxes which became a threat to Kenyans.
-They introduced identification cards (Kipande system).
-The natives of Kenya were not allowed to grow their own cash crops.
-Alot of land for the natives was grabbed by the white settlers.

NATIONALISM IN KENYA.
Nationalism refers to one's desire, love for own country.
Africans in Kenya organised political movements to oppose colonial rule from the early 1920s.
In 1920, Harry Thuku formed the East African Association to demand for the welfare of Africans.

Associations were;
.The East African Association in 1920.

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.The Young Kikuyu Association in 1921.
.The Young Kavirondo tax payers Associations in 1921.
.

Prominent leaders of the associations

i) Harry Thuku.
ii) Johnstone Kamau (Jomo Kenyatta).
iii) Muindi Mbigu.
iv) Jesse Kariuki.
v) Jonathan Okwiri.
Vi) Joe Joseph Kangethe
vi) Revi Simeon Nyende.

Nationalists whiostruggled very much for Kenya's independence.

i) Jomo Kenyatta.
ii) Tom Mboya.
iii) Oginga Odinga.
iv) Ronald Ngala.
v) Daniel Arap Moi.

Jomo Kenyatta
He was the most famous nationalist in Kenya.
His (Kenyatta) name means Kenya's lamp.
His real name was Johnstone Kamau.

His achievements.

-He was the general secretary of K.C.A which was formed in 1924.
-He was the political leader of the Mau Mau rebellion.
-He was the president of K.A.N.U.
NB. Gichuru srtepped down for Jommo Kenyatta.
-He helped Kenya to get her independence on 12th Dec 1963.
-He was the 1st Prime Minister of Kenya.
-He improved health facilities.
-He helped to unite people in Kenya.

NB. He was the president of Kenya until his death in 1978.
Another political party was formed to struggle for Kenya's independence was K.A.D.U (Kenya African Democratic Union).

Tom Mboya.

.He was the secretary general of Kenya federation of registered trade union.
.He was the founder of Kenya Local Government Workers Union in 1952.
.He fought for the workers' rights in Kenya.
.He was the member of LEGCO representing Nairobi in 1957.
.He demanded for the release of Jomo Kenyatta in 1960.
.After independence, he served as a cabinet minister in charge of economic planning.

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Oginga Odinga.
.He was a member of Kenya African Union.
.He was the founder of the Luo Union in 1953.
NB. The Luo Union was a cultural association.
.He was a member of LEGCO in 1957 representing Central Nyanza.
.He campaigned for the release of Jomo Kenyatta.
.He was the founder of K.A.N.U together with Tom Mboya in 1960.
.He was the first vice president of Kenya in 1964.

Ronald Ngala.
.He was the leader of ***K.A.D.U.***
.He was the first chief minister of Kenya in 1961.
.He was the military leader of Mau Mau rebellion.
NB. He died in an accident in 1973.

Daniel Arap Moi.
.He was the chairman of K.A.D.U IN 1960.
.He demanded for the release of Jomo Kenyatta.
.He joined K.A.N.U in 1964 when it collapsed.
.He served as a minister and later vice president until 1964 when he became the president of Kenya.

Briefly describe Uganda's strugge for independence.

BURUNDI COLONY.
Burundi began as a kingdom in 1860.
.The earliest inhabitants of Burundi were the ***Twa*** *or* ***Batwa.***
.The Twa were replaced and absorbed by the Bantu tribes during Bantu migration.
.Burundi exsisted as an independent kingdom from the 16th century.
.In 1860, ***Macoonco Cylima*** *staged a rebellion against* ***King Mwezi Gisabo****.*
.This rebellion helped the Germans to conquer Burundi.
*.In 1890, Burundi became part of the German East Africa (****Rwanda-Urundi)***
.On 20th Aug 1908, King Mwezi Gisabo died of malaria on his home to Gitega.
.His son ***Mutaga Mbikije*** *succeeded him at age of 15 years in 1908.*
.King Mutaga ruled with the help of regents.
These were; ***Ndirikumutima, Ntarugera.***
.On 30th Nov 1915, King Mutaga 1915, King Mutaga died after fighting with his brother Bangura.
.On 16th Dec 1915, ***Mwambutse Brigiricenge*** *succeeded king Mutaga at the age of 3yrs.*
.He ruled with regents and were;

i) Ngezamayo
ii) Ndirikumutima
iii) Ntarugera
iv) Duwume

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v) Karabona

.In 1917, he was named ***Mwambutss(iv).***

.After the first world war,the league of Nations was formed to maintain world peace.

.On 22nd July 1922, Burundi became a British territory under the supervion of the league of Nation

.The LONs failed to maintain world peace and 2nd world war took place.

.In 1946, Burundi became a Belgian trustee territory under the supervision of the ***United Nations Organisations (UNO).***

Formation of political parties in Burundi

In 1961, ***Prince Louis Rwagasole*** *formed the first political party in Burundi called* ***UPRONA (Union Pour ProgressnNational).***

Prince Louis *and* ***Paul Mirekano*** *were killed in 0ct 1961.*

Why do you think Prince Lpuis Rwagasole had to form UPRONA?

Other political parties were;

Parties Democrate Chretien (PDC)

PP (Parties Du Peuple)

Election that led Burundi to independence.

.These elections were hold on 18th Sept 1961 to determine the ruling party after independence.

.UPRONA obtained 58 out of 64 seats in the parliament.

.The president candidate of UPRONA Louis Rwagasole by a Greek gun man in a PDC plot on 13th Oct 1961.

.Andre Muhirwa became the first prime minister on 20th 10 1961.

RWANDA COLONY

Briefly describe Rwanda's struggle for independence.

.From 1894 to 1918, Rwanda and Burundi were part of German East Africa, afrte world war 1, the League of Nationsmandated Rwanda to Belgium.

.Rwanda and Burundi formed a single administrative entityand were jointly administered bas territories of Rwanda-Urundi until the end of Belgium trusteeship in 1962.

.By that time, the two territories had changed to different political systems.

.Rwanda declared itself a republic in Jan 1961 and forced ***King Mwami Kigeri*** *into exile.*

.Burundi retained the constitution monarchy until 1966.

.Rwanda had two main tribes namely ***The Tutsi*** *and* ***Hutu.***

.The party for the Hutu emanicipation started as a peasant party.

.The Tutsi was formerly the ruling tribe until of recent in 1914.

.Its major aim was to overthrow the mornachy and put full political power in Hutu hands..

.Its leader was called ***Gregory Kayibanda.***

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.Communal elections were held in 1960.
.There was massive transfer of power to the Hutu at local levels.
.General elections were held in 1961 which were won by Kayibanda G.
.The party for Hutu emancipation led Rwanda to independence and its leader was Gregory Kayibanda who became the first Rwanda President.

Mention some of the current political parties in E.A Countries today.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN EAST AFRICA.
Democratic government is the govt. Of the people by the people and of the people.
Democratic process is the situation where people are allowed to choose leaders of their own.

The Government.
A government is a group of people controlling a country.

Types of government.
i) Theocratic govt.
ii) Monarchy govt.
iii) Military govt.
iv) Unitary govt.
v) Federal govt.
vi) Multi-party govt.
vii) Single-party.
viii) Democratic govt.
ix) Oligarchy govt.

How is democract practised in your country?

Give ways how the govt is formed.
-Through elections.
-Through hereditary.
-Through alliance.
-Through violence e.g Millitary coups.

ELECTIONS.
This is a democratic way of choosing a leader.

Types of elections.
i) General elections.
This involves electing representatives for the people at national level.
NB. It is also called Parliamentary elections.
ii) Presidential elections.
This direct elections are done by people.
iii) Local elections.
It involves electing leaders at district level.

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iv) Bye-elections.

An election held to fill a vacant seatr.

v) Referendum.

This is an election organised to decide on a political matter.

Organisation of elections.

The organisation and releasing of results of elections at national level is by the Electoral Commision.

Duties of the Electoral Commission.

-To conduct and supervise elections.
-To demarcate constituencies (voting districts).
-To declare results.
-To compile and update noter's register.
-To carry out civic education.

Each electoral district is headed by the **Returning officer.*

The list of voters is called a **Register of voters or an **electoral roll.***

**The places where people vote from are called Polling stations. Examples of them are schools, churches, play grounds.*

Each polling station is headed by the **President Officer who is assisted by two polling assistants on a polling day.*

Each candidate is represented by two **polling Agent*

During elections, a person who is absent can give authority to another person to vote for him which is called **voting by proxy.*

Electoral Systems.

a) Secret Ballot System.

This is a system where a voter is given a piece of paper (Ballot Paper) and goes to a place where nobody can see what he or she has written down.

Advantages.

*The voter is free from interfearance when casting his vote.
*The system is time saving to the voters.
*This system can be monitored by computers.

Disadvantages.

*The system is difficult.
*It is expensive, getting ballot papers and boxes.
*It puts high chances of rigging votes in developing countries.

a) Open Elections.

It is done by lining upof voters behind the candidate or raising your hands, very common at LC elections on lower levels.

Advantages.

*Results can easily be rigged.
*It is cheap to carry out.
*It is simple to illiterates.

Disadvantages.

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*It is tiresome.
*It is not free.
*It can't easily be computerised.

Qualifications for a president.

i) Citizenship.
ii) Not less than 35 years and not more than 75 years old.
iii) Qualified to be a member of parliament.

Qualifications of member of parliament.

i) Citizenship.
ii) A registered voter.
iii) Minimum of formal education of advanced level standard or equivalents.

Disqualifications.

i) One with un sound mind.
ii) When a person is a cultural leader.
iii) A person that has been declared bankrupt.
iv) When a person is a criminal.

Composition of Uganda's parliament.

- Mps are elected directly.
- Woman representative for every distirict.
- Special group representatives e.g army, youth, workers and disabled.
- Ex-official e.g ministers withoutnconstituencies to represent in parliament.
  Those groups are elected by the Ellectoral colleges.
  An Ellettoral college is a group of people chosen to represent other members in an election.

REVISION QUESTIONS.

1. What is a constituency?

2. What is the main work of the Electoral commission in Uganda?

3. As a Ugandan citizen, which electoral system would you recommend for your country? Give a reason to support your answer.

4. What is a bye-election?
   Name the conditions that that may lead to a bye-election.

5. Define the following terms.
   a) Electoral Roll.
   b) Polling Station.
   c) Polling Day.

6. What do you understand by voting by proxy?

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7. What is the difference between an election observer and an election monitor?

8. Briefly explain an electoral college.

9. As a primary six learner, what method of forming a government would you recommend for your country to go for such method?

10. Explain the meaning of the term referendum.

11. When did Uganda hold its last referendum and why was it held?

12. Mention the type of government that is currently in Uganda.

13. Write down six attributes of a nation.

14. Define the term a bill.

15. When does a bill qualify to be a law?

16. Point out the organs of Uganda as a democratic country.

17. What role does the judiciary play in making of a country?

18. How is the executive head useful in Uganda's law making?

19. Give duties of each organ of government.

20. Write down any four human rights.

RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN EAST AFRICA

ENVIRONMENT

Environment refers to all things that surround man. Environment includes all sorts of things that affect the life of man and some other things around him.

Components of environment include Air, water, plants, animals, people, hills, mountains, temperature, buildings, land, wetlands and insects.

How does the environment helps man to survive?

- Food from plants and animals
- Shelter for houses, schools, churches, Mosques that are built on land.

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- Clothing for protection from injury, cold, heat. The raw materials for making clothes are obtained from environment.
- Water for drinking, washing and cooking from lakes, rivers, wells and swamps.
- Health plants and some animals provide medicine for treatment.
- Security to be secure from fierce animals, hunger, diseases and poverty.

Types of environment

(i) Biological Environment like plants and animals

(ii) Physical Environment consists of non-living things like mountains, lakes, rivers, soil, wind.

Environmental Protection

This is an act of insuring or protecting natural environment against damages.

General methods of environmental protection

- ❖ Sustainable use of the environment.
- ❖ Protection of the environment by NEMA
- ❖ Waste management
- ❖ Sustainable refers to the use of natural products and energy in a way that does not harm environment.

Examples of sustainable use of the environment.

- Afforestation - Re-afforestation - Agro-forestry
- Alternative use of energy - conservation of the environment
- Proper methods of farming

Importance of planting trees

- Help in rainfall formation
- Control soil erosion

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- provide wood fuel
- Purify air
- Provide timber
- Provide fruits
- They are wind brakes
- Provide medicine

Proper method s of farming

Proper methods of farming are the methods of growing crops and rearing of animals which protect the environment.

Examples of proper methods of farming.

Crop rotation - Mulching - Inter cropping - agro forestry , terracing , strip cropping , Bush fallowing , contour ploughing

Advantages of proper methods of farming.

- They help to control soil erosion
- They encourage the growth of vegetation
- They help in the formation of rainfall.

Poor methods of farming

- Over grazing , Deforestation, Over cropping / Cultivation , monocropping , bush burning

Effects of poor farming methods in the environment

- Lead to soil erosion
- They lead to pollution of air or land
- They lead to reduction in rainfall formation

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- They lead to dry seasons

Note: a) Over grazing is where animals eat grass in an area and leave the soil bare.

b) Over cropping is when same crop is repeatedly grown on the same piece of land without leaving it to rest.

c) Bush burning is the burning of vegetation cover leaving the soil.

Alternative energy use.

This is the use of other sources of energy apart from wood fuel.

Other sources of energy include solar, Biogas from the garbage and animal waste, H.E.P, Geothermal from Hot, Springs.

Dangers of using wood fuel

- It leads to cutting down of trees for fire wood.
- It leads to air pollution through charcoal burning.
- It leads to soil erosion
- Reduces rainfall formation.

Conservation of wood fuel

- Using energy saving stoves
- Using energy efficient cooking methods (covering what is being cooked)
- Turning saw dust from timber into charcoal by mixing it with rice and coffee husks to form briquettes for cooking.

Minerals used as sources of energy.

- Uranium, crude oil, Natural gas, coal.

Complete the table below.

Energy	**Source of energy**
Hydro- Electric power	_____

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_____ Solar energy Geothermal	Garbage _____ _____

Conservation of the environment:

- Conservation is the protection or controlled use of a resource that limited supply or this is the protection of the natural environment from being damaged or destroyed.
-

Areas to be conserved include;

- Making the soil remain fertile
- Making air and water remain clean.
- Making animals and plants exists.
-

Methods of environmental conservation

- Using proper methods of farming
- Finding alternative sources of fuel
- Reducing on the rate of industrialization
- Educating people on the dangers of environmental conservation.

Importance of conservation practices

- It enables future generation to benefit from plants and animal resources.
- Conservation of forests helps in maintenance of stable climatic conditions.
- Conservation of wetlands help in the promotion of the craft industry e.g. papyrus mats.
- They help in the promotion of the tourism industry

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- Vegetation covers control soil erosion.

Waste management

Waste is any material that is by product of human activity which has no further value.

Methods of proper management of wastes

- Reduction / minimise generation of waste.
- Re-use of waste. This is the act of using something more than once or in different ways.
- Recycling: Collecting materials that had been thrown away and processing them to make new products.
- Proper disposal of wastes
- Reject the use of materials which are difficult to get rid of e.g use of paper bags instead of buveera or polythene.

Causes for the increase of wastes in the environment

- Lack of proper waste disposal places
- Lack of methods for recycling and re-use.
- Use of resources wastefully.

Effects of poor waste management

- Ugly littering of compounds
- Pollution of water bodies, land and air.
- Poor soils with polythene paper and metal remaining
- Disease outbreaks
- Blockage of drainage channels

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- Contamination of water sources.

NEMA: National Environment Management Authority

Main aims:- To advise and spear head development of environmental policies, laws, regulations, standards and guidelines

- To guide the government on sound environmental management in Uganda.

Functions of NEMA

- To promote clean environment
- To conserve forests
- To protect wetlands / swamps
- To sensitise people about the importance of protecting forests and swamps.

SECTIONS OF NEMA

(i) National Forestry Authority (NFA)

(ii) Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Climatic changes

Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for along period of time.

Aspects of climate are Temperature and rainfall.

Factors affecting climate

- Human activities
- Altitude
- Distance from the Equator
- Distance from large water bodies
- Ocean currents
- Prevailing winds
- Nature of vegetation

Positive human activities to the climate

Afforestation - Re-afforestation - Agro forestry

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- Conservation of swamps and forests.

Negative human activities to the climate

Deforestation - bush burning - swamp drainage, industrialization

The above human activities lead to global warming.

Global warming is the increase of temperatures in the atmosphere.

The gas that leads to global warming which takes the biggest percentage of green house gases is carbon-dioxide.

Effects of global warming

Melting of snow on high mountains

Reduction in the formation of rainfall

Reduction in the volume of water bodies

High temperatures

Consequences of irresponsible living in the environment

Floods / mud / landslides , pollution of land, water and air/ Diseases/ Depletion of resources/ Drought / Soil erosion

Floods: Large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.

Causes are; Too much rainfall / Tidal waves / melting of snow

Effects are; loss of animals / leads to destruction of crops

Leads to destruction of property. Destruction of roads, bridges and houses

- Displacement of people

Solutions are;

- Maintaining vegetation cover in catchment areas
- Constructing flood banks
- Creating reservoirs to hold excess water e.g dams
- By planting trees near river banks
- Educating people about floods, their cause, effects and prevention
- Conserving soil
- Using river gauges to forecast floods

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Desertification: This is the process by which a large area of land has very little water/ water and very few plants growing on it.
Desertification comes as a result of drought. Drought is a long period of time when there is little or no rain and high temperature.

Pollution: this is a process of making air, water and soil dirty.
Pollutants are the substances that make air, water and soil dirty.
Types of pollution
Air pollution, Land pollution, Water pollution
Air pollution is the release of harmful and dangerous gases into the atmosphere or air.

How is air polluted?

- Fumes from factories and industries
- Exhaust fumes from cars, trains and other engines
- Tobacco smoke from smokers
- Heat and smoke from burning forests and charcoal
- Radio active substances from bombs and atomic industries

Solution to air pollution

- Control bush burning
- Reducing the amount of lead in petrol
- Fitting exhaust gas purifiers on vehicles
- Maintaining vegetation to avoid dusty environment
- Preventing discharge from factories.

Noise / sound pollution is where there is too much sound or noise for the ear.

Causes of sound pollution

- Noise from sound pollution

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- ❖ Noise from war weapons
- ❖ Noise from supersonic jets
- ❖ Noise from birds e.g weaver birds
- ❖ Noise from engines of vehicles and factories
- ❖ Musi c in markets from people who sell tapes or CD's

Effects of noise pollution

- It causes stress
- It can cause permanent damage to the hearing system

Silt is sand or mud that is carried by flowing water and left at the mouth of a river. Silting is the disposition of soil / land into water bodies by erosion.

Effects of silting

- Creat ion of shallow lakes
- Redu ction of life span of the water body i.e swamps, river and lakes dry up.
- Flood ing of the surrounding areas from the inability of silted water and lakes to hold water.

Ways of controlling silting

- Contr olling soil erosion through terracing and tree planting
- Avoi d cultivation along river banks
- Prote ction of the vegetation covers in water. Water catchment areas like hill tops and hill sides.

Diseases related to pollution and contamination of environment

- Asth ma from industrial fumes and smoking
- Canc er from industrial chemical and smoking

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- Dysentery, Cholera, Typhoid fever is caused as a result of untreated sewerage in water sources.
- Geritical diseases caused by radio active substance from bombs. Increased blood pressure , abortion in some
- Damage to the heart caused by excessive sound pollution
- Mental disorders and headaches

Effects of pollution on the resource and organisms

- Water pollution kills fish and other living things in water.
- Land pollution by chemicals kills bacteria which help to maintain soil fertility
- Polythene bags prevent water from sinking into the ground and eaten by animals causing death.
- Dust particles can block stomata of leaves causing them not to function during photosynthesis.

Effects of pollution on weather

- Air pollution from heavy industrial towns cause very heavy mist hence prevents sunlight and humility.
- Release of heat in atmosphere can increase environment temperature
- Accumulation in the atmosphere and this rises the temperature causing global warming.

Environmental degradation

This is the process of something being damaged or made worse.
This is the lowering of the quality or spoiling of our surrounding or environment.

Natural causes of environmental degradation

- Volcanic eruption - Drought - Lightning - Floods
- Storms

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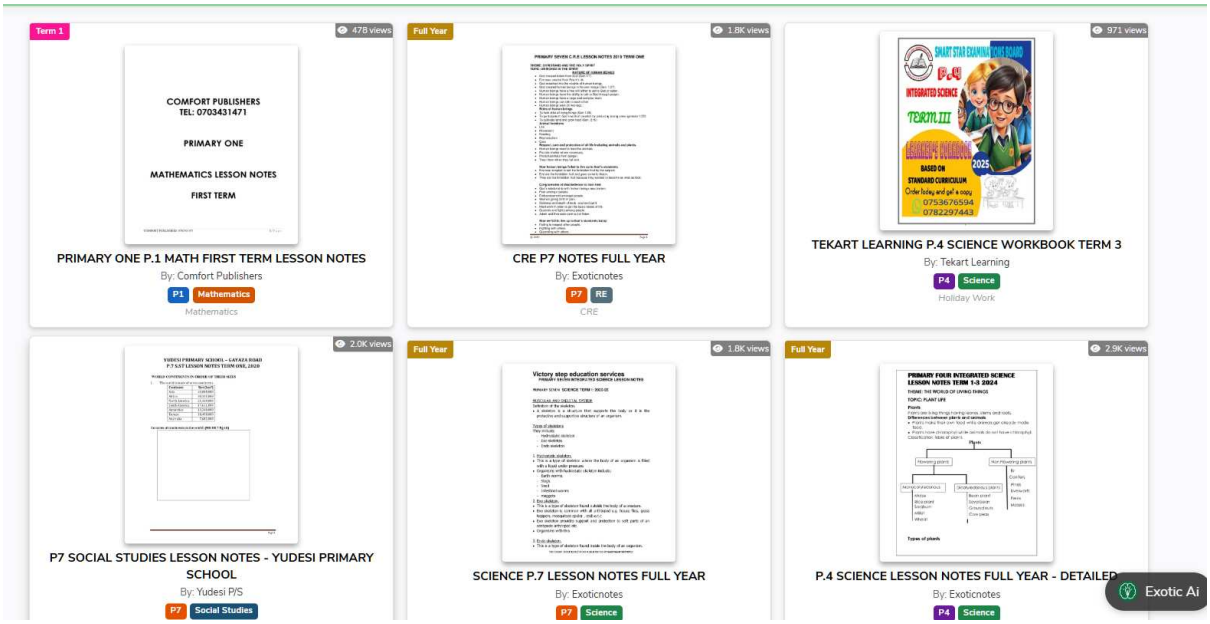
Human causes of environmental degradation

- Deve
  gatation - Soil degradation - Silting of water bodies
- Wetl
  and degradation - Pollution - Deforestation

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