

## **P.6 SST Week5**

### **ZENJI EMPIRE.**

- It stretched from Mogadishu in Somalia, to Sofala in Mozambique.
- Zenji means blacks People.
- Zenji empire means land of black people
- Its headquarters were at Kilwa.
- The trading centre was at Zambia but Malindi, Sofala, Mombasa, were also important trading points.
- This empire was founded by an Arab trader named Hassan Bin Ali in the 10<sup>th</sup> century.
- The main economic activity in this empire was trade and dealt in selling of ivory, gold, copper, Iron, cowrie shells, and slaves.
- The traders at the coast included Arabs, Indians, Chinese.
- A number of items were introduced i.e woolen mats, glasses swords, cotton, silk, drugs, spices, cloves, and were also sold at the coast of East Africa.

### **SEYYID SAID;**

- In 1840s, Seyyid Said who was a most powerful ruler in the empire transferred his capital from Muscat (Oman) to Zanzibar and later became the sultan of the region.
- The word **Sultan** was the title to Arabs leaders at the coast of East Africa.

### **Reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.**

- Zanzibar had good natural harbours for his ships.
- Zanzibar had fresh waters.
- It was strategically located for trade and military affairs.

- It had good climate and fertile soils which favour cash crop growing known as Cloves.

**NOTE.**

- Zanzibar is the leading producer of **cloves** in East Africa today which were introduced by Seyyid Said
- Cloves flowers are used to make perfumes.

**A MAP SHOWING THE COASTAL TOWNS OF ZENJ EMPIRE**



**LONG DISTANCE TRADE;**

- This was the trade carried between the coastal people and those from the interior of East Africa.
- It was called so it involved moving long distances.
- Traders moved in groups called caravans for protection.

### **Tribes involved in long distance trade**

- a) In Uganda - Baganda and Banyoro
- b) Kenya - Akamba and Kikuyu
- c) Tanzania - Yao, Nyamwezi, Ngoni, Chagga, Sukuma, Hehe and the Arabs

### **Trade items collected from the interior;**

- Ivory, hides and skins, salt, slaves, Tusks, Gold
- Slaves were mainly brought to be used as transport means from the coast and were sold to other slave traders.
- The traders from the coast were mainly Arabs and introduced a number of items to the interior of East Africa.
- These items included carpets, spices, clothes, beads, ornaments, guns, mirrors etc.
- The routes of the long distance trade mainly started from the coast through Tanzania to Uganda.
- From the coast through Kenya to Uganda and back to the coast.
- The most important individuals who participated in this trade were Tipu Tipu, Msiri and Mirambo.

### **Effects/results of the long distance trade.**

- The interior of east Africa was opened to the coastal people.
- People in the interior of East Africa became used to the goods from outside east Africa.
- It boasted slave trade with all its negative effects.
- It made the interior kingdoms to grow stronger due to acquisition of guns.
- Developments of the East Africa coastal towns.
- Its encouraged foreigners influence in East Africa.

### **ARAB TRADERS**

- These came from Asia.
- They mainly came from Saudi Arabia, Persia (Iran).
- They were blown by the monsoon winds across the Indian Ocean.
- They settled at the East African coast.

### **Reasons for their coming.**

- To trade.
- To spread Islam.
- To escape religious wars.

### **Why Arabs took long distance to move inland.**

- Feared hostile tribes.
- Feared thick forests.
- Feared tropical diseases.
- Poor transport.
- Language problem.

### **Items of trade or commodities of trade.**

- Guns.
- Beads
- Mirrors
- Clothes
- Ornaments
- Cups
- Plates
- Glasses
- Swords.

### **Items Arabs took from East Africa were;**

- Slaves
- Tortoise
- Elephants
- Leopard's skins.
- Rhino horns
- tusks / Ivory

### **BARTER TRADE;**

- Barter trade is the exchange of goods for services.
- Early traders in East Africa used barter trade because there was no money.

### **Advantages of barter trade**

- It is cheap
- It does not involve use of money.

## **Disadvantages of barter trade**

- It involves cheating
- It is difficult to determine the value and quality of goods.
- There is double coincidence of wants / goods

## **SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.**

- Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
- This trade was brought to East Africa by the Arabs.
- Slavery is the possession of a person by another person

## **Tribes involved in slave trade.**

- Yao
- Nyamwenzi
- Baganda
- Hehe
- Kamba

## **Why slaves were taken**

- To work as domestic workers.
- To work on plantations.
- To work on mines.

## **Places where slaves taken;**

- France
- Britain
- Holland
- Portugal
- Spain
- America
- India.

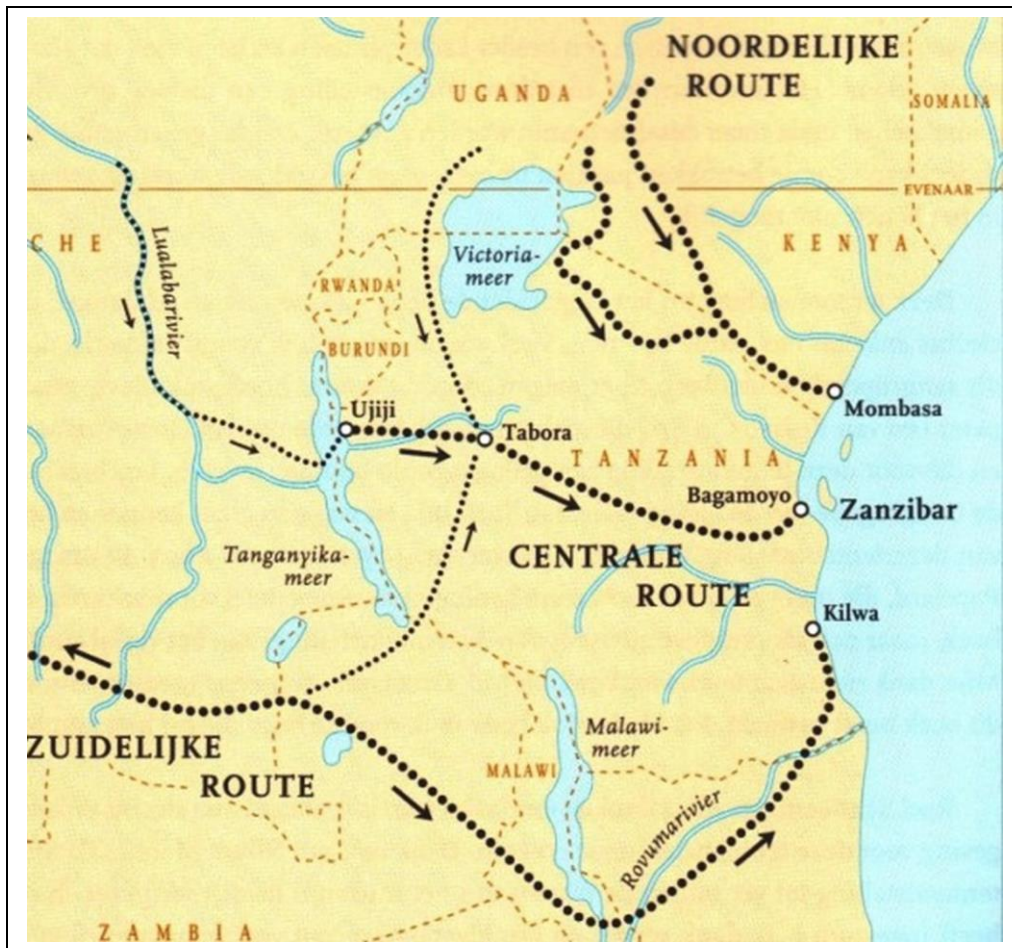
## **How slaves were taken.**

- Through African chiefs
- Through raiding villages
- Through causing tribal wars
- Through surprise night attacks.

## **Note:**

- ✓ The main slave trade market was at Zanzibar and the main inland Slave market was Tabora.
- ✓ The main slave traders include; TipuTipu, Abu Saidi, Msiri, Fundikiri.

## **MAP SHOWING SLAVE TRADE ROUTES IN EAST AFRICA.**



### **Effects of slave trade;**

- Depopulation.
- Inter-tribal wars led to insecurity.
- Loss of lives
- Separation of families
- Destruction of families
- Famine
- Hatred among people
- Interruption of African Culture.
- Kings and chiefs became rich and Kingdoms expanded.

### **ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE;**

- ✓ The move to stop slave trade was started by the British MP Sir William Wilberforce.
- ✓ Others who fought for the abolition include; Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, Henry Thornton.

### **Treaties signed to end slave trade.**

- Moresby treaty
- Hammerton treaty
- Frere treaty.

### **Methods used to end slave trade;**

- By signing treaties with African leaders
- By sending Missionaries
- By constructing the railway lines.
- By sending the army to control movements of ships on the Indian Ocean.

### **Why slave trade took long to end in East Africa.**

- Kings and chiefs were benefiting.
- There was great demand for slaves overseas.
- British had a small army to stop traders from carrying out Slave trade.
- Poor transport.

**NB:** *In Uganda, Sir Samuel Baker tried slave trade in Acholi.*

### **Contribution of the Arabs to East Africa.**

- They linked East Africa to Asia (Saudi Arabia and Persia.)
- Introduced new skills and ideas like stone building.
- They led to growth of coastal towns e.g. Kilwa, Sofala, Malindi, Mogadishu
- They introduced Islamic faith
- Introduced new items of trade.
- Intermarriages led to birth of Swahili culture
- They established a trading empire i.e. Zenji.
- They introduced Cowrie shells (medium of exchange).

### **INDIAN TRADERS;**

- They came from India and Pakistan.
- They had come to construct the Uganda railway and after its completion, some remained behind and opened shops, in Kampala.

- The first shop in Uganda was opened by Aldina Visram
- They introduced rupees.
- Indian money lenders were known as **Banyans**.
- People like Mehta and Madhvani opened up sugar cane plantations.

### **Contribution of indians in East Africa.**

- They constructed the Uganda railway.
- They built shops in East Africa.
- They introduced rupees.
- They started banking system.
- They set up industries.
- They set up schools and hospitals.

### **POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN EAST AFRICA.**

**Population** is the number of people living in an area.

#### **Population distribution;**

This is how people are scattered in a given area.

#### **Population density**

This is the number of people living in area per square kilometre.

#### **Optimum population**

- This is when the available resources are just enough to satisfy the available population.
- This is when the number of people matches with available resources.

#### **Over population;**

This is when the available resources cannot satisfy available number of people.

#### **Population growth;**

This is the gradual increase in number of people in an area.

#### **Population explosion;**



This is the rapid increase in the number of people in an area.

**Population census;**

This is the official counting of people in an area.

**National population census**

This is the official counting of people in a country.

**Census night;**

This refers to the night before census is carried out.

**Enumerators;**

These are officials who carry out population census.

**Population structure;**

This is the composition of population in terms of age and sex.

**Birth rates;**

This is the number of birth every year for every one thousand people in the population of a place.

**Under population;**

This is when the existing population cannot fully exploit the available resources in an area.

**Factors for population increase;**

- Improved diet.
- Improved medical care (health).
- High fertility in women.
- Polygamy
- Early marriages
- Unplanned family sizes.
- Religious beliefs.
- High birth rates and low death rates
- Immigration
- Ignorance about family planning methods

**Factors affecting population distribution.**

- Soil fertility.
- Climate/Rainfall.
- Urbanisation/industrialisation.
- Altitude.
- Historical factors like slave trade.
- Diseases.
- Social services.
- Government policy

### **POPULATION DENSITY**

This is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

### **Circulation of population density**

$$PD = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

E.g. Place X has 400 people with an area of 10 square kilometres

Find its population density

$$PD = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

$$PD = \frac{400(\text{people})}{10 \text{ Sq. km}}$$

$$= \underline{40 \text{ people per square kilometer}}$$

### **Some densely populated in East Africa**

- Shares of lake Victoria
- Slopes of mountains e.g. Kilimanjaro, Elgon, Mufumbiro etc.
- Urban areas like Dodoma, Nairobi, Kampala etc.

### **Sparsely populated areas in East Africa**

- Semi-arid areas e.g. Karamoja sub region, north – Eastern Kenya
- Miombo woodlands in Tanzania (infested with tsetse flies)
- Kalangala island district. (It has no hydroelectricity, poor transport network, poor communication network).

### **Advantages of a big population**

- High taxes
- Cheap / high labour force.
- Big market for goods.

### **Disadvantages of a big population**

- Shortage of social services
- Poor accommodation
- Easy spread of diseases
- Land shortage
- High crime rate
- Environment degradation

### **Advantages of low population**

- Easy provision of social services.
- Enough land to the people
- Low crime rate.

### **Disadvantages of a low population**

- Low tax base
- Low market for manufactured goods.
- Low labour force.
- Shortage of manpower for security

## **POPULATION CENSUS**

This is the general counting of people in an area

### **Why the government carries out population census**

- For proper planning
- To determine the death rate and birth rate
- To know the number of people
- To know the population structure.

### **Information gathered during a census**

- Age
- Sex
- Race

- Marital status
- Level of education
- Occupation
- Tribe
- Religion

### **Problems faced during a census**

- Bad weather
- Expression (language barrier)
- People give wrong information
- Wide spread illiteracy
- Insecurity in some areas
- Poor transport and communication

### **Note**

- In Uganda, it's carried out after every ten years because it is long enough to allow population change.
- It is expensive to conduct
- The ministry responsible is the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.
- The current minister for Finance, planning and Economic Development is Hon. Matia Kasaijja

### **Hazards that check on population growth.**

#### **a) Natural hazards / disasters**

- Pests and diseases.
- Floods.
- Earth quakes
- Stronger winds
- Drought
- Volcanic eruption
- Lightening.
- Tsunami /Tarnados.
- Landslides (mud slides)

#### **b) Man made hazards / disasters**

- Wars
- Road accidents

- Water and food poisoning
- Fire outbreaks
- Transport accidents.
- Population.