

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE

- This is basically where African societies or individuals refused to co-operate with the whites in the imposition of colonial rule.
- Individual resistors included Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda, Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro, and Laibon Sendeyo of the Maasai e.t.c.
- Large scale resistances included Maji- Maji rebellion in southern Tanganyika, Abushiri revolt along the coast in Tanganyika, Nandi resistance in Kenya, Mau- Mau in Kenya, and Lamogi revolt in northern Uganda.

REASONS FOR RESISTANCE

- African societies wanted to preserve their independence e.g. Bunyoro, Nandi, Hehe.
- The imposition of colonial rule had interrupted territorial expansion of some societies e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro crushed with the British because they wanted to check on his ambition of expanding his Kingdom to Toro, Bunyoro, and Ankole e.t.c
- Colonial economic policies such as forced labor, compulsory growing of cash crops e.g. Maji Maji rebellion was as a result of forced cotton growing by the Germans.
- Some societies resisted because colonial rule interfered with their economic interests e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders resisted the abolition of Slave trade leading to the Abushiri rebellion.
- Presence of able leaders also led to rebellion e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro, Chief Mkwawa of the Hehe, Prophet Kinjikitile who led Maji Maji, Mau Mau led by General China.
- Land alienation also led to resistances i.e. Europeans forcefully grabbed African land to introduce the growing of cash crops e.g. Mau Mau in Kenya was as a result of the Kikuyu losing their fertile Kenyan highlands.
- Heavy taxation also led the rebellions with in East Africa e.g. the British introduced hut and gun tax which left Africans in poverty.
- The method used to acquire lands also determined the mode of reaction e.g. the British used force in Bunyoro and Lango hence leading to rebellions.
- Religious propaganda and superstition also led to rebellions e.g. Maji- Maji fighters were miss-led by prophet Kinjikitile while the Nandi were encouraged by Kimnyole' s Prophecies.

- Other resisted because their neighbours who in most cases were their enemies, had collaborated with whites e.g. Bunyoro could not cooperate with the British because the Baganda had done so.
- Other resisted because they were sure of their military strength e.g. Kabalega and Mau- Mau militants believed that they were too strong for the Europeans.
- Some societies resisted cultural and religious imperialism of the colonialists e.g. Arabs and Swahili traders wanted to defend Islam leading to the Abushiri rebellion.
- Segregation and harsh rules by the Europeans also led to rebellions e.g. in Kenya, all Africans who were to move to urban centers were supposed to carry passes called Kipande (identity card).
- Some societies resisted as a result of European interference with their Political affairs e.g. Germans had replaced local chiefs with the Akidas and Jumbes leading to Maji Maji revolts.

N.B: Most of resistances in East Africa were suppressed by the Europeans because of the following reasons:

- False propaganda and superstition didn't work in favor of Africans e.g. Kinjikitile's magic water didn't provide immunity to German bullets.
- Africans were poorly organized e.g. they didn't make enough preparation before war and didn't have military training.
- Disunity among the various tribes also weakened the Africans e.g. the Chagga and Nyamwezi didn't join the Hehe rebellion.
- Some African fighters lacked persistence i.e. they would pull out leaving fellow Africans to suffer the might of the European forces.
- Superiority of European forces i.e. Africans depended on traditional weapons like spears, stones and outdated guns compared to Europeans who had modern guns like the Maxim gun.
- Some societies had been hit by natural calamities e.g. drought, famine, diseases e.t.c and this weakened their armies.
- Poor military tactics, Africans always fought in big groups while Europeans fought in troops which made it easy for the Europeans to defeat the Africans.
- Influence of collaborators: African resistance was weakened by collaborators e.g. Kakungulu who worked for British helped in the capture of Kabalega and Mwanga.

- The death of able leaders also left a power vacuum like chief Mkwawa of the Hehe was surrounded by German troops and he committed suicide by shooting himself while Chief Orkoiyot Koitale of the Nandi was also murdered in cold blood and this left their people without leadership.

Case study of individual resistors

Kabaka Mwanga

- He was Muganda Prince born around 1866 to Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
- Upon the death of his father, he came to power at a tender age of 18 on 24th October 1884.
- His early years in power were faced with many problems e.g. growing influence of European power, many religious groups in Buganda and Kabalega' s desire to revive Bunyoro' s glory.
- Unlike his father, Mwanga could not manage all these problems at his tender age.
- He was erratic, inexperienced and could not handle all the pressure.
- Arabs warned him of the problems he was to face if he worked with the whites.
- The rate of conversion to Christianity in Buganda worried Mwanga so much that he decided to deal with it decisively.
- In January 1885, he executed three CMS missionaries which marked the beginning of his campaign against Christianity.
- In November of 1885, he ordered the execution of Bishop Hannington in Busoga.
- On 3rd June 1886, he went ahead to execute thirty Christian converts at Namugongo for failing to denounce Christianity.
- In 1888, he made plans to capture all Christians and Muslims in Buganda and take them to an Island on Lake Victoria and starve them to death.
- The plan was unearthed by the Christians and Muslims who started plotting Kabaka Mwanga.
- In October 1888, a combined force of Christians and Muslims overthrew Mwanga.
- He was replaced by his brother Kiwewa.
- The Muslims convinced Kiwewa to accept circumcision and convert to Islam but he refused on grounds that a Kabaka is not supposed to shed blood in the Ganda tradition.
- The Muslims overthrew Kiwewa after a few months for refusing to convert to Islam.

- His younger brother Kalema was then handed the power and he embraced Islam and was given the name Rashid.
- Christians were not pleased with this development and they were forced to ally with the deposed Mwanga.
- In October 1889, a combined force of Christians brought back Mwanga to power and Kalema and his Muslim supporters fled to Bunyoro.
- On 30th April 1890, Mwanga signed an agreement with Fredrick Jackson which placed Buganda under the protection of IBEACO.
- Mwanga embraced Christianity and was christened Daniel and even appointed Catholics in his government.
- These developments did not end his problems as conflicts and quarrels continued between the missionary groups leading to the famous W' ngereza – W' faransa wars.
- During the conflicts, Captain Fredrick Lugard of IBEACO armed the Protestants with 500 guns to fight the Catholics.
- The British accused the Catholics of supporting Mwanga against their rule.
- Mwanga was defeated with his Catholic allies and he took refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
- In 1893, he was recalled to sign a treaty with General Gerald Portal to end the mess in Buganda by equally dividing all posts among the Catholics and Protestants.
- In 1897, Mwanga got the support of disgruntled chiefs and he tried to resist the new British changes e.g. Kabaka' s loss of power and stopping collection of tribute from Busoga.
- Unfortunately, the revolt was crushed and Mwanga fled to Tanganyika where he surrendered to the Germans.
- The British deposed Mwanga and proclaimed his one year old son – Daudi Chwa II as the Kabaka with three ministers as his regents.
- In 1898, Mwanga escaped from the Germans and he joined his ex-enemy Kabalega in Lango to continue with the resistance against the British.
- With the help of Semei Kakungulu, Mwanga and Kabalega were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai near Lake Kyoga.
- This completely marked the end of his rebellion against British rule.
- Mwanga and Kabalega were exiled to Seychelles Island on the Indian Ocean.

- Mwanga died in exile on 8th May 1903 and he is remembered for trying to safeguard Buganda' s independence.

Omukama Kabalega

- He was born in 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi.
- He spent his early years in Bulega where his father had been exiled by a rebellion.
- From Bulega, he got the name Kabalega meaning ‘ someone from Bulega’ .
- In 1869, he was involved in a power struggle with his brother Kabigumire over who should succeed their father.
- In 1870, he came to power after defeating his brother by using the support of commoners, Langi mercenaries and his father' s bodyguards.
- His problems didn' t end with the defeat of his brother and therefore his early years in power were full of trouble.
- These ranged from internal rivalry, Buganda' s threats, increased European interests in Bunyoro and the need to revive Bunyoro' s lost glory.
- He also built a strong army of the Abarusula with two regiments of 1800 men each and armed with guns got from coastal Arabs and Khartoumers.
- He expanded Bunyoro' s boundaries to areas such as Toro, Acholi, Busoga, Buganda and Lango.
- Kabalega' s imperialism soon landed him into clashes with the British who were also extending colonial rule in Uganda.
- In June 1872, he resisted British intrusion when he fought Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies at the battle of Isansa at the Masindi border.
- Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptian allies were utterly defeated and this dismayed the British.
- Due to that success, Kabalega then attacked Buganda in the East which made him face Captain Fredrick Lugard and his Ganda allies.
- At this time, he realized that his wars against the British were bound to cause him more problems and so he opted for peace.
- He hoped that Sir Samuel Baker would give him military support against Buganda.
- Sir Samuel Baker told him that he would only offer his support if Kabalega accepted Egyptian protection which Kabalega refused.

- He even refused to sign the treaty of protection with Sir Samuel Baker.
- In 1893, he attacked Kasagama of Toro, drove him out of his capital and forced him to seek refuge in Buddu (Masaka).
- Kasagama met Lugard on his way who gave him support and he managed to defeat Kabalega's forces and Kasagama was restored back to power.
- A number of forts were built along the Toro – Bunyoro border to protect Kasagama against attacks from Kabalega.
- Later, Kabalega attacked these forts and deposed Kasagama again.
- In 1894, Lugard led a force of Europeans, Sudanese and Ganda mercenaries and they attacked and defeated Kabalega.
- Kabalega abandoned his capital at Mparo and retreated to Budongo forest.
- The British under Colonel Colville occupied Bunyoro and installed his son-Kitahimbwa as the new Omukama.
- In Budongo forest, Kabalega continued with his resistance using the guerilla tactics of hit and run.
- In 1895, he successfully defeated the British and Ganda forces in Masindi.
- It was Semei Kakungulu who defeated him in Budongo forest and he fled to Lango in northern Uganda.
- In Lango, he was joined by Mwanga who was also running away from British imperialism in Buganda.
- The two continued with their resistance by using the guerilla war tactic against British rule.
- However, in Lango, the two were betrayed by local chiefs who reported them to Semei Kakungulu.
- They were captured on 9th April 1899 at Kangai in a swamp near Lake Kyoga.
- Kakungulu brought them to Kampala and handed them officially to the British who deported them to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean.
- Even in exile, the Banyoro continued looking at Kabalega as their hero and pressed for his return.
- While in exile, he converted to Christianity and was baptized Yohana.
- Later on, he was allowed to return as a commoner but he didn't reach Bunyoro.
- He died at Mpumudde near Jinja on 7th April 1923 at the age of 75.

- He was buried at Mparo in present day Hoima district and he was remembered as an African hero who staged a serious resistance to the British occupation of his area.

Chief Awich of Payera

- Awich was a Rwoth (chief) of Payera in Acholi district.
- He came to power in the 1880' s after the death of his father, Rwoth Camo.
- By the time he came to power, the British were busy extending their rule in Northern Uganda.
- He constantly attacked and raided his neighbours e.g. the Paibona.
- These acts greatly annoyed the Major Radcliffe Delme who was the British Commissioner at Nimule.
- The commissioner pleaded to Awich to stop his activities but he refused and even escaped arrest from the British.
- Awich even refused to sign a treaty with Colonel Mac-Donald as other Acholi chiefs had done in 1892.
- British hatred for him increased when he gave asylum to Kabalega and his fugitives who were terrorizing the colony from Lango.
- He defied British pleas for him to chase away Kabalega and his fugitive soldiers.
- In 1898, a British force under Major Herman set out to capture chief Awich and in 1901, he was captured and taken to Nimule.
- He was imprisoned and while in prison, his people continued to revolt and demanded for his return.
- In March 1902, the British reinstated him as the ruler in Payera after failing to establish administration in his absence.
- In 1903, Colonel Mac-Donald tried to persuade him to accept British rule but he refused.
- Awich was then involved in inter-clan wars on the side of the Joka clan of Purnanga against the Langi and Ogoora clan.
- In January 1912, he was accused of amassing guns from the Arabs and the British began to register them.
- Awich organized the Acholi to resist the policy of arms registration and this resulted into the Lamogi rebellion.

- He was thus arrested and taken to court at Nimule to face charges.
- During the court session, he lost his temper and boxed a British prosecutor called Sullivan who was cross examining him.
- He was fined two cows, a goat and ivory and he was imprisoned at Kololo in Kampala for contempt of court.
- As he served his prison sentence, his chiefdom was divided into two.
- By the time he returned in 1919 from prison, he was no longer a ruler and his chiefdom was no more.
- He however invited Christian missionaries to his area to teach his people Christianity and book learning.
- He died in the 1920' s having done a lot to protect his area against British rule.

THE ABUSHIRI UPRISING (1888 – 1890)

- This was the earliest resistance against German rule in Tanganyika.
- It took place on the Tanzania coast between 1888 – 1890.
- It was basically a revolt of the coastal slave traders and it included some Africans and Swahili traders.
- The Abushiri uprisings were divided into two.
- The one in the northern coastal area around Pangani was led by Abushiri.
- The one in the south near Dar-es-salaam and Kilwa was led by Bwana Heri.

CAUSES OF THE ABUSHIRI UPRISING

- The rebellion was intended to keep the coast independent and free from German domination.
- The coastal traders and Swahili were protecting their economic power i.e. the German East Africa Company had abolished slave trade which was the major trade item of the Arabs.
- The coastal people were also angered by the Germans who had taken over the collecting of mainland import duties or taxes.
- The coastal people were also protesting against the loss of their property e.g. GEACO had started confiscating Arab houses to be used as bases for German administration.
- The GEACO had started issuing economic restrictions on ownership of land and property which the Arab traders challenged.

- The Germans did not respect the cultures and traditions of the coastal people mainly because the Germans were Christians and Arabs were Moslems.
- The Coastal people were also angered by German attempts to alienate their land. E.g. in 1888 they came up with a new land regulation which required people to have proof of land ownership.
- The Germans demanded heavy taxes from the traders and local people e.g. poll tax, hut tax and inheritance tax on top of brutally collecting the taxes.
- The Germans had recruited the Akidas and Jumbes in their administration who were mistreating the Arab traders yet they were related to the coastal Arabs.
- Presence of able leadership by Abushiri in Pangani, Bwana Heri in Uzigua and Matoro in Lindi also led to the outbreak of the revolts.
- The local rulers were being humiliated and harassed by the Germans who flogged them in public and embarrassed them before their subjects.
- The Germans forced the Africans to grow cash crops under severe conditions which angered the coastal people.
- The rise of nationalistic feelings also led to the outbreak of revolts. There was a desire to regain their independence that had been eroded.
- The Arabs had participated in the Indian Ocean trade for so long and had gathered weapons e.g. guns which forced them to engage the Germans in war.
- The Germans disrespected the coastal Arabs e.g. they drank and slept with peoples' wives and even entered Mosques with their dogs which annoyed the Moslems.

COURSE OF ABUSHIRI REBELLION

- It started on 18th August 1888 in Pangani where GEACO had established an administrative post.
- It was led by Abushiri Ibn Salim al Harthi, a prominent Arab trader and sugar cane planter in Pangani.
- It started when Abushiri refused to raise / hoist the German flag and even refused to listen to the German instructions and his people started rioting against the Germans.
- The rebellion abruptly and spontaneously spread to other areas e.g. Tanga, Kilwa, Mikindini and Kilwa.

- Some Bantu communities' e.g. the Bonda and Zinguwa also joined the rebellion.
- Bwana Heri, a Swahili chief in Uzigua and other coastal Arabs joined the revolt.
- The Germans were caught unaware and suffered heavy losses.
- GEACO officials were beaten and driven out of all coastal towns except Dar-es-Salaam.
- The Abushiri rebels surrounded them and captured them.
- The Germans called for assistance from home and by May **1889**, reinforcement had arrived under Major Von Wissman.
- He commanded a large army of **600** Nubian, Sudanese, **50** Somalis, **350** Zulus and **20** Turkish troops.
- Within **2** months, Wissman had captured Pangani and Dar-es-Salaam.
- Many Arabs who had supported Abushiri opted to make peace with the Germans.
- Smelling defeat, Abushiri retreated into the interior and hired **500** Maviti fighters (Ngoni warriors).
- They used the Ngoni tactics of warfare but did not save the situation because they were only interested in looting.
- He later adopted the guerilla war tactic of hit and run.
- By 15th Dec 1889 most of his followers had deserted him.
- He was later betrayed by a Jumbe called Magaya of Usagara.
- He was captured and killed at Bagamoyo.
- By 1890, Von Wissman had moved to the south and captured all coastal towns e.g. Kilwa, and Lindi.
- In April 1890, Bwana Heri also submitted to the Germans and this marked the end of the rebellion.

PROBLEMS FACED BY ABUSHIRI DURING THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

- ❖ He had never been a military man and so were many of his followers who lacked military training.
- ❖ It was poorly organized since the fighters lacked serious military strategies and thorough preparation.

- ❖ Abushiri' s weapons were inferior e.g. old fashioned guns, bows, arrows and short stabbing spears which couldn' t match the guns of the Germans.
- ❖ The Germans had recruited a large force reinforced by Nubians, Sudanese, Somalis and Zulu and Turkish troops.
- ❖ The 500 Maviti mercenaries recruited by Abushiri lacked interest in war and instead of fighting they were just looting from the Germans.
- ❖ Some coastal tribes easily gave in to the Germans e.g. Magaya of Usagara even gave the Germans information about Abushiri.
- ❖ The rebellion wasn' t well coordinated and lacked a united command e.g. Abushiri led forces in Pangani, Bwana Heri in Uzigua and Matoro in Kilwa.
- ❖ The revolt lacked a national outlook i.e. the indigenous people (blacks) did not join the revolt because it was entirely an Arab revolt.
- ❖ Abushiri employed poor methods of fighting e.g. they used open warfare which put him and his troops at a disadvantage.
- ❖ The Germans also used cruel methods to suppress the rebellion e.g. the scorched earth policy, hanging the captured rioters and shooting at first sight which greatly scared the rebels.
- ❖ Abushiri was forced into the interior where he lacked an Arab following. E.g. he was cut off from the supply of guns and ammunition while in the interior.
- ❖ The Germans were determined to crush the rebellion because they wanted to colonize Tanganyika.
- ❖ The landscape of the coast lacked defensive barriers so the Abushiri rebels could be spotted from far.
- ❖ Famine also weakened the Abushiri rebels e.g. many of the Bwana Heri fighters surrendered due to starvation.

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION

- There was heavy loss of lives like Abushiri was killed during the rebellion.
- There was heavy destruction of property e.g. buildings were demolished.
- Abushiri was defeated which marked the end of his independence and that of the coastal Arabs.
- There was deliberate spread of cattle diseases like rinder pest, by the Germans.

- The Germans used the scorched earth policy which led to outbreak of famine.
- The Germans were forced to change their government e.g. they brought in traditional rulers to replace the Akidas and Jumbes at the coast.
- The Germans also realized the weaknesses of GEACO hence the colonial government took over immediately.
- Abushiri' s defeat opened up East Africa for colonization e.g. many European settlers started coming to Tanganyika.
- After the defeat of Abushiri, peace returned to the coastal towns after a long time of political turmoil (upheaval / chaos)
- The rebellion taught the people of northern Tanganyika not to bother resisting the Germans again.
- The Germans were forced to work with the Arabs and Africans at the coast e.g. they trained a lot of personnel to help in the administration of the area.
- Coastal towns like Kilwa, Malindi, Zanzibar and interior tribes of Tanganyika were forced to recognize German ownership over Tanganyika.
- The rebellion also spread waves of nationalism with in Tanganyika e.g. Maji Maji revolt and Hehe revolts in Southern Tanganyika were as a result of Abushiri' s fight against the Germans.

THE HEHE REBELLION/CHIEF MKWAWA' S RESISTANCE (1890 - 1898)

- The Hehe rebellion was the first major uprising that took place on mainland Tanganyika against German rule.
- The rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika.
- It was spearheaded by *chief Mkwawa* who had come to power in 1878.
- The major cause of the war was chief Mkwawa' s refusal to give up on trading activities as he had been instructed by the German colonialists.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION

- Chief Mkwawa wanted to maintain the independence of his people which the Germans had eroded i.e. he didn' t want his people to be under foreign rule.

- The Hehe under Mkwawa had built a strong army due to their participation in trade with the Arabs through which they got guns and they thought that they could humiliate the German forces.
- Mkwawa levied a heavy *Hongo* tax on the caravans that passed through his area and when the Germans requested him to stop the tax, he refused and this led to war with the Germans.
- When German traders refused to pay tax to Mkwawa, he angrily reacted by closing the trade routes and imprisoning many traders at Usagara which annoyed the Germans.
- The Hehe also resisted because the Germans had grabbed a lot of Hehe lands to introduce plantation farming.
- The Germans were always interrupting Mkwawa's aggressive expansionist raids against his neighbours and this brought him to clashes with the Germans who were also spreading their rule.
- Mkwawa was also annoyed with German disrespect for him e.g. they called him backward and uncivilized yet he was a sovereign ruler of the Hehe.
- Mkwawa also claimed to be the sole controller of the central long distance trade route (Tabora - Bagamoyo) which the Germans were also claiming and this resulted into war.
- Forced labour on European farms, public works like roads also forced Mkwawa to mobilize his people to rebel against German rule.
- Mkwawa's diplomatic envoys (messengers) were on several occasions gunned down by the Germans forcing him to angrily retaliate by engaging them in warfare.
- Mkwawa also expelled the German mercenaries (Akidas and Jumbes) that had been brought in to assist the Germans in administration. This annoyed the Germans who resorted to war.
- The Hehe were also resisting cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity, and western education and were condemning African cultures.
- The Hehe were also known to be war mongers and they took a lot of pride in fighting and that is why they revolted against the Germans.
- Mkwawa's character also led to the outbreak of the revolt i.e. he was big headed and unpredictable. E.g. when he imprisoned the German traders for not paying tax, the Germans requested him to release them but he refused and this annoyed the Germans.
- The Hehe also expected support from chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora and this gave them courage to fight against the Germans.

Course of the Hehe rebellion

- ❖ Chief Mkwawa came to power in 1878 after succeeding his father **Munyigumba**.
- ❖ He built a strong army which he used to stage a prolonged resistance against the Germans in southern Tanganyika.
- ❖ From 1880, Mkwawa was busy expanding his borders of his empire.
- ❖ It landed him into trouble with the Germans who were busy expanding their rule in Tanganyika.
- ❖ In his bid to control the trade, Mkwawa closed the Tabora – Bagamoyo trade route.
- ❖ He also imprisoned German and Swahili traders for refusing to pay **Hongo tax/tribute**.
- ❖ Mkwawa was on several occasions requested by the Germans to release the traders he had imprisoned but he refused and this arrogance annoyed the Germans who reacted with force.
- ❖ Mkwawa's behavior was also based on the assumption that he was to get support from Chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora.
- ❖ In 1891, a German force under Zewlekis confronted Mkwawa for the first time.
- ❖ However he learnt of this plot and he ambushed and humiliated the German force at Lungala.
- ❖ He killed many Germans and their commander, Zewlekis.
- ❖ The Germans temporarily accepted defeat and they turned their attention to chief Isike of the Nyamwezi, who was willing to collaborate and work with them.
- ❖ Mkwawa later realized the need for a peaceful end to the conflict.
- ❖ He sent messengers with gifts to the Germans and they responded by gunning down Mkwawa's messengers.
- ❖ Mkwawa was greatly annoyed by this act and he responded by closing the caravan trade route from Bagamoyo to Tabora to all traders.
- ❖ This forced the Germans to organize more attacks against him.
- ❖ But Mkwawa was not to give up on his peaceful plans to end the conflicts.
- ❖ He therefore sent another messenger to the Germans with gifts but he was also killed.
- ❖ This greatly demoralized Mkwawa who engaged the Germans in full scale war at Kilosa.
- ❖ He managed to kill 290 Germans and their allies.
- ❖ In October 1892, he destroyed a long distance caravan at Kondowa which increased his influence in the region.

- ❖ Mkwawa was also able to complete the construction of his Fort at Kalenga.
- ❖ In 1894, the Germans decided to deal decisively with Mkwawa and they stormed and destroyed his capital at Kalenga killing many of his soldiers.
- ❖ With a handful of his men, Mkwawa escaped to Ingonge where he unsuccessfully attempted to ambush the Germans on their way back to the coast.
- ❖ After this, the Germans relaxed their machinery against Mkwawa thinking that this had completely weakened him, but they were mistaken.
- ❖ Mkwawa started using a guerilla war tactic (hit and run) to launch attacks on German controlled areas.
- ❖ This also forced the Germans to adopt the scorched earth policy.
- ❖ The Germans destroyed water and food reservoirs, which caused wide spread hunger and starvation.
- ❖ Between 1895 – 1898, Mkwawa suffered heavy losses as his warriors were killed.
- ❖ After sensing defeat, Mkwawa refused to be captured alive and instead shot himself in 1898.
- ❖ A few of his trusted soldiers also surrendered to the Germans.
- ❖ When the Germans found his body, they cut off his head and sent it to a museum in Berlin (Germany) and this marked the end of the Hehe resistance against the Germans.

REASONS FOR MKWAWA' S DEFEAT

- Military superiority of the Germans compared to Mkwawa' s outdated guns.
- Lack of support from neighbouring societies e.g. the Sangu chief always spied on chief Mkwawa.
- The Germans always received massive support from their home gov' t e.g. weapons, medicine.
- The Hehe had a poor economy that could not sustain the prolonged resistance.
- Lack of proper planning e.g. no battle plans were made.
- The scorched earth policy used by the Germans caused a lot of famine which weakened the Hehe.
- Mkwawa lacked advisers e.g. he should have released the German traders who had not paid Hongo tax.
- German brutality also scared some of Mkwawa' s forces and they surrendered.

- The long periods of drought and diseases also weakened the Hehe.
- By the time of his death, Mkwawa was sickly and this also led to the defeat against the Germans.
- The Germans' determination to completely discipline Mkwawa led to his defeat.
- Mkwawa made a mistake of constructing a fort at Kalenga and this made it easy for the Germans to ambush his strongest point of defense.
- Mkwawa had also neglected other areas in the Hehe region and was only concentrating on his capital at Kalenga and this made it easy for the Germans to defeat areas beyond the capital.
- Mkwawa had been cut off from the Arab supply of arms which also weakened his army.
- Finally, the death of Mkwawa left his forces with low morale for fighting, and many surrendered to the Germans afterwards.

EFFECTS OF THE HEHE REBELLION

- ✓ The Hehe were defeated by the Germans and they lost their independence.
- ✓ Many people were killed e.g. at Kilosa, Mkwawa killed 290 Germans and their allies.
- ✓ The death of people resulted into massive depopulation in southern Tanganyika.
- ✓ The rebellion caused a lot of misery, suffering which forced some people to migrate to safer areas.
- ✓ There was destruction of property e.g. villages, food stores especially when the Germans used the scorched earth policy.
- ✓ Famine set in because people had neglected agriculture to fight the Germans.
- ✓ After the war, the Germans became more cruel and brutal to Africans which increased suffering.
- ✓ Trade was disrupted especially along the central trade route in Nyamwezi land and Hehe land due to Mkwawa's anti-German campaigns.
- ✓ The Hehe learnt a lesson, that in future they should not bother resisting the Germans because they were superior e.g. during Maji-Maji rebellion (1905-1907), the Hehe didn't participate.
- ✓ The Germans also learnt a lesson that African resistances shouldn't be taken for granted because the Hehe rebellion proved to the Germans that Africans could organize a war.

- ✓ The rebellion spread waves of nationalism in Southern Tanganyika and this led to other revolts in future e.g. Maji-Maji revolt (1905-1907)
- ✓ Africans who assisted the Germans during the war were rewarded by the Germans after the war e.g. the Sangu chief was promoted to the position of an Akida.
- ✓ Diseases like dysentery and sleeping sickness were also spread.
- ✓ The rebellion greatly affected the economic development of southern Tanganyika because many activities came to a standstill.
- ✓ The Germans introduced new advisers and disbanded Mkwawa council of advisers which led to the introduction of Akidas and Jumbes in the area.

MAJI -MAJI REBELLION (1905 – 1907)

- The Maji-Maji rebellion took place in southern Tanganyika and was against the German rule.
- The rebellion included a large section of tribes in southern Tanganyika e.g. Zaramo, Wangindo, Bena, Pogoro, Matumbi e.t.c.
- The rebellion got its name from a Swahili phrase “ maji-maji” which means magic water.
- This magic water was got from River Rufiji by a medicine man called Bakero Kinjikitile Ngwale.
- The rebellion started in July 1905 and ended in 1907.

Causes of Maji Maji rebellion

- The unsuccessful cotton scheme: The people of southern Tanganyika were forced to grow cotton by the Germans in 1902 but the soils were poor and the yields were also poor.
- Africans also received very little pay for the cotton and this is what sparked off the rebellion.
- Forced labor on government farms and public works like roads also forced Africans to rebel e.g. Africans worked for long hours and received little or no pay at all.
- Heavy taxes. The Germans imposed taxes on Africans e.g. three rupees per cotton plot yet the taxes were accompanied with cruel methods of collection e.g. failure to pay meant torture, flogging and imprisonment.
- Loss of land/land alienation: Africans in Southern Tanganyika had lost a lot of their lands to the German settlers forcing them to move to remote and unfavorable land.

- The desire to regain independence that had been eroded by the Germans also led to the Maji – Maji rebellion in 1905.
- The Africans were also resisting the cultural imperialism of the Germans who were encouraging Christianity and western education in favor of African cultures.
- The Wangindo blamed the German mercenaries i.e. Akidas and Jumbes for raping and eloping with their wives and daughters as they were working on the cotton farms. Akidas and Jumbes also allowed their dogs to enter Mosques and this greatly annoyed the Muslims.
- The rebellion was also caused by the struggle to control the trade between the coast and the interior i.e. both Germans and Africans all claimed to control the trade.
- Kinjikitile' s religious Propaganda that the magic water would give the fighters protection against German bullets inspired the Africans to fight and Kinjikitile provided the long awaited leadership for the revolt.
- The replacement of African traditional rulers with the Akidas and Jumbes, who were very harsh, brutal and corrupt also led to the rebellion.
- Effects of earlier rebellions for example the Hehe rebellion of 1890 in Tanganyika also inspired the Africans in Southern Tanganyika to rebel.
- The Ngoni had a personal grievance against the Germans because they wanted to revenge on the Germans for murdering their tribe mates during the Boma massacres in 1897.

Course of the rebellion

- ❖ In 1904, a traditional priest called Bakero Kinjikitile Ngwale emerged from the Ngarambe hills near River Rufigi.
- ❖ He was possessed by a spirit called Hongo which stayed in a pond near River Rufigi.
- ❖ It was from River Rufigi that the Magic water was got and mixed with millet, sorghum and local herbs to give immunity to the German bullets.
- ❖ By January 1905, a secret movement called Jujila or Nywiwila had been formed among the Wangindo and Matumbi.
- ❖ This movement worked by secretly communicating from one person to another, encouraging people to go for Kinjikitile' s Magic water.
- ❖ However Kinjikitile did not instruct people to go and start fighting and when the Germans heard about the medicine man from Ngarambe hills, they did not take him serious.

- ❖ By 1905, people grew impatient and decided to provoke the Germans into war by uprooting cotton farms and this was enough to engage the Germans into war against the Africans.
- ❖ From Rufiji area, within a few weeks the rebellion had quickly spread to other cotton producing areas like Uluguru, Mahenge and Kilombero valleys.
- ❖ On 2nd August 1905, the Africans attacked the coastal town of Samanga near Kilwa where many traders and government officials were murdered.
- ❖ The whole town was burnt down and German missionaries were murdered.
- ❖ From this time, the rebellion spread to all areas through night messengers and several societies e.g. the Mbuga, Bena, Pogoro, Zaramo later joined the rebellion.
- ❖ On the 30th August 1905, Maji – Maji fighters attacked Lukuledi and Mahinge Valleys where the Germans were caught unprepared and it was a success for the Africans.
- ❖ This forced the Germans to take the rebellion seriously and they adopted the scorched earth policy while the Africans resorted to Guerilla warfare.
- ❖ The Germans ordered for reinforcements and by November 1905, it had arrived under Von Wissman and the Germans started suppressing the rebellion systematically.
- ❖ From 1906, the Germans rounded up whoever was opposed to their rule especially the ring leaders.
- ❖ Leaders were killed, captured while others surrendered and Kinjikitile didn' t survive these killings.
- ❖ Others decided to go into exile in Mozambique and when Kinjikitile was killed the rebellion came to an end in 1907 with the Germans emerging victorious.

Why Africans lost the war

- ✓ Kinjikitile false Propaganda i.e. the magic water didn' t provide immunity against German bullets as he had claimed.
- ✓ There was no military training carried out to prepare the fighters for war.
- ✓ Africans had poor organization i.e. people just joined the rebellion basing on Kinjikitile' s Propaganda.
- ✓ Africans lacked unity among the various tribes i.e. some were even fighting amongst themselves.

- ✓ Africans lacked a unified command i.e. they had more than one leader and they always fought together as a whole community and not in troops or battalions.
- ✓ The Germans also used the scorched earth policy which left many African homes, food stores and gardens destroyed.
- ✓ The Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the rebellion which reduced the power of the Africans fighting against the Germans.
- ✓ Superiority of the German forces i.e. the Germans had guns while Africans had traditional and crude weapons e.g. Spears, bows, and arrows, stones e.t.c.
- ✓ The Maji Maji fighters lacked persistence i.e. some tribes pulled out leaving fellow fighters to suffer.
- ✓ The Germans received help from Germany in form of arms and troops.
- ✓ Slave trade had also taken away the energetic men and left the weak ones .who could not do much in the rebellion.
- ✓ Africans had poor economies that could not sustain a prolonged war against a rich and powerful country like Germany.
- ✓ The death of African leaders also made the rebellion lose continuity and strength e.g. Kinjikitile Ngwale.
- ✓ The Germans were also determined to take over Tanganyika whether by hook or crook.

Effects of the rebellion

- The Maji Maji fighters were defeated and this completely led to the loss of African independence.
- Many people lost their lives i.e. over 75,000 people were killed during the suppression of the rebellion.
- As a result of the killings, there was heavy depopulation particularly in southern Tanganyika.
- There was massive destruction of property i.e. settlements. Villages and cotton farms were burnt to the ground.
- There was wide spread misery and suffering caused by the ruthless Germans.
- A period of famine (Fuga Fuga) set in because people had neglected farming and the Germans had also used the scorched earth policy to destroy farms.

- Africans lost confidence and trust in religion and traditional leaders and medicine men and started joining foreign religions like Christianity.
- Many people were crippled in the war campaigns and others forced into exile especially to Mozambique.
- The rebellion was a source of inspiration for future nationalists like Oscar Kambona and Julius. K. Nyerere who led the fight for independence.
- Africans who collaborated with the Germans were rewarded with posts in the colonial government land.
- The Germans also learnt from the rebellion and made changes in their administration e.g. the harsh Akidas and Jumbes were sacked / fired.
- The colonial government made economic reforms e.g. taxes were relaxed and mistreatment of Africans was made punishable.
- Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops on their own individual plots rather than on a communal basis.
- In education, Africans were encouraged to go to School and scholarships were given to promising Students in order to fight ignorance.
- Economic activities like trade came to a standstill in Tanganyika and that is why the area lagged behind for a long time in terms of economic development.

NANDI RESISTANCE (1895-1906)

- The Nandi put up a strong and prolonged battle against the British in 1895.
- The rebellion took place in western Kenya particularly in the Uasin-Gishu plateau.

CAUSES OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE

- ❖ The Nandi fought the British in order to defend their independence i.e. they didn' t want British interference in their society affairs.
- ❖ The Nandi did not want to see any stranger crossing their land and in 1895, they killed a British trader Peter West and this sparked off the war.
- ❖ The religious prophecy of Orkoiyot Kimnyole also inspired the Nandi to fight the British e.g. He warned that the Nandi land would at one time be ruled by foreigners.

- ❖ The construction of the Uganda railway also provided the Nandi with an excuse to fight the British i.e. Prophet Orkoiyot had warned them of the “ Big iron snake” belching smoke that came from the East to quench its thirst in the west. (Lake Victoria)
- ❖ They believed that they were militarily superior because they had successfully defeated and raided all their neighbours e.g. the Maasai.
- ❖ The Nandi also resisted because they believed in their cultural superiority and didn’ t want the British to pollute their culture e.g. they resented the British dressing code and looked at it as the Nandi female devils.
- ❖ The Nandi also had a belief that their land was the most fertile land in the whole world and therefore didn’ t want to lose it to the British colonialists.
- ❖ The Nandi also resisted because their traditional enemies and neighbours the Maasai and Luyia had collaborated with the British.
- ❖ The Nandi were a Warrior society that took pride in fighting and raiding and therefore when the British came, they took it as a chance to show their military might.
- ❖ The Nandi resistance was also inspired by other rebellions like the Hehe and Abushiri revolts in Tanganyika.
- ❖ The Nandi also had an environment advantage i.e. the Nandi hills were suitable for war with little space for open warfare.
- ❖ The rise of Nandi nationalism towards the end of the 19th century also inspired the Nandi to challenge the British.
- ❖ The killing of the Nandi leader Orkoiyot Koitale Arap Samoei in a shameful incident also forced the Nandi to pick up arms to fight the British.
- ❖ The British were also interfering in Ivory and slave trade which were the main source of livelihood for most of the Nandi.

COURSE OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE

- Clashes between the British and the Nandi begun in 1895 when a British trader Peter West was killed by the Nandi for attempting to cross their land.
- The British responded immediately by sending a force under General Cunningham comprised of six British and several Sudanese and Swahili mercenaries.

- This force was defeated with 30 of their men killed.
- In 1897, the Nandi successfully attacked the British and destroyed their mail system.
- The British organized another force under the command of Truman and even recruited Maasai mercenaries but still they were crushed.
- In 1900, when the Uganda railway reached their area, the Nandi often raided the equipment deposits, stole telegram wires and killed the Indian railway workers before disappearing into the hills.
- At the same time, the Nandi attacked the Luo and Luyia tribes that were under the British and raided traders passing through that area.
- The British mobilized a stronger force comprising of Ganda, Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries but still they were crushed.
- This greatly worried the British who resorted to burning Villages and confiscating Nandi cows but the Nandi didn' t give up.
- After suffering several losses, the British decided to change tactics and adopted peaceful negotiations to end the war because they wanted the railway construction to go on.
- The Nandi were also tired of the war, negotiations begun and an agreement was reached.
- The Nandi allowed the British to build centres in Kipture, Kiptume and Kapkolei.
- The peace was short lived and the Nandi resumed their attacks on the railway builders and looting telegram wires.
- In 1902, the British organized an expedition which registered minimum success and this time the British decided to use force and diplomacy.
- In the same year, the British built a strong force of about 1500 soldiers but its diplomacy which ended the Nandi wars.
- In 1905, a British commander Colonel Meinertzhagen visited the Nandi leader Orkoiyot Koitale Samoei Arap Kimnyole and as he came out to greet his visitors, he was shot dead with some of his men.
- To the Nandi, this was cold blooded murder of their leader and between October and November 1905, they tried to stage Guerilla wars but they were defeated with heavy losses.
- By December 1905, the Nandi had lost the morale and spirit of fighting and this marked the end of their resistance against the British.

- The Nandi were forced into reserves in the north far away from the railway line so that construction work would go on and their fertile lands were given to European settlers.

WHY THE NANDI RESISTED THE BRITISH FOR SO LONG

Unlike other rebellions, the Nandi put up a prolonged resistance against the British for over 11 years.

- The Nandi were involved in the L.D.T through which they were able to acquire guns from their neighbours like the Akamba.
- The Nandi pride i.e. they were a superior race militarily and culturally which gave them determination to fight the British for so long.
- The emergence of Orkoiyot Koitale provided the necessary leadership for the wars because this united the Nandi and gave them morale.
- The Nandi never suffered from famine because their land was fertile and could therefore support agriculture which provided enough food for their troops.
- Being a warrior society, the Nandi had a lot of experience in fighting e.g. they had a long history of successfully defeating their neighbours like Maasai, Luyia and Luo.
- The Nandi area had an environment advantage because it was hilly with little space for open warfare and the British could not use their maxim gun effectively.
- The Nandi had a strong, organized and highly disciplined army which was divided into units and companies based on clans and place of residence.
- The Nandi employed the Guerilla tactic which involved ambushes (hit and run) especially at night and this always surprised the British who were unprepared for these fights.
- The cutting of telecommunication lines by the Nandi hindered the transportation of British troops and reinforcements.
- The Nandi lacked defensive units e.g. forts and barracks which could have been possible targets for the British forces.
- The presence of black smiths among the Nandi who constantly made iron weapons like spears, arrows and these were used to strengthen the Nandi army.

WHY THE NANDI FINALLY LOST THE WAR

- The British had a lot of determination because this was delaying colonialism and they wanted to construct the Uganda railway.
- The death of Orkoiyot Koitale also led to the final defeat of the Nandi i.e. he died in a shameful manner hence causing them to lose the morale of fighting.
- The Nandi had inferior weapons which could not compete effectively with the superior weapons of the British who had the maxim guns.
- The British always got support from neighbouring countries e.g. Uganda, Sudan and Egypt in form of troops and ammunitions (weapons)
- The British always recruited mercenaries into their army e.g. Maasai and Sudanese mercenaries who made their army grow stronger.
- The Nandi lacked support from their immediate neighbours like the Maasai which greatly led to their defeat.
- The recruited mercenaries knew about the Nandi military tactics which information was used by the British to defeat the Nandi.
- The scorched earth policy employed by the British greatly weakened the Nandi because several farms and houses were destroyed and this left the Nandi suffering.
- Many of the Nandi troops and people were always killed by the tropical diseases and famine which reduced on their military might.
- The Nandi neighbours who were hired as mercenaries also had the determination to support the British and defeat the Nandi who had terrorized them for so long.
- The British tricked the Nandi into negotiations and agreements into accepting to work with the British, also weakened the Nandi military might.
- British missionaries used the tactic of spreading Christianity which brought about disunity amongst the Nandi.

Effects of the Nandi resistance

- ✓ There was heavy loss of lives especially the Africans which led to depopulation in the area.
- ✓ There was massive destruction of property. E.g. Villages and food stores were all set on fire and this led to famine.
- ✓ The Nandi lost their land to the white settlers and the Uganda railway line and were pushed to infertile lands in the north.

- ✓ There was wide spread poverty and misery in the Nandi area due to the serious economic destruction.
- ✓ The Nandi were over powered and therefore defeated which completely marked the end of their independence.
- ✓ Some of the Nandi who lost their land to the Europeans were forced to migrate to towns and urban centres to make ends meet.
- ✓ The British were able to construct the railway line through the Nandi area with minimum difficulty and it was extended to Kisumu and Uganda.
- ✓ The defeat of the Nandi taught their neighbours a lesson that the British were militarily superior and many decided to collaborate e.g. Maasai. Luo and Luyia.
- ✓ The Nandi superiority and arrogance in the region was crushed mainly because they had terrorized and bullied most of their neighbours.
- ✓ Many people were converted to Christianity because the teachings of Prophet Orkoiyot Koitale had failed to guide them into defeating the British.
- ✓ Forts and European stations were built throughout the area e.g. in Kiptume and Kapkolei after the defeat of the Nandi.
- ✓ With the defeat of the Nandi, more Europeans poured into Kenya and took over the Kenyan highlands.
- ✓ The Nandi resistance taught the British a lesson that the Africans could also put up an organized resistance.
- ✓ The rebellion spread waves of nationalism throughout Kenya and this led to future revolts e.g. Mau-Mau rebellion in 1952.

MAU- MAU REBELLION (1952 - 1956)

- This was a clandestine (secret) nationalistic movement in Kenya.
- It was formed by extremist ex-soldiers of World War II in 1946 to fight the colonial government.
- The phrase Mau-Mau is an abbreviation of a Swahili slogan “mzungu ayende ulaya Mwafirika Apate Uhuru” loosely translated as the ‘white man should return to Europe and the African gets independence’ .
- The rebellion effectively begun in 1952 and ended in 1960.

Causes of the rebellion

- ❖ Loss of land to the white settlers angered the Africans especially the Kikuyu and that's why they joined the movement in large numbers.
- ❖ Africans were pushed into reserve camps where conditions were unfavorable for instance they were overcrowded and lacked schools and medical centers.
- ❖ Mau-Mau fighters were struggling for the independence of Kenya i.e. most of the ex-soldiers had a negative view about colonialism.
- ❖ Poor labour conditions also forced Africans to join the Mau Mau movement i.e. Africans were denied employment as better jobs were given only to the whites.
- ❖ Restrictions imposed on the growing of cash crops also angered the Africans i.e. it were only the whites that were allowed to grow cash crops.
- ❖ The return of the World War II ex-soldiers led to the formation of the movement. When they compared the situation in Europe with that of Kenya, it was still backward.
- ❖ Africans were also against the introduction of the Kipande (Identity cards) because it denied Africans freedom of movement.
- ❖ The Mau Mau resistance was also as a result of unfair taxation i.e. the British introduced poll tax which was too high for the Africans.
- ❖ Africans were denied a chance of trading with their neighbours, Asians and the coastal people because the trade was dominated by Indians or Asians.
- ❖ Mau -Mau fighters also hated the European attitude towards African traditional beliefs and cultures e.g. missionaries attacked the Kikuyu female circumcision.
- ❖ Africans were denied a chance of attaining western education and this was a deliberate move to keep them backward.
- ❖ Africans also hated racial segregation in education Institutions, residential areas, and medical centres and in government offices hence caused rebellions.
- ❖ The emergence of able leaders also led to the formation of the movement i.e. leadership was provided by Elites such as Jomo Kenyatta, Harry Thuku, Bildad Kaggia, Dedan Kimathi, General China (Waruhiu Itote).
- ❖ Africans were also tired of the settlers influence on Government decisions and policies i.e. the settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a settler colony like Rhodesia and South Africa.

- ❖ The Mau Mau fighters were not pleased by the revelations of the British government to affect constitutional changes in Kenya i.e. they wanted greater African representation on the legislative council.

Course of the rebellion

- Mau -Mau started in 1946 as an underground movement in Kenya to fight the colonial government and bring independence as soon as possible.
- It was formed by the Kenya African Union extremists (KAU) including the ex-soldiers of World War II.
- The movement was basically a tribal rebellion of the Kikuyu and when fighting intensified, the rebellion spread to other communities such as Kamba, Meru, and Embu e.t.c.
- Mau -Mau guerillas and their supporters took oaths that bound them to obedience, secrecy and support of the movement.
- The supporters of the movement sang hymns in which the name of Jomo was substituted for Jesus Christ.
- By 1950, the Mau Mau fighters started to act violently and the British government declared the militant group illegal and unlawful.
- After being declared illegal, the guerillas retreated to Aberdare Ranges and slopes of Mt. Kenya where they launched attacks on the colonial government and white settler farms.
- They formed gangs which could steal arms, destroy plantations and committed arson (burning property that belonged to the settlers) e.g. plantations, homes e.t.c.
- Many chiefs who opposed the movement were hacked to death e.g. in October 1952 chief Waruhiu Kiambu was murdered for being loyal to the government.
- On 20th of October 1952, the British governor Sir Evelyn Baring declared a state of emergency.
- Sir Evelyn Baring called in the King' s African Rifles (KAR) to suppress the movement and by the end of the year, more soldiers had been flown in from Britain.
- In April 1953, Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders of the movement especially the Kikuyu were tried and sentenced to 7yrs in jail.
- In 1954, several Kikuyu were arrested for not giving a convincing reason for being in Nairobi at such a time.

- In 1955, General China was arrested but Dedan Kimathi continued with the resistance up to October 1956 when he was also captured in the Aberdare forest.
- By 1956, the movement had been weakened seriously but the hunt for Mau -Mau fighters continued up to 1960.

Effects of the rebellion

- ✓ The rebellion was so costly to the British government i.e. The British spent over 50,000 pounds to suppress the movement.
- ✓ Many African leaders and activists were arrested for opposing colonialism e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Dedan Kimathi, General China e.t.c.
- ✓ The rebellion taught the British that Kenyans seriously wanted independence and couldn't settle for anything less than that.
- ✓ There was massive destruction of property e.g. shops were looted and gardens belonging to the white settlers were destroyed.
- ✓ Many families and clans disintegrated as a result of the chaos during the course of the movement.
- ✓ Due to the destruction of crops, food stores and the unsettled life, agriculture declined and famine broke out.
- ✓ The rebellion led to a decline of Kenya's economy since trade and commerce came to a standstill.
- ✓ The rebellion shattered the white settlers' dream of turning Kenya into a settler colony like Rhodesia.
- ✓ Land that had belonged to the Africans before was reclaimed as the British changed the land policy.
- ✓ Africans were allowed to grow cash crops and schools, hospitals; roads were built to cool African tempers.
- ✓ The rebellion led to the emergence of leaders like Jomo Kenyatta, Tom Mboya, Daniel Arap Moi e.t.c who spear headed the independence struggle in Kenya.
- ✓ Political parties were formed and allowed to operate e.g. K.A.N.U (Kenya African National Union) and this spear headed the campaign for self rule or independence.

- ✓ The rebellion created a period of confusion and uncertainty among the people e.g. between 1952 – 1960, Kenya was in a state of emergency.
- ✓ The British came to good terms with Africans. From this time, African interests gained supremacy over Asian and white settler interests.
- ✓ Both Africans and Europeans lost their lives during the rebellion.

Why did the Africans lose against the British in the rebellion?

- Europeans were militarily superior compared to Africans they had better guns while Africans used traditional weapons like spears, bows and arrows.
- Disunity among African societies also weakened their struggle against the imposition of colonial rule and therefore they could not form a united front against the colonialists.
- The teachings of the Christian missionaries weakened African societies. They softened the hearts and minds of Africans to the extent that some could not see the need to fight the whites.
- Collaborators who supported colonial powers also weakened those resisting because they used to leak information to the colonialists.
- Many African societies were hit by diseases The Kikuyu, Maasai, Nandi were for example hit by rinder pest, long periods of drought and famine that weakened them and therefore made their fights against European rule ineffective.
- Poor military tactics. African societies lacked military strategies.
- Many African chiefs were ignorant of the intentions of the Europeans. They thought that the whites were just visitors who were here for only a short period and as such took them to be their friends.
- The Spirit of nationalism was lacking in many African societies at the time. Many rebellions were therefore tribal or regional wars, lacking the support of their neighbours.
- The weak economies of many African societies contributed to their defeat. Many of these couldn't support full-scale wars.
- Too much belief in superstition and traditional religion also blinded Africans.
- The death and imprisonment of inspirational leaders also undermined African rebellions.
- The Europeans also employed the divide and rule policy whereby they played one society against the other.

Revision questions

1. How did the following respond to colonial rule in East Africa?
(a) Semei Kakungulu (b) Nuwa Mbaguta (c) Laibon Lenana (d) Sir Apollo Kaggwa

2. a) Why did some African societies collaborate with Europeans ?
b) What were the effects of their collaboration?

3. a) Why did some African societies resist colonial rule in East Africa?
b) Why did African resistance against colonial imposition fail?

4. How did the following respond to colonial rule in East Africa?
a) Chief **Mkwawa** b) **Abushiri** c) Rwoth **Awich** d) Kabaka **Mwanga** e) Omukama **Kabalega**

5. a) Why did Semei Kakungulu collaborate with the British colonialists before 1914?
b) What were the results/effects/outcomes of his collaboration?

6. a) What were the causes of the MAU-MAU uprising in Kenya?
b) Describe the organization/course of the uprising?

7. a) Why did the Kikuyu stage a rebellion between 1952 to 1960?
b) How did this rebellion affect Kenya up to independence?

8. a) Describe the course of the struggle that took place in central Kenya in the 1950s.
b) Why did the Europeans emerge victorious over the Africans?

9. a) What were the causes of the uprising in Southern Tanganyika between 1905-1907?
b) How did it affect the peoples of Southern Tanganyika up to independence?

10. a) Describe the course/organization of the Maji-Maji revolt of 1905-07.
b) What reasons led to the failure of the revolt?

11. a) Describe the response of the Nandi to the imposition of colonial rule in their area?
b) What were the effects of their response to colonial rule?

12. a) What were the causes of the Nandi uprisings of 1895 to 1906?
b) Why were the Nandi able to resist the British for so long?

13. a) Why did it take the British so long to defeat the Nandi?
b) Why were the Nandi finally colonized by the British?

14. a) What were the causes of Chief Mkwawa's resistance against German rule?
b) What were the effects of his resistance?

15. a) Why was there a rebellion in southern Tanganyika between 1890-1898?
b) Describe the course of the rebellion during that period.

16. a) What were the reasons for the failure of the Hehe rebellion?
b) How did it affect the affairs of Tanganyika up to independence?

17. a) Describe the course/organization of the Abushiri revolt between 1888-1890.
b) What problems did Abushiri face during this revolt?

18. a) What were the causes of the rebellion along the coast of Tanganyika between 1888-1890?
b) How did it affect the peoples of Tanganyika up to independence?

19. a) Why were the Germans able to suppress the Abushiri revolt of 1888-1890?
b) What were the effects of this revolt on the affairs of Tanganyika?

