

SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

REASONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT/ INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF SLAVE TRADE

Why did slave trade in East Africa expand in the mid-19th century?

Explain the factors that led to the development of slave trade in East Africa in the 2nd half of the 19th century.

- Slave trade in the commercial transaction of buying and selling human beings.
- Where slave trade was new in East Africa. It existed among the various African societies.
- Slavery had existed in East Africa since time immemorial.
- African chiefs and other influenced people had domestic slaves however with the coming of Arabs and Persians from the Middle East, slave trade developed in East Africa and it later increased around the 17th century up to the 1st half the 19th century.
- Slaves were highly demanded all over the world. The Portuguese, Arabs, French, Americans all needed slaves to work as laborers, miners, soldiers and domestic servants.
- The primitive cultures of some African societies also promoted this trade ie it was the only way of getting rid of worthless members of society e.g criminals, impotent men, robbers witches etc.
- There was need for human labor (porters) for transporting goods since there was no developed means of transport.
- The profitability of the trade since slaves carried goods to the coast and would be sold with goods as extras.
- The inter-tribal war that characterizes many African societies made it for the Arabs to obtain slaves.
- Religious prejudice also led to the development of this trade. The Arabs being Moslems and the Qu'ran being against enslavement of fellow Muslims influenced the Muslims in East Africa to support the selling of non muslims.
- The high demand for foreign goods especially guns by the interior chiefs also increased slave raids.
- The hospitality given to foreigners by Africans leaders encouraged Europeans and Arabs to come to the interior including slave dealers.
- The existence of caravan trade routes eased the Arab penetration of in the interior and the subsequent acquisition of slaves.
- Seyyid Said's settlement in Zanzibar also expanded slave trade established slave plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba that needed slave labor.
- The development of Zanzibar and Kilwa as leading slave markets. These markets could export between 80000 to 100000 slaves annually.
- The development of caravan trade routes made it easier for the slaves to penetrate the interior to acquire slaves.

- The abolition of slave trade in West Africa made it difficult for the Arabs to obtain slaves from there. Therefore they began to sail to the coast of East Africa for the slaves.
- The establishment of Zanzibar and Kilwa as leading slave markets also increased slave trade.
- The industrial revolution in Europe increased the demand for raw materials to feed the industries but they could only be produced by the slaves.
- The decline of gold trade from the coast of east Africa left slaves as the only profitable item worth investing in.

ORGANISATION OF SLAVE TRADE

- Slaves were acquired through selling unfortunate members of society, ambush, massive raids, war captives could be sold and also through treacherous methods like enticing them with sweets and at times chiefs could sell the destitutes and criminals as slaves.
- After the capture, slaves were chained on the ropes together in a single file.
- Slaves could carry goods like ivory on their heads and march to the coast.
- Slaves were escorted by the cruel Arab traders who would whip them to make them move.
- Those who were tired and weak were either killed or left at the mercy of the wild animals.
- Many slaves therefore died before they could reach the coast of East Africa.. For instance only half of the captured slaves could reach the coast alive.
- After capturing the slaves were kept in fortified slaves centres like Ujiji, Tabora from where they would sell them to the Arabs through auctioning.
- The survivors would be given food, clothes and made to rest.
- There were four major routes ie, the Central route, Khartoumers route, Northern and Southern route.
- The Central route was the biggest and the busiest. It started from Bagamoyo through the coastal plains of Tanzania to Tabora. At Tabora it split into two, one route went North West through Karagwe to Buganda.
- The Southern route ran from Kilwa, Malawi, Yao and to Lake Malawi areas. This route was controlled by the Yao who massively raided their neighbors.
- The Khartoumers route started from Egypt and Sudan and moved southwards through the Nile Valley. It was controlled by the Khartoumers who raided the northern Ugandans ie Acholi and Langi including the Banyoro.
- The Northern route started from Tanga, Pangani and Mombasa past Kilimanjaro Mountain towards lake Victoria. However this route remained insignificant because of the fierce Maasai warriors.

- The people involved in this trade included the Nyamwezi, Baganda, Yao, Banyoro, Akamba etc. They constantly raided each other for slaves.
- The other traders at the coast included the Swahili, Khartoumers from Sudan and Egypt, Somalis and Arabs.
- After raiding the coast, slaves were fed well to attract higher pay.
- Slaves would be paraded for prospective buyers.
- The buying would either be done at the local slave markets of Kilwa or Zanzibar whose slaves were then shipped to Oman, Persia, etc.
- Slaves sold at Kilwa were mainly taken to the Portuguese plantations in Brazil and French sugarcane plantations at Mauritius.
- The local chiefs were the main organisers of the trade.

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE

- The trade caused a lot of suffering and misery too many societies.
- The trade led to detribalization and deculturalisation as people lost ties with their tribal/ groupings and others were left homeless.
- Many people were killed through raids and others died on the way to the coast.
- There was massive destruction of property like farm land, food stores and houses.
- The massive raids led to introduction of new crops in the interior like rice, oranges, lemons etc.
- Plantation farms were established around the slave trading centres because of the cheap sources of labor.
- African chiefs who had participated in the trade became rich
- There was an outbreak of famine in east African as the young men who could till the land were taken.
- The political development of East African was also retarded because those who could have been leaders were either killed or taken away into slavery.
- The trade led to the growth and expansion of some societies e.g the Nyamwezi, Bunyoro, Buganda among others.
- At the same time the trade caused the decline of some societies especially the weakness e.g the Zinza, Vinza.
- The introduction of guns led to intertribal wars e.g between Bunyoro and Buganda.
- The trade led to the rise of the Bandit groups of young men e.g the RugaRuga and Maviti. These lived by selling their services to African chiefs as Missionaries used during slave raids
- Many foreign goods were introduced in the interior e.g Mirrors, clothes, etc.
- The Trade led to the decline at local industries like bark clothes, iron smelting.

- It led to the spread of Islam in the interior.
- There were intermarriages between the foreign traders and the interior societies which led to the spread of the Swahili culture
- The slave trade routes later developed into proper communication lines (roads and railways) and this caused European penetration into the interior.
- Slave trade led to the colonization of East Africa by the Europeans.
- Therefore, the effects on East Africa were both positive and negative effects of East Africa.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE.

Why was slave trade abolished in East Africa during the 19th century?

What led to the abolition of slave trade?

- The British government spearheaded the abolition of slave trade and this was done by people like William Wilberforce.
- Other people who championed the abolition of slave trade include
- Thomas Clarkson, Grandville Sharp etc.
- The formation of anti-slavery league that voiced their ideas through newspaper, public lectures, parliament sessions.
- The support of philosophers like Jean Jacques Rousseau.
- The support of religious leaders and groups like the White Fathers, Holy Ghost Father, Church Missionary Society which decampaigned slave trade in East Africa.
- The role of humanitarians like Dr. David Livingstone who strongly preached against slave trade and also called upon their home government to stop their activity.
- The industrial revolution in Europe where machines replaced slave labor. Therefore slaves hard to be repatriated back to Africa.
- The over production of goods also created for market and this made it necessary to resettle slaves so as to provide market for the excess goods produced in Europe.
- Population increase in Europe made it useless to bring in more people whose services were by that time not needed.
- Slave strikes had become so frequent in Europe. They demanded holidays on Sunday, better payment among others.
- The abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade in West Africa also influenced the abolition of the trade in E. African.
- The role by the British navy which patrolled the Indian Ocean.

STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE.

The abolition of slave trade was directed by economic and humiliation factors.

- It was Britain that spear headed the crusade against slave trade during the 18th century.

- Leading humanitarians who advocated against slave trade included William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Grandville sharp etc.
- They formed the anti-slavery league and voiced out their cause through public lectures mass media like Television, radios etc.
- They had the support of philosophers like Jean Jacques, Rosseau, Adam Smith etc. as well as religious groups like the Quakers.
- In 1772, the first victory came when the British parliament through the supreme court of England passed a law regarding slave trade as an illegal activity
- Those who own slaves were supposed to free them.
- In 1807, through the efforts of the humanitarians, philosophers a law was passed by the British parliament that it was illegal to carryout slave trade.
- In 1815, Brita's Navy which was by then undisputed on started patrolling the Indian Ocean to check on the Shipment of slaves.
- When Britain gained control of Mauritius and Seychelles (islands) on the Indian Ocean. These were used as the basis for anti-slavery patrol.
- The governor of Mauritius signed an agreement with the ruler of Madagascar to stop the shipment of slaves from Madagascar to Mauritius.
- In 1822, captain Fair tax signed a treaty on behalf of the British with Seyyid Said.
- By this agreement no more slaves were to be exported to Mauritius, Madagascar, Indian and to Christian countries.
- The treaty also gave British chiefs authority to stop and search Arab dhows suspected of carrying slaves and to punish the culprits.
- In 1824 captain Owen set up the own protectorate over Mombasa in order to stop slave trade in the area in which he had not consulted the British government thus refused to recognize his introduction forcing him to withdraw in 1820.
- In 1833, slave was abolished in all British control area; however this did not affect trading activities.
- In 1839, a new accept was made to re-enforce the Moresby treaty but this was equally unsuccessful.
- In 1841, Colonel Artikens Hammerton was appointed a British consul of Zanzibar, he became the friend of Seyyid Said and convinced him to sign the Hammertoe Treaty (1845).
- In 1845, the Hammerton treaty signed between Seyyid Said and Hammertoe abolished all slave trade activities within Seyyid Said's possession in East Africa.
- The treaty confined that slave trade to East African the Coastal towns and it cut off the supply of slaves from East Africa
- From 1850, christianity was introduced to try and stop slaves unfortunately, the Hammerton treaty was very difficult to implement as for another 30 years slave trade continued.

- In 1856, Seyyid Said and Majid who succeeded him paid no attention to the British demand to take action against slave trade.
- In 1870, Bargarsh Sultan succeeded Majid and since he needed British support he accepted to sign a treaty in 1871 with Sir John Kirk.
- In March 1873 the Frère treaty was signed between Sir Bartle Frere with Sultan Bargarsh to close the Zanzibar slave market immediately.
- The Frere treaty also made slave trade illegal in all parts of the Sultan's dominion.
- The British also stationed General Lloyds in the interior with an aim of overseeing slave activities.
- In 1889, the treaty was signed between the British and Sultan Khalif by this agreement, all people entering the Sultan's dominion were to be free and all children born after 1st January 1890 were to be free citizens.
- In 1890, Zanzibar became a British protectorate, Britain by this time was convinced that without force Zanzibar was not likely to leave slave trade.
- In 1891, the Sultan accepted that buying and selling of slaves was by law illegal. Britain then established a squad to abolish slave trade.
- In 1897, slave trade was abolished in Zanzibar and Pemba and all slaves in these areas were free and others could attain their freedom simply by applying.
- In 1905, children of slaves born in all German territories were freed.
- In 1907, slavery was abolished in all British East African territories.
- In 1921, the complete abolishment of slave trade was achieved when Britain took over Tanganyika after world war I
- Legitimate trade and infrastructure was developed to discourage and stop slave trade.
- In conclusion, the steps taken to abolish slave trade involved treaty signing using the British Navy and finally the colonization. Of East Africa.

OBSTACLES/ PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE.

Explain the hindrances / challenges that were faced by the slave trade abolitionists.

- The abolition of slave trade was started by Britain and was supported by different groups e.g religious.
- During the first of the 19th century the East African slave trade was at its peak and was very difficult to stop due to political, economic social reasons.
- The abolition movement had started in British and in most of her oversea territories which made it hard for them to have great influence in East Africa.
- The abolition of slave trade in West Africa encouraged its expansion in East Africa due to the fact that the Europeans had no steady market where they could get slaves from.
- The high demand for slaves in the West Indies, America and the Arab world also made it difficult to end slave trade in east Africa.

- Slaves were an important means of transport more especially in the transportation of goods to the coast thus making it hard to stop it.
- The economy of Zanzibar depended on slaves who worked in the clove plantations and therefore could not do without slaves.
- In the interior, there was opposition from the chiefs who had got their wealth through slave trade.
- Even after slave trade had been declared illegal, there were a number of other problems that the British abolitionists forced and they included.
- The British patrol ships were too few to effectively carry out patrols on the Indian Ocean. Sometimes they were even overpowered by the Arab traders who attacked them.
- The abolition treaties were usually vague and easy to dodge i.e. the anti-slave treaties between Britain and the Sultan at the coast of East Africa were ineffective.
- Members of the British navy who suffered from tropical diseases like malaria.
- The harsh climate also made it difficult to enforce abolition attempts.
- Wild animals like lions made inland penetration by abolitionists difficult.
- Geographical barriers like lakes, rivers and forests also made the movement of those who wanted to see the trade end difficult.
- Hostile tribes like Yao, Masai, Nandi who did not want foreigners to cross their land were frustrated.
- The slaves were also reluctant to be free because many of them did not have kind or property hence some even returned to their former masters while others refused to apply for freedom.
- There was also a shortage of funds to carry out the abolition process.
- Slavery was an acceptable custom among many African societies i.e. the African chiefs so no problem with slave trade.
- It was difficult to stop slave trade because other European countries left the task for only Britain i.e. other European powers refused to co-operate with Britain to end the trade.
- Slave traders were very cunning as they could put American flags on their ships because they knew that the British could not search American ships. Sometimes, they could throw their victims in the ocean on seeing British search ships / patrols.
- The activities that were aimed at abolishing slave trade were concentrated at the coast and Indian Ocean. No land patrols were established in the interior which was the heart of slave trade and as a result slave trade activities continued.

EFFECTS OF ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

- The abolition of slave trade had both constructive and destructive effects.
- The abolition of slave trade led to the development of legitimate trade which involved growing of cash crops, food crops and selling them to Europeans.

- New commodities especially cash crops like coffee, cotton, tea was introduced in East Africa and this led to the development of agriculture.
- Many Christian Missionaries came to East Africa and spread Christianity and Western culture.
- The Missionaries also constructed mission stations which acted as rehabilitation centres for freed slaves like Rabai Mpya.
- The dignity and respect for Africans was restored since they were no longer regarded as more commodities but as human beings.
- Transport systems like roads, rails were developed to replace slaves as the main means of transport.
- There was a decline in the economies of the former slave trade states like Nyamwezi, Yao and Zanzibar island.
- There was increase in population as they were no more exports of human beings outside east Africa.
- Security greatly improved in E. Africa and there was peace and stability in the whole.
- There was an improvement in agriculture which reduced famine
- East Africa was eventually colonized by British and German after the abolition of slave trade.
- The local people hated their traditional rulers who had collaborated with the slave traders.
- There was loss of wealth and income among those who greatly depended on slave trade like the Yao.
- Former trade routes later developed into proper communication lines after the abolition of slave trade.
- Intertribal wars that were always fought to acquire slaves were minimized and alter came to an end.

WHY ARABS HAD LITTLE INTEREST IN THE INTERIOR OF EAST AFRICA.

Why Arabs had little interest in East Africa before 1840.

- The Arabs were pre-occupied by the Coastal conflicts e.g the Busaidi and Mazrui conflicts.
- The presence of hostile tribes which fought all foreigners who tried to enter the interior e,g the Nandi, Gala Masai, Nyamwezi among others.
- Tropical diseases such as Malaria and sleeping sickness scared the Arabs to stay at the coast.

- The Arabs also had limited knowledge about the interior of East Africa especially about the hospitable tribes.
- Before 1840, the Arabs faced no serious competition from the European traders.
- The Arabs feared wild animals in the interior like lions.
- The interior also had cannibals like the Zimba and Segeju tribes who were flesh eater and this kept the Arabs at the coast.
- Seyyid Said had not yet shifted his capital to Zanzibar by 1840.
- The demand of foreign good at the interior was still low.
- Majority of the Arabs had mainly come as refugees at the East African coast.
- There were geographical barriers in the interior like thick forests, lakes mountains etc.
- There was also a problem of poor transport and communication since there were no roads connecting the interior to the coast.
- The population of the Arabs were still less and hence there was no need to go to interior.
- There was a problem of language barrier since the Arabs did not understand the language spoken by the interior tribes.
- There were civil wars taking place in the interior and this also maintained the Arabs at the coast.

Reasons why the Arabs later gained interest in the interior of East Africa.

What made the Arabs interested in the interior of East Africa between 1840 and 1885.

- The introduction of guns solved the problem of fearing the hostile tribes in the interior.
- The transfer of Seyyid Said's capital to Zanzibar encouraged many Arabs to do the same.
- Europeans had penetrated into the interior and this made the Arabs to do the same
- The discovery of the quinine drug which could cure malaria influenced the Arabs to penetrate the interior.

- The Arabs wanted to trade directly with the people of the interior to eliminate the position of middle men.
- The Arabs had got enough knowledge about the interior and this also influenced them to extend into the interior.
- The increased demand of goods from the interior which could not be met by the African suppliers.
- The arrival of Seyyid Said who organized caravan into the interior also gave Arabs protection influencing them to enter the interior.
- The Banyans was financed the caravans asked for heavy interest and this influenced Arabs to move to find the interior to collect a lot of goods.
- Seyyid Said signed treaties with France and this increased competition in trade forcing the Arabs to move into the interior.
- The Arabs were welcomed by interior chiefs like Muteesa of Buganda, Nyungu ya Mawe and Mirambo of the Nyamwezi.
- The establishment of clove plantations in Zanzibar increased the demand for slaves hence influencing the Arabs to move to the interior in search for slaves.
- Stiff competition for trade items at the coast also forced the Arabs to move to the interior to spread Islam.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF MIRAMBO'S EMPIRE.

Describe the career and achievements of Mirambo's of the Nyamwezi

What factors led to the rise of the Nyamwezi society during the 19 century.

- Mirambo was born in 1830 to a Ntemi chief and he spent his early years in Bugomba as a captive of the Tuta Ngoni.
- He learnt the military skills of the Ngoni from where he later used them to build a strong Ruga Ruga army during the process of empire building.
- In the 2nd half of the 19th century, Mirambo carved for himself an empire from the north western part of Tanzania.

- He started his practical career as a ruler of a tiny state of Ugowe . This was a small chiefdom of the Nyamwezi which belonged to his father.
- He later intergrated Uliankuru through his motherland united it to Ugowe of his father.
- By 1876, he established his capital at Urambo which became a strong rival to the Arab market in Unyanyembe.
- He expanded his empire north and eastwards which enabled him to control the trade routes between Tabora and Bgamoyo.
- Mirambo taxed the traders and caravans who used the trade routes within his jurisdiction which became the source of revenue.
- His contacts with the trade caravan made him known to the Europeans and Arabs at the coast of East Africa.
- It is therefore on record that Mirambo was among the greatest men in the history of East Africa with more skills , courage and bravery.
- He organized expeditions (raids) against weaker societies of the Vinza, Urambo, Tongure, Sukuma, etc he was able to get loot like slaves and food stuffs.
- Mirambo built a very strong and powerful army known as the Ruga Ruga and thus helped him to achieve most of his success.
- He equipped the army with guns from Arab traders and this helped him during his empire building
- Mirambo equipped his army with Ngoni war tactics e.g the cow horn method, use of the Assegai and cow hide shield.
- He highly paid his soldiers which gave them morale in war e.g he distributed the loot from war to his fighters.
- Mirambo was a courageous man who personally led his army into battle and this also made him famous among his soldiers.
- Mirambo also absorbed conquered people into his army especially the youth which made it big, powerful and fierce in the region.
- The girls were married off to his soldiers, they were to act as spies for Mirambo.

- The conquered states were placed under his officials and they were forced to pay tribute to the Nyamwezi.
- Mirambo carried out trade which helped him to extend his powers and influence ie He took part in the Long distance trade
- He controlled the major trade route in his empire and imposed taxes on the passing caravans in his territory.
- The Nyamwezi lived in small disorganized societies which were weak to conquer.
- Mirambo forced his neighbors to pay tribute to the Nyamwezi thus leading to the rise of his empire.
- Mirambo was a man of vision who made diplomatic, friendship with other Africans leaders eg Tippu Tip, Nyungu ya Mawe, Muteesa 1.
- Mirambo forced the captured boys into the army and girls were distributed as wives to his soldiers. He therefore had big and motivated soldiers.
- The weaknesses of the neighboring states like the Sukuma also enabled Mirambo to conquer them easily.
- He had good relationship with Europeans and Arabs e.g Mirambo invited the christian missionaries to established a mission station in him area
- He also had good relations with the Sultan of Zanzibar.
- The strategic location of Mirambo's empire which encouraged trade enabled Mirambo to create a successful empire.

WHY MIRAMBOS EMPIRE DECLINED

Why did Mirambo's empire decline?

What problems did the empire face between 1880 and 1885

- The empire lacked a solid foundation and effective administration.
- The empire was made of separate chiefdoms with different organization and institutions i.e it looked effective Central administration.
- Mirambo allowed local chiefs to retain a lot of power which led to lack of unity in the empire.

- The empire had become too big to be effectively ruled. It had so many semi-independent chiefdoms and when Mirambo died, many of them broke away.
- Some of Mirambo's attacks on his neighbors were totally disastrous i.e. the raids he made on the Sukuma.
- Mirambo built his empire on conquests and these conquered people later rebelled against him, wanting to break away and this weakened Mirambo's empire.
- The disunity in the empire, Mirambo left most of the conquered states under their leaders upon his death, they broke away and attained their own independence.
- His persistent slave raids made the Missionaries to involve in the affairs of Mirambo's empire, later calling upon their home governments to take over the kingdom.
- The weaknesses of some chiefs that were not appointed on merit but because they belonged to a particular house without considering their administrative skills.
- The economic crisis due to the famine that set in as a result of various wars weakened the empire later leading to its collapse.
- The German occupation of Tanzania in 1885 was the final blow to Mirambo's empire.
- Mirambo had disagreed with the Arabs over trade which forced him to close the trade routes making the empire to lose income.
- The decline of long distance trade among the Nyamwezi led to the collapse of the empire.
- The empire had been built around Mirambo's personality and without him the empire had to collapse.
- The death of Mirambo in 1884 left a power vacuum/gap since he had failed to establish a system that could service after his death.
- Mirambo's successor and half-brother Mpandashalo who lacked the charisma, vision and courage like Mirambo leading to the collapse of the empire.
- The empire had a problem of civil wars since the conquered states started to break away.
- Mirambo's army the Ruga Ruga was not dependable i.e. they began looting and burning people's property which forced the Germans to take over the area.

- The Nyamwezi increased raids for the slaves made the Missionaries to interfere in the running of the empire.
- The freedom given to the conquered states allowed them to break away the death of Mirambo.
- Increasing European interests in East Africa brought the empire to an end.
- The weakness of Mirambo's chiefs who were not as competent as him.
- His death in 1884 was a primary factor for the collapse of the empire.

NYUNGU YA MAWE.

Explain the achievements of Nyungu ya Mawe.

- Nyungu ya Mawe was born in 1830 in Unyanyembe near Tabora among the Nyamwezi.
- It was a prince from the Royal family of Unyanyembe.
- His name is a praise name which means pot of stone i.e. a pot which never breaks.
- He became a chief among the Nyamwezi in 1850's.
- He ran away from his people after the death of Mwana Sele who was headed by the Arabs.
- Nyungu ya Mawe used the Ruga Ruga mercenaries to build a very strong empire.
- He gave his army guns from the Coastal Arabs and like Mirambo he also employed the Tuta Ngoni fighting tactics to build his empire.
- He established his capital at Kiwele.
- He captured the Long distance route between Tabora and Ujiji.
- He was a very brave soldier who would do anything to get what he wanted.
- He called his soldier "Mampiti " which meant "logs."
- He created a Centralized kingdom and gave independence to the conquered people.
- He replaced the conquered chiefs with his own Vitwale although the chiefs remained with same powers.

- The Vitwale who represented Nyungu ya Mawe in the conquered states spied for him.
- He divided his empire into six provinces with each province under a Mutwale.
- He had a much disciplined army which did not cause trouble even after his death.
- He never had a good relationship with the Arabs because he used to tax them very highly.
- Nyungu ya Mawe believed much in magical powers and he cared less about people's lives unlike Mirambo's empire.
- Unlike the empire that Mirambo built which collapsed, immediately Nyungu ya Mawe's empire went on for sometimes because of the Brilliant political system which he had built.
- When Nyungu ya Mawe died in December 1884, he had by this time lost one eye.
- He was succeeded by his daughter Magula who contributed very much for the survival of the empire up to the firm of colonialism.
- Magula also died in 1893 and was replaced by her daughter until the when the Germans captured his capital at Kiwele.
- In 1893, the empire was completely taken over by the Germans who later replaced Vitwale (chiefs) with Akidas and Jumbes.

EUROPEANS ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

By the 2nd half of the 19th century, many European powers picked interest in East Africa. At first most of them remained at the coast for of the unknown in the interior ie the climate, hostile tribes, etc.

The first Europeans came as Explorers, Missionaries and Traders who were sent by organisations like the Royal Geographical Society, London Missionary Society, Church Missionary Society etc. Other Europeans came as individuals like Sir Smuel Baker and the wife.

Africans welcomed them and offered them assistance without the knowledge that these whites would lead to eventual loss of their independence.

EXPLORERS

Explain the contributions of the explorers / travellers towards the colonization of East Africa

Explain were the first group and Europeans to penetrate the interior of East Africa.

- The explorers played the following role in the colonization of East Africa.
- The main interest was to discover the geographical features of East Africa especially the lakes and rivers.
- Some wanted to adventure while majority were influenced by Jacob Erhardt map showing the two snowcapped mountains and an inland sea.
- The explorers were sent by organizations like the Royal Geographical Society, London Missionary Society. Others came on their own like Sir Samuel Baker who wanted to make a name on his own.
- The explorers who entered East Africa were many and these included; Richard Burton, John Speke, James Grant, Sir Samuel Baker, Dr. David Livingstone, Henry Murton Stanley, Joseph Thompson, etc.
- Explorers made reports describing the economic potential of East Africa that would be beneficial to Europeans for example Dr. David Livingstone reported about the good climate and fertile soils in East Africa.
- They discovered the source of R. Nile which attracted many Europeans especially Britain to get interested in colonizing Uganda.
- The gave information and drew maps that attracted colonialists for example Jacob Erhardt drew a map showing the snowcapped mountains of Kilimanjaro.
- He also destroyed the using impression Europeans heard about Africans in general referring to them as the “dark continent” as “a white man’s grave”.
- They established good working relationship with Africans chiefs for example Stanley became a good friend with Muteesa I of Buganda and this led to invitation of the Christian Missionaries.
- Some explorers played a major role in stopping slave trade and this made E. Africa peaceful for colonization for example Dr. Living stone exposed the horrors of the evil trade and this led to the anti-slave trade campaigns in East Africa.
- Many of the explorers where also Missionaries like Livingstone and they also helped to train African collaborators which helped in the colonization.

- They also translated the dictionary Bible into the local languages which eased communication for the colonialists.
- Some explorers became colonial administrators/officials e.g Sir Samuel Baker, HM Stanley etc.
- Many of the explorers who were Missionaries made Africans receptive to *colonialists* a result of their activities like spreading Christianity accommodation of free slave etc.
- A number of explorers became colonial agents who actively participated in the spreading of colonial rule e.g. H. M Stanley
- Explorers like Dr. Livingstone encouraged the British to colonize Africa and this was after his 1st Journey to Africa (East Africa) in particular.
- Explorers named physical features after prominent Europeans e.g. Speak gave the name Victoria to Lake Nalubaale after the British Queen giving the impression of the British presence in Uganda and Kenya (East Africa)
- Some signed treaties with African chiefs on behalf of their home government e.g. Explorers who were sent by the Royal Geographical society signed treaties on behalf of Britain.
- They discovered routes and navigable waters and this simplified the movement of the colonialists when they came to East Africa.
- Some of the explorers built forts like Fort Patiko built by Sir Samuel Baker and these were later used as administrative centers by colonialists.
- They encouraged legitimate trade on which the colonial economy thrived.
- Explorers they called for Europeans civilization in African hence influencing the colonization of East Africa.
- The success of their adventure / journey in Africa led to an increase of the missionary interests in East Africa.
- They provided funds and logistical supports to those who travelled to Africa e.g. the RGS sponsored trips of John Speke, James Grant and Richard Burton.
- They also gave info about the hostile and hospitable tribes e.g. Buganda, Toro, Kikuyu were reported to be accommodative while Banyoro, Nandi , Gala were reported to be hostile.

Problems faced by the explorers in East Africa.

The explorers were disturbed by many things as they ventured into the interior of East Africa and these included the following';

- Explorers were tortured by tropical diseases e.g. Malaria, sleeping sickness and at that time there was no cure.
- Explorers also lacked enough geographical knowledge about the region of East Africa and in most cases they got lost.
- They also faced a problem of harsh climatic conditions i.e. it would be too hot or too cold and sometimes it could rain the whole day especially in parts of Western Kenya.
- There were many geographical barriers in East Africa like big lakes, thick forests, rivers, swamps, etc.
- They faced a problem of language barrier since the Africans did not know the language of the Europeans (Explorers) and this made communication difficult.
- The lack of fresh food suppliers was also another problem because they came from very far and had to pack food which always got rotten.
- The explorers were often caught in between intertribal wars as they travelled in the interior of East Africa.
- There were also some hostile tribes that did not want foreigners (white) to pass through their land eg. The Nandi, Banyoro Galla etc
- As they travelled into the interior, they were often attacked and eaten by wild animals e.g. Leopards, Lions.
- There was also a big problem of poor transport and communication which made it hard for them to explore many parts of the interior and send information to their home countries without going back.
- There was poor accommodation and this made the explorers' life difficult i.e. some slept in tents while others slept in trees and caves.
- They had inadequate funds in that some of the geographical agencies that sent them weren't wealthy enough to facilitate their journeys to AFRICA.

- Explorers were also few in number because many Europeans feared the interior of E. Africa referring to it as the white man's grave.
- The explorers also travelled long distances while walking because there was no developed transport means to move them faster and as a result they got tired and sometimes even fell sick.
- In conclusion, the explorers faced political social and economic challenges that made their work difficult to be carried out in the interior of East Africa.

MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Missionaries came to East Africa mainly to spread Christianity and they formed the 2nd group of Europeans to come in East Africa.

As a result of the evangelical revival in Europe, several Christian missionary group were formed and sent to East Africa and these included the Church Missionary Society, Mill Hill Fathers Verona Fathers, Whites Fathers, and University Mission to Central Africa etc.

The Church Missionary Society (CMS)

- The CMS was the first missionary group that came to East Africa and were represented by two Germans namely Ludwig Kraft and Johannes Rebman. Kraft had earlier on successfully worked in Ethiopia.
- He became the first missionary to arrive in East Africa in 1844 and set up a missionary post at Rabai Mpya near Mombasa.
- In 1846, Johann Rebmann joined Kraft and the two were later joined by Jacob Erhardt.
- The Missionaries found it hard to spread Christianity at the coast that was greatly influenced by Islam. So they penetrated into the interior.
- The CMS also sent Missionaries to Uganda in 1879 led by Alexander Mackey.

The White Fathers (1879)

They were basically from England and they came to Uganda in 1896 led by Loudel Piere aka Mapeera.

The Mill Hill fathers (1896)

They were basically from England and they came in 1896

Holy Ghost Fathers

They were catholic from France and they arrived in Zanzibar and Bagamoyo respectively in 1862 and 1868. Their major interest was to stop slave trade

The established homes of freed slaves in Bagamoyo and other parts of Tanzania

The University Mission to Central Africa.

The group was mainly sent to Central Africa and they tried to work on resulting the freed slaves at the coast.

They came from Britain and it included people like Dr. David Livingstone who encouraged the colonization of E. Africa by Britain.

The Methodists Fathers/ Priests.

It was mainly group of Anglicans which established itself at Ribe along the coast of Kenya.

The Verona Father.

It was the last group to come to E. Africa. They had their base in Italy and today they are referred to as the Comboni sisters. They came from parts of Sudan.

Reasons why they came to East Africa.

- They wanted to spread Christianity to the people of East Africa and save them from fires of hell.
- They came to stop slave trade which had contributed towards the suffering of many Africans.
- They wanted to promote legitimate trade which was about trading in commodities especially raw materials like coffee, cotton, other than human beings.
- The Missionaries wanted to introduced formal education (Western education) in other words they wanted to teach Africans how to read and write.
- They wanted to bring in the Western culture in other words spread the Western civilization to the Africans.

- They also came because they were invited by African leaders like Muteesa I of Buganda, Mirambo of the Nyamwezi who wanted their people to be trained in the Western culture.
- The Missionaries also came to stop the first spreading religions of Islam and replace it with Christianity.
- Some of the Missionaries were mainly travelers who came to explore some included people like Livingstone, Ludwig, Krapf etc.
- Some of the Missionaries came to pave way for the colonization of East Africa thus became colonial agents.
- Missionaries in East Africa came with the motive of trade and they wanted to promote legitimate trade i.e. encourage the growing of cash crops to supply to home industries in Europe.
- Missionaries were also encouraged to come to East Africa due to success of the early European travelers / explorers and returned to Europe.
- They also wanted to rehabilitate the freed slave and also resettle them.
- The industrial revolution in Europe that led to the discovery of medicine like Quinine also encouraged Missionaries to come because there was no more fear for malaria.
- Missionaries were also encouraged to come to do away with the primitive/ Barbaric African cultures like Human sacrifices, female genital Mutilation etc.
- The Missionaries also came to complete the work of Dr. David Livingstone.

PROBLEMS FACED BY MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

- Missionaries faced a problem of Language barrier because Africans did not know English and interpreters were very few.
- They faced a problem of rivals among the various missionary groups e.g. Catholics fought the Protestants in the W`angereza W`afaransa wars.
- They were attacked by various tropical diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness which by then had no proper cure and this affected their work.
- They also suffered from inadequate supply of food and medicine which hindered their effort to reach as many people as possible.

- They also encountered hostility from other religions already existing in East Africa e.g. Islam, ATR which could not accept any foreign Religion.
- There was a problem of poor transport facilities which could not enable Missionaries to reach many areas as soon as possible. This was because there were no developed roads at that time.
- They also lacked communication means to get in touch with their home government. This delayed the delivery of supplies like food and medicine.
- The Missionaries employed porters who were unfaithful and usually took off with their property thus depriving them of their immediate supplies.
- They were also attacked by wild animals like leopards and lions which greatly reduced their number and slowed down their work.
- Christian practices and teachings in most cases conflicted to the African Traditional beliefs e.g Polygamy vs Monogamy thus the Missionaries always attacked African customs like Polygamy and religious beliefs calling them satanic.
- Traditional rulers usually saw Missionaries as a threat to their political power and as a result some lost their lives e.g Bishop Hannington who was killed by Mwanga.
- The missionary position in East Africa was also threatened by persecution of their converts e.g in Buganda, the pages at Kabaka's palace were killed (Uganda Martyrs)
- There was lack of funds to facilitate enough Missionaries to come and preach Christianity in the whole of East Africa.
- There was unfavorable climate conditions and the Missionaries suffered due to the unfamiliar climate which was hot and humidity
- They were also few in number compared to the area that they had to come in East Africa.
- Sometimes Missionaries were mistaken for people with military support.
- They also faced opposition from slave traders who couldn't allow them to stop their profitable trade.
- They faced a problem of geographical barriers like the thick impenetrable forests. Mountains Rivers, swamps and lakes.

- Resistance from land owners who were not happy with the establishment of Muslim mission schools and churches over the time.
- They also faced a problem of hostile tribes like the Masai, Galla among others.
- The interior of East Africa had a lot of insecurity due to the endless intertribal wars.
- Missionaries lacked geographical knowledge about the interior and this hindered their work.
- In conclusion, Missionaries faced a number of challenges which were political economics and social in trying to spread Christianity in East Africa.

MISSIONARY WORK IN BUGANDA.

The first missionaries to arrive in Buganda were Church Missionary Society in 1877. These were Alexander Mackey, Rev. C T Wilson and Sir Gold Smith.

They came following Muteesa`s invitation through Henry Murton Stanley. They first stayed at Muteesa`s palace but later moved to Nateete.

The second group was the Roman Catholic Church delegates led by the White Fathers like Father Simon Lourdel and Brother Amans in 1879, they later proceeded to Rubaga..

The White Fathers were followed by the MillHill Fathers who were also Catholics. They arrived in Uganda in 1896.

The Verona Fathers also came to Uganda in 1910. They came from Sudan and they were also Catholics.

Why did Muteesa I invite Christian Missionaries to Buganda?

- Missionaries first came to Buganda as a result of Stanley visit in 1875 and in the same years. Muteesa I of Buganda asked Stanley to immediately send a letter to Queen Victoria of England requesting for missionary work in Buganda.
- The 1st Missionaries to come were the Church Mission Society who were followed by White Fathers from France in 1879.
- Muteesa had been impressed with Stanley about England and therefore Muteesa wanted to gain prestige that would come with the coming of the Missionaries.

- Muteesa also admired the European technology and European power which he hoped to benefit from them, through Missionaries he hoped to get guns to strengthen his position.
 - Muteesa thought that he would use the Missionaries against her enemies e. g Bunyoro.
 - The military threats from Egypt also made him to associate with the Europeans.
 - Muteesa also expected gifts from the missionaries in form of mirrors, plates , clothes , etc.
 - He also expected to get wealth from the missionaries by encouraging them to trade with his people.
-
- Muteesa had internal problems e,g he faced threats from traditional religious groups like the Lubaale culture who opposed his plan to acquire absolute power over Buganda.
 - Muteesa had been threatened by Moslems who placed the Islamic law above the Kabaka's laws e.g Muteesa Killed 200 Moslems who had refused to eat food and meat he had given to them because it wasn't prepared by a Muslim.
 - Muteesa was also driven by curiosity about a Christian religion and wish his people to be instructed in the same way.
 - The presence of the white missionaries would earn him respect and prestige from his neighbours, he would be seen as a great king who had the ability to bring Europeans to his kingdom.
 - He also hoped to establish a good relationship with the home governments or countries of the missionaries.
 - Muteesa was a modernizer and believed that Missionaries will be their right people to help him in the modernization program.
 - He also hoped that his people would gain from them in terms of knowledge and technical skills.
 - Muteesa welcomed the missionaries with so many expectations, he therefore restricted their work to his court. The different Christian groups oftenly disagreed among themselves. By this time, they were four ie Catholics, Protestants, Moslems and Traditionalists.

- However Muteesa favored the Christians because he believed they were from powerful countries. The missionaries failed to fulfill Muteesa's expectations and even fell out with each other.
- By this time there were four religious groups in Buganda i.e Catholics, Protestants, Moslems and the Traditionalists.

THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA FROM 1895-1900.

What were the causes of the W`afransa- W`angereza wars in Uganda?

Explain the factors that led to the outbreak of religious conflicts in Uganda between 1895-1900?

- The W`afransa – W`angereza war was another term used to refer to the religious wars in Uganda which used to take place in 1895 – 1900.
- The religious wars were conflicts fought between the different religious groups in Buganda i.e Catholics, Anglicans, Moslems and Traditionalists (Lubaale cult)
- The war at its climax was between the Protestants from England and the French from France, thus the name W`angereza W`afaransa wars.

CAUSES OF THE WAR

- The appearances of several groups in Buganda e.g. Islam which was into in 1840, Christianity of Catholics and Anglicans in 1877 and 1879 respectively.
- In the process of preaching, each religion was trying to win as many converts as possible hence intensifying the wars.
- Each religion was associated with a different colonial master e.g. Catholics associated with France and Anglicans with Britain.
- Mwanga was a weak leader who came to the throne at the age of 17 and unlike his father he lacked maturity and he was not experienced in leadership. Mwanga could not control the different religious groups hence leading to conflicts.
- The death of Muteesa I in 1834 created a political vacuum in Buganda which his successor Mwanga could not fill. The vacuum generated chaos and confusion.

- Mwanga was also inconsistent and incompetent at one time he would be anti-missionary and violent at another time he would try to co-exist with them peacefully. This brought about anxiety among the religious groups hence giving way to more conflicts.
- The groups were also fighting for political power in Uganda hence ending up in war e.g. Christians fought over the position of Katikiro while the Catholics supported Stanislaus Mugwanya while Anglicans supported Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- The different religious groups had different preaching's and beliefs and this caused conflicts among themselves. The Moslems and traditionalists promoted polygamy while Christians insisted on monogamy.
- The disobedience of the new converts to the Kabaka made him kill many of them and this intensified war against Mwanga.
- The religious groups were also suspicious about each other when Mwanga was in exile in Kabula, there were rumors that he had been converted to the Anglican religion and this annoyed the Catholics who decided to fight Anglicans.
- The Moslems also warned Mwanga about the imperialistic intentions of the Christians of taking away the independence of Buganda this also annoyed Mwanga and he decided to expel Christians from his Kingdom.
- The coming of Anglicans with 500 guns by Fredrick Lugard of the IBEACO also facilitated the war between Anglican and Catholics in 1892.
- Each religious was struggling to win the favor and recognition of the King therefore they started speaking evil of each other in the presence of the King.
- The unfavorable treatment of Catholics must have offended them ie the Kabaka favored Anglicans over Catholics.
- The Catholics also accused the Protestants of wanting Mwanga to accept the idea company because the company would help the Protestants against the Catholics.
- The Christians did not want to be dominated by the Moslems who were also unwilling to be dominated by the Christians whom they considered to be pagans.
- There was also mistrust between the different Christian groups as evidenced in the division of offices between Catholics and Protestants that is to say each group wanted to get more offices at the King's palace.

- The imperial rivalry between France and Britain was also a major factor which led to the outbreak of the wars.
- Christianity was brought by rival colonial masters and therefore conflict were bound to emerge.
- The religious conflicts were also a reflection of the wars and conflicts between the Catholics and Protestants in Europe.
- Traditionalists hated Christians and went ahead to warn the Kabaka to stop his relationship with the Christian Missionaries.
- Traditionalists were angered by the Christians campaigns against Buganda's traditional belief and the aim to convert that Kabaka who according to them were supposed to be custodians of the traditional religions.
- Mwanga's weakness arrogance and unfriendly relations with the Missionaries also caused the wars i.e., he had a cruel character that force Missionaries to take up arms for self-defense e.g. on 3rd June 1896 he ordered the killing of 30 Christian converts at Namugongo such killing instilled fear among Missionaries forcing them to defend themselves.

COURSE OF THE RELIGIOUS WARS.

Describe the course of religious wars between 1885 and 1900

Explain Mwanga's relationship with the different religious traders between 1885- 1900?

- When Muteesa died in 1884 his son Mwanga was installed as the new king of Buganda.
- On top of being young Mwanga was erratic, brutal emotional and weak minded.
- It should be recalled that by the time he came to power Christian Missionaries and Moslems were struggling for political dominance and influence of the king's court.
- Islam had been introduced by Arabs in 1840, Catholics in 1879 and Anglicanism in 1877. The mistrust and competition for converts and desire to be recognized by the king resulted into conflicts
- Mwanga was not a diplomat like his late father hence why he failed to play one group against the other. Later he was unable to contain the pressure from them.

- Mwanga looked at all Christian Missionaries and Moslems in the kingdom as a threat to his power and authority.
- Also the rate of conversion to Christianity not only at his court but even outside the palace were alarming. Many people were getting converted day after day.
- The fear was worsened when Arabs warned Mwanga about his dealings with Missionaries whom they believed were agents of the imperialists.
- Mwanga also failed to establish a good working relationship with his chiefs and many exploited this weakness and warned him about the Christian Missionaries and their intentions, in that confusion, he ordered all his subjects not to deal with the Missionaries and when they refused he executed 3 church missionary converts in Jan 1885. In Nov (1885) he ordered for the murder of Bishop Hannington in Busoga which was executed by chief Luba.
- On 3rd June 1886, he ordered for the execution of 30 Christian converts at Namugongo who later became the Uganda Martyrs. They had refused his homosexual advances on top of refusing to give up their new faith.
- However this grave act did not discourage the spread of Christianity as Mwanga had thought instead more people were converted and the number of converts grew steadily.
- By 1888 Mwanga was more determined to fight Missionaries, he became more insecure and suspicious and he started plotting against their work.
- His plan was to chase away all religious factions from Buganda i.e Christians and Moslems however they discovered his plans.
- In Sept 1888, Christians and Muslims put aside their differences and combined to overthrow Mwanga. However he managed to learn of their plan and fled Southwards (L. Victoria)
- He was replaced by his brother Kiweewa (who was baptized and named Joseph) however before Kiweewa would even warm the throne, he was overthrown for refusing to embrace Islam. He ruled for 1 month.
- By this time, the Moslems were the strongest faction and in October 1888, Kiweewa was replaced by his brother Kalema who had converted to Islam and given the name Rashid.
- Kalema's ruler was also short lived reigning for one year from October 1888 up to October 1889.

- In 1890 Mwanga returned after accepting Christianity and signed a treaty with Captain Fredrick Lugard a representative on IBEACO seeking his protection.
- In the same year, war broke out between Protestants and Catholics (After a catholic had murdered a protestant) Lugard sided with the Protestants giving them 500 guns. The Catholics were defeated and with Mwanga (they fled to Buddu (Masaka).
- However in 1893, Mwanga was recalled to sign a treaty with Sir Gerald Portal. Christianity returned to Buganda for some time as Portal tried to divide power between the Protestants and Catholics equally.
- In 1894, the Protectorate was declared over Uganda Mwanga and his disgruntled chiefs protested against the British but in vein.
- In August 1894, Mwanga was over thrown and replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa II.
- He fled to Lango and joined Kabalega in the Struggle against British Imperialism.
- In 1899, the two were captured by Semei Kakungulu and exiled in Seychelles Island on the Indian Ocean where Mwanga died in 1903.
- However struggles and quarrels continued between Christian groups face led by leading protestant personalities like Apollo Kagwa in Catholics like Nyonyintono.
- The conflicts were brought to an end with the signing of the Buganda agreement in 1900.

EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS WARS IN UGANDA.

How did the religious wars affect the history of Uganda?

What were the effects of the wars in Buganda?

The religious wars had short and long term effects on Buganda's and Uganda's history as explained below.

- Protestants came out victorious and therefore enjoyed better influence in Buganda.
- Moslems and Catholics were put in an inferior position by the Protestants i.e they controlled them.
- Conflicts divided the people of Buganda and Uganda as a whole this slowed down the growth of Nationalism even during the struggle for independence.

- Political parties were formed depending on religious grouping e.g the Democratic Party for Catholics, the Uganda People's Congress and Kabaka Yekka for Protestants.
- Missionary differences were later taken to schools where the schools were run on sectarian grounds ie each denomination or religion built its own school.
- Political offices in Buganda were allocated basing on religious life the Katikiro (Prime minister) for Protestants and the chief Judge for Catholics.
- The counties in Buganda were also allocated on Religious grounds with the Protestants taking the biggest share of 10 counties, 8 for Catholics and two for Moslems.
- The wars confused Mwanga to the extent that he failed to decide on which religion to follow.
- The confusion that resulted out of these wars led to the rise of Prominent personalities in Buganda e.g Stanlus Mugwanya, Zakaria Kisingiri, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- There was general insecurity in Buganda as people lived in a state of fear.
- Some Baganda were forced to migrate and seek refuge in other areas like Bunyoro, Ankole, Toro etc.
- The 1900 Buganda agreement was signed in order to end the wars and to protect the missionary activities in Buganda.
- The wars reduced / checked on the spread of Islam. The wars created enmity (divisions) between the followers of different religions.
- The wars led to the eventual colonization of Uganda. Due to the situation in Buganda, Missionaries called upon the home government to take over Uganda to protect their interest.
- The wars led to the exiling of Mwanga to the Seychelles where he died in 1903.
- In conclusion, the effects of the wars were both positive although negative effects outweighed positive ones.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Describe the missionary activities in Uganda.

- Missionaries carried evangelist of whereby they moved to different places spreading the gospel.
- They carried out linguist research e.g Dr Krapf translated the New testament to Swahili he also wrote a Kiswahili dictionary and gramar book.
- They built churches e.g the University Mission to Central Africa established a church in Zanzibar other churches were like Rubaga, Nsambya, Namirembe were built in Uganda.
- Schools were built to teach Africans how to read and write e.g Namilyango College for boys, St. Mary's College Kisubi, Kings College Buddo, Gayaza High school, Ngora High, etc
- Some Missionaries carried out exploration work e.g Dr. David Livingstone, Kraft.
- They also decampaigned for slave trade and they set up homes for freed slaves like HGF in 1868 in Zanzibar and later Bagamoyo.
- They also opened up mission stations e.g Krapf and Rebman opened up a mission station near Mombasa in 1846 called Rabai Mpya.
- They involved themselves in the political affairs of the Africa societies e.g In Buganda they over threw Mwanga and included themselves in the local wars.
- They encouraged cash crops growing e.g Kenneth Borup gave out free cotton seeds to promote agriculture.
- They were also involved in the training of an efficient African clergy to support in the spreading of Christianity.
- They condemned the bad African cultures like circumcision of women, killing of twins, human sacrifice.
- They involved encouraged the spread of Western culture and values like eating habits, way of dressing among others. They taught foreign languages.
- They taught foreign languages to Africans eg, the Church Missionary Society taught English in the Roman Catholics taught French.
- They built roads and bridges and improved on the transport system. These roads made it easy for a people to reach their destinations easily.

- They promoted legitimate trade by encouraging Africans to grow cash crops that would be sold to pay taxes.
- They also built hospitals e.g. Mengo hospital, Rubaga hospital, Nsambya etc.
- They also financed trading companies of Europeans in East African e.g The CMS financed the IBEACO when it had run bankrupt.
- In conclusion therefore, the missionary activities were social, political economic as explained.

EFFECTS ON MISSIONARIES ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Missionary activities affected the people of the East, politically socially and economically as explained below.

- Many people were converted to Christianity e.g by 1911 there were about 280 converts in Buganda who belonged to the Catholics.
- Many people learnt how to read and write as formal education was introduced Africans got employment opportunities as carpenters, farmers, clerks, secretaries after being trained in the missionary school.
- They improved on the health services up to the construction of hospitals which started treating different diseases and giving out vaccines.
- They developed / promoted the African languages and literature e.g Kraft translated the New Testament in the Kiswahili language and even wrote the Kiswahili dictionary.
- Alexandra Mackey translated the Bible into Luganda and also set up the first printing place.
- Missionaries led to the death of Christian converts e.g in Uganda, young pages were put to death because of their faith that made them disobey Kabaka Mwanga.
- They also led to divisions among the people in Uganda along denominations lives of Anglicanism and Catholicism.
- Through education missionary work created an educated/ elite class of people.
- They led to the decline of the traditional African culture which was now undermined by the natives e.g. polygamy.

- They introduced the Western culture e.g new style of dressing, dancing, eating habits all based on Western culture.
- The status of women was lifted as they education in the mission schools where they were taught domestic duties and how to be responsible.
- Missionaries also soften the hearts and minds of Africans influencing them to welcome colonialists.
- Many also created a class of collaboration like Semei Kakungulu who were trained in the missionary schools.
- Division brought by Christianity contributed to the delay in attendance for independence because political parties were formed along religious lines.
- The missionary education produced the first pioneer Nationalist e.g. Dr Milton Obote in Uganda, Jomo Kenyatta and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.
- Missionaries played a major role in trying to stop slave trade and slavery in East Africa. Homes of freed slaves were set up in Mombasa at Rabai Mpya where they were taught skills like carpentry in order to start new lives.
- They introduced cash crops like coffee, cotton, sisal, pyrethrum and this led to the development of agriculture e.g. Sir Kenneth Borup of the Church Missionary Society introduced cotton seeds which were distributed to farmers in Bunyoro, Buganda and Ankole.
- They introduced new and better methods of farming e.g. crop rotation and the use of fertilizers and this enabled the development of plantational agriculture.
- They built mission stations which later enabled the development of towns e.g. at Bagamoyo, Rabai Mpya in Mombasa etc.
- Missionaries contributed to the development of infrastructure e.g some transport systems were set up to ease their work like the railway lines (Uganda).
- In conclusion the efforts of Missionaries were political economic and social and they affected East African both positively and negatively.

ROLE OF THE MISSIONARIES IN THE COLONISATION OF EAST AFRICA.

Explain the role played by Christian Missionaries towards the colonization of East Africa.

- Missionaries who came to East Africa included CMS, Holy Ghost fathers, White Fathers, Mill Hill father. The role they played was either direct or indirect.
- Some Missionaries convinced African chiefs into signing treaties of protection and the treaties were used to claim for colonies by the Colonialists e.g Bishop Tucker assisted in the signing of 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- Missionaries introduced Christianity which softened African's hearts to accept colonial rule without putting up any resistance.
- They often invited their own home government to occupy areas where they worked which encouraged colonialism
- In case of hostility, they called for protection from their home government e.g during the religious wars.
- They also gave information about the hostile and accommodating societies which was helpful to the colonialists.
- They set up infrastructures like roads, bridges which were used by the colonialist at the colonial troops in East Africa.
- They built schools which acted as vehicles of indoctrination to advertise the European culture and this made Africans to respect inferiority.
- Their Western education prepared Africans to be agents of colonialism.
- They provided health services by building health centers which reduced on the white man burden by providing medication during the colonial period.
- They promoted legitimate trade in order to protect the economic interests of their home government and this enabled the colonialists to get revenue and pay for the administration costs in the colonies.
- They promoted agriculture and laid the foundation which supported the colonial economy since all Africans were able to pay taxes.
- They helped to stop slave trade hence creating a peaceful environment for colonial rule.
- Their teachings influenced the kings to go against their subjects leading to the loss of the kings' powers.

- They set information to their government about the economic potential of East Africa like the raw materials and this influenced the colonization of the region.
- Missionaries financed colonial agents like the IBEACO in 1891 which was given 50,000pounds that enabled it to run for one year as they carried out colonial work.
- They built mission stations in Kenya and Uganda which acted as administrative posts for the colonialists.
- Missionaries divided Africans along religious lines e.g. the Religious wars in Buganda weakened the Ganda Society and it couldn't resist colonialism.
- They introduced foreign languages e.g. English which made communication with the colonialists easy.
- In Buganda, they involved themselves in the overthrow of local rulers e.g. Kabaka Mwanga was overthrown by combined force of Missionaries.
- They created a class of collaborators who helped in the spread of colonial rule like Semei Kakungulu.
- Missionaries who had learnt African languages were used as interpreters for the colonialists.
- They carried out exploration to discover navigable rivers, areas of economic potential for their home government e.g. Dr. David Livingstone, Krapf and Rebman etc.
- In conclusion

WHY MISSIONARY WORK WAS SUCCESSFUL IN EAST AFRICA.

The following were some of the political economic and social reasons for the success of the missionary work.

- They received more than financial support from their home government.
- They also had support from local chiefs like Muteesa 1 of Buganda who invited them and gave a chance to convert his people.
- Many Africans were interested in knowing how to read and write for which they had to first convert, this made the work of the missionaries easy.

- The unity among various Christian groups that co-operated in East Africa strengthened their position.
- In some areas, African traditional religion was not deeply rooted which made it easy for Africans to be converted.
- Missionaries were humble and diplomatic which enabled them to get massive support from the Africans.
- Missionaries were very committed and never gave up their mission despite the many problems they faced.
- They also used gifts which they gave to people thereby winning their hearts.
- The discovery of quinine reduced the death cases among the Missionaries and this increased their effectiveness.
- Some of their teaching especially those that condemned African practices were welcomed by some Africans e.g murdering of towns hence winning for them more converts.
- Africans were also pleased by the missionary medical skills which Missionaries claimed to have got from God thereby winning more converts.
- The reports made by explorers gave the necessary information to the Missionaries about East Africa hence enabling them to prepare for their mission.

TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA/CHARTERED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Explain the role played by Chartered Companies into the colonization East Africa.?

Chartered companies are trading entities whose home government had granted them special permission to carryout administration duties on behalf of their home government.

In East Africa, there were only two chartered companies namely: The **German East African Company and the Imperial British East African Company.**

They were interested in creating markets and looking for raw materials following the industrial revolution in Europe.

They initially had very little interest in East Africa because they did not expect to find any minerals. However, the reports that were given by the explorers and missionaries about the economic potential of East Africa made them pick interest.

They played the following political economic and social roles in the colonization of East Africa.

- The companies' signed treaties in East Africa which helped the colonialists to claim for the colonies during the process of partition e.g. the IBEACO under Mackinnon in Kenya signed treaties with the Kikuyu and Masai in Uganda, Lugard signed treaties with Mwanga of Buganda, Kasagama of Toro etc.
- The companies used their authority to help in the effective abolition of Slave trade. This created a peaceful atmosphere which their home government could inherit without any trouble.
- The companies provided the initial manpower for the administration of their respective areas of business e.g. they put up courts of law and other systems of administration so that their government could find a good laid down structure and take over smoothly.
- They crushed revolts (rebellions) e.g. GEACO using its own resources crushed Abushiri revolt (1898- 1890) in Tanganyika, the IBEACO crushed rebellions of African leaders like Kabalega, Mwanga, Awich in Uganda etc and this also made East Africa peaceful for colonisation.
- They facilitated the construction of communication lines like roads, railwaylines, bridges etc easing transport and communication for the colonisation e.g. the IBEACO surveyed the course that was to be followed by the Uganda Railway.
- The companies also build parts which were later used for administrative posts by the colonialists e.g. they built fort like Fort Lugard found in Old Kampala, Fort Patiko in Northern Uganda etc.
- The companies created security organs (armies) on behalf of their government which were later used by the colonialists to maintain law and order e.g. the IBEACO had its private army which comprise of Sudanese soldier and some Ganda – Mercenaries.
- The companies provided information about minerals and others forms of wealth in East Africa and this encouraged their own governance to come and take over these territories.
- The companies protected Christian Missionaries who were also colonial agents e.g. the IBEACO provided security to the Missionaries and Lugard also provided protection to the CMS Missionaries in Uganda.
- The companies initially financed the administration of the colonies on behalf of their respective government e.g. the IBEACO administered Uganda and Kenya on behalf of Britain while GEACO administered Tanganyika on behalf of the German government.

- The companies also divided Africans which made European rules very easy.
- They provided guns to chiefs and collaborators to help them fight their enemies thus encouraging colonialists to come and take over such areas.
- Their rivals and desire to define sphere influence influenced the colonialists to come e.g. the IBEACO and GEACO conflicted in East Africa between (1884 - 1890) until treaties were signed and these agreements practically removed the independence of East Africa.
- The companies eventually called on their home government to come and take over when they ran bankruptcy e.g. the IBEACO called the British government to take over Uganda and Kenya while the GEACO called the German government to take over Tanganyika leading to the colonization of East Africa.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE CHARTERED COMPANIES IN EAST AFRICA

Chartered companies faced a lot of problems in East Africa which hindered them in carryout their duties.

- They faced a problem of inadequate funding to run their territories and eventually, they surrendered the charters back to their home government.
- African resistance made their work hard and also caused insecurity which was not good for trade e.g. the GEACO spent a lot of time crushing revolts like the Abushiri, Hehe among others.
- They faced opposition from Local leaders and slave traders whose commercial interests had been threatened by company activities e.g. Kabaka Mwanga conflicted with Lugard over trade while the Germans faced a lot of opposition from the Coastal Arabs who took part in Slave trade.
- Tropical diseases like Malaria, sleeping sickness also made the work of European traders difficult
- Poor transport and communication was also a major problems since there were no roads in East Africa and this made communication and transporting of administration difficult.
- The climate was sometimes too cold and other times too hot and this also affected the traders.

- They faced a problem of language barrier since there were numerous African languages and the natives lacked knowledge of the European language. This made the traders to rely on interpreters.
- The administrators were few in number and this made them to be over worked and also resorted them to inexperience and corrupt people i.e. shortage of man power.
- Europeans lacked knowledge about the geography of East Africa and this also affected traders.
- They also faced a problem of wild animal e.g. Lions, Leopards etc.
- Geographical barriers like forests lakes, mountains etc. and this made their movement difficult.
- The companies also lacked enough supplies from their home government of food stuffs, fire arms and medicine etc.
- There was rivalry and stiff competition among the companies themselves.
- The IBEACO involved its self in the religious wars in Buganda, Lugard a company official.
- The officials of the company were sometimes corrupt and yet the company lacked enough funds for maintaining their stay in Africa.
- In conclusion therefore chartered companies faced external and internal problems.

SIR FREDRICK LUGARD/ IBEACO

Explain the contribution of Captain Fredrick Lugard in the colonization of East Africa.

- Lugard was a British national and retired general who served in the India armed forces (Ex-India officers). He served in the Indian Army during the British colonial days.
- He worked as an agent of the IBEACO in East Africa especially in Uganda. The British had proposed that each territory in East Africa should be administered through the company that had been founded by Sir William MacKinnon in 1888.
- Lugard is said to have come to East Africa in 1899 and he was charged with the British extending their rule in the different parts of Uganda.

- Before Lugard came to East Africa, he had briefly worked for the L. Victoria Company in Malawi region where he had held in the suppression of resistances.
- In 1889, Lugard started his services for the IBEACO by helping in the settling of freed slaves at the coast.
- He also helped in the expanding of routes from Malindi to Tsavo in an effort to find the route in the interior.
- In 1890, Lugard was instrumental in opening up a company station in Kikuyu land and this opened well for the European settlement.
- In this same year, he was sent in Uganda by IBEACO as its representative in Mengo, Kampala.
- He set up his capital at Old Kampala Hill and later built a fort close to the Kabaka's palace so as to be in a very good position to follow events in the kingdom.
- Lugard aimed at effective control of Uganda and therefore ensured that all those who stood in the way of the British were dealt with.
- The first major problem to take care of was Mwanga who had just been restored to his throne by the Christians, he immediately signed a treaty with him which gave the company control over Buganda.
- In the treaty, that was signed some conditions were made by Mwanga in exchange for the British protection e.g. All Mwanga's dealings with the Europeans were to be through the IBEACO Mwanga was to allow Missionaries to preach and teach Christianity and this gave the company sovereignty over Uganda.
- By this time, the relationship between the different religious groups in Buganda was strained as they were fighting for political power and supremacy.
- Lugard in order to achieve his aim united with the Christian groups against the Moslems in Buganda who were later defeated.
- Lugard restored Kasagama to his throne (in Toro) since he had been removed by Kabalega and even left a few soldiers to guard him later, Kasagama became one of the collaborators who worked for the British.
- Lugard in an effort to defeat Kabalega of Bunyoro went ahead to actively support Buganda against Bunyoro who were their traditional enemy.

- Lugard created a monarchy force that was later used by the British colonialists when he went to Sudan and got for soldiers that Emin Pasta left behind.
- While in Uganda, Lugard attempted to stop slave trade by limiting arms supplied by the arms.
- In 1892, when religious groups engaged in conflicts, Lugard heavily armed the Protestants (with 500 guns) and this led to the defeat of the Catholics and Moslems.
- When the company ran bankrupt and it announced that it had to withdraw, Lugard campaigned for the retaining of Uganda under British influence.
- Lugard was instrumental in the promoting of the indirect rule system and even wrote a book illustrating how the system would operate ie the Book was called the Dual mandate in Tropical Africa that was published in 1922.

CARL PETERS OF GEACO IN TANZANIA.

Describe the role of Carl Peters in the colonization of Tanganyika

- Carl Peters was an aggressive and active German trader and also an imperialist in East Africa especially in Tanganyika.
- In 1884, Carl Peters and the commercial industrial group formed the German society for the colonization of East Africa.
- Apart from looking for all possibilities of commerce and trade in East Africa, Carl Peters was determined to see that Germany established its rule in East Africa.
- He protected German interests in Tanganyika from the British when he ensured that the British never drove his company out of East Africa.
- Carl Peters right away signed treaties with the chiefs of Usagara, Ukami, Dlunguru, Uzimo found in areas of Kilimanjaro.
- He later managed to convince the German government under Bismarck to recognize the treaties that he had signed.
- Other treaties were of friendship e.g he signed a treaty with Mwanga in 1890 although it was an attempt to colonize Uganda however, later the Germans accepted to leave Uganda to the British after the signing of the Anglo German agreement.

- In 1884, he founded GEACO which was to act as one of Germans colonial agents in Tanganyika.
- Carl Peters through the GEACO received a chartered form the German government to protect high imperial interest as well as her commercial interest in East Africa.
- Carl Peters and GEACO provided initial personal for the administration of Tanganyika on behalf of the German government.
- It also financed and protected missionary activities in Tanganyika e.g. the activities of the Berlin II missionary group which played a big role in paving way for the Germany colonization in East Africa.
- He managed to secure permission from the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1886 to Levy taxes and this enabled the company to raise revenue to meet the administration costs.
- In 1890, the GEACO was forced to withdraw its activities in Tanganyika because it has lost financiers trying to suppress rebellions at the coast like that of Abushir and Bwana Heri revolt of 1898- 1890.
- Germany called for the withdrawal of GEACO in 1891 and fully took over Tanganyika as its colony.