

P.7 SST WEEK6

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA

Foreign influence

There were the changes that were brought to Africa by foreigners.

A foreigner is a person who lives in a country which is not his/her motherland.

State the reasons why the foreigners came to Africa

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

Foreign groups / groups of foreigners that came to Africa

- The traders
- The explorers
- The missionaries
- The colonialists/ Administrators
- The settlers

NB:

- The Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Africa.
- The Europeans referred Africa to as a **dark continent** as they had little knowledge about its interior.

Reasons why Africa took long to be known to the outside world

- Africa had thick forests.
- Due to hostile tribes.
- Africa had hot deserts.
- Africa had dangerous wild animals.
- Africa had high mountains at the entry points.

NB: The above factors were feared by the foreigners.

TRADERS

These foreigners came mainly to trade. They were;

- Asian traders (Arabs and Indians)
- European traders

The Arab Traders.

- Arabs came from Saudi Arabia and some from Persia.
- They came by means of special boats called **dhows** which were blown by the **monsoon winds**.
- They mainly settled at the eastern coast of Africa

Coastal towns in East Africa

- Kilwa
- Mombasa
- Malindi
- Zanzibar
- Sofala
- Mafia
- Lamu
- Dar es Salaam

NOTE. The intermarriages between the Bantu and these coastal Arabs resulted into Swahili culture

Reasons why Arabs came to Africa

- They came to carry out trade.

- They wanted to spread Islam.
- They were running away from religious conflicts.

Effects of the coming of the Arabs

- **Positive**

- They introduced the Islamic faith.
- They promoted trade.
- They introduced the new ideas of architecture (building)
- They introduced some crops e.g cloves, rice, sisal.
- They introduced Zebu cows.
- They introduced new styles of dressing.
- Their coming led to the growth and development of coastal towns of East Africa.
- Slave trade was introduced in Africa.
- They introduced many items like guns, beads.

- **Negative.**

- They introduced slave trade
- They exchanged valuable items for less valuable items
- They preached against African Traditional Religions
- They exploited Africa's resources

Items taken by Arabs from Africa

- Slaves
- Ivory
- Wax
- Gold
- Rhino horns
- Salt
- Hides and skins

Items that Arabs brought to Africa

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Guns |  Beads |  Plates |
|  Cups |  Knives |  Mirrors |

TYPES OF TRADE CARRIED OUT IN AFRICA LONG TIME AGO

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

LONG DISTANCE TRADE

What was the long distance trade?

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

Why was long distance trade called so?

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

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

Barter Trade

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

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| • Baganda | • Yao |
| • Nyamwezi | • Akamba |
| • Hehe | |

NB: The Banyoro were the victims of the long distance

Name the foreigners who participated from the long distance trade

- Arabs

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

- Zanzibar.
- Kilwa
- Mombasa
- Bagamoyo

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

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

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

Buganda

- Ivory
- Slaves
- Hides and Skins

Nyamwezi

- Ivory
- Salt
- Gold
- Copper
- Iron Ore

Akamba

- Honey
- Bee wax

Yao

- Ivory
- Slaves

Positive effects of the long distance trade

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

Negative effects of long distance trade

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

Why did the long distance trade lead to slave trade?

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

SLAVE TRADE

What is slave trade?

Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings

Who is a slave?

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

What is slavery?

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

Which foreigners introduced slave trade in East Africa?

- Arabs

Name any other participants in slave trade apart from Arab traders

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

How did the Arab traders obtain slaves?

- Through raiding villages at night
- Through barter trade
- Through inter-tribal wars
- Through way laying ambushes
- Through African Chiefs and Kings
- By capturing lonely people.

Why were slaves needed?

- To provide domestic labour.
- To work on mines
- To work on plantations
- To be used as means of transport

Slave trade markets in Africa

- Zanzibar was the largest slave trade market in the world.
- Tabora (Kazeh) was the largest slave trade market in the interior.
- Gore islands in Senegal (Largest in West Africa)
- Timbuktu in Mali

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

Slaves

Name the famous Arab slave traders in East Africa?

- Tippu-tip
- Abu Sand
- Fundikiri

Name the worst Arab slave trade in East Africa.

Tippu-tip

Who were the worst Arab slave traders in Africa?

Khartoumers

State the effects of slave trade in Africa

Negative

- It led to depopulation
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to separation of African families.
- It led to destruction of African culture.
- It led to displacement of people from their homes
- It led to famine.
- It led to increased hatred between African Chiefs and Kings and their subjects

- It led to the decline / collapse of some weaker states due to constant wars.

Positive

- Kings and chiefs gained a lot of wealth.
- It led to the growth of some kingdoms and societies.
- It led to the growth of towns e.g Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Sofala, etc.
- Africa's interior was known to the outside world.
- It led to the introduction of new items of trade e.g guns, beads, plates, cups, etc.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

How was slave trade abolished in East Africa?

- By force
- By signing treaties / agreement
- Through missionaries
- By building the Uganda Railway

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

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

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

Britain

How did the following help to end slave trade?

a) Dr. David Livingstone

- He preached against slave trade
- He made negative reports about slave trade.

b) The railway line

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

c) William Wilberforce

He decampaigned slave trade in the British parliament.

d) The missionaries

They preached against slave trade.

e) The treaties

They banned slave trade activities in most parts of Africa.

They gave slaves their rights.

Reasons why slave trade was difficult to stop.

- It was supported by most of the African chiefs.
- There was a high demand for cheap labour.
- Absence of alternative means of transport
- It had many trade routes

NB: African kings and chiefs supported slave trade because they were benefiting from it.

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

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

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

- Moresby treaty.
- Hammerton treaty
- Frere treaty

MORESBY TREATY (1822)

Name the personalities who signed the Moresby treaty of 1822.

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

What was the main term/ feature of the Moresby treaty of 1822?

The Sultan of Zanzibar was not allowed to sell slaves to the non-Arab countries

HAMMERTON TREATY OF 1845

- Sir Hammerton
- The Sultan of Zanzibar

What were the terms of the Hammerton Treaty?

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

FRERE TREATY (1874)

Name the people who signed the Frère Treaty of 1874

- Sir Bartle Frere
- Sultan Sayyid Bargash of Zanzibar.

What were the terms of the frère treaty of 1874?

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

NB: The Frere treaty led to the final abolition of slave trade in East Africa.

Name the homes for the Freed Slaves in Africa.

- Zanzibar
- Liberia