

P.6 SST LESSON NOTES 2020.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA **EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA**

Explorers were a group of people who came to East Africa to find out more about East Africa's physical features and customs of people.

They came from Europe mainly sent by the Royal Geographical society.

The first groups of explorers to come were Portuguese explorers

They wanted to find a sea route to India

Why did European Explorers come to East Africa?

- To find the source of R. Nile
- To find trade opportunities (market for their goods)
- To open up way for missionaries
- To find chances for acquiring colonies

THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS

- These were the first European to come to East Africa
- They came from Portugal whose capital is Lisbon
- They wanted to find the sea route to the far east (India)
- They wanted spices and silk from India and China due to the good climate that favoured their growth.
- At first they brought spices over land through the black sea ports
- The journey overland was long, slow difficult and tiresome making spices very costly to transport.
- The Ottoman empire (Turkey) was the enemy of Europe and China and prevented trade overland
- Prince Henry the navigator of Portugal started a school for sailors at Port Sagres.
- He wanted to send them as far as India. Before, several Portuguese navigators had tried to find a way to India but failed.
- Henry taught his sailors not to be afraid of Africa and African ways.

Reasons why sailors were afraid of going very far

- They feared that big oceans would break their ships
- They thought that they would never find their way back and die of thirst and hunger
- They thought that the world was very flat ta edges were covered with mist and clouds
- They feared that big sea animals would swallow their ships.

Bartholomew Diaz

- Africa was called a dark continent because little was known about its interior.
- Bartholomew Diaz was the first Portuguese to attempt to find the sea route to India
- He set off with some other sailors from Lisbon. On their way off the coast of South Africa (Cape Town) their ship capsized off the coast,
- They were able to swim ashore to Cape Town Diaz became the first Portuguese explorer to reach the southern part of Africa.
- It was at first named the Cape of Storms but King Emmanuel renamed it the Cape of Good Hope because he had hope of finding India.

Vasco Da Gama

- He started his journey at Lisbon in 1497 and found the Sea route to India.
- He discovered that Arabs were already trading there (at the coast of E. Africa)
- He was not welcomed by Arabs at the coast.

Qn.: Why didn't Arabs welcome Vasco Da-Gama at the coast?

- Arabs feared European interference in their trade
- Arabs disliked Christian religion spread by Europeans.
- The only coastal town that welcomed him was Malindi
- The Sultan of Malindi gave him a guide called Ahmed-bin-Majid who led him to India.
- Vasco-Da-Gama reached Calcutta (Coast of India) in May 1498
- The Portuguese set up their headquarters at Mozambique.
- In East Africa, Mombasa their headquarters where they built Fort Jesus for protection.
- Today it attracts tourists who bring income
- It is a source of employment

(Map showing Vasco –da-Gama's sea route to India)

Portuguese conquest of East Africa

Qn.: *Why were the Portuguese interested in the East African coast?*

- They wanted to control the coastal trade
- They wanted to create a resting base for their sailors
- They wanted to spread Christianity
- They wanted to break Moslems domination at the coast
- The Portuguese made a second visit to East Africa in 1502.
- They were now invaders and colonizers
- They took over control of the coast from Arabs and occupied the coast for 200 years.
- Later they were fought and defeated by Oman Arabs

Qn.: Why were the Portuguese successful in their conquest?

- They used surprise attacks and were united.
- They had superior weapons
- They used better military tactics

Results of the Portuguese rule

- They introduced Christianity
- They built Fort Jesus at Mombasa
- They introduced new crops of maize, paw paws
- They set up trade links between Africa Coast and India
- They enriched the Kiswahili language by adding new words e.g. Meze (table)

Negative

- The wars led to destruction of property
- The wars led to loss of lives
- They led to decline of the coastal trade
- Heavy taxes charged by Portuguese affected trade
- Coastal towns were left in ruins

Decline of the Portuguese rule

- The coming of rivals from Britain and France weakened them
- They were affected by malaria, Diarrhea and dysentery
- The Portuguese officials were corrupt and incompetent
- They had few administrators
- They were hated for being cruel
- Portugal was small and couldn't all her colonies.

OTHER EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA:

Henry Murton Stanley

- He made three journeys to East Africa (1871-72).
- He came to look for Dr. David Livingstone.
- He was sent and sponsored by the Daily Telegraph of London and New York Herald in America.

2nd Journey (1874)

- He was sent to complete the work of Dr. David Livingstone.
- He sailed around Lake Victoria in order to prove whether it was the source of the Nile.
- He wanted to draw the map of Lake Victoria.
- He reached Kabaka's palace in 1875 and was welcomed by the Katikiro called Mukasa on the Kabaka request.
- Katikiro called Mukasa on the Kabaka's request
- He wrote a letter to England inviting Missionaries to come to Buganda.
- The letter was taken by a French man called Lenant De Bellefonds.

- He went to western Uganda and became the first European to reach the foot of Mt.Rwenzori and named it as mountain of the moon.
- He saw and named Lakes Edward and George.
- He later moved to Congo to trace the source of River Lualaba in central Africa.
- He proved Dr.David Livingstone who first reported that river Lualaba was linked to River Nile Wrong.
- Instead R.Lualaba was linked to River Congo.

3rd Journey

- In 1887, he was sent to come and rescue Emini Pasha from the Equatorial province.

John Speke and Richard Burton: (1856-58)

- They had been sent by RGS to find the source of River Nile.
- They reached Zanzibar in 1856 and got permission from the Sultan who gave them porters.
- They left Bagamoyo in 1875 through Tabora where they were welcomed by the Arabs.
- They moved westwards to Lake Tanganyika and reached Ujiji.
- They became the first Europeans to see Lake Tanganyika.
- They went back to Tabora where Richard Burton fell sick.
- John Speke moved northwards to reach the shores of Lake Victoria on 30th July 1858.
- John Speke became the first European to see Lake Victoria and named it after Queen Victoria of England.
- Before, it was called Lake Nyanza in Tanganyika and Nalubaale in Uganda.
- He believed it was the source of the Nile.
- He returned to Tabora and told Burton about his findings but they disagreed and returned to European as enemies. Also called Lake Ukererwe in Tanzania.

John Speke and James Grant (1860-63);

- Speke was sent back to prove whether Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile with James Grant.
- They were accompanied by the gunmen Sid Bombay and Mwinyi, Maburuki from the coast of East Africa.
- They reached Karagwe Kingdom and were welcomed by King Rumanika.
- Here Grant fell sick and Speke left him behind to continue to Uganda.
- Grant joined him later. Speke was the first European to come to Uganda. He arrived at Muteesa's palace
- Exchanged gifts and Speke gave him riffle (gun) and other gifts like Knives and clothes.
- Speke reached the source of the Nile on 28th July, 1862.
- He named the falls at the source as Ripon Falls after Lord Ripon the President of RGS in Britain.

- It was the RGS that had paid for the two journeys Speke and his friends had made to East Africa.

Sir Samuel Baker (1862-65)

- He came with his wife to Africa and tried to find the source of the Nile from its mouth.
- He was also sponsored by RGS. He started his journey from Egypt following the Nile southwards.
- In 1863, he met John Speke and Grant at Gondokoro in Southern Sudan who told him that they had found the source of the Nile. Baker continued southwards to reach the Palace of Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro. He became the first European to see Lake Mutanzigye in 1864 which he named Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England.
- He became the first European to see and name Murchison falls. Murchison was the president of RGS after Ripon.

Joseph Thompson

- He was the first European to find the direct route from the coast to Lake Victoria through Masai Land.
- He reached Mt.Kenya, Lake Baringo, and Mt.Elgon.

Dr.Fisher

- He was a German Scientist who reached and named Lake Naivasha from the Coast via Kilimanjaro.

Count Teleki;

- He was a Hungarian who reached and named Lake Rudolf (Turkana) and Lake Stephanie on the Ethiopian frontier.

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.