

P.7 S.S.T LESSON NOTES TERM TWO

THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

Africa is believed to have been the home/cradle land of mankind.

Why is Africa beloved to be the Cradle land of early man?

It is where the oldest skull of early man was discovered.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFRICA.

What is an ethnic Group?

An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin, culture and almost speak the same language.

MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFRICA

- Bantu.
- Nilo Hamites (Plain Nilotes.
- River-Lake Nilotes.
- Highland Nilotes.
- Hamites (Cushites).
- Semites

CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC GROUPS

- They have the same origin.
- They speak similar language.
- They have the same culture.
- They eat similar type of food.

State the reasons why different ethnic groups migrated to different places

- They were looking for fertile soils for farming.

- They were looking for places with good climate.
- They were looking for water and pasture.
- They were attacked by epidemic diseases.
- Due to internal conflict in their homelands.
- There was over population in the areas of their origin.

State the problems met by the ethnic groups on their way during their migration

- They were attacked by wild animals.
- They were attacked by epidemic diseases.
- They were attacked by hostile tribes
- They faced food shortage
- It was difficult for them to cross some physical features.

ETHNIC GROUPS AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN AFRICA

THE BANTU

Who are the Bantu

The bantu are the people who speak a related language with a common word "ntu"

Which was the cradle land/homeland/ origin of the Bantu?

Cameroon Highlands

Which people did the Bantu displace in East Africa?

Bushmen.

Which region did the Bantu settle in East Africa?

In the Interlacustrine region

What is interlacustrine region?

Interlacustrine region is the region between the great lakes of East Africa.

Write the examples of Bantu tribes in East Africa.

Uganda	Kenya	T	Tanzania
Bagisu	Meru	Haya	Nyamwezi
Basoga	Embu	Ha	Zigua
Banyankole	Kambo	Chagga	Zamoro
Batooro	Pokomo	Pare	Ngindo
Baganda	Gusii	Hehe	Makande

Bakiga	Luhya	Fipo	Gogo
Bakonjo	Mijikenda	Nyika	Luguru
Banyoro		Bena	
Basamya		Ngoni	
Bakiga		Yao	
Bagwere		Mukwa	

List the Bantu groups found in East Africa

- Eastern Bantu
- Western Bantu
- Central Bantu
- Southern Bantu

THE WESTERN BANTU

They came from Cameroon Highlands and entered East Africa although the democratic Republic of Congo in the **Western Direction**

EXAMPLES OF WESTERN BANTU

- Bagisu
- Basoga
- Bakonjo
- Banyankole
- Batooro
- Bakiga
- Baganda
- Banyoro
- Bagwere
- Basamia

Examples of Highland Bantu

- Bagisu
- Chagga

THE EASTERN BANTU

The Eastern Bantu migrated from Cameroon highlands and later settled in Zambia, Kenya and Botswana e.g. Akamba, Kikuyu, Taita, Nyamwezi etc

THE SOUTHERN BANTU

They include

- The Zulu
- Xhosa
- Swazi
- Tswana
- Herero
- Ngoni

THE CENTRAL BANTU

They include

- Mbinda
- Orimbundu
- Luba
- Ndebele
- Tonga

NB: Ngoni were the last Bantu to enter East Africa

Examples of Highland Bantu in east Africa

- Bagisu
- Chagga
- Kikuyu

THE NILOTES

The Nilotes are sub-divided into three groups mainly:-

- Nilo-Hamites (Plain Nilotes)
- River-Lake Nilotes (Nilotics)
- Highland Nilotes

RIVER – LAKE NILOTES (NILOTICS)

Why are river-lake Nilotes called so?

They settled in areas along lakes and rivers in East Africa

Which was the cradle land/ Homeland/ Origin of the River-Lake Nilotes?

Bahr-el-Ghazel

List the Tribes that belong to the River-Lake Nitotes

UGANDA	**KENYA**	**SOUTH AFRICA**	
Acholi	Jaluo	Madi	Anwale
Japhodhola		Dinka	
Alur		Nuer	
Jonam		Shilluk	

Where did the River-lake Nilotes settle at first after entering Uganda?

Pubungu

Why did Gipir and Labong separate in Pubungu?

They separated because of the spear and the bead

Name the three groups of the Jaluo in Kenya

- Jok-Ajok
- Jok-Owiny

- Jok-Omolo

What was the main economic activity of the river-lake nilotes

Nomadic Pastoralist

State the reasons for the migration of the River-lake Nilotes

- They were looking for pasture and water for their animals.
- They were attacked by epidemic diseases.
- There was prolonged drought which caused famine.
- There was internal conflicts.
- Breakout of civil wars

State effects / results of the River-lake nilotes in East Africa.

- They introduced the Luo culture / languages.
- They introduced pet names e.g. Akiiki, Araali, Amooti, Abwooli, Atenyi, Adyeri, Apuuli etc.
- It led to the increase of the number of cattle in East Africa
- It led to the population increase of people.
- They formed the Luo-Babito dynasty in Bunyoro

THE HIGHLAND NILOTES

They are called so because they settle on the highland areas of East Africa

Which was the origin of the Highland Nilotes?

South-western Ethiopia

List down the tribes that belong to highland Nilotics in East Africa

- Sabiny
- Pokot
- Kipsigis
- Teribok
- Bongomek
- Keijo
- Dadong
- Marakwet
- Tugeni
- Nandi

What was the main economic activity of the Highland Nilotes

Cattle Keeping

THE PLAIN NILOTES/ NILO-HAMATES

Why are they called so?

They are called so because they settled on plain areas of East Africa

Which was the origin of the Plain Nilotes (Nilo-Hamites)

Ethiopia Highlands

Name the tribes that belong to the Plain Nilotes in East Africa

- Iteso
- Karimojong
- Kumam
- Kakwa
- Langi
- Bakoro
- Jie
- Tapeth
- Dodoth
- Turkana
- Masai
- Samburu

What was the main economic activity of the plain Nilotes?

Nomadic Pastoralist

Why did the Nilotes change from nomadic pastoralism to mixed farming?

- They settled in areas with fertile soils
- They settled in areas with reliable rainfall / good climate

Name the tribes that belong to the Plain Nilotes that still carryout nomadic pastrolism

- Karimojong
- Bakera
- Jie
- Tapeth
- Dodoth
- Turkana
- Masai

Name other tribes that are not Nilotes but carryout nomadic pastrolism

- Basongora
- Bahima

HAMITES/ CUSHITES

They originated from the continent of Asia and settle in the Horn of Africa.

Name the tribe that belong to the cushites

UGANDA	KENYA	TANZANIA	RWANDA	ETHIOPIA	SOMALIA
Bahima	Danaki	Kurio	Tutssi	Oromo	Somali
Basongora	Rendile	Barani		Ogodom	
		Mbugu			
		Iragu			
		Kinge			

Which was the main economic activity of the hamates / cushites

Cattle Keeping

THE SEMITES

Where did the Semites originate from?

Asia

North America

Name the tribes that belong to the Semites in Africa

- Amhara
- Bagarra } Ethiopia
- Tigre
- Nubians – Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan
- Arabs – Sudan

How were the ethnic groups organized before the coming of Europeans?

- They formed kingdoms
- They formed chiefdoms
- They formed principalities
- They formed clan systems.

Ethnic Group	Origin	Economic Activity
Bantu	Cameroon Highlands	Crop Growing
Plain Nilotes	Ethiopia Highlands	Nomadic Pastrolism
River-Lake Nilotes	Bahr-el-Ghazel	Nomadic Pastrolism
Highland Nilotes	South-western Ethiopia	Nomadic Pastrolism
Hamites (Cushites)	Asia	Nomadic Pastrolism
Semites	Asia	Nomadic Pastrolism

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

Who is a foreigner?

A foreigner is a person who comes from a different place country or continent.

List the groups of foreigners that came to Africa

Arabs

Asians/ Indians

State the reasons why the foreigners came to Africa

- They came to trade
- They came to get raw materials for their home industries.
- They came to get market for their finished goods
- They wanted to invest on their surplus capital
- They wanted to find the source of River Nile.
- They wanted to spread Christianity.
- They wanted to spread Islam.

- They wanted to get colonies
- They wanted to get land for settlement.

Who were the first foreigners to come to Africa?

Arabs

Name the continent where the Arabs came from

Asia

State the reasons, which made the Arabs to come to Africa.

- They wanted to spread Islam.
- They wanted to trade.
- Due to religious wars in Oman.
- They wanted to get land for settlement.

Where did the Arabs settle at first when they came to Africa?

North Africa.

Which winds helped the Arab traders to cross the Indian Ocean?

Monsoon winds/ Monsoon trade winds

How helpful were the monsoon trade winds to the Arab traders.

- It pushed the shows across the Indian Ocean.
- It helped them to sail across the Indian Ocean

What name was given to the special boats which the Arabs Used?

Name the Arab who led other Arab Traders to Buganda.

Ahmed Bin Ibrahim

List the items / goods of trade that the Arabs brought to East Africa.

- Guns
- Clothes
- Plates
- Daggers
- Ornaments
- Carpets
- Rugs
- Spices
- Mirrors
- Blankets
- Bangles
- Beads
- Cups

Which items of trade did the Arabs take away from East Africa

- Slaves
- Gold
- Ivory
- Tortoise Shells
- Rhinocerous horns
- Bee wax

Why did the Arabs move in caravans?

For protection

How useful were the caravans to the Arab Traders?

- They provided protection
- They transported their goods.

Why did the Arabs carry guns?

For protection

Name the inland town that was developed by the Arab traders in East Africa

Tabora

Which was the main slave trade market in East Africa?

Which was the main slave trade market in West Africa?

Gore Island

What title was to the Arab rulers at the coast of East Africa?

They were called sultans

Give any economic contributions of the Arabs in East Africa

- They introduced cowrie shells.
- They introduced Zebu Cattle (short horned) cattle)
- They introduced new trade items e.g. clothes, guns plates etc.
- They developed coastal towns e.g. Lamu, Pamba, Mogadishu, Mombasa etc.
- They introduced new crops e.g. cloves, rice, Dates etc.
- They introduced stone buildings.

State the social contribution of the Arabs in East Africa

- They introduced Islam.
- They introduced Swahili Culture.
- They built Koran Schools for teaching Arabic numerals.
- They introduced the wearing of Kanzus and Veils.
- They built mosquitoes.

Which foreigners introduced cowry shell to East Africa?

Arabs

State the political contributions of the Arabs in East Africa

- They built the Zenji empire at the coast of East Africa
- They brought guns for protection

State the political contributions of the Arabs in East Africa.

- They built Zenji empire at the coast of East Africa

- They brought guns for protection

Why did the Arabs name the empire they built at the coast of East Africa?

- They found the black people at the coast of East Africa

Why did Islam take long to spread in East Africa

- The Arabs were interested in trade than in spreading the Islam
- The Arabs were feared as slave traders
- They had few Arabic teachers

State any positive effects/ results of the Arabs in East Africa

- They introduced cowry shells
- They introduced new trade items
- They developed coastal towns
- They introduced new crops
- They built stone buildings
- They introduced Islam
- They introduced Swahili culture
- They introduced wearing of Kanzus and veils
- They built schools for teaching Arabic numerals.
- They built the Zenji empire
- They built mosques
- They introduced Kiswahili language.

How did Kiswahili culture come into existence?

The Arabs inter-married with the coastal Bantu.

Which culture was introduced by the Arabs at the coast of East Africa?

Swahili culture

Why did the Arabs settle at the coast of East Africa?

- They wanted to control the booming trade.
- There was good climate.

PAPER 2

<u>TYPES OF TRADE CARRIED OUT IN AFRICA LONG TIME AGO</u>

- Long distance trade
- Slave trade
- Trans-Saharan Trade
- Trans-Atlantic Trade

LONG DISTANCE TRADE

What was the long distance trade?

The long distance trade was the trade carried out between the people of the interior of East Africa

Why was long distance trade called so?

It involved the movement of people on foot for a long distance with their goods on their heads.

Which system of trade was used during the long distance trade?

Barter Trade

Name the African tribes which got involved in the long distance trade?

- Baganda
- Nyamwezi
- Hehe
- Yao
- Akamba

NB: The Banyoro were the victims of the long distance

Name the foreigners who participated from the long distance trade

- Arabs

Name the routes, which were used in East Africa during distance Trade

Central Route

Name the coastal towns that were used during the long distance trade

- Zanzibar.
- Kilwo
- Mombasa
- Bagamoyo

List the items got from the interior of East Africa during the long distance

- Ivory
- Hides and skins
- Honey
- Salt
- Bee wax
- Cattle
- Gold, copper, iron ore
- Rhinocerous

List the items of trades the Arabs got from the following people (Societies)

Buganda

- Ivory
- Slaves
- Hides and Skins

Akamba

- Honey
- Bee wax

Nyamwezi

- Ivory
- Salt
- Gold
- Copper
- Iron Ore

Yao

- Ivory
- Slaves

State the positive effects of the long distance trade

- Some kingdoms became rich and strong e.g. Buganda
- It led to the introduction of new goods to East Africa
- It led to the development of towns at the interior of East Africa e.g. Tobora
- It led to the formation of Swahili culture.
- It led to the inter-marriage between the Arabs and the coastal Bantu
- It led to the development of coastal town e.g. Zanzibar, Kilwa

State the negative effects of long distance trade

- It led to the development of slave trade.
- It led to the increased inter-tribal wars.
- It led to the destruction African culture.
- It led to depopulation.
- It led to famine.
- It led to the exploitation of resources in Africa.

Why did the long distance trade lead to slave trade?

- There was great demand for people to carry goods to the coast

What is slave trade?

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings

Who is a slave?

A slave is a person kept illegally by another person and works without payment.

What is slavery?

- Slavery is the act of keeping people illegally as slaves
- Slavery is the possession of a person by another without permission.

Which foreigners introduced slave trade in East Africa?

- Arabs

Name any other participants in slave trade apart from Arab traders

- African chiefs
- African Kings
- The British
- The French

- The Germany

How did the Arab traders obtain slaves?

- Through raiding villages at night
- Through barter trade
- Through inter-tribal wars
- Through way laying ambushes
- Through African Chiefs and Kings

Which major trade item did the Arabs take away from East Africa

Slaves

Name the famous Arab slave traders in East Africa?

- Tippu-tip
- Abu Sand
- Fundikiri

Name the worst Arab slave trade in East Africa.

Tippu-tip

Who were the worst Arab slave traders in Africa?

Khartoumers

How was slave trade abolished in East Africa?

- By force
- By signing treaties / agreement e.g. Moresby treaty. Frere treaty, Hammerton treaty
- Through missionaries
- By building the Uganda Railway

State the effects of slave trade in Africa (Negative)

- It led to depopulation
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to separation of African families.
- It led to destruction of African culture.
- It led to displacement of people from their homes
- It led to famine.
- It led to increased hatred between African Chiefs and Kings and their subjects
- It led to the decline / collapse of some weaker states due to constant wars.

Positive effects of slave trade

- Some African Chiefs and Kings become rich.
- It led to the growth of some towns. E.g. Tabora, Kilwa, Zanzibar etc.
- East Africa was opened to the outside world.

State the reasons why the African Chiefs and kings did not want trade to stop

- **They were benefiting form it**

How did slave trade help the African Chiefs and Kings to develop?

- They got guns for protraction
- They got gifts from the Arabs

THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

What was the trans-Saharan trade?

The trans-Saharan trade, which was conducted across Saharan desert.

NB: The people involved in this trade had to cross the Sahara desert from North Africa, West Africa to the interior of Africa.

Name the people who were involved in the Trans-Saharan trade

- Africans
- Arabs

Lost the commodities of trade used during the Trans-Saharan Trade

- Gold
- Hides and skins
- Clothes
- Cups
- Bee wax
- Rhinocerous horns
- Beads
- Timber

Which was the main means of transport used during the Trans-Saharan Trade

Camels

Why was the camel the most suitable animal used for transport during the trans-Saharan Trade?

- It has large hooves for easy movement on the sand.
- It has large humps which store water for a long period of time
- It has hard eyelids, which protects it from desert sand.

What are benefits of burden?

- Beasts of burden are the animals, which were commonly used for transport by the people of long ago.

List the examples of beast of burden

- Horses
- Donkeys
- Camels
- Oxen

Why was this trade called the Trans-Saharan trade?

Its trade routes ran across Sahara desert

Which was the major item of trade during the trans-Saharan trade?

Salt

Where was salt obtained from?

- Taghaza
- Tedmekket

Where was the gold mined from during the Trans-Saharan Trade?

Nagara in Ghana

State the effects of the Trans-Saharan Trade.

- African Chiefs and Kings became rich and powerful.
- Many people got converted to Islam.
- It led to the development of towns along the trade routes.
- It led to the growth of ancient kingdoms in W. Africa e.g. Ghana, Songai, Mali and Bornu-Kanem.
- It led to rural-urban migration.
- It linked West Africa. Interior of Africa and North Africa

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE

What was the Trans-Atlantic trade?

The Trans-Atlantic trade was the trade which was conducted across the Atlantic Ocean.

Why was the Trans-Atlantic trade called the triangular trade?

It was the triangular trade because it was conducted in three routes which formed a triangular shape

List the major trade routes of the Trans-Atlantic trade?

- Africa to America
- America to Europe
- Europe to Africa

Name the continents that carried out the Trans-Atlantic trade.

- America
- Europe
- Africa

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE (THE TRIANGULAR TRADE) MAP

Why were the slaves taken to America?

- To work in the tea and sugarcane plantations
- To work in the mines
- To provide domestic labour

Name the places where the slaves were taken in America

- Mexico
- Cuba
- Venezuella
- Beazil
- Peru

State the problems faced by slaves

- They were made to walk long journeys without food.
- They were whipped.
- They were killed on their way
- They were made to work without pay
- The machines cut off some parts of their bodies.

State the effects of the Trans-Atlantic trade

- It led to depopulation
- It led to famine
- It led to the exploitation of resources in Africa.
- It led to increased wars among the African societies.
- It led to the depopulation of some wild animals e.g. elephants.
- It led to the development of towns along the trade routes.
- It led to the introduction of cocoa from Brazil and Amazon forests.
- It led to the development of trade between Africa and Europe.
- New goods were introduced from Europe to Africa e.g. clothes, Spirits, Guns and Cigarettes

Which European country took the great lead of campaigning against Slave Trade?

Sir William Wilberforce

Name the people who spear-headed the campaign against slave trade

- Sir Wilberforce (The British member of parliament)
- Abraham Lincoln (The President of the USA)
- Adam Smith
- Granville Sharp
- Thomas Darkson
- Henrich Barth
- Henry Thornton

- Trains were used for transporting soldiers to patrol slave trade routes
- The goods were transported using trains instead of slaves.

Which treaties/ agreements were signed for abolishing/ ending/ stopping Slave trade in East Africa.

- Frere treaty
- Hammerton treaty
- Moresby treaty.

MORESBY TREATY (1822)

Name the personalities who signed the Moresby treaty of 1822.

- Sir Fair Fox Moresby (British)
- Sultan Seyyid Said (Arabs)

What was the main term/ features of the Moresby treaty of 1822?
The Sultan of Zanzibar was not allowed to sell slaves to the non-Arab countries
Hammerton treaty of 1845?

- Sir Hummerton
- The Sultan of Zanzibar

What were the terms of the Hammerton Treaty?

- No slaves were to be shipped across the Indian Ocean
- The powers of the Sultan were reduced.

FRERE TREATY (1874)
Name the people who signed the Frère Treaty of 1874

- Sir Bartle Frere
- Sultan Sayyid Bargash of Zanzibar.

What were the terms of the frère treaty of 1874?

- The Freed slave were to be protected
- The Indian in East Africa were not allowed to own slaves
- The export of slaves was made illegal in the areas under the control of the Sultan.

Name the homes for the Freed Slaves in Africa

- Zanzibar
- Liberia

THE ASIANS / INDIANS
In which continent did the Asians come from?
Asia
Why did the Asians come to East Africa

- To trade
- To build the Ugandan Railway (Indian Coolies)

Why were the Indian coolies brought to Uganda?
To build the Uganda railway
Why are the following Indian traders remembered in Uganda's history?
A. Aldina Visram

- He opened / built the first shop in Kampala
- He encouraged the opening of the National Bank of India in Uganda

B. Nanji Khalidas Mehta

He opened a sugarcane estate at Lugazi

C. Muljibhai Madhivani

He opened a sugarcane estate at Kakira

Who were the Banyas?

The Banyans were the Asian/ Indian traders who lent money to the Africans to start business.

State the effects / contributions of the Asians to the development of East Africa

- They built the Uganda Railway.
- They opened Sugarcane estates at Lugazi and Kakira
- They lent money to people to start business
- They introduced new trade items e.g. clothes, Red pepper.
- They have provided employment.
- They opened cotton ginneries for ginning cotton.
- They built trading centers, which later developed into towns and cities.
- They pay taxes to the government.
- They introduced Rupees

Give any one contribution of Asians to the economic development of Uganda (P.L.E 2006 No 19)

- They built shops / started trade / promoted trade.
- Opened industries / sugarcane and tea plantations.
- They built the Uganda Railway.
- They introduced Rupees.
- They pay taxes to the government for development.

THE COMING OF THE EUROPEANS TO AFRICA

Who are Europeans?

Europeans are people who come from the continent of Europe

Name the groups of Europeans that came to Africa

- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Colonialists/ Administrators
- Traders

- Settlers

Name the Europeans countries which were interested in Africa

- Britain
- Germany
- France
- Spain
- Italy
- Portugal
- Belgium
- Netherlands

State the reasons why the Europeans come to Africa

- They wanted to find the source of River Nile
- They wanted to find the sea route to India
- They wanted to discover other important physical features
- They wanted trade.
- They wanted to get market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries
- They wanted prestige.
- They wanted to invest on their surplus capital.
- They wanted to get land for settlement.

Why was Africa referred to as the Dark Continent?

- Little or nothing was known about the interior of Africa by the Europeans
- No European had ever penetrated the interior of Africa.

Name the first group of Europeans to come to Africa

- Explorers

THE EXPLORERS (EUROPEAN EXPLORERS)

Who is an explorer?

An explorer is a person who leaves his country or continent and goes to find more about physical features of other areas.

Which European organization sent most European explorers to East Africa?

The Royal Geographical Society (RGS)

Why did the Europeans explores come to Africa?

- They wanted to find the source of River Nile.
- They wanted to discover other physical features e.g. River Niger, River Zambezi, Lake Victoria etc.
- They wanted to discover the resources in Africa.

WEDNESDAY20TH APRIL 2016

Why did the Europeans carry guns?

- For protection

Name the European explorers who came to East Africa

- Dr. Ludwig Krapf
- Johann Rebmann
- Jacob Erhardt
- John Speke
- Richard Burton
- James Grant
- Joseph Thomson
- Dr. Fischer
- Dr. David Livingstone
- Vasco-Da-Gamma

Name other European explorers that came to other parts of Africa

- Mungo Park
- Richard Lander
- John Lander
- De-Brazza
- Heinrich Barth
- Denham
- Clapperton
- Rene Caillie

Name the earliest explorers that came to East Africa

- Dr. David Livingstone
- Johann Rebmann
- Jacob Erhardt
- Ludwig Krapf

Why were most European explorers sent to East Africa?

To find the source of River Nile

Why did the early European explorers stop at Zanzibar?

- They wanted to get permission from Sultan.
- They wanted to get potters to carry their goods
- They wanted to learn Kiswahili

Name the town which was the entry point of the early explorers to interior of East Africa

Bagamoyo

How important was Bagamoyo to the Early explorers to E. Africa?

Bagamoyo was the entry point of the early explorers to the interior of East Africa

Why did the early explorers use Bagamoyo in Tanganyika for entering East Africa instead of Mombasa in Kenya which was near Uganda?

- They feared wild animals at Tsavo National Park.
- The people of Bagamoyo were friendlier than those in Mombasa.
- Why were John Speke, Richard Burton and James Grant sent to East Africa at Different Times?

To find the source of River Nile

Name the gun bearers who were given to John Speke and James Grand by the Sultan of Zanzibar

- Mwinyi Mabruki
- Sidi Bombay.

Name the King of Karagwe who welcomed John Speke and James Grant
Rumanika

How helpful was King Rumanika of Karagwe to James Grant?
He took care of him when he was sick

Why are the following European explorers remembered in East Africa?

(a) Dr. Ludwig Krapf
- He was the first European explorer to see Mt. Kenya in Kenya
- He was the first European to explore the interior of East Africa

(b) Johann Rebmann
- He was the first European explorer to see Mt. Kilimamjaro

(c) Jacob Erharoit
- He drew the sketch map of East Africa including L. Victoria

(d) Count Teleki

He was the first European explorer to see L. Turkana in Kenya that he named Lake Rudolf

(e) James Bruce

He was the first European explorer to see the Blue Nile and Lake Tana in Ethiopia

(f) Joseph Thompson
- He was the first European to see Mt. Masaba (Mt. Elgon) in Uganda.
- He found the direct route from Kenya to Uganda
- He successfully crossed the Masai and Nandi land in Kenya
- He found the shortest route to Uganda

How was Joseph Thompson able to successfully cross the Masai Land and Reach the slopes of Mt. Elgon?
- He followed the orders of the Masai Chief
- He was guided by the Masai Warriors

(g) Dr. Fischer
- He was the first European explorer to see L. Naivasha in Kenya

(h) John Speke
- He was the first European explorer to see the source of River Nile.
- He named Lake Nalubaale Lake Victoria

- He named the water falls at the source of the Nile Ripon Falls
- He was the First European to enter Buganda Kingdom.

Name the place in South Sudan were John Speke and James Grant met the Bakers

Gondokoro

(i) Sir Samuel Baker

- He traced the source of River Nile from its mouth (Mediterranean Sea)
- He was the first European explorer to see L. Mwitazigye (Home of Locusts) and named it. L. Albert.
- He named waterfalls between Lake Kyoga and Lake Albert as Murchison Falls.

(j) H.M Stanley

- He was an American journalist by profession
- He worked as a journalist for the newspaper called "New York Herald"

N.B: He made 3 journeys to East Africa.

Why was H.M Stanley sent to E. Africa for the first time in 1871?

He was sent to look for Dr. David Livingstone

Where did H.M Stanley meet Dr. David Livingstone in East Africa?

Ujiji in Lake Tanganyika.

Why was H.M Stanley sent to East Africa for the Second time in 1874?

- To complete the exploration work of John Speke and James Grant about the source of R. Nile.

Why H.M Stanley circumnavigate Lake Victoria?

- He wanted to draw the map of L. Victoria
- He wanted to prove if L. Victoria was the source of R.Nile.

Why was H.M Stanley sent to East Africa for the 3rd time in 1878?

To rescue Emin Pasha from the Sudanese Fighters.

Which European explorer named Mt. Rwenzori "The Mountains of the moon?"

H.M Stanley

(k) Dr. David Livingstone

- He discovered River Zambezi in Central Africa.

- He named the Waterfalls on River Zambezi as Victoria Falls
- He discovered Lake Nyasa (Malawi), Lake Tanganyika, Lake Mweru and R. Lualaba in Zambia

Why did Dr. David Livingstone name the waterfalls on river Zambezi as the smoke that thunders?

The falling water that was white and making a loud noise

PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS

Name the first group of European explorers to come to East Africa

Portuguese

Why were the Portuguese interested in coming to East Africa?

- To find the sea-route to India
- To spread Christianity

Why did the Portuguese build Fort Jesus?

- For protection
- To repair their ship
- To have where to store their goods

How does Fort Jesus contribute to the economy of Kenya at present?

- It is a tourist attraction
- It is a source of foreign income / Revenue

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR

Why is prince Henry the navigator remembered in the history of Portugal?

- He invented a compass.
- He built a navigation school at Sagress in Lisbon
- He encouraged the Portuguese explorers to find the sea route to India
- He funded the activities of the Portuguese explorers.

Why did Prince Henry the Navigator build a navigation school in Sagress?

- He wanted the Portuguese explorers to learn better sailing skills
- He wanted the Portuguese explorers to learn better map reading skills
- He wanted the Portuguese explorers to get better skills of using ships with a compass

Name the people who attended the studies at Sagress in Lisbon

- Marcopolo
- Bartholomew Diaz
- Ferdnard Magellan.

Why did the Portuguese explorers look for the sea route to India?

- They wanted to find a cheaper route to India.
- They wanted to avoid risks on their way.
- They wanted to discover the route that would allow them carry many goods at once.

Why was the Eastern Route not safe for the Portuguese Explorers?

- They were attacked by Muslim Turks.
- Their goods were stolen on the way
- They carried few goods.

Why are the following European explorers remembered?

A) Marco-Polo

- He was an Italian explorer who walked on foot from Venice to peking in China.
- He found silk in India which was of great demand in Portugal
- He discovered the Eastern route to India.

B) Bartholomew Diaz

- He was the first European explorer to reach Cape Verde
- Islands at the coast of West Africa
- He named Cape Verde Islands as the green Cape.

Why did Bartholomew Diaz as the Green Cape?

- He found abundant evergreen vegetation

Name the coastal town in East Africa that welcomed the Portuguese explorers

Malindi

Name the guide who was given to the Portuguese explorers

Ahmed Bin Majid

Why were Portuguese explorers not welcomed in some coastal town?

- The Arabs feared competition
- The Arabs never wanted to loose control of the booming trade at the coast
- The Arabs did not want Christianity to spread at the coast of East Africa.

State the problems faced by the Portuguese Explorers

- They faced strong storms
- They were attacked by the Arabs
- They were attacked by tropical diseases

Why were the Arabs defeated at the coast of East Africa?

- The Portuguese had better military skills than the Arabs
- The Portuguese had more powerful guns than the Arabs
- The Portuguese had surprise and abrupt attacks on the Arabs

- The Arabs were hated by the people at the coast of East Africa for being slave traders.

Why did the Portuguese rule collapse / decline / fail at the coast?

- They were harsh and cruel
- They became corrupt
- The Portuguese officials were few
- Portugal was far away from East Africa for easy administration.
- The Africans and Arabs staged many rebellions against them.

State the positive results of the Portuguese rule/ control at the coast of East Africa

- They introduced Christianity
- They built Fort Jesus
- They introduced new crops e.g. Maize, Pineapples, Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Paw paws, guavas etc.
- They linked E. Africa to India

State the negative results of the Portuguese rule / control at the Coast of East Africa.

- It led to increased rebellions at the coast of East Africa to India
- It led to increased hatred between the Portuguese and the people at the coast of East Africa.
- The Portuguese governors became corrupt e.g. Francisco D'Almeida
- They displaced the Africans from their land

The Map showing Vasco da-Gama's Journey to India

How did the explorers contribute to the colonization of Africa (PL.E 2008 No.23?)

- They paved way for the colonialists.
- They drew the map of Africa showing physical features
- They gave reports about the resources and places of Africa to Europe.

MUNGO PARK

He was sent to Africa by the African Association in Britain

Why was Mungo Park sent to West Africa?

He was sent to find the source of River Niger.

What were the findings of Mungo Park in West Africa?

He wrote a report about the following:-

a) The Natural resources in West Africa
b) The size and population of West Africa
c) The Water Transport system along R. Niger

Name the place along R. Niger where Mungo Park drowned (P.LE 2015 No.30)

Bussa falls

JOHN LANDER AND RICHARD LANDER

- They were sent to find out whether transport was possible along River Niger.
- To complete the exploration work of Mungo Park.

What were the findings of the Landers

- They wrote about the booming trade
- They encouraged the British trading companies to open trade winas with West Africa with Palm oil Ivory, Gold etc

DE-BRAZZA

He was the most famous French explorer in Senegal and Gambia

HEINRICH BARTH

- He was a Germany explorer who reached Sokoto and Borno in Mali
- He made a detailed report about the following
  a) The Land resources
  b) The history of the people in Mali.
  c) The social life of the people in Mali.

NB: He explored the major trade routes in Sahara and Sahel region
He was the longest ever travelled European explorer in Africa

DENHAM AND CLAPPERTON

They were the first Europeans to travel Southwards across Sahara Desert.

What were the findings of Clapperton and Denham about River Niger?

- R. Niger doesn't flow northwards but in flows southwards
- L. Chad and R Chari drain the water into R. Niger
- R. Niger did not have any connection with R. Nile

RANE CAILLIE

He was the first French man to reach Timbuktu

Why was it difficult for the European Explorers to explore the interior of Africa?

- The explorers feared wild animals
- There were no clear routes to be followed
- They feared to be attacked by hostile tribes.
- It was difficult for them to cross some physical features

State the problems faced by early explorers in Africa

- Language Barrier.
- Harsh climate.
- They were attacked by hostile tribes.
- They were attacked by wild animals.
- They were attacked by tropical diseases.
- There was shortage of supplies.
- It was difficult for them to cross some physical features.

State the effects of exploration work in Africa

- They made Africa known to the rest of the world.
- They provided information that led to the abolition of slave trade e.g. David Livingstone.
- They paved way for the missionaries
- They wrote report about the resources in Africa that attracted the colonialists
- They re-named the physical features in Africa using colonial names Mt. Masaba to Mt. Elgon.

Name the president of Uganda who was against use of colonial/ names for physical features

- Idd Amin Dada

In which way did president Amin show that he was against the use of colonial names in Uganda?

- They named Lake Edward as Lake Mobutu and Lake George as Lake Amin

THE SETTLERS (THE WHITE SETTLERS)

Who were the white settlers?

- The white settlers were the foreigners from Europe who came to settle permanently in Africa.

State the reasons why the white settlers came to Africa.

- To get land for settlement
- To get cheap labour

Name the countries why the whites settled in Africa?

- Kenya
- South Africa
- Namibia
- Zimbabwe

THE DUTCH / BOERS

Who were the Dutch / Boers?

- The Dutch were the farmers from (Netherland / Holland)

Which country did the Dutch come from?

- Netherland / Holland.

How did the Dutch / Boers come to settle in South Africa?

- Their ship called Haarlem hit the rock and sunk in Atlantic Ocean.
- The survivors swarm to the coast of South Africa.

Name the Dutch / Boer who led the survivors to Cape Town in South Africa?

- John - Van – Reebeck (Jan – Van Reebeck)

Why Is Jan – Van - Reebeck remembered in the Dutch history of South Africa?

- He led the Dutch survivors to settle in South Africa.
- He encouraged other Dutch to come and settle in South Africa.
- He encouraged the Dutch to set up temporary houses at him Cape of Good Hope.
- He encouraged the Dutch to grow crops for example vegetables, grapes, vines, oats and amongst others.

State the factors that attracted the Dutch to settle at the coast of South Africa?

- Presence of fertile soils
- Presence of good climate.
- The boom trade

Why did the Dutch / Boers start the growing of grapes the coast of South Africa?

- For marketing wine

Name other foreigners that settled in South Africa?

- British
- French

THE GREAT TREK

What was the Great trek? (P.L.E 2008, NO. 50 (a)

- The Great Trek was the movement of Boers / the Dutch from the Cape Town Colony to the interior of South Africa.

What were the causes of the Great Trek?

- The coming of the British to the Cape Town.
- The Dutch did not want to mix with other people
- The British abolished slave trade (The British interfered with the activities of the Dutch)

Which was the first state / colony to be set up / to be formed by the Dutch / Boers in South Africa?

- Cape Colony

Name the other states where the Dutch settled after the Great Trek?

- Orange Free State
- Natal
- Trans – Vaal State

Name the colony / state that remained under the British Control in South Africa?

- Cape Colony

Which river did the Dutch cross during the Great Trek?

- River Vaal

What does the term Trans – Vaal mean?

- Trans – Vaal means across River Vaal.

State the results / effects of the Great Trek (P.L.E 2008 No. 50 (C)

- It led to de – population
- It led to displacement of people.
- It led to destruction of the property.
- It led to wars between the Boers and the Africans
- New crops were introduced for example maize.
- It led to intermarriages between Africans and the Boers
- It led to the formation of the new states for example orange state, Free State, Trans – Vaal State and Natal.
- Africans were taken as slaves.

THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

What was the scramble for Africa?

- Scramble for Africa was the period when the European countries struggled to get colonies in Africa.
- Scramble for Africa was the great rush for colonies by the European countries in Africa.
- Scramble for Africa was when the European countries competed for colonies in Africa.

What was the partition of Africa?

- The partition of Africa was when the European countries divided Africa peacefully among themselves.

What is the difference between scramble for Africa and Partition of Africa?

- Scramble for Africa was the period when the European countries struggled to get colonies in Africa **While** the partition of Africa was when the European countries divided Africa peacefully among themselves.

Name the European countries that scrambled and partitioned Africa.

- Britain
- France

- Belgium
- Spain
- Italy

State the reasons for scramble and partition of Africa?

a. Economic reasons:

- They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries
- They wanted to get ready market for their goods
- They wanted to invest in their surplus budget
- They wanted to get cheap labour
- They wanted land for settlement.

b. Social reasons

- They wanted to spread Christianity.
- They wanted to stop slave trade.

c. Political reasons

- They wanted to get colonies

Which meeting / conference led to partition of Africa?

- The Berlin conference

Name the German Councillor who called for the Berlin Conference that was held between 1884 – 1885.

- Otto – Von – Bismarck

In which country was the Berlin conference held?

- German

Why was the Berlin conference held between 1884 – 1885?

- To agree on how to divide colonies

Name the first European country to get a colony in Africa?

- Netherlands (Holland)

Name two countries in Africa which were not colonized?

- Ethiopia
- Liberia

Name the country at the horn of Africa that was not colonized?

- Ethiopia

State the reasons why Ethiopia was not colonized by the Europeans?

- It had a strong army
- It had strong leaders

- Its resources were not attractive to the colonialists
- Its mountainous nature provided a natural barrier

Name the countries in West Africa that was not colonized?

- Liberia

Why was Liberia not colonized by the Europeans?

- It was the home for freed slaves.

What resolutions were made during the Berlin conference?

- Any European country was free to get land in Africa.
- For any extension of power, other European countries were to be informed.
- European countries were to stop slave trade in their colonies.
- Land once acquired was to be controlled effectively and no other European country was to claim for it.

How did the Berlin conference affect the European African countries?

- African countries lost their independence
- African leaders lost their powers
- African tribes were separated by the colonial boundaries for example Masai in Kenya and the Masai in Tanzania.
- It led to the formation of new states for example German East Africa, British East Africa and British Protectorate.
- It led to the construction of roads and railway lines.
- They abolished the slave trade in their colonies
- It led to a peaceful division of African colonies by the Europeans.
- It led to the exploitation of resources in Africa.

SYSTEMS / POLICIES / METHODS OF COLONIAL ADMINTRATION IN AFRICA.

- Indirect rule
- Direct rule
- Apartheid policy
- Assimilation policy

INDIRECT RULE

What was indirect rule?

- Indirect rule was the type of rule where the colonialists used African chiefs and kings to rule on their behalf.

State the advantages of indirect rule.

- It was cheap
- It solved the problem f language barrier
- It reduced the rebellions
- It preserved African political system

DIRECT RULE

What was direct rule?

- Direct rule was the type of rule where the colonialists ruled the Africans by themselves.

Name the countries where direct rule was used?

- Tanganyika (Tanzania), Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, Cameroon and Namibia.

State the advantages of direct rule.

- It promoted the Western culture.
- It made the colonialists superior than the natives
- It was an effective way of dominating.

State the disadvantages of direct rule?

- It was expensive
- It led to increased rebellions
- It destroyed the African culture.
- African political system was not preserved

ASSIMILATION POLICY

- Assimilation policy was the type of rule where the Africans were to be changed into Europeans in terms of their culture.

Name the European countries that used assimilation policy.

- France
- Portugal

Name the African countries where assimilation policy was used?

- Angola
- Cote D'Ivoire
- Mozambique

Why did France and Portugal use assimilation policy?

- They wanted to promote western culture.
- They the Africans to forget of their original culture.

How was assimilation policy used / applied in Africa?

- The French and the Portuguese languages were used as official languages
- They introduced western styles of dressing and the types of food to be eaten.
- Africans were given French and Portuguese citizenship.
- Africans were given permission to visit Portugal and France at any time.
- They were taken to France and Portugal for Military training.

State the advantages of assimilation policy.

- It reduce rebellions.
- Africans got better Military skills.
- It increased friendship among Africans and their colonial masters.

State the disadvantages of assimilation policy.

- It destroyed the African culture.
- It was expensive.
- Africans were forced to practice monogamy.
- Africans forgot of their original identity.

APETHEID POLICY

What was apartheid policy?

- Apartheid policy was a separate development of races in South Africa.
- Apartheid policy was a rule of colour bar as practiced in South Africa.
- Apartheid policy was the racial segregation in South Africa.

Name the country in Africa where Apartheid policy was practiced?

South Africa

Which foreigners introduced Apartheid policy in South Africa?

The whites / British.

Name the political party that passed the Apartheid policy in South Africa?
Afrikener National Party

NB: The blacks were restricted to stay in separate areas in the declaration of the Group
Act Area of 1954

THE BANTUSTANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

What were the Bantustans?

- The Bantustans the ten homelands created by the white colonial government in South Africa for blacks to live in.

NB: The whites wanted to make the Bantustans independent countries within the union of South Africa.

- Each Bantustan had its own schools, hospitals and universities.

Name the ten Bantustans in South Africa?

- Transkei
- Soweto
- Shaparville
- Gazankulu
- Vendo
- Kwazulu
- Swazi
- Ciskei
- Lebowa
- QwaQwa

Which the first Bantustan was to created / formed in South Africa?
Transkei

Name the Bantustan which was as well as a township where serious strikes and demonstrations took place in South Africa?
Soweto

State the problems the blacks faced in the Bantustans?

- Shortage of food
- Outbreak of diseases
- There was high level of poverty
- They were faced with poor sanitation
- There was poor transport
- Poor social services

- They lacked freedom of movement

Name the races that were in South Africa during the Apartheid policy?

- The blacks (Africans)
- The whites
- The Asians
- The Coloureds

Name the major race in South Africa during the Apartheid Policy?

The blacks (Africans)

Name the minority race in South Africa during the Apartheid Policy.

The Whites

What were the townships during the Apartheid Policy in South Africa?

- Townships were homes which were created for the blacks who were working in large factories in South Africa.

List some of the townships in South Africa during the Apartheid policy?

- Soweto
- Pretoria
- Johannesburg

NB: The townships were located far away from the white settlement.

How was Apartheid Policy / rule practiced in South Africa?

- The Africans were not allowed to move without pass cards.
- Inter – marriages between the blacks and whites were immoral and criminal.
- The Africans were not allowed to take part in national politics.
- The Africans were not allowed to share schools with the whites.
- The Africans were not allowed to hospitals with whites.
- The Africans were not allowed to share vehicles and shops with the whites.
- The Africans were not allowed to share the places of residence with the whites.

How did the Africans react to the Apartheid Policy in South Africa?

- They formed the political parties for example **African National Congress (A.N.C)**
- The church leaders openly preached against the Apartheid rules for example Bishop Desmond Tutu.

- The musicians composed songs against the Apartheid Policy for example different colours one people and prisoner by Lucky Dube.
- They staged rebellions, strikes, demonstrations, riots and boycotts.
- They formed trade unions.
- The formed the youth military wing called **"Umkhout We Sizwe"** meaning the spear of the Nations. Their ideas against the Apartheid policy

Name some of the Africans who opposed / restricted / rejected the Apartheid policy in South Africa?

- Chief Albert Luthuli
- President Nelson Mandela
- Chris Han
- Walter Sisulu
- Raymond Mhalaba
- Robert Sobukwe
- Lzaka Seme
- Elias Motasaalandi
- Andrew Mlangeni
- Ahmed Kathranda
- Denis Goldberg
- Oliver Tambo
- Stephen Biko

Why did the Africans / blacks oppose the Apartheid Policy?

- They were segregated by the whites
- They were oppressed by the whites
- They were denied freedom of movement.
- They were not allowed to participate in politics.
- They were treated as foreigners in their own land.
- They were denied quality education.
- The Africans were confined in the Bantustans
- They were forced to work in the plantations of the whites.

Why was the African National Congress (UNC) formed in South Africa?

- The demand for total independence in South Africa
- Why were the blacks taught in local languages in South Africa?
- The whites wanted the blacks to remain as illiterates.
- The whites never wanted the blacks to compete with them.

List the groups that opposed the Apartheid Policy in South Africa?

- The blacks of South Africa.
- The organization of African Union (O.A.U)
- The front line states
- United Nations
- The European Union.

What were the front line states?

- The front line states were the African Countries that declared economic war on South Africa.

List the countries that were the members of the front line states?

- Tanzania (Tanganyika)
- Angola
- Mozambique
- Zimbabwe
- Zambia

How did the front line states help the blacks to fight the Apartheid Policy?

- They used their countries as bases for training freedom fighters.
- They refused to trade with South Africa.

How did the whites react to the blacks who opposed the Apartheid Policy?

- They were arrested.
- They were imprisoned
- Some were killed

Name the nationalists imprisoned for opposing Apartheid policy in South Africa.

- Nelson Mandela
- Izaka Seme
- Robert Sobukwe

Name the African Nationalists who were killed for opposing the Apartheid policy?

- Walter Sisulu
- Robert Sobukwe
- Chris Han

How did the OAU help the blacks to oppose the Apartheid policy / rule?

- It trained and armed the freedom fighters in South Africa
- It put trade transactions on South Africa.
- South Africa was isolated by all the member states.

How did the common wealth nations help the blacks oppose Apartheid policy in South Africa?

- It stopped South Africa from by participating in the common wealth games.

- All members of the common wealth of nations were allowed to trade with South Africa.

How did the United Nations help the blacks oppose the Apartheid Policy in South Africa?

- It put trade transactions on South Africa.
- It put ban on the supply of firearms to the South Africans.

How did the musicians in South Africa help to oppose Apartheid policy?

- They composed songs against the Apartheid policy.

How did the religious leaders help to oppose Apartheid policy in South Africa?

- They openly preached against Apartheid Policy.

How did the Apartheid Policy did came to the end in South Africa?

- After **President FW De Kerk** of South Africa releasing **Nelson Mandela** from prison.

NB: Nelson Mandela discouraged the blacks from carrying out revenge on the whites for the past mistakes they did to them.

- The government of National Unity formed by Nelson Mandela decided to form the **Truth and Recilliation Commission (IRC)** led by Bishop Desmond Tutu

Why was the truth and Reconciliation Commission set up in South Africa?

- To bring about peace and unity in South Africa.
- To give the whites and the blacks chance to seek for apology for the past done mistakes done.

Why is Bishop Desmond Tutu remembered in South Africa?

- He chaired the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- He encouraged the church leaders to openly preach against Apartheid Policy.

MISSIONARIES

Who is a missionary?
Is a person who goes to spread the word of God/Christianity in a foreign land

Name the groups of missionaries, which came to Africa

- Protestant missionaries
- Roman catholic missionaries
- Holy ghost fathers
- Mill-Hill Missionaries
- Comboni Missionaries
- Methodist Missionaries society
- London missionary society
- Methodist Episcopal
- Church of Scotland Mission
- United free Methodist missionary society
- Basel mission
- Baptist mission
- Universities' mission to central Africa (UMCA)

State the reasons why the missionaries came to Africa.

- To spread Christianity/Word of God.
- To stop slave trade
- To pave way for the colonialists.

Name the king of Buganda who requested missionaries to come to his kingdom.
Kabaka Mutesa I /King Mutesa 1/ Mutesa I.

Why did Mutesa I request missionaries to come to Buganda?

- To teach Christianity
- To teach the 3 Rs (Reading, writing and arithmetic)
- He wanted to get a trading partner
- He wanted to get guns.

How is H.M Stanley connected to the coming of the missionaries to Buganda
He wrote a letter to the queen of England requesting missionaries to come to Buganda.

Name the groups of missionaries that came to Uganda.

- Protestant missionaries (1877)
- Roman catholic missionaries (1879)

Name the first group of missionaries to come to Uganda.
Protestant missionaries.

Which society sent the protestant missionaries came to Uganda?
Church missionary society (CMS) in England

Name the first protestant missionaries to arrive in Uganda (1877)

- Rev. CT Wilson
- Shergold Smith

Name the leader of the protestant Missionaries in Uganda
Alexander Mackay.

Which was the second group of missionaries to come to Uganda?
Roman Catholic Missionaries

Name the first Roman Catholic missionaries to come to Uganda

- Fr. Simon Lourdel (F. Mapeera)
- Brother Amans Delmas.

Which Bishop sent the Roman Catholic Missionaries to Uganda?

- Bishop Lavengerie of Algeria

Why did Mwanga hate the missionaries?
They preached against African culture

They disobeyed his orders.

Why did Mwanga turn against the first Christian converts?

- They did not give him respect
- They denounced African traditional beliefs
- They did not follow his orders

Name the first missionaries to come to East Africa

- Ludwig Krapf,
- Johann Rebman

Name the first mission station to be built in East Africa
Rabai Mpya near Mombasa.

Which was the first missionary hospital to be built in Uganda?
Mengo

Which was the first missionary school to be built in Uganda?

Namilyango (Mill-Hill Missionaries)

Why are the following Christian missionaries remembered in East Africa?

(a) Alexander Mackay

- He was the leader of the protestant missionaries in Uganda»
- He taught people practical/vocational/technical skills e.g. building, carpentry, tailoring, brick making etc.
- He introduced the first printing machine to Uganda.

How did the introduction of the printing machine promote the spreading of Christianity?

It was used for printing prayer books and Hymnbooks NB: he set up a mission station at Natete in Kampala.

(b) Kenneth Borup

He introduced Cottonseeds to Uganda (American upland)

How did K. Borup promote the development of Agriculture in Uganda?

He introduced cotton seeds.

(c) Dr. Albert cook

- He built Mengo hospital in Uganda
- He built the first Missionary hospital in Uganda
- He treated people suffering from sleeping sickness around the shores of L. Victoria.

Name the two missionaries who promoted economic development in Uganda

- Kenneth Borup.
- Alexander Mackay.

(d) Bishop James Hannington

- He was the first Anglican Bishop of E. Africa
- He was Murdered/killed under Kabaka Mwanga's orders.

Why did Kabaka Mwanga order for the killing of Bishop James Hannington?

- He used the eastern route which was believed for Buganda's enemies.

Name the chief of Busoga who ordered his guards to murder Bishop James Hannington.

- Chief Luba

Name the place where Bishop James Hannington was murdered from?

- Bunya /Kyando/Busoga

(e) Dr. David Livingstone

- He preached against slave trade in eastern and central Africa.
- He encouraged the missionaries and traders to come to Africa.
- He preached against the evils of slave trade
- He spread Christianity to central Africa e.g. Botswana.

(f) Dr. Ludwig Krapf

- He was one of the first missionaries to come to East Africa
- He built the first mission station at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa in Kenya.
- He translated the new testament Bible to Kiswahili
- He wrote the first Kiswahili dictionary and grammar book

(g) Johann Rebmann

He spread Christianity to the Chagga on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania **NB:** He was liked by the Chagga for his being kind to them.

(h) Dr. Steer

- He taught practical/vocational /technical skills to the freed slaves in Zanzibar
- He built a big cathedral at Zanzibar for worshipping God.

State the problems faced by the early missionaries in E. Africa

- They were attacked by tropical diseases e.g. Malaria, sleeping sickness, small pox etc.
- They were attacked by wild animals.
- They were attacked by hostile tribes e.eg Masai and Nandi.
- They were attacked by hospital kings e.g. Mwanga
- It was difficult for them to cross some physical features e.g. mountains, lakes, rivers, rift valleys etc.
- There was poor transport.
- There was a problem of language barrier.
- There was shortage of supplies e.g. food, water, medicine.

How did the missionaries try to solve some of the problems they faced in E. Africa?

- They translated New testament Bible to Kiswahili.

- They had to learn Local languages
- They carried guns for protection
- They used Africans as their translators
- They built hospitals

State the positive effects of missionaries in East Africa

- They spread Christianity in E. Africa.
- They preached against slave trade.
- They built schools e.g. Namilyango, Buddo etc
- They introduced formal education.
- They built hospitals e.g. Mengo, Nsambya, Lacor etc
- They introduced cotton seeds.
- They taught vocational/practical/technical skills.
- They encouraged introduction of legitimate trade.
- They built roads.
- They built mission stations.
- They introduced the printing machine.
- They built churches.
- They Wrote books about God in African Languages.

State the negative effects of the coming of the missionaries

- They preached against African culture.
- They exposed the natural resources of Africa to Europe.
- They caused religious wars in Buganda.
- The divided people along Christian denominations.

State the economic contributions of the missionaries

- They introduced cotton seeds.
- They constructed roads.
- They encouraged introduction of legitimate trade.
- They taught practical skills.
- They introduced a printing machine.

State the social effects/results of the missionaries

- They built churches.
- They spread Christianity.
- They preached against slave trade.
- They printed Bibles and prayer books.

Qn. State the political of the missionaries

- They paved way for the colonialists
- They encouraged religious wars in Buganda
- They divided people along religious denominations

THE EUROPEAN TRADERS

The coming of the European Traders to Africa was sparked off by the Industrial Revolution that took place in Britain.

Why did they European traders come to Africa?

- They wanted to trade.
- They wanted to get raw materials for their home industries.
- They wanted to get market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to invest on their surplus capital.

What was the industrial revolution?

- It was a period in Europe where the machines were invented to do the work which was done by man using hands

What were the causes of the industrial revolution in Europe?

- There was high demand to get market for their finished goods.
- There was high demand for raw materials.
- There was high demand for land for settlement.
- There was need to invest on their surplus capital elsewhere.

Name some of industrialists during the industrial revolution in Europe

- Johan Gutten Berg.
- Jethro Tull

Why is each of the above people remembered in the industrial revolution Europe?

a) Johan Gutten Berg.

- He invented the printing machine, which was used for printing books.

b) JethroTull.

- He invented the seed drill, which was used for planting the seeds.

State the effects /results of the industrial revolution in Europe.

- It led to unemployment.
- It led to increased production of goods in Europe.

- It led to increased demand of raw materials in Europe.
- It led to high demand for ready market for European goods.
- It led to increased rural - urban migration.
- It led to high rate of prostitution.
- It led to development of slums.
- It led to high rate of crimes.

THE EUROPEAN TRADING/ CHARTERED COMPANIES IN AFRICA.

List the European chartered companies that operated in Africa.

- Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO.)
- German East Africa Company (GEACO).
- Royal Niger Company (RNCO).
- British South Africa Company (BSACO).
- Livingstone central Africa Trading Company.
- International African Association.
- Dutch East India Company.

State the reasons why the European countries opened trading companies Africa.

- To promote trade.
- To stop slave trade.
- To get colonies for their home countries.
- To protect the Missionaries.
- To get raw materials for their home industries.

Name the founder of IBEACO.

- Sir William Mackinnon.

State the reasons why IBEACO was formed in East Africa.

- To promote trade.
- To protect the Missionaries.
- To establish the British rule in Uganda.
- To stop slave trade.

Name the special representative of IBEACO in Uganda.

Captain Fredrick Lugard/ FD Lugard.

How was F.D Lugard important in relation to IBEACO?

- He was especial representative of IBEACO
- He raised the IBEACO flag at old Kampala.

Flags that were raised in Uganda.

1890 – IBEACO flag – F.D Lugard

1894 – Union jack – Sir Gerlad portal

1962 – Uganda National flag – May akorimo Kanuti

Where was the Headquarters of IBEACO?

- At old Kampala.

State the failures of IBEACO.

- It became bankrupt.
- It had a few company officials.
- The company officials were corrupt.
- The company had many rebellions to stop.

Why did Capt., FD Lugard remain behind after the collapse of IBEACO in Uganda?

- To protect the missionaries.

Why is Bishop Alfred Tucker remembered in the Christian history of Uganda?

- He requested for the funds from England to run the activities of IBEACO after its collapse.

- He funded the activities of IBEACO after its collapse.

Why did IBEACO become bankrupt?

- It lacked a source of funding.
- Britain had stopped funding it.
- It got involved in the political administration of Uganda

GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY (GEACO)

Name the person who founded German East Africa Company (GEACO)

- Dr Carl peters.

State the reasons why GEACO was formed?

- To promote trade.
- To stop any foreign country from taking over Tanganyika.
- To stop slave trade.
- To establish German colonial rule in Tanganyika.

LIVINGSTONE CENTRAL AFRICATRADING COMPANY.

Name the person who founded the above named company.

- James Stevenson from Scotland.

From which country did this company operate its services?

- Malawi.

Why was it formed?

- To promote trade.

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

- It was founded by king leopard II of Belgium.
- Its major role was to promote trade.
- To establish their rule in Zaire (DRC)

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, (BSACO)

- It was a founded by Cecil Rhodes in 1888.

- It was given charter to exploit minerals in South Africa.
- Cecil Rhodes waged wars, negotiations and brought Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia under the British rule.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

- It was formed by John van Riebeck.
- It operated its services in South Africa.

ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

- It was formed by George Goldie Tubman.
- It controlled the trade along the Niger delta.

N.B: They chased the French out of the Niger delta.

State the problems faced by the trading companies in Africa

- They became bankrupt.
- The officials were corrupt.
- The officials were few.
- They had many rebellions to put down.
- Poor transport and communication.
- Rivalry among other European trading companies.

State the effects of the coming of European traders to Africa.

- They introduced new trade items.
- They introduced new crops e.g., oil palm, cocoa etc.
- They opened processing industries in Africa.
- They encouraged Africans to form Sacco's.(savings and credit cooperative organisations)
- It led to increased income in African countries through exports.
- They improved on modern transport.
- They introduced legitimate trade.

Negative

- They exploited the resources in Africa.
- It led to the decline of African technology.
- It led to under development of some African Societies.

THE COLONIALISTS /ADMINISTRATORS

- Colonialists are people from powerful countries who rule weak countries.

Who is a colonialist?

- Is a person from a powerful country who settles in a colony.

State the reasons why the colonialists/Administrators came to Africa.

- They came to get colonies.
- To protect the missionaries.
- To stop slave trade.
- To introduce legitimate trade.
- To control and exploit minerals.
- To get fame / prestige.

State the methods the colonialists used to administrator rock. Their colonies

- Direct
- Indirect
- Assimilation policy
- Apartheid policy

State the methods that the colonialists used for acquiring / getting colonies Africa.

- By signing treaties / agreements.
- By use of force / military influence.
- By use of trading companies.
- Through missionary influence.
- By fuelling the existing conflicts e.g. Kabalega and Mwanga.

How did the following colonialists help to extend colonial rule in Africa?

a) Capt FD Lugard

- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Buganda, Toro, and Ankole.
- He raised the IBEACO flag at old Kampala in 1890.
- He stopped religious wars in Buganda.
- He introduced indirect rule in Uganda.
- He built Fort Lugard for Protection.

- He Kept peace in Buganda.

How helpful was FD Lugard to omukama Kasagama?

- He restored/put back Kasagama to his throne.
- He gave him guns for protection
- He built Forts along Toro-Bunyoro border,

b) Sir Gerald Portal.

Why was Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda in 1893?

To Study the political situation in Uganda and make recommendations to the British rule.

What did Sir Gerald Portal recommend his report to the British Colonial masters?

- Britain takes over full control of Uganda.

Why is Sir Gerald Portal remembered in Uganda?

- He declared Uganda a British protectorate on 9th - October, 1894.
- He raised the Union Jack at old Kampala.
- He built Fort Portal for Protection.

What symbol showed that Uganda was under full British rule in 1894?

- The raising of the British flag/union Jack.

c) Sir William Mackinnon.

- He founded IBEACO.
- He started steamer ship services on L. Victoria.
- He proposed the idea of the construction of the Uganda railway.

d) Sir Harry Johnstone.

- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of British Colonial government.

e) Cecil Rhodes.

- He founded BSACO.
- He promoted trade between Britain, Central, and Southern Africa.
- He extended the British rule from Cape Town to Cairo in Egypt.
- He Extended the British rule to Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

f) Dr. Carl Peters.

- He founded German East Africa Company (GEACO).
- He was the leader of GEACO in Tanganyika.
- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Tanganyika.
- He tried to colonize Uganda for Germany.

Where was the headquarters of GEACO?

- At Bagamoyo.

g) Sir George Goldies.

- He declared Nigeria as a British Protectorate under the Royal Niger Company.

h) Sir Samuel Baker.

- He tried to colonize Equatorial Province for Egypt.
- He set up Fort Patiko for protection.
- He hoisted Egyptian flags at Fort Patiko.

i) Luoise Faidherbe.

- He extended Colonial rule to Senegal in West Africa.
- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Senegal.

j) Dr. Nachtgal.

- He signed treaties with the Local Chiefs in Togo and Cameroon on behalf of Senegal.

k) De-Brazza

- He signed the treaties with the Local Chiefs in Gabon on Behalf of France.

l) Sir Donald Cameroon.

- He introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika.

How did the Colonialists show that they had control over an area? PLE 2012 No: 44(a)

- They raised flags for their countries.
- They built administrative posts/Forts/Military bases.
- They mapped the areas.
- They constructed roads, railway lines, Ports etc.
- They constructed schools.
- They appointed governors/agents.

- They introduced rules and laws.
- They constructed hospitals.
- They exploited minerals.
- They opened trade.
- They collected taxes.
- They signed treaties with the local chiefs.
- They grabbed land from the natives.
- They introduced cash crops.
- They planted trees and posters.
- They stopped slave trade.

Give any reasons that made the African natives to resist the payment of taxes. (PLE 2012, No. 44(b)

- It was too high for them.
- They were paid low wages/under paid.
- They were not benefiting from the taxes collected.
- Harsh methods were used on them when collecting taxes.
- Africans were denied to grow cash crops so they had no money for paying taxes.

Why did the colonialists in Kenya not want Kenyans to grow cash crops? (PLE 2012, No. 44©

- They thought Kenyans would become richer than them.
- They did not want competition for the market with the natives.
- They thought it would be difficult to control Kenyans.
- They wanted to continue getting cheaper labour.

State the roles/duties of the colonialists

- They signed treaties with the local chiefs.
- They raised flags for their home countries.
- They ruled on behalf of their home governments.
- They constructed administrative posts.
- They constructed roads.
- They protected the missionaries.
- They stopped rebellions.
- They advised their colonial government to take over full control of their colonies.

- They collected taxes.

State the problems faced by the colonialists.

- They had many rebellions to stop.
- Language barrier.
- They were attacked by tropical diseases.
- There was poor transport and communication.
- They were few.
- There was shortage of funds.

State the effects of colonial role in Africa.
Positive.

- They developed social service E.g. schools, hospitals, roads etc.
- They encourage people to grow cash crops e.g. cotton, tobacco, coffee, tea etc.
- They stopped slave trade.
- Introduced racial segregation e.g. in Kenya, South Africa.
- Exploited resources in Africa.
- Divided people using colonial boundaries e.g. Masai, Pokot, Sabiny etc.
- They destroyed African culture.
- They exiled those who resisted them.
- They imprisoned and killed those who resisted them.
- Africans lost their independence.

Why did the Africans dislike colonial rulers? PLE 2007, No: 43(b)

- They were segregative.
- They were made squatters in their own land.
- They were grabbed their land.
- They were highly taxed.
- There was forced labour on the natives.
- They were oppressed.
- They interfered with African culture.
- There was unbalanced representation in the legco.
- They were not allowed to grow some cash crops.
- They were put in resettlement camps.
- They were denied freedom of movement, association and press.

THE SETTLERS

Foreigners who came to settle permanently in Africa.

Why they Came

- To set land for settlement.
- To set cheap labour

Countries where the whites settled

- Kenya
- South Africa
- Namibia
- Zimbabwe

THE DUTCH/BOERS

Who were the Dutch / Boers?

- The Boers were the farmers from Netherlands

Where did they come from?

Netherland /Holland

How did the Dutch/ Boers come to settle in Africa?

- Their ship called Haarlem hit a rock and sunk in the Atlantic Ocean.
- The survivors swam to the coast of South Africa.

Name the Dutch/ Boers survivor who encouraged the Dutch to settle in South Africa

- Jon Van-Riebeck/ Jan Van Riebeck

Why is John Van Riebeck remembered in the Dutvh history of South Africa?

- He led the Dutch / Boers survivors to settle in South Africa (Cape of Good Hope).
- He encouraged the Dutch survivors to set up temporary houses in Cape of Good hope
- He encouraged the Dutch settlers to start crop growing e.g. vegetables

State the factors that attracted the Dutch to settle at the coast of South Africa

- Good fertile soil
- Good climate / reliable rainfall

Why did the Dutch start growing of grapes?

- For making wine

Name other foreigners who settled in South Africa

- French
- British

What was the great Trek? (P.L.E. 2008 No. 50(a)

- Movement of the Boers / Dutch farmers from the cape colony to the interior of South Africa.

NATIONALISM AND THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

What is nationalism?

- Is the desire by the group of people who share the same race, kingdom to form an independent country.
- Is a feeling of love for the pride in your country.
- Is a feeling that your country is better than any other.
- Is one's devotion for his or her country.

Who is a nationalist?

- Is a person who expresses his love or desire for nationalism

A patriot

- Is a person who loves his/her country and is ready to defend it against enemies.

PATRIOTISM

- Is having love for you country and willingness to defend it.

PAN-AFRICANISM

- Is having great love and pride for Africa as a continent.

NB: "Pan" is a Greek word meaning **"All".**

AFRICAN NATIONALISM

- Is the struggle against colonialism in order to regain their independence.

- Is the struggle to build a nation, which is united out of many people in a particular country?

PAN - AFRICAN MOVEMENT

Is an African movement formed to demand for peace, unity freedom and equality for all the Africans.

A PAN – AFRICANIST

- Is a person who struggled for the freedom of all the Africans of Black race in the world.

Where did the idea of pan-African movement start from?

- United States of America
- West Indies

Which people started the Pan- African movement?

- Negroes in USA.

Why was the Pan-African movement formed?

- To empower the Africans socially, economically, and politically.
- To promote the welfare of all the Africans in the world.
- To fight for the rights of all the Africans in the world.
- To demand for total independence in Africa.
- To demand for peace, unity, freedom and equality for all the Africans

Name the members of the earliest Pan African Movement

- Sylvester H. Williams.
- Dr. William Dubois.
- J. E. K Aggrey.
- Marcus Garvey

How did each of the above persons promote the idea of pan Africanism?

1. SYLVESTER H. WILLIAMS.

- He funded the activities of Pan- African movement
- He organised for the 1900 Pan-African congress in London.
- He encouraged the Africans to work for unity in order to improve on their welfare and their freedom.

- He wanted to strengthen unity for the Black people in the world. NB: He was a wealthy lawyer from Trinidad.

2. DR. WILLIAM DUBOIS.

- He organised for the second pan-African movement conference at Paris in France.
- He advocated for human rights for all the Black people in the world.
- He encouraged the Africans to unite in order to demand for their freedom. NB: He was a Negro who became the leader of the pan African movement at the beginning of the 20th century.

3. BOOKER T.WASHINGTON

- He encouraged the Blacks to co-operate in order to improve on their welfare.
- He encouraged the Africans to go for higher education for progress. NB: He was a Negro who lived in the Freed slave state of Albama in the USA.

4. J. E. K AGGREY

- He encouraged the Africans to value education for progress.
- He encouraged the Africans to co-operate with the whites for progress.

NB: He was appointed to the British Commission for Education in Africa in 1902

5. MARCUS GARVEY (PLE 2008, NO 46(b)

- He was the leader of the Pan African movement.
- He Preached about Pan - Africanism.
- He formed universal Negro Improvement Association. (UNIA)
- He advocated for economic power for all the African/ He advised the African to starts-Business like the white.
- He started the Black star line company that transported goods and passengers from African to America across the Atlantic Ocean.

6. EDWARD WILMOT BLYDEN (NIGERIA)

- He set up an organisation in Liberia called American colonization society.
- He encouraged Africans living outside to return and develop it.
- He encouraged people in Sierra Leon and Liberia to demand for their rights and freedom

When did the idea of Pan -African Movement start in Africa?

In 1939 when the Africans united with the Ethiopians to defeat the Italian invasion in Ethiopia.

NB: The Italian invasion of Ethiopia was encouraged by their indicator Benito Mussolini.

How did the Pan African Movement work for peace, Equality and Freedom for the Blacks?

- They organised for the Pan-African conferences.
- They mobilized for funds to support its activities.

Which international organization was formed as result of the Pan African Movement in Africa?

Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

What is the difference between Nationalists and Pan- Africanists?

Nationalists are the people who demand or independence of their countries while Pan-Africanists **are people who demanded for the total independence of the whole Africa.**

1. What was the work of Pan-Africanists and nationalists, independence?
2. To form political parties and trade unions
3. To encourage the Blacks to go for higher education

Name the African leader who called for the first pan - African conference in 1958 in Africa.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Where was the 1958 Pan - African Conference held in Africa?

At Accra in Ghana.

What were the objectives/aims of the 1958 pan-African conference that was held in Ghana?

- To demand for total independence in Africa.
- To unite all African countries as one.
- To get ways of ending colonialism in Africa.

- To fight for freedom, equality and the rights of all the Africans.

Name the African Leaders who attended the Pan-African conference of 1958 at Accra in Ghana. (P.L.E 2008 No. 46a) Page 24, Page 19.

- Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. - Ghana
- Abdel Nasser. - Egypt
- Ibrahim Abboud. - Sudan
- Sir William Tolbert. - Liberia
- Emperor Haille-Sellasie. - Ethiopia
- Muhammad Idris. - Libya
- Baiguiba Muhammad. - Tunisia
- King Hassan II. - Morocco

State the factors that led to the growth of African Nationalism.

- The desire for independence.
- Racial segregation.
- Unbalanced representation in the Legco.
- High taxation.
- Forced labour.
- Their land was taken away/grabbed.
- The influence of World War II.
- The growth of Pan-Africanism.
- Economic exploitation of the resources in Africa.

State the reasons why the Africans demand for independence from their colonial masters.

POLITICAL REASONS.

- Un-balanced representation in the Legco.
- African Kings and chiefs wanted to regain their independence.
- There were harsh foreign laws.
- Detention of Africans for long without trial.
- They were denied their freedom of expression and Association.

ECONOMIC REASONS

- Forced labour on the Africans.
- Loss of land to the white settlers.
- Africans were not allowed to import and export their goods.

- African resources were used to benefit only colonialists.
- High taxation.

SOCIAL REASONS

- There was racial segregation.
- They wanted to have equality for all regardless of sex, race, religion etc.
- Need to restore African dignity.

State the methods that the Africans used for demanding for their independence.

- By forming political parties.
- By forming trade unions.
- By organizing pan-African conferences.
- By forming liberation movements.
- By establishing newspapers to express their views,
- By getting help from international organizations e.g OAU, United Nations, European Union etc.
- By staging rebellions/ riots/strikes/ demonstrations/ boycotts etc.

List some of the African Nationalists who struggled for the independence of their countries.

- Kwame Nkrumah – Hastings Kamuzu Banda
- Abdel Nasser. – Kenneth Kaunda.
- Ibrahim Abdoud. – Robert Mugabe.
- Emperor Halle Sellasie. – Samora Marcel.
- Sir William Tolbert. – Patrice Lumumba.
- Bouguiba Muhammed. – Nelson Mandela.
- Muhammad Idris. – Gregorie Kayibanda
- Julius Nyerere.
- Apollo Milton Obote.
- Jomo Kenyatta.

Name some of the African Nationalists who lost their lives during the struggle for independence

- Dedan Kimathl
- General China J } Kenya.
- Eduardo Mondlane. Mozambique.

- Amilcar Cabral. Guinea- Bissau.
- Stephen Biko. South Africa.

Name some of the African Nationalists who were imprisoned for resisting colonialists

- Jomo Kenyatta. Joshua Nkomo.
- Nelson Mandela. Robert Sobukwe.
- Robert Mugabe.

Why are the following African Nationalists remembered in Africa?

a) IGNATIUS KANGAVE MUSAAZI - UGANDA.

- He formed the first political party in Uganda/He formed Uganda National congress. (UNC)
- He was the first nationalists to demand for Ugandans independence.

NB: He died in 1990, declared a hero and buried at Kololo airstrip.

b) BENEDICTO KIWANUKA- UGANDA.

- He was the first chief minister of Uganda.
- He led the Democratic Party to victory in the 1961 elections.
- He formed the internal self-government in Uganda before independence

NB: He was murdered by Amin in 1972

c) DR. APOLLO MILTON OBOTE - UGANDA

- He was a member of the legco for Lango region.
- He formed Uganda people's congress.(UPC)
- He made an alliance with Kabaka Yekka (KY) and won the 1962 general elections.
- He led Uganda to independence on 9th Oct- 1962.
- He was the first Executive Prime Minister of Uganda.
- He was the first Executive President of Uganda.
- He declared Uganda of Republic in 1967.
- He abolished kingdoms in Uganda.
- He was a member of the Pan -African Movement.
- He was one of founder members of OAU and EAC.
- He builds many hospitals and schools in Uganda.
- He promoted national development and unity.

NB: He ruled Uganda twice i.e. 1962-1971, 1980- 1985.

- He lived in exile in Tanzania from 1971-1980, Zambia from 1985 - 200
- He died in South Africa on the 8/10/2005.
- He was buried at his ancestral home at Akokoro in Apac district.

d) JULIUS NYERERE- TANGANYIKA (TANZANIA)

- He joined Tanganyika African Association TAA in 1958.
- He formed Tanganyika African National Union TANU.
- He led Tanganyika to independence on 9th -Dec 1961.
- He was the first Executive Prime Minister of Tanganyika/ Tanzania.
- He was the first President of Tanganyika/ Tanzania.
- He united Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 to form Tanzania.
- He was the first African President to retire voluntarily from power/ leadership.
- He was one of the founder members of EAC.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU.
- He mediated the peace talks between Burundi and Rwanda.
- He allowed Tanganyika/ Tanzania to be used as a base for training freedom, fighters against Apartheid Policy in South Africa.
- He helped the freedom fighters in Uganda to remove the Military government of Idd Amin Dada.

NB: He died in 1990.

e) JOMO KENYATTA (JOHN KAMAU)- KENYA

- He was a political leader of the Mau-Mau rebellion.
- He mobilized the Kenyans to join the Mau-Mau rebellion.
- He was one of the founder members of Kenya African Union.(KAU)
- He was one of the members of the Pan- African Movement.
- He was one of the founder members of (KANU)
- He was a member of the Legco in Kenya.
- He established a local newspaper in Kenya called "Muigwithania".
- He founded Kenya Central Association (KCA)
- He participated in the making of the first Constitution of Kenya.
- He was the secretary general of the Kikuyu Central Association.
- He led Kenya to independence of 12th Dec- 1963.
- He was the first Prime Minister of Kenya.
- He was the first President of Kenya.

- He made Kenya the most industrialized country in East Africa.
- He resettled the landless Kenyans in Kenya.
- He set up private schools in Kenya.
- He set up prosperity for all "Harambe Scheme"

NB: He died on 21st August, 1978.

f) DR. KWAME NKRUMAH - GHANA.

- He led Ghana to independence on 6th March, 1957.
- He was the first prime Minister of Ghana.
- He was one of the Pan- Africanists.
- He hosted the first pan - African conference at Accra in Ghana.
- He founded the Convention People's Party (CPP) in Ghana.
- He was one of the nationalists in Ghana.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU
- He advocated for Africa's unity in his book "Africa must Unite or perish".

NB: He was overthrown in a military coup in 1966.

g) DR. BENJAMIN NAMDI AZIKIWE - NIGERIA

- He was one of the first nationalists to demand for Nigeria's independence.
- He formed the National council of Nigeria and Cameroonians. (NCNC)Party.
- He established newspapers in Nigeria, which were used for demanding for independence.
- He was a member of Nigeria Youth Movement (NYM) in 1937.
- He was the first president of Nigeria after independence.

h) TAFAWABALEWA - NIGERIA

He was the first Prime Minister of Nigeria.

i) EMPEROR HAILLE- SELLASIE - ETHIOPIA

- He became the emperor of Ethiopia in 1930.
- He fought and defeated the Italian occupation of Ethiopia in 1935.
- He formed a strong army in Ethiopia.
- He attended the first pan - African conference of 1958 in Ghana.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU & AAE of training freedom
- He accepted his country to be used as a base for training freedom fighters.

- He hosted the 2nd pan- African conference of 1963 at Addis-Ababa in Ethiopia.
- He was the first chairperson of OAU.
- He accepted his country to be used as the headquarters of OAU.

NB: He was overthrown by the army in a popular revolt led by Haille Mengistu Mariam in 1964.

- He was imprisoned and starved to death.

j) KENETH KAUNDA - ZAMBIA

- He was a member of Zambia African National Congress (ZANC)in 1958.
- He attended the 2nd pan-African conference in Ethiopia
- He was imprisoned by the British for opposing their rule.
- He united Zambia African National congress (ZANC) with other parties to form united National Independent Party(UNIP).
- He was elected the party leader of UNIP while in prisons.
- He led Zambia to independence on 24th October, 1963.
- He was the first prime Minister of Zambia.
- He was the first President of Zambia.

k) KAMUZU BANDA-MALAWI.

- He rejected/ opposed the British idea of forming a federal state from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi) as one state.
- He opposed the formation of the Central African Federation (CAF) after its formation in 1953.
- He was the leader of Malawi Congress Party (MCP).
- He led Malawi to independence on 6th July, 1964.
- He was the first Prime Minister of Malawi.
- He was the first President of Malawi.
- He declared Malawi a republic in 1966.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU.

l) PATRICE LUMUMBA-ZAIRE/DRC.

- He opposed the Belgian colonial rule for exploiting resources in Zaire.
- He formed the Congolese National Movement (CNM) at Kisangani in 1958.
- He attended the Japan - African Congress at Accra in Ghana.
- He mobilized the youth to riot and attack the government buildings in Zaire.

- He was the first Prime Minister of Zaire.
- He attended the conference of Brussels in Belgium in 1960.
- He led Zaire to independence on 30th June, 1960.

NB: He was at Katanga in 1961 and he is remembered as a hero by many people in Zaire.

m) JOSEPH KASAVUBUI- ZAIRE.

He was the first President of Zaire / DRC.

n) GAMAL ABDEL NASSER – EGYPT.

- He became the president of Egypt in 1954.
- He was one of the pan Africanists.
- He attended the first pan -African conference at Accra in Ghana in 1958.
- He founded nationalistic movement activities in Africa.
- He granted the radio stations in Egypt to broadcast Nationalistic propaganda of Africa.
- He allowed the African Nationalists to open up offices in Egypt.
- He was one of the founder members of OAU.
- He attended the 1963 OAU summit at Addis-Ababa in Ethiopia.
- He built a man-made lake in Egypt called Lake Nasser.

o) SAMORA MACHEL AND EDUARDO MONDLANE.(MOZAMBIQUE)

- Both leaders resisted the Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique.
- They formed the Front for the Total Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO at Dar-es-Salaam.)
- Eduardo Mondlane was assassinated at Dar-es-salaam in 1969 in Tanzania.
- Samora Machel became the leader of FRELIMO after the death of Eduardo Mandlane.
- Samora Machel led Mozambique to independence on 5th June, 1975.
- He became the first president of Mozambique.

p) NELSON MADIBA MANDELA – SOUTH AFRICA. –

- He was one of the leading nationalists in South Africa.
- He opposed the Apartheid Policy in South Africa.
- He led a youth military wing of the African National Congress (ANC) called "Umkhout We sizwe" meaning "the spear of the nation".

- He mobilized the African workers in the mines and factories to stage a nationwide demonstrations against Apartheid policy.
- He was imprisoned at Robben Islands Prison for 27 years.
- He led South Africa to total independence on 10/05/1994.
- He was the first Black President of South Africa.
- He set up a truth and reconciliation commission in South Africa to foster unity.

NB: He was released from prisons by F.W De Klerk the last racist president of South Africa.

- He died on 5th Dec 2013.

How did the colonial masters react to the Africans who demanded for independence?

- They were exiled eg Mwanga, Kabalega, Mutesa II.
- They were imprisoned e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Nelson Mandela, Robert Mugabe, Kenneth Kaunda etc.
- They were hanged e.g. General China.
- They were put in resettlement camps.
- They were denied freedom of movement, speech and Association.

How did the World War II veterans help in the struggle for independence in Africa?

- They trained freedom fighters in Military skills.
- They acquired the organization skills and promoted unity in order to win the colonialists.

How did higher education help the Africans to gain their independences?

- They started their independent newspapers that exposed bad things about colonial rule.
- They learnt leadership skills that they used to mobilize the natives
- Their views were easily accepted by the natives

POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM IN AFRICA

Political Party is an organization of a group of people who share the same views / ideas on how to rule a city.

Examples of political systems

- Multi-party System
- Single Party System

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM

Is where more than one of the political parties are allowed to compete for political positions in government or in a national elections e.g. South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Algeria, Nigeria etc.

Advantages

- Promotes democracy
- Promotes competition
- Sponsor their political candidates for political offices
- Campaign for their members
- Opposition acts as a check point on the ruling government.

Disadvantages

- Promotes disunity
- Promotes segregation
- Expensive for the government (funding them)
- High level of rigging elections

Single Party System

Is a political system where only one party is allowed to participate in national elections.

Advantages

- Promotes national unity
- There are less conflicts.
- Cheap to conduct national elections (less funds used to buy election materials, officers paying
- Less rigging petitions

Disadvantages

- Limited competition for leadership
- Promotes dictatorship
- Promote conflicts (kill the opposition/ imprison, exile them
- Encourages coup detats
- Corruption
- Tribalism
- Nepotism

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLONIAL SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

- Foreign laws.
- Forced labour.
- Colonial economy. © Racial segregation.
- Taxation.

HOW DID THE CHARACTERSITICS ABOVE AFFECT AFRICANS

(a) COLONIAL ECONOMY.

- The colonialists introduced cash crops e.g. Cotton, Cocoa, Oil Palm, Tea, Coffee a source of income for the Africans.
- The cash crops provided raw materials for their home industries.
- Roads and railway lines were constructed materials for their home industries.

(b) RACIAL SEGREGATION.

- Africans were discriminated at places of work residence and politics.
- Europeans were regarded as first class, Asians in second class and Africans last
- Europeans stayed in senior quarters, Asians in Asian/Indian quarters and Africans in African villages.

(c) TAXATION.

- Taxes were introduced as a source of colonial government income.
- Hut and gun tax was introduced in Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, Ankoie etc.

(d) FORCED LABOUR.

- Africans were forced to provide labour in whites plantations e.g Kenya highlands, in Tanganyika (Tanzania) South Africa, Zimbabwe etc.

(e) **FOREIGN LAWS**.

- Foreign laws were introduced and they were harsh on the Africans.
- These laws favoured the whites and Asians.

- This foreign laws had punishments attached incase they were broken.

How did the Africans react to the colonial rule in Africa?

- They formed rebellions/ strikes/demonstrations/ riots/ boycotts.
- They formed trade Unions e.g Uganda farmers Trade Union by Augustine Kamya and I. K Musaazi.
- Some Africans collaborated with the whites.
- By forming political parties.

COLONIAL AGENTS/ COLLABORATORS.

Who were colonial agents/ collaborators?

They were the people who gave in information leading to extension of colonial rule.

List some of the colonial agents/collaborators in East Africa.

- Semei Kakungulu.
- Nuwa Mbaguta.
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- Kasagama of Toro.
- Nabongo Mumia.
- Laibon Lenana

How did each of the above name\agents help colonial masters to extend their rule?

a) SEMEI KAKUNGULU.

- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Eastern Uganda and part of Northern Uganda e.g. Dokolo.
- He constructed roads in Eastern Uganda
- He set up centralized administration system in Eastern Uganda.
- He captured Mwanga and Kabalega for the British.
- He built administrative posts in Eastern Uganda.
- He planted Mvule trees in Eastern Uganda
- He encouraged the growing of cotton in Eastern Uganda »

b) SIR APOLLO KAGGWA

- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of Buganda Kingdom.
- He accepted the British rule in Buganda.

c) NUWA MBAGUTA

- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Western Uganda.
- He introduced centralized administration in Western Uganda.
- He encouraged the people in Western Uganda to take their children to school.

d) KASAGAMA OF TORO

- He signed a treaty with Capt. F.D Lugard accepting the British rule in Toro.

e) LAIBON LENANA

He signed a treaty with the Masai and Nandi chiefs on behalf of the British.

f) NABONGO MUMIA

He signed treaties with the local chiefs of Wanga in Kenya, on behalf of Ike 6

Why did some African leaders collaborate with the colonialists?

- They never wanted to lose their powers.
- They wanted to be protected.
- They wanted to get financial support.
- They wanted to promote trade.

State peaceful way how the Africans reacted to colonial rule

- By collaborating with them.
- Through forming political parties.
- Through boycotts.
- By forming trade unions.

State the violent way how the Africans reacted to colonial rule.

- By forming rebellions/strikes/ riots/ demonstrations.

AFRICAN RESISTANTCE TO COLONIAL RULE

What was African resistance to colonial rule?

- Is where the Africans refused to accept the colonial rule.
- Is where the Africans organized to accepted the colonial rule.

Mention some of the Africa leaders who resisted colonial rule in Africa.

- Kabalega Kijekitiie Ngwale.
- Mwanga Chief Koitaiel.
- Cheif Awich Lobengula King of the Ndebele in South Africa.
- Dedan Kimathi Samori-Toure in West Africa.

- General China Col. Ahamed Urabi Pasha of Egypt.

State reasons why some African leaders resisted colonial rule.

- They wanted to access market for their goods.
- They wanted to get their independence.
- They wanted to start growing their own cash crops.
- They were segregated.
- They were oppressed by the whites.
- They were mistreated by the whites.
- They were over taxed.
- They wanted equal representation in the Legco.
- There was forced labour.

Qtn: Why was African resistance to colonial rule easily put down?

- Africans had weak weapons.
- Some of the Africans collaborated with the colonialists.
- Africans lacked better Military skills.
- Africans were not united.
- Africans were not aware of European intentions.

State the effects of the African resistance to colonial rule?

- It led to depopulation.
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to famine.
- Some Africans leaders were imprisoned.
- Some African leaders were exiled.
- It led to some African countries to get their independence earlier than others
- Colonial masters changed their system of administration.
- It led to displacement of people from their homes.
- It led to famine.
- Africans were allowed to join the Legco.

How did the colonial masters communicate to the natives?

- By use of collaborators/ agents.
- By use of interpreters.
- By use of translators.

REBELLIONS IN EAST AFRICA

Name some of the rebellions that were staged against colonial masters in East Africa.

- Nyangire/Kabalega's rebellion.
- Mwanga's revolt.
- Sudanese Mutiny.
- Maji-Maji rebellion.
- He-He rebellion.
- Chagga and Nyamwezi rebellion.
- Mau-Mau rebellion.
- Nandi resistance.

MWANGA'S REVOLT

Name the leader of Mwanga's revolt

- Kabaka Mwanga/ King Mwanga.

What were the causes of Mwanga's revolt in Uganda?

- Mwanga never wanted to lose his powers'
- He never wanted Baganda to be over taxed.
- He never wanted to lose land.

State effects of Mwanga's rebellion.

- Mwanga lost his powers to the British.
- Buganda lost her independence.
- It led to depopulation.
- Mwanga was arrested and exiled to Seychelles Islands.

Name the leader of the Nyangire rebellion.

- Kabalega/Omukama Kabalega.

State the causes of the Nyangire rebellion.

- Kabalega never wanted to lose his powers.
- He never wanted his people to be highly taxed.
- He never wanted to lose his land.
- The British collaborated with his enemy Buganda.
- He never wanted to lose his independence.

State effects of the Nyangire rebellion

- Bunyoro lost her independence.

- It led to depopulation.
- Kabalega was arrested and exiled to Seychelles Islands.
- Kabalega become a Christian while in Exile i.e. He was Baptised John.
- He became a hero in the history of Uganda.
- It led to premature death of Kabalega while in exile.
- Kabalega and Mwanga became friends in exile.
- The Banyoro got the spirit of Nationalism.

THE LAMOGI REBELLION (1911 - 1912)

Which people staged the Lamogi rebellion in Uganda?

- Acholi.

Name the rebellion which was stage against the British rule in Northern Uganda.

- Lamogi rebellion.

Name the chiefdom where the Lamogi rebellion was staged.

- Payera.

Who was leader of the Lamogi rebellion of 1911 - 1912.

- Chief Awich / Rwot Awich/ Chief Awich of Payera.

State the causes of the Lamogi rebellion of 1911-1912.

- Acholi never wanted to register their guns to the British.
- They never wanted to lose their land.
- They never wanted to lose their independence.

SUDANESE MUTINY 1898 PLE 2010 N0.29.

What is a mutiny?

- Is a rebellion formed by the members of an armed force.

Which people formed the Sudanese Mutiny in Uganda?

- Sudanese soldiers.

Why were the Sudanese Soldiers brought to Uganda?

- To keep peace in Buganda.
- To stop religious wars in Buganda.
- To restore Kasagama to his throne.

What were the causes of the Sudanese Mutiny?

- They were paid low salaries/ wages.
- They were tired of fighting.
- They were tired of walking long distances.
- They were poorly fed.

THE MAU-MAU REBELLION (1951 - 1960)

What does Mau-Mau mean in full?

- "Mzungu Arudi ulaya Mwafrica Apate Uhuru".

Name the Military leaders ofthe Mau-Mau rebellion.

- General China
- Dedan Kimathi.

Who was the political leader of the Mau-Mau rebellion in Kenya?

- Jomo Kenyatta.

State causes of the Mau-Mau rebellion in Kenya.

- Africans wanted to get their independence.
- They wanted to get back their land.
- They were denied to grow some cash crops e.g. coffee.
- There was unbalanced representation in the Legco.
- They wanted to regain their freedom of movement.(introduction of Kipande System)
- The Kenyans were made squatters in their own land.
- There was a high cost of living for the Africans.

Why did the British take so Song to stop the Mau-Mau rebellion in Kenya?

- The Mau-Mau fighters were skilled and fearless warriors.
- The oath of secrecy in swearing enabled them to fight the more.
- The Mau-Mau fighters hid on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and Aberdare forests.
- Some of the civil servants supported the Mau-Mau rebellion e.g. the Police, Army etc.

NB: The British colonial government in Kenya declared a state of emergency leading to the arrest of General china and Dedan Kimathi.

State the effects of the Mau-Mau rebellion in Kenya

- It led to depopulation.

- It led to famine.
- It led to displacement of people from their homes.
- It led to the arrest and imprisonment of Jomo Kenyatta.
- It led to destruction of property.
- Some Mau-Mau fighters were hanged e.g. General China.
- It led to increased demand for independence in Kenya.
- The white settlers lost hope of dominating politics in Kenya.

What role did Jomo Kenyatta play in the Mau-Mau rebellion in Kenya?

- He mobilized the Kenyans to join the Mau-Mau rebellion.

What role did the World War II veterans play in the Mau-Mau rebellion?

- They trained the natives military skills

MAJI - MAJI REBELLION (1905 – 1907)

In which country was the Maji -Maji rebellion staged in East Africa?

- Tanganyika/Tanzania

Name the colonial power the Africans staged the Maji-Maji rebellion.

- German colonial power.

Who was the leader of the Maji - Maji rebellion in Tanganyika?

- Kinjekitile Ngwale.

Why was this rebellion called Maji - Maji rebellion?

- Water was used as a weapon.

On which river was the magic water got from?

- River Rufiji

State the causes of the Maji-Maji rebellion in Tanganyika.

- The Germans were harsh and cruel.
- Forced labour on the Africans.
- Africans were highly taxed.
- African were not allowed to grow some cash crops e.g coffee.
- Africans were paid low wages.
- Africans wanted to regain their independence.
- Africans wanted back their land.
- Africans were oppressed.

Which people did the Germans use to rule Tanganyika on their behalf

- Jumbes.
- Akidas.

Name the areas which were affected by the Maji-Maji rebellion in Tanganyika.

- Iringa.
- Kilosa.
- Mpwapwa.
- Morongoro.

Why was Bagamoyo not affected by the Maji-Maji rebellion?

- Bagamoyo was the headquarters of GEACO/German colonial rule in Tanganyika.

Why were the Africans easily defeated by the Germans?

- The magic water from River Rufiji did not turn the German bullets into water.
- The Germans had powerful weapons than the Africans.
- The Germans had better Military skills than the Africans.
- Some Africans collaborated with the Germans e.g. the chief of Witu area.

State the results of the Maji-Maji rebellion in Kenya.

- It led to depopulation (75,000 people died).
- It led to destruction of property. It led to famine.
- It led to displacement of people from their homes.
- Some of the leaders of the Maji - Maji rebellion committed suicide or hanged.
- Africans were allowed to grow some cash crops e.g. coffee, cotton.
- The Germans changed their way of administration.
- Public facilities were preserved.
- Health and education was promoted.
- It led to Tanganyika to get her independence early.

Which colonial system of rule did the Germans use in Tanganyika?

- Direct rule.

Match list A with list B correctly

	REBELLION	**COUNTRY**	**LEADER**
1.	Mwanga revolt	Uganda	Kabaka Mwanga
2.	Nyangire rebellion	Uganda	Omukama Kabalega
3.	Lamogi rebellion	Uganda	Chief Awich
4.	Mau-Mau rebellion	Kenya	• General China • Dedan Kimathi • Jomo Kenyatta
5.	Nandi Resistance	Kenya	Chief Koitalel Samosi
6.	Maji-Maji Rebellion	Tanzania	Kinjekitile Ngwale
7.	Abushiri rebellion	Tanzania	• Abushiri Salim • Bwana Heri
8.	He-He rebellion	Tanzania	Chief Nkwawa
9.	Chagga and Nyamwezi rebellion	Tanzania	• Chief Meli • Chief Siki

THE EUROPEAN TRADERS

The coming of the European Traders to Africa was sparked off by the Industrial Revolution that took place in Britain,

Why did the European come to Africa?

- They wanted to trade.
- They wanted to get row materials for their home industries.
- They wanted to get market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to invest on their surplus capital.

What was the industrial revolution?

- It was a period in Europe where the machines were invented to do the work which was done by man using hands

What were the causes of the industrial revolution in Europe?

- There was high demand to get market for their finished goods.
- There was high demand for raw materials.
- There was high demand for land for settlement.
- There was need to invest on their surplus capital elsewhere.

Name some of industrialists during the industrial revolution in Europe

- Johan Gutten Berg.
- JethroTull

Why is each of the above people remembered in the industrial revolution Europe?

a) Johan Gutten Berg.

- He invented the printing machine which was used for printing books.

b) JethroTull.

- He invented the seed drill which was used for planting the seeds.

State the effects /results of the industrial revolution in Europe.

- It led to unemployment.
- It led to increased production of goods in Europe.
- It led to increased demand of raw materials in Europe.
- It led to high demand for ready market for European goods.
- It led to increased rural - urban migration.
- It led to high rate of prostitution.

- It led to development of slums.
- It led to high rate of crimes.

THE EUROPEAN TRADING/ CHARTERED COMPANIES IN AFRICA.

List the European chartered companies that operated in Africa.

- Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO.)
- German East Africa Company (GEACO).
- Royal Niger Company (RNCO).
- British South Africa Company (BSACO).
- Livingstone central Africa Trading Company.
- International African Association.
- Dutch East India Company.

State the reasons why the European countries opened trading companies in Africa.

- To promote trade.
- To stop slave trade.
- To get colonies for their home countries
- To protect the Missionaries.
- To get raw materials for their home industries.

Name the founder of IBEACO.

- Sir William Mackinnon.

State the reasons why IBEACO was formed in East Africa.

- To promote trade.
- To protect the Missionaries.
- To establish the British rule in Uganda.
- To stop slave trade.

Name the special representative of IBEACO in Uganda.

- Captain Fredrick Lugard/ FD Lugard.

How was F.D Lugard important in relation to IBEACO?

- He was especial representative of in Uganda
- He raised the IBEACO flag at old Kampala.

Where was the Headquarters of IBEACO?

- At old Kampala.

State the failures of IBEACO.

- It became bankrupt.
- It had few company officials.
- The company officials were corrupt.
- The company had many rebellions to stop.

Why did Capt., FD Lugard remain behind offer the collapse of IBEACO in Uganda?

- To protect the missionaries.

Why is Bishop Alfred Tucker remembered in the Christian history of Uganda?

- He requested for the funds from England to run the activities of IBEACO after its collapse.
- He funded the activities of IBEACO after its collapse. Qn. Why did IBEACO become bankrupt?
- It lacked a source of funding.
- Britain had stopped funding it.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY (GEACO)

Name the person who founded German East Africa Company (GEACO)

- Dr. Carl peters.

State the reasons why GEACO was formed?

- To promote trade.
- To stop any foreign country from taking over Tanganyika.
- To stop slave trade.
- To establish German colonial rule in Tanganyika.

LIVINGSTONE CENTRAL AFRICATRADING COMPANY.

Name the person who founded the above named company.

- James Stevenson from Scotland.

From which country did this company operate its services?

- Malawi.

Why was it formed?

- To promote trade.

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.

- It was founded by king leopard II of Belgium.
- Its major role was to promote trade.
- To establish their rule in Zaire (DRC)

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, (BSACO)

- It was a founded by Cecil Rhodes in 1888.
- It was given charter to exploit minerals in South Africa.
- Cecil Rhodes waged wars, negotiations and brought Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia under the British rule.

DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

- It was formed by John van Riebeek.
- It operated its services in South Africa.

ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

- It was formed by **George Goldie Tubman.**
- It controlled the trade along the Niger delta.

N.B: They chased the French out of the Niger delta.

State the problems faced by the trading companies in Africa

- They became bankrupt.
- The officials were corrupt.
- The officials were few.
- They had many rebellions to put down.
- Poor transport and communication.
- Rivalry among the European trading companies.

State the effects of the coming of European traders to Africa.

- They introduced new trade items.
- They introduced new crops e.g., oil palm, cocoa etc.
- They opened processing industries in Africa.
- They encouraged Africans to form Sacco's.
- He built Fort Lugard for Protection.
- He Kept peace in Buganda.
- It led to increased income in African countries through exports.
- They improved on modern transport.
- They introduced legitimate trade.

Negative

- They exploited the resources in Africa.
- It led to the decline of African technology.
- It led to under development of some African Societies.

THE COLON IA LISTS/ADMINISTRATORS'

- Colonialists are people from powerful countries who rule weak countries

Who is a colonialist?

- Is a person from a powerful country who settles in a colony.

State the reasons why the colonialists/Administrators came to Africa.

- They came to get colonies.
- To protect the missionaries.
- To stop slave trade.
- To introduce legitimate trade.
- To control and exploit minerals.
- To get fame / prestige.

State the methods that the colonialists used for acquiring / getting colonies in Africa.

- By signing treaties / agreements.
- By use of force/military influence.
- By use of trading companies.
- Through missionary influence.
- By fuelling the existing conflicts e.g. Kabalega and Mwanga.

How did the following colonialists help to extend colonial rule in Africa?
a) Capt F.D Lugard

- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Buganda, Toro, and Ankole.
- He raised the IBEACO flag at old Kampala in 1890.
- He stopped religious wars in Buganda.
- He introduced indirect rule in Uganda.

How helpful was FD Lugard to Omukama Kasagama?

- He restored/put back Kasagama to his throne.
- He gave him guns for protection
- He built Forts along Toro-Bunyoro border,

b) Sir Gerald Portal.

Why was Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda in 1892?

- To Study the political situation in Uganda and make recommendations to the British rule.

What did Sir Gerald Portal recommend his report to the British Colonial masters?

- Britain takes over full control of Uganda.

Why is Sir Gerald Portal remembered in Uganda?

- He declared Uganda a British protectorate on 9th - October, 1894.
- He raised the Union Jack at old Kampala.
- He built Fort Portal for Protection.

What symbol showed that Uganda was under full British rule in 1894?

- The raising of the British flag/union Jack.

c) Sir William Mackinnon.

- He founded IBEACO.
- He started steamer ship services on L. Victoria.
- He proposed the idea of the construction of the Uganda railway.

d) Sir Harry Johnston.

- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of British Colonial government.

e) Cecil Rhodes.

- He founded BSACO.
- He promoted trade between Britain, Central, and Southern Africa.
- He extended the British rule from Cape Town to Cairo in Egypt.
- He Extended the British rule to Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

f) Dr. Carl Peters.

- He founded German East Africa Company (GEACO).
- He was the leader of GEACO in Tanganyika.
- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Tanganyika.
- He tried to colonize Uganda for Germany

Where was the headquarters of GEACO

- At Bagamoyo.

g) Sir George Goldie

- He declared Nigeria as a British Protectorate under the Royal Niger Company. Sir

h) Samuel Baker.

- He tried to colonize Equatorial Province for Egypt.
- He set up Fort Patiko for protection.
- He hoisted Egyptian flags at Fort Patiko.

i) Luoise Faidherbe.

- He extended Colonial rule to Senegal in West Africa.
- He signed treaties with the local chiefs in Senegal.

j) Dr. Nachtgal.

- He signed treaties with the Local Chiefs in Togo and Cameroon on behalf of Senegal.

k) De-Brazza

- He signed the treaties with the Local Chiefs in Gabon on Behalf of France.

l) Sir Donald Cameroon.

- He introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika.

How did the Colonialists show that they had control over an area? PLE 2012 No: 44(a)

- They raised flags for their countries.
- They built administrative posts/Forts/Military bases.
- They mapped the areas.
- They constructed roads, railway lines, Ports etc.
- They constructed schools.
- They appointed governors/agents.

- They introduced rules and laws.
- They constructed hospitals.
- They exploited minerals.
- They opened trade.
- They collected taxes.
- They signed treaties with the local chiefs.
- They grabbed land from the natives.
- They introduced cash crops.
- They planted trees and poster:
- They stopped slave trade.

Give any reasons that made the African natives to resist the payment of taxes.

- It was too high for them.
- They were paid low wages/under paid.
- They were not benefiting from the taxes collected.
- Harsh methods were used on them when collecting taxes.
- A. Means were denied to grow cash crops so they had no money for paying taxes.

Why did the colonialists in Kenya not want Kenyans to grow cash crops?

- They thought Kenyans would become richer than them.
- They did not want competition for the market with the natives.
- They thought it would be difficult to control Kenyans.
- They wanted to continue getting cheaper labour.

State the roles/duties of the colonialists

- They signed treaties with the local chiefs.
- They raised flags for their home countries.
- They ruled on behalf of their home governments.
- They constructed administrative posts.
- They constructed roads.
- They protected the missionaries.
- They stopped rebellions.
- They advised their colonial government to take over full control of their colonies.
- They collected taxes.

State the problems faced by the colonialists.

- They had many rebellions to stop.
- Language barrier.
- They were attacked by tropical diseases.
- There was poor transport and communication.
- They were few.
- There was shortage of funds.

State the effects of colonial title in Africa.

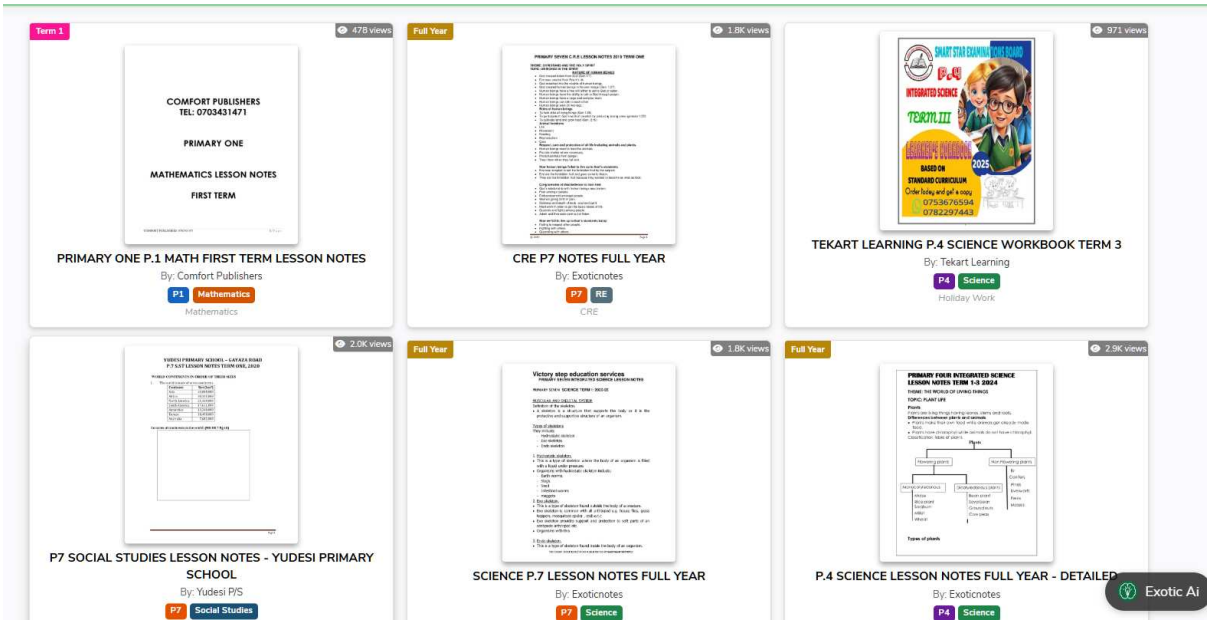
Positive.

- They developed social service E.g. schools, hospitals, roads etc.
- They encourage people to grow cash crops e.g. cotton, tobacco, coffee, tea etc.
- They stopped slave trade. Negative.
- Introduced racial segregation e.g. I Kenya South Africa.
- Exploited resources in Africa.
- Divided people using colonial boundaries e.g. Masai, Pokot, Sabiny etc.
- They destroyed Africa culture.
- They exiled those who resisted them.
- They imprisoned and killed those who resisted them.
- Africans lost their independence.

Why did the Africans dislike colonial rulers? PLE 2007, No: 43(b)

- They were segregative.
- They were made squatters in their own land.
- They were grabbed their land.
- They interfered with African culture.
- They were highly taxed.
- There was forced labour on the natives.
- They were oppressed.
- There was unbalanced representation in the legco.
- They were not allowed to grow some cash crops.
- They were put in resettlement camps.
- They were denied freedom of movement, association and press.

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