

CHAPTER 13: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

- The Uganda railway was a line that was built from Mombasa to Kisumu and then extended to Uganda.
- Construction work began on 30th May 1896 at Kilindini (Mombasa) and George Whitehouse was the chief engineer. The Indian coolies provided the labour.
- The work costed eight million pounds far higher than two million pounds that Captain Mac Donald of the Imperial British East African Company had initially estimated for the project.
- Right from the start, the line was called the Uganda railway because the British interests were in Uganda not Kenya.

REASONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

- To enable the British government to establish firm control over their spheres of influence.
- To provide arms and military personnel into the interior of East Africa.
- To ease British administration in Uganda by making transport easy for the administrators.
- The British wanted to gain access to Uganda for the control of the Nile.
- To eliminate slave trade by providing an alternative means to head portage.
- To make it possible to develop the interior for agriculture and other economic activities.
- To provide an alternative for other forms of trade for example legitimate trade.
- To make transport quicker, easier and cheaper from the interior to the coast.
- To forestall other powers like the Egyptians and Khartoumers from taking over Uganda.
- To confirm with the aims of the Berlin Conference by fulfilling the principle of effective occupation.
- To facilitate missionary activities in the interior of East Africa by making transport easy.
- To promote exploitation of mineral resources like copper, gold etc from the interior of East Africa.
- To link East Africa to the outside world by facilitating international trade.
- To make the economy of East Africa self-sustainable by encouraging economic activities like agriculture.
- To encourage settler agriculture in Kenya by improving on the transportation network.

- To open up the landlocked Uganda to the outside world by linking Uganda to the coast.
- To open up the interior for trade and commerce.

Qtn.why wasv the Uganda railway constructed.

EXTENSION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY LINE (1896-1964)

- The construction of the Uganda railway began at Kilindini (Mombasa) on 30th May 1896.
- It was under the supervision of the British engineer called Sir George Whitehouse.
- It involved 32,000 labourers (Indian coolies) and 5,000 clerks and craftsmen.
- By 30th May 1897, the railway line had reached Voi near Taita hills.
- By 1898, the line had reached Tsavo where the workers were attacked by the man-eating lions.
- However they were rescued by Colonel Patterson who hunted them down.
- By June 1899, the railway line had reached Nairobi.
- After Nairobi, the rift valley escarpments presented engineering problems to the constructors.
- However, by 1900, the rift valley had been crossed and the line reached Nakuru.
- By December 1901, the railway line had reached Kisumu.
- From Kisumu, it was connected to Uganda by a steamship service on Lake Victoria.
- In 1913, the Nairobi-Thika line was extended from Nakuru to Eldoret.
- In 1920, the line was connected to Kitale.
- In 1912, the Kampala Port Bell line was extended to connect Kampala to the steamer ship services on Lake Victoria.
- In the same year, a line was built from Jinja to Namasagali to encourage cotton growing.
- In 1928, the Namasagali line was extended to Tororo to encourage lime stone mining.
- Between 1928-1929, the line was extended to Mbale and Soroti to encourage cotton and transportation of animal products.
- In 1928, the railway system in Kenya was extended to Uganda from Nakuru to Tororo to reduce congestion at the port and on the steamer ships.
- In 1931, the Jinja line was connected to the Kampala via River Nile.

- In 1956, the line was extended to kasese to exploit copper and transport it to jinja for smelting.
- In 1961, the line from tororo was connected to jinja.
- In 1964, the sorot-gulu pakwach line was completed to transport cotton and tobacco.
- Qtn.describe the extention of the Uganda railway between 1896-1964.

SUMMARY OF THE EXTENSION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY(1896-1964)

YEAR	PLACE	REASON	PROBLEMS
1896	Construction began at kilindi (Mombasa)		Language barrier
1897	Voi		Under estimation of the project
1898	tsavo		Inadequate funds
1899	nairobi		Opposition from the british parliament
1900	nakuru		Shortage of labour
1901	kisumu	To be connected to Uganda via steamer-ship on lake Victoria.	Indian coolies were too expensive to maintain
1912	Kampala to port-bell	To connect kampala to the steamer ship	Lack of port facilities

1912	Jinja to namasagali	To encourage cotton growing	Climatic difficulties
1928	Namasagali to tororor	To encourage lime stone mining	Drought and famine
1913	Nakuru to eldoret		Man eating lions
1920	kitale		Tropical diseases like malaria,small pox etc
1928	Kitale to tororo	To reduce congestion at port Kisumu and connect Uganda to kenya	Jiggers affected the indian coolies
1929	Tororo to soroti via mbale	To encourage cotton growing and transport animal products	Hostile tribes like the nandi
1931	Jinja to kampala across the nile		Rift valley escarpments
1956	Kampala to kasese	To encourage copper mining and transport copper to jinja for smelting	Poor transport facilities
1964	Sorot-pakwach	To encourage tobacco and cotton growing	Poor communication facilities

DEVELOPMENT OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY LINE IN EAST AFRICA MAP

PROBLEMS FACED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

- The construction of the Uganda railway began in Kenya in 1896.
- A preliminary survey was done in 1892 by JRL Mac Donald of the IBEACO.
- However work did not take off until 30th May 1896 due to the following;
- There were wrangles between the British parliamentarians who could not see the economic value of the railway.
- The project was too large for the financially bankrupt company.
- The company did not have the funds and man power to undertake the construction.
- The project became too expensive for example, initially it was estimated at 2 million pounds but it eventually cost up to 8 million pounds.
- There was shortage of both skilled and unskilled labour to carry out construction work.
- African labourers such as the Akamba were reluctant to work on the line.
- Even the few Africans who volunteered to provide labour did not go beyond their homeland.
- The 32,000 Indian coolies and 5,000 clerks who were imported were also very expensive.
- The Indian coolies suffered from jiggers in their bare feet.
- The coolies and the Europeans were also victims of epidemic diseases like malaria, small pox and sleeping sickness.
- Language barrier also made communication difficult between the Africans, Asians and Europeans.
- The dry and waterless Nyika territory also made work difficult to the constructors.
- The severe drought and famine affected the constructors and even necessitated the importation of rice.
- Floods in some areas washed away railway equipments and also affected the health of the Indian coolies.
- Acts of indiscipline and wastefulness were also common among the workers.
- Wild animals like man-eating lions at Tsavo claimed the lives of many workers.
- The eastern arm of the rift valley also presented engineering problems due to the steep escarpments.

- Hostile tribes like the nandi, Maasai and the nyika destroyed the rails and telegraph lines and stole supplies.
- There was lack of storage facilities both at Mombasa and in the interior.
- There was lack of transport for the equipment since there were no developed roads.

Qtn.what problems did the constructors of the Uganda railway line face.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE RAILWAY TO THE PEOPLES OF EAST AFRICA.

- Transport and communication from the interior to the coast WAS made easier and quicker.
- East africa was linked to the outside world.
- Uganda and kenya were opened up for the exploitation of natural resoiorces .
- It stimulated economic growth since the crops grown could easily be transported for export.
- It promoted cash crop production in east africa like the growing of cotton in Uganda and pyrethrum in kenya.
- It led to the urbanization along the railway line ie Kisumu,jinja etc with its associated social problems such as prostitutuion.
- Kilindini harbor also developed as aloading and off-loading centre.
- There was loss of lives as people who resisted the constructrion were killed forexample chief orkoiiyyot of the nandi.
- It led to inglux of Asians into east africa;many indian coolies remained to carry on business.
- Others came as drivers,clerical officers and traffic and station managers hence increasing Asian population in east africa.
- The presence of many Asians lator createdpolitical problems especially in kenya.
- This is because vasians wanted equality with the white in terms of education,employment and representation in the legislative council.
- The railway \created employment opportunities for many like drivers,station managers etc.
- It transported rice to the akamba people who were hard hit by the 1899-1899 famine.

- It eased the british administration because administrators were easily transported.
- It led to the loss of independence of Uganda and Kenya due to the coming of Europeans.
- Africans lost land to the European settlers most especially the masai and Nandi.
- In 1902,parts of uganda was transfered to kenya to give whites suitable land for farming.
- Slave trade and head portarage were ended since the line offered an alternative to them.
- Taxation was introduced to recover the costs of building the railway.
- Transport costs were reduced .transporting a tone of cotton from Kisumu to Mombasa cost only 600 shillinngs after the construction.
- East African economy was monetized as Asians brought rupees and later paper notes.
- It led to the development of feeder roads to link the line to production areas.
- The nandi and the maasai lost land were the line passed.
- The railway facilitated the activities of the christain missionaries which led to the spread of christianity and western civilization.
- Small scale industries like ginnery and copper smelting sprung up .this reduced the bulk of raw materials.
- It promoted international and local trade since it led to the creation of local markets.
- It transformed Uganda and Kenyan economies from reliance on Britain instaed cash crops like ctton,coffee, tea etc raised money for the conutries.
- It led to racism in kenya following the coming of Asians and the white settlers .
- It led to the transfer of kenyas capital from Mombasa to Nairobi which was amore central place.
- It increased the standard of living of east african people.

Qtn.explain the contribution of the Uganda railway to the economic development of east africa upto independence .

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

- The white settlers who came to kenya were from Britain,south America,Canada,newzland etc.
- Before 1900,the settlers were living in kenya on their own initiative.

- However, at the eve of the 20th century, Charles Elliot gave them official encouragement to come to Kenya.
- The British foreign office then quickly drew up schemes for settling its excess population in Kenya.
- As a result, many white settlers fought into Kenya and dominated the political and economic life of the Kenyans making it to become a settler economy.

WHY KENYA BECAME A SETTLER COLONY.

- The settlers were attracted by the suitable climate of Kenya highlands.
- They wanted to develop the land through which the railway passed in order to make it pay for its costs of construction.
- The British government favoured the establishment of a new loyal white domination poorly founded on the principle of the British traditions.
- They wanted to exploit African labour which they considered to be idle and unskilled.
- They also wanted to exploit African land since Africans were considered lazy to develop it.
- They were attracted by the fertile volcanic soils for agricultural purposes.
- They were also attracted to scenarios in Kenya.
- They wanted to settle the ex-soldiers of the Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1901 and First World War of 1914-1918.
- They also had a desire to stop the human slave trade in East Africa.
- They wanted to introduce legitimate trade so as to encourage cash crop growing for sale.
- The official encouragement by Sir Charles Elliot also attracted many settlers to come to Kenya.

Qtn1, why did the settlers come to Kenya in the late 19th century?

Qtn2, why were the white settlers interested in Kenya.

EFFECTS OF THE WHITE SETTLER ACTIVITIES IN KENYA.

- The white settlers introduced plantation agriculture in Kenya and they grew important cash crops like cotton, sisal, coffee, tea etc.

- Lord delamere introduced scientific research to improve on cash crop and live-stock production.
- Local communities in Kenya lost their land to the settlers and they were sent to reserves where conditions were unbearable.
- Their coming also led to the creation of the Maasai-British alliance which crushed other tribes like the Nandi.
- Africans were subjected to forced labour on European farms and government projects.
- They imposed the Kipande system upon the Africans which restricted their movements.
- Their coming led to complete colonization of Kenya as they effectively occupied Kenya.
- Africans were forced to pay taxes in order to pay for the administrative costs.
- Their settlement aroused African nationalism amongst the Kikuyu against the Europeans.
- It led to the transfer of the north-eastern territory of Uganda to Kenya in order to create more land for the white settlers in Kenya.
- Their settlement led to the introduction of racial segregation in towns and schools.
- They restricted Africans from growing cash crops in Kenya since they claimed that they would compromise the quality of the products.
- They also set up companies in Kenya to aid agriculture for example Kenya Cooperative Creameries.
- Roads and railway lines were improved upon for example the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway.
- The white settlers restricted Asian immigration into Kenya.
- They led to improvement in social services by building schools, hospitals etc.
- It led to the domination of Kenyan economy by the white settlers.
- Small scale industrialization took place for example in 1909, Unga Limited established a grain mill in Kenya.
- They also established the Legitimate Council in 1906 which was also dominated by the white settlers.
- The settlers felt numerically superior and hence started the dominating of Africa.

Qtn. how did the activities of the white settlers affect the peoples in Kenya.

LORD DELAMERE AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF KENYA.

- His real name was hugh Cholmondeley,the 3rd baron delamere.
- He first came to kenya in 1897 from south africa while on ahunting expedition.
- He was attracted by the great potential of the country.
- Lord delamere was aproduct of white settler influence in kenya.
- The number of white settlers increased in kenya following the construction of the Uganda railway.
- Lord delamere later returned in 1903 to settle in kenya the highlands which were suitable for the white settlers.
- Lord delamere was determined to make farming asuccess in kenya as he worked hard for its development.
- He spent his personal effort and money on agricultural experiments in kenya.
- He acquired land at njoro and around lake elementaita for the development of agriculture in kenya.
- Lord delamere experimented on the various types of wheat in the above mentioned areas.
- He also experimented on various breeds of livestock in kenya forexample the exotic breeds and friesiansetc.
- Delamere spent money trying to control diseases and climatic problems in kenya.
- Through research,he was able to contain the ‘rust’ disease which had threatened wheat production in kenya.
- He imported pigs,sheep and cattle although many of them died of the east cost fever.
- He carried out cross breeding of exotic and local animals which promoted the resistance of the animals.
- In 1904,lord delamere produced his first successful wheat crop.
- He also helped to develop crops like coffee,sisal,maize tea etc.
- He was instrumental in the formulation of the “master-servant” ordinance of 1906,where the Europeans were masters and the servants were Africans.
- The ordinance made the African interest secondary to the European interes in kenya.

- Lord delamere was active in settler politics and led the European settler delegation to the Devonshire discussion In 1923.
- She later died in 1931 during the period of economic depression.

Qtn.explain the contribution of lord delamere in the history of east africa.

ALLIDINA VISRAM AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA.

- Allidin visram was an indian born in 1863 in india.
- He came to Uganda as a result of the Uganda railway.
- He began his commercial career in Zanzibar in 1870s during the prosperity of the indian ocean trade and the long distance trade.
- He later moved to the interior of east africa and set up a base at bagamoyo.
- During the progress and the development of the railway into the interior, he set up commercial posts or centres along the line.
- He was the most enterprising indian trader of his time in Uganda.
- He bought produce from African farmers like cotton, coffee, tobacco.
- He built cotton ginneries in Uganda (Kampala) to process the cotton.
- He lent out money to Africans and indian traders in east africa.
- He introduced the banking system like he built the national bank of india and commerce.
- He reached kampala and established himself as a powerful trader in 1898.
- Allidina visram established the first shop in kampala.
- He organized caravans which were sent between Uganda and the coast.
- He established stations along river Nile and had agents in Jinja.
- His trade was mainly in the export of ivory and cotton.
- He acquired a lot of wealth and invested in oil mines, saw mills and soda factory etc.
- He was a kindhearted man who gave out donations for example he donated towards the construction of the Namirembe cathedral.
- Because of his contribution to the economic development of Uganda, a number of streets in kampala and Jinja were named after him.

Qtn.explain the contribution of alladina visram to the history of east africa.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SETTLER FARMERS IN KENYA.

- Crop disease like the “rust” disease which destroyed a lot of their wheat.
- Animal disease like East Coast fever killed their herds of cattle.
- The mineral deficiency in their soils killed their imported sheep.
- The economic depression made their crops to loose market.
- There was theft of their food by the pastoral tribes like the Nandi, Maasai and the Turkana.
- The settlers found it difficult to get land for settlement.
- Some areas were barren and unproductive which affected crop yields.
- The Maasai and the Nandi constantly raided their ranches for cattle.
- Initially, there was a problem of poor transport since roads and railways were not yet developed.
- There was competition for market from imported products.
- The settlers also lacked funds for their projects.
- Some crops like tea and rubber required large estates which settlers could not get.
- Coming up with the right type of crops to be grown was another problem.
- The settlers lacked labour for their projects since societies like the Kikuyu refused to provide labour.

Qtn. explain the problems faced by the settler farmers in Kenya.

FACTORS THAT LIMITED THE DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA AS A SETTLER COLONY

- In 1894, Uganda became a British protectorate thus was to develop as a black man's country unlike Kenya which was a white man's country (for the whites).
- Absence of more land for the whites due to 1900 Buganda Agreement prevented whites from coming to Uganda.
- Unlike Kenya, Uganda had not been explored extensively therefore it did not attract the white settlers.
- The fear of other Europeans because of the puzzling fate of the source of the Nile being in Uganda.

- The labour problem was more serious in Uganda than in Kenya, Ugandans were pre-occupied with small scale cotton growing and food crops therefore were unwilling to work.
- Following the success of cotton growing, the colonial governors emphasised Uganda as a black man's country.
- The missionaries also support the policy of Uganda being a black man's land, hence limiting Uganda as a settler colony.
- The colonial government led by Hesketh Bell in Uganda also restricted the buying and selling of land by Europeans.
- The Baganda mailo land owners charged high costs for their land which was very expensive and could not be afforded.
- The wrong choice of crops in Uganda some time led to failure for example arabica coffee, rubber, cocoa etc had failed hence hindering white farming.
- Uganda was a land locked with poor communication network which made it inaccessible to white farmers.
- The areas suitable for white settlement were too remote and inaccessible for example Mt. Elgon, Kigezi and Toro.
- The economic recession of the 1920s and 1930s made it more difficult hence hindering white settlement.
- Lack of outspoken leaders on the side of the settlers in Uganda like Lord Delamere who could pressurize for their plight.
- The Devonshire White Paper of 1923 legalised Kenyan highlands as a white settlers area and not Kenya.

Qtn. what factors limited Uganda from becoming a settler colony.

THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER OF 1923.

- By 1896, white settlers had started coming to Kenya.
- As a result, Kenya was inhabited by three (3) races; the Africans, the Asians and the white settlers.
- All the races had different interests and demands in Kenya.
- Land and political rights were the main issues in disputes.

- When the colonial government of northernly failed, to solve these disputes, they pleaded the case to the duke of Devonshire.
- In 1923, he prepared and passed a paper called the Devonshire white paper that dissolved these conflicts.

CAUSES OF THE RACIAL CONFLICTS IN KENYA.

AFRICAN GRIEVANCES.

- They wanted to regain their lost land to the white settlers.
- They wanted good labour conditions since they were tired of forced labour on settler farms and public projects.
- They also demanded for the withdrawal of the kipande* (identity card)
- They wanted to be allowed to grow cash crops.
- They wanted similar education policies like the white settlers.
- They also wanted a reduction in taxes since they were being overtaxed.
- They were also opposed to racial discrimination in schools, hospitals and other forms of segregation.
- Africans also wanted to regain their independence.
- They also needed representation in the legislative council (LEGCO)

ASIANS GRIEVANCES.

- They expressed their grievances through the East African Indian National Congress.
- They were also demanding for equal representation in the legislature.
- They also demanded for equal voting rights with the Europeans.
- They were opposed to restrictions on Asian immigration into Kenya.
- Asians also wanted monopoly of commerce and trade in Kenya.
- They were opposed to racial discrimination in schools and hospitals.
- Asians were allowed to live in towns only which they opposed.
- Europeans had been given fertile land in the Kenyan highlands yet Asians were not.
- They were opposed to Governor Hayes' policy of being too lenient to the settlers' interest.

SETTLERS GRIEVANCES

- Settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a self-governing dominion under white domination.
- Settlers opposed Asian demands to participate in the political affairs in Kenya.
- Europeans advocated for separate development in Kenya.
- They wanted to maintain white racial superiority in Kenya.

Qtn. what were the causes of the racial conflicts in Kenya upto 1923.

HOW THE ABOVE CONFLICTS WERE SOLVED.

- The differences/conflicts between the different races in Kenya led to the summoning of the conference in London in March 1923 by the colonial secretary who was the Duke of Devonshire.
- The white settlers were led by Lord Delamere and the Asians by Am Jeevanjee.
- Under the chairmanship of the Duke a white paper was passed.
- This became the Devonshire White Paper Declaration of 1923.

TERMS OF THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER.

- There were to be no more restrictions on Asian immigration in Kenya.
- Racial discrimination was to be abolished and all races were to be treated equally.
- Kenya highlands were to be reserved for the white settlers only.
- Asians were to elect only 5 members to the legislative council.
- One missionary was to be nominated in representing the Africans in the legislative council.
- Whites were not to be given independence in Kenya.
- The colonial office was to be kept close watch over the colony Kenya.
- Europeans were not to have controlling influence in the government of Kenya.
- African interests were to be paramount over other races.
- There was to be no racial segregation in residential areas.
- The legislative council was to be expanded to hold 11 Europeans, 5 Asians and 1 missionary representative for the Africans.

- Kenya was to remain primarily an African country.
- Voting was to be done on communal basis other than the common roll.
- Asians were to be represented on the communal councils.
- All racial groups were to work towards safe governing of Kenya.
- The document was to recognize the contribution made by the white settlers in Kenya.
- Asians were only to stay in towns.
- Africans were to be members on the natives/local councils.

Qtn. what were the terms of the 1923 Devonshire White Paper.

EFFECTS OF THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER.

- All the three racial groups, white settlers, Asians and the Africans were not pleased with the outcome.
- Asians failed to win an equal status with the whites for example they were denied rights to occupy Kenyan highlands hence became disappointed.
- The white settlers lost their dream of over controlling Kenya as a racist colony.
- More whites were attracted to come to Kenya which made the Africans to lose more land to the white settlers.
- It disappointed the white settlers and Asians hope of colonizing Kenya for themselves since Kenya was for Kenyans.
- Settlers resorted to controlling of finance, agriculture and the industrial sector having been disappointed in controlling Kenya.
- Africans and Asians were denied settlement in the Kenyan highlands.
- It led to the increase in the number of Asians in Kenya since it gave them liberty to free immigration into Kenya.
- Africans were more enslaved as they were to continue providing labourer on the settler farms.
- Asians continued to voice their dissatisfaction with the favour given to the white settlers.
- It laid a foundation for future independence struggles among the Africans.
- It denied Africans a chance to sit in the legislative council since one missionary was appointed to represent them.

- It increased instability among the peoples of Kenya as the three groups remained conflicting among themselves.
- The colonial government started training and educating the Kenyans to prepare them for future independence responsibilities.
- In 1931, Africans were allowed to send one representative Mr Eliud Mathu to the Legco.
- Africans remained discriminated, less paid and exploited.
- Africans were given both commercial and trading rights.
- Qtn. how were the people of Kenya affected by the terms of this paper.

CHAPTER 14: EAST AFRICA AND THE WORLD WARS.

WORLD WAR 1

WHY EAST AFRICA WAS INVOLVED IN WORLD WAR 1

- The first world war 1 broke out on 28th July 1914.
- It was fought between the Serbia, Russia, Britain, France and their allies against the Austria-Hungary, Germany and their allies.
- It was purely an European war but Germany and Britain had colonies in East Africa yet both were major war lords in Europe.
- The Germans were in Tanganyika while the British were in Uganda and Kenya.
- In Somalia and Eritrea, there was Italy.
- East Africa therefore became involved because of the extended conflicts and suspicious in their colonies.
- Since the King's African Rifles (KAR) was a colonial force, it had to fight in defence of its masters' interest.
- The British government wanted to disorganize the Germans before they could attack the British areas of interest.

- The Germans deliberately provoked British colonies with the objective of diverting British resources.
- The strategic location of East Africa led the British to rule it since it would help them to protect their interest because of the war in North Africa and the Middle East.
- Both the Germans and the British recruited the Africans into the army for the war.
- The colonial masters therefore forced the Africans to participate in the war.
- Some Africans however participated in the war for prestige and adventure.

Qtn.why was the Africans involved in the world war 1.

EFFECTS OF THE 1ST WORLD WAR.

- Germans were defeated and had to surrender her colonies to the newly formed League of Nations.
- Britain took over control of Germany East Africa in 1920 and re-named it Tanganyika.
- The number of the European settlers especially of the British origin increased in the Kenyan highlands.
- There was an influx of soldiers and white settlers leading to more loss of better African land.
- The British introduced changes in the local administration in Tanganyika under Donald Cameron.
- The British introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika to replace German direct rule.
- There was growth of political powers among the European settlers in East Africa (Kenya).
- The Europeans started agitating for representation in the government.
- There was serious outbreak of influenza between 1918 -1919 which killed many people.
- There was also wide spread of small pox, plague, meningitis and syphilis.
- There was misery and suffering in many European, Asians and African families.
- Many people were killed, wounded and disabled in the fighting.
- Internal and external trade was disrupted during the course of the war.
- Peoples standards of declined as they became poor after the war.
- The war led to the rise in African nationalism as it exposed them to liberal ideas of liberty, freedom of equality.

- Africans attitudes towards the whites also changed since the war exposed the white mans weakneses.
- They even started restin their chiefs who served the colonial masters.
- It led to economic depression of 1930s which affected the people of east africa.
- The germans who mistreated the Africans were punished.
- There was famine and starvation because of the general decline in agriculture during the war.
- Building of roads,bridges etc were destroyed during the war.
- Ranks and medals were awarded creating aclass of people of ex service men.
- There was increased rate of exploitation of African resources because the british wanted to compasete for the war expenses.
- After the defeat of Germany,Rwanda and Burundi wer given to Belgium as amandated territories to be added to Belgium congo.
- The whole east African territory became the british empire following the transfer of Germany east africa (Tanganyika) to the british as amandated territory.

Qtn.what were the effects of the 1st world war on the peoples of eas africa.

WORLD WAR II

WHY EAST AFRICA WAS INVOLVED IN WORLD WAR II.

- World war 11 was fought between 1939-19445 in Europe.
- It was between Germany,Italy and their allies against the Britain,france and their allies.
- East africa was under the rule of one of the warlords.
- When the war broke out,it was imposible for east africa to remain neutral.
- Moreover,the germans in east africa had conflicting opnions,some supported hitler while others did not.
- There were the british in Uganda ,kenya nad Tanzania and yet back at home they were both opponents of war lords.
- In the neighbouring Somalia and eritria was Italy.
- The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspcions ang tension.

- Several battalions of the King's African Rifles (KAR) were stationed on the Somalia border.
- Troops moved into Kenya joined by contingents from Nigeria, Gold Coast (Ghana) etc.
- East Africa also contributed large sums of money to the British war costs.
- In 1940, Italy joined the war as Germany's ally.
- Later when Japan joined the war on the Germans' side and attacked Britain, the KAR was expanded to 30 battalions.
- Thousands of East African soldiers went to India and Burma while others went to Madagascar.
- The KAR was used because of their good performance in the 1st World War and the need to protect British interests in the Far East.

Qtn. why was East Africa involved in the World War II.

EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR II ON THE PEOPLES OF EAST AFRICA

- Many Kenyans fought in the war and they served in the Middle East, Burma, India, Somalia etc.
- They fought side by side with the Europeans, Indians and the Arabs.
- European superiority was demystified.
- They expanded their horizons from the new lands and the people.
- While in the army, they learnt how to read and write in English, others learnt technical skills.
- After the war, the ex-service became more critical and they were less prepared to submit to subordination.
- They demanded for the better conditions of the Africans.
- Several ex-service men became leaders of nationalist movements for example Isaac Gathanjui, Dedan Kimathi, Kagai Mwangaru, Waluhui Itote (General China).
- Anti-colonial movements overseas gave encouragement and support to the Africans in the struggle Mau Mau.
- There was loss of lives of the people of East Africa leading to depopulation.
- The war experiences led to the rise of nationalism among the East Africans.

Qtn.what were the effects of world war 11 on the peoples of east africa.

CHARPTER15: THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA

THE MAU-MAU REBELLION IN KENYA(1952-1960)

- The mau-mau was an African revolt against colonial rule in kenya.
- Mau-mau means “muzungu ayende ulaya mwafrika apate uhuru”let the Europeans go to Europe and Africans aquire their independence.
- It was organized by the ex-service men, members of the KAU and later joined by jomon Kenyatta, tom mboya, general china(waluhui itote)etc.
- The war effectively begun in 1952-1960.

CAUSES OF THE MAU-MAU REBELLION

- The kikuyu were fighting to regain the political independence.
- Theyu wanted to regain the land they had lost to the white setttlers especially in the highlands.
- Africans had been pushed to reserves where they experienced over stocking, over population in the reserves.
- Africans hated racial segregation of jobs, residential areas and education, institutions etc.
- They alos hated social degradation of Africans by the whites since they were considered to be the 2nd class citizens.
- The Africans were poor while the whites and Asians were rich because they monopolized trade.
- The kikuyu were tired of forced labour on the European farms.
- Africans were restricted from growing cash crops on the pretext that this would lower the quality of products.
- Reluctant of the british to effect codtitutinal reforms in kenya since Africans hated the continued domination of the government by the whites.

- The lack of direct African representation in the LEGCO provoked them since they were being represented by an appointed missionary.
- Africans therefore wanted to be allowed to participate in the politics of Kenya.
- Africans also hated the imposition of heavy taxes and the harsh methods of tax collection.
- Grievances like lack of jobs for the educated and general unemployment also led to the mau-mau rebellion.
- Africans hated interference in the traditional customs and beliefs like they hated the ban on women circumcision.
- The fear of Kenya becoming another South Africa/Rhodesia because of the racial segregation.
- Africans hated the massive arrests, detentions and ruthlessness of the British.
- Africans were also provoked by the deliberate reduction in the number of their cattle by the white settlers.
- The role of the educated elites like Jomo Kenyatta who provided skill leadership to the revolt in the 1950s.
- Africans also hated restrictions of movements by use of kipande system which was burdensome to them.
- The fighters were also inspired by the belief of traditional religion which gave them courage.
- The return of World War I veterans with new ideas and grievances for independence also inspired many Kenyans to join the fighters.
- Africans were also inspired by earlier resistances like Abushiri resistance, Maji Maji rebellion etc.
- Africans also hated the introduction of Christianity which undermined African traditional religion.

Qtn. What were the causes of the Kikuyu uprising of 1952-1960.

ORGANISATION OF THE MAU-MAU REBELLION.

- It started as an underground movement aimed at driving away Europeans out of Kenya.

- The supporters took oath that bound them to obedience ,secrecy and support to the movement.
- As fighting intensified,the oath grew more and more horrible and terrifying .
- Death penalty was inflicted on those who were thought of betraying the movements.
- It was atribal movement and never spread beyond kikuyu land.
- The movements had its headquators in Nairobi where orders and supplies were issued to theb fighting wings.
- The mass of people provided food ,shelter and information to the armies in the forest.
- The movents comprised of ex-soldiers who fought in the world war 11,squatters in the European farms and willing youth.
- The movement was masterminded by the youth who fought in about 40 different groups.
- The young kikuyu youth trickled to the forest of abardares and the slopes of mt.kenya and their number swelled instead stream under increasing pressure.
- They used guns and local weapons like spears arrows,pangas etc.
- They took to surprise night attacks guerilla warefare and retreated into the forest that remained as their bases.
- In their hide outs,they formed gangs,launched their attacks where they could strike terror or steal arms and amunitions.
- The movement was characterized by cattle theft,crop destruction murder of kikuyu and anumber of settlers on the isolated farms.
- Many chiefs who opposed the movement were hatched to death like nyeri,waruhei of kiambu.many European victims were chosen from those who had done the greatest service to the tribe .it was aimed at destroying former loyalties.
- Many mau-mau sang blasfamous hymns to well known tunes in which the name of Kenyatta was substituted for jesus Christ .these hymns tunes were even taught in schools.
- Great emphasis was placed upon ashow of reverence for the common ancestors of the tribes like kikuyu and mumbi and for their god ngai.
- The kikuyu tried to get support from other tribes but they were not successful.

Qtn. How was the mau-mau rebellion of 1952-1960 organised.

EFFECTS OF THE MAU-MAU REBELLION.

- Both the Africans and the Europeans lost their lives .about 1300 africansa and 53 europeans died.
- It led to declaration of astate of emergency in kikuyu by the colonial government in 1952.
- Many Africans like the kikuyu,akamba ,embu and meru were forced into reserves and detention camps.
- Leaders of the revolt like jomo Kenyatta ,kimathi,and the itote were arrested.
- Many supporters were arrested forexample 2,600 kikuyus were arrested ion april 1954.
- The rebellion led to the destruction of property and disruption of agriculture.
- As aresult,it led to the out break of famine leading to misery and suffering.
- Insecurty created by the revolt disrupted trade and other economic activities leading to the decline of kenyas economy.
- Clans and families disintergrated due to either being loyal or unloyal to the fighters.
- Prisoners of war suffered harsh treatment and bads living conditions.
- The war was costly on the side of bothe kenya and Britain since it costed them about 50,000 pounds.
- After the war, many Europeans started opposing colonialism and critised Britain and the white settlers.
- The white settlers weer forced to to give up the idead of kenya as awhite mans country.
- It also quickened kenyas progress towards the atgtainment of their independence.
- The british government came to good terms immediately with the Africans and the white settlers .
- Kenyatta and other mau-mau leaders were released to participate in the government.
- African interest gained supremacy over Asians and white settlers interests .
- It also led to the exodus of white settlers to south africa.
- Political parties that had been banned were allowed to operate again .
- It strengthened the growth of nationalism in kenya .
- Africans were allowed to sit on the legislative council .by 1956,5africans were allowed and the number increased to 14 in 1958.

Qtn.What were the effects of the mau-mau rebellion.

THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.

- Nationalism refers to the rise of consciousness and love for ones,country .in africa,it was the desire for independence,self dertermination and self hatred to all evils associated with colonial rule,.
- In east africa,nationalism was characterized mainly by the rise or formation of political parties (UPC,DP and in uganda ,KANU,KADU in kenya.and in Tanzania there was TANU and the popular demand for independence.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.

- Nationalism in east africa was characterized by anumber of feature swhich included;
- It was characterized by the rise of political parties .these included;Uganda national congress (which lator became Uganda peoples congress)UPC,democratic party DP,as well as KANU (kenya African national union)in kenya among others.
- Nationalism in east africa was led by the few educated Africans like Julius nyerere,Milton obote ,Mayanja nkangi ,jomo Kenyatta ,tom mboya and others.
- Most of the nationalistic activities were centered in towns like Nairobi,Mombasa,dar-es-salaam,Dodoma,kampala and Entebbe.
- Violet groups were formed to engage the colonialists by force .the most important of these was mau-mau in kenya (1952-60).
- There was constant arrests and detention of nationalists leaders .kenyatta was imprisoned in 1953,obote forced out of makerere collage ,nyerere and many others too were detained several times.
- Nationalism in east africa had some Africans supporting whites and hence opposed to ideas like granting independence to Buganda.
- The cold war conflict remained clear among the east African nationalists.nyerere foristance adopted the socialist ideology through his popular ujamaa policy.
- The press became akey tool of nationalism in east africa.newspaperrs like MUNNO ngaba(Uganda)radio staions and magazines were used in the spread of nationalistic ideas.
- Negotiations also characterized African nationalism in east africa .costitutional reforms were carried out such as the constitutions in kenya like the lennox-boyd constitution.

- Trade unions were formed to call for workers rights .forexample the young kikuyu association in kenya in 1921.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM IN EAST AFRICA.

- East africa's involvement in the 11 world war exposed them to western culture and civilization.
- The return of world war 11 ex service men strengthened the hostility towards the colonial rule.
- The ex-service men who had fought alongside the whites had begun to doubt their superiority.
- Several ex-service men became leaders of national movements forexample general chiuna.
- The ex-service men came back with the ideas of equality,liberty and independence.
- The formation of the united nations and its anti imperial policy greatly inspired the nationalists.
- Negro movements outside africa forexample the 1945 pan African congress held in Manchester and attended by major African nationalists like jomo Kenyatta gave morale to the nationalists in east africa.
- The emergence of an educated class of people (elites)who could read newspapers ,listen to radio etc helped to spread the nationalistic ideology.
- The high level of unemployment made Africans form mass political movements.
- The influence of the Christian missionaries gave Africans courage to rise up their own rights.
- The signing of the 1941 atlantic charter which advocated for self government also accelerated the temper for nationalism.
- The granting of independence to india and Pakistan in 1946,marked the beginning of the forces of nationalism.
- The return of educated African leaders who had been studying from abroad like Julius nyerere with liberal ideas.

- The development of national language like swahili by Tanganyika and English by Kenya and Uganda created unity among Africans.
- The rise of prominent communist countries like USSR and China which were anti-colonialism inspired nationalism in East Africa.
- Criticism and opposition to imperialism was widely publicized and this gave moral support to the nationalists.
- The rise of USA and USSR which put pressure on colonial powers to decolonize inspired nationalism in East Africa.
- The growth of pan Africanism which advocated “Africa for Africans” gave morale to the nationalistic movements.
- The need to fight colonialism with all its evils like forced labour, over taxation, loss of independence provoked Africans to demand for their independence.
- Loss of land especially in Kenya inspired the Mau Mau nationalistic movements under the Kikuyu.
- The rise of trade union due to the rise in the cost of living after the war. The trade unions supported and financed the nationalistic movement.
- The independence of Ghana in 1957 and the emergence of Kwame Nkrumah also increased the pace for self rule in Africa.
- The role and support of Africans in the diaspora like Nkrumah inspired nationalists in East Africa.
- The influence of the Egyptian revolution in 1952 under Nasser who supported the Mau Mau.
- The domination of trade by the Asians /Indians provoked the Africans to demand for their independence .
- Urbanisation ,the rise and growth of many urban centres created employment opportunities for the Africans and therefore broke tribal ties and created nation wide demand for independence.
- Migration of people from villages to towns also exposed them to new ideas leading to the growth of nationalism.
- The existence of segregation against Africans especially in Kenya became a tool for nationalistic attitude on colonialism.

- The mass political formation and awareness of political parties increased the pace of nationalism in east africa.

Qtn.explain the factors that led to the rise and development of natyionalism in east africa between 1945-1960.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE NATIONALISTS IN EAST AFRICA.

- Tribal differences and disagreements among the various tribes made it difficult to rally people for acommon goal.
- There was lack of nation-wide support since some political parties were considered to be tribal groupings forexample the mau-mau.
- Insufficient funds to fund the nationalistic movements.
- Hostility of the colonial government which discouraged and even banned politica, parties like KANU and KADDU.
- Lack of proper oragisation both at local and national levels.
- Difficulty of communicating with alarge scattered population since there were no developed transport routes.
- Lack of acommon language made it difficult to spread nationalistic ideas.
- Withdraw of supporters from their symphasizesr due to the violet methods used by the nationalists forexample in the mau-mau rebellion.
- Arbitray arrest and detention of the ring leadres like jomo kenyatts,general chiona etc reduced their efficiency.
- The nationalistic movement failed to preserve unity like in kenya KANU mainly attracted the kikuyu,the luo and the akamba while KADU embraced smaal tribes in kenya.
- Differences in political ideologies like in kenya KANU favoured aunitary government while KADU favoured afederal type of government.
- Religious differences created disunity among the different groups.
- Some political parties were even formed along religious lins which proved abig problem .
- Presence of collaborators who could inform the whites on what the Africans were trying to do.
- Limited supply of guns which could be used in wars.

- Differences in the methods to be used in attaining of the independence whether violence or diplomacy.
- The high levels of illiteracy made it difficult to spread nationalistic ideas.
- Poor transport and communication slowed down the activities of nationalists.
- Urbanization broke tribal ties among the Africans which created difficulty in forging national unity.
- Absence of capable and acceptance leaders who could spearhead the national movements.
- The banning of the political parties by the colonial government for example KANU and KADU in Kenya affected their effectiveness.
- Inferiority complex among the Africans kept many Africans out of politics.
- The nature of ethnic composition in East Africa was difficult to bridge.
- The banning of civil servants from participating in the politics kept many people away from politics.
- Conflicts and quarrels among the leaders of the national movements caused rivalry and disunity.
- The domination of political life by the Europeans and the Asians made Africans poor and isolated from politics for a long time.

Qtn. what problems did the nationalists face in East Africa.

FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN EAST AFRICA.

- A political party is an association of persons whose major aim is acquiring state power.
- Political parties in East Africa included, the Kenyan African National Union (KANU), Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU), Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), Uganda National Congress (UNC), Uganda People's Congress (UPC) etc.
- Most of these political parties were formed and dominated by the educated Africans.
- They began with limited and local complaints against colonial rule but soon grew and became national in outlook.

WHY POLITICAL PARTIES WERE FORMED IN EAST AFRICA

- They were formed to fight for the independence of the respective countries.

- They aimed at demanding for greater representation on the legislative councils.
- They wanted the extension of the voting rights to the Africans since they had been denied the right to vote.
- The rise of pan Africanism also influenced Africans to form political parties since they wanted to rule themselves.
- Colonial rule with its evils like loss of land, forced labour, forced cash crop growing etc forced Africans to form political parties.
- They were formed to fight against African exploitation of resources like land, labour and minerals.
- The influence of world war 11 was also a factor in the formation of political parties. Africans who fought in the war came with the zeal to liberate their fellow Africans.
- They were formed to fight for the release of imprisoned nationalists for example KANU was formed to press for the release of Kenyatta.
- They were formed as a platform for airing out African discontent against European rule.
- The high levels of poverty and unemployment also forced the ex-service men to form political parties.
- The rise of African nationalism in the late 19th century was also manifested in the formation of political parties.
- They were also formed to fight racial segregation for example in education, health and employment.
- They were also demanding for the removal of restrictions on growing cash crops, trade and free movements.

Qtn. what led to the formation of political parties in east Africa.

ROLE PLAYED BY POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA.

- They contributed to the attainment of independence in their respective countries in the following ways.
- Through boycotts, demonstrations and riots, they demanded for the immediate advance towards self rule.
- They fostered unity and brought different peoples and tribes together.

- They fought for freedom in their respective countries.
- They led to the recognition of their countries internationally.
- They for equality of all races and the establishment of multi-racial government.
- They acted as a platform for explaining the colonial ills to the people especially in local languages.
- They contributed to the development of infrastructures like roads, schools, hospitals, railways and ports.
- As a result of their pressure, Africans were able to get white collar jobs.
- They contributed to the attainment of republican status by the east African states for example Uganda in 1963, and Kenya in 1965.
- They led to the establishment of adult universal suffrage in Uganda in east Africa.
- They educated the masses about their rights in their respective countries.
- They contributed to the freeing of political prisoners like Jomo Kenyatta of KANU.
- They contributed to the development of agriculture like they played a big role in the establishment of busitema agricultural collage and kibimba rice scheme in Uganda.

Qtn. explain the role played by political parties in the attainment of independence in east Africa.

NATIONALISM IN UGANDA.

- Between 1945, and 1949, several protests and uprisings were organized especially in Uganda towns like Kampala. These were mainly in opposition to the monopoly of Asians in the cash crop trade, land alienation among other grievances.
- Such actions resulted into formation of earlier political associations such as ;
- Bataka party (1946)
- Abaganda abakopi and Uganda African farmers union (1947)
- Buganda African motor drivers union (BANU)
- Although all these parties were silenced one by one by the colonialists, and their leaders were arrested, the message of resistance and desire for independence had been expressed already.

THE KABAKA CRISIS OF 1953-55.

- Following the British introduction of the idea of the east African federation Kabaka Muteesa II decided to mobilise the baganda to reject the federation.
- He also went ahead to demand for the independence of Buganda alone.
- This prompted the British colonial governor Andrew Cohen to deport him into Britain on the 30th of Nov 1953.
- This came to be known as the kabaka crisis of 1953-55 in Buganda.

CAUSES OF THE KABAKA CRISIS.

- The idea of the east African federation led to the crisis. the baganda feared that they might lose their land in the federation as had happened in Kenya.
- Muteesa II's failure to co-operate with the colonial administrators encouraged the crisis. according to the 1900 agreement, the kabaka was expected to work (co-operate) with the colonial administrators in areas of tax collection, law and order etc.
- Muteesa's demand for Buganda independence also led to crisis.
- Kabaka Muteesa's desire to adjust some terms of the Buganda agreement led to the crisis. kabaka hated the clauses that limited his authority in Buganda.
- The rising sense of superiority among the baganda encouraged the crisis under Muteesa II. the baganda increasingly became proud of themselves that decided to reduce co-operation with the colonialists.
- Withdraw of support from the kabaka by the lukiiiko also encouraged the crisis.
- The transfer by the colonial governor of the nomination of buganda's representatives to the legco (legislative council). this decision to give powers to the lukiiiko to nominate representative to the legco proved Muteesa II much.
- The religious conflicts in Buganda also increased the tension. the catholics conflicted with the protestants and the Christians combined against moslems. this drew in the colonial administration to take sides.
- The new political parties like Uganda national congress 1952 violently opposed the east African federation idea. this further promoted the government to exile the king.

Qtn. explain the causes of the 1953 kbaka crisis.

EFFECTS OF THE 1953 KABAKA CRISIS.

- Created a sense of unity among the Baganda as they combined efforts to demand for the return and restoration of Kabaka Muteesa II.
- It led to the signing of the Namirembe agreement. This cleared the way for the return of the Kabaka while also reducing the King's powers more.
- Demonstrations were carried out in Buganda areas like Nakulabye. Men vowed never to shave off until their king is back.
- The colonial government appointed more Africans to the colonial administration.
- Encouraged the growth of nationalism in the whole of Uganda. The crisis had showed Ugandans the determination of colonialists to stay on hence more demands for independence.
- Led to the formation of new political parties which began by demanding the return of Kabaka and finally for independence.
- The crisis and the Namirembe agreement affected the position of the Kabaka. His reduced powers as we approached independence laid ground for his eventual overthrow in the 1966 crisis with Obote II.
- The idea of East African federation was completely ruled out after the crisis.
- Increased the popularity of the Kabaka especially among the Baganda as well as other areas of Uganda.

Qtn. What were the effects of the 1953 Kabaka crisis.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN UGANDA AFTER 1950.

- After 1950, a number of political parties were formed or old ones revised.
- These were to lead the way towards Uganda's independence by 1962.
- Such parties included;
- Uganda National Congress (UNC) 1952
- Democratic Party (DP) 1954
- The Progress Party (PP) 1955
- United Congress Party (UCP) 1957
- Uganda National Movement (UNM) 1959

- Uganda peoples union (upu)1958
- Uganda peoples congress(uoc)1960
- The kabaka yekka (ky)1962.

ROLE PLAYED BY POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE STUGGLE OF UGANDAS INDEPENDENCE.

- Parties trained leaders who helped to mobilise the masses in the demand for independence.
- They sensitized and educated Ugandans on the politics in the country.this aroused politicalawareness in Uganda.
- Called for the independence of Uganda raising massive support to the independence movement.
- Organized peaceful demonstrations against colonial policies like cash crop growing,taxation etc.
- Parties sent representatives in the pre-independence negotiations and last minutes constitutional preparations.
- Mo'bilised funds to finance political activities including campaigns for the pre-independence elections.
- Party slogan and songs became akey symbol for attraction for large gatherings.this made flow of information about the struggle very easy.
- Recruited the youth into active party services thus training ageneration that was to lead Uganda to independence like Mayanja nkangi,ignitius musaazi etc.
- Violet actions organized by the various parties pressurized the colonialists to grant independence.boycotts,attacks on foreigners and torching(burning)houses all speede up the process of decolonization of Uganda.
- Qtn,explain the role played by the political parties in the attainment of the bugandas independence.

FACTORS WHICH FACILITATED THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA.

- Many factors worked in favour of the rise and growth of nationalism in Uganda. These factors that eventually led to the early independence of Uganda by 1962. They included;
- The impact of the 1st world war 1939-45 led to Uganda's independence. Ex-soldiers came back with military skills and militant ideas leading to violent actions like burning of the white owned houses.
- The rise of Labour Party into power in Britain in 1945 also favoured Uganda's struggle for independence. This led to the appointment of some Ugandans on the Legco.
- The Manchester of 1945 helped nationalism in Uganda. Its call for use of all means including force to fight for independence led to use of tricks in demand for independence.
- Western education (especially through missionary schools) trained leaders for the independence movement. For example, Musaazi, M. Obote, Mayanja etc.
- The roads, railway line and other forms of infrastructures provided by the colonial administration helped the struggle. Nationalists like Obote used these to traverse the whole of Uganda for support.
- The formation of political parties led to the independence. Parties like KY, UPC, DP and UNC mobilized the masses in the demand for independence.
- The continued exploitation by Asians and Whites of Uganda's resources like copper in Kileleshwe provoked hunger among the Ugandans.
- The development of urban centres like Jinja, Kampala favoured nationalism in Uganda. These became leading grounds for political activities like rallies and demonstrations.
- Asian countries which had already got their independence (1947) helped Uganda too. Some Ugandan nationalists like Abu Mayanja, Bidandi Sali etc. studied in India or attended conferences there.
- The 1952 revolution in Egypt also influenced nationalism in Uganda.
- Nasser, the new president of Egypt assisted Ugandans like Ignatius Musaazi of UNC.
- The United Nations Organization also put pressure on the British to decolonize even Uganda.
- The British policy of favouring Buganda more than the rest of Uganda. This made the rest of Ugandans to unite against the Baganda first and finally the colonialists too.
- Ghana's early independence in 1947 also inspired the strong demand for independence in Uganda too.

Qtn.what factors facilitated the attainment of ugandas independence.

MAJOR OBSTACLES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR UGANDAS INDEPENDENCE.

- The struggle for ugandas independence and generally the growth of African nationalism in Uganda was delayed/disturbed by anumber of factors.
- The high levels of illetracy in Uganda affected the struggle.the few educated people Uganda had betwee 1945-50 were mainly centered in Buganda only.this left the rest of the regions to struggle for so many years.
- The lack of common language in Uganda also disturbed the struggle for independence.like Luganda,Acholi etc were used by differnet groups to push for theirtribal interest.this promoted the divide and rule policy of the colonialists.
- Trade union activities were limited in Uganda.the restrictions by colonialists had discouraged formation of trade unions which would have helped in the demand for independence.
- The limitations of the press delayed the struggle.the few newspapers like Uganda eyogera were in Luganda hence only read by baganda.
- This isolated the other Ugandans fron ideas in the paper.
- Some of the elites were puppets of the british colonial government and hence couldnot join political parties liku upc,unc etc.
- the delay to establish contacts between nationalists in Uganda and outside africa also delayed the struggle.vey few Ugandans had travelled to democratic states like usa to borrow the spirit of freedom and hence few would challenge colonialism as an abuse of human rights.
- The formation of political parties delayedindependence.
- Active party politics did not come until after 1950.
- Religious divisions between protestants and catholics also affected the struggle.parties never combined efforts because of the differences in the religion.
- The common hatred towards the baganda by nationalist from other parts prevented aunited stand against colonialism.the fact that the british had used baganda chiefs like semei kakunkugulu to speed to the east made baganda and targetby others.

- The successionist attempts by Buganda delayed the struggle. With much of the infrastructures, the attempt to break off from the rest of Uganda was unacceptable by other nationalists hence preventing a common front against colonial rule.
- There were also ideological differences even within the different political parties. Where the DP leaders had capitalist sentiments, UNC and UPC were pro-socialist. They thus never combined efforts against the British because of such differences.

Qtn. Explain the major obstacles towards the attainment of Uganda's independence.

CONTRIBUTION OF MILTON OBOTE TO THE ATTAINMENT OF UGANDA'S INDEPENDENCE.

- Milton Obote was born in 1924 at Akokoro village in Apac district in northern Uganda.
- He was the son of the tribal chief of the Lango ethnic group.
- He began his education in 1940 at the Protestant military school in Lira and later attended Gulu Junior Secondary School, Busoga and eventually at Makerere University.
- Having intended to study law, a subject not taught at the university, Obote opted for the general arts course including English and geography.
- At Makerere, Obote honed his natural oratorical skills, he may have been expelled for participating in the students' strike or alternatively left after a place to study law abroad was not funded by the protectorate government.
- He worked in Buganda in southern Uganda before moving to Kenya where he worked as a construction worker at an engineering firm. While in Kenya, Obote involved in the national independence movement.
- Upon returning to Uganda in 1956, he joined the political party, Uganda National Congress (UNC), and was appointed as a chairman for UNC of Lango branch.
- In 1957, he was elected to the colonial legislative council representing Lango.
- In 1959, the UNC split into two factions, one faction led by Joseph Kiwanuka and another anti-Buganda wing led by Obote.
- The faction under the leadership of Obote emerged with the Uganda Peoples Union to form the Uganda Peoples Congress.
- Joseph Kiwanuka then took over the leadership of the UNC.

- In 1961, election, Obote's UPC lost the DP led by Ben Kiwanuka therefore became the leader of the Legco and Obote leader of the opposition.
- In the Legco, Obote strongly demanded for an immediate advance towards self rule.
- On 1st March 1961, Uganda attained self governance but Buganda was not ready to be part of Uganda.
- In the run to independence, Obote formed a coalition with the Buganda royalist party Kabaka Yekka.
- On 25th April 1962, Obote became the prime minister after his UPC-KY alliance won with 58 seats in parliament against 24 seats for DP.
- On 9th Oct, 1962, Uganda got her independence with Obote as its first post independence prime minister.
- The following year, the governor was replaced by ceremonial president to be elected by the parliament.
- In 1963, Nuteesa I became the ceremonial president with Obote as the executive prime minister.

Qtn. explain the role played by Dr Milton Obote in the attainment of Uganda's independence.

NATIONALISM IN KENYA

CONTRIBUTION OF JOMO KENYATTA TO THE ATTAINMENT OF KENYA'S INDEPENDENCE

- Jomo Kenyatta was born in Gatundu, the year of his birth is uncertain, but most scholars agree that he was born in the 1890s.
- He was born in the Kikuyu ethnic group.
- He was named Kamau wa Ngengi at birth, he later adopted the surname Kenyatta (from the Kikuyu word for a type of beaded belt he wore) and then the first name Jomo.
- Kenyatta was educated by Presbyterian missionaries and in 192, he moved to the city of Nairobi.
- Between 1922-28, Kenyatta worked for the Nairobi municipality as an inspector of water supply.

- While there, he became involved in the African protest movement, joining the kikuyu central association(KCA)in 1924.
- He became the voice of the workers demanding better wages and house facilities.
- In 1928,he became the editor of the movements newspaper and the kikuyu language journal-MUIGI-THANIA
- Between 1929, and 1931, Kenyatta visited England to represent KCA demands for the return of the African lost to the European settlers and for increased political and economic opportunities for Africans in Kenya.
- In 1931, he returned to England to widen his education and political experience. It was here that he studied anthropology in the London school of economics.
- In 1938, Kenyatta published his seminal work, Facing Mt Kenya one of the first reliable books on African anthropology.
- Following world war 11, 1939-45, Kenyatta became an outspoken nationalist, demanding Kenyan self government and independence.
- With another African nationalists like Nkrumah of Ghana, Kenyatta helped to organize the fifth pan african congress in Britain.
- In sept 1946, he returned to Kenya and was given an arousing welcome from his own people the kikuyu.
- In June 1947, Kenyatta became the president of the Kenyan African union which had been formed two years earlier.
- Under the leadership of Kenyatta, the Kenya African union became a national party with wide support from the people.
- Much as the party played its part in demanding a settlement of African grievances, the government did nothing except making of promises.
- This made many Africans to begin thinking that what could not be achieved by peaceful means might be achieved by violence.
- Kenyatta became an active member of the under ground or guerilla movement called mau mau. With General China, Dedan Kimathi and Tom Mboya provided leadership for this movement.

- During the same period, he became the principle of githunguri teacher training collage, but his stay at the collage was short lived since he was sacked by the colonial government due to his growing popularity.
- Many members of the kau were not happy with Kenyatta landing towards the extremist mau-mau group.
- Members started demanding for a split between the moderates and the extremist and in 1951, the split became unavoidable.
- Kenyatta stayed with the moderates, and because of the high respect he had earned himself, the fighters too stayed in contact with him.
- In the same year, he presented a memorandum to the colonial secretary griffith, containing the African demand for self rule.
- In 1953, he was arrested on suspicion that he was the real power behind the mau-mau guerilla activities.
- He was arrested with other leaders of the movements and sentenced to [prison for 7 years.
- By 1959, other leaders of the movement like general china and kimathi had also been arrested.
- By 1960, the threats of the movement were over but people continued to demand for the release of Kenyatta.
- In 1960, a new political party called kenya African national union (kanu) was formed by the African leaders in the legco.
- Kenyatta was elected as a president of this party while still in prison but assumed its leadership after his release in august 1961.
- Some people however, accused kanu of being too town centered, radical and a tribal grouping of only the kikuyu and luo. they later formed their own party called kenya African development union (kadu).
- As independence drew near, Kenyatta tried to reconcile kanu but his attempts were in vain.
- In jan 1962, he was elected to the legco and during the general elections, his kanu party won the elections with an overwhelming majority. however, interim chairman james gichuru refused to form a government unless Kenyatta was released.

- In Feb 1962, Kenyatta attended the 2nd Lancaster house conference that was called to draw up a constitution for Kenya.
- On May 1963, elections, he steered his Kanu party to a resounding victory of 83 seats while their rivals Kadu got 41.
- On 1st June 1963, when Kenya attained self rule Kenyatta became the prime minister, he chose his ministers from all the races and always emphasized African unity.
- On 12th Dec 1963, Kenya achieved total independence at the Uhuru stadium.

Qtn. explain the role played by Jomo Kenyatta in the attainment of Kenya's independence.

NATIONALISM IN TANGANYIKA

CONTRIBUTION OF DR JULIUS NYERERE FOR THE STRUGGLE OF TANZANIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

- Julius Kambarage Nyerere was born in 1922 at Butiaba near the lake Victoria shores. His father was a village chief.
- He attended a Roman Catholic primary school before joining the government secondary at Tabora and diploma in education at Makerere College in Uganda before finally attaining university education in universities outside Africa including Edinburgh University in Scotland.
- Nyerere taught in several schools in Tanzania between 1945-52.
- This spread literacy which was needed in the struggle for independence.
- He joined TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) in 1955 where he seriously campaigned for Tanganyika's independence.
- He addressed the UNOS (United Nations Organization) Trusteeship Council in New York, where he expressed Tanganyika's wish for independence.
- He organized TANU to elect the representative to the Legco.
- Nyerere became Tanganyika's 1st prime minister when Tanzania gained her independence.
- He encouraged union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. This resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Tanzania.

- Emphasized swahili language to be the common language Tanzanians were to use. this united them in the demanding of their independence.
- Nyerere advocated for peaceful means in the struggle for Tanzania's independence. this scared Tanzania of the destruction that happened to states that used violence to achieve independence.
- Nyerere as president of Tanganyika African association transformed (IAA into TANU (Tanganyika African national union) 1954.
- Nyerere called for adult voting rights in Tanganyika other than the earlier restriction onto only those who were earning 75 pounds per year to all those who were literate.
- Nyerere assured the Asians, whites and other foreigners in Tanganyika that they had a future in Tanganyika. this won some foreigners sympathy towards the independence movement.
- Brought TANU close to the UN trusteeship council. it is this that was later to put pressure on Britain to decolonize Tanganyika.
- Nyerere stood down after being elected to the legco complaining of lack of progress of move to Tanganyika's independence.

Qtn. Explain the contribution of Nyerere in the attainment of Tanganyika's independence.

REASONS FOR TANGANYIKA'S EARLY INDEPENDENCE

- The formation of political clubs/associations like Tanganyika African association (TAA), Tanganyika National African Union (TANU).
- The spirit of unity that came as a result of the existence of an all embracing political party TANU.
- The personality of the colonial governors favoured Tanzania's early independence. Governor Richard Turnbull for example encouraged preparations for Tanzania's independence.
- The United Nations supervised preparation for independence in Tanganyika through its trusteeship council.
- Racial or tribal differences were greatly limited in Tanganyika unlike in both Uganda and Kenya. this gave Tanganyika a united stand in the call for independence.

- Political activities were not much restricted by the authority in Tanganyika as it was in Kenya and Uganda. party activities for instance would be left free.
- Tanganyika's adoption of Kiswahili as a common language promoted unity in the call for independence.
- The able leadership of men like Julius Nyerere who mobilized all Tanganyikans without discriminating based on race.

Qtn. what factors facilitated the attainment of Tanganyika's independence.

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