

THE MASAI

Origins

- They fall under the pastoral group of the plain Nilotics.
- They moved from the area West of Lake Turkana around the 17th century.
- They existed in two groups i.e. the Kwavi and Purko Masai.
- They occupy the area called Machakos in southern Kenya and some are found in Northern Tanzania.

Political organisation

- They were a decentralized society with no central authority.
- They were divided into sixteen independent clans.
- The clans were the basis of their political organisation.
- Each clan had its own territory, cattle brand, pasture and water supply. ○ Leadership was exercised through the age set system.
- Age sets were linear and their names were unique and never repeated.
- The most active age set was Moran comprised of junior warriors.
- It was led by a military captain called Olaiguanani.
- Once elected, the Olaiguanani was presented with a ceremonial club Oriakha to symbolize his new status.
- He organized cattle raids and arranged the distribution of the war booty.
- A successful raid was a sign of social success and prestige.
- The elders in society administered the clans and maintained law and order.
- From the mid 19th century, Laibon became the center of political power.
- A young man became a member after circumcision performed at 18 years.
- After initiation, the boys became junior warriors called illmuran.
- The illmuran lived separately in manyattas where they were drilled in military techniques.
- From junior warriors, they progressed to senior warriors and finally senior elders.

Social organisation

- ✦ The Masai believed in a supreme creator called Enkai.
- ✦ Enkai was the source of life and punished bad people.
- ✦ The Laibon prayed to the Enkai on behalf of his people.
- ✦ Senior elders helped organize society especially during difficult periods.
- ✦ Women and children were the lowest members of the society.
- ✦ The junior warriors (Moran) were charged with defending the homesteads.
- ✦ They conducted raids and surveyed areas for grazing.
- ✦ Women were also initiated every year.
- ✦ They built temporary structures called Manyattas because they are always on the move.

Economic organisation

The Purko Masai were pastoralists who kept cattle, goats and sheep.

The Kwavi Masai were cultivators who grew crops like finger millet and sorghum.

They traded with other communities like the Kikuyu and exchanged their hides and skins for beans, tobacco, sugarcane and millet.

Women did the marketing of goods.

There were established markets where goods would be exchanged.

Iron working was carried out and they made spears, arrows and ornaments.

They carried out raids and hunting.

Practiced small scale fishing to supplement their diet.

Art and craft was also practiced and they made jars and bowls.

THE 19TH CENTURY MASAI CIVIL WARS

- These were a series of wars that were fought between the Kwavi and Purko Masai.
- The Kwavi were agriculturalists while the Purko were predominantly pastoralists.
- The wars were fought in two separate intervals i.e. in 1815 and in 1840.
- The first major war took place in 1815 in the Uasin-Gishu plateau which ended in the defeat of the Kwavi Masai.
- In 1840, the Kwavi reorganized themselves with the help of the Laikipia and they drove the Purko Masai out of the rift valley.
- Between 1870 and 1875, the Purko decisively attacked and defeated the Kwavi killing many of them.

Causes of the Masai civil wars

- The Purko who were the pastoral Masai always despised the Kwavi who were farmers leading to the wars.
- The Purko claimed that the Kwavi were finishing their land and that very soon they would not have enough grazing lands for their animals.
- The Kwavi farmers also claimed that animals of the Purko were destroying their farms during grazing leading to the wars.
- The Kwavi always expected help from their neighbours the Laikipia and this gave them morale to fight against the Purko.
- The succession disputes between the leaders of the Masai after the death of Laibon Mbatien also led to the outbreak of the wars.
- The Kwavi Masai had always defeated the Purko who had for long wanted revenge for their losses.
- The Purko were always a proud society who took a lot of pride in fighting and when they got the opportunity, they had to engage the Kwavi in warfare.
- The two groups had participated in long distance trade and had acquired guns which encouraged them to fight against each other.
- The Purko always believed that the Kwavi had deliberately spread animal diseases which claiming many their animals' lives.
- The youths among the Kwavi were always blamed for stealing the animals that belonged to the Purko which led to the wars.
- The Purko believed that they were the rightful owners of all the Masai land and didn't want it to be taken over by the Kwavi.

- The desire to control the trading activities in the area also led to conflicts between the two groups.

Effects of the Masai civil wars

- ✦ Many people died during the course of the wars.
- ✦ A lot of property was destroyed during the wars e.g. farms and homesteads. ✦ The wars created a period of insecurity in Masailand.
- ✦ There was depopulation in the area as many people migrated to safer areas.
- ✦ The Purko emerged victorious and the Kwavi were greatly weakened.
- ✦ The wars greatly weakened Masai supremacy in Kenya and the Nandi emerged as the most powerful tribe in Western Kenya.
- ✦ The wars resulted into famine and suffering in Masailand due to neglect of agriculture.
- ✦ The succession struggles ended with the separation of the Masai e.g. Laibon Sendeyo and his group occupied Tanzania and Laibon Lenana's group remained in Kenya.
- ✦ Natural disasters like small pox and locust invasion further weakened the Masai influence.
- ✦ The Masai were easily colonized by the British due to the decline in their power.
- ✦ The Masai were tricked into signing treaties with the British which forced them into reserves.
- ✦ Masailand was later on taken over by the British colonialists.

THE ACHOLI

Origins

- They fall under the bigger group of the Luo speaking communities.
- They currently occupy Northern Uganda in districts such as Gulu, Pader and Kitgum.
- They emerged out of intermarriages between the Luo, Ateker and Sudanic Madi.
- They originally lived in Bahr-el-Ghazel in Southern Sudan.
- Their migration took place between 1200 – 1350 AD.
- They entered Uganda through Northern Uganda following the Albert Nile.

Political organisation

- The Acholi had a decentralized system of administration with no central authority.
- Political power was centered around the Rwoth chief.
- Rwoth was the political head and religious leader of his people.
- He ruled on the advice of a council of elders from all major clans.
- Rwoth gave favours according to work done.
- Political affairs were handled by the clans with each having its own rituals and regalia.
- Each family belonged to a particular clan that shared a common ancestry.
- Clan councils upheld traditional, religious and legal customs.
- The family was the basic social unit.
- The man had a lot of power over his wife and children.
- The Rwoth appointed village heads called Jogos.
- The duty of the Jogos was to maintain law and order in their respective villages.
- The Jogos were also charged with tribute and tax collection.

- The Acholi had no standing army but the youth were supposed to defend the chiefdoms in case of war.
- The youths were also supposed to carry out raids for cattle.

Social organisation

- ✦ They believed in a supreme god called Jok-Lubanga as the creator and sustainer of the world.
- ✦ The Acholi always prayed to him through the spirits.
- ✦ The Rwoth was the religious head of his people.
- ✦ He was believed to have direct links with the ancestors.
- ✦ Inheritance followed the father's line.
- ✦ Land was communally owned.
- ✦ It was the duty of the clan heads to protect it on behalf of his people.

Economic organisation

Their main economic activity was pastoralism and they kept short horned cattle. They also carried out agriculture and grew crops such as millet, peas, beans and sorghum. They highly valued cows for prestige, bride wealth and rewards. Fishing was also carried out by those who stayed near the rivers. They traded with their neighbours like the Langi, Banyoro and Sudanese.

Revision questions

1. Describe the **political, social** and **economic** organization of any two of the following societies; **(a)**Kikuyu **(b)**Nyamwezi **(c)**Itesot **(d)**Karamojong **(e)**Galla **(f)**Chagga **(g)**Maasai **(h)** Acholi
2. a) Describe the **origins** of the Nyamwezi.
b) What were the ways of life of the Nyamwezi before the coming of Europeans?
3. a) Describe the **career and achievements** of **Mirambo**. b) What caused the **fall/collapse/decline** of his empire?
4. a) Describe the career of **Nyungu ya mawe**.
b) Why did his empire **last/survive** longer than that of Mirambo?
5. a) What caused the 19th century **Maasai civil wars**?
b) What were the **consequences/results/effects** of these wars?
6. a) Explain the **relationship** between the Maasai and Kikuyu during the 19th century.
b) What led to the **decline** of Maasai power and influence?

PRE-COLONIAL TRADE IN THE INTERIOR EAST AFRICA

- Before the 19th century, African societies carried out some trade among themselves.
- This was because no society produced all it needed to survive.
- This internal trade was always conducted on a barter system.
- However around the 1st half of the 19th century (1840-1850), Long Distance Trade developed.
- This involved movements of people from local to international levels all over E. Africa.

LONG DISTANCE TRADE

- It was also called pre-colonial caravan trade.
- This was the trade that was carried between the coastal merchants and the interior tribes in E.Africa.
- The traders covered very long distances from the interior to the coast.
- Long distances had to be covered in caravans of between 100-1000 men to and from the coast.
- This always took months or even a year before they would reach the coast and back to the interior.
- The main participants in the trade included Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Kikuyu, Baganda, Banyoro and the Luo.
- These traded with the Arabs and Swahili people at the coast.
- Goods from the interior included ivory, animals, Skins, Slaves, Gold, Bee wax, salt, and copper.
- They were all exchanged for goods like beads, guns, mirrors, clothes and glass which were brought by the coastal people.

Reasons for the development of the Long distance trade

- ✚ The trade developed because of several tribes that produced surplus goods which enabled them to offer some for sale.
- ✚ There was also high demand for foreign goods by African societies e.g. guns and clothes which they had to get from the coast.
- ✚ The arrival of the Portuguese at the coast in 1500 A.D also forced the Arabs to abandon the Indian Ocean trade and join the Long distance trade.
- ✚ The opening of trade routes in the interior of East Africa enabled the traders to reach all corners of East Africa for trade.
- ✚ Seyyid Said's settlement in Zanzibar in 1840 also increased the demand for slaves who were needed to work on his clove plantations.
- ✚ Availability of trade items also led to its development e.g. slaves, Ivory, Bee wax e.t.c were all available in the interior.
- ✚ The abolition of slave trade in West Africa around 1840 forced many Europeans to resort to East Africa where slave trade had not yet been abolished.
- ✚ Some interior tribes had the traditional love for traveling long distances for example the Nyamwezi.
- ✚ Division of labour among the African societies encouraged the men to get involved in trade.
- ✚ The development of Swahili as a business language made it easier for people to communicate in trade.
- ✚ The flat nature of the land enabled traders to easily move up and down looking for trade items.
- ✚ The coming of the Indian Banyans at the coast who financed traders and provided loans.

- † The presence of capable leaders e.g. Mirambo, Seyyid Said, Tippu - Tip and Muteesa 1 who efficiently organized the trade.
- † The introduction of cowrie shells as a form of currency also eased the transaction of business.
- † The introduction of guns also improved security along the trade routes.
- † Co-operation between interior tribes and coastal people also facilitated smooth trade.
- † Presence of already developed coastal towns which acted as the trading centers e.g. Mombasa.
- † Availability of guns helped in raiding of villages for slaves and hunting of elephants.
- † The trade was so profitable to the participants leading to its development.
- † Good and favourable climate encouraged trade throughout the year.
- † Development in transport system e.g. use of donkeys which eased movement of traders.

Organization of the Long distance trade

- † The trade involved many interior tribes e.g. Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga and Baganda.
- † These traded with the coastal Arabs.
- † The trade was organized on caravan basis.
- † Each caravan would have over 1000 men armed and it included porters and medicine men.
- † Goods from the interior included, ivory, slaves, gold and Iron implements e.g. axes, pangas, hoes.
- † Those from the coast included beads, glassware, plates, cloths, and swords among others.
- † Slaves were acquired through raids on villages and ivory was got through hunting of elephants.
- † Trade was initially conducted on a barter trade system i.e. goods exchanged for goods.
- † Later on, cowrie shells were introduced but these were also later replaced by small copper coins.
- † Trade was controlled by interior chiefs who negotiated with the merchants from the coast.
- † Trade was also conducted in trading centers along the trade routes e.g. Ujiji, Tabora and Bagamoyo.
- † These trading centres also served as resting places.
- † The trade also involved taxation for revenue.
- † Traders from the coast paid taxes to the local chiefs in the interior before their caravans could be allowed passage.
- † The medium of communication was Kiswahili because it was the business language.
- † Where communication became a problem, interpreters were used.
- † The best means of transport was head portage and the Nyamwezi provided the most skilled porters, this was because they naturally enjoyed it and they loved walking for long distances.
- † The Indian banyans were the financiers of the trade and they provided loans to the traders to go into the interior to buy goods.
- † The trade followed three main specific trade routes i.e.
 1. Northern trade route; it started from Pangani and Mombasa and passed through MT Kenya and Taita hills and it went up to Lake Baringo, crossing the rift valley up to Mt. Elgon. It was controlled by the Akamba.
 2. Central trade route; this was the biggest and busiest route. It was controlled by Nyamwezi and it started from Bagamoyo through Zaramo, Gogoland, and Tabora to Karagwe, Buganda, Bunyoro up to Eastern Congo.

3. Southern trade route; It was controlled by the Yao. It started from Kilwa through Malawi, Southern Tanganyika up to the Muenomotapa Kingdom in Congo.
4. There was another less significant route from Southern Sudan through Northern Uganda, Turkana land via the Kenyan highlands up to the coast. It was controlled by the Khartoumers from Sudan.

The roles played by different tribes in the Long Distance Trade Nyamwezi

- ✚ The Nyamwezi offered market for goods from the coast.
- ✚ On their return from the coast they always came with goods e.g. glass ware.
- ✚ They lived in central Tanzania and they were 1st people to move to the coast in caravans around 1830.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi acted as porters during the long distance trade and they enjoyed walking long distances.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi also supplied commodities to the traders e.g. copper, ivory, bee wax, salt, slaves.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi also controlled the biggest and the busiest route i.e. central trade route which linked Zaire / Katanga region, Bunyoro, Buganda to the East African coast.
- ✚ They acted as translators and interpreters in bargaining or negotiations because some of them had learnt Kiswahili language through their travels and because they played a role of middle men.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi also provided accommodation and lodging facilities to the long distance traders e.g. centers like Ujiji and Tabora.
- ✚ They provided food stuffs and beverages to the coastal traders who penetrated into the interior.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi under Mirambo and Nyungu ya mawe were great organizers of the L.D.T.
- ✚ They built a large commercial empire in central Tanganyika.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi also acted as guides and guards along the central trade route.

Why the Nyamwezi got involved in the L.D.T

- ✚ The Nyamwezi lived in central Tanzania i.e. which gave them a middle man's position between the coastal Arabs and the interior tribes.
- ✚ Among the Nyamwezi society, division of labour existed i.e. the women were left at home to plant, weed and harvest while the men simply cleared gardens and then joined trading activities.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi land was gifted with resources i.e. Ivory, Iron, copper, slaves, grains and hides which were highly demanded by the coastal traders.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi occupied a region in central Tanganyika that experienced long drought and therefore couldn't sustain them through farming hence resorting to trade with the coastal Arabs.
- ✚ The Ngoni invasion of the Southern trade route led into an increase in the volume of trade on the central route and this gave the Nyamwezi prominence in the trade.
- ✚ The introduction of guns also improved Nyamwezi's hunt for elephants and slaves on top of improving security along the trade routes.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi were surrounded by weak chiefdoms which made it very easy for them to attack and raid their neighbors for slaves.
- ✚ The Nyamwezi were good at walking long distances and therefore they found no problem carrying heavy tusks to the coast.
- ✚ Nyamwezi land was flat and since the journeys were so long, this eased the movement of caravans.
- ✚ Nyamwezi were very ambitious people who would always exploit any opportunity that came their way to the maximum.

- ✚ The emergence of Mirambo and Nyungu ya mawe also helped the Nyamwezi establish themselves as prominent long distance traders.

THE AKAMBA

- ✚ In the 1850's, the Akamba had established themselves as the most active long distance traders in the whole of Kenya.
- ✚ They occupied a dry area, lived a semi nomadic life and because of the poor soils they resorted to trade.
- ✚ They started trading with their neighbours e.g. Nyika, Embu, and Kikuyu hence getting access to the coast.
- ✚ The Akamba controlled the northern trade route and their major outlets were Mombasa and Pangani.
- ✚ With the development of the L.D.T, the Akamba became very active in slave trade and Ivory trade.
- ✚ They also supplied other items e.g. Tobacco, rhinoceros horns and wax to coastal traders.
- ✚ The Akamba were also skilled in Iron working such that they produced spears and arrows poisoned with snake poison.
- ✚ The Akamba also opened bases on their land to supply food to the passing caravan traders.
- ✚ The Akamba with their middle man position of the northern route provided relevant information in form of guards and guides.
- ✚ Under leaders like chief kivoi, the Akamba were encouraged to join long distance trade.
- ✚ They built a large commercial empire between Mt. Kenya and Mt. Kilimanjaro.

THE YAO

- ✚ The Yao were found in southern Tanganyika and they controlled the Southern trade route.
- ✚ The Yao were among the 1st people to participate in the L.D.T with their neighbours and the coastal merchants.
- ✚ The Yao were good slave raiders after learning military tactics of the Ngoni.
- ✚ They became a major source of slaves to the merchants.
- ✚ The Yao also served as middlemen connecting the interior tribes around Lake Malawi especially through Kilwa.
- ✚ Most of the Yao had embraced Islam hence they established good trading relations with the coastal merchants.
- ✚ Under powerful chiefs like Mpanda and Mataka i.e. the Yao were able to set up a strong empire and this encouraged many people to participate in the trade.
- ✚ Yao also served as porters in the trade because they were good at traveling long distances.
- ✚ Some of the Yao had learned Kiswahili through their contacts with the Arabs hence they acted as interpreters and translators in bargaining between the coastal Arabs and the interior tribes.

They also provided food stuffs, beverages to the passing caravans.

✚ They also provided lodging facilities /accommodation to the traders.

PROBLEMS FACED IN THE L.D.T

- ✚ First and foremost, the distance covered was too long i.e. the Journey had to be covered by foot yet the goods were to be carried on the head.
- ✚ The heavy taxes imposed on the Arabs and the interior chiefs generated into war hence making the trade unsafe.
- ✚ The Indian banyans also always charged high interest rates on the coastal merchants hence making the trade unprofitable.
- ✚ Tropical diseases e.g. Malaria, sleeping sickness claimed many lives of traders and slaves leading to the decline of the trade.
- ✚ Wild animals e.g. lions used to attack the traders on their way to the coast not until guns were introduced.
- ✚ The introduction of guns increased slave raids, tribal warfare hence making the interior unsafe for many traders.
- ✚ Communication was a big problem because of the language barrier i.e only a few people in the interior knew and understood Kiswahili.
- ✚ Hostile tribes like the Masai and Nandi also made the trade difficult because they always attacked the traders who tried to penetrate into their areas.
- ✚ The Ngoni invasion also disrupted the trade i.e. the Tuta Ngoni disrupted trade between Ujiji and Tabora while the Maseko Ngoni disrupted trade along the southern trade route.
- ✚ The geography of the interior of East Africa was scary and impassible e.g. forests, Mountains, Rift valleys, Lakes and rivers, the Nyika plateau.
- ✚ The climate of E.Africa especially in the rainy season was not favorable because it slowed the movement of slaves and traders.
- ✚ The exhaustion of some goods in the interior also proved to be a problem e.g. the Elephants for Ivory were killed in large numbers.
- ✚ The coming of the missionaries also led to the collapse of the trade i.e. they were against slave trade.
- ✚ The colonization of E.A was what finally led to the eventual collapse of the long distance because slave trade was abolished and legitimate trade was introduced.

EFFECTS OF THE L.D.T

- ✚ It led to the formation and expansion of states because they had acquired guns e.g. Nyamwezi, Buganda.
L.D.T led to the raise of strong statesmen e.g Mirambo, Nyungu ya mawe, Kabalega, Kivoi, Mpanda and Mataka because they had acquired guns which helped them acquire economic and political power.

- † Many people became rich in the interior especially the chiefs and rulers and it helped them enjoy high standards of living.
- † The rise of some states also led to the decline of some other states especially those that did not have guns e.g the expansion of Buganda led to the decline of Busoga, Toro and Bunyoro.
- † The introduction of guns increased warfare, slave raids and tribal conflicts in the interior that led to a lot of destruction of property.
- † The captured slaves were badly treated during their transportation to the coast e.g they were whipped and not given enough food.
- † L.D.T led to the decline of agriculture because of constant slave raids which made cultivation difficult.
- † Long distance trade led to the spread of Islam in the interior e.g some societies like Nyamwezi, Buganda and Kamba had many Moslems due to their contacts with Arabs.
- † The trade also stimulated the growth and development of towns along the trade routes e.g Tabora, Ujiji and Bagamoyo
- † Long distance trade caravan routes later developed into proper communication lines and this eased the transport system.
- † The massive slave raids in the interior led to heavy depopulation especially in the southern Tanganyika e.g. Yao land.
- † The introduction of guns almost depopulated the wildlife e.g. elephants' population in Nyamwezi area reduced highly due to the need for Ivory.
- † Long distance trade opened up E.Africa to the outside world and this attracted many Europeans who came as traders, missionaries and explorers.
- † Provided alternative livelihood to societies in dry areas e.g. Nyamwezi and Kamba.
- † It led to the rise of society misfits e.g. Ruga Ruga and Maviti warriors.
- † Led to a decline in local/traditional industry e.g. bark cloth making.

SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

- Slave trade was the commercial transaction of buying and selling human beings.
- In E.A Slave trade was introduced by Arabs in 1000 A.D.
- However, by 1850 slave trade was on the increase.

Reasons for the increase in slave trade by 1850

- † Abolition of slave trade in West Africa in 1840 forced Europeans to divert their attention to the slaves from East Africa.
Seyyid Said's transfer of his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar also led to the rise of slave trade. He introduced clove growing and his plantations needed slaves.
- † The presence British troops on the Atlantic Ocean who constantly patrolled the Ocean which meant that the Europeans had to divert to East Africa for slaves.
- † Increased demand for foreign goods like guns and mirrors by the interior chiefs also led to the increase of slave trade in the interior.

- ✚ Slaves were highly demanded world over i.e. the French had sugarcane plantations in Madagascar and Americans also had plantations in Brazil.
- ✚ The availability of caravan trade routes made it easy for slaves to be transported to the coast. e.g. the southern trade route through Yao land.
- ✚ Introduction of guns made it easy for societies to raid each other hence acquiring slaves.
- ✚ The presence of able organizers especially the interior chiefs also led to the rise of slave trade e.g. Mirambo and Nyungu ya mawe of Nyamwezi, Tippu –Tip a coastal chief, chief kivoi of the kamba and chief Mataka of the Yao.
- ✚ The interstate and intertribal Conflicts also led to the rise of slave trade i.e. these misunderstandings between societies led to the raiding of each other for slaves.
- ✚ The presence of Kiswahili as a business language also led to rise of slave trade, because it made transactions very easy.
- ✚ Lack of valuable economic potential in some areas e.g. Nyamwezi land in central Tanganyika was too dry and could not support Agriculture forcing the Nyamwezi to participate in slave trade
- ✚ The Islamic culture of not employing fellow Muslims also led to the development of slave trade. This forced the Arabs to penetrate the interior to get slaves from the pagan communities.
- ✚ The Absence of vehicles and Railways lines also led to the development of slave trade because slaves were needed to transport goods to the coast.
- ✚ The profits from slave trade were high hence forcing people like Akamba, Yao, and Nyamwezi to carry out slave trade.
- ✚ The primitive culture of some African Societies also led to the development of slave trade i.e. it was the only way of getting rid of criminals, robbers, witches and impotent men.
- ✚ The establishment of Zanzibar, Kilwa, Mombasa as leading slave markets also led to the development of slave trade. These acted as collecting centers for slave traders.
- ✚ The presence of decentralized societies. This meant that people were always living in small communities hence it was easy to defeat such communities and acquire slaves.
- ✚ Decline of gold trade at the coast led the increase in slave trade. This was because the people had to look for alternative sources of survival.
The hospitality given to foreigners by African leaders also encouraged many European and Arab traders to come to East Africa to engage in slave trade.

Organisation of slave trade

- ✚ Many interior tribes were involved in this trade e.g. Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Banyoro, Baganda.
- ✚ These constantly raided their neighbors for slaves and sold these slaves to Arabs and Swahili traders.
- ✚ Slaves were acquired through hand picking unfortunate members of the societies e.g. criminals.
- ✚ Also, massive raids were carried out in villages at night and young men and women were captured and then sold to the Arabs.
- ✚ Interior tribes were always at war with each other and the defeated society would always provide slaves.
- ✚ Middlemen were also used to acquire slaves in the interior and then transport them to the coast.
- ✚ After a slave trader had bought his slaves he would chain them together.

- † Slaves were then loaded with goods like ivory and minerals on their heads.
- † They would be forced to march to the coast.
- † As they moved to the coast the cruel /harsh Arabs would whip them.
- † Those who were weak were either left to die or killed and many of them would die before they would reach the coast.
- † The survivors would be given some time to rest, feed, while some were nursed and given clothing to impress the buyers.
- † The routes used in the slave trade were the Northern route dominated by the Akamba leading to Mombasa.
- † The central route dominated by the Nyamwezi was leading to Dar-es-salaam then to Zanzibar.
- † The southern route dominated by the Yao was leading to Kilwa.
- † The khartoumers' route dominated by the sudaneese was leading to Bunyoro and Buganda.
- † On reaching the coast, the slaves would be fed, clothed, nursed to attract high pay.
- † After this they would be paraded for the prospective buyers.
- † Buying would either be at Kilwa, Mombasa, or Zanzibar.
- † From here, the slaves were then transported to Europe, America and Arabia.

Effects of slave trade

- † Many people were killed through the raids and others died on their way to the coast.
- † The massive raids depopulated many areas in East Africa.
Many people ran away due to fear and uncertainty.
- † Slave trade caused untold suffering and miseries in many African societies' e.g. villages were burnt and people were left homeless.
- † Slaves were mistreated by the buyers and this dehumanized the Africans.
- † Slave trade led to the hatred between societies especially the strong societies always raided the weak ones.
- † Slave trade brought a lot of wealth and profits for those who participated in it e. g. Nyamwezi, Yao, Akamba.
- † Slave trade led to the growth and expansion of some societies as the strong ones always raided the weak ones. E.g. Buganda against Busoga.
- † At the same time, it caused decline of other societies especially the weak ones e.g. Busoga.
- † Famine and hunger set in as a result in decline of agriculture.
- † Some people abandoned farming and took on slave trade.
- † Slave trade led to the rise of important personalities e.g. Mirambo, Nyungu ya mawe and Mohammed Ibn Hamid (Tippu-Tip).
- † Slave trade encouraged internal trade and foreign trade i.e. the slave Arab slave traders were not only interested in slaves but also other items e.g. copper, Ivory, bee wax, honey e.t.c
- † Many young men grouped themselves into warrior groups as a result of slave trade e.g. the Ruga Ruga and Maviti warriors.
- † Slave trade led to the colonization of East Africa this was because many whites (Europeans) came to East Africa with a purpose of abolishing slave trade.

- † Many foreign goods were imported into East Africa e.g. Mirrors, clothes hence the local people enjoyed these goods for the first time.
- † Slave trade led to the spread of Islam and Kiswahili language into the interior of East Africa.
- † Slave trade opened up East Africa commercially to the outside world.
- † This attracted the French, British and Portuguese traders to come to East Africa.
- † Slave trade stimulated the growth of coastal towns e.g. Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilwa and interior towns like Tabora, Ujiji which acted as collecting centers.
- † Slave trade also led to underdevelopment of East Africa because only strong men were taken.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

- The campaign of abolition of slave trade was mainly spear headed by the British.

Reasons for the abolition of slave trade

- † The missionaries attacked slave trade as an inhuman act and therefore they persuaded the traders to stop slave trade

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The industrial revolution in Europe (1850) led to the introduction of machines which replaced human labour hence slaves had lost market in Europe.

Population increase in Europe made it useless to bring in more people whose services were by this time not needed.

The industrial revolution created a high demand for raw materials and therefore slaves had to be brought back to Africa to grow cash crops to feed the 'hungry' industries in Europe.

† Over production of goods like sugar, clothes made it necessary to re-settle slaves so as to provide market for these excessive goods produced in European industries.

† Slave strikes had become so frequent e.g. they demanded holidays on Sundays and worship rights hence there was need to abolish slave trade.

† The abolition of the Trans- Atlantic slave trade in West Africa made it equally important for the same trade to be abolished in E.A.

† Change in politics of Europe meant that more Europeans were coming to East Africa and therefore there was need to stop slave trade in East Africa so as to create peace and security.

† The issue of treaties against slave trade also led to the abolition of slave trade
e.g. the 1822 Moresby treaty, 1845 Hamerton treaty and 1873 Frere treaty.

† The role of missionaries under different religious groups e.g. they set up homes for the freed slaves who were already Christian converts and this encouraged the process of abolition of slave trade.

† The role of the British navy led to the abolition of slave trade. It patrolled the Indian Ocean waters to track down traders who were using it for smuggling slaves.

† European explorers had earlier on drawn the map of the interior of East Africa which also encouraged the abolitionists to come to East Africa and stop the trade.

Obstacles/problems faced during abolition of slave trade

† Anti – slavery campaigns were only concentrated at the coast and on the Indian Ocean waters neglecting the interior which was the heart of slave trade.

† Lack of co-operation from other European countries e.g. Spain, France and Portugal etc...Which all looked at the British Anti – Slave trade campaign as selfish.

† It was a big financial burden for the Britain because she single handedly patrolled the Indian Ocean waters and compensated slave traders.

† Slavery was an accepted custom among many African societies because it was a way of getting rid of wrong doers in the society e.g. criminals and therefore African chiefs saw no problem with it.

† Hostile tribes e.g. the Yao and Nyamwezi didn't want any foreigner to cross their land hence delaying the abolition process.

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- † Freed slaves were also reluctant to be free because many of them didn't have any land, property and also lacked practical skills to sustain themselves.
Wild animals also scared the few abolitionists who attempted to go into the interior mainly because East Africa was covered by thick forests.
Physical geographical barriers E.g. Rivers, lakes, valleys etc blocked the movement of the abolitionists.
Tropical diseases e.g. Malaria, Sleeping sickness, typhoid reduced the number of the abolitionists.
- † Lack of transport and communication lines i.e. there were no developed roads leading into the interior.
- † Language barrier i.e. abolitionists were not familiar with the languages of the interior so they found it hard to negotiate with the traders to stop slave trade.
- † Many people had migrated to different areas meaning that when the British came in to stop slave trade they found it hard to bring together people who had scattered in different areas. \
- † The Arab slave traders were always armed with guns and were always ready to fight whoever interfered with their trading activities.
- † There was lack of alternative means of transport to replace human portorage which was mainly done by the slaves.
- † In some societies, there was no immediate alternative economic activity because it was their only source of livelihood e.g. in Nyamwezi land where it was very infertile for agriculture.
- † Slave traders were very cunning and they could always raise British \ † flag when they saw a British patrol ship approaching.

STEPS TAKEN TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE

- † It was Britain that spear headed the campaign against slave trade in the 18th century.
- † In 1772, the Supreme court of England declared that Britain didn't allow slavery in England and those who owned slaves were supposed to free them.
- † In 1807, through the effects of humanitarians (missionaries) and religious leaders, the British parliament passed a law making slave trade illegal.
- † In 1815, the British navy started patrolling the Indian Ocean waters so as to check on the shipment of slaves.
- † In 1822, the British used their influence to sign the Moresby treaty with sultan Seyyid Said. Captain Fair Fox Moresby signed on behalf of the British.
- † By this treaty, no more slaves were to be exported to India, Madagascar, Mauritius and Christian countries.

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† In 1824, Captain Owen set up the Owen protectorate over Mombasa to stop slave trade activities in the area.

However this didn't work because slave trade was carried out along the whole coast and not only at Mombasa.

In 1845, the Hamerton treaty was signed between Sultan Seyyid said and colonel Hamerton.

The treaty persuaded Seyyid said to stop buying and selling slaves within and outside East Africa.

† Unfortunately, in 1856 Seyyid said died and colonel Hamerton also died in 1857.

† Seyyid Said was succeeded by his son sultan Ibn Majid who was not to co-operate with the British.

† Therefore the process of abolishing slave trade came to a standstill.

† It was not until 1870 when sultan Bargash took over the throne from Sultan Majid.

† In 1873, Sultan Bargash signed the Frere treaty with Sir Batte Frère to end slavery at Zanzibar.

† All slave markets in Zanzibar were closed.

† In 1890, Zanzibar became a British protectorate.

† In 1897, the Zanzibar slave market was burnt down and this ended slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.

† In 1919, Britain took over the control of Tanganyika.

† She speeded up the process of ending slavery in mainland Tanganyika.

† In 1921, the complete abolition process was achieved.

† Britain imposed a law against slavery and this totally marked the end of slavery.

Why did the process of abolition take so long?

† The Indian Ocean was too big to be patrolled by British navy alone.

† European super powers e.g. France and Germany were not willing to support the abolition of slave trade because they still needed the slave workers.

† Britain lacked the funds for the campaign against slave trade i.e. it was very expensive.

† British war ships were always over powered by Arab slave traders because they were always many and had guns.

† The British were not familiar with all the various inlets and outlets used by the Arab slave traders.

† The abolition treaties signed were in most cases under looked by the slave traders.

† Arab slave traders were very cunning e.g. they always used the American flag once they saw the British patrol ships approaching.

† East Africa lacked alternative means of transport to replace human portage which was mainly done by slaves.

† Members of the British navy always suffered and died from tropical diseases e.g. Malaria.

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The freed slaves didn't have any where to go after abolition of slave trade hence the process was made long.

Interior chiefs e.g. Nyungu Ya Mawe, Mirambo, Kivoi, Mataka had built their empires using slave trade wealth and were not ready to abolish slave trade.

Physical barriers e.g. Forests Mountains, Rivers, Lakes etc always made the work of the abolitionists very difficult.

† There was language barrier which also delayed the abolition of slave trade.

Effects of the abolition of slave trade

† There was decline of the former slave trading states e.g. Yao, and Nyamwezi because they had lost their source of their economic power.

† There was also loss of wealth and income to those individuals and societies that greatly depended on slave trade.

† The Yao who had made slave trade their sole occupation could not settle down to do agriculture after slave trade was abolished.

† There was population increase because the human exports that had depopulated mainland East Africa had stopped.

† Agriculture improved and new crops were introduced to facilitate the transition from slave trade to legitimate trade e.g. coffee, tea and sisal, e.t.c.

† People started attending to their farm lands which they had neglected during the slave trade era and this increased food production.

† People regained their status and dignity that had been eroded by slavery and slave trade.

† Security greatly improved because slave raids that had de-stabilized the interior were brought to an end.

† The abolition increased the spread of Christianity and Western culture.

† Missionaries therefore built mission stations, schools and hospitals for the freed slaves.

† Transport was improved. The Uganda railway was built to facilitate and aid the transfer from slave trade to legitimate trade.

† The abolition also led to the increase of European penetration into the interior of E.A especially the humanitarians.

† This subsequently led to the colonization of East Africa and this led to the loss of independence by East African states.

† The abolition of slave trade led to the introduction of legitimate trade. This was the trade in natural products e.g. cotton, coffee, Tea, sisal, etc. but not people.

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- † Former slave trade routes later developed into proper communication lines and this increased European penetration into the interior.
- † The intertribal war that were always fought to acquire slaves were minimized which brought in an era of peace and security.

Local people hated their traditional rulers who had collaborated with slave traders i.e. there was hatred between who had participated in slave trade and those who were opposed to it.

Revision questions

- 1.** a) What factors led to the **development** of the Long distance trade in East Africa?
b) Describe the **organization** of the Long distance trade in the 19th century.
- 2.** a) How was the Long distance trade in East Africa **organized** between 1800-1880?
b) What **problems** were faced by the merchants in the Long distance trade?
- 3.** a) Why did the Long distance trade **decline** during the 2nd half of the 19th century ?
b) What **impacts/consequences/effects/results** did it have on the peoples East Africa?
- 4.** a) Describe the role played by any **two** of the following societies in the 19th century Long distance trade
(1) Nyamwezi (2) Kamba (3) Yao
b) Why did the trade decline in the 2nd half of the 19th century?
- 5.** a) Why did the Nyamwezi get involved in the 19th century Long distance trade?
b) What roles did they play in the organization of the trade?
- 6.** a) Why did slave trade expand in East Africa in the first half of the 19th century?
b) How was Slave trade organized?
- 7.** a) Describe the **working** of Slave trade in East Africa in the early 19th century.
b) What were the effects/consequences/results/outcomes of this trade?
- 8.** a) Why was Slave trade **abolished** in East Africa during the 2nd half of the 19th century?
b) Why did the process of abolition prove to be so difficult?
- 9.** a) Describe the **steps taken** by the British to abolish Slave trade in East Africa.
b) What problems were met by the abolitionists?

- 10.** a) Outline the **steps taken** to abolish Slave trade in East Africa?
b) What were the **effects of the abolition** of Slave trade on the peoples of East Africa?

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

- From 1884, a growing number of Europeans picked interest in East Africa.
- These came as explorers, missionaries, traders and later on imperialists /colonialists.
- Most Europeans were either sent by their home government or by Organizations e.g. the R.G.S (Royal Geographical society), C.M.S (Church missionary society) and L.M.S (London missionary society).
- Others came as individuals e.g. Sir Samuel Baker and his wife and Dr. David Livingstone.
- Most Africans received them with open hands and offered them assistance not knowing that their activities would eventually lead to loss of African independence.

EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

- This was the 1st group of Europeans to penetrate into the interior of E.Africa.
- They were interested in the geography of East Africa especially the River Nile system.
- The explorers included; Sir Samuel Baker and his wife, Richard Burton, John Speke, Henry Morton Stanley, Dr. David Livingstone, James Grant, Jacob Erhardt e.t.c.
- The activities of these explorers eventually led to the colonization of East Africa.

The role played by explorers in the colonization of East Africa

- ✚ They exaggerated the wealth of East Africa e.g. they reported about the reliable rainfall and fertile soils e.g. in Buganda which attracted more Europeans into East Africa.
- ✚ They provided geographical information about East Africa which attracted Europeans into East Africa e.g. John Speke discovered the source of the River Nile.
- ✚ The explorers destroyed the wrong impression that Africa was a 'white man's grave' which led to an influx of Europeans into East Africa.
- ✚ Some explorers signed treaties with African chiefs which were later used to colonize such areas e.g. H.M Stanley requested Muteesa 1 of Buganda to invite missionaries.
- ✚ Explorers also drew maps which were later used by the colonialist to penetrate the interior of East Africa e.g. Erhardt drew a map of East Africa showing physical features.
- ✚ They established good working relations with African chiefs e.g. Stanley with Muteesa 1 which confused the Africans who thought that all white men were good and welcomed colonialists.

- ✚ They gave information about hostile and accommodative societies which helped colonialists come well prepared e.g. Banyoro were branded hostile while the Baganda were accommodative. Explorers also exposed the horrors of slave trade e.g. Dr Livingstone and this aroused public sympathy among Europeans to come and abolish the trade leading to colonialism.
- ✚ The success of their adventures led to increased missionary activities in East Africa e.g. Dr Livingstone persuaded missionaries to come and stop slave trade leading to colonialism.
- ✚ Explorers under their umbrella organizations also provided funds to those who were willing to travel to Africa leading to an influx of Europeans e.g. The Royal Geographical Society.
- ✚ Some Explorers served as colonial administrators and provided labour force for the colonial government e.g. Sir Samuel Baker became a governor of the Equatorial Province.
- ✚ Some explorers built forts which were later used as administrative centers by colonialists e.g. Sir Samuel Baker built Fort Patiko in Acholi and Sir Gerald Portal built Fort Portal in Toro.
- ✚ Explorers also discovered routes and navigable waters which simplified the movement of future colonialists.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA

- This was the 2nd group of Europeans to penetrate into the interior of East Africa.
- Missionaries also came to East Africa under several organizations e.g.
 - Church Missionary Society led by Johann Ludwig Krapf and John Rebmann.
 - London Missionary Society led by Dr David Livingstone.
 - Holy Ghost fathers led by Father Homer.
 - White Fathers who were Catholics e.g. Father Lourdel and Brother Ammans.

Why the missionaries came to East Africa

- ✚ They wanted the spread of Christianity in East Africa because many of them believed that Africans didn't know anything about God.
- ✚ Missionaries wanted to abolish slave trade and slavery in East Africa because they considered it to be inhuman.
- ✚ Missionaries wanted to promote Western education in order to civilize the backward Africans.
- ✚ Missionaries also wanted to create a civil society by eradicating African cultures and customs e.g. witchcraft and killing of twins.
- ✚ The success of earlier travels by explorers also inspired missionaries to come to East Africa.



Missionaries wanted to answer the call of the African desire of evangelism e.g. Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda sent a letter inviting missionaries through Henry Morton Stanley.

- ✚ Missionaries were also driven by the desire to reduce the spread of Islam which they blamed for the slave trade in the interior.
- ✚ They wanted to promote legitimate trade in East Africa after abolishing slave trade e.g. by introducing cash crops like coffee and tea.
- ✚ Some missionaries came to East Africa to complete the work of Dr David Livingstone who had died in 1873 and had left a big part of his work incomplete.
- ✚ Missionaries also had the intention of improving on the living conditions of Africans i.e. they wanted to fight diseases which had made life difficult for Africans.
- ✚ Some missionaries came to East Africa for exploration and adventure e.g. John Rebmann and Ludwig Krapf.
- ✚ Missionaries also came to East Africa due to the industrial revolution which had generated a lot of wealth for overseas adventures to spread Christianity.
- ✚ Missionaries were paving way for the European colonialists through their wonderful teachings by softening the hearts of Africans.

Problems faced by missionaries in East Africa

- ✚ Language barrier i.e. East Africa had many tribes and each had its own language therefore forcing missionaries to rely on interpreters.
- ✚ Tropical diseases also made their work difficult e.g. Dr. Livingstone died in 1873 due to Malaria.
- ✚ Hostility from Islam especially at the coast because the Arabs created a big challenge to the missionaries.
- ✚ Transport was poor since there were no developed roads at the time and missionaries had to walk very long distances from the coast to the Interior.
- ✚ Missionaries also faced difficult times in the interior due to hostile tribes e.g. the Galla, Maasai and Nandi.
- ✚ Geographical barriers also caused a lot of hardships to the missionaries e.g. they had to cross lakes, rivers, thick forests, Mountains, rift valleys e.t.c.
- ✚ East Africa was very far away from Europe and therefore missionaries would not effectively communicate with their home government.
- ✚ Wild animals e.g. lions and leopards also made missionaries' work difficult for example some of them and their followers were eaten up by lions at Tsavo.
- ✚ Missionaries at times lacked enough supplies e.g. they ran short of funds, food and medicines.
- ✚ Missionary work was also hindered by their small number in East Africa yet the area was very big.

In some cases, their porters deserted them and ran away with their property e.g. Dr Livingstone lost his property to porters on his 2nd journey to Tanganyika.

Missionaries were also mistaken for people with military assistance e.g. Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda expected them to give him guns to fight Bunyoro.

Missionaries also had quarrels and rivalry among their different missionary groups e.g. the W'ngereza-W'faransa wars (religious wars) in Buganda.

- ✚ Some missionaries wasted a lot of time in other activities e.g. Johann Rebmann turned to exploration and adventure instead of spreading Christianity.
- ✚ Missionaries were also disturbed by the traditionalists who threatened their authority and beliefs e.g. Bishop Hannington was killed because he was believed to be an enemy.

Effects of missionary activities

- ✚ The missionaries converted many people to Christianity and up to today the majority of the East Africans are Christians.
 - ✚ Missionaries built several schools in Uganda to increase literacy e.g. Gayaza high school (1905), S.t Mary's college Kisubi (1908) and King's College Budo (1906).
 - ✚ Missionaries also built several hospitals and provided better health services e.g. Rubaga Hospital by the white fathers and Mengo Hospital by the church missionary society.
 - ✚ Missionaries also set up technical and vocational schools to provide practical skills, e.g. in carpentry and Tailoring and such schools were built at Kisubi, Iganga and soroti.
 - ✚ Churches were built wherever missionaries went and traditional shrines were destroyed e.g. at Nsambya, Rubaga, Namirembe e.t.c.
 - ✚ Missionaries also brought a culture of morality, respect for life and created a civil society e.g. the killing of twins in Bunyoro was abolished.
 - ✚ Missionaries fought slave trade by preaching equality of all men before God and ended up setting up homes for freed slaves.
 - ✚ Missionaries also promoted the writing of East Africa's Languages e.g. Dr Krapf translated the Bible into Luganda.
 - ✚ Missionaries also introduced the growing of cash crops e.g. cotton, coffee and pyrethrum.
 - ✚ Missionaries also opened up mission stations that later developed into urban centers e.g. at Bagamoyo, Tabora, Kampala and Rabai Mpya.
 - ✚ Missionaries also created employment opportunities as many Africans who were trained as nurses, teachers, interpreters or translators and clergymen.
 - ✚ Missionaries also introduced many new languages like Latin, German, French and English which were taught to all students in missionary schools.
- Missionaries also carried out exploration work e.g. Dr Krapf discovered Mt Kenya in 1849 and DR Rebmann discovered Mt Kilimanjaro in 1848.
- Missionaries also introduced new styles of dressing, dancing, eating, Marriage and burial which were all to be conducted religiously.
- Missionaries divided Buganda and Uganda along religious lines e.g. political parties like Democratic Party for Catholics and Uganda Peoples' Congress for Protestants.

- ✚ Missionary education produced the pioneer nationalists of East Africa e.g. Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, Apollo Milton Obote in Uganda and Julius Nyerere in Tanzania.
- ✚ Missionaries also constructed many roads which improved the transport sector in East Africa.

Effects of missionary activities on the Africans

- ✚ Africans embraced Christianity and neglected their traditional religions.
- ✚ Africans also neglected traditional medicines and went to missionary hospitals for treatment.
- ✚ Hospitals helped Africans to fight against the tropical diseases like malaria.
- ✚ Disunity was created among Africans due to divisions along religious lines.
- ✚ Africans attained western education by joining mission schools and neglected local education.
- ✚ Africans adopted the growing of cash crops and neglected the growing of traditional food crops.
- ✚ Africans enjoyed improved standards of living e.g. improved medical care.
- ✚ Urban centers were created in areas where missionaries settled e.g. Kampala and Bagamoyo.
- ✚ Africans adopted western cultures e.g. dressing and burial which were conducted religiously.
- ✚ Abolition of slave trade helped Africans to regain their dignity and respect.
- ✚ Many Africans gained employment in the colonial government after training e.g. secretaries.
- ✚ Africans also acquired many technical skills after attending technical schools e.g. building.
- ✚ Missionary education led to the rise of African nationalism e.g. formation of political parties.
- ✚ Africans dropped some of their cultures and customs e.g. killing of twins in Bunyoro.
- ✚ African minds were softened due to their wonderful preachings to easily allow colonialism.
- ✚ Africans were convinced to sign treaties which eventually led to loss of their land e.g. 1900 Buganda agreement.

The role played by missionaries in the colonisation of East Africa

Through their wonderful preachings, missionaries softened the heart and minds of the Africans who welcomed colonialism with open arms.

They often called on home governments to occupy areas where they worked leading to eventual colonisation.

They involved themselves in the over throw of local rulers who were resisting Europeans e.g. Kabaka Mwanga was overthrown and replaced by a 'Puppet' Kabaka Daudi Chwa.

- ✚ Missionaries only settled in areas where their home governments had economic interests which attracted colonialists to come and take over such areas e.g. in Buganda.
- ✚ Missionaries also convinced Africa chiefs into signing treaties which were later used to colonise such areas e.g. Bishop Tucker assisted in the signing of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- ✚ Missionaries laid a firm economic foundation for the colonial government to survive on by encouraging the growing of cash crops.
- ✚ They helped to finance other colonial agents e.g. The Church Missionary Society in 1891 injected 50,000 pounds into the activities of IBEACO which was also used in the colonisation process.
- ✚ Missionaries divided Africans along religious lines hence creating disunity e.g. in Buganda, Kabaka Mwanga was disunited from his subjects or followers who could not unite to fight colonialism.

- ✚ Missionaries helped to abolish slave trade and this created a conducive atmosphere for European settlement in East Africa leading to colonization.
- ✚ Missionaries identified hostile and accommodative societies e.g. Buganda was accommodative while Nandi were branded hostile which helped the colonialists to deal with the people accordingly.
- ✚ Missionaries also built schools in which Africans were brain washed to believe that everything western was good hence the Africans embraced colonial rule with open hands.
- ✚ Missionary education and teachings created a class of collaborators e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu who helped in extending colonial rule.
- ✚ Missionaries also set up mission stations e.g. at Bagamoyo and Rabai Mpya which were later used as administrative posts by colonialists.
- ✚ Missionaries also encouraged the use of foreign language e.g. English and Latin and this made communication between the Africans and colonialists very easy.
- ✚ Missionaries constructed hospitals to provide health services which were later used by colonialists to fight against the burden of tropical diseases.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN BUGANDA

- The 1st missionaries to arrive were the Church Missionary Society Protestant missionaries in 1876 and these were Rev. Alexander Mackay, Rev. C.T. Wilson and Sir Gold Smith.
- In 1879, Roman Catholic Missionaries led by Fr Simon Lourdel and Brother Ammans under the white fathers arrived at Kabaka Muteesa 1's palace.
- In 1896, the Mill hill Fathers arrived who were also Catholics.
- The Verona Fathers (Catholics) were the last to arrive from Sudan in 1910.

Why Kabaka Muteesa 1 invited missionaries

- ✚ Muteesa 1 wanted to answer H. M Stanley's request for missionaries to come to Buganda and did not want to disappoint his visitors.
- ✚ Muteesa 1 also hoped that he would enhance prestige among his fellow African chiefs by inviting white men to his palace.
- ✚ Muteesa 1 was also tired of the constant raids and demands from Muslims and traditionalists and hoped that missionaries would help him solve these conflicts.
- ✚ Muteesa 1 also wanted to make strong ties with their countries of origin because they were powerful states.
- ✚ He was a modernizer who believed that missionaries were the right people to help him modernize Buganda.
- ✚ He expected to get military assistance from missionaries against his traditional enemy Bunyoro.
- ✚ He expected military help against Egyptian aggressors who were busy extending the equatorial province south wards.
- ✚ Muteesa 1 also expected military help against Sudanese mercenaries who were hired to attack Buganda from the north.
- ✚ He wanted the missionaries to teach Christianity to his people since H. M Stanley had convinced him that the faith would be good for his people.
- ✚ Muteesa 1 also hoped that his people would gain from missionaries' knowledge and technical skills.
- ✚ Muteesa 1 was also ignorant and did not know the intentions of the missionaries but simply invited them.
- ✚ Christianity had softened Muteesa 1's heart and he ended up inviting the missionaries to Buganda.
- ✚ Muteesa also expected gifts from them in form of clothes, glassware and mirrors.