**PRE-COLONIAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND INSTITUTIONS IN EAST AFRICA**

**SUB TOPIC 1: THE FAMILY**

Questions:

1. ***Assess the role of the family in the social and economic development of the pre-colonial societies.***
2. ***Explain the significance of the family systems to the social and economic development in any one society during the pre-colonial.***

A family refers to the smallest or basic unit of a society composing of the husband, wife and children. It refers to a place where children are born and bred. It should be noted that in the pre-colonial East Africa, there were two types of families i.e. extended family which comprised of the father, mother, children and relatives and the nuclear family (father, mother and children.)

The family played the following roles in the social economic organization of the pre-colonial societies;

**Families played the role of food production**, i.e. each family got involved in the production of food both for consumption and sale (barter trade). Among the trading communities like the Baganda, Chagga, Nyamwezi; food production was for both subsistence and sale. Also, each family ensured that there was food security by way of having food stores known as traditional granaries for storage. Such food could be used during the times of famine and drought.

**Families provided labor** i.e. they provided the necessary labor required in the social and economic development of the pre-colonial economy. Among societies like Baganda, families of peasants and the slaves (Abakopi and Abaddu) provided labor to the Royal class of princes and princesses by engaging in various economic activities like tilling on behalf of the privileged class.

**Families produced children through inter-clan marriages** which ensured or led to the increasing population that provided market for the goods and steady supply of labor e.g. Buganda Kingdom became popular and superior militarily because of the high population. This was due to the polygamous nature of the marriage institution that gave leeway to the spontaneous increase in its populace.

The family systems in the pre-colonial period provided market. Families bought traditional items e.g. back cloth, arrows, wooden tools, bee wax, ostrich feathers, honey etc. which were produced by other societies thus enabling them to acquire what they did not produce and ensured the survival of such communities interdependently.

Families facilitated the transportation of goods from one place to another e.g. in the pre-colonial period the Nyamwezi and Chagga families provided potters for the long distance traders to and from the coast and during the occasional market days.

Families produced leaders i.e. it should be noted that since the pre-colonial societies were made up of families, leaders too came from these families e.g. among the Banyankore, it was the Hima family that provided leaders while in Buganda Balangira house produced and provided leaders that were deployed in various administrative posts under the guidance and wisdom of the king.

The family institution also encouraged traditional education i.e. it was at the family level where children were taught aspects like biosphere, hydrosphere, histosphere, work ethics, traditional religion, inter personal relations etc. To this therefore, family norms, ancestry, origins and discipline were maintained and emphasized through education, punishment and rewards. This cemented the social societal fabric.

Families promoted culture in a given society i.e. the family acted as a custodian of the Africa culture norms and taboos that remained strong both at the family level and societal levels.

Families provided security especially in decentralized societies like the Karamajong, Turkana and the Masai. I these communities, the family was a political institution where boys were trained and nurtured to serve as defenders of society and their homestead.

Families maintained trade routes through guarding and cleanliness e.g. among the Nyamwezi, Akamba and Yao. The long distance trade routes were maintained by the various families that were residing or staying along the trade routes. This particularly explains the increased volume of trade especially on the central trade route.

Various families also paid taxes and tributes to rulers. They paid taxes inform of money, food, minerals, cattle, women etc. this increased the loyalty and revenue of the pre-colonial societies.

Families got involved in the various economic activities like fishing, mining, fruits gathering, trade etc. which boosted the economic development of the pre-colonial societies. It should be noted that some families were known/attached to specific economic activities e.g. boat building, crafts, mining etc.

In synopsis, the family formed the basis of the social economic organization of the pre-colonial societies but majorly acting as a custodian of the African culture as discussed above.

**SUB TOPIC II: THE CLAN SYSTEM**

QUESTIONS:

1. ***Assess the role of clan system in the social and economic organization of any one pre-colonial East African society.***
2. ***Explain the significance of the Clan system among the Baganda during the pre-colonial period.***

A clan can be defined as a group of families that share an ancestry, origin, belief and cultural practices known as the clan norms. Therefore several families put together formed a clan institution. The clan system manifested its self in animal names or types, plant names or types, totems or otherwise e.g. the elephant clan, the cattle clan, the grass hopper clan, edible rat clan etc.

**ROLES /SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CLAN SYSTEM**

A clan was the basic unit of identity through which all the clan members were traced and known. This was through taking up clan names, respect for the clan taboos, norms, clan ancestry etc. given the various identities through clans; it became easy to mobilize society for the social and economic under takings.

In many societies, clans formed clan councils that were used to administer society. In the decentralized societies e.g. Kikuyu and Galla each clan had a council of elders that administered it. Among the Iteso, the clan institution was the highest level of leadership.

The clans promoted interclan relations with another state or clan e.g. among the Buganda, inter clan relations were promoted through inter clan marriages, trade and friendship a factor that enhanced unity in the society.

The clan promoted internal and external trade in the pre-colonial societies eg among the Nyamwezi, different clans specialized in providing different services to the long distance traders i.e. some clans acted as potters, others as guards, others as guides etc. In Buganda, clans provided items for trade especially those that were against their totems or clan norms.

The clan system upheld religious values through prayers, sacrifices and worship. The clan leaders also acted as religious leaders in the pre-colonial setting. They led and presided over the various religious functions.

The clans served as educational centers and institutions through which young members of the clan were provided with the clan informal education by the clan elders. E.g. among the Kikuyu, it was the duty of each clan to educate its young ones about the clan values and taboos.

Clans guided, upheld and monitored the morals of their members which could guide the young ones on matters of discipline, good conduct and hygiene. The clan elders always emphasized the respect of the clan norms and beliefs among the clan members. Failure to adhere or respect the clan norms, punishments were administered.

The clan institutions were centers of conflict resolution where both internal and external disputes were discussed and guided by the clan elders or the council of elders. It should be noted that such disputes were settled using the customary laws.

Clans always organized defensive units among themselves both for the clan protection and the society at large. It should be noted that the clan warriors were raised from the clan youths to defend the clan boundaries and the society from external attack. They were also used in cattle raids, for food and women.

The clans promoted culture and preserved it. Each clad had its own taboos (the dos and don’ts) totems, norms and belief(s) in which culture was promoted and emphasized from generation to generation.

In conclusion, clans were substructures of society next to the family institution through which the social and economic organization was based and organized. In decentralized societies, there were purely political institutions having leaders, armies and judges.

**SUB TOPIC III: AGE GRADES/ SETS/GROUPS**

Question:

1. ***Assess the role of the grades in the social and economic organization of any one pre-colonial society of East Africa.***

An age grade/group referred to people of the same age bracket who had been initiated at the same time. In the pre-colonial African setting, age grouping was a system of social organization in which people were graded or classified according to their ages, with each group having its own leaders(s) who were chosen basing on merit and experience. They were of two types i.e. the senior and junior age grades. The age grades were more common among the Masai, Kikuyu, Galla, Akamba, Bagisu, Yao and Sabinyi or basically among the decentralized societies.

**Role/importance of the age groups**

The age sets determined and demarcated societal roles according to age and sex. The youth/junior age grade had their own roles like hearing animals, fetching water, etc. different from those of the senior age grade/elders like leading trade expeditions, education and leadership were roles of the elders. This therefore promoted division of labour.

The senior age sets were also responsible for the education of the youth/junior age sets e.g. Among the Kikuyu, the youth went through intensive education during initiation sessions as they were being prepared for adulthood responsibilities. This was done by the senior age set and the education involved a lot of moral and sex instructions.

The senior age sets served as leaders and administrators in the pre-colonial setting. Leaders were nurtured and chosen from the senior age grade, for they were highly respected, knowledgeable and capable of knowing the good and bad, the right and wrong etc. that’s why they served as role models.

Age grades facilitated trade and commerce both internal and external especially in long distance trade. Among the Nyamwezi, Yao and the Akamba, the junior age grades served as guards and potter to the caravan trades. Above all, it was the senior age grade (elders) that led trade expeditions to and from the coast.

The junior age grades entertained society/public especially on public social functions like marriage ceremonies. They were trained in traditional dance sand drama and performed and entertained the elders e.g. among the Bagisu, the junior age grades were trained and always entertained using the kadodi dance.

The junior age set offered labour service to the community especially on communal functions i.e. they fetched water, did the cooking during burial times, they cleaned market places, roads and wells. They also did a lot of domestic work depending on the nature of the homestead.

Age groups of the senior grade led the hunting activities and the gathering expeditions of food, medicine and trade items. They also trained the junior age grades on how to conduct the above activities when they mature as family heads. It was a must of the junior age sets to always move with the senior age grades in order to learn and observe how things are done.

The age groups served to forge and promote societal unity based on common cultural practices and rituals, members of the same age set looked at each other as brothers and they always pulled efforts together to solve the problems of society especially when attacked by the aggressors.

The age grades assisted in maintaining law and order e.g. during the initiation ceremonies, the youth were educated on the norms of their society and were warned strongly against abusing or violating them. Therefore, the senior age sets (elders)n served as over seers of the youth and at the same time as moral judges.

Age sets were institutions that serve to promote and propagate the African cultures such as circumcision among the Kikuyu, Sabinyi and the Bagisu as well as clictoridectomy/female circumcision.

The age sets defended society against foreign aggression e.g. among the Iteso, the senior age set often fought to protect their society against the Karamajong attacks. Among the Masai and the Kikuyu boys, the junior age sets were trained as warrior for the same role of defending societal cattle, land or otherwise.

The age sets promoted society expansion e.g. once an age set was initiated among the Galla, it moved to a separate geographical area/location where an independent life was started with their own youthful leaders. This in the long run led to societal growth and expansion.

In conclusion, the age grades basically promoted culture, social cohesion and societal values that promoted law and order and ensured survival from generation to generation.

**Sub topic IV: INITIATION CEREMONIES/RITES**

QUESTION

1. ***Assess the role of initiation/circumcision in the social and economic setup/organization in anyone pre-colonial society.***

Initiation was a social induction activity performed or given to both men and women as a transformation from child hood to adolescence or adulthood. It was performed on individuals who had become of age. It should be noted that much as not all African societies marked or performed this activity with outstanding ceremonies, most of them could give special recognition. During the initiation, individuals went through physical, emotional and psychological changes meant to transform him or her into an adult. One of the most initiation rites was that of circumcision for the men and clitoridectomy for girls and women. It was common among the Sabinyi, Masai, Galla, Kikuyu and the Bagishu communities. Circumcision involves cutting off of the fore skin of the boys’ male organ (penis) while clitoridectomy involve cutting some portion of the girls’ female organ (clitoris). In both cases, blood was spilled and the operation was very painful although pain killing herbs were used. The activity was a community or public affair. Another form of initiation took the form of secluding or forcing the initiated youth into the forests for a period lasting for a few days to several months. After the initiation, the initiatives were integrated into public life as adults. They were welcomed with ceremonies and gifts. In communities where circumcision and clitoridectomy were not practiced, other forms of initiations existed e.g. taking and brewing beer, slaughtering animals, pulling of the clitoris in the bush school among the Baganda, tattooing etc.

NB: in the discussion, the initiated candidates will be referred to as initiates.

**IMPORTANCES/SIGNIFICANCE OF INITIATION CEREMONIES**

Initiation qualified the individual for full responsibility at home and within the community. Individuals were prepared to enjoy full responsibilities and social responsibilities.

Initiation was a central bridge between the youth and the adulthood life i.e. it marked the transition from a period of ignorance to the period of knowledge. It was a mechanism of information flow to the youthful generation from the elderly generation.

The initiation process bridged the males and females into fatherhood and motherhood through signaling permission of sex and child bearing.

The practices of initiation provided the youth with identification marks for recognition as members of a given society. Such marks on one’s face or body were a practice among the Alur, Karamajong and the Turkana.

The initiation practices provided the initiates with a period of traditional schooling during which they were equipped with matters of living/survival in society. This process emphasized culture, norms and continuity of society.

Initiation provided the youth with physical training that cultivated courage, endurance, perseverance and obedience into the initiate, which were the cultural pillars of most societies in the pre-colonial setting.

During the initiation practices, the initiate received spiritual blessing for their future lives and responsibilities as there was a general belief that blood which split to the ground during the initiation (circumcision) connected them to their ancestors this inviting the ancestral spirits to witness the occasion.

The initiation process brought radical changes especially great respect to the initiates as they were now looked at as new peoples, with maturity and ready to take up responsibilities.

The initiation process was also a period of courtship in which future married partners identified each other especially were courtship dances were involved. Therefore, it brought social cohesion and it was a socialization function e.g. the “Kadodi” dance of the Bagisu.

Initiation was a mark of solemn unity and identification through which individuals were fully recognized and attached to their cultural roots and society.

The initiation rites especially for the men (circumcision) reduced the intensity of the STD’s such as syphilis and gonorrhea where the man’s penis fore skin would hide germs and cause health hazards.

Initiation ceremonies were occasions of entertainment especially the songs, dances and joy that accompanied them.

Among the Sabiny, the initiation practices and ideas were partly responsible for the stable marriages or families. Female circumcision was partly meant for the men’s satisfaction during sex by their wives and at the same it reduced on the women’s libido thus safe guarding against fornication and adultery.

Until the individual had gone through the initiation process, was considered an outsider. Once blood was shed/spilt, then one was considered to be truly of society. The blood spilt blinded/bound a person to the land of ancestors or the departed members of the society.

The initiation festivals were a blessing and marked the materials acquisition through gifts and presents like cattle, chicken, goats, land and women which improved and enhanced the social economic status of the initiates. Even after the initiation especially for the men, they would qualify to inherit their father’s property.

During the initiation process the young people got the opportunity to be prepared for marriage.

During the seclusion period, the initiates were taught on how to raise a family which made them responsible people in the society.

Initiation was recognition that the individual had transformed from childhood to adulthood.

**Sub topic v: Traditional indigenous education**

Questions

1. ***Describe the characteristics of traditional education in the pre-colonial setting of East Africa.***
2. ***How did traditional education prepare the youth to participate in the social and economic activities of their societies?***
3. ***Asses the role of traditional education in the social and economic development of any one society of the pre-colonial period.***

This was a pattern of education that existed in the traditional social-setup before the coming of the Europeans. It was indigenous and it aimed at production, continuity of the society and made one fit in the societal norms. This type of education was acquired through storytelling, rituals, games, riddles, songs and dance. This was meant to ensure that the young developed a sense of loyalty to their communities.

**Characteristics of traditional education**

It was informal i.e. it lacked classrooms, education syllabus or time table. It had no trained teachers and lacked assessment and academic papers e.g. certificates, degrees or diplomas. Because it lacked established classrooms, learning took place whenever and wherever social and economic activities were conducted from.

It was the role of the elders to impart knowledge and skills to the young ones. They taught the young about domestic affairs like welcoming visitors, hygiene in a home etc. the grandparents played a pivotal role and were largely concerned with the history and culture or the ancestry. At puberty stage the aunties and uncles were particularly responsible for preparing the youth for marriage. They were taught family management skills, sex education and discipline and conduct.

The pre-colonial education was also institutionalized i.e. basically the family, clan and age set institutions. The type of knowledge and skills imparted varied with the nature of the institutions, family level, ancestry etc. at the clan level, clan ancestry and taboos were emphasized and Military training formed a part of the informal syllabus and defending society was more prominent and paramount. It should be noted that the age arrangement emphasized military tasks.

It was non-literate i.e. reading and writing skills or abilities were not taught or emphasized and practical undertakings were emphasized. But some scholars argue that this was so because the Africans lacked writing pads and materials and therefore they designed their education to fit in such circumstances. The education remained based on memory.

It was based in circumstance or environment i.e. histosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere etc. each society had unique environmental features which eventually determined the details of each educational system. The education curriculum was made to suit the environment. It was meant to give every member skills and knowledge in order to adopt the environment.

It was practical i.e. in the pre-colonial education system the aim was to impart skills, strengthen talents and other relevant knowledge to enable self-sustenance. It was basically categorized into two i.e. General and Specialized skills. The general skills were imparted to every member of society in general like farming skills, hunting skills, hygiene and military skills, However specialized skills could be offered to anybody of society with extra ordinary talents depending on age. Such skills included the blacksmith, medical and administrative skills.

The traditional education never had strict rules or traditions to follow e.g. It had no standards used for teaching and training. The teachers of the traditional education were parents, all adults, good visitors, elders and gran parents.

Any grown up adult was to enforce discipline to any child and at any time because it was seen or viewed as a sense of social responsibility. The curriculum of traditional education included subjects like culture, politics, religion, health, discipline, medicine etc. The traditional education was a lifelong process it begun childhood to adulthood and up to death.

Conduct and discipline were cornerstones/pillars of lively hood i.e. all children were taught to be of good conduct, exhibit high moral fabrics and be disciplined eg in Buganda all girl children were taught to kneel while talking to elders as a sign of respect and good conduct.

Fore places acted as classrooms i.e. parents could gather their children around fire places in the evenings to tell them stories about ancestors, gods etc. therefore, there were no built classes.

Intelligent children were identified and prepared for leadership especially in the decentralized societies.

Traditional education was oral i.e. it was carried out by the word of mouth therefore it had no books, chalk boards and libraries. Traditional education was universal in almost the whole of East Africa i.e. it was with the same type of teachers/elders, curriculum (syllabus) that emphasized the surroundings and culture etc. No school dues/fees were paid for this type of education and no wages or salary was paid to the teachers. It was the duty/ responsibility of the parents to teach their children conduct, societal ethics etc.

Traditional education at times promoted war or violence because children were taught to fight or defend their society from thee bad neighbors and always mock battles were prepared to this effect.

Test for evaluation existed e.g. in Teso, the girl children were given certain duties to perform as a way of finding out whether they had learnt or not. They were told to prepare or cook different food types, prepare beer (ajon), fetch water etc. and if the girls performed all these tasks well, they were or she was considered learnt, educated and an adult while the boys would be given the test of constructing a hut alone.

In the traditional education, learning took the form of observation, emulation, (copying) and repetition. It aimed at the preservation of language and the cultural heritage of the people. In many cases, traditional education did not have specific learning calendar and learning depended on the agency of the theme.

Traditional education was taught according to separate sexes e.g. girls would be taught separately about feminine duties while boys would be taught about masculine duties. Girls would be taught how to cook, how to nurse a man in bed, how to overcome menstruation difficulties. Etc.

**Significance of the traditional education in the social and economic organization**

The education system was very important in preparing the youth for future social responsibilities in society. They were trained in leadership roles, medicine, marriage etc. which enabled them to effectively handle future roles when the right time came.

It equipped the youth with the basic skills and knowledge on practical living and in particular on how to handle different economic activities such as agriculture, mining, trade, fishing etc. in short, it prepared the young for life.

The traditional education helped to explain the earthly abstract to the young. It equipped the youth with the necessary knowledge or answers on different issues like causes of ill health, poor harvest, drought and defeat during war. At the same time, it explained cases of blessings such as rains, good harvest and good health society. They came to know how and why the different physical features existed e.g. Mountains, the sun, moon, rivers, sun, lakes etc.

Traditional education was a source of historical enlightenment and enrichment to the youth. Through this education, past events e.g. the origin of ancestors, historical battles that had been fought, societal heritage, the early migration patterns etc. were made known to the young in order to have right focus in decision making for their future.

The traditional education system protected and safeguarded the African cultural norms from erosion and abuse. Through these systems, the basic societal cultural practices and tribal norms were emphasized.

The traditional education instilled in the young the moral virtues of society which promoted ad enhanced the moral development of society. The African moral education standards emphasized rewards to those who were morally upright as well as punishment for immoral people.

Traditional education promoted societal unity especially among those communities where the young were taught in age set as members of one family. To promote this, the societal ancestry was emphasized.

Since its syllabus was concerning the surroundings or the environment, it enabled those who received it to fit easily to their areas of stay or residence. It should be noted that the African way of life depended on the environment way of life of given society.

It promoted hard work among the young ones i.e. all children were trained and taught how work hard so as to sustain or become rich. Children from the rich families were trained to work hard so as to maintain the wealth of the family. It promoted social and political defense in the family clan and society at large. Societies like the Karamajong trained their children or sons to defend cattle and their homesteads.

It promoted political development among societies e.g. in Buganda and Bunyoro, the boys were trained and equipped with the political curriculum and above all had to be soldiers which led to the development of strong armies e.g. Abarusula from Bunyoro and Abambowa in Buganda.

Through traditional education, entertainment was promoted thus contributing to the social organization. Children got entertained because of the stories they learnt and later children also entertained adults through mock battles, wrestling and dancing competitions in an attempt to learn the various skills.

Traditional education promoted communal work or Evangelism. Children were taught to perform community duties as a group e.g. bush clearance, harvesting, cleaning wells or springs collective defense burial etc.

Through traditional education, children were properly initiated from childhood to adulthood. This took the form of counseling sessions, advice by the elders and even they were taught how to perform the various cultural rites like circumcision among the Bagisu and the Sabinyi.

It promoted strong marriages since socially marriages within the same clans (endogamous) were forbidden in the curriculum. Above all the girl children were trained to maintain their marriages well e.g. how to prepare good food, how to care for babies, give husbands love charms, preparing warm water, how to nurse a man in bed etc. all of which kept marriages strong.

It promoted the spirit of self-reliance and independence among many societies. Independence was encouraged as it would undermine laziness. Children were taught to be self-reliant and independent in decision making and practices e.g. boys that had become of age, were encouraged to construct their own huts and to marry.

Traditional education promoted good health and hygiene which were promoted through teaching the various medicines or herbs for the various diseases. Therefore children were taught medicine practice. Also the youth were taught about pregnancy care, cleanliness, breast feeding, menstruation controls, family planning methods, sanitation, nutrition to children and adults, bathing, washing etc.

Traditional education promoted specialization because children were taught by parents or elders in specialized skills like medicines, crafts, boat building, and cattle keeping especially for the Karamajong, Banyankole and Baganda respectively.

N.B: The traditional education is criticized for being less universal and being narrow minded as it emphasized societal, family, clan and chiefdom values which indirectly promoted inter societal conflicts and disharmony. It also lacked comprehensive room for evaluation of its learners in order to assess the achievements and failures. In addition, it promoted cultural rigidities and breed the inferiority superiority complex as girls were taught to fear and always respect men at all costs and men always taught to disrespect or undermine women as their minors.

**SUB TOPIC VI: THE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION (ATR)**

Question:

***Describe the characteristics and the role played by the African Traditional Religion in the social and economic organization of any one society in the early C19th.***

Religion refers to a system of belief in the existing of God, gods, supernatural beings or the spirits. Therefore, the African Traditional Religion was a social component which involved the belief and worshiping of the God, gods, spirits and physical features like mountains, trees rivers etc. professor John Mbiti defined African Traditional Religion as the belief in God and his assistants i.e. the small gods, ancestors, prophets and other religious leaders on earth. The African Traditional Religion had the following characteristics;

There was belief in the highest God.

There was the belief in other gods and the belief in the existence of spirits and ancestors.

There was belief in life after death i.e. the dead were not necessarily dead as they could communicate through ancestral spirits.

Sacrifices of food, blood, alcohol, birds and money were offered to the God and gods through religious leaders.

In the African Traditional Religion, medicine men were dominant feature as they supplemented African Traditional Religion.

Religious leaders presided over religious functions since they mediated between the spirits and the people.

Each clan or tribe had different names for the God and gods e.g. in Buganda, God was called Katonda or Lisoddene, in Bunyoro – Ruhanga, in Acholi – Rubanga, in Bugisu – Were etc.

It was characterized by sacred places e.g. valleys, hills, big trees, lakes and at times built shrines where sacrifices were offered.

The African Traditional Religion was characterized by many ceremonies like circumcision, burial rites, dancing etc.

It was characterized by worship and prayer in the traditional way.

There was a belief that heavens were the world of the dead.

They believed in the punishment of immoral people (sinners) by the gods and God.

Africans interpreted natural happenings religiously e.g. famine, death, accidents, droughts, war, floods, earth quakes etc.

**The dimensional perceptions of African Traditional Religion in Pre-colonial East African societies**

African traditional religion had a doctrinal dimension of the African religious beliefs and teachings. Africans were expected to respond to their religious obligations because God was believed to be very good being, the supreme creator, very loving, forgiving, very holy, omnipresent, omniscient and very powerful, the protector of mankind and sustainer. There was punishment for sin was punishable when one was still alive, not after judgment day when one is dead.

It also had a Ritual dimension, which referred to the political and overt part of the African traditional religious life, the beliefs and teachings. These were things that Africans did to express their religiousness and satisfy their spiritual hunger. They included the art and symbols i.e. stools, sticks, cups etc. the music, dance and drama, the traditional ceremonies of new rain, moon etc. etc.

African moral religious responsibility was a part of the ethical dimension of African Traditional education. One was to be considered religious when he/she were observed morally upright in society. Africans were obliged to respect the norms of society, incline with the dos and don’ts of a particular individual, or an entire society, in the form of good health, many children, great harvests etc. while immorality was rewarded with punishment also either to an individual or the entire society and therefore, to those people still alive this took the form of calamities like drought, poor yields and among others.

African traditional religion had a mythical dimension where there were religious points that African words were used to illustrate. These included the African names of people and places, wise sayings, riddles, poems and the stories etc. These words were importantly used to explain the reality and teach about the seemingly abstract events like the origin of the universe and the nature and character of God. The word “Katonda” as used by the Baganda for example was to illustrate the character of the creator, the Supreme Being above all other beings, which is responsible for the entire creation.

In pre-colonial African societies, African traditional religion also had an experiential dimension where African experiences that befell mankind were explained. Experiences by individuals were neither accidental nor abstract events, but mechanisms through which God and the various ancestral spirits communicated to the living people and helped in resolving societal troubles.

African Traditional religion also had an organizational dimension whereby there was order to be respected by man. According to the Africana, God did not operate in isolation or alone. God had assistants the small gods, the ancestors, high priests, the prophets and other religious leaders on earth. God was to be respected by all the other beings by being holy. Man was not to approach God directly, but through the gods, spirit mediums and ancestors. Man and the nonliving things held the least place in the ontological order of being.

**The importance of African Traditional Religion in the pre-colonial East Africa**

It was a source of societal unity, a binging factor for a given category and group f people, often arising from similar religious belief and practices. The Baganda for instance were so much united by the same beliefs in “Katonda” and other traditional gods like Nalubale. According to Ogot, (pg 300), religion had signs of comradeship and commitment to brotherhood.

It also provided leadership in society. According to Ogot pg 300, prophet Kinjikitile who lived at Ngarambe near the Rufiji River distributed magic water “Maji Maji” and led his people against the German colonialist.

It promoted morality in society, particularly through its ethnic of punishment of wrong doers while still alive and the reward for those morally upright, through blessings. To this therefore, it compelled people towards respecting communal norms and avoid falling victim of the don’ts in society.

Traditional religion was also a basis of traditional cultural preservation and practice. It was a way of life. It was found in all aspects of human life, social, political and economic.

African traditional religion celebrated the African life socially, economically and politically. All rites of passage, conception, pregnancy, birth, naming, marriage, death, went through religious celebrations. On these should be added the other occasional celebrations like the enthronement of a social leader, a great harvest, a successful harvest, new rains and moon. All these celebrations were made lively and meaningful with the incorporation of the religious beliefs and practices.

It was only through this religion that Africans were able to satisfy their spiritual hunger that nothing else could afford to satisfy it. The religious beliefs and practices, like music, dancing and drama, prayers and sacrifices to the divine beings etc. helped people to bridge any religious gap felt by the Africans.

The religion in many ways helped maintain societal law and order, for harmony and peace to exist.

Through the religion, it was easy to identify wrong doers in society, who could accordingly be with necessary punishments. Beside, many people harbored medicine and were therefore potential causers of trouble to others. This tense religious situation helped ensure people did not antagonize the wellbeing of others,

It was only the African religious experience that provided answers to many somewhat abstract events in society, like death and its causes, the destiny of man after death, the origin of sin, the origin of the universe, the cause of day and night, etc. the basic reliable answer to all these questions was found in religion, that there is one Supreme Being above all others, responsible for every earthly existence and happenings – God.

Religion also helped overcome social calamity and challenges in society like drought, sickness and epidemics, barrenness, impotence, marital problems etc. people who often found themselves tied up in these problems often consulted their local religious leaders for solutions of which they could finally get. Traditional religious functions could be performed and such challenges would be seen off.

African traditional religion provided for hopeful and happy life after death, with no fear for death because any sinner was punished when still alive. Instead Africans celebrated death and understood it as a path leading to another world, the world of the living dead and ancestrial world.

Traditional religion was a source of identity in the pre-colonial society. Ones’ particular way of belief and practice helped identify the person with a given family, clan and community. To this extent religion acknowledged the fact that someone belonged to a given group of people.

**African traditional religion however had the following criticisms.**

The religion lacked a clear founder. There were no reformers and continuity thus dying out with death and disappearance of its old believers. It lacked written scriptures. It had no recorded quote for reference as the Holy Scriptures.

It was less universal all Africans but rather tribal in belief and practice. Every community had its own way of practicing this religion in respect of its traditional beliefs, customs and norms but importantly holding the same meaning for all practicing communities. It had no known uniform doctrine for all societies.

African religion featured excess punishments for wrong doing, some of which affected those who had not been part of the error. Punishment like drought, famine and social sickness were much for mankind.

Traditional African religions were characteristics of inhuman practices like the murder of the twins as was the case among the Karamajongs, spearing of human beings during the enthronement of kings, eating and swallowing of human blood by man etc. this was being too barbaric.

**Summary of the significance/role of the African Traditional Religion**

Traditional religion was a basis of cultural presentation and practices. It formed the African way of life as it touched all aspects of humanity in the social, political and economic spheres of life. Therefore, the African traditional Religion was an integral part of the African culture.

The African Traditional Religion was a channel through which African life was celebrated socially, politically and economically including rites of conception, birth, initiation, pregnancy, marriage, naming death and life after death went through religious celebrations. The African traditional religion was also used in celebrations like the enthronement of societal leaders, great harvest, a favorable hunt, new rains and the new moon.

The African traditional religion was used in the maintenance of law and order. It promoted harmony and the peaceful co-existence. Through the African traditional Religion it was easy to identify wrong doers, who could be accordingly rewarded with the necessary punishments.

It was only the African religious experiences that provided answers to the abstract events in the society like death and its causes, the destiny of man after death, the origin of sin, the origin of the universe, the causes of day and night etc. therefore, all reliable answers were found in the African Traditional religion.

Through the African Traditional Religion, social calamities and challenges were solved in society e.gg drought, disease, sickness, importance, marriage problems etc. solutions were found as the population consulted their local religious leaders who could perform religious functions to appeal to the spirits or gods for solutions.

The African traditional religion provided a hopeful and happy life after death since the wrong doers had been punished on earth. Above all, it removed the fear for death as it is case with Islam and Christianity. Any sinfulness was punishable when one was still alive. Therefore, Africans celebrated death as they understood it as path leading to another world i.e. the world of the living dead.

The African traditional Religion was a source of identity in society i.e. one’s particular way of belief and practice helped to identify the person with a given family, clan and community. Therefore, African Traditional Religion acknowledges the fact that someone belonged to a given group of people.

Through the African traditional religion, Africans were able to satisfy their spiritual hunger through religious practices that involved music, dance and drama, prayers and sacrifices to the divine beings which helped to bridge any religious gap-suffered by the Africans.

The African Traditional Religion was used as a tool of mortality in society especially through its emphasis on the ethic of punishment of the wrong doers while still alive and the reward for those who were morally upright through blessings. Therefore the African Traditional Religion compelled people towards respecting community norms thus avoided falling victims of the don’ts of society.

The African Traditional Religion promoted unity since it was a binding factor cutting across families, clans and states with similar religious beliefs and practices e.g. the Baganda were so much united by the same belief in mandwa and the other natural gods like Mukasa, Ddungu etc.

The African traditional religion facilitated agricultural activities i.e. in many agricultural communities, the agricultural practices were mixed with the African Traditional Religion e.g. among the Iteso, farmers used to offer prayers for the seeds before planting them and during the harvest, sacrifices were offered to the gods. Therefore, high harvests were attributed to the gods of rains while the bad harvest were attributed to the gods of drought.

Through the African Traditional religion leaders emerged. Each society for example ha religious leaders and consultants who acted as priest prophets, seers, sooth sayers who could interpret many aspects of society. These also foretold the bad or good opportunities of given society e.g. the bad or good opportunities of a given society e.g. the Mwari cult leader among the Ngoni, Orkoiyot among the Nandi etc.

African Traditional Religion provided people with medicine men who were religious leaders but acted as healers, herbalists, counselors, witch doctors etc. who helped many diseases before the coming of modern medicine. The African medicine men therefore used medicine such as soil, water, leaves, roots, egg shells etc. depending on the level of belief.

African traditional religion was a channel through which Africans communicated with the ancestors which kept their spiritual lives active.

African Traditional Religion played very important role in facilitating traditional education. It should be noted that African Traditional Religion was one of the widest subjects taught to children throughout the traditional East Africa e.g. children were taught to know the gods, the importance of sacrifices, the importance of ancestors etc.

**THE TRANS - SAHARAN TRADE *ORIGIN:***

* This was the trade which was carried out across the Sahara desert between the barbers of North Africa and the Negroes (Africans) of western Sudan/west Africa
* It is not clear when the trade started but it is said to have started in the 3rd or 4th century.
* The trade started after the Roman occupation of North Africa and Exploration of Western Sudan.
* Initially the volume of trade was smaller due to transport and communication problems
* Later especially in the 7th C when the Arabs conquered N. Africa and introduced camels for transport, trade also increased.
* The Trans - Saharan trade started due to the desire for certain goods by the Berbers and the Negroes i.e. gold by barbers and salt by the Negroes.
* The barbers employed the Tuaregs who stayed in the desert to guide, protect and at time to send them to Western Sudan for goods'
* Initially there were three trade routes used in the trade i.e. the Western, central and Eastern trade routes. .

***FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANS SAHARA TRADE.***

* The high demand of salt by the Africans and gold by the Berbers.
* The introduction of horses and camels.
* The development of trade routes.

Introduction of Islam

The rise of western Sudanic Empires.

Political stability in western Sudan.

Introduction of Arabic language.

The rise of great leaders.

* The introduction of cowrie shells.
* The conquest of North Africa by the Arabs in 640 and 660 AD.
* The food supply grown on the fertile western Sudan land encouraged traders.
* Lack of geographical barriers like mountains, lakes made the traders to move easily from North to western Sudan.
* The delay in the discovery of gold in other places led to its rise.
* The availably of capital by the Berbers from North Africa
* Presence of Tuaregs who acted as middle men and guides.
* The rise of trading cities like Gao, Timbuktu acted as trading centers.
* The settlement of some Berbers in North Africa and Western Sudan encouraged trade.

***ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE***

* It was carried out between the Berbers of North Africa and the Africans (Negroes) of western Sudan.
* The first mean of transport was human portage.
* Later, camels and horses were introduced by the Arabs.
* The medium of exchange at first was barter trade where goods were exchanged for goods.
* Later, cowrie shells were introduced to act as money.
* The Berbers brought goods such as salt, guns, beads etc. and got from Western Africa goods like gold, ivory, slaves etc.
* At first trade was conducted silently i.e. silent trade (dumb trade) due to lack of common language.

Later, Arabic Language was introduced and used in trade.

In the Sahara desert the Berbers employed the Tuaregs to guide them and provide security.

Traders moved in big groups of 50- 200 people for security purposes especially in the deserts.

* The Berbers were the main controllers and financers because they had a lot of capital.
* The main trading centers were Timbuktu, Gao, Jenne, Kano etc.
* The organizers of the trade in Western Sudan were African chiefs and kings.
* The Berbers also had agents in every trading centre in Western Sudan
* The kings and chiefs ensured safety of traders while in their areas.
* The kings also controlled the gold producing areas and safe guarded the trade routes.
* There were three or four trade routes ie the western trade route which started from Sijilmasa via Taghaza to Timbuktu. It was important for gold.
* There was also the central trade route which started from Tunis through Ghadames to Hausa land.
* There was also the Eastern trade route which started from Tripoli passed Egypt up to Kanem Bornu.
* There was also the Trans Continental trade route to western Sudan.

***ROLES PLAYED BY THE BERBERS, NEGROES (AFRICANS) TUARAGES IN THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE.***

These three groups played great roles in the Trans Saharan trade as seen below; ***Berbers***

Served as source of market for the goods from West Africa i.e if gold, ivory etc.

They were the financiers of trade because they had a lot of is capital.

They organized trade caravans to western Sudan.

They supplied goods like salt, beads, guns etc They introduced camels for transport.

They spread Islam to West Africa which encouraged trade.

* They acted as middle men between North Africa and Western Sudan.
* They introduced Arabic language in the trade.
* They employed Africans and Tuaregs. ***Tuaregs***
* They served as middlemen between the berbers and Negroes
* They directed the berbers.
* They provided security to the berbers.
* They controlled the three trade routes in the desert i.e.
* Western, Eastern and central.
* They protected and maintained well the lakes which were the sources of water.
* They provided accommodation to the traders. ***Africans (Negroes)***
* They provided accommodation and shelters to the traders from N.

Africa.

* They also provided the traders with food and water.
* They acted as porters i.e. carrying the goods of the traders. They also provided trade items like gold, ivory slaves etc.
* They also acted as middlemen between the interior societies and the berbers.
* They served as agents in West African cities e.g. Gao, Jenne, Kano etc.
* They guided the traders on their way back to N. Africa.
* They provided security to the traders.
* They organized market places where the trade took place.

They collected goods to nearby market centers.

***PROBLEMS FACED BY TRADERS IN THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE.***

* Language barrier
* Double coincidence due to barter system.
* Inadequate supply of some trade items like gold.
* Long journeys i.e. from North Africa to West Africa.
* Problem of standard measure of value.
* Transport problem.
* Insecurity i.e. the northern bend of river Niger.
* Desert wind which covered the traders.
* Desert heat.
* Accommodation problem.
* Sand storm which covered and made trade routes to disappear.
* Diseases e.g. influenza, malaria etc.
* Storage problems.
* Threats from local Africans who opposed slave trade.
* Wild animals like snakes.
* Shortage of water i.e. in 1805 around 200 traders and 1800 camels died of thirst.
* Inadequate capital affected trade as some traders could not afford to buy camels for transport.
* Heavy taxes imposed on the traders made goods very expensive.
* Unfavorable climate i.e. Much rainfall in the forest belts.

***FACTORS FOR THE DECLINE / COLLAPSE OF THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE.***

* The depletion of resources i.e. gold, salt, ivory etc.
* The Moroccan conquest of Songhai the last Empire of Western Sudan.

The abolition of slave trade.

The industrial revolution in Europe made the demand for slave trade to fall.

The rise of Trans-Atlantic slave trade which was more p The Jihads caused insecurity.

Wars among the West African states scared the traders.

* The cheap European goods that were brought to west market which were cheap with better quality.
* The Tuaregs attack of the traders threatened them.
* The construction of the railway line from Lagos to Kane in 1913 changed the mode of transport and eased transport instead of horses and camels hence the decline.
* High taxes imposed on the berbers by the African king: The disappearance of oasis made life difficult in the de the collapse of Songhai.
* The colonization of West Africa by the Europeans affected
* Epidermises e.g. plaque proved a threat to the traders
* Failure to pay back credits by some traders in the trade.
* The discovery of the Mediterranean Atlantic sea route coast of Africa diverted the trade to the coast.

***EFFECTS/IMPACTS OF THE TRANS SAHARAN TRADE***

* Many kings and chiefs became wealthy due to their participation in the trade eg. Mansa Musa and Askia Mohammed etc.
* Led to the rise of empires of West Africa e.g. Ghana, Songhai.
* Led to acquisition of guns in West Africa which led to i wars.
* Arabic language was introduced.
* Islam was introduced.
* Sharia laws were introduced.

Inter-marriage.

Many people were killed and taken during slave raids. Led to the development of industries e.g. mining industry Depletion of resources e.g. gold.

* Introduction of new goods i.e. mirrors, clothes.
* Local people lost confidence in their chiefs and kings.
* A new culture was introduced with new ways of eating, beliefs, marriage.
* Led to introduction of horses and camels.
* Trading centers developed into towns like Timbuktu, Gao etc.
* Trade routes developed into high ways and roads.
* Education was introduced based on koranic teaching.
* Trade provided employment to people eg Tuaregs.
* Led to the discovery of the West African coast by the Portuguese in the 15th century.
* It helped the kings and chiefs in West Africa to properly administer their large empires and states because of the taxes imposed on the traders.
* Improved standard of living due to importance of new goods i.e.

Mirrors, clothes, soft drinks.

* Arabic architecture was introduced e.g. ways of building using stones, flats etc.
* It created trade link between West Africa and the outside world.

Led to the strengthening of West African armies with guns.

Many traders later settled permanently in West Africa.

Led to introduction of cowrie shells.

***THE TRANS- ANTLANTIC TRADE (TRIANGULAR TRADE)***

* This was the trade carried out by the Europeans across the Atlantic Ocean involving the continents of Europe, Africa and America.
* It majorly traded in slaves from West Africa and the commodities like sugar, Cotton etc. form Europe.
* It was at times called the triangular trade because it connected the three continents of West Africa, Europe and America. 3

***ORIGIN OF TRANS-ANTLANTIC TRADE***

* The trans-Atlantic slave trade began in 1441 by the Europeans.
* The Portuguese discovered the coast of the West. Africa who started trading with West African coast in slaves.

The first cargo of 10 slaves was taken by a Portuguese explorer called Gonzales from West Africa to Lisbon in Portugal.

At first, the volume of slaves was very small as they were taken for domestic use.

Later, Spain in 1492 discovered Western Indies and America which had vast land.

There was need for slave labour due to the discovery of the West indies and America to work in the plantations of tobacco, cotton, sugarcane etc.

* The native red Indians were not enough to work in the mines and plantations in America.
* Therefore West Africa was seen as the alternative source of labour, The Africans were strong and resistant to harsh conditions.
* In 1510, a large number of slaves were exported from Lisbon in Portugal to West Indies.
* By around 1540, the Lisbon (Portugal) market was exporting to
* America more than 10.000 Negro slaves annually.
* By 17th century, more European countries i.e. France, England, Denmark, Holland and Sweden joined the trade.
* The Europeans looked at the Africans as inferior race and that increased the trade.
* In Africa, the chiefs and kings got slaves and took them to the coast of West Africa where they could be got by the European buyers before taking them to America and West Indies.

***FACTORS FOR THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRANS-***

***ANTLANTIC TRADE***

* The profitability of the trade led to its rise.
* Easy transport i.e. development of steamship facilitated the movement of Europeans to Africa.

The willingness of the African chiefs and kings to trade due to their need of European goods.

The development of armed conflicts in Africa increased raids for slaves and prisoners of war who were sold as slaves.

* The desire to acquire guns for expansion by the African chiefs. The growth of new and potential merchant's class in Europe sponsored the trade.
* The need for slaves in the plantation farms in Africa led to its rise.
* The existence of domestic slaves who could be sold to get rid of undesirable elements in the society i.e. thieves, robbers etc.
* The industrial development led to the high demand for raw materials

i.e. sugarcane, tea, cotton, palm oil etc needed slaves to provide labour.

* The discovery of the new world i.e. America and West Indies by the Europeans led to its rise.
* The existence of strong states like Oyo, Dahomey, Asante and Benin led to its rise.
* The fall of Trans-Saharan trade led to its rise.
* The participation of more European powers like France, Britain,
* Spain etc.
* The weakness or non-existent of labour in America and West Indies.
* Greed as African rulers wanted to accumulate wealth.
* Moral degeneration i.e. slave dealers saw nothing wrong with the slave trade.
* Slave trade was also seen important to national strength or portrayed national night.

***ORGANISATION OF THE TRANS- ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE.***

It was organized in a triangular form involving three continents i.e.

Africa, Europe and America.

Initially, the trade was started and dominated by the Portuguese. Later, other countries like Britain, France, and Sweden etc. joined the trade.

* The British later took over the trade from the Portuguese who lost this position as the largest exporter of slaves from West Africa.
* Initially, slaves made up a small portion of the trade as commodities like Gold, ivory etc. were in great demand and more profitable.
* Ships sailed in three stages i.e.
* The first from Europe to West Africa and brought cheap goods like knives, guns, liquor, clothes and exchanged with Africans for slaves, gold ivory etc.
* The second was from West Africa to America and West Indies were slaves were taken and sold to plantation owners to work on rubber, cotton, tobacco farms.
* The third was from America to West Indies to Europe with rice, rubber etc.
* There were trading ports and centers at the coast i.e. port Novo, Elimina
* Slaves were provided by African chiefs and middle men who sold to Europeans traders.
* Slaves were got through raiding, prisoners of war, some were domestic slaves and other criminals i.e. thieves, robbers.
* The slaves brought from the interior were chained together and marched to the coast where they were sold to the Europeans.
* While waiting for the buyers, the slaves were kept in warehouses of compounds called Baraccon
* Slaves were either sold in groups or single.

The medium of Exchange was barter trade as commodities from Europe were exchanged with those from West Africa.

Later cowrie shells were introduced as money.

* Slaves were packed in crowded ships and taken to America and the voyage took about fifty five days.
* Many slaves died on the way due to harsh treatment by the
* Europeans and those who became weak due to suffocation or fell sick were thrown in the water.

***EFFECTS OF THE TRANS - ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE.***

* Led to endless wars in West Africa i.e. Asante and the Fante. Led to misery, suffering, due to slave raiding.
* Led to depopulation of most parts of West Africa.
* Led to introduction of new cultures.
* The trade delayed the introduction of cash crops in West Africa.
* The local industries declined due to slave trade.
* The local people lost trust in their chiefs.
* The Europeans continued looking at the Africans as backward class.
* Agriculture was put on a standstill due to wars of raiding hence famine.
* African chiefs became rich.
* The Africans tasted the European goods which looked superior i.e.

guns, clothes etc.

* Led to the rise of some kingdoms i.e. Asante, Oyo.
* Some kingdoms collapsed in West Africa.
* It marked the beginning of the African colonization by the Europeans.
* Led to the building of ports which later developed into towns.
* Led to detribalization i.e. tribes were mixed and broken up by the raids.

Led to inter marriages which resulted in half caste communities' i.e. upper Guinea.

There was wide spread of insecurity as people lived in total fear for their lives.

* It affected development of West African economies as strong people were taken as slaves.
* Legitimate trade was encouraged after the abolition of slave trade.
* The Trans-Atlantic slave trade led to the collapse of Trans-
* Saharan trade.
* Moral degeneration as women and girls were raped.
* Led to emergency of trading coastal states like Bonny, Brass, and Opobo etc.
* West Africa became known to outside world i.e. in America.

**THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.**

* Slave trade had far reaching negative effects in Europe, America and Africa .this forced the Europeans to abolish slave trade and slavery during the 18th century and 19th century.

***Factors that led to the abolition of slave trade.***

* The industrial revolution in Europe i.e. England in 1650 - 1850 led to the abolition.
* The effects of American war of independence /revolution of 1776- 1783.
* The increasing costs of slaves in America and Britain.
* The decreasing profitability of slaves.
* The writings of economists and philosophers like Adam Smith.
* The emergence of people of good will i.e. William Wilberforce, Thomas dark.
* The rise of humanitarian bodies or groups like the Christian organization who complained against the trade.
* The growth of European colonization in Africa.

Population increase in Europe and America.

* The British parliament by 1807 DE campaigned slave trade.
* The French revolution of 1789 in France which preached equality, fraternity and liberty of all men.
* The bad social behavior of slaves taken to Europe, America i.e.

Thieves led to the stopping.

***STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.***

* The abolition of slavery and slave trade was spearheaded by Britain in 1772.
* The trade was declared illegal in England and all slaves who were working on plantations were set free in 1772 by Mansfield who was the lord chief justice of England.
* In 1787, a group of reformers who wanted change formed a society for the abolition of slave trade led by Granville sharp.
* The other important people who condemned the practice of slave trade were William Wilber force, Thomas Clarkson through public lectures, mass media.
* Anti-slavery committee was formed in 1807 and patrols put in the Atlantic Ocean to check on the slave smugglers.
* Sierra Leone and Liberia were founded as homes for resettling freed slaves from England, Jamaica and America.
* Britain was the first to declare slave trade illegal. Later Spain, Sweden USA and France joined Britain to stop slavery.
* Britain also built banes in free town and Fernando to effect the campaign against slave trade.
* Britain signed treaties with Spain and Portugal to ensure the end of slavery.
* Britain also signed treaties with African chiefs to end slavery i.e. with

Nama Olumu of itsekiri, Jaja of Opobo etc

By 1833, Slavery was denounced according to the law. The slave owners were compensated.

* Missionaries greatly helped Britain in the struggle to stop slave trade as they preached the brotherhood, developed western education which helped to stop slave trade.
* The Europeans later entered the interior of West Africa and built roads and railway lines used to transport goods instead of slaves and by the 19th C. slave trade had almost stopped.
* The final blow to slave trade was European colonization of West Africa, Britain, France and Germany put an end to slave trade in the areas where they controlled.

***EFFECTS OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE ON WEST AFRICA.***

* Led to decline of some states that depended on slave trade.ie Oyo, Asante.
* Led to unemployment of freed slaves.
* Increased European influence on the interior of West Africa.
* Many Europeans came to West Africa as settlers, missionaries.
* Led to the colonization of West Africa by Britain, France, and Germany.
* Led to scramble and partition of Africa.
* Led to the introduction of legitimate trade to replace slave trade.
* The population increased after the abolition of slave trade.
* Africans gained dignity and lived a settled life.
* Africans started participating in trade in commodities
* Agriculture developed in cash crops i.e. palm oil, cotton etc.
* Led to the development of modern towns like Lagos, Accra and free towns.
* There was improved standards of living in West Africa.

Led to the foundation of Sierra Leone in 1792 and Liberia in 1822 as colonies for settling freed slaves.

* Led to the rise of Negro race due to the inter marriages between the native Africans and the freed slaves.
* Led to peace and security as slave trade was no more.
* Led to end of civil wars that were common in West Africa.
* Social services were established in West Africa i.e. schools, hospitals.
* Trading companies were introduced like royal Niger Company.
* Led to exploitation of minerals in West Africa.

**WHY SLAVE TRADE LASTED FOR SO LONG OR WHY IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE?**

* It was too profitable and therefore the participants never wanted to stop it.
* Some countries still wanted manual labour i.e. Britain, Spain, USA, Portugal.
* Slave labour was cheap and therefore some people wanted it.
* Lack of substitute for slave trade made it difficult to stop it.
* Slave trade meant quick money by the sellers than crops that would take long before selling.
* African societies looked at slave trade as a way of removing wrong doers in societies i.e. thieves, murderers.
* Britain was first left alone to carry out the abolition yet the area to cover was too big.
* Portugal and Spain had not yet industrialized and took long for them to accept the British idea of the abolition.
* Some traditionalists also resisted abolition because slaves were used as sacrifices to their gods.

Some of the European ships carrying slaves used USA flags and because America had just got independence from Britain could not be disturbed.

* The long African coastal line also made the Exercise take long; this was because Britain had few ships and man power to patrol.
* The Exercise was very expensive and needed enough money.
* Slave trade continued in the interior because the British were mostly at the coast hence domestic slavery.

***EFFECTS OF LEGITIMATE TRADE IN WEST AFRICA.***

* Human dignity was restored.
* Two social classes emerged in West Africa i.e. traders and the working class.
* Led to the creation of large trading centres and stations e.g. Lakojo.
* Led to the Exploitation of minerals and naturals.
* Led to colonization of West Africa by European powers.
* The trade led to under development of Africa.
* It led to development of new communication lines like road, railways. ¦
* Led to improvement in the standard of living due to importation of European goods in West Africa.
* Led to commercialized farming.
* New crops were introduced in West Africa.
* Trading company was introduced in West Africa.
* Led to colonization of West Africa by the Europeans.
* It destroyed the development of African art and craft.
* Led to introduction of new economic system in West Africa like Banking, credit facilities.
* **RELIGIOUS REVOLUTIONS (JIHADS) IN WEST AFRICA**
* These were Islamic holy wars directed against non believers. They were wars of the 19th century between 1800 and 1880’s that followed collapse of great muslim empires of Songhai, Mali
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* These wars were largely
*
* spearheaded by the Fulani against Hausa rulers (rulers of Hausa states). Hausa states include Daura, Kano,Biram, Katsina, Gobir,later seven more states i.e.
* Zamfara,Kebbi,Kwarafa,Nupe, Gwari,Ilorin.
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* Earlier in the 18th century, Jihads broke out in Senegal in Futa Djalon,Futa
* Toro,Futa Bondu
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* Jihads of the 19th century Jihads included;
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* -that of Uthman Dan Fodio –Sokoto Jihad in northern Nigeria(1804)
*
* -that of Alhaji Umar-Tokolor Jihad(1851)
*
* -that of Ahmed Seku/Sehu-Mecina Jihad
*
* -that of Samori Toure in Mandinka
*
* -that of Ahmed Bello (1818)
*
* -that of Maba Diakhouba (1861)
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* **SUMMARY OF THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND OTHER**
* **CAUSES OF JIHADS**
* **Political Causes**
*
* Sidelining of the Fulani from juicy government posts despite education
*
* Ancient political glories of Songhai/ Mali empires
*
* Able and charismatic leaders
*
* Need to create large political units vs pagan Hausa
*
* Hated corrupt nature of Hausa aristocracy
*
* Lack of administration of justice in courts of law
*
* Hausa ruler were despotic, harsh
*
* Hausa rulers were inefficient needed replacement
* Appointment of flag bearers to represent Jihadists
* Inspirational from earlier Jihads in Senegal
* Hated forced military conscription
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* **Social factors**
*
* Degeneration of Islamic morals since decline of great Muslim empires
*
* Hated Hausa system of forced conscription into pagan armies to fight fellow
* Muslim
*
* Hated practice of selling them into slavery by Hausa rulers
*
* Expectation of Islamic Mahd/Liberator
*
* Need for an ideal Islamic society established on Malakite and Sharia laws Causes Influence of Islamic brotherhoods i.e. Quadiriyya & Tijaniya was denied to them
*
* Hausa rulers banned Muslim Fulani from putting on turbans for men and veils for women
*
* Need to prepare for the return of Muhammed (PBUH)
* Fulani were educated/intellectuals
* Intrusion of Christianity after 1850’s.
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* **Economic factors;**
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* Hausa rulers had imposed several custom duties on Fulani traders
*
* Poor taxation system
*
* Need by the Fulani to protect their wealth
*
* Need to control trade along along Islamic lines.
*
* Hausa rulers attempted to turn Fulani pastoralists into sedentary farmers
*
* Corruption of Hausa ruler
*
* Need for economic gains by declaring Jihads
*
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*
* **Other Causes**
*
* Attempted murder of Uthman Dan Fodio
*
* Need personal gains
*
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*
* **SUMMARY OF POLITICAL,SOCIAL ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF JIHADS**
*
* **Political effects**
*
* Creation of large political units like Mandinka
*
* Fulani were integrated into Hausa land as political figures
*
* Over throw of Hausa ruling aristocracies
*
* Formation of theoretical states on sharia law like Mecina, Tukolor
*
* Collapse of some long lived empires like Oyo
*
* Small states weakened by Jihadists collaborated with Europeans
* Prepared West Africa to resist European rule thru strong empires
* Leaders created by Jihadists who were revolutionary
* Hausa states became united for first time
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* **Economic effects;**
*
* Great economic prosperity due to established law and order
*
* Trade in ivory, kola nuts, gold boomed
*
* Growth of many towns like Kano,
*
* Destructive nature of Jihads weakened small states
*
* Economy of West Africa opened to outside world
* **Social effects**
*
* Stimulated education
*
* Spread and reformation of Islam
*
* Islamic infrastructure like schools, mosques
* Sharia law was imposed even to non Muslims
* Commoners were elevated like Alhaji Umar
* Arabic and Hausa became significant languages
* Status of slaves and peasants was improved
* Social-cultural developments like dressing style, eating habits
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* Loss of lives and property
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* **CAUSES OF JIHADS LOOKED AT IN DETAILS**
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* Aimed at purification of Islamic religion and elimination of nominal and pagan practices with in most societies where Islam had spread. They wanted people who strictly observed the Islamic ideals and the teachings of the holy Koran. Islam which had spread so early as the 10thcentury, had degenerated over time. Some rulers had started worshipping spirit idols who were contrary to the Koran teachings hence Jihad leaders like Dan Fodio wanted to abolish pagan and traditional practices and to restore people to their right faith and practices
*
* Hausa rulers were corrupt and even inefficient like other pagan leaders. The aim of Jihads thus was to over throw such corrupt leadership and replace them with religious and efficient political leadership. Hausa rulers had imposed heavy taxes on their subjects and the methods of collection of those taxes was very brutal. To Woren Matas, ‘’some of the taxes imposed were not included in the
* Koran.
*
* People did not enjoy justice in the society. Most of the judges accepted bribes and judged the cases in favour of the rich against the poor. Both rulers and judges were not honest. Here, the fanatic Jihad leaders and Moslems aimed at purifying Islamic religion with the hope of restoring faith honesty and justice in society.
*
* They were a result of increasing tension between Muslim leaders and the leaders of traditional religions. Most of the Jihads led by Uthman Dan Fodio, Al Haji Umar and Ahmed Seku were aimed at destroying traditional religions and later to check the spread of Christianity. Initially, the spread of Islam relied on the persuasion to win converts, but this method registered little success finally, the fanatic Moslems resorted to the use of force through Jihads to achieve their ends.
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* Some of the aims of the Jihads were political in nature. Most of the Fulani claimed that they had been neglected in the administration. The Fulani were not only wealth but highly educated in the Islamic literature more than their Hausa rulers. At the time of the Jihads most of them complained that they were not given fair representation in government, they could never hold key positions. The Jihad and Fulani leaders realized that if reform must be achieved, the corrupt inefficient and pagan administration had to be over thrown forcefully.
*
* Hausa rulers were autocratic; this partly contributed to the unpopularity of their administration. The Fulani and Tlokwa mainly joined the Jihad movements because they saw it as an opportunity to over throw the oppressive, exploitative and pagan administration. The Local population had been exploited in form of heavy taxes and some of them were forcefully recruited into pagan forces to fight fellow Muslims. The supporters of Jihads therefore wanted to over throw what they considered as oppressive and exploitative administration.
*
* Social purification, adultery, theft murder and high way robbery had become the order of the day in West Africa after the collapse of Moslem states such as Morocco, Mali and Songhai. This means that the Jihad movements were organized to counteract moral decay in West Africa. Immorality had grown so high in the empires of West Africa and yet the holy Quran condemned it.
*
* Completion with Christianity; various European groups including the Portuguese, the British and the French were in constant with the people of Mali, Ghana, Yoruba, Fulani and other communities . The spread of Christianity was a threat to the Moslems faith. The Jihadists there fore rose up in order to challenge Christianity in defense of Islam.
*
* Defense of African independence against European imperialism, Jihadists wanted to safe guard themselves from the rule of infidels. e.g. Samoure Toure was not only a Jihadist but also great resistor to colonial rule.
*
* Conflict between Muslim and non- Muslim leaders in West Africa. Staunch Moslems in West Africa, attributed Islamic decay in West Africa to Pagan rulers e.g in the Koarta, Segu, Barbara society of Hausa states in West Africa. They naturally considered Pagan rulers inferior to them. Many Moslems schools were established in West Africa in the 18th and 19th in order to convert non-Moslems into Islam and with several against rulers.
*
* Disrupt of Islamic code of law; Islam was and is not just a religion but a way of life. Islamic faith does not only regulate their feeding habits but methods of their marriage, divorce, inheritance and above all supports the political system that is based on Islamic law. Of shock, West African Moslem fanatic states were not guided by such principles e.g. Segu and Koarta who were under Pagan rule while Hausa rulers were other nominal or pagan in nature and nature and did nothing to enforce Islamic code.
*
* Unfair taxation, Pagan masters imposed heavy taxes that Moslems felt were unfair and un koranic. More over the revenue generated was collected with the use of a lot of brutality including flogging. Apart from unfair taxes, the wealthy were insecure owing to jealousy of pagan rulers and farming population. The wealthy urban Fulani therefore saw the Jihad as a golden opportunity for securing a state for themselves and their property. Their cattle trade was being over taxed by pagan rulers. Thus Fulani merchants looked at the rule of law in West Africa.
*
* Presence of educated Moslems; Muslim youth were better educated than their pagan rulers. Quite often, they were employed as secretaries, authors, diplomats and advisors to their society rulers. The Muslims also had high reputation for the making of charms that were alleged to bring about victory in war. As a result, educated Muslims felt they knew more about the World in which they lived in than illiterate rulers. Thus Jihad movements were viewed and supported as political intellectual revolution in West Africa.
*
* Inspiration from previous successful Jihad movements imitated the previous
* Jihad that took place in the 18th century in Senegal in places of Futa Toro, Futa Bondi and Futa Djalon. For long, the Fulani Islamic leaders respected Senegal and Guinea as their spiritual homeland. Whatever happened in these states influenced the Fulani’s West Africa. Thus, these 19th century Jihad movements were inspired by 18th century Jihad movements in Senegal.
*
* Presence of able and charismatic leaders that prepared ground and mobilized the masses for e revolution. Though personalities like Uthman Dan Fodio, Al Haji Umar with their rhetoric propaganda ably convinced the followers into Jihad movements.
*
* Impact of slave trade. Furthermore, there was growing concern about the inhuman slave trade and slavery among the Moslems. They found it unaccepted for the Moslems were sold by non-Muslims as an insult to Islam. Thus, Jihad movements aimed at uprooting the chiefs who were selling Moslems into slavery.
*
* General decline in Islamic religion; Islamic principles were not even deserved by the Muslim converts. Many could smoke, engage in prohibited trade and sell pork and alcohol. Besides, there was stagnation in the spread of Islam especially after the fall of Mali, Songhai and Kanem Bornu. It is believed that, a part from the old Moslem families, there were no more new converts to Islamic faith.
*
* Advent of North African faith, furthermore, there was a spread of Moslem brotherhoods from North Africa to West African states. Such brotherhoods like Tijjaniyya and Quadriyya that had bases in North Africa were received in West Africa. they became a body of Moslem fundamentalists who called for the use of force during the spread of Islam. Their encouragement made personalities such as Samori Toure, Uthman Dan Fodio, Al Haji Umar to organize Jihad movements.
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* **EFFECTS OF JIHADS**
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* 16.There was loss of life and property because the Jihads were carried out in a military manner, during the Islamic crusade so many people were killed and a lot of property lost. It is said that whoever refused to be circumcised would instead be beheaded.
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* **REASONS FOR SUCCESS OF JIHADS**
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* A number of reasons have worked jointly to explain why the Jihad movements in West Africa were successful and they include the following:
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* Disunity among the nominal Muslims and non Islamic states in West Africa; there was mutual jealousy and suscipicion among the west African states. The Hausa states were particularly disunited which provided the Fulani with an opportunity to attack and defeat each of them individually. Besides, these pagans were able to unite and challenge the fanatic Muslims.
* Jihad movements in the 19th century enjoyed good leadership such leaders included Uthuman Dan Fodio, Ahmed Bello and Samouri Toure. Jihad movements were not only powerful but also determined people at their centres. That is they strove to achieve their targets in the name of faith. They fought courageously to the point of out marching the old rulers in West Africa.
*
* The Jihads were led by the educated people who were very convincing and this won them very many numbers of dedicated followers. with educated leaders and advantages of unity, that Muslims converted among the Jihads in addition to the possession of fire arms, victoryhad to be on the side of the Jihadists.
*
* Socially, politically and economically, poverty in West Africa also made the non- Muslims such as those of the Hausa states to support the Jihads because they hoped to gain economic achievements. Because of this confusion, some supporters hoped to raid and loot.
*
* The influence of the old aristocracy; mal-practices. Another facilitating factor for the success of the jihads was the mal-practice and the old rulers in West Africa which initited the population , had the old aristocracy made liberal reforms, on say taxation and promised to rule like devoted Muslims, the Jihad movements would have been averted.
*
* The success of the previous Jihads; it was agreed that the letter Jihads such as that of Samouri Toure and Maba Diakhouba derived courage from the success of the prevuious Jihads in the 18th century in Senegal like that of Futa Djalon, Futa Toro anf Futa Bondu and also earlier Jihads of the 19th century.
*
* Presence of the Fulani population almost in every part of West Africa. The wide dispersal of the Fulani in West Africa, the Elite Group committed to erase the pagan regimes in West Africa. it was another reason for their success, the incumbent rulers to deal not with foreign invaders but with organized strategic groups of the Fulani in West Africa.

**EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA.**

For quite some time many Europeans knew about the existence of the African continent but little did they know about the details of the interior. It is for this reason therefore that they often referred to Africa as ‘’Dark Continent’’.

During the 19th century however, there were efforts by the Royal Geographical society, several European governments as well as religious groups to solve the mystery surrounding the Dark Continent. It is true that the Europeans had known the existence of large rivers draining into the oceans but did not know their sources like river Nile, the Congo, Zambezi and the Gambia, Volta in West Africa.

Much of the 1st half of the 19th century was spent on the exploration of the continent. Africa was invaded from all angles in search of sources of rivers and more knowledge about the interior. In essence therefore, the period between 1800 and 1880 can be regarded as a period of exploration of Africa by Europeans. The exploration was carried out by the explorers who traversed the continent in search of information about Africa. It is these explorers and from their writings that opened the eyes of Europe to Africa.

In a bid to solve the mystery of the Nile, various explorers come to Africa. Between 1840 and 1873 Dr. David Livingstone travelled from the Cape deep into Central and East Africa in search for the source of the Nile. Although he did not succeed, his travels and articles written about Central and East Africa. David Livingstone explored the Zambezi basin, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

**WHY AFRICA WAS NOT COLONISED BEFORE 1880?**

Africa was still a regarded as a White man’s grave due to the tropical diseases especially Malaria. The discovery of Quinine in 1857 reduced the risks of malaria that made many Europeans to come to Africa in large numbers

Before 1880, many Europeans still regarded the African continent as a ‘’Dark Continent’’ like the British wanted commercial expansion in Africa without colonial expansion as they expected no better life in Africa.

Negative attitude towards colonies like the British had had colonies in Canada and Australia which they found out expensive and quite troublesome. Britain found out that colonies were un necessary and burdensome to the British tax payers. Similarly, Bismarck of Germany after annexing Alsace and Lorraine in 1871 in the Franco- Prussian war, which were rich French territories found out that there was no need to acquire more colonies in Africa. It was against this background that Bismarck remarked;

**‘’My map of Africa is in Europe ‘’**. He believed that **‘’colonies were not worthy** **the bones of even a single Germany soldier’’**

It was because of these reasons that Bismarck the Chancellor of Germany did not participate in the Scramble drama until after the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 which determined the colonial position of Africa.

Page 133 Some European powers were interested in colonizing other parts of the world like Britain was more interested in her commercial empire of India; it was still busy trying to exploit Canada and Australia until the two got their independence in the late 18th century.

The real state of European industrialization came after 1880 when many powers began to expand their manufacturing sector trying to end the British monopoly for the market of manufactured goods and wanted to compete with her for sources of raw materials from Africa. i.e. there was parallelism in the commercial activities between Europeans and Africans. Every European nation competed for colonies as most of them were depending on Britain for manufactured goods.

Many European powers were involved in internal political problems like Germany and Italy did not become united until 1870’s. On top of this, there was a strong war in 1870-71 periods between Germany and France called the Franco- Prussian war where France lost her territories of Alsace and Lorraine. Therefore, France had to keep time planning a war of revenge against the Germans hence delaying her participation in scramble and partition.

There was relative stability because of power in Europe before 1880. After the Franco-Prussian war, there occurred political imbalance in the whole world; countries no longer respected the interests of Britain and France. Britain used to be a sea master while France a land master. But by 1880, the two had lost this pride which made many Europeans to come in Africa for competition for economic opportunities hence scramble and partition of Africa.

Men on spot (imperialists) had not acquired a favorable operational atmosphere until 1880. After 1880, European powers which were seeking economic opportunities hoped to exploit from Africa, they had to sponsor and protect the imperialist to curve out colonies for political glory and economic gains like Belgium supported Leopold to acquire Congo, France had to support De-Brazza to bring part of northern Congo under its control although it was a flop. Gerald Portal had to be supported to come to Uganda; Cecil Rhodes had to be supported in his South African activities.

Hostility of Africans; the hostility of Africans who had relatively more physical strength scared Europeans before 1880’s. Africans were well organized and some states had organized armies capable of resisting the colonial penetration. To counter check this hostility, European colonizers had to first send humanitarians like missionaries to soften their resisting hearts. Many missionary groups had to come to Africa after 1880 and before.

The discovery of minerals in South Africa; by 1880, minerals had been discovered at Kimberly. Copper, Uranium and iron ore were also discovered in the process. By 1886, Gold was discovered at Witwatersrand. Rumors for more mineral prospects in Katanga-Congo zone spread like wild fire all of which made the scramble for colonies inevitable.

The British occupation of Egypt in 1882. Although France had the greatest assets and the greatest number of foreigners in Egypt, the British after crushing the Urabist revolt declared Egypt as their colony hence cheating France. This annoyed France which was the rightful country to colonize Egypt. It is out of this challenge that France had to go and occupy a number of territories in West Africa in a bid to compensate the 1882 loss of Egypt. This incited other colonial powers like Portugal, Germany and Italy to come for territories in Africa hence making the period after 1880 climax into scramble and partition of Africa.

Therefore, for different reasons, European powers did not enter scramble and partition of Africa until 1880. It was after 1880 that change of opinion in the Europeinfluenced many European powers to rush for colonies which culminated into the loss of independence by many African states.

**WHY WAS AFRICA PARTITIONED AFTER 1880? (OFFICIALLY 1884)**

Page

**CAUSES OF THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA**

**A SUMMARY**

**(a) Economic or commercial considerations (Hobson’s view)**

* Industrial revolution and its effects as;
	+ Need for raw materials
	+ Need for market
	+ Need for employment - Settle population
	+ Need to invest capital
* Mineral discovery in South Africa
* Economic depression
* Conducive climate
* Fertile soils

**(b)Social/ humanitarian/ philanthropicto Carrington and Cohen**

-Need to spread Christianity

-Need to wipe out Islam

-To abolish slavery

-To end barbaric African practices

-To promote formal education

-The theory of Racial Darwinism

1. **Political factors to A.J.P Taylor**

-Imbalance of power in Europe -Rise of nationalism and developmentof Jingoism

-European political and social

Superiorityover African race

-Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71

-Unification of Germany and Italy

-British occupation of Egypt

-Calling of Berlin conference

(1884-85)

1. **Strategic factors (John Gallagher and Robinson Robert)**

-British occupation of Egypt

-British occupation of Sudan

-British occupation of Uganda

-British occupation of Kenya, Zanzibar

-Leopold 11 and French occupationof

Congo

-British and French occupation of

Niger Delta, British in Gold Coast,

French-Senegal

-British occupation at the Cape

(Africa)

-French/ Italians occupation of

Maghreb Region, Italian Somaliland

(Eritrea)

1. Role of the Press
2. European public opinion
3. Arms race
4. Role of men on spot

**CAUSES OF SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION IN DETAILS**

**From the political point of view**, many changes had taken place on the political scene of Europe which changes favored colonial possessions or which forced European powers to acquire or struggle for colonies.

Page 137 In the first instance, Europe had overcome most of its political problems. The Continent had been rid of the anarchists, those who had jeopardized European peace and tranquility the likes of Napoleon Bonaparte, Metternich, European monarchs and others. In their place, there rose new men of imperial ambition such as Salisbury, Bismarck etc.

According to **A.J.P Taylor** in his book **‘’The mastery of Europe’’,** he argued that, it was because of the forces of nationalism that nations acquired territories. Between 1880 and 1900, European nations competed with one another to become world powers. By 1879, France had got political stability and was now in position to extend her political sovereignty, Italy and Germany had got unified respectively.

The unifications of Germany and Italian states and the emergency of strong nations that desired to be glorified had pushed them into the colonial arena. The competition of the unifications meant that there was no more room and territories in Europe for colonizing. This partly explains why the European powers turned to Africa.

The unifications of Italy and Germany had led to the French loss of Alsace and Lorraine which were rich in Coal and iron. This drove the French crazy to look for territories/ colonies elsewhere for compensation.

It is imperative to note also that the second half of the 19thcentury was an era of empire building when men stroveto die for the sake of expanding their home empires. The likes of Carl Peters, Captain Lugard, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Kitchener.

It is also argued that, European powers struggled for colonies with a motive of Balance of power. It was after British acquisition of Egypt in 1882 that other

European powers also rushed to have colonies. France struggled for colonies in

West Africa because she wished to maintain the balance of power having lost Alsace and Lorraine to Germany in the Franco-Prussian war.

The calling and conclusion of the **1884-85 chaired by Otto Von Bismarck**, the then chancellor of Germany, the European powers agreed on the principal of effective occupation which replaced the hinterland theory. The principle of effective occupation then sent European powers wild in search and annexation of territories because this was the only justification that the territories belonged to them. This explains why many trading companies were granted charters to occupy territories on behalf of their home governments thus colonization.

**From the economic pointof view,** there were similar developments that culminated into economic forces and demands that pushed the European powers into colonial possessions.

In the first instance, by the mid-19th centurythere was spread of the Industrial revolution, from Britain to the continental Europe i.e. Portugal, Spain, France, Austria etc. that created economic situations that necessitated colonial possessions. With many industries throughout Europe, producing similar commodities, European powers demanded for raw materials for these industries in Europe. For example cotton in East and North Africa, palm oil and cocoa from West Africa, ivory from East , Central and West Africa, tin, gold, copper, from East, Central and West Africa, Indigo from West Africa.

Furthermore, during the 1880’s many European powers suffered wide spread unemployment partly because of the invention of machines and partly because of increased population. In a bid to solve the unemployment problem, European powers were forced to acquire colonies to secure employment for their people. This explains why European powers established settler colonies. In Britain, there were over 1,000,000 unemployed. Britain established northern and southern Rhodesia, France established in Algeria while Germans encouraged settler communities in Namibia and southern highlands of Tanganyika. The Portuguese also established settler communities in Mozambique and Angola.

African territories also provided market for the finished goods like cloth, beads, alcohol, plates, cups etc.

Another economic factor was the discovery of valuable minerals in southern Africa. Diamonds in **Griqualand West -Kimberly** in **1867** and gold in **Witwatersrand in 1886**. This discovery created an impression that the whole of the African basement rock contained minerals. This drive the European powers crazy for African territories hoping to acquire the fortunate in mining.

They also wanted to invest abroad their surplus income/capital becausethere was no more accumulation of profits in European areas.

Britain was the leading industrial power and was joined by other European countries like France, Germany, and Italy which were at a young stage of development and faced with several problem. Britain could offer high prices of rawmaterials and also offered quality, cheap finished goods hence there was stiff competition. Therefore there was need to acquire and protect colonies in order to raise profits. Hence, Europeans took over colonies as assets and contributed to the scramble and partition of Africa.

European merchants organized trade companies in various parts of Africa which later acquired charters i.e. the right to trade and rule over the areas. The traders in the process of establishing a peaceful atmosphere for trade ended up colonizing Africa. When they failed to administer and meet costs, the charters were removed and hence effective occupation took place like IBEACO in Uganda and Kenya, GEACO in Tanzania, Royal Niger Company in Cameroon, Togoland, South West Africa contributed to the colonization by the Germans.

The White settlers pressure in Africa led to the struggle for pasture and agriculture land, the Whites were from different parts of Europe hence, there was need to acquire protected colonies from the respective white settlers like Kenya highlands for the British, Zaire (Belgians), Boer Transvaal and Orange Free, Britain (South Africa) hence Africa was used to resettle the surplus population in Europe. Europe was over populated with limited resources hence unemployment. Europeans were settled in Africa to acquire jobs and for settlement.

**From the humanitarian point of view,** European missionaries came to Africa to spread Christianity. The spread of Christianity was used as a tool for colonization of Africa. I.e. it humbled Africans especially those that were hostile. This explains why various missionary groups came to Africa like CMS In Uganda, LMS in Nyasaland (Malawi), Missionaries in Fante and Sierra Leone and Nigeria. They preached equality and brother hood. Christianity was also used as a sign of effective occupation during the Berlin Conference of 1884-85.

The humanitarians spread western civilization in Africa like culture, education, religion and their aim was to eradicate African barbaric practices like slave trade, murder of twins and polygamy. Humanitarians and Christians came from various European countries hence represented the interests of those countries which led to imperial rivalry in various areas hence colonization of those areas like West and Central Africa.

The humanitarians came to stop inter-tribal wars between the various African communities. Africa was threatened by such insecurity and hence wanted to save Africans like between Buganda and Bunyoro, Asante and Fante, Shona and Ndebele. They promoted peace and security which provided fertile grounds for the scramble and partition.

European powers wanted to abolish slave trade and pacify Africa. To many Europeans, basing on the reports of the early travellers and explorers, the African continent was suffering from horrors of slave trade and to them, it was their noble duty to abolish the inhuman trade in human beings. However, this could only be possible and effective if political powers had been taken over because it is the African leaders, Kings and chiefs who had the monopoly of this barbaric trade and by so doing, they would in turn pacify Africa.

According to the Darwinist theory of ‘’Racial superiority’’, superior races had a duty to dominate the inferior races and that Europe was destined tocolonize Africa because of her superior race.

**From the strategic point of view,** to Robison Robert and John Gallagher, the

British occupation of Egypt in 1882, led to the scramble and partition of Africa. This move/ event changed the history of the continent. In the first incidence, the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 had shortened the sea route to India by 6 months. Because India was of great economic importance to Britain. Egypt therefore became of great strategic importance to Britain’s economic interest in India. Now the issue was, Britain’s economic survival in India was dependent on the control of the Suez Canal. So, between 1869 and 1882, Britain struggled to acquire political as well as economic influence in Egypt to have control over the Suez Canal. This led to the Urabist revolt against the Egyptians. In suppression of the revolt, the British occupied Egypt in 1882 at the expense of the French who were unable to participate because they had problems at home and in Tunisia. This enabled the British to occupy the whole Nile valley and think of painting the whole map red as Cecil Rhodes put it. This included Uganda, Kenya and Sudan. The British wanted to protect their occupation in Egypt and also continue to exploit the Suez Canal that is why the British and French almost went to war at Fashoda in Sudan.

The British also occupied East and South Africa in order to safe guard their interests in the Indian empire. South and East Africa were the major stations on the sea route to India and once the British were stationed there, they would monitor easily their Indian interests. At that time there were many Europeans interested in the area like South Africa (Dutch, Britain, Germany, Portugal) East Africa (Britain, France and Germany).

The British also occupied part of South and Central Africa for strategic reasons. The British need to isolate the Boers from Germany and Portugal in South Africa. The Boers were British enemies and could easily combine forces with the Germans and Portuguese to out compete the British in South Africa (like the telegram; Kaiser William sent to Paul Kruger).South Africa had gold and diamonds and it was the work of Cecil Rhodes to see the whole area come under British control i.e. paint it red.

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The struggle for the control of River Niger led to the confrontation of the French and British in Sene-Gambia (Senegal and Gambia) The Europeans at first thought that there was a connection between the Nile and Niger. River Niger was also a vital commercial area rich in palm oil, gold. The clashes on River Niger led to the British to acquire Ghana and Nigeria and the French took Senegal.

During the same period (1876-1884) Leopold11 of Belgium was busy acquiring treaties and concessions in the Congo basin. The strategic importance of Congo basin caused the colonization of Africa. Congo River, an Entre Port but Congo was also rich in minerals like gold, diamond and cobalt. This aroused suspicion from other imperial powers who then struggled for territories thus leading to the scramble and partition of Africa.

The strategic position of Maghreb coastline also led to colonization. By controlling the coastline, one would be controlling the profitable trade in the Mediterranean Sea.

These activities however should not be over exaggerated because annexation of African territory can be traced from as early as the opening of the 19th century because France declared a colony over Algeria in 1830 under Charles X. Then Britain had annexed Lagos in 1860 following the bombardment of King Kossoko’s palace. There were also smaller European colonies and settlements elsewhere like the Portuguese Cabinda Encle in the mouth of the Congo and the Boer Republic in Southern Africa. In essence therefore, the reasons for the colonization of the African continent are a matter of debate and rely more on the evidence of specific examples.

Activities of men on spot led to colonization. These included missionaries, trader and explorers who gave information about African societies. They reported about African strengths, weaknesses,nature of economies, cultures and political set up. It was on the basis of this information that imperialists and colonialists planned their advance and methods of imposition of colonial rule like Sir Samuel

Baker information biased the British to use military force in Bunyoro, Lord Lugard was called Lord because of the advice he gave British parliament on how to occupy and rule Buganda and Nigeria using the least possible resources through indirect rule.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SPECIFIC CAUSES OF SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION**

**ACTIVITIES OFKING LEOPOLD 11 OF BELGIUM**

Leopold 11 became king of Belgium in 1865. He had high appetite for colonies even before rising to throne. He was influenced by the huge profits the government of Holland made from her eastern colonies especially in Java. He realized early that, he could not acquire a colony in the east and then turned attention to Africa. The Belgians did not share his colonial desires as they saw overseas colonies as wastage of resources.

Historians as **Betts, Oliver, Fage** and **Ranger** view King Leopold 11’s activities in

Congo as the sole cause for the whole scramble and partition drama.

In 1876, he formed the International African Association (I.A.A)aimed at acquisition of colonies on the pretext of humanitarianism. He persuaded the international community to accept his claims diplomatically and through use of bribery and deceit. The colonial acquisition motive of Leopold II however, became strong and he gave up his humanitarian motive. This move made other European powers to view him with suspicion.

It is argued that, the Berlin Conference of 1884-05was partly called to solve the suspicion problem in Congo that was threatening to burst into war and at the Berlin conference, the scramble for Africa was legalized where Belgium was given a free hand in Congo Free State (Main Congo).

The move of assigning Congo Free State to Leopold 11 ejected other powers such as France, Britain and Portugal which had competed for Congo, to other areas of Africa. France to Congo Brazzaville, Portugal to Angola and Mozambique.

Leopold 11 signed treaties on which he relied to acquire Congo. He used explolers especially HM Stanley to explore and map it. HM Stanley carried out expeditions and signed treaties with African chiefs and established trading posts or stations. He later amalgamated or joined up all trading posts and established Congo Free State with himself Leopold 11 as head.

The treaties that HM Stanley signed on behalf of Leopold11 with **Viri chiefs** south of river Congo were used to secure international recognition of his claims over the Congo particularly at the Berlin West African conference of 1884-85.

**THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF OCTOBER 1884-85**

It was a diplomatic meeting that took place in Berlin under Otto Von Bismarck as Chair person. It was called so because Crises in West Africa especially in Niger region were the major issues that dominated the Conference. The actual conference took place from November 15th 1884 to 30th 1885. The Berlin act was signed on 26th February 1885. The major powers that attended the Conference were France, Britain, Germany, Portugal and Leopold11 of Belgium who represented interests of the International African Association. Other powers represented were Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Spain, Norway, Turkey, Italy, Holland, Russia and the United States. On the sad note, Africans were note represented at a conference that was to decide their fate.

**EVENTS THAT LED TO THE CONFERENCE**

From 1870’s the race for colonies in Africa had intensified and as a result, Africa became a political hot bed. In West Africa, Anglo-French rivalry over the Niger was bound to explode into war. In Congo, cut throat competition between the Belgians and French was evident. The struggle between the French and the British for the control of Egypt. Thus fearing the rivalry in Africa, Germany Chancellor Bismarck summoned the conference.

**Resolutions of the Conference.**

Legalized process of abolition of slave trade which increased European urge for colonization

Guaranteed protection of missionaries who were colonial agents and spread

Christianity which had implications on colonialism.

Came up with a theory of effective occupation which was used by colonial powers to claim territories

Legalized monopoly of trade by some European powers along coastal areas and basins like Congo basin for Leopold 11 and Niger basin for the British

Provided venue for diplomatic or round table negotiations to sort out colonial conflicts

Eliminated possibility of Afro-European alliance which would stagnate and affect process of colonialism

Accelerated speed of colonialism, provided solutions to already existing conflicts

Confirmed British takeover of Egypt In 1882

Confirmed Leopold’s takeover of Congo Free State

Changed German’s attitude over territorial acquisitions and thus took over

Namibia, Togo and recognized activities of Carl Peters

Made Portuguese to occupy Angola and Mozambique as a compensation for loss of Congo Free State

Even then. France took over Congo Brazzaville and rushed for colonies in West

Africa.

**French activities in Central Africa and West Africa**

**Assessment of the Berlin Conference**

CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS FACED BY MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA

The missionaries were faced with a challenge of spreading Christianity to vast area in the shortest time possible to people that did not know how to read or write as required by their sponsors.

Operating in a continent of diversity in terms of tribes or societies, cultures and traditions which made their work slow for it required determined persons to carry on.

They also faced a problem of language barrier which made communication hard and they had a challenge of learning the African languages as quickly as possible for their work to progress and to translate their work into local languages.

Working among a vast sea of illiterates.

The existence of other religions which were divergent and opposing to Christianity and they included Islam, African Traditional religion to mention but a few.

The contracting ideologies or philosophies between African leaders and missionaries. The Christian ideologies like monogamy were contradicting from African ideologies of polygamy.

Environment/ natural constraints. They came from temperate lands which was not easy for them to fit into the climate patterns and foods of the African continent. They had to cope with African diseases and learnt to eat African foods.

Inadequate transport and communication facilities. The only form of transport during this period was human porterage which made the spread of their activities slow down.

Operating in hostile communities where they faced opposition even in areas where they had been accepted and for various reasons i.e. political, social and economic. The opposition was from Muslim traders (slaves) was on economic grounds, social grounds on behalf of African traditionalists and political grounds for the existing Kings.

Missionary activities in Africa in eyes of many Africans as imperialists and treated equally in the same way. The wars of resistance against colonial intrusion did not spare the missionaries like the Abushiri resistance and Mwanga’s wars

against the colonialists were also directly against the missionaries in East Africa. In West Africa, the Yoruba wars, the Asante-Fante conflicts, the Temne-Mende war in Sierra Leone all involved missionaries.

Securing sufficient funds to finance missionary activities. These activities required a lot of funds to establish schools, training centres, hospitals, establishing mission stations all of which were costly. This partly explains the success of the colonial government.

Lack of proper and adequate geographical knowledge about the territories in which they were to operate. This often delayed their work as some turned out to be more of explorers than actually missionaries e.g. Dr. David Livingstone. His impact and influence was more of an explorer than a missionary.

Missionary groups who came to Africa under staffed often comprising of two to four missionaries in a station and in some cases, they operated as individuals e.g.Rev Moffat of the C.MS operated in Matebele land as an individual, David Living Stone of the C.M.S was another salient example. Such small numbers could not in the task a head of them.

THE FACTORS THAT FACILITATED MISSIONARIES TO CARRY OUT THEIR ACTIVITIES.

Vast financial resources that is to say they had the money to finance their activities which they secured from their home government.

The approach they used to spread Christianity was human and enticing hence enabled them to get converts more easily.

Their ability to break the language barrier which eased communication between the parties and understanding.

They enjoyed moral and military support from their home government and even financially supported. Even Fante land (Ghana/ Gold Coast) missionaries were

Page 153 supported by the British in Matebele land by the CMS; Malawian missionaries were supported by the British chartered company against the Ngoni.

The superiority of their European doctrine against the traditional religion hence got converts in the shortest time possible e.g. people joined the band wagon.

The advanced technology they used e.g. military they had arms which the

African did not have and admired.

The opening of the interior by building roads facilitated missionary activities e.g.

The Uganda Railway Sekondi Konacry.

Political stability in some African societies enabled them to carry out their activities like the Paris Evangelical Mission in Swaziland and Sotho was successful. However the political instability in some African areas also facilitated missionary activity. When they experienced civil strife, dictatorship, slave trade (slavery) they created fertile ground for Christianity (they saw hope in Christianity) the missionaries capitalized on these weaknesses.

Internal African social weaknesses which the missionaries exploited e.g. bad cultural beliefs e.g. polygamy, killing of twins, human sacrifice, opportunities. Many African opportunities joined the missionaries for selfish interests but unknowingly they promoted the missionary activities e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu.

Economic hardships e.g. slave trade and its economic implications. Economically slave trade had brought devastation of many areas that were raided yet Christianity brought hope.

Assistance rendered to them by some progressive African leaders like Muteesa 1 of Buganda who according to HM Stanley invited the missionaries, Mosheshoe of the Basuto, Khama of the Ngwato, Lewanika of the Lozi people, Kasagama of Toro, Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther of Yoruba land who admired the European technology and way of life and therefore thought that by inviting them and supporting them, they or their societies would develop. Not forgetting

Amachinga the Ngoni chief.

ROLE PLAYED BY MISSIONARIES IN COLONISATION OF AFRICA.

In course of missionary humanitarian and civilization work they played a great role as agents of colonization in Africa. They were strong instruments towards the establishment of colonial rule in Africa hence the assertion ‘’The Flag followed the Cross’’ which means behind missionaries, came politicians/ colonizers or missionaries came with a bible in one hand and a sword in the other.

As they fought ignorance, poverty and creation of infrastructure, those were a conducive environment or atmosphere in Africa in which colonialists operated specifically they played the following roles:

They appealed for home government protection. In the name of ‘’protection’’ they came claiming to be protected against the African hostility like in Central Africa resistances staged by Lobengula of Ndebele, in Buganda by Kabaka Mwanga and religious conflicts of 1883-93 in Buganda, in Northern Nigeria threats created by Islamic chiefs e.t.c all of them made missionaries feel insecure in Africa. For the sake of their safety and continuation of evangelical enterprise, they appealed to their home governments for protection which was followed by colonization of specific territories where the missionaries operated.

Missionary role in signing fraudulent treaties. Missionary role in interpretation and propaganda contributed towards the colonization of Africa like the role played by Bishop Tucker as an interpreter in the signing of Buganda agreement. It is against this background that Sir Harry Johnston a British representative in signing of the Buganda agreement. Missionaries like Rev. Moffat in Central was also instrumental in securing their treaties for British government should not be left out.

They involved in African politics like supporting one group against the others. Hence creating puppet leaders. It is only Menelik 11 of Ethiopia who refused to sign the Italian version and survived colonial rule.

Missionaries participated in the intensive exploration of Africa which improved European knowledge about the continent. Krapf, Rebmann and Livingstone the pioneer missionaries in Africa got heavily involved in the exploration exercise. There is no doubt that the travels of David Livingstone in East and Central Africa raised the European curiosity in the area. The reports of Krapf, Rebman and Erhardt too led to the exploration of East Africa. The struggle to discover the source of the most important river was partly as a result of missionary activity like Livingstone assertion that the Zambezi was God’s high way to the interior granted an insatiable curiosity about the Nile and the Congo.

Missionaries were also instrumental in the development of a cash crop economy (legitimate trade) wherever they went. In a bid to provide an alternative to slave trade, missionaries engaged in pilot attempts in cash crop production which in turn formed a basis for an export-import economy of Uganda. The crops produced were to remain key foreign exchange earners though at the same time their production turned Africa into a raw-material producing ground to imperial Europe and confined Africans to the land and not politics. And also due to the promotion of legitimate trade, in process, the missionaries paved way for the coming of their home traders who later formed trading companies and played an important role in the colonization of Africa.

Through their evangelization missions, missionaries attacked and condemned African culture and customs as barbaric and satanic practices like polygamy, witch craft, female circumcision , throwing away of twins and deliberately sought reforms in African society and this made the Africans to believe that European institutions were better. The reforms eventually led to a decline in the influence of African Traditional Religion. Shrines were replaced by Churches while traditional leaders gave away for church priests and clergy. As a result the individual Africans who became a Christian saw the reason for the existence in his/ her relationship to God rather than to his/ her family, clan or ethnic group. Also, resisting a missionary or any European for that matter was considered being anti-progress and this weakened the African spirit of resistance making things easy for colonialists.

Missionary education created a class of Africans who served as an efficient instrument in the establishment of colonial rule. Like in Central Africa Chief Lewanika had attained some education from those schools, Semei Kakungulu in East Africa who colonized Eastern Uganda not for missionary but for colonialists, were all products of those missionary schools like Bishop Ajayi Crowther

Closely related to the above, missionary education system was responsible for a linguistic revolution in Africa. The products of missionary education would speak and write English, French, Germany, Dutch and their own local languages. This study of languages removed the language barrier which would have disturbed the establishment of colonial rule.

The missionaries also undermined the basis of traditional African authority. This was done by de-mystifying the powers of the then traditional leaders/. In some societies where the King was the religious head with divine powers, these powers would be challenged. A case in point is Mwanga the King of Buganda whose authority was partly derived from his religious cultural functions. The coming of Christian missionaries in Buganda brought a division of loyalties between the Kabaka and the new faith. This created a group of Baganda that were ready to challenge the Kabaka and welcome colonization.

Missionaries were involved in trade and some missionary groups formed trading groups such as the Basel trading company which was formed by the Basel missionary group in Ghana. In most cases, the missionaries and the traders could not easily be distinguished because they were similar in colour, language and carried out similar activities. Missionaries of a given country excluded traders of

other countries and welcomed traders of their even countries to establish trade monopolies which colonization later came to protect.

They were also development in formal education in Africa something the Europeans were less interested in providing to Africans, in Kenya for instance, Alliance High was formed, In Uganda, protestant missionaries established

Mengo SS, Kings College Buddo. While the Catholics put up SMACK and Namilyango College for their converts. In the end, the education missionaries introduced ideological wings of imperialism and trained people to play subordinate roles during colonial rule that is mostly being house boys/girls and Clerks.

Missionaries were fore runners of imperialism. They consciously or unconsciously facilitated infringement of colonial rule in Africa. In this role, missionaries facilitated the drawing of spheres of influence in their Metropolitan governments.

They also formed chartered companies like the IBEA Company, GEA Company, CMS where they also acted as the foot.

Through their policy of conversion to Christianity, they embarked on intensive preaching and spreading of the gospel of Christ to the heathen. As a result, missionaries won supporters to constitute a new order, a new set of civilization and new social out-look. In final analysis, the Christians cross became an intimate bed fellow of the national flag by which Africa was then conquered.

Closely linked to the above was the way missionaries spread their gospel where they were two religions i.e. protestants and Catholic missionaries who divided Africans on religious grounds and so by the time of colonization, it paved easy because the Africans were divided and could not easily fight back to the missionaries or colonialists. This weakened the African unity and so could not fight the common enemy.

Religious divisionism; African resistances against colonialism was further weakened by disunity caused by religious factions like in Buganda in 1883-93, there were religious wars between the Muslims, protestants (Wangeleza- Wafaransa wars) which led to a lot of instability and by the coming of colonialists into Buganda, the Baganda natives could not unite against them because of these religious divisions.

The missionaries aimed at stopping slave trade and this necessitated uprooting it from the interior. This increased European penetration in Africa and in so doing, Africa was opened to European influence and later colonization.

They established the original social and economic infrastructure which enabled colonialists to penetrate the interior with ease. These economic infrastructures like roads also facilitated the spread of colonial rule and colonization of Africa.

Missionaries also pacified Africans. Those who embraced Christianity saw the white man as a good person, a judgment based on the hypocritical conduct of the missionaries. In some cases, the missionaries treated Africans or offered material goods like clothes, shoes, mirrors and guns. Every white man was then considered as god as a missionary and would therefore be welcome. This definitely facilitated colonization.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MISSIONARIES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN STATES

The contributions were both positive and negative and they included the following:

Positive Contributions

* The preached and spread Christianity among Africans like in Matebele/ Mashona land in Central Africa, Buganda in East Africa, Yorubaland, Sierra Leone in West Africa etc.
* Established Churches for the spread of Christianity

* The improved the health sector through discovery of medicine like Quinine and establishment of healthy centres. In Central Africa by the Livingstonia

Mission at Malawi,Lovedale Mission, In East Africa Mulago, Mengo etc

* They improved the education sector through establishment of Schools. In Central Africa, Over town School, Muwera, Mweda by Livingstonia mission near Manchwe falls, In West Africa, Fourah Bay College, St. Gregory, Ann Waalsh institute

* They also established mission stations. In Central Africa, in Lozi kingdom, South of Lake Nyasa by UMCA, at Bruman by Rev. Moffat and at

Koloberyo, in East Africa at Bagamoyo and Ujiji

* They introduced and encouraged the growing of new crops and use of new methods of farming like cocoa, palm oil, ground nuts, cotton, rubber

* They established modern transport and communication network like roads, railways, ports and harbours, telegraph lines.

* They introduced informal education that taught reading, writing, arithmetic. The education system also produced African Elites that aided imperialism like Semei Kakungulu

* They checked on the spread of Islam in Africa especially West and East

Africa.

* Promoted African languages like Yoruba, Ibo, Kru, Temne, Mende, Creoles, Ngoni, Yao

* Fought against slave trade and introduced legitmate trade.

* They supplied European manufactured goods

* They provided employment to Africans as teachers, Nurses, interpreters, Secretaries which increased standard of living.

* They promoted urbanization in West Africa like Free Town, Abeokuta, Lagos, Accra

* Led to emergency of independent Churches

* Established freed slave centers like in Sierra Leone and Liberia

Negative contributions

* Led to colonization of Africa

* Involved in African politics and antagonized African political fabric.

* De-campaigned African traditional religion

* Led to religious wars

* The education provided aided colonial administration

* Neglected African technology like use of herbs/ vocational

ACTIVITIES OF CHARTERED COMPANIES

Traded with Africans in import and export trade- Ended up monopolizing and eroding the African Merchant class like Nana of Itsekiri, Jaja of Opobo in West Africa, Mirambo and Nyungu Ya Mawe in East Africa.

Constructed trading ports that were used as administrative zones like IBEA Company at Voi, Machakos, Old Kampala, Fort Portal, Fort Lugard, GEA company at Moshi, Tanga, Iringa, RN company at Ibadan, Abeokuta, Lagos, BSA company at Inyat, Lewayi, Salisbury, Bulawayo.

Established demonstration farms that experimented growth of African tropical raw materials that were required for European industries like cotton, cocoa, tea in East Africa, Cocoa, palm oil, rubber in West Africa and sugar cane in South Africa.

Participated in mining and exploitation of African minerals- monopolized rights like Belgian firms in Congo, British South African Company in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, GEACO in Tanganyika.

Constructed modern transport and communication like in Congo in the reserved territory (Dominiale) like a railway from Leopoldville to Matadi. BSACO in 1893-

98 built railway from Cape through Botswana reaching Bulawayo

(Zimbabwe), in 1897 it was extended to Wankie in the rich coal deposit. IBEACO in the interior of Uganda and Kenya to Coast.

Established processing factories for agricultural products to stages that could easily be exported like cotton ginneries, coffee haules, stone quarries for mining to reduce bulkiness.

Involved in day today administration. They offered cheap administration to their spheres of influence. This fostered imperialism. Like the IBEACO involved in political- religious wars, RNCO had its headquarters at Akassa to establish effective colonial rule, BSACO put different territories in Central and South Africa under company administration like North Eastern Zambia (Barotseland) joined to North Western Zambia to form Northern Rhodesia present day Zambia.

Signed treaties with African leaders that fostered imperialism later like the IBEA CO with Buganda, Toro, Ankole, RNCO signed over 237 treaties in Nigeria alone like in Sokoto, Brass, Bonny, Benin, BSA CO with Matebele, Ngwato, Lozi, GEA CO with chiefs in Tanganyika.

Directly involved in conquest of African territories on behalf of their home governments using police force like the West African Frontier Force, Pioneer Column by BSA CO in Central Africa and Lugard force by the IBEACO.

Maintained law and order by suppressing African resistances like the RNCO against tribes as Brass, Akassa, IBEA CO against Kabalega of Bunyoro, Mwanga of Buganda, GEA CO against Maji maji and Abushiri, BSA CO against Ndebele and Shona.

Supported missionary enterprise through funding, provision of security, moral support like BSA CO provided to London missionary society in Nyasaland and CMS in Matebeleland, RNCO to CMS, Basel company to Basel missionary society in Nigeria and Ghana.

They were instrumental in the abolition of slave trade through forced release from slave masters, providing employment to ex-slaves. BSA CO alone liberated

30,000 slaves; RNCO did so in Nupe, Ilorin.

Gave relevant information after survey, exploration of African countries about the richness in minerals, conducive climate, soils

Participated in actual scramble and partition like RNCO in the partition of West Africa between Britain, France, Germany e.g. reached the Anglo-French declaration of 1890 that allowed British takeover of Sokoto Caliphate, French were given Sene-Gambia and Algeria.

Mobilized funds for colonization process like British conquest and initial administration of parts of Central and South was achieved by taxing African cash crops and wage earners.

Note that there activities directly or indirectly/ knowingly or un knowingly contributed to the colonization of the African continent in other words they played a significant role in the colonization of Africa.

PROBLEMS/ CHALLENGES FACED BY CHARTERED COMPANIES/WHY

CHARTERS WERE WIHDRAWN

AFRICAN RESPONSE TO COLONIAL RULE

Africans reacted in two major ways to the imposition of colonial rule. i.e. some collaborated while others resisted.

Collaboration was when African communities or individuals assisted the colonialists to establish their rule in Africa. In most cases, they sought European friendship thinking that, it would help them to preserve their independence or enhance their power.

Resistance is where individuals or societies who responded negatively or refused the establishment of colonial rule and picked up arms to defend their independence against the Europeans.

Others however neither collaborated nor resisted but opted to be passive.

COLLABORATION

Examples of African collaborators included;

The Baganda, Toro, Iteso, Banyankole, Masai, Wanga, Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu, Laibon Lenana of Masai, Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole, Mumia of Wanga, Kasagama of Toro all from East Africa.

From West Africa came the Fante, the Yoruba, Sikasso, Chief Glere of Dahomey

From Central Africa were the Shona, the Lozi, the Ndebele

From South Africa were the Tswana.

REASONS FOR COLLABORATION IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH

CENTURY

Some Africans believed that imperialists were far superior militarily, well experienced like Glere of Dahomey remarked ‘’He who makes the powder wins the battle’’.

Some were seeking protection and defence against hostile neighbours like the

Fante against the Asante, Baganda against Banyoro.

Some were ignorant and did not know the actual intentions of the invaders. They thus signed treaties of friendship with whites like Nuwa Mbaguta, Kasagama Others were opportunitists who saw a chance of getting jobs, prestige, riches like

Semei Kakungulu, Lenana.

Some societies had fought prolonged wars that weakened them. They were therefore still nursing wounds at the time of colonization like the Batoro weakened by Baganda

Missionaries had humbled and softened Africans that made them humble and submissive like the Baganda, Fante, Yoruba, Shona.

Natural calamities like small pox, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, sleeping sickness, famine weakened African societies like the Masai

Some chiefs wanted to re-ascend to their thrones for instance Lenana of Masai against his brother Sendeyo, Kasagama of Toro against Kabalega

Some collaborated because their neighbours had resisted like the Baganda and

Toro against the Banyoro, Fante against Asante.

Some societies wanted to improve their poor economies like Jumbes and Akidas of northern Malawi who were agriculturalists.

Some societies expected gifts from European intruders which could boost their livelihood like the Masai, Baganda and Lozi such items like clothes, mirrors.

Need by some societies to develop by getting European type of medical treatment, education, infrastructure.

CASE STUDIES OF COLLABORATORS

THE TSWANA OF BECHUANALAND

Their main response was collaboration with the British.

Their main leaders by 1875 were Khama of Bamangwato, Gaseitsiwe of

Bangwaketse and Sechele of Bakwena.

Their territory was declared British protectorate in 1891 i.e. Botswana

Due to Boer and Ndebele threats, the three Tswana leaders had sought protection from the British which led to a protectorate

In 1885, the three Tswana leaders agreed to offer land for European settlement be demanded a prohibition on sale of such land.

Khama granted the British land that belonged to the Ndebele while Gaseitsiwe and Sechele offered stretches of desert land to the British.

The Tswana under Khama especially became friendly to Cecil Rhodes of BSA company. They acted as guides to take the Pioneer Column of British into Mashonaland in 1890.

Some Tswana soldiers also fought alongside BSA CO against the Ndebele in 1893

The Tswana relations with Cecil Rhodes got strained (1894) when Rhodes demanded the right to control Bechuanaland, the Tswana leaders preferred BSA company rule because the British administration was fair than company rule.

In 1895, the three Tswana leaders (Khama, Sechele, Bahoen who had succeeded his father) went to London to rally the British support against Rhodes plan to take over Bechuanaland.

Due to missionary influence and protests of Tswana rulers, the British colonial secretary Joseph Chamberlain struck a compromise; the protectorate was divided into two parts; Tswana settled areas became reserves for each sub tribe and largely un occupied lands became BSA company administration.

Page 184 Many Tswana accepted Christianity which they largely embraced like Khama was baptized into Christian religion in 1862.

Consequences of Tswana response (Collaboration)

British were able to protect the Tswana from the Boer and Ndebele threats. Tswana leaders were able to stay in power for long time like Khama

Former leaders remained with much of their former powers for some time.

Tswana leaders were persuaded to give up part of their land to Europeans for settlement especially the British.

Many Tswana people were converted into Christianity.

Some Tswana soldiers lost their lives as they fought alongside BSA Company forces like against the Ndebele.

The powers of the Tswana leaders were later reduced like by the 1891 order in Council law.

Tswana collaboration encouraged Rhodes to build a telegraph line through the protectorate in 1890.

The British improved the means of transport in Tswana territory like a railway was built through Bechuanaland from Cape colony to Bulawayo in 1890’s.

The Protectorate was later partitioned into two parts after 1895; one part remained under British control and the other under company control.

Qn (a) How did the Tswana respond to British invasion of their territory?

(b) What were the consequences of this response?

THE BAGANDA AS COLLABORATORS

In 1875 from the South, Stanley travelled around Lake Victoria and ended up in Kabaka Mutesa 1’s court. Baganda’s collaboration began back as 1862 when Kabaka Mutesa 1 welcomed John Speke. Stanley also visited the Kabaka and his visit coincided with threats being mounted on Buganda from Bunyoro and Egypt from the north.

Mutesa1 knowing that wh in 1879.

By 1884, at the death of Kabaka Mutesa 1 Europeans had already established themselves in Buganda especially through missionary work which produced a class of Baganda converts who collaborated with the British in establishing colonialism like Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu.

Qn.To what extent did the Baganda

Collaborate with the British?

Largely, the Baganda collaborated with the British as evidenced below:

They warmly welcomed explorers like Kabaka Mutesa1 in 1860’s welcomed John

Speke and HM Stanley.

Kabaka Mutesa 1 on advice of Stanley, invited European Christian missionaries such that he co-operated with white men.

Accommodation of Europeans like Church missionary societies at Mengo and

Roman white Catholic fathers at Rubaga.

Most Baganda became Christian converts especially of Church missionary society of whom were Sir Apollo Kaggwa and Semei Kakungulu.

Baganda worked closely with leaders of IBEA Company like Lord Lugard and William MacKinnon.

Baganda attended the British missionary established schools like Gayaza high school and Kings College Buddo.

Baganda agreed to be employed in colonial services as tax collectors, office messengers and Clerks.

Baganda accepted to grow cash crops like cotton and coffee to feed the hungry

British Industries.

Baganda (Semei Kakungulu) helped in extension of British colonial rule in

Eastern Uganda.

Baganda collaborated with the British in defeat of Bunyoro resistance.

Baganda accepted to sign the infamous Buganda agreement of 1900.

However to some extent, they resisted;

Kabaka Mutesa 1 imprisoned Bakers delegation in 1875.

Kabaka Mwanga persecuted European Christian missionaries in 1885-1886 and Uganda Martyrs at Namugongo.

Inspite of European Christian missionary teachings, African tradition religion persisted in Buganda, the respect of Lubaale never reduced.

Some Baganda resisted taxation system by running away from homes.

They resisted forceful growing of cash crops like the ‘’Kiboko coffee’’ where

Kiboko meant cane/ flogging.

They further resisted against forced labour and land alienation.

To a large extent therefore, they collaborated with British colonialists.

SEMEI LWAKILENZI KAKUNGULU-A career opportunist and Collaborator

He was born around 1870’s in Southern Kooki.

He moved to Buganda at an early age where he became converted to Christianity While in Buganda he first rose to prominence through his hunting abilities. He provided ivory to Kabaka Mwanga which exchanged for foreign goods from Arab traders.

He showed himself a Hero during battle between Christians and Muslims in

1899 that led to re-instatement of Mwanga to throne.

He was also involved in another battle at Kijungutte after which Mwanga rewarded him with a title ‘’Mulondo’’.

He also became a chief of Bulondoganyi which bordered Bugerere and River

Nile.

In February 1892, in company with captain Williams, he commanded a force of

600.

In ‘’Africa Blue book Volume 2’ 1893, Captain Lugard former representative of

IBEA company paid tribute to Kakungulu as among the ‘’Reliable loyal men’’

In his book ‘’Rise of our East African empire Volume 2’’, Leopold is quoted saying,

‘’There were three men in Uganda whom I thorough trusted i.e. Zakaliya Kisingiri, Alikisi Sebowa and Semei Kakungulu’’.

Semei became a Hero in religious wars of 1880’s and 1890’s in Buganda and was popular in British wars of conquest.

In 1888-1890 there was a civil war in Buganda in which Christians and Mwanga formed an alliance that succeeded in ousting Muslims. The Christians won partly because of leadership of Semei Kakungulu for Protestants and Gabriel Kintu for Catholics.

Kakungulu was also instrumental in the capture of Mengo from the Muslims.

When the British embarked on effective colonization of Uganda and Kenya, in the last decade of the 19th century, Kakungulu showed up as a collaborator.

In 1892 following religious conflicts in Buganda, the Catholics spread to an Island on Lake Victoria and Buddu. A decision was made by the British send an expedition to dislodge the Catholics; it was Kakungulu who led it.

Again in 1892, Kakungulu helped to subdue Busoga for the IBEA Company.

In 1893, Semei Kakungulu played a significant role in the Anglo-Ganda wars

In the same year 1893, there was a Muslim revolt in Buganda which was a combined protestant and Catholic army in a battle of Lubaga near the capital Mengo. The Muslims retreated to Toro where they were pursued by a protestant army under Semei Kakungulu and he succeeded in defeating them.

In 1895, Semei Kakungulu, commanding 900 Ganda Volunteers, helped the

British to silence a Bukusu resistance in Western Kenya.

When Kabalega was chased out of Bunyoro in 1894, Kakungulu had been allocated chief of captured lands of Bugerere and later in 1899 helped the British to capture Kabalega and Mwanga who were waging a struggle against British rule.

Semei was one Man who did more than most for the British to export the

Buganda modal of leadership to other parts of Buganda protectorate.

Inspite of the numerous attacks from the Langi, by 1899, he had managed to establish a Port of Kaweeri Island on Lake Kyoga and he was now in stronger position to extend his influence East wards.

Kakungulu also established a Fort among the Iteso at Serere and it was from here that he waged serious war against the Langi whom he finally repulsed.

By 1900, Semei was operating South wards to Budaka near Mbale town of Eastern Uganda. The people of the area being inadequately armed and having no Central authority, to organize a resistance, they were easily conquered.

Kakungulu divided all conquered areas into administrative countries which he appointed his own officials and he established a Kiganda modal of administration.

Kakungulu’s success eastern Uganda made him become too ambitious and began regarding himself King of Eastern Uganda and he wanted the British to recognize him so. The British were alarmed by his intentions and they took over his headquarters at Budaka (1901).

He had achieved a lot in Eastern Uganda; he constructed roads in Mbale, enforced cash crop production, afforestation but in 1903, the British decided that Mbale became part of British administratio

Desperate Kakungulu became interested in Bamalaki religious sect-Independent

Church movement.

Kakungulu regrettably died in 1929 cursing him for having rendered services to the British without any tangible meaningful benef

Revision Questions

Qn1.Assess the role played by Semei Kakungulu towards the expansion of

British rule in Uganda

Qn2.Examine the contribution of Semei Kakungulu to the history of East Africa

Qn3.Assess the Career and achievements of Semei Kakungulu in the 19th century.

AFRICAN RESISTANCES TO COLONIAL RULE (REBELLIONS)

1.Maji- Maji rebellion (1905-1907)

1. Abushiri rebellion (1888-1890)

1. Hehe rebellion (1894-1898)

1. Kabalega resistance(1895-1899)

5.Nandi rebellion (1895-1906)

1. War of Guns (1879-1881)

1. Bambata (1879-1906)

8.Nama-Herero (1904-1907)

9. Shona-Ndebele (1896-1897)

10.Swahiri war (1887-1889)

11.Yao-British war (1891-1895)

* + 1. Temne-Mende (Hut tax) (1898)

* + 1. Anglo-Asante Conflicts (1901)

* + 1. Samouri’s resistance (1891-1898)

* + 1. Urabist revolt (1880-1882)
		2. Mahdist revolt (1880-1885)
		3. Algerian revolt (1871)

SUMMARY OF AFRICAN RESISTANCES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| REVOLT  | OTHER NAMES  | YEAR  | AFRICAN LEADERS  | TRIBES  | COUNTR Y IT TK PLACE  | COLON IAL MASTE R  |
| Maji-Maji  | Tanganyika National uprising  | 1905- 1907  | -Kinjikitire Ngware -Mputa Gama (Ngoni Chief )  | Matumbi, Ngindo, Zaramo, Ngoni, Pogoro  | Tanganyik a  | German s  |
| Abushiri  | -Coastal rebellion -Afro-Arab rebellion  | 1888- 1890  | -Abushiri -Bwana Heri  | Coastal Bantu, Yao, Akidas, Swahili  | Tanganyik a  | German s  |
| Hehe  |   | 1894- 1898  | -Mkwawa -Chifuna of Ngoni -Isike of Nyamwezi  | Hehe, Ngoni, Nyamwezi  | Tanganyik a  | German s  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kabalega  | Banyoro uprising  | 1895- 1899  | Kabalega  | Banyoro  | Uganda  | British  |
| Nandi  |   | 1895- 1906  |   |   | Kenya  | British  |
| War of guns  | Basuto war of Independence  | 1879- 1881  | -Moorosi, Lerotholi  | Basuto/Sotho , Phuthi people  | Lesotho  | British  |
| Bambata  | Anglo-Zulu war  | 1906 1907  | -Bambata -Mehlaka- Zulu  | Zulu  | S. Africa  | British  |
| Nama- Herero  | S.West Africa/ Namibia war of Independence  | 1904 1907  | -Samuel Maherero -Hendrick Witbooi -Jacob Moreng  | Nama, Herero Ovambo  | S.West Africa/ Namibia  | German s  |
| Shona- Ndebele  | Chimurenga  | 1896 1897  | -Lobengula, Mkwati, Kagubi, Nehanda  | Shona, Ndebele  | Zimbabwe  | British  |
| Swahili war  | Anglo-Swahili war  | 1887 1889  | Mlozi, Kopakopa  |   | Malawi  | British  |
| Yao- British war  | Anglo-Yao war  | 1891 1895  | Matapuri  | Yao  | Malawi  | British  |
| Temne- Mende  | Hut tax war  | 1898  | Bai-Bureh  | Temne, Mende  | Sierra- Leone  | British  |
| Urabist  | Nationalist uprising in Egypt  | 1880 1882  | Urabi Pasha, Afaghan  |   | Egypt  | British  |
| Mahdist revolt  | Sudanese war of Independence  | 1881 1885  | Mohammed Ahmed  | Ja-aliyin, Danaqla, Baqqara Nomads  | Sudan  | Turko- Egyptia ns  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Algerian Revolt  | Muslim revolt in Algeria, Kabylia uprising  | 1871 1872  | Mohammed Mukrani together With Rahmaniyya, Sufi, Sheikh Haddad, Bu Mazrag  |   | Algeria  | French  |
| Anglo- Asante wars  | Asante-British conflicts  | 1875 1901  | Prempeh 1  | Fante, Asante  | Gold Coast/ Ghana  | British  |
| Samouri Toure  |   | 1891 1898  | Samouri Toure  | Mandinka  | Nigeria  | French  |

GENERAL CAUSES OF AFRICAN RESISTANCES

* + - 1. Need to preserve/ regain their lost independence

* + - 1. Need to preserve/regain lost land.

* + - 1. Against mal-administrative policies of Whites/ foreigners

* + - 1. Against heavy taxation and faulty methods used in its collection

* + - 1. Need to preserve/regain culture

* + - 1. Against forced labour/Contract labour of White public works

* + - 1. Need to preserve/regain African traditional religion

(viii)Misfortunes that accompanied presence of foreigners like Epidermics/

diseases

* + - 1. African loss of their property to foreigners like land, cattle

* + - 1. Presence of African leaders for rebellions (charismatic, determined) (xi) Undermining of African authority of African traditional rulers/ Chiefs

* 1. Enforcing cash crop production at expense of food crops leading to famine

* 1. Segregation/ discrimination of Africans (from high ranks in administration, from

Services provided)

* 1. Interference in African slave trade which was lucrative (Taking off middleman ship role,

out competing them)

* 1. Displacement of Africans from their native lands to reserves with un bearable conditions.

* 1. Rise of African nationalism

* 1. Outbreak of natural calamities that was associated with whites

(xviii)Killing of innocent Africans

* 1. Inspiration from other rebellions

* 1. Rise of Independent African Churches In some areas.

* 1. Collaboration of some societies with foreigners against their fellow

African states.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF AFRICAN RESISTANCES

* 1. Africans were defeated apart from the case with Menelik II of Ethiopia and

Mahdist revolt.

* 1. Africans lost their Independence

* 1. African traditional leaders lost their dignity/ authority
	2. Loss of confidence in African traditional religion

* 1. Loss of lives and property for Africans

* 1. Africans lost their land and were sent to reserves

* 1. African labour was exploited/ oppressed

(viii)African economic activities like trade, agriculture were disrupted

(ix)Africans became poverty-stricken and dependent on the whites

(x)Led to influx of more European settlers

(xi)Africans lost their cultures and tribal identity

(xii)Christianity was spread

(xii)Had lessons for Africans that they needed unity to stage successful revolts

(xiv)Had lessons for whites not to take Africans for granted and to relax their policies on

Africans.

(xv)Led to rise of African nationalism

GENERAL REASONS FOR AFRICAN DEFEAT

1. African general weaknesses
2. Strength of the whites
3. African general weaknesses
	* Had inferior weapons like stones, spears, arrows

* + Lacked skills to use modern weapons like guns-poor fighting strategy

* + Had weak economies

* + Had poor leadership/ organization skills

* + Not united against a common enemy (Disunited)

* + False belief in African traditional religion

* + Hit and weakened by natural calamities

* + Had low levels of education (illiterate/ ignorant)

* + Death of their leaders

* + Small size of their armies yet with inferior weapons

* + Low levels of nationalism-some easily collaborated with whites

1. Strength of the Whites

* + Organized leadership

* + Skills in use of modern weapons like the maxim gun

* + Had strong economies –Industrial based

* + Had experience in fighting

* + Were literate, informed

* + Were highly determined and united

GENERAL ROLE OF RELIGION (ATR & ISLAM) IN THE OUT BREAK OF AFRICAN RESISTANCES

* Promoted unity against foreigners-buried differences between African societies

* Provided leaders for the revolt

* Guaranteed security and protection against warriors

* Gave sense of belongingness

* Instilled discipline among the revolters

* Averted natural calamities

* Interpreted cause for the revolt-Justification for the revolt

* Gave blessings to revolters that enhanced confidence

* An inspiring force that enhanced determination and gave encouragement

* Was a source of medicine e.g. during cleansing. Healing of leprosy

* Sustained war effort by predicting war victory.

* Enhanced and promoted respect among the revolters

* Promoted hard work as a way of appeasing Gods

* Acted as mobilization factor of African against whites rule.

Weakness

* False beliefs or promises like protection against white bullets this loss of lives

* Gave poor war strategy with no up to date weapons

* Made Africans believe blindly without scientific proof of European arms
* Made people lose confidence in ATR after failing to protect them or guarantee security

CAUSES OF REBELLIONS CATEGORISED AS ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

POLITICAL CAUSES

-Need to preserve/regain Independence

-Determined leadership

-Undermining authority of traditional rulers/ Chiefs

-Mal-administrative policies of foreigners

-War-like nature of Africans

-Inspiration from earlier revolts

-Rise of African nationalism

-Unity against a common enemy

-Collaboration against fellow African society

ECONOMIC CAUSES

-Forced labour on government farms and public works.

-The poor pay received by Africans labour

-Long hours of work that exhausted African labour

-The heavy taxes that were imposed on Africans,

-Poor methods of tax collection like confiscation of property of defaulters

-Land was alienated for white settlers and for public works and plantations

-European interference in African Trade/ slave trade

-Enforcing of cash crop growing at expense of food crop growing

-Sending Africans to un bearable lands after alienating their lands.

SOCIAL CAUSES

-Undermining of African traditional religion

-Undermining of African culture

-Segregation/discrimination of Africans

-Outbreak of natural calamities associated with whites

-Introduction of foreign religions

-Killing of innocent people.

MAJI-MAJI REBELLION OF 1905-1907 IN TANGANYIKA

It was an African rebellion against German colonial rule and it took place in Southern Tanganyika. It name was coined from a Swahili phrase ‘’Maji-Maji’’ meaning magic water. This magic water was got from river Rufigi by a medicine man -Bokero Kinjikitile Ngwale of Ngarambe village. It was then mixed with herbs, millet and sorghum flour and would be sprinkled on the bodies of prospective fighters to give them courage and immunity against German bullets (bullets would be turned into water).

Page 203 The rebellion included a cross section of tribes from Southern Tanganyika like the Zaramo, Wangindo, Pogoro, Bena, Matumbi, Mbuga etc.

In July 1905, the rebellion began to the surprise of the Germans (they never expected it) and to Kinjikitile, the situation was not ripe enough) he went on up to 1907.

It was the most serious and worst of the rebellions in East Africa.

The causes were economic, political and social in nature as follows:

Economic causes;

The unpopular cotton scheme as supported by scholars as Illife John, Gwasa

Bello as direct cause is what sparked off the rebellion. The people of southern

Tanganyika were compelled to grow cotton by the Governor; directive of 1902 (each family to have a plot of cotton). But, the soils were not good and thus the yields were poor. The Zaramo were among the hit most society (got less harvests).

The poor pay received by farmers from the sale of cotton of only 35 cents per year. Worsened the situation because it could not support farmers and their families. This greatly annoyed Africans and forced them to rise up against German rule.

Forced labour on government farms and public works like roads, railways and building constructions also forced the Africans to rebel.

Germans exploited African labour on their farms angered Africans. They were worked for long hours and at the end received little or no pay.

The heavy taxes that were imposed on Africans, that is a tax of Three rupees forced on Africans yet cotton yields were poor and hence they had no source of income.

Taxes were accompanied with cruel methods of collection like those who failed to pay had their properties confiscated, tortured, imprisoned.

Land was alienated; African tribes in southern Tanganyika lost land to German settlers and were forced to move to remote and unfavourable lands. The fertile soils in Rufigi valley, Kilombero and Lukuledi were all lost by Africans.

Rebellion was thus to regain such lands.

Germany interference in slave trade. They had edged out African middleman ship in this trade yet it was the source of livelihood. This resulted into conflicts and later rebellion.

Political causes;

The rebellion was a struggle to regain peoples independence which the Germans had eroded. People of Tanganyika hated being subjected to foreign rule of Germans.

It was against German mal-administration- their rule was harsh, brutal. German Carl Peters was nicknamed ‘’Mukono wagamu’’ meaning a man with blood in his hands.

Against replacement of traditional African rulers/ chiefs (loss of sovereignty/ authority) with foreign Akidas and Jumbes who were harsh, cruel, disrespected African rulers e.g. flogged them, whipped them in public.

Leadership and propaganda of Kinjikitile Ngwale of Ngarambe village in River Rufigi. He claimed to have been possessed by ‘’Hogo spirit’’ that resided in a pond in tributary of river Rufigi. That his magic water would immunize fighters against Germany bullets

Inspiration from earlier revolts in the region that is Abushiri rebellion of 1888- 1890 and Hehe rebellion of 1894-1898.

Page

Social causes;

The Ngoni were revenging against the German’s earlier atrocities like the Boma massacres of 1897 where Ngoni political leaders and generals were imprisoned and later shot.

Germany abuse of peoples cultures and religion while enforcing theirs like,

-Germans misused Muslim mosques by entering with their dogs and sandals.

-Christian missionaries encouraged administrators to burn sacred huts of people on grounds that they were ‘’Havens of witchcraft’’.

-Germans mercenaries of Sudan origin (Akidas and Jumbes) abused Ngindo women and peoples daughters by raping them.

-Ngoni offended Germans refusal to prosecute and giving asylum to a house boy who was found sleeping with Chief Chabruma’s (Ngoni chief) wife.

Germans promotion of western education yet Africans were comfortable with their children staying home to do domestic work and hunting.

Role of traditional religion-Kalero cult.

Effects;

-Loss of independence

-Loss of lives of Africans (estimated 75,000 to 120,000), Germans and

Akidas/Jumbes

-Destruction of property and farms leading to famine. There followed three years of terrible

Famine called ‘’Fuga fuga’’ where survivors ate wild fruits, insects.

-Forced labour was implemented

-Taxation was imposed

-Spread of Christianity

-Led to increased influx of Whites

-Led to decline of African Traditional Religion

-Led to replacement of Akidas and Jumbes

-Accelerated mal-administration

-Led to famine

-New crops were introduced.

-Brutality used by Germans scared other societies from rebelling

-Instability led to displacement of Africans who ran to jungles were they were attacked by wild

animals.

-Africans learnt a lesson that unity was vital

ABUSHIRI REBELLION (1888-1890)-A PRIMARY RESISTANCE IN

TANGANYIKA

It comprised of three separate attempts to drive out Germans from Tanganyika.

One was led by Abushiri in northern Coastal area and around river Pangani. There was also a resistance in southern part of Dar-es-Salaam, Kilwa and Lindi. The third was in Uzigua under Bwana Heri. Abushiri was the most prominent leader.

Specific causes;

Page 207 -Swahili-Arab coastal towns lost economic power. Germany East African

Company competed in

ivory trade and became a threat to slave traders because it was lucrative.

-Economic restrictions imposed on ownership of land and property by the

Germany East African

Company.

-Coastal people hated foreign rule of Germans

-Germany introduction of a tax called ‘’Hongo’’ or custom tax

-Leadership of Abushiri and Bwana Heri

-Germany missionaries tried to convert Moslem Arabs into Christianity

-Dismissal of Akidas and Jumbes serving in Germany administration and replacing them with

 those of people’s choice.

Specific effects;

-Sultan of Zanzibar recognized Germany rule over coastal chiefs

-Akidas and Jumbes were replaced by traditional chiefs

-Inspired other future rebellions like Hehe (1894-1898) and Maji-Maji rebellion

(1905-07)

-Peace eventually prevailed after the rebellion,

HEHE REBELLION OF (1894-98)-A PRIMARY RESISTANCE IN TANGANYIKA

He was a leader of the Hehe who occupied Southern Tanganyika. He came to power in 1878 succeeding his father Munyigumba. He built a highly trained army which he used to stage a tough and prolonged resistance against Germany rule in Tanganyika. From 1800, he was busy extending frontiers of his empire. His empire building clashed with Germans who were busy colonizing

Tanganyika. In his bid to control trade, he closed the trade routes between Tabora and Bagamoyo, also terrorized, imprisoned German, African and Swahili traders at Usagara for refusing to pay tribute to him. He defied Germany request for him to release the traders. His arrogance angered the Germans that forced them to react. His contemptuous behavior was based on the support he expected from Chief Chabruma of Ngoni, Siki chief of Tabora and Isike of Nyamwezi.

He first clashed with the Germans in 1891whom he defeated killing many of their forces including their commander Zelewekis. Germans temporarily gave up him and allied with Isike of Nyamwezi who was willing to work with them.

Mkwawa however realized need for a peaceful end to the conflict and dispatched messengers with gifts to the Germans who responded by gunning down the messengers. This demoralized Mkwawa who organized a full-scale war with them at Kilosa where he managed to kill 290 Germans with their allies.

In October 1892, he destroyed a long distance caravan at Kondoa which greatly increased his influence and he was able to complete the construction of his Fort at Kalenga.

In 1894, the Germans decided to deal decisively with him. They stormed and destroyed his capital at Kalenga killing many of his soldiers. With a handful of his men, he escaped to Ingonge where he un successfully attempted to ambush the Germans on their way back to the coast.

The Germans then came to finally destroy him. Using the scotched-earth policy, they destroyed water, food reserves which caused wide spread hunger and starvation. After being surrounded, he refused to be captured alive and instead shot himself in 1898. A few of his trusted soldiers also gave in to the Germans.

When Germans found his dead body, they cut off his head and sent it to a Museum in Berlin-Germany. However, the Hehe constantly demanded for the head of their fallen chief until when the Germans bowed to their pressure and returned it in 1954.

Mkwawa however is remembered as a Hero who tried to protect the

Independence of his people.

Specific causes in Hehe rebellion

-Closure of trade routes to Germans, Arab and Swahili for refusing to pay tribute to him.

-His refusal to relax ‘Hongo tax’ he revied on caravans through his area despite

German appeal.

-His powerful military state/ army

-Germany desire to control Tabora-Bagamoyo trade route.

-Germany disrespect for Mkwawa (considered him un civilized)

-His imprisonment of Arab and Swahili traders for refusing to pay tribute and defied Germany

plea to release them.

-Mkwawa’s character i.e. big headed, arrogant. E.g. defied German calls for release of prisoners.

-His anticipated support from Chief Chabruma, Chief Siki of Tabora and Chief

Isike of Nyamwezi.

-Germany killing of Mkwawa’s peace messengers.

-He expelled Germany mercenaries that had been brought to aid Germany administration (Akidas and Jumbes).

Specific effects;

-After the war Germans became more cruel and brutal which increased suffering of Africans

-Trade was disrupted especially on central trade route

-Hehe learnt a lesson that Whites were superior than Africans

-Germans learnt a lesson not to take African resistance for granted

-African hatred for Germans increased

-Diseases like dysentery, sleeping sickness were spread

-Mkwawa’s head was cut off after shooting himself and taken to German museum till 1954.

-After defeating Mkwawa, Germans disbanded his council of advisors.

NANDI RESISTANCE 1895-1906 IN KENYA

Nandi are a Kalengin group of people belonging to the wider group of highland Nilotes. They presently occupy the highland escarpment west of the Uasin-Gishu plateau in western Kenya. Un like the Masai, their neighbours, the Nandi put a strong and prolonged resistance against the British occupation of their land. For 11 years, they defeated the British and often raided their depots. In 1897, they carried out a series of raids along the Uganda railway killing Indians and looting telegraph lines. They also raided British protectorate communities like the Luo, Abalu. In 1900, the British sent three expeditions using Indian troops to punish the Nandi but they all failed. It was not until 1905 that the Nandi were subdued. Their leaders Kimyole Arap Samoei and Koitalel Orkoyot with other leaders were killed.

Specific causes of the resistance;

-War like nature of the Nandi and their pride-had succeeded in raiding neighbours

-Increasing power of the Nandi due to weakness of their neighbours (Maasai)

-Nandi leadership of Kimnyole Arap Samoei and Koitalel Orkoyot

-Geography of Nandi area (hilly i.e. they hid from the British)

-Whites action of killing Nandi warriors around Gwasa-Musa camp in 1895

-Effect of the peace treaty of Kipture that stipulated that the Nandi live in reserves

-Maasai collaboration with the British

-Nandi opposition to construction of a railway through their land.

-Nandi hatred to British interference with their trade in slaves and ivory

-Punitive expeditions applied by the British against the Nandi

-Penetration of Nandi by White traders

-Resentment to white man’s colour and referred to them as Devils.

-Inspiration by Hehe and Abushiri

Specific effects;

-War delayed construction of the Uganda railway by killing railway workers

-British confiscated thousands of Cattle and sheep from the Nandi

-Increased enmity between Nandi and Maasai (collaboration with the British)

-Nandi lost their prominence in the region as most strong and fearless society

-War ruined British treasury- they spent a lot paying purchasing firearms, paying mercenaries

-Imperial forces were stationed in Nandi land permanently

-The British continued constructing the railway line through Nandi area with minimum difficults

-Defeat of Nandi taught neighbours a lesson that the British were invincible.

-Forts were built throughout Nandi area like Kipture, Kaptume and Kapkolei

-Prophesy of their leader Orkoiyot Kimnyole came to pass that ‘’one time they would be ruled

by foreigners’’

Page 213 -Many people converted to Christianity because teachings of their traditional leader had failed to

bring them success.

-Nandi accepted British rule after their defeat

-Led to more European influx in Kenya

KABALEGA’S RESISTANCES (1895-1899)

Omukama Kabalega Cwa II was born to Omukama Kamurasi and Kanyange Nyamutahingurwa in Toro. He obtained power by winning war of succession with his brother Kabigumire. He ruled Bunyoro from 1870-1899. His main aims were to preserve independence for Bunyoro, carry out trade with the Arabs.

He was an outstanding leader who resisted colonialism in the 19th century in order to preserve the independence of Bunyoro. He accumulated a lot of guns from the Arab slave traders (Khartuomers) and built a strong army ‘’the Abarusula’’. He was first faced with the expanding Egyptian imperialism led by Sir Samuel Baker, whom he defeated at the battle of Isansa in 1872.

In 1891, he fought against Lugard’s advancing forces to his kingdom

In 1892, he attacked British Forts along Toro-Bunyoro border

In 1893, he re-invaded Toro and re-occupied it

In 1894, he was forced to withdraw from Bunyoro by British army under Colonel

Colville and Baganda and Sudan mercenaries

In 1896, the British declared Bunyoro part of their Uganda protectorate

In 1899, he was captured together with Mwanga and exiled to Seychelles Islands for 24 years.

His son Kitahimbwa was appointed but was too weak to administer, he was thus a British puppet

On 6th April 1923, on his return to Bunyoro, Kabalega died in Jinja.

However, he is remembered for his outstanding leadership. In 1972, President

Idd Amin Dada renamed Murchison falls after him -Kabalega falls. In June 8th

2009, Kabalega was declared a national Hero by President Museveni.

CAUSES OF HIS RESISTANCES

-Spread of British rule in Uganda in 1890’s

-Kabalega’s expansion of his kingdom coincided with expanding British imperialism

-Kabalega’s warlike and skillful nature

-Bankrupcy and weakness of Imperial British East African company

-Collaboration of Baganda with the British

-1896 British declaration of Bunyoro part of their Uganda protectorate

-Inter-ethnic co-operation i.e. with Acholi and Langi who aided him

-Mwanga’s alliance encouraged him

-Kabalega’s regular army of ‘’Abarusula’’

- Need to preserve the glory of Bunyoro empire

-Need to preserve economy

-Successful raids he made on Nkore, Karagwe, Rwanda that paid him tribute -Unity in Bunyoro created by Kabalega.

Effects of h **THE ANGLO-BOER WARS IN SOUTH AFRICA- THE BRITISH WARS.**

**THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR 1880-1881OR THE TRANSVAAL WAR OF**

**INDEPENDENCE**

* This was a war between the British and the Transvaal Boers which took place between 1880 and 1881.
* The war was referred to as the “White man‟s war because it involved only the Whites.  Others call it the Transvaal war of independence.
* The immediate cause was the taxation incident in which the Boer farmer failed to pay tax and his property was confiscated by the British in Natal.
* The Boers attacked the British and got back the property which annoyed the British and in December 1880 war broke out.

**CAUSES OF THE 1ST ANGLO-BOER WAR OF 1880-1881**

* The causes were both long term and short term, political, social and economic as written below;
* The British annexation of the Boer Republic of Transvaal in 1877 annoyed the Boers since they lost their independence hence the war.
* The 1877 Pedi attack on Transvaal weakened the Boers and this gave the British chance to occupy Transvaal in 1877 which greatly annoyed the Boers leading to a war.
* The British desire to protect their citizens (Cape bankers) who had lent their money to Transvaal Boers caused the first Anglo-Boer war.
* The British attempt to unite the white Republics in South Africa into a federation (union) by force annoyed the Boers hence leading to the 1st Anglo Boer war.
* The desire to prevent any Zulu attack on the Transvaal Boers caused the war since the British were forced to occupy Transvaal which annoyed the Boers.
* The Anglo – Zulu war of January 1899 at Isandhlwana encouraged the Boers to fight the British because they thought that the British had been weakened by the Zulu.
* Over taxation caused the war: The Boers were being over taxed by the British and on the other hand, Paul Kruger during his time, he had also over taxed the Uitlanders hence the 1st Anglo Boer war.
* The rise of the Boer nationalism (desire for independence) caused the 1st Anglo Boer war since the Boers were determined to defend their independence at all costs. The long term hatred and hostility (enmity) between the Boers and the British caused the 1st Anglo Boer war.

The economic prosperity of Transvaal which had started carrying out small scale industrialization invited the British which caused the war.

* The British policy of following up the Boers left them with no alternative but to fight hence the first Anglo-Boer war.
* The rise of the British imperialism (desire to control the whole of South Africa) promoted by men like Cecil Rhode caused the war because the Boers were against it.  The failure of Gladstone (influence British prime minister) to give the Boers of Transvaal independence yet he had promised them freedom during the campaigns annoyed them hence causing the 1st Anglo Boer war.
* The rise of uncompromising leaders like Joubert and Paul Kruger on the side of the Boers and Carnarvon plus Cecil Rhodes on British side. These men encouraged their sides to fight each other hence causing the 1st Anglo Boer war.
* The discovery of minerals in South Africa caused the war because both the Boers and the British wanted to control the mineral wealth especially in Kimberly and Witwatersrand.
* The re-establishment of Transvaal Republic by the Boers on 5th December 1880 with Paul Kruger as the president and Jourbert as the commander in chief annoyed the British hence increasing the war fever.
* The mistreatment of the Uitlanders by Paul Kruger further annoyed the British hence the 1st Anglo Boer war.
* It was also caused by personal misunderstandings between Cecil Rhodes and Paul Kruger who failed to compromise with each other.
* The immediate cause was the taxation incident in which the Boer farmer failed to pay tax and his property was confiscated by the British in Natal. The Boers attacked the British and got back the property which annoyed the British and in December 1880 war broke out.

**THE COURSE OF THE 1ST ANGLO BOER WAR**

* The war began in December 1880 and ended in February 1881.
* After the failure of peace, **600** Boers met at **Wonderfontein** to prepare for war against the British in 1879.
* A three-man‟s committee of Kruger, Pretorius and Joubert was appointed to run the country.
* The British then confiscated the property of the Boer farmers who had refused to pay tax.
* A group of 300 Boers attacked the British and got back the property of their collegeau and this sparked off the 1st Anglo Boer war.
* On 8th December, the British lost the first battle.
* On 8th December, the Republic was secretly re-established with Kruger as the President and Joubert as the commander in chief.
* Then on 16th December, the independence flag was flown marking the completion of the struggle to get back the Boer independence.

On 20th December 1880, the British lost the battle when they lost over 200 men. General Colley then rushed from Natal with re-enforcement and attacked the Boers at Lang‟s neck.

Unfortunately for the British, the Lang‟s neck was well defended by the Boers and the British were expelled. Pomeroy Colley then lost the Lang‟s neck battle and rushed to defend Majuba.

* Then at Majuba, the British led the Boers to climb the Hill on which the British had bases.
* Later, the British failed to defend the hill and lost many soldiers including Sir Pomeroy Colley.
* By February, the Boers had defeated the few British soldiers in Transvaal.
* It was by ambush and sudden attack that the British forces were attacked.
* By August 1881, the two agreed to stop the war by signing the Pretoria treaty.

**A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE 1880-81 ANGLO-BOER WAR**



**EFFECTS OF THE 1st ANGLO-BOER WAR**

* The British were defeated by the Boers at Lang‟s neck and finally Majuba hills in February 1881.
* There was heavy loss of life especially on the side of the British who lost over 200 soldiers.

The war led to the destruction of property especially farms, residences etc.

It disrupted trade in the region. After the war, the Boers were to stop discriminating against the British goods in Transvaal.

* It promoted Boer unity since the Boers of Orange Free State promised to help the Transvaal Boers in future.
* The rights of Uitlanders were to be protected by the Boers in Transvaal after the war.
* It increased the Boer nationalism as the Boers looked for more wins after their success over the British.
* It increased the enmity between the British and the Boers.
* It inspired the outbreak of more Anglo-Boer wars like the Jameson Rand of 1895 and the 2nd Anglo-Boer war of 1889-1902.
* It led to the signing of the **Pretoria convention** or **Treaty of 1881**
* It led to restoration of Transvaal‟s independence under **Paul Kruger.**
* The war postponed the federation plans attempted move to form a white union in South Africa.

**THE PRETORIA CONVENTION OF 1881**

* This was the **understanding** or **tr**eaty that ended the 1st Anglo Boer war of 18801881.
* It was in August 1881.
* It was between the two warring factors (groups) i.e. The British and the Boers.
* The new British government of Prime Minister Gladstone was tired of the war and therefore he pressed for a peaceful resolution.
* The treaty was to try to calm the Transvaal Boers so that they could support the British Federation plans.
* Paul Kruger and Joubert signed and accepted the peace terms on behalf of the Boers.
* The treaty was signed in the capital of Transvaal Pretoria, North of the bigger town of Johannesburg.

**TERMS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION**

**Describe the terms of the Pretoria convention of 1881.**

* The Treaty had the following terms as written below;  Transvaal was to lose her independence to the British.
* Transvaal was granted complete self-governance or independence in all the internal matters.
* The Transvaal Boers had to accept the British Flag and authority of their Majesty the Queen of England.
* The foreign affairs of Transvaal were to remain under the British control.
* The Boers‟ internal affairs were to be supervised by a British officer based at Pretoria.
* Equal civil rights were extended to all people i.e. the rights of the Uitlanders were to be protected.

Slavery was to be prohibited/ stopped. The Boers were to stop discriminating against the British goods.

There would be free right of entry to the British subjects in Transvaal.

* Though Transvaal was given independence, she was to remain answerable to the cape colony.
* Big companies that were to invest in Transvaal had to seek permission from the cape colony.
* Trade restrictions between the Boers and the British were to be removed and goods to move freely.

**WHY THE PRETORIA CONVENTION WAS CALLED IN 1881.**

**Why was the Pretoria convention called in 1881?**

* The Pretoria convention was held at Pretoria in 1881.
* It was held after the Boer victory at Majuba in the 1st Anglo-Boer war.
* It was attended by Paul Kruger and Jourbert of the Boers.
* The British were represented by Lord Everlin Wood the one who replaced Colley.
* It was called to provide a long lasting solution to the Anglo-Boer conflicts.
* It was aimed at creating unity among the two white communities.
* It was called to create economic co-operation in terms of trade and commerce.
* It was called to discuss the question of the rights of the Africans.
* It was aimed at determining the destiny of Uitlanders.
* The Pretoria convention was called to discuss the use of mineral resources among the whites.
* It was also called to settle the racial question among the whites.
* The British pushed it to contain Boer nationalism which was on the increase.
* It was called I order to determine the political destiny of Transvaal.
* It was aimed at solving boundary problems between Transvaal and her neighbours.
* The British called it to persuade the Boers to accept a Federation initiated by Gladstone the prime minister.

**RESULTS OF THE PRETORIA CONVENTION OF 1881**

* The convention reduced the enmity between the Boers and the British by granting self-governance in the internal affairs to Transvaal Boers.
* The Boers were dissatisfied with their new colonial status they became a colony of the British.
* The Boers lost their independence to the British.
* It led to the rise of Afrikaner (Boer) nationalism and increased their desire for independence.
* The Boers of Transvaal united as a result of Pretoria Convention.
* It gave rise to Paul Kruger and Josbeurt who were supported by the Boers of Transvaal so as to bring about independence from the British.
* It created unity between the Boers of Orange Free State and the Boers Transvaal to defend the Boer values and cultures that were threatened by the British.

Even the Boers at the Cape developed sympathy between their linesmen /collegues beyond River Vaal.

The Boers continued opposing the federation scheme of the white races.

* The mistreatment of Uitlanders by the Boers resumed in South Africa.
* It left both parties angry and not satisfied since no one was a clear beneficially.
* It laid a foundation for more Anglo-Boer was/conflicts e.g. the Jameson raid of 1895 and the 2nd Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902.
* The terms of the convection made the Boers more suborned and determined to resist the British Federation Union plans.
* It led to a new **London treaty** **of 1887** on which the Boers and the British agreed to the following;
	+ - The queen was no longer the Suzerain (ruler) of Transvaal.
		- The British were to drop their normal control (indirect control) over the local affairs of Transvaal.
		- The two Boer republics of Stella land and Goshen were to remain out of Transvaal.
		- The trade between the two parties (British and the Boers) was liberalized (made free)
* The treaty made the Boers to continue interfering in the Zulu politics.
* The Boer soldiers under Lukas Mayer Intervened and over threw Dinizulu replacing him with his exiled father Ceteswayo.
* The Zulu lost almost half of their land to the Boers since the British never intervened in the local affairs of the Boers.
* It led to the rise of Cecil Rhodes who was determined to silence the Transvaal Boers.
* Both the whites and the Africans lost property in the conflicts that developed between the Boers and the British after the Pretoria convention.
* The treaty encouraged the Boers to associate more with the Germans and the Portuguese in order to counter balance idea which the British threats.
* It weakened the Zulu further hence confirming their loss of independence.

**THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895**

* It was a conflict between the Boers under Paul Kruger and the British under Cecil Rhodes.
* It was mainly because of the misunderstandings between the Transvaal Boers and the Uitlanders.
* The Uitlanders were mainly British citizen (foreigners) who were in Transvaal as business men and workers.
* The increased number of the Uitlanders who made up three quarters of Transvaal population worried the Boers.
* The leaders of the raid on the side of the British were Lt. Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson.
* Paul Kruger, the Transvaal president led to the Boers against the British.
* The chief planner of the raid was Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.

The raid aimed at over throwing the government of Transvaal under Paul Kruger.

**CAUSES OF THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895**

* The defeat of the British by the Boers in theFirst Anglo-Boer war at Majuba Hills in 1881 annoyed them thus desired to revenge on the Boers.
* The misunderstandings between Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes over the question of Uitlanders caused the raid.
* The increasing number of the Uitlanders in Transvaal worried the Boers i.e. by 1895, three quarters of the population were Uitlanders.
* The mistreatment of the Uitlanders by Paul Kruger caused the raid e.g. denied the Uitlanders voting rights.
* The denial of Uitlanders the right to speak English in public places which was their mother language caused the raid.
* The Uitlanders were angered by the system of awarding fat contracts only to the Dutch companies.
* The denial of Uitlanders citizenship also caused the raid i.e. for any Uitlander to become a citizen, he had to first stay in Transvaal for over ten years.
* The forcing of Uitlanders‟ children to study in Boer-dominated schools also caused the raid.
* The Utilanders‟ appeal request for help from Cecil Rhodes and Jameson in their struggle for their political and civil rights caused the raid.
* The need by the Boers to safe guard their economic independence from the British caused the raid.
* The economic rivalry and enmity between two groups caused the war e.g. Paul Kruger over taxed the Uitlanders‟ goods which created enmity.
* The discrimination of British goods by Kruger in Transvaal also caused the raid.
* The long term enmity between the Boers and the British in South Africa since the days of the Great Trek caused the Jameson Raid of 1895.
* The scramble for minerals like gold and diamond in South Africa between the Boers and the British caused the raid.
* The rise of Boer nationalism promoted by strong Boer nationalists like Paul Kruger caused the raid.
* The smuggling of arms into Transvaal by Cecil Rhodes scared the Boers leading to the raid.
* The rise of British imperialism promoted by Cecil Rhodes i.e. the desire to control the whole of South Africa including Transvaal by the British caused the raid.
* The uitlanders opposed the corrupt and inefficient government of Paul Kruger there by increasing the conflict.
* The role of the press e.g. Flora Show the Editor of the “London Times” newspaper in Britain encouraged the British government to fight the Boers hence the Jameson raid.
* Cecil Rhodes‟ determination to bring Transvaal under the British control by force caused the raid.
* The formation of the British South African Company (BSACO) in 1890 by Cecil Rhodes worried the Boers in Transvaal which led to the conflict.

The British desire to unite the white republics caused the raid because Paul Kruger had refused the idea e.g. he had refused the idea of a customs union with the Cape Colony.

* The Pretoria convention of 1881 caused the raid because Paul Kruger failed to respect its terms like not to mistreat the Uitlanders.
* The refusal by the British to co-operate with the Boers over the railway system increased the conflicts between the two.
* Paul Kruger‟s act of changing railway routes from the Cape and Durban to Maputo (Mozambique) annoyed Cecil Rhodes hence the raid.
* The role played by Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary and Robinson Hercules, the British ambassador in South Africa. The two men exaggerated Transvaal threats to British interests in South Africa hence encouraging Cecil Rhodes to organize the raid in 1895.

**EFFECTS OF THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895**

* The British were defeated by the Boers and they surrendered at Dornkap, hence the raid was a failure.
* Cecil Rhodes was force to resign as the prime minister of the Cape Colony.
* Sir Robinson Hercules was also recalled as the British High Commissioner or Governor at the Cape and replaced with Alfred Milner.
* Dr. John Jameson was captured alive leading to the Boer hatred towards the British in South Africa.
* The victorious Paul Kruger became more popular and he was re-elected as president of Transvaal in 1898.
* It increased Boer nationalism and determination to preserve their Independence.
* Their victory gave them a belief that they would defeat the British at all times.
* It increased the mistreatment of the Uitlanders in Transvaal by Paul Kruger.
* It was a humiliation / shame to the British worldwide since they had been defeated by a small state (Transvaal).
* It led to a close understanding co-operation between Orange Free State and Transvaal since they now had a common enemy (Britain).
* It destroyed the possibility of any federation or union between the two white communities in South Africa.
* It also led to the international isolation and condemnation of the British which affected international relations e.g. Kaiser (King), William II of German sent Paul Kruger upon his victory over the British.
* The raid worsened the Anglo-German relationship i.e.Kaiser (King) William II of

Germany sent a congratulatory message to Paul Kruger upon his victory over the British.

* Kaiser William II of Germany encouraged the Transvaal Boers to import guns especially from German to defend their territory any future attacks.
* The failure of the raid encouraged the Shona and the Ndebele people of central Africa raise up against the British form 1896 – 1898.
* It increased the enmity between the British and the Boers.

It led to the 2nd Anglo-Boer war of 1899 and 1902 as the British wanted to revenge against their defeat by the Boers in the Jameson raid of 1895.

**REASONS WHY THE JAMESON RAID OF 1895 FAILED**

* The refusal of Uitlanders in Transvaal to co-operate as they planned made the raid to fail.
* There was lack of proper co-ordination between the Uitlanders in Transvaal and Cecil Rhodes leading to the failure of the raid.
* There was poor planning and organization of the raid by Cecil Rhodes which led to its failure.
* Cecil Rhodes failed to convince the Uitlanders in Transvaal to rebel against the Boers which made the raid to fail.
* It failed because the British government did not fully supports the project / raid.
* The Uitlanders wanted to protect their businesses wealth yet Cecil Rhodes wanted to annex the Transvaal Republic.
* The lack of man power by the British e.g. Jameson entered Transvaal with a small army of about 500 soldiers which could not defeat the Boers.
* It failed because Paul Kruger had built a strong army from mineral wealth which was capable of defeating the British.
* The popularity of Paul Kruger in Transvaal made the raids to fail because it helped him to mobilize many Boers to go and fight.
* The economic strength of Transvaal led to the failure of the raid i.e. the state was able to finance any major war against the Boers.
* The failures of Cecil Rhodes to smuggle fire arms /guns to the Uitlanders in Transvaal as planned led to the failure of the raid.
* The stronger Boer nationalism and unity built by Paul Kruger led to the failure of the raid.
* The breakdown in communication made the raid to fail. This was because the Boers cut off telephone lines to the Cape.
* Lack of co-ordination among the raid plotters i.e. Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes led to their defeat.
* The poor leadership of Dr. Jameson led to the British defeat. He was emotional, impatient and a mere doctor without any war skills.
* The British under estimated the Boer strength a blunder that led to their defeat.
* Lack of secrecy that Rhodes and Jameson‟s plans were leaked to the Boers made them to find a well-organized Boer force.
* The strong unity among the Boers made them to fight as a mass leading to the defeat of the British.
* The Boer‟s determination to safe guard their independence made them to fight tooth and nail until they defeated the British.
* The choice of wrong leadership led to the failure e.g. Jameson was a medical doctor leading soldiers.
* The arrest of Dr. Jameson and some of his men made other fighters to loose morals which led to the failure of the raid.

**THE UITLANDERS**

**Who were the Uitlanders?**

* There were rich people mainly Europeans who came to South Africa after the discovery of minerals to exploit the minerals.
* The Uitlanders comprised of the Australians, the New Zealanders etc. but most of them were from Britain and therefore they were British citizens.
* The word “Uitlanders” is a Boer word meaning foreigners. Their main area of settlement was the Boer Republic of Transvaal.
* Once in Transvaal, they dominated the economy of Transvaal, bought a lot of land and ended up becoming very rich. While in Transvaal, they lived in the Rand mining centers.
* The Uitlanders supported the British interests in South Africa and therefore, they were close to Cecil Rhodes.
* They later created a security threat to the Transvaal Boers under Paul Kruger.
* They were a group of people who had no political rights in Transvaal e.g. they had no right to vote members of parliament.
* They were responsible for the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer wars between 1880 and 1902.

**JOHN CECIL RHODES 1853 -1902**

**Explain the contribution of John Cecil Rhodes to the history of South Africa.**

* Cecil Rhodes was born in 1853 in England to a Clergy man.
* He was a leading British imperialist in South Africa.
* His dream was to follow the footsteps of his father.
* Unfortunately, his health was fragile i.e. he was sickly.
* He was forced to move to South Africa where he met his fortune later.
* At the age of 17 years, he joined his brother on a cotton farm in South Africa.
* This set the platform for the beginning of his fortune.
* When minerals were discovered, Cecil Rhodes managed to buy some mines in Kimberly.
* He later completed his self-sponsored degree in Oxford University.
* In 1881, Cecil Rhodes formed a mining company known as the De Beers Mining Company Limited.
* This company controlled almost all the South African diamond trade.
* Later he bought his rival company – Barney Barnato and therefore he became a monopolist.
* In 1881, he became a member of the Cape parliament.
* When gold was discovered in 1886 at Witwatersrand, Cecil Rhodes became one of the major players in the gold mining.
* He later climbed the ladders of leadership due to the influence of his friend Hofmeyer, the leader of the **Afrikaner Bond e.g.** in 1890 he became the Prime Minister of the Cape colony.

Cecil Rhodes‟ greatest ambition was to have an expansion of the British power in Central and South Africa i.e. **“Painting the map of Africa red”.**

He supported the federation plan of uniting South Africa under British control.

* He also fought German imperialism in South West Africa (Namibia) as well as the Portuguese influence in Mozambique.
* He conflicted with Paul Kruger of Transvaal in the struggle to determine the master of South Africa‟s politics.
* Rhodes also felt that Bechuanaland or Botswana should be under British control therefore, in 1886 the British declared a protectorate over Bechuanaland present Botswana.
* He blocked the British to gain control of more African land for example, Pondo land, Zulu land and Tonga land.
* He even blocked the Boer or Transvaal‟s expansion northwards.
* He always fought for the economic integration with Transvaal to allow free movement of goods and services.
* He supported the Uitlanders in their struggle for civil and political rights in Transvaal

e.g. fair taxation, use of English, fair trial, fair business contracts.

* He even smuggled arms from Johannesburg to use them against Paul Kruger.
* He sought for the full support of the British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain to fight for the civil rights of the Uitlanders.
* In 1895, he planned the unsuccessful Jameson Raid to promote British imperialism in South Africa.
* Later he resigned from his post as Prime Minister of the Cape after the failure of the Jameson Raid.
* Even his friendship with Jan Hofmeyer, the leader of the Afrikaner Bond collapsed.  He resorted his whole life to the activities of the **British South African Company.**
* He had founded this company to support British imperialism in Central and South Africa.
* He even acquired permission from the British government to govern Rhodesia present day Zimbabwe.
* He set up a police force under his brother John Rhodes and Jameson to improve security in Botswana.
* He died in **1902** and was buried in Zimbabwe.

**PAUL KRUGER 1825 – 1904**

**Explain the contribution of Paul Kruger to the history of South Africa.**

* Paul Kruger was born in 1825 in the Cape Colony.
* He was a clever and determined young man.
* His childhood was full of hunting. That is why he never got meaningful education. The only book he ever read was a bible.
* He left the Cape during the Great Trek.
* At 12 years, he had participated in the Great Trek and this shaped his life and later actions in South Africa.
* He strongly hated the British from the bitter lessons of the Great Trek.

He also had a passionate feeling to defend the Boer hard won independence at all costs.

Paul Kruger‟s future actions were further shaped by his forceful personality and oratory speaking) skills.

* He was always determined to keep the Boer values of racial prejudice and strong resistance against the British.
* During the early years of the Transvaal Republic, he commanded the Boers against African hostile groups like the Pedi resistance of 1877.
* He served in the Boer military units and he actively participated in the Great Trek wars. This made him to rise to the position of Commander General of the entire Transvaal by 1880.
* He led the Boer resistance movement against the British annexation of Transvaal in 1877.
* Together with Joubert, Paul Kruger led a Boer delegation to London to demand for Transvaal‟s independence, but unfortunately the request was rejected by the British.
* They were left with no alternative but to prepare for an armed rebellion against the British which took place in 1880-1881i.e. the First Anglo Boer war.
* His victory over the British in this war won him great admiration and support from the Boers.
* He was then appointed together with Joubert and Pretorious to administer the country of Transvaal.
* Because of his popularity and respect among the Boers, Paul Kruger was elected aas the President of Transvaal four times i.e. in 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1898.
* As leader of Transvaal, Paul Kruger pursued different ideas conflicting with those of Cecil Rhodes – the British Cape Prime Minister.
* He desired to make a united and strong Boer Republic governing the whole of South Africa.
* He hoped to extend its territory to the East Coast so as to be in direct contact with the outside world.
* Paul Kruger led to the famous Jameson Raid of 1895, where he defeated and embarrassed the British.
* The big number of Uitlandlers threatened Paul Kruger‟s plans for a free united and independent Transvaal Republic without the British interference.
* To check and block the Uitlanders, he denied them their political and civil rights in Transvaal.
* He blocked the Uitlanders form voting or to be voted for.
* He did not allow them to be tried by the jury.
* They were also prevented from speaking English in public.
* He over taxed the British goods coming into Transvaal and were discriminated against by the Transvaal Boers.
* Paul Kruger closed all possible British routes to Transvaal in order to disorganize the British economy further.
* The Uitlanders‟ children were to study from the Dutch controlled schools.
* He built the Delagoa – Transvaal railway to connect the East Coast to Transvaal and also for Transvaal‟s economic independence.
* He used the wealth acquired from the Gold mines to build up his defense.

He discouraged the use of the British Cape and Natal railways by increasing the transport fees on the Transvaal sections of those lines.

He went to the extent of encouraging German imperialism in South West – Africa (Namibia).

* He therefore sought for a Boer – German alliance in order to frustrate Cecil Rhodes‟ dreams of Cape-Cairo links.
* Paul Kruger‟s government demanded for the immediate British withdrawal of their troops from Transvaal by issuing an ultimatum of 48 hours for them to leave towards the Second Anglo-Boer war.
* The British ignored the ultimatum (order) and he declared war on 11th October 1899.
* Paul Kruger and others led the Boers into the second Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902.
* Paul Kruger was defeated leading to wide spread destruction of the Boer economy.
* In August 1990, Paul Kruger was forced to flee to Europe.
* He died on 14th July 1904.
* He left a legacy of a solid Boer civilization in the history of South Africa.

**THE SECOND ANGLO BOER WAR OF 1899 – 1902**

* It was a war fought between the British and the Boers. It is commonly known as the

“Gentle man‟s war or the white man‟s war.”

* It was the climax of the long term conflicts and enmity between the British and the Boers in South Africa.
* Fighting started in 1899 and ended in 1902.
* Fighting took place in all the major four colonies of South Africa i.e. Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and the Cape.
* The British forces were at first led by Alfred Milner, General Roberts and later Lord Kitchener.
* The Boers were led by Generals like Smuts, Hertzog, Louis Botha and Dewet.

**CAUSES OF THE 2ND ANGLO-BOER WAR**

* The causes were both long term and immediate as explained below;
* The long held hatred and enmity between the British and the Boers since the day of the Great Trek led to the 2nd Anglo Boer war.
* The determination of the Boers to defend their political and economic independence caused the war.
* The poor past military record of the British encouraged the Boers to fight the British again hence the second Anglo-Boer war.
* The increased number of the Uitlanders in the mines and towns of Transvaal threatened the Boer Independence leading to the war.
* The British struggle and competition to control the mineralized areas in Transvaal and Orange Free State annoyed the Boers hence the war.
* The British were angered by the Boer scheme of constructing a railway line connecting with Portuguese Mozambique thus cutting off trade with the cape.

The British wanted to revenge the defeat of the British forces by the Boers in the 1st Anglo-Boer war of 1881 and in the Jameson Raid of 1895.

The re-election of Paul Kruger as the president of Transvaal in 1898 increased conflicts as the British vowed to over throw him leading to the 2nd Anglo Boer war.

* The age of the scramble for South Africa among the Europeans intensified the enemity. For example, the British had feared that the Germans who were already in Namibia would ally with the Boers to push them out of South Africa.
* The rise of British Imperialism and their desire to form a union of South Africa threatened the Boers leading to the second Anglo-Boer war.
* Paul Kruger denied the Uitlanders political and civil rights, burned English and closed British schools in Transvaal leading to war.
* The stationing of the British troops near Transvaal by Milner in preparation for war threatened Paul Kruger.
* Paul Kruger‟s Ultimatum (order) of forty-eight hours which required the British to withdraw all their forces from the Transvaal boarders by 11th October 1899 led to the war when they refused.
* The British continuous attempt to follow up and surrounded the Boers in Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State annoyed them e.g. they annexed Botswana in **1885** and Zululand in **1887** to block Transvaal. Similarly, the Cape Colony was in the South, Natal in the East and in the North the British had established Rhodesia.
* The failure by Paul Kruger to punish a Boer farmer who had killed a Uitlander caused the war.
* The congratulatory message sent by the German Emperor – Kaiser William II to Paul Kruger following the Jameson raid excited the Boers, hence encouraging them to provoke the British into war.
* The federation scheme headed by the British was opposed by the Boers thus causing conflicts.
* Presence of war mongers e.g. Paul Kruger, Chamberlain, Alfred Milner, Kitchener and Botha caused the war in 1899.
* The failure of the May-June 1899 Bloemfontein Peace Talks between the British official **Alfred Milner** and Paul Kruger over the issue of the Uiltlanders in Transvaal led to war. Alfred Milder walked away in protest.
* The British formation of the South African Association to protect the rights of the Uitlanders in Transvaal scared the Boers, thus leading to war

**THE COURSE OF THE 2ND ANGLO-BOER WAR**

* The war was organized by Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary and Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner at the Cape Colony.
* In 1899, Alfred Milner stationed the British solders near the boarders of Transvaal under President Paul Kruger.
* On 9th October 1899, Paul Kruger sent an **ultimatum** or order to the British giving them 48 years to withdraw their troops or face war.
* Since the British wanted war, they refused to respond to the ultimatum and therefore war broke out on 11th October 1899, two days later.

The British were so unprepared for the war since they had few troops within South Africa.

On the other hand, the Boers were prepared since Orange Free State and Transvaal were united against the British.

* As a result, the Boers easily defeated the British at **Lady Smith** in Natal, **Kimberly** and **Mafeking** in the Cape Colony.
* Later on, when the British received reinforcement from England and India, the Boers were also defeated at **Magersfontein**, **Stromberg** and **Colenso**.
* The week in which the Boers were defeated was termed as the **“Black Week”**.
* Early in 1900, the Boers were again defeated as the British occupied the city of Bloemfontein in Orange Free State, Lady Smith in Natal, Pretoria in Transvaal and they annexed the Transvaal republic.
* Paul Kruger himself escaped to Europe in August 1900.
* From 1900, the Boers resorted to the guerilla war fare but even this failed.
* When Lord Kitchener replaced Lord Roberts as the new British Chief of Staff, he adopted the **scorched earth policy** aimed at weakening and defeating the Boer resistance once and for all.
* He therefore destroyed the Boer farms, crops, houses and killed their livestock.
* Concentration camps were set up by the British to accommodate the Boer civilians who were not willing to fight and also to facilitate “cleaning up” operations.  The war ended with the signing the **Vereeniging Treaty of 1902**.

**EFFECTS OF THE SECOND ANGLO – BOER WAR**

**EFFECTS THE AFRICANS**

* There was heavy loss of lives where by over 14000 people including Africans, Boers and the British were killed which led to depopulation.
* A lot of property was destroyed like houses, crops and animals which weakened the South African economy.
* It led to a decline in agricultural production. As a result, there was shortage of food which led to famine making people to starve.
* The Africans who left their jobs in the mines to go and fight were punished on reporting back after the war.
* The Africans were disarmed by the whites and this made them defenseless. The responsibility of disarming the Africans was put in the hands of **Baden Powell**.
* The Africans lost any hope of getting back their independence.
* The British withdrew their support from protecting the human rights of the nonwhites like the Blacks, coloureds and Indians.
* The Africans lost their voting rights.
* The Africans lost their land to the whites.
* The Africans were displaced and sent to reserves that later became **Bantustans**.
* The Africans were subjected to racial discrimination and this led to the establishment of Apartheid in South Africa.
* The movement of the Africans was restricted as the whites introduced the Pass System.

The Africans were isolated from the politics of South Africa.

* It led to enslavement of Africans i.e. the Africans who were sent to reserves were forced to provide labour to the whites.
* There was also misery and suffering among the Africans due to the effects of the war like famine.
* The African cultures were undermined and therefore declined because of the influence of the foreign culture.
* The Africans lived in constant fear and insecurity.
* The Africans suffered from inferiority complex after the war.
* It led to the rise of African nationalism i.e. Africans later came out to fight for their freedom e.g. they formed political parties like the **African National Congress** (ANC) which eventually liberated South Africa in 1994.

**EFFECTS ON THE WHITES**

* The war led to the defeat of the Boers by the British for the first time.
* The Boers temporarily lost their independence to the British and the Boer states became British colonies.
* The economy of the Boers was disrupted, thus leading to poverty.
* The Boer farms, cattle, industries and homes were destroyed during the war.
* The Boer state of Orange Free State came to be referred to as **Orange River Colony** after the war.
* The war led to the signing the **Vereeniging Peace Treaty of 1902** in which the Boers emerged victorious because they successfully convinced the British to accept their demands.
* The treaty improved the relationship between the British and the Boers in South Africa through its terms.
* The war cleared way for the **1908 Draft Constitution** in South Africa which was drafted during the **1908 National Conference** held in the town of Durban.
* It cleared way for the **1910 South African Union**. This was because after the war, the two whites communities agreed to unite as brothers and sisters.
* The Boer prisoners of war were released and pardoned.
* The British agreed to compensate the Boers for the war damages. For example, they offered 3 million pounds to the Boers for economic recovery.
* It also led to the giving of 30 million pounds interest free loan to the Boers for economic rehabilitation.
* The British agreed to withdraw the protection of the African rights and freedoms which paved way for the Apartheid policy in South Africa.
* The British and Boers agreed to deny the Africans their voting rights and they blocked them from participating in national politics.
* The war increased the Boer unity and nationalism.
* The general economic prosperity that came with the discovery of the minerals was eroded by the 2nd Anglo-Boer war.
* It led to the formation of a **Reconciliation Committee**at the Cape to unite the Boers and the British.
* It led to the creation of concentration camps where the women, children and old Boer civilians were kept and they became prisoners of war.

The war led to the end of the old generation of Boer leaders in South Africa. For example, President Kruger of Transvaal fled to Europe where he died in 1904. It brought in a new generation of democratic or liberal leaders like Louis Botha, Christian Smuts and Lord Kitchener.

**THE VEREENIGING PEACE TREATY OF 1902**

* It was a treaty signed on **31st May 1902** between the British and the Boers.
* It was signed to the end of the Second Anglo – Boer war of 1899-1902.
* It is also referred to as the **“After war”** treaty of 1902.
* It was signed in the small city of Vereeniging in the Transvaal Republic.
* The Boers were represented by their new leaders like General Smuts, Louis Botha, and Hertzog.
* The British were represented by Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener.

**FACTORS THAT LED TO THE SIGNING OF THE VEREENIGING TREATY OF 1902**  It was signed to end the second Anglo-Boer conflict.

* It was signed to end the long term conflicts between the Boers and the British.
* It was signed to find a solution over the official language to be used in South Africa.
* It was signed to decide on the issue of citizenship and voting rights in South Africa.
* They wanted to discuss the economic recovery programmes of Transvaal that had been destroyed during the war.
* The need for the British to operate freely in the Boer Republics led to the signing of the treaty.
* The British wanted to prevent the Germans from taking over Transvaal.
* It was called to discuss a way of containing African resistances staged against the whites.
* It was called to prepare way for federation and union of white states.
* It was also signed to settle the mineral rights between the British and Boers.
* The whites wanted to defend themselves against the Africans.
* The British had given up protecting the Africans, hence making the Boers to accept sitting on the same round table with the British.
* The British wanted to reconcile with the Boers after the Second Anglo – Boer war.

**THE TERMS OF THE VEREENIGING TREATY**

* The Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State were to lose their Independence and become British colonies.
* Transvaal‟s name was to remain unchanged.
* Orange Free State was to become Orange River colony.
* All Boer states were promised independence.
* The British flag was to be hoisted and used in the Boer Republics.
* The Queen of England was to be the head of South Africa
* Both English and Dutch languages were to become official languages.

Africans were not to take part in South African politics and they were even denied voting rights.

The Africans who had deserted their work were to be severely punished.

* The Africans who had been captured were to remain prisoners until further notice.
* The British were to withdraw their troops from the Boer republics.
* The British were to give up their humanitarian role of protecting the non-whites like Africans.
* The Boers were to end their hostilities against the British.
* The Africans were to be disarmed so as to protect the political and economic interests of the whites in South Africa.
* The Boers were to retain some arms for defence against Africans.
* The British were to give 3 million pounds to the Boers as compensation for the losses incurred during the war.
* The British were also to give 35 million pounds as interest free loans to the Boers for development and rehabilitation after the war.
* The Boers were to stop discriminating against the British goods in South Africa.
* There would be free trade between the British and the Boers.
* A British commissioner was to be put in charge of overseeing the affairs of the Boer Republics on behalf of the Queen of England.

**EFFECTS OF THE VEREEGINING TREATY OF 1902**

**ON THE BOERS**

* The Boer Republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State lost independence to the British.
* The Dutch and English languages were made official languages and they therefore acquired the same status.
* The Boers were compensated with three million (3,000,000) pounds for the losses incurred during the war.
* The Boers were given thirty five (35,000,000) million pounds free interest loans for rehabilitation and development after the war.
* It led to the release of the Boer prisoners of war who had been held in concentration camps by the British.
* It increased Boer nationalism and by 1908, people were demanding for Independence both in Transvaal and Orange River Colony.
* It led to the emergence of new charismatic and diplomatic Boer leaders e.g. Botha and smuts.
* It led to the granting voting rights to the Boers.
* Boer Republics of Orange Free State and Transvaal retained internal self-government.  Boers began to intermarry with the British as a result of the treaty.

**THE BRITISH**

* The British were saved from the Boer hostility.
* It resulted into reconciliation between the British and the Boers.
* English became official language besides the Dutch language.  Political destiny of South Africa came in the hands of Britain.

The British abandoned their humanitarian role of protecting the rights of the nonwhites.

British lost financially three million (3) and thirty five million (35) pounds to the Boers.

* It led to the raising of the British flag in Transvaal and Orange Free State.
* It also resulted into the releasing of the British prisoners.
* It led to the adoption of the apartheid policy by the British in South Africa.
* It increased the market for British goods in South Africa.
* It led to the success of the British Federation scheme i.e. **Customs Union** was formed in 1906.

**THE AFRICANS**

* It confirmed the loss of African Independence since the Africans were ignored in the discussions.
* It led to the loss of African humanitarian protection by the British.
* It also led to the disarmament of Africans to zero level.
* It resulted into the displacement of Africans from their home land to concentration camps.
* There was misery and suffering amongst Africans.
* Africans became poor and poorer due to the treaty.
* It also led to the growth of African nationalism with the formation of African National Congress in 1912.

**THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS**

* Federation meant the coming together of white Republics to form one government.
* The Republics were Natal, Orange Free State, cape colony, Goshen land, British Kaffararia etc.
* The move was first suggested by Sir George Grey in 1854 though it was strongly resisted by the Boers.
* In 1874, Lord Carnarvon, a British secretary for colonies renewed union attempts but still he failed.
* The union move was also supported by Selboune.

**REASONS FOR THE FEDERATION AND UNION**

* The union was intended to cure long period of friction between the Boers and the British.
* The union move was intended to end Anglo-Boer clashes (wars).
* The union would strengthen the British and Boers against other European rivals like the Germans.
* Federation was also aimed at strengthening the administration of South Africa.
* A white union was would strengthen them against African threats (enmity) especially the Bantu.

A union would help to strengthen boundary disputes between the white Republics i.e.

Orange Free State and Cape colony.

There was a need to build a stronger white joint army that would provide security plus defeating Africans.

* The union would prevent unnecessary competition for mineral resources that would cause wastage in South Africa.
* The union would create a bigger market without tariffs and other trade restrictions hence allowing closer economic co-operation.
* A union was intended to deal with the increasing number of Indians in South Africa.
* The union was aimed at the adoption of a common racial policy against the Africans.
* The rise of compromising leaders like Selboune favoured the federation because they persuaded other whites to accept.
* The union would strengthen South Africa and save her from being influenced and dominated by other European powers like Germany.
* It aimed at reducing the administrative costs by creating one central government in South Africa.
* To provide better services in education, health and communication.
* The British thought that the Boers were poor and therefore needed help financially.
* The British wanted to use the union to dominate the Boers and also extend their imperialism.
* Lord Carnavan‟s success in causing the Canadian federation in 1867 inspired him to form one in South Africa.

**FAILURE OF THE EARLIER FEDERATION ATTEMPTS**

* They failed to agree on the type of government to form weather federal or unitary government. The Boers wanted unitary while the British wanted federal government.
* There were disagreements over who should be the president of the union.
* Continuous rivalry over mineral resources divided the two parties.
* They failed to agree on official language to use in South Africa.
* They also failed to agree on where to locate the capital of the union government.
* They also differed in racial policy i.e. the Boers were in for mistreatment of Africans and Uitlanders while the British for protection.
* Presence of hard-liners like Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes delayed the union.
* They also failed to agree on the nature of parliamentary representation and composition.
* Commercial competition in terms of taxes and tariffs still divided them.
* The Boers were proud people who believed that their race was pure and superior and never wanted to mix up with any other race.
* The British lacked home support and back up hence the failure of the federation attempts.
* They disagreed on which flag to hoist for a united government leading to the failure.
* African attacks diverted European attention from the union.
* Poor leadership also failed the union.

Cultural differences between the British and the Boers could not allow them to come together.

Anglo-Boer wars delayed the union i.e. the first Anglo-Boer war in 1880-1881 and the Second Anglo-Boer war in 1899-1902.

The British annexation of Transvaal in 1877 angered the Boers leading to the failure of earlier federation.

* The violation of the Pretoria convention of 1881 divided the two white races further.
* The Jameson raid of 1895 increased enmity between the Boers and the British hence delaying the union.

**THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OR CONFERENCE OF 1908**

* The National Convention was also known as the National Conference of 1908.
* It was a meeting of the Boer and British representatives.
* Representatives came from the four white Republics of Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Cape.
* The representatives of the British came from the Cape and Natal whereas those of the Boers from Orange River Colony and Transvaal.
* The Boers were represented by Ex-Republicans like Botha, Smuts, Steyn and Dewet.
* Dr. Starvr Jameson represented the British in the meeting.
* Africans were not represented physically but the British claimed to have represented their interests. African absence meant the meeting not to be a national conference /convention.
* Even the racist White government in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) sent representatives. The whites from Rhodesia were to act as observers and advisors.
* It took place in Durban in Natal from 12th October 1908 to 5th November 1908.
* It was a major step towards the closer union of South Africa because it drafted the famous **Union Bill of 1908**

**WHY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1908 WAS CALLED IN SOUTH AFRICA**

* The meeting was called to stop the outbreak of the Anglo – Boer wars again and find a lasting solution to the existing enmity between the two white communities.
* It was called to create lasting unity between the Boers and British.
* It was called to write or draft a **union constitution** for the whites in South Africa.  It was called to unite the two white communities under one government.
* It was called to discuss the best way of mineral exploitation and utilization without competition.
* To sort out the inter-territory railway and custom differences that had caused conflicts between the British and the Boers.
* It was called to debate the nature of the voting rights in South Africa (Franchise) i.e. to decide on who would vote and not.
* The British desire to check on the increasing Boer nationalism led to the calling of the conference.
* The union would prevent possible Boer alliance with the Germans.
* It was called to determine the national language for united South Africa.

It was called to determine the location of the capital city of the union government.

* The role of the Vereeniging Peace Treaty of 1902 which had reconciled the British and Boers paved way for National Convention of 1908.
* The meeting was called to clearly define the question of leadership in the Union Government.
* To determine the type of Government that suited South Africa i.e. between **Federalism** and the **unitary** system of Government.
* To reduce the costs of administration by putting the four white states under one administration.
* It was called to deal with the increasing number of Indians in South Africa.
* The whites wanted to discuss and fix one common pool of social services like roads, hospitals, railways etc.
* To end all the social and political differences between the Boers and the British hindering the union of South Africa.
* The end of conservative Boer leaders like Paul Kruger and the rise of new leaders like Botha, Smuts and Dewet who were willing to co-operate with the British.  It was called to agree on the terms of trade, tariffs and customs.

**TERMS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION**

* The monarchy of England was to be the overall head of the Union.
* The Governor General was to represent the Queen in South Africa and had to be a man.
* The Governor General was to be helped by an elected Prime Minister.
* The Prime Minister was to be helped by a council of 10 (ten) ministers.
* It proposed one parliament for the Union Government.
* But this parliament was to have two Houses or Chambers i.e. the Upper House (Senate) and the Lower House (assembly).
* The Upper House (senate) was to serve for 10 years and then be re-elected.
* The lower House (assembly) was to serve for 5 years and then be re-elected.
* Only male whites above 18 years of age were to vote.
* The Africans were not allowed to sit in the Union Parliament.
* They were also not to vote at all especially in Orange Free State and Transvaal.
* Only the rich Africans and those with a certain level of education were allowed to vote especially in Natal and Cape (British areas).
* Africans were to be second class citizens while the Europeans were to attain first class citizenship.
* Pretoria, the capital city of Transvaal was to be the seat for President and his cabinet. Therefore, it was the Executive capital.
* The Cape was to be the Parliamentary capital or city of the union government.
* There was to be one Supreme Court for the Union established at Bloemfontein in Orange Free State.
* Orange River Colony was to become Orange Free State i.e. was to be given independence.

The British Northern territories of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe and Zambia), Botswana (Bechuanaland) and Lesotho (Basuto land) were to be part of the union.

Both the Dutch and English languages were to be used as official languages.  There would be free trade between the Boers and the British.

**RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OR CONFERENCE OF 1908**

* It was a turning point because it was the first major step for a closer union of South Africa.
* The meeting led to the drafting of the union constitution of **31st May 1910** which had the following;
* A unitary form government was to be adopted in South Africa.
* Louis Botha became the first Prime Minister of the new union government.
* The conference led to the loss of independence of the four Republics as they became provinces of the union. It ended the long term enmity between the Boers and the British and therefore the two former enemies became friends for the first time.
* The Dutch and English languages became the official languages for the united government.
* The entry to parliament by the non – whites was blocked.
* The British Northern territories of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe and Zambia), Botswana (Bechuanaland) and Lesotho (Basutoland) became part of the union.
* It confirmed the removal of voting rights of the Africans by the whites.
* It laid a foundation for Apartheid in South Africa and the mistreatment of Africans.
* It led to complete equality among the whites i.e. the Dutch and British races became equal.
* It led to and misery and suffering among the Africans.
* It increased poverty among Africans since they lost land and support of the whites.  As a result of the convention, the whites dominated the politics of South Africa.
* It led to the rise of African nationalism as the Africans rose up to demand for their rights which they had lost in the National Convention of 1908.

**THE SOUTH AFRICAN ACT OF UNION OF 1910**

* The Act of union of 1910 was a constitution or document signed in 1910.
* It was signed to bring together the four white colonies of Orange Free State, Transvaal, Natal and Cape colony under one administration or government.
* This government came to be known as the Union of South Africa.
* The government was formed and it started operating on **31st May 1910** with **Louis Botha and General Smuts** as the leaders.

**REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE ACT OF UNION IN 1910**

 **What led to the formation of the union of South Africa in 1910? Why was the Act of union signed in 1910?**

* It was to end the long term hostility or enmity between the Boers and the British.

The British wanted to destroy the Boer Independence or Nationalism by bringing the Boers under their firm control.

The Boers wanted to preserve their economic and political achievements. They realized that isolation would destroy their political and economic achievements.

* The granting of Independence to the Boers in Orange Free State and Transvaal by the British in 1908 promoted good relationships and therefore assured the Boers equality in the new union.
* The British feared that the Boers would co-operate with the Germans in Namibia and the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique and force them out of South Africa.
* The signing of the Vereeniging Treaty in 1902 after the Second Anglo - Boer war paved a way for the union.
* To ensure free trade and therefore avoid unnecessary competition between the British and the Boers in the field of trade and commerce
* There was need for reconciliation between the Boers and British and therefore the treaty was signed to improve relations between the two.
* To stop the rising trend of African nationalism i.e. there was fear that the Africans who would rise up and throw the whites out of South Africa.
* The need to lower the administrative costs in the white areas by creating one administration led to the union of South Africa.
* The formation of a Customs Union between the Boers and British in 1903 led to closer co-operation between the two which led to a political union by 1910.
* The contribution made by the British personalities like Sir George Grey and Selboune led to union of the white states in South Africa.
* The calling of the 1908 National Convention made it clear that a union had to be formed.
* There was need to adopt a common racial policy towards the Africans.
* There was a general fear of the increasing number of the Indians who had even started making political and economic demands.
* The disappearance of hard-liner Boer leaders who had opposed the idea like Paul Kruger led to the union.
* It was to create a large market in South Africa so as to encourage trade.
* The need to exploit South Africa‟s resources like minerals by the whites led to the formation of the union in 1910.
* The role played by the British personalities like Sir **George Grey** and **Selbourne** (the British High Commissioner to South Africa). They very much wanted the union of the white states in South Africa
* The occurrence of African revolts like the Bambata rebellion of 1906, gave a lesson to the white colonies that they had to unite so as to defend themselves from the Africans.

**TERMS OF THE 1910 ACT OF UNION**

* The terms of the Union were in line with leadership, voting, language, position on Non-Whites, distribution of towns as well as the status of South African neighbours.

The monarchy of England was to be the overall head of the Union.

The Governor General was to represent the Queen in South Africa and had to be a man.

The Governor General was to be helped by an elected Prime Minister.

* The Prime Minister was to be helped by a council of 10 (ten) ministers.
* It proposed one parliament for the Union Government.
* But this parliament was to have two Houses or Chambers i.e. the Upper House (Senate) and the Lower House (assembly).
* The Upper House (senate) was to serve for 10 years and then be re-elected.
* The lower House (assembly) was to serve for five (5) years and then be re-elected.
* Only male whites above 18 years of age were to vote.
* The Africans were not allowed to sit in the Union Parliament.
* They were also not to vote at all especially in Orange Free State and Transvaal.
* Only the rich Africans and those with a certain level of education were allowed to vote especially in Natal and Cape (British areas).
* Africans were to be second class citizens while the Europeans were to attain first class citizenship.
* Pretoria, the capital city of Transvaal was to be the seat for President and his cabinet. Therefore, it was the Executive capital.
* The Cape was to be the Parliamentary capital or city of the union government.
* There was to be one Supreme Court for the Union established at Bloemfontein in Orange Free State.
* Orange River Colony was to become Orange Free State i.e. was to be given independence.
* The British Northern territories of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe and Zambia), Botswana (Bechuanaland) and Lesotho (Basutoland) were to be part of the union.
* Both the Dutch and English languages were to be used as official languages.  There would be free trade between the Boers and the British.

**RESULTS OF THE 1910 ACT OF UNION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

* It united all white states or Republics in South Africa under one administration.
* It restored peace in South Africa after many years of Anglo-Boer conflicts since the days of the Great Trek.
* It promoted the position of the whites in South Africa at the expense of the Africans.
* The Africans were put in an interior position in relation to the whites i.e. they became second class citizens.
* The English and Dutch languages became the official languages in South Africa.
* There was loss of land by the Africans to the whites. This was through **Land Act of 1913** which was passed after the union.
* The Africans were pushed into reserves known as Bantustans after losing their land to the whites.
* The Africans were no longer protected by the British as the British gave up their policy of protecting the African rights and freedom in South Africa.
* It resulted into the creation of the Apartheid policy with all its evils in South Africa. It confirmed the loss of independence by the Africans. For example, they were denied voting rights.

It led to the growth of shanty (towns) towns like Soweto and slums in which the Africans lived under poor conditions.

African resources especially minerals were fully exploited by the whites.

* It promoted the economy of South Africa by abolishing trade restrictions across the borders of the four provinces.
* It led to rise of African Nationalism. For example, in 1912 the South African Native Congress which later became the **African National Congress** (ANC) was formed to fight for the African rights and independence.
* It led to the establishment of the most powerful country (South Africa) on the African continent.
* The whites dominated the economy of South Africa especially after taking over African land and minerals.
* Many Africans were killed as they organized massive protest against the whites like at Soweto in 1976 to 1977.

# AFRICAN NATIONALISM

African nationalism can be defined as the desire by the Africans to free themselves from all forms of oppression, exploitation and humiliation by the colonial powers. In other words, African nationalism refers to the struggle for independence by the Africans from European colonial rule. It should be remembered that the second half of the 19th century witnessed the colonization of the African continent by the different European powers that included Germany, Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal such that by 1914, all the African countries except Ethiopia and Liberia had been colonized. As a result, a struggle for Africa’s independence began in the 1950s which saw most African countries regaining their independence from the colonizers in the 1960s and the last African country to get independence from the colonizers was South Africa in 1994.

# THE GROWTH OR DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

# The development of African nationalism was a dedication of the African nationalists to regain independence from the hands of the European colonizers. Internal and external factors worked hand in hand to bring about the attainment of African independence.

**INTERNAL FACTORS THAT LED TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM**

The establishment of the independent African churches led to the growth of African nationalism. The Christian missionaries introduced Christianity in Africa and therefore they established missionary churches. However, in these missionary churches the Africans were discriminated against. Therefore, out of disappointment, the African clergy men who were discriminated by the white clergymen broke away from the missionary churches and they formed what came to be known as the Independent African Churches which were run by the Africans. For example, in Malawi (Central Africa) **John Chilembwe** broke away from the European church and set up his own church in **1915**. This independence of the Africans in the church inspired the African nationalists to struggle for political independence, thus leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The presence of independent African states led to the growth of African nationalism. African states like **Liberia** and **Ethiopia** were never colonized. Liberia was independent because of luck while Ethiopia escaped colonialism due to the presence of a strong leader known as **Menelik II** who defeated the Italians that had attempted to colonize his country. These two countries later inspired those African countries that were under colonialism to start fighting for their independence. This means that the colonized African states wanted to enjoy the freedom and independence which these two independent African countries were already enjoying, thereby leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The colonial policies also led to the growth of African nationalism. When the Europeans came to Africa, they introduced colonial policies which were oppressive and exploitative. For example, the colonial masters destroyed the African political institutions like kingship, exploited African resources like minerals, denied the Africans employment opportunities, forced Africans to work on white plantations, grabbed African land, over taxed the Africans and also destroyed African culture. Therefore all the above political, social and economic colonial policies annoyed the Africans in countries like Kenya, Algeria, Mozambique and Zimbabwe because they made the Africans slave in their own countries. This therefore forced the Africans to demand for their independence, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism.

Urbanization led to the growth of African nationalism. During the 1940s, a number of urban centers developed in Africa like Kampala, Cairo, Accra and Lagos among others. In these urban centers the Africans suffered very much because there was no employment, they were segregated by the Europeans and they also lived in slums where they suffered from poor living conditions. This therefore made the Africans in the cities to mobilize other people to fight for independence.

The influence of western education led to the growth of African nationalism. The European missionaries introduced western education in many parts of Africa so as to African who would serve as loyal servants to the colonialists. This western education eventually led to the emergence of a group of Africans which came to be known as African elites. These elites included lawyers, teachers, accountants, clerks and businessmen. These African elites formed political parties through which they mobilized the African masses to demand for independence, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism. For example, Doctor Danqua formed the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) in the Gold Coast (Ghana), Kwame Nkrumah formed the Convention People’s Party (CPP) in the Gold Coast (Ghana), and Julius Nyerere formed the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in Tanganyika while Ignatius Musaazi formed the Uganda National Congress (UNC) in Uganda.

The Italo - Ethiopian crisis of 1935 - 1941 also led to the growth of African nationalism. In 1935, the Italian leader Benito Mussolini invaded (attacked) Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and the Italians subsequently occupied Ethiopia up to 1941. Emperor Haile Selassie who was the leader of Ethiopia by then escaped to England where he lived up to 1941. By that time, Ethiopia was a role model and a centre of reference in respect to African independence. The Italian invasion and occupation of Ethiopia in 1935 was interpreted by many Africans to mean the invasion of the whole of Africa. Therefore, this later generated a lot of nationalistic feelings among the Africans which inspired them to rise up and demand for their independence, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The Brazzaville Conference of 1944 led to the growth of African nationalism especially in French colonies. This conference was organized by General **Charles De Gaulle** who was the President of France by then at Brazzaville the capital of the French Equatorial Africa (Congo– Brazzaville). It was attended by the French colonial Governors and administrators within Africa. At this conference, the French President announced many changes aimed at reforming colonialism in the French African colonies which restored freedom to the Africans. For example, he abolished forced labour, over taxation, forceful conscription into the army, unfair arrests, imprisonment without trial and he also declared that the African fundamental human rights would be respected. These reforms inspired the Africans in the French colonies to demand for even greater rights including the right to self-governance (independence). This therefore led to the growth of African nationalism.

The establishment of the Apartheid policy in South Africa in 1948 also led to growth of African nationalism. In 1948, a new government came up in South Africa under the Nationalist Party of the Afrikaners (Boers). It was this new government that established Apartheid in 1948 which meant that the blacks in South Africa were to be officially and constitutionally discriminated against by the white race in their country. The Apartheid laws in South Africa which brought a lot of suffering to the black South Africans did not only annoy the blacks in South Africa but also all the blacks in the rest of Africa who now turned against the European colonialists wherever they were seen, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The Egyptian revolution of 1952 led to the growth of African nationalism. In 1952, three young Egyptian military officers that included Gamel Abdel Nasser, Mohammed Neguib and Anuar Sadat organized a revolution that overthrew King Farouk of Egypt who was accused of being a political puppet of the former British colonialists. This revolution brought about many political, social and economic reforms in Egypt which inspired other African states to also fight for their independence. At the same time, the new military government of Gamel Abdel Nasser extended a lot of financial and military support to other African states like Algeria and Kenya to fight against the colonialists. This therefore contributed to the growth of African nationalism.

The Mau - Mau rebellion of 1952-1955 also contributed to the growth of African nationalism. Between 1952 and 1955, the Kikuyu mobilized other tribes in Kenya into a rebellion against the British colonialists and the Asians so as to regain independence among other grievances. Although the Africans were defeated in this rebellion, the British eventually introduced many reforms in Kenya and for the first time, the British colonialists in Kenya started listening to the problems of the Africans. This was later interpreted by many other African states like Namibia, Angola and Mozambique to mean that the colonial masters can be defeated and therefore it inspired them to fight for their independence using the method of violence, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The independence of Ghana in 1957 also led to the growth of African nationalism. Ghana achieved her independence from the British in 1957 and she became the first Black African country, South of the Sahara to get independence. The independence struggle of Ghana was led by Kwame Nkrumah who, after Ghana’s independence, clearly stated that the independence of Ghana was useless without the independence of other African countries. Kwame Nkrumah therefore made Accra a base of African nationalism from where he co-ordinated activities that helped other African countries to get independence. He strongly believed in the creation of a United States of Africa (USA) and this could only be achieved after the African countries had got rid of colonial rule. Kwame Nkrumah therefore offered moral, financial and military support to the liberation movements in Africa, hence contributing to the growth of African nationalism.

The independence of Guinea Conakry (French Guinea) in 1958 also led to the growth of African nationalism. In 1958, the French leader **Charles De Gaulle** organized a referendum asking all the French colonies in Africa to vote **“NO”** to French colonialism and get their independence or **“YES”** and remain under France. Of all the French colonies, it was Guinea Conakry under SekouToure that voted **“NO**” and therefore she was granted independence in 1958. She was subsequently punished by having all the French aid withdrawn. However, Guinea Conakry remained strong and therefore her determination to remain independent greatly encouraged other African states to also demand for their independence, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The mass media or press led to the growth of African nationalism. By 1950, many radio stations and news papers had been set up in Africa and these were used by the Africans to fight against European colonialism. For example, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana started the *Accra Evening Newspaper* around 1947, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya started the *Kikuyu Journal Newspaper*, Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria set up the *West African Pilot* *Newspaper* and Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt started *Radio Cairo* among others. These newspapers and radio stations which were started in different parts of Africa greatly helped in the mobilization and sensitization of the Africans about the need for independence. For example, it was in these newspapers that the African elites wrote many explosive articles against colonial rule and this eventually led to the growth of African nationalism.

The role of the African musicians and artistes also contributed to the growth of African nationalism. When colonialism came to Africa and reached its peak, many Africans who were talented in music and drama started composing songs and plays in different languages which exposed the evils of the colonial masters in Africa, hence inspiring the Africans to rise up and demand for their independence. For example, in South Africa Lucky Dube composed a number of anti-Apartheid songs like *“Different colours one People*”, “*Prisoner*” and “*Slave*” among others. These songs made the blacks to hate the Apartheid plocies which eventually inspired them to fight against the Apartheid regime in South Africa up to 1994 when it collapsed.

The development of infrastructures also led to the growth of African nationalism. During the colonial period, the Europeans developed modern roads, railway lines and other communication systems in Africa which eventually promoted the growth of African nationalism. These developments were primarily aimed at exploiting the African resources but they were later used by the Africans as platforms for the spread of nationalistic messages in Africa. For example, the African nationalist leaders like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Nnamdi Azikiwe used the modern roads in their respective countries to easily move to the countryside and pass on nationalistic messages to the masses which inspired them to rise up and demand for their independence, thus leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The 1960 Macmillan Speech in South Africa also influenced the growth of African nationalism. Harold Macmillan was the British Prime Minister at that time and in 1960 he visited Africa. He concluded his visit to Africa in Cape Town, South Africa where he made a famous speech that came to be known as the ‘’Macmillan Wind of Change Speech” before the white South African Members of Parliament. In this speech, he said that the time had come for the Europeans to allow Africa determine its own political destiny or future. He also said that the African dignity was important and emphasized the need for the Europeans in Africa to respect the fundamental human rights of the blacks in Africa. This speech was interpreted by many Africans to mean that the British Prime Minister had indirectly endorsed African independence. As a result, there was a lot of struggle for independence among the Africans which therefore led to the growth of African nationalism.

The Algerian war of independence of 1954-1962 led to the growth of African nationalism. In 1954, the Algerians led by prominent nationalists like Ahmed Ben Bella and Ferhat Abbas launched a war of independence against the French foreign domination. The Algerians were Arabs who had been put under French rule right from 1830 and therefore by 1954, they wanted to regain their independence from the French. The Algerians used the guerilla style of fighting which enabled them to carry out a protracted war that finally led to their independence in 1962. The success of this war made the African states like Angola, Namibia, Mozambique and South Africa among others to also adopt violence or armed struggles so as to get independence.

The formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 contributed to the growth of African nationalism. This was an association of independent African states which was formed in **May 1963** in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia which became its headquarters. The OAU was primarily formed fight and end colonialism everywhere in Africa and therefore its formation by all means led to the growth of African nationalism. For example, it set up a ***Liberation Committee*** in 1974 based in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. This committee provided financial and military assistance to liberation struggles especially in the Southern African countries like Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and South Africa and Namibia. This eventually brought about independence in the above African countries.

**EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT LED TO THE GROWTH OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM**

The role of the Pan-African Movement (PAM) also led to the growth of African nationalism. This movement was started in 1900 by the blacks in the diaspora (abroad) particularly in the U.S.A, Jamaica and Europe like William Edward Du Bois, George Padmore, Marcus Garvey, Williams Sylvester and Ras Mackonen to unite all people of the black origin. Therefore, in the beginning it was dominated by foreigners trying to help the Africans get rid of colonialism and also revive their culture. However, from 1945 onwards, African nationalists were included in its meetings. Therefore, through the Pan-African Movement (PAM) the blacks in the diaspora extended nationalistic messages to the blacks in Africa which made them to start demanding for their independence and this eventually led to the growth of African nationalism.

The impact of the 1914-1918 World War I led to the growth of African nationalism. World War I broke out in 1914 and it was fought between two hostile camps i.e. the Triple Entente powers of France, Britain, Russia, and Serbia and later on joined by Italy and USA against the Triple Alliance or Central powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary and later on joined by Bulgaria and Turkey. The war went on up to 1918 when Germany and her allies were defeated by the Allied or Triple Entente Powers. This war influenced the growth of African nationalism because it came with many changes which inspired the Africans to fight for their independence. For example, it resulted into the establishment of new independent states in Europe like Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland, respect for human rights and above all the war led to the emancipation of the women among other reforms. These reforms were later spread to Africa and they inspired the Africans to rise up against colonial rule which therefore led to the growth of African nationalism.

The Russian revolution of 1917 also contributed to the growth of African nationalism. In 1917, the Russian peasants staged a revolution against the bad leadership of Tsar Nicholas II. After this revolution Tsar Nicholas II was not only overthrown but also killed by the Russian peasants who wanted change. Eventually, the news of the outbreak of the 1917 Russian revolution reached Africa and the Africans were convinced that if they were to get political, social and economic reforms in Africa together with independence from the white men, they should also adopt violence like the Russians and this led to the growth of African nationalism. Similarly, the **Russian communists** who came to power after 1917 naturally hated colonialism because it was exploitative and oppressive. Therefore, the Africans who went to Russia for further studies got acquired communist ideas which influenced them to fight for their independence when they returned to Africa especially in Namibia and the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

The impact of World War II of **1939-1945** also led to the growth of African nationalism. This war was fought between Germany, Italy and Japan on one side and Britain, France, USA, Poland and USSR (Russia) on the other side. The Africans from the British and French colonies were recruited to go and fight against Germany and her allies. At the end of the war, they came back with new ideas and experiences which influenced them to fight against European colonialism. For example, they had enjoyed good standards of living, interacted with some nationalists from other countries and above all, they had known the weaknesses of the white men. As a result, these ex-servicemen mobilized their fellow Africans to demand for independence from their colonial masters. Examples of such Africans included **Ahmed Ben Bella** of Algeria and **General China** of Kenya.

The signing of the Atlantic Charter in 1941 led to the growth of African nationalism. This charter was signed between the USA President **Franklin Roosevelt** and the British Prime Minister **Winston Churchill** in a battle ship on the Atlantic Ocean during the course of World War II. The charter intended to attract the support of the people in the world against Germany, Italy and Japan. Therefore, these two world leaders came to an agreement about giving independence to the colonized people in Europe and Asia like those that were under the control of Nazi Germany. However, the African nationalists and the other Pan-Africanists who met during the Manchester Conference of 1945 clearly stated that the Atlantic Charter applied to all the colonized people in the world. They therefore called up on the colonial masters like France and Britain to give independence to their colonies. This therefore increased the determination of the African countries to demand for their independence from the colonial masters.

The formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in 1945 also led to the growth of African nationalism. The UNO was an international peace keeping body that was set up after World War II to replace the League of Nations which had failed to maintain world peace. Among other objectives, the UNO was expected to ensure the decolonization of the occupied territories and all the colonized states in the world. Therefore, it established the Decolonization Commission among its organs to ensure the decolonization of the Asian and African countries. It went ahead and instructed the colonial powers that had been given trusteeship over the mandated territories of the United Nations to start preparing them for immediate independence. Britain therefore started this and in 1961 she gave independence to Tanganyika. France also had to give independence to both Togo and Cameroon in 1960. All these had been former German colonies. The UNO then went ahead to put pressure on all colonial masters like Britain, France, Portugal and Belgium which finally resulted into the independence of most African countries in the early 1960s, the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau in 1974 to 1975, Zimbabwe in 1980, Namibia in 1990 and South Africa in 1994.

The Manchester Conference of 1945 led to the growth of African nationalism. This congress was organized by the blacks in the diaspora like William Edward Du Bois and George Padmore and it took place in the British city of Manchester after World War II. The African nationalists like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Peter Abrahams of South Africa among others were also invited to this meeting. During this conference, they discussed ways of getting independence in Africa. As a result, when the African nationalists returned to Africa, they started mobilizing the masses for independence in their respective countries, thus leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The victory of the Labor Party in the 1945 elections in Britain led to the growth of African nationalism. After World War II, elections were organized in Britain for a new government. During these elections, the Conservative Party which had been in power under **Winston Churchill** was defeated due to the many adverse social and economic effects of World War II on Britain. The Labour Party which came to power under **Clement Atlee** realized that Britain would not recover from the effects of World War II if it remained with colonies in Africa and Asia. As a result, Britain under the Labour Party began to prepare her colonies in Africa like Ghana and Nigeria for immediate independence. This therefore encouraged the Africans to struggle for their independence, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The rise of USA and USSR as super powers in **1946** after World War II led to the growth of African nationalism. During World War II, the major European powers like Britain, France, Germany and Italy were all badly defeated in the course of the war. Therefore, by the end of World War II even Britain and France that had defeated Germany and Italy were so weak that they had to depend on aid from the USA to revive their economies. Therefore, this led to the rise of the two super powers of USA (the United States of America) and USSR (the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) or Russia that now determined world politics. These two super powers had not taken part in the colonial race and were therefore determined to end colonialism in Africa and the rest of the world so that they could use the former colonies to promote their ideologies. This therefore resulted into the growth of African nationalism as the two super powers supported nationalistic activities in the different African countries.

The Vietnamese War of Independence of 1946 – 1954 also contributed to the growth of African nationalism. In 1946, the people of Vietnam revolted against their French colonial masters whom they defeated in 1954 and Vietnam was declared independent. The success of this war inspired the Africans to also fight hard for their independence. Moreover during this war, the French came to their African colonies and picked some young men who were taken to Vietnam to fight on the French side. For example, Ben Bella was picked from Algeria and he witnessed the defeat of the French in Vietnam. On coming back to Algeria, Ben Bella said that ,” If Vietnam a Third World Country could defeat the French in the jungles (forests) of Asia, then the Algerians would also defeat the French in the desert of Algeria”. This statement of Ahmed Ben Bella greatly inspired the Algerians to rise up and demand for their independence from the French in 1954.

The African students in America and Europe led the growth of African nationalism. These students who studied outside Africa were exposed to liberal subjects such as History, Philosophy and Religion among others in which democratic principles and freedoms were taught. They also came into contact with groups in Europe that were opposing colonialism. This therefore inspired the African students to begin opposing colonialism while still in Europe and later after they returned to Africa. For example, the students from West Africa formed the **West African Students’ Union** (WASU) in London in 1925 led by **Ladipo Solanke**. This association condemned colonialism especially in West Africa, hence inspiring the Africans to demand for independence.

The independence of India and Pakistan in 1947 led to the growth of African nationalism. In 1947, India and Pakistan became the first Asian countries to defeat colonialism when they regained their independence from Britain. The independence of India and Pakistan in 1947 under the great Indian nationalist Mahatma Gandhi greatly inspired the Africans to also fight harder for their independence. Above all, Mahatma Gandhi and his Prime Minister Nehru extended a lot of moral, military and financial assistance to many African countries so that they could defeat the Europeans and attain independence. This therefore led to the growth of African nationalism.

The victory of the Communist Party in China in 1949 led to the growth of African nationalism. In 1949, the Chinese Communist Party led by Chairman **MAO TSETUNG** organized a revolution against an American-backed regime in China. Communist Mao Tsetung who came to power after the revolution criticized colonialism for its exploitative and oppressive tendencies in Asia and Africa. He therefore got in touch with the African nationalists in countries like Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, Angola and Mozambique and he gave them financial and military support during their struggles for independence. This eventually led to the attainment of independence in the above countries.

The independence of Indonesia from the Dutch rule in 1950 led to the growth of African nationalism. In 1950, the Indonesians regained their independence from the Dutch through an armed struggle and they embarked on serious economic developments. Like other Asian countries, Indonesia also joined the struggle for African independence. Therefore, President Surkano of Indonesia extended a lot of financial and military assistance to African countries like Algeria and Mozambique which helped them to fight for their independence, thus leading to the growth of African nationalism.

The role of the Common Wealth Organization since 1959 also led to the growth of African nationalism. This was or is an association of the former British colonies in Africa and elsewhere, except America. Through the Common Wealth, the member countries put pressure on Britain and other colonial regimes to grant independence and democracy to their colonies. For example, whenever the Common Wealth Conferences were organized, the African countries did not demand for anything from Britain but independence. This eventually forced Britain to start preparing her colonies for independence. The organization also exerted pressure on the whites in South Africa to grant political, economic and cultural freedoms to the Africans. Indeed in 1961, South Africa was expelled from this association because of the continued Apartheid regime in the country. This continued until South Africa liberated from the minority rule in 1994.

The formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) also contributed to the growth of African nationalism. In 1955, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed at Bandung, the capital of Indonesia by the Indonesian President Surkano, the Indian Prime Minister Nehru, President Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast (Ghana) among others. NAM was an idea that intended to keep the member countries neutral in the Cold War politics. NAM therefore called upon the African countries to concentrate on the struggle for African independence and make sure that they were not divided by the Cold War Politics which originated from the ideological differences of the super powers. Therefore, NAM called for unity and brotherhood among the African countries which led to the growth of African nationalism.

The Lisbon coup of 1974 also led to the growth of the African nationalism especially the Portuguese colonies. In April 1974, the conservative government of Prime Minister Caetano in Portugal which had refused to grant independence to the Portuguese colonies in Africa was overthrown by **General ANTONIO DE SPINOLA**. As a new president in Portugal, Spinola was not interested in keeping colonies in Africa. Therefore, as soon as he came to power, he granted independence to the Portuguese colonies in Africa like Guinea Bissau in 1974 as well as Angola and Mozambique in 1975. This independence of the Portuguese colonies further motivated other countries like South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia to fight harder for their independence, hence leading to the growth of African nationalism.

**Sample Questions:**

1. Examine the factors that led to the growth of African nationalism.
2. How did the internal factors influence the growth of African nationalism?

# CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN AFRICAN NATIONALISM

Modern African nationalism is as old as European colonialism in Africa. It started with the first day when the colonialists set their feet in Africa. African nationalism is characterized by the following features;

Modern African nationalism was characterized by leadership from the elites. Upon the introduction of western education, a group of elites emerged in Africa that included teachers, engineers, lawyers and doctors among others. It were these elites who had acquired colonial education that led nationalistic struggles their respective countries. For example, in Uganda, nationalism was spearheaded by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi, in Kenya it was led by Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Dedani Kimathi, in Tanganyika it was led by Julius Nyerere, in Ghana it was Kwame Nkrumah while in Congo-Zaire, it was Patrice Lumumba among others.

Modern African nationalism was started in urban centres or towns. This was especially after World War II. Many African countries experienced an economic boom during World War II which transformed many places into urban centres like Lagos, Accra, Kampala and Nairobi among others. These became centres and bases for nationalistic movements. All those Africans that had failed to meet their expectations like employment in towns were therefore recruited into nationalistic movements. These people condemned the exploitation and oppression of the white man and were therefore ready to fight for their independence.

African nationalism also had a characteristic of being all embracing. It was not confined or limited to only political independence but the Africans wanted to regain all that they had lost through foreign interference. This included the economic field, social and cultural independence. In the economic field, the Africans came up with ideas like regional integration so as to boost their economies while in the cultural field the struggle for independence was carried out in an attempt to revive African religions, dressing, music, dance and drama among others that had been eroded by the western cultural values.

African nationalism was also characterized by religious struggles. Many nationalistic movements used African religion to mobilize the masses against the European colonialists. They used prophesies from their religious leaders to convince the masses that European colonialism was wrong and against the will of God. They also used religious purification ceremonies to convince the masses that their gods supported their actions and these were bound to get victory against the modern weapons of the white man. For example, in the Maji-Maji of 1905 rebellion in Tanganyika water was sprinkled on the fighters against the German bullets and in the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya, the Kikuyu traditions, hymns and rituals were used to mobilize and organize the masses against the British colonial rule.

African nationalism was also characterized by the fact that it transcended (went beyond) tribal and national boundaries. This means that the African nationalists were not confine to their own tribes and countries but went across borders and boundaries to assist other suffering Africans. For example, when many African countries got independence they moved ahead to ensure that the rest of Africa was liberated. Ghana and Egypt which got early independence became bases for the mobilization of the rest of Africa. Later on countries like Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania helped to eradicate Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique and Angola. Then the Frontline states (neighbouring countries) worked together to bring about the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and finally South Africa.

African nationalism was characterized by the desire to achieve national and continental unity. The African nationalists and political movements worked tirelessly to bring together all the African people regardless of their social, tribal and economic differences. They disassociated themselves from tribes and religions and they focused on the struggle for independence. After that, they wanted the African countries to unite and form the United States of Africa (USA). This idea was strongly promoted by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and later Muammar Gadaffi of Libya.

African nationalism was associated with socialism or communism. The African nationalists were greatly annoyed with the exploitative capitalist countries like Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal that had denied them their independence. Therefore, since capitalism was associated with imperialism and colonialism, the African nationalists found socialism as the ideal ideology that would liberate them from the exploitation of colonialism. Many African nationalists therefore turned to the socialist countries like China, Cuba and USSR to help them fight against colonialism.

African nationalism was also characterized by chauvinism. This is the situation where one country believes that it is better than another country. This therefore led some African countries to become imperialistic states that tried to colonize other African countries. This was the case with South Africa which colonized Namibia from 1966 until 1990. It is also the case with Morocco which colonized the Western Saharan Republic that is considered the only African country that has not yet got independence. This country has been fighting for its independence through the POLISARIO movement since the 1970s.

African nationalism was characterized by arrest and detention without trial of the radical African nationalists. Everywhere in Africa when nationalism begun, the leaders of the independence struggles were described as radicals and violators of peace by the colonialists. Consequently, they arrested and detained them in prisons without trial. A case in point was Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

African nationalism has been characterized by having religious leaders getting involved in the struggle for independence of their respective countries. These religious leaders normally play an important role in condemning the injustices of the colonial masters as being incompatible with the Christian teachings. For example, in South Africa Bishop Desmond Tutu led the Bishops and other religious leaders to condemn the Apartheid regime up to 1994 when it collapsed.

African nationalism in the Arab countries like Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and Libya has been characterized by the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism in the struggle against colonialism and bad governance. In Egypt at one time, these had become extreme to the extent that they were attacking tourists who they considered to have loose or weak morals that were against the Islamic teachings.

Sample Question:

Examine the characteristics of Modern African Nationalism.