

## **P.7 SST WEEK7**

### ***THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE***

#### **What was the trans-Saharan trade?**

This was the trade which was carried out between the Berbers and the people of West Africa across Saharan desert.

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

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

- Africans
- Arabs

#### **Name the goods that the Berbers brought to West Africa.**

- salt
- glasses
- silk
- camels
- Cotton clothes
- perfumes

#### **Name the items of trade which the Berbers got from West Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade**

- Ivory
- Gold
- Skins and hides
- Ostrich feathers

**Why did the trades move in Caravans during the Trans-Saharan trade?**

For protection

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

Camels

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

- It has large hooves that cannot sink in the sand.
- It has large hump which stores water for a long period of time
- It has hard eyelids, which protects it from desert sand.

***What are beasts of burden?***

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

***List the examples of beast of burden***

- Horses
- Donkeys
- Camels
- Oxen

***Why was this trade called the Trans-Saharan trade?***

*Its trade routes ran across Sahara desert*

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

*Salt*

***Where was salt obtained from?***

- Taghaza
- Tadmekket

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

Nagara in Ghana

## ***State the effects of the Trans-Saharan Trade.***

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

## ***THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE / Triangular trade***

### **What was the Trans-Atlantic trade?**

This was the trade which involved the people of West Africa, America and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean.

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

It was conducted in three routes which formed a triangular shape.

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

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

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

- America
- Europe
- Africa

### **Mention the items of trade that were got from Europe to Africa**

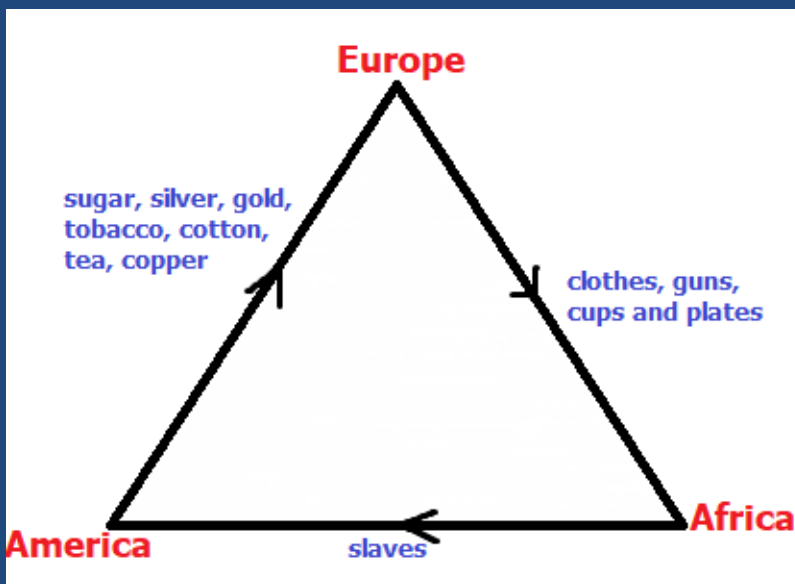
- clothes
- guns
- cups and plates

## From Africa to America

- Slaves
- Ivory
- Gold
- **From America to Europe**

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| • <b>Sugar</b>   | • <b>gold</b>   |
| • <b>silver</b>  | • <b>cotton</b> |
| • <b>Tobacco</b> | • <b>Tea</b>    |
| • <b>Copper</b>  |                 |

## THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE (THE TRIANGULAR TRADE) MAP



### Why were the slaves taken to America?

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

### Name the places where the slaves were taken in America

- Mexico
- Cuba
- Venezuela
- Brazil
- Peru

### ***State the problems faced by slaves***

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

### ***State the effects of the Trans-Atlantic trade***

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

## **THE INDIAN TRADERS**

### **In which continent did the Indians come from?**

Asia

### ***Why did the Asians come to East Africa***

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

### ***Why were the Indian coolies brought to Uganda?***

- To build the Uganda railway

### **Note:**

- Most Indians came mainly to construct the Uganda railway since Africans had refused to construct it.
- These Indians were known as the **Indian coolies**.

- The **Banyans** were the Indian money lenders.

### ***Why Africans refused to work on the Uganda railway.***

- They never wanted to leave their families.
- They feared fierce lions at Tsavo NP.
- They were being mistreated by the supervisors.
- They never wanted the railway to cross their land.
- They were promised low wages.

### ***Reasons for building the Kenya- Uganda railway***

- To link Uganda to the coast.
- To ease colonial administration.
- To stop slave trade.
- To ease transport

### ***Problems that were faced by the builders of Kenya-Uganda railway***

- Attacks from hostile tribes.
- Attacks from lions at Tsavo.
- Tropical diseases.
- Physical barriers.

### ***Effects of constructing Kenya-Uganda railway***

#### **Positive effects**

- Uganda was linked to the coast
- Slave trade was stopped.
- Transport was made easy.
- It led to the development of towns.
- Trade was promoted.

### **Negative effects**

- It sped up the exploitation of Africa's resources
- It attracted the coming of the white settlers
- It linked only productive areas

### **QN. How did the following affect the construction of Kenya-Uganda railway?**

#### **• Rift valley**

-It was difficult and expensive to construct the railway across escarpments.

#### **• The Nandi people**

-They never wanted the railway to go through their land.

-They killed some builders of the railway line.

-They could steal building materials.

#### **• Lions of Tsavo**

-They killed the builders of the railway line.

### **QN. What role was played by each of the following people during the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway?**

#### **i).Engineer George White House**

He was the chief engineer during the construction of the railway.

#### **ii).Major MacDonald**

He was the chief surveyor during the construction of the railway.

#### **iii).Colonel Patterson**

He killed the man eating lions of Tsavo.

iv). **Sir William Mackinnon**

He brought the idea of the construction of the Uganda railway.

v). **Sir Guild Ford Molesworth**

He was the last engineer to inspect the Uganda railway.

***Why are the following Indian traders remembered in Uganda's history?***

- **Aldina Visram**

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

- **Nanji Khalidas Mehta**

He opened a sugarcane estate at Lugazi.

- **Muljibhai Madhivani**

He opened a sugarcane estate at Kakira.

***Who were the Banyans?***

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

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

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



- They built industries.
- They started plantation farming.

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

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

## **THE EUROPEAN TRADERS**

The Portuguese were the first European traders to come to Africa.

***State the reasons why the Europeans come to Africa***

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

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

### **What was the industrial revolution?**

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

### **What were the causes of the industrial revolution in Europe?**

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

### **Name some of industrialists during the industrial revolution in Europe**

- Johannes Gutenberg.
- Jethro Tull

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

#### **Johannes Gutenberg.**

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

#### **Jethro Tull.**

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

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

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

**Note:** European traders carried out their trade through trading companies.

## **THE EUROPEAN TRADING/ CHARTERED COMPANIES IN AFRICA.**

### **List the European chartered companies that operated in Africa.**

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

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

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

### **Name the first trading company to be founded in Africa.**

- The Dutch East Indian Company

### **Who founded the first trading company in Africa?**

- Sir Jan Van Riebeck

## **IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY (IBEACo)**

### **Name the founder of IBEACO.**

- Sir William Mackinnon.

### **State the reasons why IBEACO was formed in East Africa.**

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

**Name the special representative of IBEACO in Uganda.**

- Captain Fredrick Lugard

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

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

**Capt. Fredrick Lugard**

- He was the representative of IBEACo in East Africa.
- He signed treaties to establish British rule in Uganda.
- He restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro to his throne.
- He supported the Protestants against the Catholics.

**Where was the Headquarters of IBEACO?**

- At Old Kampala.

**State the failures of IBEACO.**

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

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

- To protect the missionaries.

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

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

**Why did IBEACO become bankrupt?**

- It lacked a source of funding.
- Britain had stopped funding it.

## **GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY (GEACo)**

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

- Dr. Carl Peters.

### **State the reasons why GEACO was formed?**

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

## **LIVINGSTONE CENTRAL AFRICA TRADING COMPANY.**

### **Name the person who founded the above named company.**

- James Stevenson from Scotland.

### **From which country did this company operate its services?**

- Malawi.

### **Why was it formed?**

- To promote trade.

## **INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.**

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

## **THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, (BSACO)**

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

## **DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.**

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

## **ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.**

- It was formed by **George Goldie Tubman.**
- It controlled the trade along the Niger delta.
- They chased the French out of the Niger delta.

## **State the problems faced by the trading companies in Africa**

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

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

### **Positive**

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

### **Negative**

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