

Dr. David Livingstone

- He is regarded as the greatest explorer to Africa.
- He made several journeys to Africa and spent a lot of his life time on the African continent i.e. from 1841-1873 when he died.
- During his third journey, rumors spread that he had died in Africa. H.M Stanley was sent to look for him. He met him at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in 1871. He refused to go back to Europe because he hoped to find the source of the Nile thought that the Nile was linked to Tanganyika.
- He was later proved wrong Dr.David Livingstone died in 1873 in Zambia near Lake Bangweulu. His body was carried to the coast by his two faithful servants Chuma and Susi. His body was laid to rest at Westminster Abbey in London (UK).

Problems faced by Explorers;

- Poor roads
- Shortage of supplies
- Hostile tribes
- Tropical diseases
- Crossing rivers and mountains
- Thick forests

Effects of the explorers;

- Opened up Africa to Europe.
- Renamed many features in East Africa.
- Opened up way for the coming of other Europeans.
- They found the source of the Nile

Christian missionaries in East Africa;

Missionaries are people who came from other countries to spread Christianity. The main groups that came to East Africa are; protestants (Anglican) and Roman Catholics. They came from Britain, France, Germany and Italy

Reasons why they came;

- To spread Christianity.
- To fight slave trade.
- To teach reading and writing.

John Ludwig Krapf;

- He was the first Christian missionary to come to East Africa in 1844. he belonged to the church missionary society.

Contributions.

- Established the first mission station at Rabai Mpya at Mombasa-Kenya.
- Translated the New Testament into Swahili.
- Wrote a Swahili dictionary and grammar book.
- First European to see Mt.Kenya and River Tana.

John Rebman;

- He joined Krapf in 1846 and was sent by the CMS. He moved and was the first European to see Mt.Kilimanjaro.

Jacob Erhardt

- He Helped in establishing Rabai Mpya and drew the first Sketch map of East Africa which helped encourage the penetration of missionaries to East Africa.

Missionary groups that came to East Africa;

1. Church Missionary Society
2. Holy Ghost Fathers
3. Universities Mission to Central Africa.
4. London Missionary Society
5. White Fathers
6. Mill Hill Fathers

Problems missionaries faced

- Tropical diseases
- Unfriendly tribes and leaders.
- Language problems
- Poor roads.
- Shortage of supplies.
- Unfavorable climate.
- Rivalry among communities.

Achievements (positive)

- Built hospitals

- Brought new crops.
- Introduced formal education
- Introduced new practical skills
- Taught Christianity
- Fought slave trade
- Resettled freed slaves.

Negative

- Distorted African culture.
- Brought disunity in East Africa.
- Involved themselves in local politics.
- Paved way for colonial rule.
- People became less obedient to local leaders after converting to Christianity.
- Pupils should explain how missionaries influenced socially, economically, and politically in East Africa.

THE COLONIALIST / ADMINISTRATORS

Terms;

Colonialism: This is a weak country controlled by more superior/strong country with interest of permanent settlement.

Colony: A country ruled by another mostly for investment.

Protectorate: this is a superior country which controls an interior country.

Mandate: A country ruled by another one on behalf of an organization.

EGYPT ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE UGANDA;

- Khedive Ismael of Egypt made Sir Samuel Baker the first governor of the Equatorial Province (area in northern Uganda and southern Sudan) Baker established his headquarters at Gondokoro.
- He built forts like Patiko and Foweira and fought against slave trade in Acholi.
- Sir Samuel Baker was sent to colonize Uganda for Egypt because Egypt wanted to control the Nile from its source and also control trade in East Africa.
- The second governor of the Equatorial province was Col. Charles Gordon who built fort Mruli near Masindi.
- Dr. Emin Pasha was the third governor of the Equatorial province, he built Fort Wadelai. In 1881 the Sudanese soldiers revolted against Egyptian rule. The Equatorial province was cut off communication with Egypt.

COLONIALISTS FROM EUROPE;

Sir William Mackinnon

He founded the IBEACO in 1888. The main aim was to establish trade with Britain. He wanted to promote good administration in East Africa and his company became a channel of extending British colonial rule. The company representatives signed treaties with local chiefs.

Dr. Carl Peters

He was a German colonialist. He arrived in Zanzibar in 1892 with the aim of establishing German rule in East Africa. He made several treaties with native chiefs in Tanganyika and established German rule. Indirect rule was used through Akidas and Jumbes.

Captain Fredrick Lugard

- He came to Uganda in 1890 to represent IBEACO. He signed a treaty of protection with King Daniel Mwanga of Buganda. He also signed treaties with Ntare of Ankole and Kasagama of Toro. He built his headquarters at Old Kampala.
- Returned to Britain in 1893 and campaigned for retention of Uganda as a British Protectorate.

Sir Gerald Portal

He was a British colonialist sent to Uganda in 1882 to study the political situation and advise whether Britain should take over its administration from the IBEACO. He signed a protection treaty with Mwanga in 1893 and recommended that Britain should retain Uganda as its protectorate and that the railway line should be built from Mombasa to Uganda. Fort Portal in Western Uganda is named after him.

Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa The scramble and partition of East Africa

- Scramble was the quick rush and struggle for territories by the Europeans in East Africa.
- Partition was the peaceful orderly sharing of East Africa's land amongst the strong European countries.
- Spheres of influence were territories which each strong European country had to control over after the Berlin Conference.
- Kenya, Zanzibar and Uganda were regarded as the British Spheres of Influence while Tanganyika was regarded as the German Sphere of Influence.

Reasons for the scramble of East Africa

- They wanted to get raw materials from East Africa.

- Britain and Germany also wanted market for their finished goods.
- They wanted to create employment for people in their home countries.
- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted to gain home prestige (political fame).
- They wanted to stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.

THE PROCESS OF THE SCRAMBLE

- The progress of scramble
- The scramble of East Africa took place through signing agreements which could permit the Germans and British to control land in East Africa.

COLONIALISTS WHO SIGNED TREATIES WITH EAST AFRICAN CHIEFS:

Dr. Carl Peters

- He was a German colonialist and a trader.
- He arrived in Zanzibar in 1884.
- Established a trading company called GEACO (German East Africa Company) and was able to establish Germany rule in Tanganyika through signing treaties with the native chiefs in places of Usambara, Ulungulu and Ukam Uzigua
- In 1889, he arrived atalong the coast of Kenya, sailed along R.Tana with an Intention of making Kenya a German Colony.
- In 1890, Dr. Carl Peters made an agreement with Buganda and Wanfa Mukulu to enable them (Kenya and Uganda) to become German spheres of influence.
- Peters signed a protection treaty with Kabaka Mwanga in 1890 to indicate that Buganda was to be under the protection of Germans.

Captain Fredrick Lugard

- He was a representative of IBEACO in Uganda as well as the first administrator between 1890 and 1893.
- He built a fort at Old Kampala and signed treaties of protection with some traditional leaders of Uganda i.e. Kabaka Mwanga who had refused at first because they had already signed with the Germany leader.
- He restored King Kasagama of Toro to his throne and signed a treaty with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole in the same year.

Sir Harry John Stone

- He was an English scientist who had come to East Africa to study the life of plants and animals.

- He picked interest in the region around Mt. Kilimanjaro and was assisted by the Chagga people to sign a treaty with some local chiefs of the land at Taveta.
- He requested the British government to take control of that land which he refused at first and later accepted.
- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British

Effects of the scramble

- It led to the formation of the Berlin Conference.
- It led to partition of East Africa.
- It led to Union of centralized monarchies.
- It made Africans to lose their independence.
- It speeded up the process of colonization.

Map showing the European sphere of influence;

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884-1885

- This was a great meeting held in the country of Germany city of Berlin by the strong European nations.
- It was chaired by the German leader Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck
- German, France, Italy, Britain, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Belgium
- The main objective of this meeting was to promote peaceful partitioning of Africa.

Resolutions of the conference

Any powerful country was free to claim land in Africa.

- Once land was claimed, it was supposed to be governed and no other European country was to claim for it.
- For extension of any rule in Africa, other European countries had to be informed.
- The colonial powers had to stop slave trade in their colonies.

Effects of Berlin Conference

- Africa was partitioned by the Europeans.
- Colonial rule started in Africa.
- Africans lost their independence.
- Europeans started setting up businesses in Africa.

THE PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

- Partition was the peaceful and orderly sharing (division) of East Africa by powerful European nations.

- The partition of East Africa was categorized into two, the first partition was made after signing the Anglo-German agreement of 1886.
- This agreement made the British and Germans to divide East Africa between themselves.

Effects of the Anglo-German agreement 1886;

- It made the Sultan territory to be identified at the coast including the islands of Pemba, Mafia, Lamu, Mogadishu. Etc.
- The territory between R.Ruvuma and South of R.Tana was divided by an imaginary line which marked the present day Kenya and Tanzania.
- The Northern was given to the British and Southern to the Germans.
- It made Uganda to be untaken by either Germany or Britain.

THE SECOND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

It took place after the signing of the 1890 Anglo-German Agreement which was also referred to as the Heligo Land treaty.

EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO GERMAN AGREEMENT 1890

- a) Zanzibar and Pemba became British Protectorates
- b) Britain took Uganda in exchange for Heligo Island
- c) Germany surrendered Witu to Britain

Formation of the LEGCO in Uganda;

1. *Write LEGCO in full.*
2. *Why was LEGCO formed in Uganda in 1921?*
3. *Why did it take long for Africans to join LEGCO in Uganda?*
4. *Identify the first three Ugandans to join the LEGCO in 1946.*
5. *Compare LEGCO to parliament of Uganda today.*
6. *What new name was given to LEGCO after independence?*
7. *How did the first Africans join the LEGCO?*
8. *Why did the people of Buganda resist sending representatives to the LEGCO at first?*

THE NAMIREMBE AGREEMENT

1. *What was the major cause of the Kabaka crisis of 1953?*
2. *Why did Sir Andrew Cohen exile Mutesa II in 1953?*
3. *What agreement was signed to return Sir Edward Mutesa II from exile in 1955?*
4. *Name the people who represented each of the following during the signing of the Namirembe agreement, Buganda government/British.*
5. *Why were political parties formed in 1950s?*

6. *What was the first national political party (in full) to be formed.*

PRIMARY SIX TROPICAL QUESTIONS

THE E.A.C

1. *Name the regional body that joins the three countries that are found in East Africa.*
2. *List down four reasons why East African community was formed.*
3. *Which body was replaced by East African community?*
4. *List down three founder members of the East African Community.*
5. *Outline four organs of the East African Community.*
6. *Who was the president of Uganda by the time the E.A.C collapsed?*
7. *Give two reasons why East African Community collapsed.*
8. *Where are the headquarters of the E.A.C?*
9. *Who is the current chairman of the E.A.C?*
10. *Name the two countries that join EAC AFTER Tripartite treaty.*
11. *Outline four benefits of E.A.C to Uganda as a member state.*
12. *When was the E.A.C revived?*
13. *List down the names of heads of state who revived E.A.C.*
14. *Name the Law making organ of E.A.C.*
15. *Who is the current secretary general of East African community?*
16. *Outline at least two symbols of E.A.C.*
17. *Mention three challenges of the E.A.C.*
18. *What is the meaning of olive branches on the E.A.C coat of arms?*

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH (EXTENDED) COLONIAL RULE IN E.AFRICA

- Using military force
- Signing treaties
- Through trading companies
- Using missionary work
- Through collaborators