

HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

BOOK 2

COMPLETE SAMPLE NOTES

TABLE OF CONTENT

Chapter 1: The colonial administrative systems in East Africa.....	1
Indirect rule in Uganda and Kenya.....	1
Direct rule in Tanganyika.....	6
Sample activity of integration.....	11
Chapter 2: The colonial economy in East Africa.....	12
Pre-Colonial economy of East Africa.....	12
Features of colonial economy in East Africa.....	14
Development of the agriculture system in East Africa.....	14
Industrialization in the colonial economy of East Africa.....	17
Transport systems in the colonial economy of East Africa.....	19
Health facilitation in the colonial times of East Africa.....	23
Sample activity of integration.....	24
Chapter 3: World wars and their impact on East Africa.....	25
World war 1 (1914-1919)	25
World war II (1939-1945)	27
Sample activity of integration	29
Chapter 4: The struggle for independence in East Africa	30
Factors for the rise of nationalism in East Africa	30

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Compiled by Lucky Jonathan

WhatsApp – 0784743479 call – 0702810606, Email- luckyjonathan59@gmail.com

Approaches used by the East Africans to demand for independence	31
Sample activity of integration	33
Chapter 5: The post-independence socio-economic challenges in East Africa.....	34
Post-independence challenges in East Africa	34
Areas where Uganda has addressed the challenges.....	37
Sample activity of integration	38
Chapter 6: Civil society and the Non-Governmental Organizations in East Africa	39
Background of the NGO's and the CSO's	39
Roles of the CSO's and the NGO's in East Africa.....	41
Sample activity of integration.....	44
Chapter 7: Changing land tenure systems in East Africa.....	45
Land tenure system in Uganda.....	45
Traditional and land ownership in Uganda.....	47
Land reforms in Uganda since independence.....	49
The historical development of land ownership in Uganda.....	50
Sample activity of integration.....	52
Chapter 8: Key personalities in the history of East Africa before Independence.....	53
Factors for the rise of nationalism and the challenges.....	53
Key personalities in the struggle for independence.....	54
Tanganyika.....	54
Uganda.....	57
Kenya.....	58
Sample activity of Integration.....	61

Chapter 1

Theme: THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN EAST AFRICA

Topic: COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS IN UGANDA

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICES IN EAST AFRICA.

- After acquiring territories in East Africa, the British and Germans used different methods to administer.
- The British used **Indirect rule** while the Germans employed the **Direct rule** system.

INDIRECT RULE

Nature of indirect rule

- This was a colonial administrative method that was used by the British during the period of colonialism particularly in Uganda.
- On top of the administration was the colonial secretary, who was based in London.
- He was the minister in charge of colonies.
- Below him was the governor based in the respective colony.
- For Uganda, Entebbe was the Headquarter.
- Below the governor were the provincial and district commissioners heading every province.
- These took orders from the governor and worked under his close supervision.
- All the above-mentioned posts were strictly reserved for the British or Whites.
- Blacks or Africans were involved in administration at the lower levels.
- The county chiefs (Ssaza chiefs) followed in line and took orders from provincial commissioners and passed them on to the sub-county chiefs (Gombolola chiefs).
- Below the sub county chiefs were the parish chiefs (muluka chiefs), who would in turn pass on the orders to the sub parish chiefs (Omutongole).
- Below the sub parish chiefs were the village headsmen (Abakulu be kyalo) who would then pass on the orders to the common man.
- All the chiefs from county level up to the village headsmen formed a Chain of command.
- Indirect rule was based on the assumption that every area had to be centralized like Buganda.
- When the system failed in Northern and Eastern Uganda, the British used Buganda agents e.g. Semei Kakungulu to introduce the Kiganda model of administration in those areas.
- The local chiefs were in charge of tax collection, mobilizing people for public work and presiding over local courts of law.
- The whites would only come in case of resistances from the Africans and they were also in charge of planning the economy of the colony

Qn. Why did the British applied indirect rule in Uganda?

- The system was economically cheap i.e. it needed very few whites and the chiefs were paid very little or nothing at all.
- The British feared opposition from Africans because they believed that the traditional chiefs were respected by their subjects.

- The British wanted the Africans chiefs to act as shock absorbers, in case of any opposition from the Africans it would appear as if the orders came from Africans.
- The British admired the Kiganda model of administration; hence they did not want to destroy the traditional systems of governance.
- The traditional chiefs understood their people better e.g. in terms of Language, customs and culture.
- This system had already been successful elsewhere e.g. India, Egypt and Nigeria hence they needed to use it in Uganda.
- The system of indirect rule was intended by the British to preserve and protect and develop the Africans' political and social institutions in order to prepare the Africans for independence.
- Indirect rule was used to reward societies which had collaborated with the British e.g. Buganda was left with its independent institution.
- The British also wanted to look unique because they never wanted to use the same system as their enemy, the Germans who used direct rule while the French had used assimilation.
- The African chiefs were also considered to be immune to the African problems e.g. Diseases, wild animals, harsh climate etc.
- Uganda was too big yet whites were very few and therefore could not administer the whole of Uganda.
- Some areas were too remote with poor roads, no hospitals, no schools and therefore the British feared for their lives in such areas.
- The existence of the centralized system of the administration also called for the use of indirect rule because the British didn't want to create new centers for power.

Qn. Briefly explain the effects of the indirect rule system of administration.

- The system created a class of ambitious Africans who were more than willing to do anything to please the British. These later became collaborators e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- The system encouraged tribalism because each society was administered at tribal level and therefore unity against foreign rule was difficult.
- The British tended to favour Buganda over other areas because they greatly admired the Kiganda model of administration compared to other regions' systems of administration.
- Indirect rule enabled the British to effectively exploit Uganda's resources e.g. the Africans were forced to grow cash crops, provide labour on European farms and pay taxes.
- Serious education for the Africans was totally neglected and many were given elementary education. As a result, many became clerks, secretaries, office messengers and interpreters.
- Indirect rule created a class of conservative Africans who were totally against any new idea and these felt so comfortable under British rule. E.g. Semei Kakungulu.
- Indirect rule saved Uganda from becoming a settler colony because there was no need for the British to come, dominate and finally settle here because the African chiefs were doing the job well.
- Indirect rule brought religion into the politics of Buganda and Uganda at large. E.g. in Buganda, the Katikiro (prime minister) had to be a protestant.
- Indirect rule tended to favour Protestants compared to other religious groups in Uganda.
- The system dehumanized and demoralized African chiefs i.e. many were not pleased with the changes but they had no option or to lose their leadership posts.

- The African chiefs earned themselves hatred, dislike and disrespect from their subjects who looked at them as traitors who had “sold” them to the British colonialists.
- Indirect rule greatly affected the spread of Islamic faith because many people became Christians as the British tended to favour Christians particularly protestants.
- Indirect led to the loss of land by the Africans as a result of the British introducing the forceful growing of cash crops
- Indirect rule led to a lot of suffering on the side of the Africans as many were left in poverty after losing their land to the British, paying heavy taxes and receiving poor education systems.
- Indirect rule led to the outbreak of resistances against the whites as a result of the Africans getting fed up of forced cash crop growing, payment of heavy taxes and loss of independence e.g. Lamogi rebellion in Acholi land.

BRITISH COLONIAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

After acquiring and establishing their rule in Uganda and Kenya the British carried out a number of economic and social policies which helped them maintain their stay in East Africa.

The economic policies included the following;

- Agriculture: the British introduced compulsory growing of cash crops in order to make Africans meet their own costs of administration e.g. Kenneth Borup introduced cotton in 1905.
- Taxation: the Africans were introduced to a new system of paying taxes in cash form, a system that was totally new to them. Hut and gun tax became compulsory.
- Industrialization: the British destroyed traditional industries to make Africans totally dependent on European made goods. They only set up small processing plants like ginneries to reduce on the bulk of raw materials for export.
- Forced labour: Africans were forced to provide labour on large plantations, and in the construction of roads, railways, ports and harbors.
- Land alienation: Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers in the Kenyan highlands and to the construction of transport lines, schools, hospitals yet no compensation was made.
- Transport: Several marram roads were constructed within Uganda and vehicles were introduced. The Uganda railway was also constructed from Mombasa and it reached Kampala in 1931.
- Education: the education given to the Africans was based on the western syllabi and did not provide solutions to African problems. Missionaries were at first in charge but later on, the colonial gov’t took over.
- Health: better health services were introduced and missionaries did a commendable job. E.g. the white fathers built Nsambya hospital, the CMS built Mengo hospital.
- Introduction of a currency: this was introduced to replace the old system of barter trade. First cowrie shells were used then Indian rupees and later coins. These were later followed by banking.
- Urbanization: trading centers, towns and big cities were all developed especially along the railway lines. E.g. Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kampala, Tororo, Mbale and Kasese.

Note

Where the Africans gained from the colonial economic policies, it was by accident and not design

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WhatsApp – 0784743479 call – 0702810606, Email- luckyjonathan59@gmail.com

Qn. Identify the effects of the British colonial economic policies

- Due to urbanization, the Africans were segregated against and they were in most cases required to be in the rural areas to grow cash crops. E.g. in Kenya, restrictions were issued through the Kipande system or national identity cards for only the Africans.
- The introduction of a currency system meant that Africans started paying taxes in form of cash which was very new to them.
- Africans became prisoners on their own land through forced cash crop growing, forced taxation policies and restricted movements in their own motherland.
- Africans became increasingly dissatisfied with the colonialists and they started demanding for their independence through rebellions e.g. Mau Mau rebellion in 1952, Nandi resistance in 1895.
- Literacy was wide spread through the introduction of western education but it was not of any assistance to the local people because they only trained as clerks, secretaries etc.
- People in Uganda started growing crops that they were not going to eat e.g. cotton, coffee, tea.
- With the development of many roads and the Uganda railway, many areas were effectively exploited by the British e.g. Buganda, Busoga, Bugisu and Kikuyu land in Kenya.
- Africans lost a lot of their land to the white settlers who introduced cash crop growing e.g. in the 1900 Buganda agreement, the Baganda lost the crown land to the British yet it was the most fertile.
- Heavy taxation and land alienation forced many Africans to suffer with poverty because they had to work very hard to pay the taxes yet they never had land to grow their crops for sale.
- Improvement in the transport sector meant that business was improved in the protectorate because it eased the movement of raw materials and business men.
- Traditional industries like bark cloth making, greatly declined as the Africans were forced to depend on European made items like clothes.
- Better medical services were provided with the construction of hospitals like Nsambya and Mengo and this reduced on deaths as a result of tropical diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness.
- Africans were taught new farming systems like plantation farming which replaced the traditional system of subsistence agriculture. Dairy farming was also introduced in the Kenya highlands
- Africans got jobs on European farms, public road works and on the Uganda railway and this helped some to improve on their standards of living.
- Many urban centers sprung up as a result of development of schools, Uganda railway, hospitals e.g. Kampala, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mbale and Tororo.

DIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA

- This was the German system of colonial administration that was used in Tanganyika.
- Direct rule involved the Germans directly in the administration of their colony.
- Under this system, the traditional chiefs lost their power and authority to the Akidas and Jumbes, who were Africans but of Asian origin from the coast.
- The system was dictatorial and ruthless and hence it led to a lot of resentment from the Africans.

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Qn. Briefly explain the establishment of the German rule in Tanganyika

Just like British rule, the Germans established their rule by using several methods which included;

- Use of force; this involved direct military confrontation with societies that tried to resist German rule e.g. the Hehe, Abushiri, Ngoni, Maji Maji were all defeated through use of force.
- Treaty signing; Karl Peters, a German trader and imperialist was instrumental in signing of agreements e.g. he signed with chiefs of Usagara, Uzigua and Usambara.
- Use of collaborators; these were used to spread German rule in Tanganyika e.g. Chief Marere of Sangu and Mangi Mandela of Kilimanjaro.
- Intimidation and threats; these were used to scare off those who wanted to rebel. Resisters were severely beaten, beheaded, or hanged e.g. even after chief Mkwawa of the Hehe had shot himself, the Germans cut off his head and sent it to Berlin (Germany).
- Use of traders and trading companies; e.g. Karl Peters and his trading company-GEACO. These funded the German administration and provided the initial man power.
- Development of infrastructure; several transport networks were constructed like roads and railway lines in order to conform to the doctrine of effective occupation and to enable German consolidation of colonial rule e.g. in 1891, a railway line was built connecting the coast to Lake Tanganyika.
- Use of Christian missionaries; through their wonderful preaching's, they softened the hearts and minds of the Africans which made them ready for colonial rule. E.g. the Berlin III missionaries.
- Use of explorers; these were used in the initial stages of colonialism e.g. Jacob Erhardt drew a sketch map of East Africa and Dr. Livingstone reported about slave trade and all these called for European need to come to East Africa.
- Construction of military posts; these were mainly put up by Karl Peters and they totaled to eight e.g. in Uluguru, Usagara, Uvinza and these were later used by German administrators.
- Divide and rule; this was mainly used in areas where Africans were rivaling each other for supremacy e.g. Karl Peters used Arabs to fight Abushiri soldiers who were fellow Arabs.
- Use of gifts and Incentives; such were used in areas where collaborators helped the Germans extend colonial rule e.g. Chiefs of Usambara, Usagara were all given gifts to accept colonial rule.
- Use of treachery; this system was used in a way that the Germans pretended to befriend African chiefs but later turned against them e.g. Karl Peters signed treaties of friendship with chiefs of Uvinza, Usambara but later the Germans replaced them with the Akidas and Jumbes.

Qn. Why did the Germans apply direct rule in their colonies

- The Germans believed that it was the only system through which they could effectively administer Tanganyika.
- They also believed that it was the only way that they could effectively exploit resources within Tanganyika.
- The Germans had used force to take over many parts of Tanganyika and therefore soldiers had to be used so that Africans wouldn't easily revolt.
- The Germans wanted to impose their superior culture over the Africans and this would involve imposing their culture and legal system.

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- The Germans were also a proud people and therefore used this system to stand high and above the Africans.
- The Germans had suffered early revolts and therefore had to bring in the harsh Akidas and Jumbes to tame the Africans.
- In many societies, there were no chiefs and where they existed, they were not faithful or powerful enough and therefore the Germans had no one to entrust authority with.
- They opted for this system because they had enough manpower to man all departments and thus saw no need to recruit Africans in colonial administration.
- The Germans also feared the expenses of training Africans before they could takeover administration because this could strain their budget.
- The Germans were very selfish and didn't want to share the exploited resources with the Africans and that is why they used direct rule.
- The Germans also used direct rule because of their inexperience in colonial administration because they had just started acquiring colonies.
- The Germans also feared using indirect rule that was being used by their rivals (British) because this was going to increase rivalry and competition among them.

Qn. Briefly explain how direct rule used by the Germans worked in Tanganyika

Qn. Discuss the nature of direct rule in Tanganyika

- At the top was the Governor who was the head of the colony, stationed at Dar-es-salaam and in most cases a soldier.
- The Governor had wide powers and authority and was directly answerable to the colonial minister in Berlin (Germany).
- In 1904, there was the Governor's council that was set up to advise the Governor.
- For efficient administration, the Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914, they were twenty-two.
- Each district was under a district officer called Berzirksamtmann, with a police force and a small army to maintain law and order.
- District officers acted as judges and appointed chiefs to preside over courts and administer punishments on their behalf. They were also the highest court of appeal.
- Districts were further divided into counties, which were further split into sub-counties and sub-counties into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people.
- Areas that showed hostility to German rule, were put under military rule e.g. by 1914, the two districts of Iringa and Mahenge were under military rule because they were chaotic.
- The Governor, district officers, and members of the Governor's council were all whites. Therefore, the whites dominated the top positions and the Africans were left to rule at the lower levels.
- Below the district officers were the Swahili Arabs called Akidas and below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of the villages.
- Akidas and Jumbes were in charge of tax collection, supervision of cotton schemes and public works. They were also supposed to appoint and dismiss junior chiefs and presided over local courts of law.
- Many local chiefs were stripped of their powers and were replaced by Akidas and Jumbes and in areas where no chiefs existed, the Germans just appointed the Akidas in place.
- These turned out to be very harsh and brutal to fellow Africans and in the end, they made German administration very unpopular.

- German administration was characterized by mal-administration, cruel methods of tax collection and forced labour on road construction communal cotton growing.
- Areas that co-operated with the Germans, they were left with their local chiefs e.g. in Nyamwezi land but these chiefs were made Akidas and therefore served the Governor.
- In some areas, puppet chiefs were put into authority to promote German interests e.g. in Usambara after the death of chief Samboja and in Unyanyembe after the death of chief Isike.
- In their administration, the Germans were arrogant, and isolated themselves from the Africans which caused a lot of rebellions from the Africans e.g. maji-maji revolt
- This system of administration attracted many German settlers who also influenced the colonial government policy against Africans.
- In some areas where the societies were organized, the Germans used some indirect rule and left the Africans to rule e.g. among the Chagga.
- German rule came to an end in 1919 when the League of Nations granted Britain authority over Tanganyika because Germany was being punished for causing World War 1 (1914 – 1918).

Qn. *What were the effects of direct rule in Tanganyika*

- Many African chiefs were stripped of their powers and replaced by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- Africans who were co-operative and loyal to the Germans were appointed as Akidas.
- Direct rule brewed wide spread rebellions as people rose up against the harsh Akidas and Jumbes rule. E.g. Maji-maji revolt, Abushiri revolt and Hehe rebellion.
- There was a rise in African nationalism because many people started organizing themselves into revolutionary movements to struggle for independence.
- Heavy taxation was introduced e.g. a hut tax 3 rupees and taxes were brutally collected as the German tried to fully exploit the Africans and maximize profits.
- There was forced cash crop growing introduced by the Germans e.g. they started forced cotton growing, which irritated the Africans.
- Africans lost large chunks of land to the German settlers who introduced plantation farming.
- People including chiefs were brutalized and humiliated as they were publicly flogged and beaten by the harsh Akidas and Jumbes.
- African cultures and customs were eroded and abused by the Akidas e.g. they always raped women when their husbands were working on cotton farms and they would also enter mosques with dogs.
- People were always in a state of suffering as there was wide spread discontent and resentment against the Akidas and Jumbes and generally the whole German administration.
- Christianity was wide spread as traditional beliefs and Islam greatly declined as a result of shrines being burnt and churches widely built by German missionaries.
- There was heavy loss of lives and destruction of property as the Germans tried to suppress the many rebellions.
- Africans were forced to work for long hours on European farms and road works where they received little or no pay at all.
- Infrastructures were widely developed in Tanganyika to aid the exploitation of resources e.g. roads and railway lines were built.

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WhatsApp – 0784743479 call – 0702810606, Email- luckyjonathan59@gmail.com

- Famine broke out due to the unsettled life of the Africans and the German neglect of growing of food crops in favour of cash crops.
- African traders like the Nyamwezi were driven out of trade by the Germans who became the main trade controllers.
- Western civilization was promoted as a result of many schools that were constructed by the Germans.

FINDING OUT ABOUT DIRECT AND INDIRECT RULE IN EAST AFRICA TODAY.

Qn. In groups, discuss how the indirect rule system used by the British and the direct rule used by the Germans in Tanganyika related to the current administrative policies in our countries today.

The current administration in the East African countries reflects both features of the direct and indirect rule in the following ways.

- Nations that experienced direct rule tend to have more centralized administrative structures inherited from their colonial past as those subjected to indirect rule often exhibit a blend of centralized and decentralized systems, reflecting the influence of both colonial and traditional governance practices.
- Countries that were under indirect rule may still grappled with the influence and role of traditional authorities in modern governance. This is by balancing the authority of traditional leaders with democratic principles and state institutions remains a challenge in many post-colonial nations.
- The legal and judicial frameworks in post-colonial East African countries that often reflected the legal traditions established during colonial rule still influence how laws are interpreted and applied today. This include, the common law system introduced by the British and civil law system which was implemented by the Germans.
- The colonial powers also played a significant role in shaping the education systems. This include the language of instruction, curriculum, educational infrastructures etc. the post-independence countries take a challenge of only adopting these systems to meet modern educational needs while preserving cultural identities.
- The president still gives orders which are implemented on ground by different administrations.

ACTIVITY OF INTEGRATION

sample 1

Study the puzzle quiz below and;

- 1) List down the words related with colonial administration in East Africa.
- 2) Use these words to write meaningful sentences about the colonial administration in East Africa. underline the used words.

I	M	P	E	R	I	A	L	I	S	T	S
G	O	R	V	E	N	O	R	E	A	S	Y
O	R	E	I	U	D	I	R	E	C	T	S
V	G	S	O	R	I	N	V	I	T	E	T
E	A	O	L	O	R	U	L	E	A	T	E
R	N	U	E	P	E	M	U	S	E	U	M
N	I	R	N	E	C	H	I	E	F	A	R
M	S	C	C	A	T	O	U	R	I	S	M
E	E	E	E	N	L	E	A	D	E	R	S
N	D	A	S	S	I	M	I	L	A	T	E
T	A	R	G	E	T	R	A	D	E	G	E
M	E	T	R	O	P	O	L	E	E	N	D

sample 2

The COVID 19 pandemic hit Uganda in march 2019 and the country went into a lockdown. As a result of the 1st lockdown, the government of Uganda through the prime minister's office decided to help the poor people by distributing food items. A second wave hit the country and a 42-day's lockdown was announced by the President of the Republic of Uganda. Through the office of the prime minister and the national COVID task force, they were to support the poor people across the nation by extending a cash support of shillings 100,000. The prime minister's office was not certain how best they would identify the poor people.

Task

Prepare a written summary for the prime minister on how the structure of administration in places can be used to assist the poor people who are affected by the lockdown up to the village

COMPILED BY LUCKY JONATHAN

whatsapp -0784743479 call - 0702810606 for more details

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WhatsApp – 0784743479 call – 0702810606, Email- luckyjonathan59@gmail.com