

TOPIC ONE

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIALISM IN AFRICA.

Colonialism can be defined as the domination and subordination of one country by another powerful country economically, socially and politically. It is largely, the direct subordination of one country by another country politically, socially and economically with the aim of exploiting its resources.

By the second half of the 19th century, the imperialist powers from Europe in particular, established colonialism in Africa in order to meet their capitalist demands such as **raw materials** for their industries in Europe, **new areas of investment** where they could invest their capital, **market areas** for their manufactured merchandise (goods), **cheap labor** and **areas to settle the surplus population** which was increasing at an increasing pace especially soon after the industrial and demographic revolutions in Europe from the 1750's

STAGES OF COLONISATION

The colonization of Africa was not an overnight process, rather a slow process that was well organized. The process of colonialism was fundamentally of three (3) main stages namely,

1. The first phase was the penetration of the agents of colonialism namely explorers, missionaries and traders who are in other words referred to as the forerunners of colonialism.
2. The second phase was the intensive scramble for and partition (division) of Africa amongst the imperialist powers from Europe in particular. The process of the scramble for and partition of Africa was characterized by rivalries and conflicts, things which led to the summon of the Berlin Conference (**the Feast of the Beasts**) from November 1884 to February 1885 under the then German Chancellor Edward Otto Von Bismarck. The main objective of the conference was to divide Africa amongst the imperialist powers as peacefully as possible.

3. The third phase was the establishment of colonial rule from 1880's to 1900. This phase was characterized by the establishment of company rule, establishment of colonial economy and suppression of African resistances (reactions) against the colonial rule.

AGENTS OF COLONIALISM IN AFRICA AND THEIR POSITIONS (ROLES) IN THE COLONIZATION PROCESS.

INTRODUCTION: Colonial agents were the Europeans who came in Africa in order to pave way for the process of colonialism. For instance, Missionaries as the people who came on behalf of their home government in order to accomplish the three major objectives: To spread civilization, Spread Christianity and to do commerce. The case of Traders came in Africa in order to look for raw materials and area for investments. Whereas the Explorers came in Africa in order to search for information that was needed by the capitalists (David Livingstone, Henry Morton Stanley and Samuel Baker.

The agents of colonialism were/are the forerunners of colonialism. These were in three stages as follows;

1. **EXPLORERS** .This was the first group which came to Africa for the purpose of collecting various information about Africa especially the geographical information about Africa. Examples of some explorers are/were Barton and Speke 1856, they passed Tanganyika to Uganda, they discovered Lake Victoria, the name of the Queen of England by then, Henry Morton and Stanley, David Livingstone (born on 19th March 1813 and died on 1st May 1873; he died of malaria and internal bleeding due to dysentery) a famous explorer in East, Central and South Africa, De Brazza etc.

THE ROLES OF EXPLORERS

1. They informed the colonialists of the geographical position of Africa that helped and guided them in the process of dividing Africa.
2. They provided valuable information about economic potentialities of Africa like the existence of minerals, fertile soil and so forth, which attracted the colonialists to Africa.

3. They participated in the abolition of slave trade and gave information on the slavery that was taking place in the interior of Africa; such information was used by the abolitionists to abolish slave trade in Africa, a move which prepared the fertile grounds for the establishment of colonialism in Africa.
4. They sketched the map of Africa showing all the potentialities found in Africa, the map was so very important as far as the process of colonization was concerned. David Livingstone mainly did this.
5. The explorers signed some bogus treaties with some friendly African Chiefs, the treaties that provided the basis for the colonization of Africa.
6. Some other explorers came to Africa in order to open up the interior for commerce. For instance, between 1878 and 1880 Joseph Thompson surveyed the region between Dar-es-Salaam and Lake Nyasa in order to construct a road for Zanzibar's Sultan. William MacKinnon came for the purpose of opening a short route from the coast to Lake Victoria via Kilimanjaro to develop commercial activities in the interior of East Africa.

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2. **MISSIONARIES.** These were so called religious people who came to Africa on behalf of their home governments in the pretext of civilizing Africans, spreading Christianity and abolishing slave trade, who considered it as an illegal/illicit/illegitimate trade. However, these people had a hidden mission of softening the hearts and minds of Africans to accept colonialism as easily as possible. That is why some Africa's scholars argue that the church was part and parcel of the capitalist system as it acted as a tool for exploitation of the Africans.

Examples of some early missionaries in Africa were Ludwig Krapt, John Rebman, and John Moffat from Britain. They established missionary societies, by the 19th century; the whole continent was full of evangelical societies like the;

- i) The Holy Ghost Mission from Britain (1837)
- ii) The Church Missionary Society (CMS) from Britain 1799.
- iii) The Scottish white fathers from Scotland (1791).

THE ROLES OF THE MISSIONARIES IN THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.

- (a) They provided information and feedback to their home countries about the nature of the people of African population, structure and of course the natural resources.
 - (b) They brainwashed and softened the hearts and minds of the Africans. They used Holy scriptures as documented in the holy bible like “The poor are the blessed for them the kingdom of God,” Leadership comes from God” Do not admire what your friend possesses, forgive those who wrong you.”
 - (c) They trained Africans in western education in missionary schools to meet the production needs of the colonialists.
 - (d) They largely succeeded in abolishing slave trade in Africa.
 - (e) They conducted many treaties with the African local chiefs on behalf of their home governments. For example, Stanley in Buganda, Francis Coillard of the Paris evangelical society was very instrumental in persuading Chief Lewanyika of Southern Rhodesia in 1890 to sign a treaty with the British South African Company.
 - (f) Some missionaries provided social services for other colonial administrators in case of shortage. For example, accommodation, schools and colleges.
 - (g) They divided Africans along religious lines as one of the ways of ruling Africans via divide and rule tactic.
 - (h) They introduced European culture to the Africans; the missionaries regarded the Africans as barbaric.
3. **TRADERS.** These came to Africa purposely to look for raw materials, markets and new areas for investments. They established legitimate trade and encouraged the production of commodities such as cotton, coffee, and rubber, cocoa and so forth.

Examples of the early traders in Africa were James Stevenson, William Mackinnon, Harry Johnson, Karl Peters, Cecil Rhodes, and George Goldie and so on. These traders opened up different companies (Chartered companies) in Africa for the purpose of meeting their capitalist demands. Such companies include.

- a) The German East African Company, which was founded by Karl Peters on 28 March 1884.
- b) The Imperial British East African Company (I.B.E.A.C.O), which was founded by the British trader William MacKinnon on 18 April 1886.
- c) The Livingstone Company, which was founded in 1878 by James Stephen to trade ivory, gold and other products in East Africa.
- d) The United African Company (U.A.C) in 1881 and to the Royal Niger Company in 1886.
- e) The British South African Company, which was founded by Cecil Rhodes in 1889.
- f) International Du Congo

THE ROLES OF THE TRADERS IN THE COLONIZATION PROCESS.

- 1) They provided financial support to the colonial governments in the construction of physical infrastructure such as roads, railways, and harbors in order to facilitate the exploitation process.
- 2) They conducted business on behalf of the colonial governments in their respective areas of administration in Africa.
- 3) The traders signed bogus treaties with the African local rulers on behalf of their home governments. For example, Sultan Mangungo of Msowero in Kilosa and Karl Peters on behalf of Germany on 29 November 1884.
- 4) The European traders bought manufactured goods from their countries to Africa.
- 5) They opened routes to the interior of Africa laying the foundation for future European exploration. The colonialists later on used the routes, which were used by the traders.
- 6) The traders competed for and exploited Africa's resources, this in turn created rivalry between European countries for the right to control resources in various parts of Africa.
- 7) The traders encouraged settlers to come to Africa to invest in various sectors like agriculture, mining etc. and the traders gave settlers loans with dear interests as one of the ways of encouraging them to come and stay.

HOW THE COLONIAL AGENTS PAVED WAY FOR COLONIZATION OF AFRICA

The colonial agents played a very great role in the whole process of colonization of Africa in the following ways:

- i) They facilitated and speeded up the process of the scramble and partition of African continent among the imperialist nations, through important information that was provided to their home government.
- ii) They consolidated colonialism through constant assistance, in the process of colonialism e.g. some explorers became governors, whereas missionaries trained collaborators in their schools.
- iii) They led to the abolition of slave trade whereby, all colonial agents participated in its abolition good example; missionaries preached against slave trade by regarding it as against the will of God, traders on other hand introduced legitimate trade.
- iv) It led to the spread of Christianity by training catechists who under took the role of converting Africans in the new religion and adaptation western culture which led to de-culturalization of Africans.
- v) Missionary won the confidence of African people and reduced the African resistance against colonialists, some African chiefs gained materially, militarily, and politically from the strangers they usually allowed and sometimes encouraged them to stay on. E.g., king Kasagama of Toro pleaded for the extension of the stay of lugard.
- vi) They led to the introduction of commercial agriculture whereby cash crops and plantations were introduced at the expense of African self-sustaining agriculture.
- vii) They integrated African economy into money economy I this case, African became the source of raw materials for the European industries.

- viii) They led to the establishment of so-called legitimate trade by monopoly companies, which was unfair to the Africans and only favored the Europeans. This was because African resources were exploited to the maximum.
- ix) They promoted disunity among the indigenous people that promoted civil conflict defending the white man's' religion e.g. in Buganda religious war between 1885-8 among the Catholics and the protestants.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The meaning of the concepts.

The word scramble simply means fight for something or struggle for something normally by many in order to get it before others do. The word partition means divide something into small portions.

Generally, the scramble of the European powers over Africa was the process of fighting for colonies in Africa, which took place in the second half of the 19th C.

The scramble for and partition of Africa were very remarkable events in the African history. They were a beginning of the end of African freedom. The scramble for and partition of Africa covered remarkably short period from 1884 to about 1900. It involved the occupation of the interior of Africa by European nations.

The scramble for and partition of Africa were due to European economic and political changes. Largely, the European capitalist powers quarreled against themselves for fighting in Africa, which they considered very important and potential for them. The scramble for and partition of Africa led to the complete confiscation of African independence and sovereignty to the European powers.

FACTORS FOR THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA.

By and large, there are two (2) main schools of thoughts, which explain the motives (reasons) behind the scramble for and partition of Africa, namely **Eurocentric school of thought** which combines reasons as to spread Christianity in Africa, to abolish slave trade, to civilize Africans and so on. On the other end of spectrum, there is Afro-centric school of thought by African scholars and believers.

1. ECONOMIC FACTORS

- a) **Industrial Revolution in Europe.** This was the primary factor, which led to the scramble for and partition of Africa and later on total colonization of Africa. The Industrial Revolution was the drastic change in the industrial production system that firstly occurred in Britain in 1750. This period was characterized by inventions of machines and mushrooming industries in Europe. The industrial revolution led to the construction of many industries in Europe something, which led to industrial competition over raw materials, and of course, markets for the European manufactured goods. Such a competition led to the rise of the five (5) major capitalist demands such as raw materials, areas for investment, cheap labor, areas to settle the surplus population and market for the European manufactured goods. All these demands led to the scramble for and partition of Africa, hence colonialism. Industrial revolution led to the needs of industrial demands as follows;
- i) **Demand to get both agricultural and mineral raw- materials.** This was because agricultural raw materials like coffee, cotton; sisal as well as mineral raw materials such as gold, diamond and copper were highly needed in Europe just to feed their hungry industries. As raw- materials in Europe were highly obtained in competitive leading to be sold in high price. Thus, low profit to the industrial owners (Europeans) in that case, to solve these problems Europeans decided to come in Africa where they would get cheap raw materials.
 - ii) **Demand to get market for the European Manufactured goods.** This caused the scramble for and partition of African continent simply because with invention of new technology together with application of heavy machines in Europe, European powers found themselves producing to the surplus, which could not be consumed completely within their (reach) country. The only solution was to find market elsewhere (outside) so that they could sell their surplus manufactured goods for high profit African in particular.
 - iii) **Demand to get cheap labor needed in European's plantations and mines.** This caused the Scramble for and partition of African continent simply

because with invention of new technology as well as application of heavy machines in Europe, they opened up large plantations which needed intensive labor, worse still it was expensive to hire (employ) European labor because they needed high pay compared to African labor who in a sense could work under meager (low) pay, thus a need to come in Africa where they could get cheap African labor to maximize their profit.

- iv) **Demand to get areas where they could invest their surplus capital.** This is because European powers since primitive accumulation of capital had invested heavily to the extent that they had surplus capital. The accumulated capital needed to be invested somewhere else for further profit making in this case Africa having not been invested by any power was seen the only place where European powers would invest their capital. Hence, Europeans scrambled the area.
- v) **Demand to get areas where they would settle surplus population.** This was because with better improvement of social services like medical care, water supply, as well as good housing facilities it was apparent that large population in Europe were unemployed eventually been in fear over being engaging in evil things like robbery, prostitution, and other chaos Europeans decided to come in Africa so as to get areas which would be used to settle such surplus population as the way to minimize and remove chaos that would affect their population.
- vi) **Due to the demand to solve different movements as pioneered by workers and proletarianization in Europe or trade unions:** Such movements were like Chartism, Ludism and new model trade unions as these demanded high payment, good working condition, and the reduction of working hours. In this case, production in Europe became very expensive and fall in profits of the bourgeoisie (capitalists).

2. **Strategic reasons.** The colonization of Africa was also motivated by the strategic reasons, as some areas were considered more attractive than other was economically, thus, the scramble for and partition of Africa. Such areas included

those which had potential minerals like gold, diamond, and copper which had accessibility to the interior, fertile soil and enough people to supply labor power in the colonies;

3. **Prestigious reasons.** Some European powers especially the imperialist ones considered the scramble for and partition of Africa towards colonization as a prestigious thing. The more colonies one country had the more powerful it was considered.
4. **European balance of power.** The issue of balance of power was considered to be one amongst the main reasons for the scramble for and partition of Africa. Following the European nationalism, for example German nationalism in 1870's led to the need of balance of power for example after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 to 1871, France lost its two potential provinces Alsace and Lorraine to Germany as the result, France looked for Tunisia and Morocco in Africa as a way of balancing the power, hence the scramble for and partition of Africa.
5. **Humanitarian reasons and civilization reasons,** some European scholars argue that the scramble for and partition of Africa was for civilizing Africans who were considered to be barbaric i.e. totally uncivilized, killing one another, undertaking slave trade and other animal like practices.
6. **Due to the role played by the colonial agents:** This is because colonial agents (*Missionaries, Traders, and Explorers*) provided the information/ feedback and reported on the economic potentiality of Africa that persuaded their home government to come and take over African countries. Thus through the information given they paved way for the colonization of Africa since Africa became globally known.

FACTORS, WHICH MADE SOME AREAS IN AFRICA TO EXPERIENCE MORE INTENSIVE SCRAMBLE THAN OTHERS.

European powers were interested with different parts (areas) in Africa. This was because these areas would help Europeans to meet their demands as they had special qualities and significances. Some of the areas that experienced intensive Scramble in Africa were as follows.

1. **Easy accessibility to the interior/ Accessibility to the interior.** Areas like Egypt and the Nile valley and of course the Congo basin have easy access to the interior since the areas have big rivers, which made navigation easier done during the colonial era. The transportation of raw materials was possible. Thus, those areas, which had easy access to both the interior and the coast, experienced more intensive scramble than others. In this case, areas, which had navigable rivers as if Congo, Niger and Nile were highly, scrambled by different European powers some of the powers who showed much interest here included Portugal, Belgium and France.
2. **Presence of fertile land// Agricultural Potentialities:** Those areas which had proven soil fertility which ensured both growth and development of agriculture and growth of cash crops such as palm oil, cotton, coffee, sisal, rubber and so on were more scrambled than other areas. Some of these areas were like shire highlands in Malawi, Kikuyu high lands in Kenya and many other places that were fertile attracted many European powers because such areas were vital particularly in provision of reliable rainfall and good fertility which eventually fueled quick development of Agricultural activities. Other areas with fertility soil were Niger basin, Congo basin, and Nile valley. In these areas, different European powers showed much interest to ensure that they take lead of it. The well-known powers whose ambition was stifle included Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal.
3. **Presence of minerals/ mineral potentialities:** Those areas, which were naturally endowed with minerals such as gold, diamond, and copper, experienced more intensive scramble than others. These areas attracted mostly the European powers because of its presence of valuable minerals like gold, silver and diamond, which were essential for the provision of raw materials to feed their hungry industries. In this case different areas in Africa assumed to be potentiality as witnessed by Angola, Nigeria, Gold coast, presently called as Ghana and Congo (DRC). In all these areas different European powers showed much interest but the most over leading powers were Belgium, Britain France and Portuguese.

4. **Dense population/areas with high population.** Those areas, which had dense population, were mostly preferred because they ensured constant supply of labor as opposed to those areas, which had no dense population. The dense population did not only ensure constant supply of labor but also the source of market for the goods, which were produced in the colonies. Some areas in Africa that had high population were like Cameroon, Senegal, Gold coast, Ghana and Nigeria.
5. **Geographical location.** Those areas, which were geographically located in areas with conducive climatic conditions, were more scrambled than others were. For example, those in the equatorial region like the Congo and Niger basins were more scrambled by the European powers than others. Nevertheless, the process of the scramble for and partition of Africa led to the conflicts amongst the European powers, which threatened the peace amongst those powers. For example, the Congo crisis, the Egyptian crisis, the Niger crisis and so on. All these crises necessitated the call for the **Berlin conference** in order to divide Africa as peacefully as possible.
- a) **The areas, which were too strategic,** strategic areas, attracted Europeans in Africa because these areas would enable them to meet their demands, which all together focused on economic gain. In this way different parts (areas) in Africa became too strategic as such they motivated European powers to have more interests over such areas. Good example is Egypt that had Suez Canal. The British occupation of Egypt could make them benefit from the canal as it could be used as a shortcut and gateway to the trade caravans (ship) between Asia Africa and Europe through Mediterranean Sea.
- More than that Egypt assumed of great significant during the Scramble for and subsequently the partition of Africa because it had substantial population, which could provide cheap labor in the capitalist investments. Cheap labor in Egypt was expected to increase profit maximization.
- Again Egypt had Nile River which seems to be of a great importance because it enabled (served) for Agricultural purpose in which both food and raw-materials needed for European industries and food for the industrial workers could be easily obtained, above all it would serve for navigation purposes.

It served also as attraction to tourists due to its historical significances in which many people were attracted to visit the place. In this case scrambling over this place was expected to be of great benefits.

Egypt was so special to Europeans due to its strategic that it had this is because the place is regarded as the ancient places in which different civilizations like Greeks, Romans and many others passed here. Hence taking this area meant that the given powers were expected to learn many things to them.

In addition, Egypt became to be regarded as too strategic during scramble for and partition of Africa due to its technological background it had. This is because different technological discoveries were made in Egypt also various scientists who discovered different discoveries originated from Egypt because of this the area provided a forum through which European regarded it as strategic areas.

Another strategic area was Uganda because it is a source of Nile River in this case to make constant flowing of Nile River European powers became attracted over Uganda.

Mean while Kenya became to be regarded as a strategic area because Uganda that was needed for constant flowing of Nile River was a *land lacked country* (country with not port) thus a need to control Kenya so that it could eventually serve European over controlling Uganda by using Mombasa port to transport different goods/cargoes from Europe going in Uganda. The most outstanding European powers who had much interest in this place were Britain and France.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- 1. Account for the reason behind the scramble for and partition of African continent.*
- 2. Why the scramble for and partition of African continent took place during the last quarter of the 19th C and not before or After?*
- 3. What were the main factors for the European Scramble for and Partition of Africa?*
- 4. Why African continent was scrambled during the 19th century?*

Why some areas in Africa were highly scrambled by European imperialist power during the 19th C.

2. Why the position of Egypt became of more special during the Scramble for and subsequently the partition of African continent?

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884 TO 1885.

The Berlin Conference was the imperialistic conference, which was held in Berlin the capital city of Germany and named after the city in which it was held. The conference was firstly proposed by Portugal due to its claims over Congo and West Africa. It was held from Sunday, 15 November of the year 1884 up to Thursday, 26th of February of the year 1885. Under the leadership of the Germany's Chancellor by then who was a lawyer by profession **Edward Leopold Otto Von Bismarck. (1st April 1815- 30th July 1898).** The main agenda of the conference was to divide Africa peacefully for the interests of the capitalist nations. Africa was not represented in the Conference, nevertheless, **Denmark** and **the United States of America** attended the conference as **observers** only.

This conference is also called the Congo conference or West Africa conference. The countries, which participated in the conference, were Austria- Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Ottoman Empire, Russian Empire, Spain, Sweden-Norway, The United Kingdom and the USA.

EVENTS LEADING TO BERLIN CONFERENCE

Berlin conference came into being due to the following events;

- a) Due to the information spread by missionaries, explorers and indeed traders about African in Europe. This is because these agents of colonialism fade substantial information on richness of Africa like presence of rivers, minerals, as well as its fertility. It was through these information European powers became motivated over the continent.
- b) Due to the pressure caused by the rise of industrialization in many European powers particularly during the period of monopoly capitalism in which it created economic demand in terms of raw materials, markets as well as areas where they would invest their investment.

- c) Due to the result of the Scramble for Africa in order to acquire areas where they would meet their desire, indeed prompted the need to have the Berlin conference because European powers were almost to fight in many parts of African continents such areas included Congo basin, Niger delta and south Africa. The way forward to get out of this was to have the Berlin conference that would eventually divide to each power peacefully.
- d) Due to the role played by a German chancellor Otto Von Bismarck in which after discovering the possibility of the eruption of war he decided to call the Berlin Conference to avoid war among the scrambling nations.

WHY WAS THE BERLIN CONFERENCE HELD IN GERMANY?

1. Germany unification made Germany the most powerful and influential nation not only in Europe but also in the world by 1870.
2. Germany's industrialization which made Germany to be in need of colonies for raw-materials and areas for investment that is why Germany responded to the request of Portugal as quickly as possible.
3. The role and personality of Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck he was very ambitious leader who wanted recognition by other European leaders that is why he called (summoned) the Berlin conference.
4. The hostility between France against Germany the conflict is rooted from the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. Germany summoned the conference in order to check the French expansionism in Africa.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884 TO 1885.

1. The first and the foremost objective of the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885 was to divide Africa amongst the imperialist powers as peacefully as possible because of the process of the scramble and partition of Africa which had generated hatred/hostility amongst the imperialist powers.
2. Portugal's request for the conference in order to check for its claims in the Congo Basin and West Africa, thus the request by Portugal was one of the agenda which necessitated the summon of the conference in 1884.
3. To abolish slave trade and slavery in Africa and establish the so-called legitimate trade.

4. It was called in order to discuss the European balance of power amongst the European nations.
5. Bismarck aimed at taming (to control easily) the French hostilities, after its defeat during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.
6. To deal with matters related to European trade and territorial claims in Africa.
7. To discuss and settle the existing territorial disputes over the Congo and Niger basin as well as other parts of African continent.
8. To avoid military confrontation among the imperialist powers that was eminent among the imperialist powers especially after the joining of Germany as a late comer in the process after taking over colonies in Togo, Cameroon, South west Africa (Namibia) and what came to be known as Germany East Africa the present Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda.

THE TERMS / AGREEMENT/ PRINCIPALS/ RESOLUTIONS REACHED DURING THE BERLIN CONFERENCE 1884 – 1885.

The Berlin Conference passed different resolutions, which later caused the process of colonization of Africa; these resolutions are as explained here below:

- i) The Congo basin was declared a free state under king Leopard of Belgium and the Niger River was free for navigation to all imperialist nations. It recognized Leopard's so- called international association as the legitimate authority in Congo basin. In return, the Belgium king to allow European traders and missionaries free access to the area.
- ii) They agreed that strong and sophisticated military weapons were prohibited to be brought in Africa. They allowed light weapons to be used in Africa. This aimed to maintain security in the colonies and to avoid the accessibility of such strong weapons to the colonized subjects (Africa).
- iii) They agreed that effective occupation should be implemented by the imperialist nations this was through setting Administrators in the colonies who were to supervise tasks
- iv) They agreed that in case of the resistance by Africans to the colonial occupation, no any European country should give help to the Africans to fight fellow European.

- v) They agreed that all colonial powers should take initiative measure to abolish slave trade and slavery in their colonies and to allow free access to the colonial agents in the interior as to campaign against slave trade and spread civilization in the interior.
- vi) They agreed that in case of any disputes among the imperialist powers they should solve it peacefully without the use of force.
- vii) They agreed that if a nation occupies a coastal area it had to extend it legally, to the interior and to colony of another colonial master.
- viii) Principle of notification, it was agreed that any power requiring any part of Africa was supposed to inform another power in order to escape misunderstanding among the powers.
- ix) The conference also agreed that areas in Africa already proclaimed protectorate by European nations before conference should remain in their hands, such areas included the Congo and those territories which Germany had annexed like Togo, South West Africa (Namibia)

THE EFFECTS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE ON AFRICA.

The Berlin conference had the following impacts or effects on Africa as follow.

1. It partitioned or sliced Africa amongst the European nations into the colonial possessions and fixed boundaries in their interests. For instance, Britain got 27 colonies, France got 12 colonies, Germany got 9 colonies and Belgium got 2 colonies.
2. It led to the loss of Africa's independence and sovereignty to the European nations, which established colonial rule.
3. It led to the abolition of slave trade and the introduction of legitimate trade, which was of course beneficial to the imperialist powers.
4. It led to much suffering amongst African people under the colonial administration especially when they (Africans) resisted against colonialism.
5. It divided the ethnic groups in Africa into separate boundaries something, which implanted the spirit of disunity amongst them. For example, the Makonde in Mozambique and Tanganyika, the Luo in Kenya. Sudan and Uganda and the Maasai in Kenya and Tanzania by then Tanganyika.

6. It planted the seed which led to the outbreak of the First World War (1914 - 1918) and the Second World War (1939 - 1945) because the conference did not satisfy the ambitions and interests of some nations i.e. dissatisfaction in territorial arrangements in Africa. For example, Germany was not satisfied by the conference for other powers like Britain got the Lion's share.
7. European nations introduced new systems of administration in Africa. The German and British employed direct rule and indirect rule respectively in their colonies, while the French and the Portuguese used the assimilation and later on association policy to administer their colonies in Africa.
8. The Berlin conference marked the beginning of colonialism in Africa. Many European powers took control of various parts of Africa, forcing African to work for them.
9. It led to the introduction of foreign European languages in Africa to ease colonial administration in the colonies. For example, Francophone the French-speaking countries such as Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast and Benin. Anglophone (English-speaking) countries such as Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Ghana, and Nigeria. Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking countries such as Angola. Guinea Bissau and Mozambique.

THE PARTITION PROCESS.

a) Introduction.

The partition process of East Africa between Germany and Britain took place between 1884 to 1890. It was completed into two (2) agreements between them.

i) THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1886.

This was the agreement between (Britain) and Germany. The reason for this agreement was Germany's recognition of Karl Peters' treaties. On arriving back in Berlin from East Africa in February 5th, 1885, Karl Peters presented his treaties to Bismarck and Kaizer William. Kaizer granted him the imperial charter. The area was by then to come under the society for the German colonization when it became chartered, the society came to be known as German East African Company. The Germany recognition of Karl Peters' treaties threatened Britain's interests and provoked the Sultan who protested and appealed to Britain for

intervention another reason is that the British and German companies interfered with each other thus causing rivalry.

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY

In the Anglo – German treaty of 1886 between Germany, Britain and the Sultan, the following agreements were reached.

- a) The Sultan's spheres would be Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, Kismayo, Bravo, Merka, Mogadishu and the 10 miles' coastal strip on the mainland.
- b) The German spheres of influence would be; the present day Tanganyika and Dar –es-Salaam.
- c) Britain part would be roughly the today's Kenya.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF 1890 (HELGOLAND TREATY).

The reasons for this agreement were first the Agreement of 1886 had fixed no boundaries in the West of Tanganyika and Kenya. Second, the question of Uganda, Karl Peters was already in Uganda to make treaties for German colonization. However, by then Britain had already colonized Egypt and that had to guard the Suez Canal. Third, the religious conflicts amongst religious groups in Uganda. The Christians who were led by the Christian missionaries (White fathers) against the Anglicans, the Muslims and the traditionalists under Kabaka. The conflicts led to the killings of missionaries and Christians as a whole. Therefore, the missionaries seriously called upon the colonization of Uganda. The Anglican missionaries called upon the British government while the white fathers called upon German government.

TERMS.

In the Anglo – German Agreement of 1890, there were only two parties, the German and the British. The Sultan did not matter by then. The following are the terms of the agreement.

- a) Britain spheres would be **Zanzibar, Pemba, Kenya and Uganda.**
- b) German sphere would be Tanganyika and an island in the North Sea called **HELGOLAND.** That is why this agreement is sometimes referred to as the **HELGOLAND TREATY OF 1890** in which Germany gave up the claims to Witu.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

Immediately after the Berlin Conference on 26th February 1885, the European powers managed to establish their rule and control over Africans. The establishment of control was made effective between 1885 and 1912 when African countries became under the colonial rulers.

As introduced earlier, the situation whereby one powerful nation dominates and controls the other weaker nation politically, socially and economically and establishes exploitative structures is known as **COLONIALISM**. The country, which dominates the other, is known as a **COLONIZER** whilst those, which are colonized, are known as **COLONIES**.

Colonialism is a situation where by a powerfully/ strong nation invade and dominate the weaker nation by establishing exploitative nature. OR,

Colonialism refers to the political, social and economic system through which one strong and powerful country/ Nation dominates the weaker one in all aspects of their life such as economically socially and politically. It can also refer to the direct subordination of one country by another country, politically, socially and economically with the aim of exploiting her resources.

By and large, colonialism was not accepted in Africa with open arms, thus, it was not easy to establish colonial rule in Africa, hence various techniques/tactics were used to establish colonial rule in Africa as follow.

1. **DIPLOMACY.** This was one of the tactics, which were used by the imperialist powers to establish their colonial rule in Africa. This was practically done through agreements of treaties, which were signed between African chiefs and the agents of colonialism. The treaties signed were bogus; hence, many African chiefs lost power and independence. Example Carl Peter signed a treaty with Chief Mungo of Msovero in Morogoro in 1884; Johnson hurry signed a treaty in 1900 with Daud Chwa of Buganda such treaties made Africans to be encroached (under) colonial rule.

2. **GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY.** This is the way of making another nation accept your demands through intimidation (force). This technique was mostly used in the areas where their chiefs seemed to be reluctant to offer their areas to the colonialists. E.g., Sultan of Zanzibar surrendered a treaty to Carl Peter of German because he used this technique; captain Lugard in Nigeria used the same approach.
3. **MILITARY CONQUEST.** The colonial powers used military conquest in areas where diplomacy failed and when and where Africans resisted against the colonial rule; such tactics were used to suppress Chief Mkwavinyika Munyigumba Mwamvuyinga of the Hehe (1891-1898), Mkwawa died in June 1898 when he was only left with his two servants. Sergeant Merkel cut off Mkwawa's head and dispatched it to Germany for Governor Von Liebert, offered 5,000 rupees to the person who would bring him Mkwawa's head. The skull was finally returned to Tanganyika on 9th July 1954. Isike (Nyamwezi), Kabalenga (Bunyoro), Kaitolel Arap Samoei (Nandi).
4. **COLLABORATION.** This was the colonial system of administration that created alliances between groups of Africans with the colonial powers against other African groups. Such a situation occurred when two (2) African groups were in conflicts. Thus, the weaker one cooperated with Europeans in order to get protection and support against its enemy. Examples of the African rulers who used collaboration method were Mangi Mandara of Moshi who cooperated with Germans against Mangi Sina of Kibosho in 1891, Chief Merere of Sangu who collaborated with the Germans against Mkwawa of the Hehe.
5. **IDEOLOGICAL METHOD.** In this tactic, the colonialists introduced western ideologies to soften the hearts and minds of Africans to accept colonialism. For example, the Christian missionaries introduced Christianity, which went hand in hand with the provision of colonial education, which was of course offered, to the sons and daughters of African chiefs only. As a result, those who were converted to Christians became loyal to the colonialists, hence colonialism. That's why some historians argue that **“colonialism came armed with two weapons one in each hand, the bible in the left was presented first and the gun later”**

6. **APPLICATION OF RACISM.** This was the ideology, which internalized the belief that a certain race was superior to other races. The African black color was insulted to be the color of the devil, which was always painted in black color, and angels in white color as Europeans are, this brought inferiority complex amongst African.
7. **ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNIQUES.** For example, Britain used indirect rule tactic of administering its colonies in order to do away with African's resistances and France used assimilation and later on association Policies to administer its colonies.
8. **Through deportation of some of the tribal leaders who were exiled away to stop resistance.** Good example, Jaja of Opobo was deported to West Indies in 1891. Mwanga of Buganda and Kabarega of Bunyoro were exiled in Seychelle Island as they resisted colonial rule.
9. **Through divide and rule approach.** Here colonizers on tribal lines, economic lines, divided the Africans and religious e.g.in the Ganda tribe was given education and white collar jobs while the northerners were to provide cheap labor. The Catholics were segregated in the British colonies and all leadership posts were given to the protestants such acts kept African disunited and easy to be ruled.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHARTERED COMPANIES IN AFRICA.

During the early phase of the establishment of colonial rule in Africa, the colonial governments used chartered companies to administer the colonies on their behalf.

N: B A charter is a written statement describing the right that a particular group of people should have.

OR

A written statement of the principle and aims of an organization, therefore, chartered companies are organization qualified according to the principles and aims for which they were/are established. Basically, the chartered companies were trading

companies; the European colonial powers opted to use the chartered companies in order to reduce the administrative costs.

Some of the chartered companies, which operated in Africa by then were; The Imperial British East African Company (I.B.E.A. Co 18th April 1888 under Sir William Mackinnon). The German East African Company (G.E.A. Co 28th March 1884 under Karl Peters), the British South Africa Company (B.S. A 1889), The Royal Niger Company (RNC 1886 under George Tauban Goldie) The Dutch West India Company (D.W.I. Co 3rd June 1621).

THE ROLES OF THE COMPANY RULE IN AFRICA.

1. They became active in abolishing slave trade especially in the interior of Africa.
2. To administer the colonies on behalf of their home governments.
3. To suppress and stop any African resistance against the imposition of the colonial rule. For example, the I.B.E.A. Co played an important role in suppressing the Nandi resistance in Kenya and so did the G.E.A. Co in Tanganyika against the Hehe under chief Mkwawa.
4. To carry out construction of physical infrastructure in their respective areas of administration so as to ease the exploitation of African's resources. For examples, they constructed roads, railways and harbors to ease the transportation of laborers and raw materials in the colonies.
5. The companies under their leadership entered into bogus treaties with the African local chiefs in order to expand more spheres of influence on behalf of their home government.
6. They opened up plantations in Africa so as to meet the very necessary capitalist demands, raw materials in particular.

FAILURE OF THE COMPANY RULE IN AFRICA.

1. **Remoteness of some areas.** The company traders had difficulties in penetrating the interior of Africa because of thick forests and lack of reliable infrastructure, roads in particular.

2. **The company administration faced widespread resistances and hostility from the people of the interior of Africa;** therefore, instead of concentrating on trading activities, the companies spent much time and money to suppress African resistances from the ethnic groups which were found in the interior of Africa. For example, the British trader Peter West and his thirty workers were attacked by the Nandi in Kenya in 1888, Abushiri bin Salim revolted against the Germans in Tanganyika.
3. **Running of the colonies was expensive due to lack of enough capital.** For instance, staff wages and salaries this made the companies bankrupt hence, they could not get the expected profits something, which led to the failure.
4. **Lack of enough and experienced Personnel to administer the activities of the companies.** The staff employed by the companies was mostly military officers who were not diplomatic and competent enough to fulfill the various duties that they were assigned to them.
5. **Language barrier.** This is rooted from the fact that upon the arrival of the colonialists, Africans had no access to formal education. The traders did not know all the vernaculars that were used by the Africans by then something which led to communication breakdown, as the result some of the roles were not effectively done, hence the failure of the company.
6. **Imperfect competition between and amongst the companies.** For instance, for the case of East Africa the Imperial British East African Company under William Mackinnon had regular clashes over the region against the German East African Company under Karl Peters something, which made the companies fail to execute their functions. The clashes led to the first Anglo – German Agreement of 1886 and the second Anglo – German Agreement of 1890.
7. **The threat of tropical diseases.** Such as malaria. By then malaria was known to have no cure. It thus, claimed the lives of many agents of colonialism such as explorers, missionaries and traders. As a result, some of the traders did not go

into the interior to trade as per the charter of their companies, besides they fell short of personnel due to death hence failure.

8. Mismanagement or maladministration. Some chartered companies failed to execute their duties as effectively as possible due to mismanagement of funds. In this case, some leaders of the companies misallocated the funds for some objectives, which were not in accordance with the charter for which the companies were established. For example, it is historically recorded that Cecil John Rhodes (5th July 1853 went to South Africa aged 17 he entered the diamond at Kimberly in 1871 when he was 18 years, he died on 22 June 1893) had the vision of constructing a railway line from Cape Town to Cairo –Egypt, the project which had started costing his company (BSC) hence failure.

AFRICAN RESISTANCES AGAINST COLONIAL RULE.

Etymologically, the term resist comes from a Latin word “**RESISTENTIA**” from the verb **resistere** which means **hold back** in Standard English language. By and large, resist means to refuse to accept something and try to stop it from happening or to fight back when attacked. One can define the term resist as dislike or opposition to a plan, idea.

African resistance means negative reaction against colonialism that involved the use of weapons by African societies. It was the phenomenon whereby Africans became hostile to European encroachment. Before and during colonialism Africans started to resist against Europeans. This is due to the naked fact that colonialism was not accepted in Africa by both hands. Several factors like land alienation, forced labor, etcetera led Africans to resist against colonialism.

Resistances of Africans against Europeans were highly involving Africans, who tended to use poor weapons to resist while opposing colonial rule.

TYPES OF AFRICAN RESISTANCES.

There are two (2) types of resistances and these types are categorized while looking at the size or timing as follows:

According to size

There were two (2) categories according to size, **small-scale** and **large-scale** resistances.

1. Small scale resistances

These types of resistances involved one tribe fighting against the colonialists and they basically covered a small area e.g.

- Hehe Vs. Germans
- Jaja of Opobo Vs. British
- Mandinka (under Somare Toure) vs. French.

2. Large scale resistances

They were types of resistances that involved more than one tribe fighting in unity against colonial rulers.

Examples

- Majimaji war (it involved the Yao, Matumbi, Bena, Sangu, Mbungu, Ngoni, Zaramo, Sangu and Bena and other tribes on the southern part of Tanzania by then Tanganyika who resisted against the Germans)
- Ndebele and Shona against the British

According to timing

Primary resistances

Africans against Europeans fought these resistances at the early stages of colonial rule in Africa before (1885).

Secondary resistances

Africans against Europeans fought these resistances during the colonial era (after 1885).

Case studies

E.g. of resistances in Africa involved:

1. Ndebele and Shona resistance vs. British
2. Nama and Herero vs. Germans
3. Somore Toure (Mandinka vs. French)
4. Jaja of Opobo vs. British
5. Majimaji war in Tanganyika vs. Germans
6. Mau Mau Resistances vs. British

Ndebele/Matebele and Shona resistance against the British (in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe))

Introduction: Shona and Ndebele are societies that are found in Southern Rhodesia. The Shona carries its origin in Southern Rhodesia while Ndebele can be traced to further parts of South of Africa.

The origin of Ndebele/Matebele can be deduced to be from South Africa. The Ndebele migrated from South Africa into Southern Rhodesia.

Due to the Mfecane war, Ndebele under Msilikazi started to migrate to north from the southern part of South Africa in 1830s, the war resulted in Shortage of land.

As they reached Southern Rhodesia, they met the Shona. They built relationships with the Shona and in the end; the Ndebele turned Shona into their servants.

The 1880s was a time when Europeans under the B.S.Ec. and several missionaries reached southern Rhodesia. Among the famous missionaries involved was R. Moffat who stayed in southern Rhodesia for not less than 30 years.

Europeans in southern Rhodesia started to collaborate with Shona while being against Ndebele.

During the time of Lobengula, who started to control Southern Rhodesia in 1880s, a position he took over after the death of Msilikazi, he (Lobengula) signed a treaty with B.S.Ec. In this treaty, he was promised to be given:

In the end, Lobengula gained nothing. Hence in 1883-1887 was the time when Ndebele under Lobengula started resisting against the British (up to this time Shona used to collaborate with the British).

NDEBELE/MATEBELE AGAINST BRITISH

The resistance started in 1893, Ndebele against the British while Shona collaborated with the British.

Factors for Ndebele resistance against the British

1. “Mwari and Mlimo” cult. Africans (Ndebele) believed that the Rinderpest disease (was brought by the British). Hence, they started to fight.
2. Cultural interference - the British started to help Shona from being punished by Ndebele leaders, before the British rule, Ndebele chiefs were allowed to punish Shona.
3. Failure of the treaty between Lobengula and the British, the British did not meet the agreement; they did not give Lobengula all that they had promised him.
4. Land alienation the British under B.S.Ec. started to take land from the Africans for opening their economies hence the alienated Africans started to fight to regain their land.
5. Introduction of taxes - Africans were forced to pay cash tax an action that Africans were against as a result they started fighting more.
6. Forced labor with less pay (conscriptio) - Africans was forced to work on colonial economies, without being paid or with little pay, (hence Africans started to fight).
7. Harsh treatment/maladministration from the colonial government as coercive forces continued to harass Africans hence Africans resisted against this situation.
8. Cattle confiscation - Europeans started to take cattle from Ndebele by force hence resulting into resistance. At the end of this war Ndebele were defeated by the British hence, they obeyed the British rule like Shona.

NDEBELE AND SHONA RESISTANCE AGAINST THE BRITISH (CHIMURENGA WAR)

Chimurenga is a word in the Shona language roughly meaning “**Revolutionary Struggle**” During the resistance between Ndebele and British (1893 – 94) Shona used to collaborate with Europeans.

In 1896, a war erupted that involved Ndebele against the British, during this war, Shona also started to resist against the British, this resistance was called Chimurenga war.

During Chimurenga war, Shona and Ndebele used to fight separately against British that they failed in the resistance:

FACTORS FOR CHIMURENGA WAR

The factors that led to Chimurenga war were the same as those that led to the Ndebele war against the British (in 1893). Some of these factors were:

1. British continued to take land from the Africans to open several economic activities, thus alienating Africans.
2. Africans continued to be forced to work as cheap laborers in colonial projects.
3. Introduction of taxes, Africans were forced to pay tax in cash hence Ndebele and Shona resisted against this.
4. Harsh treatment (Africans were treated badly hence they resisted).
5. Africans decided to resist trying to regain their political power.
6. Local beliefs (Mwari and Mlimo Cult)

Effects of Chimurenga war

In 1887, both Ndebele and Shona were defeated (therefore, they agreed to be under the British Colonial rule). The resistance had several effects to both as follows:

1. It led to the destruction of properties to both.
2. Since Africans' properties were destroyed, Africans decided to destroy infrastructure built by the British colonialists.
3. It led to death of both Africans and Europeans even though the death toll for Africans was much higher.
4. The British colonial masters were forced to change their administration style to reduce resistance from Africans.

5. The resistance cost a lot; large sums of money were spent by the British to buy weapons and other things needed for the war.
6. It led to the eruption of hunger for the Africans.
7. The war ended with the Shona and Ndebele being defeated.
8. It resulted into the decline of economic activities for both sides, for Africans (Ndebele and Shona) and for the British.
9. It led to insecurity and lack of peace and harmony.

Failure of Ndebele and Shona on Chimurenga

Activity

“Failure of Africans on their resistances against colonial imposition was due to technological backwardness.” Discuss.

Chimurenga war ended with Africans being defeated. The failure of Ndebele and Shona was due to the following factors:

1. Africans had lower technology levels hence they used poor weapons while Europeans used much better and more powerful weapons.
2. Africans lacked experience in fighting compared to the Europeans.
3. Africans had a weak economic base so they failed to resist for a long time.
4. Disunity among the Africans while at first (1893) Shona collaborated with the British and in 1896 Shona and Ndebele fought separately against British.

NAMA – HERERO RESISTANCE AGAIST GERMANS (1904 – 1907)

ORIGIN OF NAMA AND HERERO

The origin of Nama and Herero can be deduced in South West Africa (Namibia). Nama was under the leadership of Hendrick Witbooi and Herero under Samuel Maherero.

Before the intrusion of Europeans in South West Africa Nama and Herero were in good relations. Starting from 1880s Europeans started to increase in large numbers in South West Africa and they decided to collaborate with Samwel Maherero (leader of the Herero) this action led to the conflict between Nama against Herero societies.

Early 20th Century was a time when conflicts started between Herero against the Germans. Starting from 1904 Nama and Herero started to resist against the German colonial government.

FACTORS FOR NAMA – HERERO RESISTANCE AGAINST GERMANS

Several factors lead to Nama Herero resistance against Germans as follow:

1. Germans started to take land from the Africans id est. land alienation, thus alienating Africans while opening their projects.
2. Africans were forced to work in colonial economic activities while being paid very little. That is forced labor
3. Europeans introduced taxes in form of cash something that Africans rejected. (This form of cash taxes were different from the forms used in pre – colonial times).
4. Harsh treatment from the colonial government: the Germans (due to the nature of German administration) treated Africans badly.
5. Cattle confiscation: German colonial masters started to take cattle from the Africans by force hence it resulted to resistance.
6. Loss of political power, so Nama and Herero fought trying to regain their power from the German Colonial government.

Effects of Nama – Herero resistance against Germans

At end of this war (1907) Nama and Herero were defeated (Africans failed to continue fighting). The end of Nama and Herero war against Germans had the following effects:

1. It led to the destruction of properties for both Europeans and Africans.
2. It resulted to death of both Africans and Europeans.
3. It brought hunger and famine for the Africans.

4. It taught the German colonial masters a lesson, as they changed the way of controlling their colonies (instead of using force they started to use peaceful ways of controlling their colonies).

Failure of Nama and Herero

Nama and Herero were eventually defeated and were under German colonial power. (Nama and Herero were totally defeated). The reasons for this defeat were:

1. Africans (Nama and Herero) had poor weapons compared to Europeans e.g. of weapons used by Africans were Arrows and spears).
2. Due to disunity - Africans fought separately (Nama and Herero used to fight against Germans separately).
3. Africans were less experienced in fighting compared to the Europeans.
4. Africans (Nama and Herero) had poor economic base thus they could not continue fighting for a long time.

MAJIMAJI RESISTANCE (1905-1907). By the 19th century, Germans had defeated many East African Societies such as the coastal states. In 1904, the prophet Kinjeketile Bokero Ngwale aroused at Ngarambe near Rufiji River. Kinjeketile started to mobilize people under the use of local belief; he introduced the use of the magic water in which some traditional medicine powder like had been added, as a weapon in war against the Germans.

By 1905 he mobilized a pilgrimage in Ngarambe he believed that the water could be used to defeat the Germans and turn the German bullets into water. The word **Maji** comes from the Matumbi vernacular "**Mashe**" which means water in English Language.

After the pilgrimage, on Monday, 31st July 1905 the war started, Africans on the Southern part of Tanganyika like Matumbi, Ngindo, Lugulu, Ngoni against the Germans (they started by destroying the colonial masters' cotton plantations).

N: Germans hanged B. Kinjeketile due to treason on 4th August 1905. KINJEKETILE amongst the Matumbi means KIMENIITIKIA in Kiswahili language.

FACTORS FOR MAJIMAJI UPRISING.

Majimaji resistance was a result of several factors:

1. Africans were forced to grow cash crops e.g. Cotton in the southern part of Tanganyika.
2. Introduction of hut tax (being in cash it affected many Africans as a result they decided to resist).
3. Harsh treatment from the colonial Government e.g. Africans were highly punished by the German colonial government askaris.
4. Colonial government used coercive forces like police, army, tended to force Africans to work in the colonial plantations (as a result Africans resisted).
5. Africans were against Arabs, Akidas and the Jumbes who were appointed by colonial government to supervise the colonial economic activities.
6. Exploitation from the colonial Government e.g. colonial Government tended to export of a lot of natural resources with high value from Africa while importing less value goods.
7. The hatred of the Jumbes and Akidas who were quite unpopular.
8. The German askaris slept with the Ngido wives something, which embarrassed the Africans.
9. The influence of Kinjeketile Ngwale who was charismatic and religious leader who through his intelligence, he mobilized his fellow Tanganyika has to fight against Germans.
10. Cultural interference by the Germans, the Christian missionaries in particular who set on fire the African's traditional sacred huts

EFFECTS OF MAJIMAJI RESISTANCE.

Majimaji resistance had several effects to both Africans and Europeans. Some of these effects were:

1. It led to the destruction of properties e.g. Cotton plantations, railways and houses.
2. Depopulation occurred due to death of several Africans and a few Europeans.
3. It taught the colonial government a lesson (Germany changed the system of administration (instead of using force, they started to use peaceful ways).
4. At the end, Africans were totally defeated.

Why the failure of Africans on Majimaji resistance?

Africans failed due to:

1. Lack of experience in fighting wars compared to Europeans.
2. Poor weapons compared to the Europeans.
3. Disunity among the Africans.
4. False belief in water (can be used as a weapon)
5. Poor economic base for the Africans meant they could not fight for a long time.
6. Poor organization amongst Africans.

MAU MAU RESISTANCE.

Mau mau was a secret (or underground) movement of Africans in Kenya. The Kikuyu tribe started to fight secretly. At large Maumau movement had three class struggle being Government (colonial Government) settlers (who were Europeans and Asians) and Africans. To the large extent Maumau, war was a result of the first and second world wars, which led to ex-soldiers who started to organize their fellow Africans to resist against European colonial masters.

Factors for the Mau Mau movement (rebellion) in 1952

Mau Mau movement in Kenya started due to several factors:

1. Africans were restricted to grow coffee in Kenya highlands thus, they resisted.
2. Colonial government took land from the Africans giving it to the settlers (this was done through Crown Land Act of 1919). In this Act, land was granted to the Queen of England for 999 years.
3. Introduction of hut tax, matiti tax, head tax etc to the Africans resulted in the negative response from the Africans (Africans were required to pay tax in cash).
4. Introduction of forced labor – the colonial government used force to get Africans to work on the settlers' plantations.

5. The use of laws and ordinance e.g. Colonial Government introduced Identity Cards for Africans “Kipande” system. The identity card was to show one’s place of occupation.

Effects of Mau Mau resistance

Mau Mau war had several effects to both Africans and Europeans e.g.:

1. It led to death of many Africans (almost 3,000 people died).
2. The destruction of properties had a great financial impact to the colonial government. It is estimated that it cost almost £50,000 to restore destroyed property.
3. It taught a lesson to both Africans and Europeans e.g. Europeans started to change the system of administration.
4. It led to the destruction of properties to both Africans and Europeans (but Europeans were highly affected).
5. It affected many settlers while they failed to continue with production due to the shortage of labor and the war itself.
6. It led to the declaration of the state of emergence in Kenya.
7. It raised Kenyans’ awareness and consciousness about their freedom and at the end of the day Kenya regained its independence in 1963 under Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.
8. It led to imprisonment and assassination of radical political leaders. For example, Dedan kimath was assassinated while several others imprisoned like Jomo Kenyatta.

The Nandi resistance (1890-1906) by Koitalel Arap Samoei who died on 19th October 1905.

THE REASONS AS TO WHY AFRICAN REACTED AGAINST COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA.

African resisted/ reacted against the imposition of colonial rule because of many reasons these were;

- a) Because colonial rule was an alien (new) foreign to the Africa in a sense that it was imposed to the Africans by the European imperialists therefore Africans did not recognize and accept it.

- b) Colonial rule was undemocratic and illegitimate to the Africans since the Africans did not elect the colonial rulers, Hence Africans decided to react against it so as to get democratic and legitimate government that will fulfill African's interests.
- c) Colonial rule were too oppressive, harsh and exploitative to the Africans especially the forcing of Africans to work, pay taxes confiscate all African resources like land made Africans not to tolerate rather to fight against colonialist.
- d) Colonialists interfered with African important interests such as land, trade traditional and customs i.e. women circumcision. Hence, Africans decided to react against. Example Mandinka resistance against France.
- e) African did not want to be controlled by the colonialist as a result they wanted to regain their lost sovereignty and their independence where by that time was under the hands of colonialist.
- f) African reacted against colonialist because they were against cash crops production, which they saw that was of no benefit to Africans especially during the colonial economy. This was because Africans were forced to produce cotton, sisal and coffee, which were not easily consumed in Africa due to shortage/absence of industries. Thus, Africans decided to react against e.g. Maji Maji war against cotton cultivation in Tanganyika.
- g) African reacted against colonial rule because colonialist introduced Christianity, which killed African local beliefs as a result to maintain their beliefs Africans divided to react over European.

FACTORS, WHICH DETERMINED THE NATURE OF AFRICAN RESISTANCES OR REACTIONS.

As shown in the types of African resistances, it is obvious that the nature and ways of resistances differed in Africa. While some societies had, active resistances other resisted passively or decided to collaborate with the colonial invaders. There are various factors, which explain these differences, such factors include.

1. **The level of development.** People who had achieved great developments such as weapons like guns, strong leaders and high production in agriculture and other

sectors of the economy were able to stage up stiff active resistances against the colonialists. For example, chief Marere of the Sangu allied with the Germans to defend himself against the strong army of Mkwawa of the Hehe.

2. **Ignorance of some rulers in several societies.** Some rulers were ignorant of the white men's ambitions because they thought that Europeans would be friends who could provide them with security so they collaborated with them but it was too late when they became aware of imperialistic ambitions in their societies.
3. **Presence of Missionaries in many societies** led to the rise of collaboration. European missionaries urged their converts to refrain (to stop) from resisting because such actions were signs of backwardness and endangered the souls of those who might fight actively, most of the rulers who had allowed the British to extend colonial rule in Eastern and Northern Uganda.
4. **Individual interests among the leaders,** either made them fight actively or conduct collaboration. Those who fought were trying to protect their political positions, because they feared that the white men had planned to overthrow them from leadership posts. Some rulers who were weak could not fight back thus they chose to collaborate with the whites, for example Kahigi of Kihanja of Bukoba in Tanganyika was the weakest leader in Buhaya, so he decided to ally with the Germans.
5. **Outbreak of disease** e.g. Rinder pest reduced cattle, due to that Lenana leader of the Kaputie and Matapata Maasai and Sendeyo, a leader of the Loita Maasai collaborated with the whites.

WHY COLLABORATION?

African collaborated with Europeans because of the following reasons;

- a) **Wrong perception,** many African chiefs had wrong perceptions about the colonialists that were just visitors who would go back soon to their homes. When

they realized that they came to stay they changed the resection e.g. Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda

- b) **Existence of missionaries**, missionaries' brainwashed the Africans to accept colonialism through Christian indoctrination and mission the education that softened Africans' hearts and minds e.g. "Resistance means backwardness". Hence, such societies collaborated with the whites.
- c) **Existence of enmity between two or more local African tribes**, e.g. the Sangu and the Bena collaborated with Germans to fight against the Hehe.
- d) **Military motives**, some African societies collaborated with the Europeans with the motives of acquiring weapons to use them in future. E.g., Menelik II in Ethiopia deliberately collaborated with Italy to acquire weapons.
- e) **Source of commerce and trade**, some African societies collaborated because they regarded Europeans as the source of commerce and trade by collaborating with them they would become rich e.g. Buganda.
- f) **They were weak militarily some of the societies allied with the foreigners because they were** incapable to fight against the invaders and they saw that it was fruitless as they were weak militarily.
- g) **Natural calamities**, some African societies also made alliances with the whites because they had suffered greatly from natural calamities e.g. small pox, jiggers, drought, famine and so forth.

ETHIOPIAN'S RESISTANCE 1889 – 1913

Ethiopia under their leadership of Menelic II managed to wage an active resistance over the Italians. This came into being following the death of John IV in 1889 which Menelic signed the Uccil treaty on May 2, 1889 that made him to be an emperor.

Later Italians became confident over attacking Ethiopia so as to compel (defeat) Menelik. It rule on 1895 in which during the 1896 at the battle (war) of Adowa the Italians were greatly defeated something that made Menelick II becomes most popular leader among the Ethiopians.

In October 1896, the Italians signed the treaty of Uccial that recognized Ethiopia as full sovereign state (independent state).

REASONS FOR THEIR RESISTANCE

Ethiopia under Menelik II resisted against Italian rule because of the following:-

Italians expanded their boundaries to the Maghreb as well as the white country of Ethiopia this made the Africans to fight over them. The Italians stopped Menelick II from negotiating the diplomatic exchange of envoys with France and Russia.

This is because the Uccial treaty stipulated that Ethiopia was under the Italian's protectorate and That Menelik II was not allowed to make any alliance and mediation with the British, France and any other European power.

WHY ETHIOPIAS WERE NOT COLONIZED IN THE 19TH CENTUARY?

Ethiopians were not colonized like any other African countries because of the following reasons:

- I. Due to religious beliefs in which the Ethiopians shared single religion which united them against their enemies Christianity.
- II. Ethiopian was lack to have leader who was talented on leadership and organization.
In this case leader
Ethiopian had diplomatic relations with Europe since the 18th C from Italy and Portugal she got weapons powers, in the 18th C Ethiopia captured some Briton.
- III. Ethiopia had diplomatic relations with Europe since the 18th C from Italy and Portugal she got weapons with which to resist the Italian invasion victoriously (that helped them to resist the over the Europeans).
- IV. Due to under estimation of Ethiopian strength through the treaty of Uccial Ethiopia and Italy agreed that Ethiopia would be under Italian protection and that she treaty, Italy sent troops to punish Ethiopia but it was badly beaten.
- V. Geographically Ethiopia was a mountainous country with deep valley and caves, which eclipsed the resistors from being seen by their enemies, and there for, was able to wage guerrilla warfare.

- VI. Ethiopia possessed a very stable, efficient, and well-organized army compared to any other African experience and knowledge in wars this made them able to defeat against enemies.
- VII. Ethiopians had established long a high spirit of national feeling and national unity, thus everybody had a role in defending the country against European rule.
- VIII. Due to little economic motives and lack of mineral potentials in Ethiopia. This is because Ethiopia had a generally unpleasant climate characterized by long period of drought and most of the soils were rocky or sandy with small fertile parts, again it had no raw – materials like minerals and agricultural products. These made Europeans to remove their interest to colonize the country.

Revision Questions.

1. Account for the Ethiopia's successful resistance against colonialism (Necta 2010 Qn. 9)
2. Why Ethiopia was not colonized during the colonial rule

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF AFRICAN RESISTANCES

Many African societies did not accept European domination and showed the reactions in different forms of resistances. However, their effort was confronted by severe attacks and defeats from colonial powers. These were mainly as the Europeans were using superior weapons such as the maxim guns and cannons, which were sophisticated while Africans used inferior weapons such as spears, clubs, bows and arrows, which did not match with those of the Europeans.

- a) **Europeans used modern war techniques that made them easily attack the Africans.** Africans depended on their closed forts, which were the main targets of attacks from the white enemies. For instance, the Germans demolished Mkwawa's fort at Kalenga in 1894.
- b) **Europeans had quicker means of mobility that enabled them to penetrate the heart of Africa such as the Congo forests and other areas easily.** For instance, in West Africa colonialists used horses, while along the coast of East Africa Germans used steamboat to attack Abushiri at Pangani.

- c) **Europeans had much knowledge of the heart of Africa**, strategic areas and the nature of various people of Africa and their location. White missionaries, explorers, conveyed all such information to them and traders who visited Africa earlier thus it became easy for them to defeat Africans.
- d) **The Europeans had strong and stable economies that enabled them to fight for a longer period**, unlike Africans who were still in the subsistence economic that could not sustain them.
- e) **The Europeans had common goals of colonizing Africans in their fights unlike African societies who lacked unity and were sometimes fighting each other or one another**. For instance, the Sangu and Bena were attacking the Hehe, while Mangi Rindi attacked Mangi Sina.
- f) **Some African societies suffered internal weaknesses on the accounts of slave-raiding activities, disputes and expansionism**. A typical example was in Jos Plateau in Nigeria and Southern Tanganyika, where some African societies attacked or raided other societies in order to acquire slaves to sell them to the European traders.
- g) **Africans had wrong superstitious beliefs**. For example, the people of Southern Tanganyika were made to believe in the idea that water from Ngarambe Pool would change the white man's bullets into water, 'Maji Maji', which was not true. As a result, many people were killed by the German armed forces.
- h) **The capture and execution of African leaders demoralized their warriors, thus leading to their defeat**. A good example was the capture and execution of Kinjeketile Ngwale on 4th August 1905 and Mpanda of Southern Tanganyika, during the Maji Maji uprising.
- i) **Africans were destabilized by natural calamities because of the war; these included famines and infectious diseases such as smallpox and others**. Good example of Maasai society suffered from cholera in 1879 to the extent that they failed to fight violently.
- j) **Africans lacked good leadership and unity**. This occurred, as some of the leaders were reluctant to cooperate with others. Hence, each tribe entered the war on its own. As a result, it was easy for the colonialists to defeat them.

k) **Due to the betrayal from among Africans.** This caused the failure of African resistance against colonialists simply because; some Africans betrayed their fellow Africans by deciding to collaborate with the white men against their neighbors this eventually weakened their unity, Good example is Sangu and Bena allied with the Germans to defeated their neighboring Hehe.

Though Africans were defeated by the Europeans, their reaction against colonial invasion was marked as the early nationalist reaction in Africa and made them gain self-respect and were considered to be heroes of Africa.

TOPIC TWO

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS.

MAJOR TYPES OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

The creation of colonies by imperial powers in Africa was a crucial thing in the 20th century, after the scramble for and partition of the African continent. The colonial powers that immediately occupied Africa after the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885 were Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Germany and Italy.

Although all these European powers had the same economic goals of occupying the African continent, they did not use uniform approaches in establishing their colonial

administrations. For instance, the Portuguese, French and Belgians applied assimilation policy in their colonies and later used the association policy. On the other hand, the British employed indirect rule in many of her colonies except Zimbabwe where they applied direct rule. Likewise, the Germans in Tanganyika used direct rule as their system of administration.

The major types of colonial administrative systems were **direct rule**, **indirect rule**, **assimilation policy** and **association policy**.

INDIRECT RULE

INTRODUCTION:

This was the colonial system of administration, whereby African traditional rulers were involved in administering their fellow Africans at the local levels on behalf of the colonial governments while the colonial officials and administrators at the higher level. Sir Fredrick John Lugard who was the British High Commissioner to Nigeria in 1900 initiated the indirect rule. The British in their colonies adopted the system especially where she had peasant economy like in Nigeria, Tanganyika, Ghana, Cameroon and Uganda.

Lugard urged the British to use indirect rule in all the colonies. In 1922, Lugard wrote a book titled of the dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa to show the validity of indirect rule. The system was applied in other British West African colonies such as Ghana and Gambia.

THE MOTIVES FOR THE APPLICATION OF INDIRECT RULE.

The major reasons that made Europeans to initiate and apply the indirect rule system of administration in Africa were:

1. The Europeans did not want to interfere with African traditional systems of administration.
2. The European administrators wanted their instructions or orders to appear as if they were emanating or starting directly from the African traditional rulers. This was aimed at reducing African resistances against the European policies.
3. The Europeans wanted the African chiefs to appear as the ones giving orders to their subordinates (fellow Africans).

4. The Europeans introduced the indirect rule system with an assumption of civilizing the Africans.
5. In other areas, indirect rule was used when the system of direct rule had proved failure. For example, the British colonial government decided to use indirect rule in Tanganyika to avoid what happened to the Germans during the Maji Maji rebellion in 1905-1907.

REASONS FOR THE BRITISH TO USE INDIRECT RULE IN THEIR COLONIES

The British colonial government used indirect rule in most of its colonies in Africa because of the following reasons.

1. Britain drew more attention to its colony in India, thus it was difficult for it to introduce direct rule in Africa. One may argue that they employed indirect because Britain had many colonies in different parts of the world and therefore it was quite difficult for it to administer all the colonies it had using direct rule.
2. Britain did not have enough manpower (personnel) to administer its colonies in Africa. For instance, in 1900 it was reported that the British had only 42 British officials in the Nigerian colony. This number was not enough to administer the whole colony. The shortage of personnel was caused by lack of experienced workers. Moreover, British citizens were not willing to work in tropical Africa for fear of tropical diseases and other physical problems such as transportation.
3. The British government for the maintenance of the colonies set fewer funds. It was convenient for the colonial administrators to use the indirect rule system in the colonies so as to reduce administrative costs.
4. The direct rule proved to be ineffective and inefficient in their Indian colony; therefore, the British government was motivated to apply it in Africa.
5. The British thought of using the indirect rule in order to overcome resistances from Africans. Consequently, African rulers were made to feel that the British honored their status, as this system of administration gave them an opportunity of keeping some of the money collected in form of taxes for their native

treasuries. That money was spent for paying messengers and police officers salaries. However, the local African chiefs retained the money for their personal use.

6. Physical barriers such as poor infrastructures, presence of mountains, thick forests and dangerous animals in the colonial Africa forced the British to use indirect rule.
7. A language barrier between the British and the Africans forced the British to use indirect rule. Neither Africans nor Europeans understood the language of the other. Hence, they used interpreters who were basically African local rulers.

WHY INDIRECT RULE WAS INDIRECT.

- i. Indirect rule was indirect because the British used local rulers to organize and supervise various colonial economic activities such as cash crop production, tax collection and building colonial infrastructures such as railways and roads on their behalf.
- ii. The British colonialists used local African rulers in administering punishment to their fellow Africans on their behalf.
- iii. The British colonialists used African local rulers to resolve disputes (conflicts) where the conflicting individuals were African natives on their behalf.
- iv. The British government issued orders to the African local rulers who then had to convey to the ruled Africans ready for implementation. Thus African – rulers had no independence in decision-making.
- v. The system shifted the blame on African rulers making them be hated by their fellow Africans for their support of colonial rule evils such as exploitation and oppression from these fellow Africans.

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF INDIRECT RULE.

The following were some of the strengths of indirect rule:

1. It avoided African resistances by appointing traditional rulers to rule on their behalf. Hence, all complaints (malalamiko) were directed to the traditional African rulers.

2. It was cheap, as local chiefs were used to mobilize their people to pay taxes and work as forced laborers.

THE /FOLLOWING WERE SOME OF THE WEAKNESSES OF INDIRECT RULE:

1. Indirect rule created imbalance in development amongst African states. Areas which had local chiefs assisting the colonial government had development in social services like schools, hospitals and roads while those which had no chiefs in their areas had no or inadequate social services. Such situations had led to many conflicts among Africans after independence. The African local rulers were favored in all aspects of life as opposed to ordinary Africans. For example, the colonial education was given to the sons, daughters of the chiefs only while the sons, and daughters of nobodies had no access to such an important social amenity that is education.
2. It divided Africans along religious and ethnic extractions something which made Africans succumb to colonialism in Africa as easily as possible.
3. It had created social differences amongst Africans. The chiefs' families and royal families got privilege of getting social services such as education, hospitals and many more while the rest of the community were not getting such facilities.
4. Tribalism developed as an impact of indirect rule. African chiefs who were entrusted to rule on behalf of the colonialists considered themselves superior to others in their land. For example, Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda created disunity amongst Ugandans when he declared the Buganda kingdom independent in 1960.
5. African chiefs became puppets of the colonial administrators and did not serve their people. Hence founding the fertile ground for neo-colonialism in Africa, which is still practiced in Africa?
6. The indirect rule cemented centralized bureaucracy with the district commissioners.

THE EFFECTS OF INDIRECT RULE IN AFRICA

Some of the effects of indirect rule in Africa were:

1. The white settlers confiscated large portions of land from the Africans. This situation made many Africans to be alienated from their ancestral land.
2. African traditional political system and leadership were maintained.
3. Africans were economically exploited through forced labor, land alienation and tax payment.
4. The white settlers were favored much in land distribution, employment, representation in legislative council and areas for settlements. They were also given loans for developing or opening settler farms.

DIRECT RULE

This was the colonial system of administration whereby European officials at the top position, Arab Akidas, governed the colonies and Liwalis were at the bottom. The Germans preferred this system of administration in their metropolitan country to other methods of administrations.

THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF DIRECT RULE.

The following were some of the strengths of direct rule:

The system solved the shortage of employment amongst the European population. For example, Germany offered employment to its people in the colonies it occupied. Hence, it managed to reduce the rate of unemployment of its people.

The system managed to suppress African resistances, since it ensured that the colonies had enough white military officials to safeguard their interests. For instance, the Abushiri war of resistance of 1888 was suppressed by the German colonial administration.

SOME OF THE WEAKNESSES OF DIRECT RULE WERE:

1. The use of harsh and brutal means to make Africans meet colonial demands such as production of raw materials and paying taxes. Their approach led to many sufferings of the Africans that included death or imprisonment.

2. It undermined the pre-existing African traditional rulers. For instance, the German administration in Tanganyika removed the African traditional rulers, replacing them with Arab Akidas, and Liwalis from the coastal areas.

BRITISH DIRECT RULE IN ZIMBABWE

There were various reasons that made the British colonial rule in Zimbabwe to opt for the direct rule administrative system. Some of those reasons were:

1. The British aimed at having full control of Zimbabwe's economy in order to have access to the natural resources such as the fertile land and minerals.
2. Many settlers were stationed in Zimbabwe. Settlers were assured of employment to serve the administrative purposes of the colony.
3. The Europeans lost trust in African traditional leadership after the Chimurenga uprisings of 1896 – 1897.
4. Through using white mercenaries, armed white police officers and the native affairs department, the British managed to overcome resistances from the African communities that they controlled.

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN DIRECT RULE AND INDIRECT RULE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIONS.

Direct rule and indirect rule had profound similarities (Comparison) as explained here below:

- Both were administrative system, which aimed at exploiting African, and providing benefits to the colonialists.
- Both systems utilized coercive apparatus like police, army, the prisons and the judicial to suppress the Africans who would resist against the system.
- Both had racial discrimination because whites were favored and considered superior race than African thus encouraged racial segregation over the Africans. All high-ranking jobs in the government were reserved for Europeans while Africans held the lower positions of jobs in their local areas.
- Both were racist in nature, because, German administration employed the use of harshness in their ruling the same to Britain in the whole process of the

collection of taxes forces became to be common to intimidate Africans pay such Tax.

- Both were imperialist instruments of administration that aimed at exploiting the colonies to the maximum so as to meet the demand of capitalist. This is because in all levels land, labor and raw materials were taken from African.
- Both made use of African assistance in the process of promoting colonial exploitation e.g. the British indirect rule used local African chiefs. German direct rule made use of Akidas and Jumbes.
- Both encouraged conflict to Africans.
- Both systems of colonial administration used African traditional chiefs to supervise colonial works in their areas. However, African rulers who supported the colonial administration did not get full support from their people; they were regarded as puppets or traitors.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DIRECT AND INDIRECT RULE

- ❖ The direct rule did not use traditional African chiefs as their intermediaries while the indirect rule used African chiefs. For instance, in Kenya the British used some Kikuyu chiefs as paramount chiefs, like Chief Koinange wa Mbiyu and many others. Germans used direct rule in her colonies in Africa including Tanganyika.
- ❖ The indirect rule practiced by the British did not experience great enmity from the Africans because African traditional chiefs were involved in the colonial administration and their subjects were loyal to them. This was not the case with direct rule employed by the Germans, since they experienced frequent resistances due to their harsh and brutal treatment of Africans.
- ❖ It was easy for the indirect rule administration to convince African traditional chiefs to mobilize their subjects to participate in various colonial tasks while the direct rule administration encountered difficulties in mobilizing Africans to perform their colonial duties and as a result opted to use force to make Africans participate in their various colonial duties. For example, the Germans in Tanganyika force southern people to work in their cotton plantations.
- ❖ The indirect rule system of administration had less costs of administration unlike the direct rule that required many Europeans to perform all tasks of administration hence high costs of administration.

- ❖ Direct rule was characterized by the use of force and racial superiority. For instance, the Germans considered themselves superior to other races. Brutality was also another characteristic of direct rule, whereby colonial administrators handled Africans brutally. On the other hand, the indirect rule system of administration used African local chiefs in handling their people and at the same time performing colonial duties.

ASSIMILATION POLICY. The term assimilation means ‘similar to.’ The French used this term to refer to a system of administration that aimed at creating French Black Africans amongst the West Africans who would be French citizens. The French wanted the French Black Africans to enjoy the same status and privileges or suffer penalties like any French citizen in France.

The assimilation policy was first used in Indo-China and Algeria and later introduced in the four communes of Senegal-St. Louis, Rufisque and Dakar-in 1854 and spread to other French colonies in Africa. The assimilation policy proved to be successful when it was applied in Morocco. In Senegal, Lewis, a French governor, between 1854 and 1865, introduced the assimilation policy.

THE REASONS OR MOTIVES FOR THE APPLICATION OF ASSIMILATION POLICY.

1. The assimilation policy made European countries that employed the policy in their colonies to consider their culture and civilization as superior to those of the colonized people (Africans). The French believed that their culture was the best in the world, and that they had enlightened their colonies with their rich heritage of civilization.
2. The French considered their colonies as overseas provinces, on this ground they aimed at transforming black men into French men.

3. The French revolution of 1789, which gave the French the thought that their culture was the best and it was supposed to be applied in different parts of the world.
4. The French wanted identical administrative policies to be implemented in all of its colonies in the world.
5. The French aimed at making a class of Africans that would help them in international conflicts. This was so especially after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 in which the French colonies Alsace and Lorraine were annexed by Germany. So the French wanted to create its allies in African colonies for their future interests, thus, they applied the assimilation policy in all its colonies.
6. The French intended to create or establish a group of African French men who would assist France to facilitate colonial progress in the colonies economically, socially and politically.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSIMILATION POLICY

The system of assimilation that was used by the French in administering the colonies had various features:

1. The French regarded their colonies as their overseas provinces, thus the colonies were closely attached to France.
2. African citizens within the French colonies enjoyed the privileges and rights that were given to any French citizen in the metropolis.
3. The African colonies under the French rule were represented in the French Lower House of Parliament. This showed that there was political integration of the Africans with France.
4. There was a close economic relationship between France and her colonies in Africa. The French currency was used in the colonies, an indication that the colonies were integrated to the metropolis country.
5. They intended to make the Africans in the colonies to be good French citizens through dictatorship that forced Africans to learn French language, follow the French laws, apply French civil and political systems, be Christians and adopt French manners.
6. They encountered many difficulties in West Africa, since their attitude towards African culture and the African chiefs was negative.

THE QUALIFICATION FOR THE AFRICAN TO BE ASSIMILATED OR TO BE ASSIMILES CITIZENS.

For the African to be regarded as fully assimilated the French colonial masters set a certain condition in which whoever who could qualify has to be given full French citizenship, such conditions are as explained here below:

Must be an adult person over 18 years and a Christian in faith.

Must practice monogamous (marry one wife).

Must have passed and qualified military services

Must abandon their culture and adopt the French culture

Must be fluent in French language both written and spoken.

NOTE: An African who complied with all above condition he / she was given French citizen ship.

THE MAIN DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ASSIMILATION POLICY.

- (a) It argued that any African who wanted to become black French or Portuguese to abandon their African culture. The assimilated Africans were required to have looked and speak like the France / Portuguese.
- (b) The African assimilees or assimilador were subjected to harsh colonial laws like others non-assimilated African e.g. forced labor.
- (c) The assimilated African was considered civilized and hence allowed to hold high post in the colonial government.
- (d) The assimilated African could be given scholarship to study in France. However, the French and not Portuguese only practiced this.
- (e) Some of the assimilated African could be allowed to go and settle in France. This was not so in the Portuguese colonies.

However, from 1920 to 1940 the French started to abandon the policy of assimilation while the Portuguese started to abandon it from early 1960, with the abandonment of this policy, they decided to introduced new policy called Association / mature assistance by incorporating the Africans in running the colonies in collaboration.

THE FRENCH POLICY OF ASSOCIATION: This was the system of administration applied by France after having seen that assimilation policy had proved failure in 20th C. the policy of association aimed to put the colonial subjects to be involved in the administration especially at the lower levels.

It was also a French colonial policy in which French had to respect the cultures of her colonial peoples and by allowing them to develop independently rather than adopting French civilization and culture. The policy came into practical in 1945 following the abandonment of French assimilation policy.

Generally, Association policy aimed at making participatory administration where by Africans associated (co – operated) with the French in the colonial administration and consolidation. E.g., Africans were supposed to supply military services, labor, pay taxes, while the French had to provide technical knowledge. Again, under association policy Africans were involved in the colonial administrative functions in the following dimensions.

Politically. The French respected political institutions of Africans and African rulers were involved in the lower level of administration Africans were also supposed to be recruited in the colonial army and defend the colonial interest.

Economically: Africans were supposed to pay taxes for development like, construction of schools, hospitals etc. they were also supposed to supply labor, which was essentially voluntary labor to the manual works such as construction of roads, railways and ports.

Socially: Africans were allowed to practice their culture freely, Europeans were supposed to respect Africans culture.

THE MAIN FACTORS / REASONS FOR THE CHANGING THE NATURE OF ASSIMILATION INTO ASSOCIATED POLICY.**The reasons for the failure of the French assimilation policy**

It is historically recorded that the French assimilation policy came to fail due to several reasons like;

(a) The policy was resisted at its grass root in France. The French scholars and politicians expressed their views that it was unwise and unrealistic for Africans to be transformed into Frenchmen.

b) The policy was expensive and difficult to implement because the colonial government had to use many funds to finance the project for instance building schools, buying textbooks written in French and so forth.

c) The policy-encountered opposition from the West African people especially the Muslims such as the Mandinka people under Toure. This is because their religion allows marrying more than one wife

d) The French legal system was based on French civil law whereas the Africans had diverse customary laws and traditions things, which made the policy implementable.

e) The spread of Islamic religion in West African communes became an obstacle to the spread of the assimilation policy since the system encouraged people to be converted to Christianity.

f) The African traditional chiefs discredited the assimilation policy because it threatened their authority over the assimiladors. The assimiladoes did not want accept being under the African chiefs, as they regarded themselves to be superior to them.

g) Due to strong resistance from France who opposed a policy of assimilation, since many assimilated Africans were allowed to get all rights like other French citizens such rights would not enable the colonizers to exploit the colonial subjects to the maximum. Thus, they had to abandon it to preserve their interests.

h) It was very expensive to assimilate the Africans, as many French elites/philosophers they criticized this system as they said that the system brought a burden to French tax payers, who paid taxes and benefited others so a need to incorporate Africans in administration.

i) Due to cultural barriers among the Senegalese who were practicing Islam, which allowed polygamy thus, they failed to adopt western culture of marrying only one husband.

j) Due to the need to reduce/avoid African resistance against colonialism, as the French spent a lot of their effort suppressing the resistance e.g. Samour Toure of the Mandika empire. Therefore, a need to co-operate with their local institution by becoming friends to Africans to easy exploitation.

k) Due to hard conditional ties to quality. Many African could not comply with the conditions given for the one to be regarded as real assimilated in relation to African culture like polygamy and any other conditions accompanied. (Traditions) thus the system of assimilation proved failure.

l) Due to inadequate resources to implement the policy. The policy needed many teachers to work in various primary and secondary schools in order to teach the French language and provide the colonial subjects with the basic education. The colonial masters failed to implement this, thus decided to adopt new policy. Inadequate

m) Due to poor infrastructures in the colonies. This made poor effective implementation of the policy since it was difficult to penetrate in the interior to reach the targeted colonial subjects because of thick forester valleys, and mountains, which made communication more than impossible in the interior.

n) Due to Language barrier. Many Africans got difficulties in learning the French language at the sometimes; many French administrators could not speak African local language, this created gap between colonizers and the colonized subject. Grasp.

o) The assimilation policy was rejected by Africans for their expectations were not met. This is to say Africans had no promotion to the key departments in administration, as all governors' general was whites. Equally important there were few Africans membership which eventually forced Africans to be unwillingly to attend the French parliament by 1905.

p) The French people feared that African representatives in the National assembly were likely to highly influence the whites in policy and decision-making.

COLONIALISM NEVER INTENDED TO DEVELOP AFRICA

There is no doubt even among the bourgeoisie writers, that colonialism was a system that functioned well in the interest of the colonialist who was the European powers. But unfortunately some ill-fated historian do argue and say that colonialism had a lot of good that it brought in Africa for the benefit of Africans, that is completely false and misleading, colonialism had only one hand – it was a one – armed bandit. It had no any intention to develop African whatever was done in Africa were done to serve their interests, African just picked the remains that would not have been avoided.

Since its inception, colonialism had never intended to bring any development in Africa. In fact, even the capitalism, as mode of production that was introduced was not like that existed in Europe. In the first place, they feared to create capitalism that would be rivals. From the very beginning the tendencies of European nations was one of competition elimination and create monopoly.

For the first three decades of colonialism hardly anything was done that could remotely be termed as services to Africans. It was after 1945 that some social amenities were built as a matter of policy. The so-called developments of social services were distributed in a manner that reflected the pattern of domination and exploitation. The scanty social services were meant only to facilitate European exploitation to the African. They were not given to Africans whose labor was not directly producing surplus for export to the metro pole.

There for ironically speaking there some social services that were established by the colonialists that are termed as 'development' brought by the colonialists, which included introduction of western education and construction of school, hospitals, residential houses rail net works, roads, harbors ports, electricity and water services recreation centers processing industries, financial institutions, trade and money economy etc. this is not true all those social infrastructures that were introduced aimed at bringing development to the African But rather they were for specific purpose that served the interest of the colonialists. if in any case African benefited from such services, it was just coincidental. As we can expound below;

- 1) Some social amenities like residential houses, recreation grounds, water and electricity were established for the white settlers and expatriates who wanted to maintain the standard of living like that of the bourgeoisie or professionals in the metro pole, they were more determined to have luxurious life in Africa because so many of them were surplus population that had been created by the industrial revolution, come from poverty in Europe and could not expect good services in their own land. Thus, facilities like residential houses, recreation centers, water and electricity were put in place as to keep them in the colony, but not to develop Africa.
- 2) **In colonial plantations and companies** facilities like hospitals, schools staff quarters, running water and electricity were established because they viewed it as an economic investment, because some minimum maintenance of the workers healthy was necessary for their exploitation. Usually such facilities were inclusively for the workers of that particular capitalist concern, and the African who lived outside money economy were simply ignored and not allowed to use the services.
- 3) **Means of communication** like roads railway, ports and harbors were not constructed in the colonial period so that African could visit their relatives and friends, or they were laid down to facilitate internal trade within African commodities. They were constructed to make business possible for the colonial companies and agriculture concession firms and for white settlers to transport

their exploits from Africa to the coast and eventually to the metro pole, any catering for the African activities was purely coincidental.

- 4) **Financial institutions like** banks and insurance companies were put in place, but the fact is that these institutions were more scandalously and neglectful to the indigenous people the banks like Barclays in case of East Africa did little to lend the local people. In British East Africa, an ordinance was passed in 1931 restricting financial institution from lending the native people only lending white settlers and colonial companies.
- 5) **Schools hospitals and hospitals** were use as tools to exploit African labor to divide and to spread their culture, on top of that even the money used came from the Africans themselves not from Britain or France or Belgium tax payers but from African workers and peasants produced for European capitalism goods and services of a certain values a small proportion of their effort were retained by them in the forms wage, cash payment and extremely limited social services such as were essential for their maintenance of colonialism the rest went to the various beneficiaries of the colonial system.
- 6) **Further still the high proportion** of the so-called development in the colonies went in form of roads or ports electricity railway roads etc were just necessary for maintaining efficient colonial exploitation of the African in the long run. In the short run, such construction provided out let for European steels, concrete electrical machinery and railroad rolling stock. Bu not to bring development as they do assert.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Colonialism and imperialism never intended to develop Africa but practically there some development on the ground how would you reconcile such conflicting statement.
2. Explain why colonialism in Africa did not transform Africa economies into capitalism like that of Europe.

THE COLONIAL STATE AND STATE APPARATUS.

Background.

Colonial state refers to the colonial extension of the metropolitan state; the colonial state was the first to be established after the scramble and partition before the establishment of colonial economy. The colonial state was to protect the bourgeoisie interests in the colonies. Thus, the colonial state was an instrument responsible for exploitation and oppression of the colonies. The colonial state was imposed from outside not from internal class struggle. Thus, it was the most violent.

The primary objective of the colonial state was to create colonial economy that would respond to the demands of the metropolitan economies. It applied all the means to ensure the establish of

Colonial economy is realized, through suffocating the self-sufficient African economy and establishes the money economy. Having no roots in Africa the colonial state used extreme violence to create such --- economy. Methods like conquest and suppression of African up rising were adopted, scorched - earth policy of warfare were applied in the areas of stiff resistance, which however were violently suppressed.

HOW THE COLONIAL STATE WAS VIOLENT?

1. **Colonial conquest**, the violence of the colonial state was initially demonstrated in the process of colonial conquest itself. Most African societies put up stiff resistance against the colonial establishment, however they were violently suppressed. The colonialist used all kinds of violent means that may bring success to them, many African dies, not only those who were in the battle fields, but also hunger, famine and diseases claimed a number of lives.
2. **Destruction of African handcraft.** Another violence of the colonial state in her bid to establish the money economy was manifested when it embarked on destruction of Africa's handcraft. Throughout the colonial state the tradition crafts of Africans were declare illegal. In the Belgian colony of Congo, artisans had their limbs cut off when caught engaging in hand crafts.

3. **Collection of taxation**, Violence of colonial state can also be traced at establishment of taxations to all adult African men. So as to force the African who operated self-sufficient economy to integrate into the money economy. Violence and force was very rampant during the collection and the enforcing of the taxation. The defaulters were tied up their hands together humiliated in the in the face of the public those who failed to pay totally were jailed to provide hard labor.
4. **The liquidation of African trading interest** was another violent method applied by the colonial state to break the backbone of African self sufficient and sustaining economy. Africans violently were denied to participant in trade for example Jaja of Opobo and Nana Olum of Itsekir were crushed ruthlessly and deported to West Indies as to stop them from engaging into trade. It was only the European monopoly companies that were allowed to engage in trade.
5. **Land alienation and cattle confiscation** as method to establish the money economy also show how colonial state was violent in her struggle to realize her objectives. African arable land was simply grabbed by the colonists, as to reduce African as mere suppliers of cheap labor to the colonial plantations and white settler's farms to earn the meager wage that were given to them.
6. **In searching and mobilizing for cheap labor** to work in the colonial productions, the colonial state demonstrated maximum violence; Africans were forced to work in mines plantations and on colonial infrastructures corporal punishment were applied as to ensure maximum exploitation of African labor force.

COLONIAL STATE APPARATUS: These were major instruments in establishment and consolidating colonial rule and colonial economy. These were the super structure of colonialism you may call them the arms of colonial state, they applied all mechanism to ensure the continuity of colonialism in the colony including coercion violence intimidation deportation, corporal punishment, legislations, and jailing, as to establish and achieve the colonial objectives and goals. Colonial state apparatus comprised three organs;

i) Military organ

ii) **Judicially/Prison**

iii) **Police**

COLONIAL MILITARY. This was the backbone of colonial rule in spreading colonialism; the colonial army was to serve colonial interests, not to serve the majority indigenous people. It applied brutality and cruelty of the highest order ever seen in the world, it tortured the people and it happened that it created a big gap between them with the civilians.

Both the colonial army and the police were of mercenary character, trained only to use muscles as opposed to the brain. Education for soldiers was discouraged so much that a myth was created that the less educated a soldier was the better he would be. They could not be recruited from cash crop regions because these people had property to protect, and if armed they would want to overthrow the system that prevented them from advancement.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLONIAL MILITARY FORCE

1. **Most of the recruits were illiterates**, it was believed that the more illiterate a soldier was the better he was thus basing on that notion many colonial military men were completely illiterate so as they can be able to serve the interest of their masters without questioning.
2. **They depended on orders and commands** from the top colonial military without questioning anything thus they lacked professionalism
3. **They always lived in foreign land**, i.e. they were not supposed to work on their home land so as to be coercive and merciless while executing their orders from colonial top officers since most of their operations were dominated by violence e.g. the Sudanese soldiers were brought in East Africa
4. **They were selected from unproductive** regions where cash crops/mining did not exist especially in labor reserves like in northern Uganda so as they devote

all their energies in serving colonial army and should not affect colonial production

5. They survived on meager/low wages and sometimes without salaries so as they become more loyal and obedient to the colonial bosses
6. They were separated from the public, they lived in barracks and military quarters as to keep them away from civilian problems so that they can create a gap between the civilians and the military force
7. The applied force and coercive means to the population like land alienation collection of taxes mobilization of labor and suppression of resistance.

ROLE OF MILITARY FORCE IN CONSOLIDATING COLONIALISM

- i. **To defend the colonial state from foreign threats/** enemies like uprising of African against the colonialists from internal and external threats that would have threatened colonial interests
- ii. **To punish the African leaders** who would appear to be stubborn and non cooperative to the colonial state by deportation, jailing, killing etc
- iii. **To alienate land from the indigenous** people Africans, for the colonial plantations and white settlers.
- iv. **To provide protection to the colonialist against** the Africans who would have harmed the settlers and colonial missionaries.
- v. **To provide security and** protection to the colonial agents like missionaries' traders and explorers
- vi. To suppress African uprising against colonial domination and to ensure the spread of colonial domination in region

THE POLICE. The military organ the police also aimed to serve colonial interests of maintaining peace and – in the colonial state;

- i. To maintain law and order in the colonial state by ensuring that laws are not broken

- ii. To collect taxes on behalf of the colonial government and arrest the defaulters on the behalf of the colonialists
- iii. To ensure mobilization and constant supply of cheap labor to the colonial economy
- iv. They were the watch dogs of colonial administration i.e. they were supposed to report and to take orders from the colonial administration
- v. To provide security for colonial agents like escorting traders and missionaries in areas of insecurity.

THE PRISON/JUDICIARY

- i. The colonial judicially system its major objective was to justify colonial acts by using the judicial system, it was dominated by the white magistrates and judges.
- ii. To punish law breakers by jailing people who were against colonialism though the judicial system
- iii. To make laws and interpret them that under judicial supervision that helped colonialism in her objectives.
- iv. It was the source of cheap labor; prisoners were taken to supply cheap labor in various colonial economic activities.

COLONIAL STATE ADMINISTRATION (BUREAUCRACY.)

Colonial state administration refers to the administrative machinery established by the colonialists in the colonial state or it is the hierarchy of colonial ranks in the colonial states, i.e. commanding orders and regulations from the top to the bottom, e.g. territorial level district level and grassroots level.

The structure of colonial bureaucracy reflected the general division of labor within the world capitalist system. Thus the top position, in both administration and military, were reserved for Europeans. The middle cadres were reserved for the Asians and Arabs in eastern Africa and Lebanese and Syrian in western Africa. The African occupied the lowest position. The use of Arabs and other Asian facilitated the colonialism because these people had no political base internally, they could only struggle to accumulate wealthy but not to throughout the colonizers. This is why they occupied the commercial sector.

CHARACTERISTIC OF COLONIAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

1. **It based on segregation and racism.** The Europeans occupied to responsibilities with high ranks, followed by Asians, Africans were in the last class in administration, e.g. a governor was a European, clerks were Asians and Africans were at the lower level ranks doing odd jobs like cleaners and gate jeeppers. A similar reflection appeared in the social services and residential areas occupied by each category. Thus, the best social serves such as schools and hospitals were for the Europeans.
2. **It was oppressive in nature**, i.e. it was dominated by strict orders and commands especially from the top officers of the Europeans e.g. all able men have to pay taxes to give community labor
3. **It was dominated by regional imbalance.** This is to say that ruling class came from productive areas and dominant society some societies were made to act as labor reserves hardly penetrated into the ruling class, e.g. in Tanganyika the Haya and the Chagga were in the bureaucracy/administration system of the colonialists while the Waha were labor suppliers. The labor reserves were under developed in absolute terms. Denied of cash crop production a sound communication system and schools, the only through which they would earn money was to sell their labor – power. While cash crop producing areas were provided with better communication so that both manufactured and raw materials can easily transport system.
4. **In addition, it was characterized in the manner that within a given colony** there were areas reserved for supplying military personnel. Both in the army and the police were of mercenary character, trained to use only muscles as opposed to the brain for example in Uganda the northern part of Uganda was preserved for army and police.

5. **Another feature of colonial state was sycophancy.** Towns did not develop as productive centers, as has been the case of Europe but as administrative centers. The African bureaucracy that merged reflected this One's position did not depend on One's wealthy but on one's administrative post. Thus, a petty bourgeoisie's class was created with no economic base.
6. **Sex biased.** Women were segregated from the administration and were not allowed to participate in the colonial bureaucracy, their work was to supply family labor and support food production
7. **Routinisation,** the colonial bureaucracy operated along daily routine and strict regulations so as to maintain quality and impartiality.
8. **It was too hierarchical** with the long chain of command from the top to the bottom whereby any issue to be implemented at all levels were supposed to sign on it.
9. **It was subordinate in nature** discipline oriented i.e. Africans were supposed to obey the Asians and Asian obey the whites.

PHASES OF COLONIAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

The colonial state administration had three major phases characterized with different approach. Reflecting the demands of capitalist at any given time

THE FIRST PHASE 1820 – 1920

- This first phase covers the period from the scramble and partition to the 1920s i.e. 1820 – 1920 this period was characterized with search for colonies in the continent and attempt to impose effective occupation.
- It was also characterized by the colonialists trying to consolidate their rule after the end of the period of scramble and partition and acquiring areas of influence.

- It was during this period that rise and fall of company rule like IBEACO in British East Africa GEACO for Germany East Africa. That resulted into direct colonialism where by the colonial government sent their own governors to take over their areas of influence colonies
- It was characterized with militarism; coercion and suppression of anti-colonial elements.
- It was this period that African begun resisting the imposition of colonial domination.
- It was characterized with the creation of mercenary army as the principle arm of the colonial bureaucracy to defend the interest of the colonial state.

THE SECOND PHASE 1920 – 1945

- It was characterized by establishment of colonial economy after the establishment of colonial state and all the effort of colonial bureaucracy targeted colonial production
- This is when the colonialist had to establish their culture, to the Africans about their religion, dressing, eating manners, the way of dancing etc.

THE THIRD PHASE 1945 – 1960s.

- This phase was characterized by intensive exploitation of African resources as European nations were trying to revamp their economies from the capitalist crisis of World War two. The peasants were forced to increase production of cash crops on one hand and the penetration of Multinational corporations on the other hand.
- It was characterized with the establishment of import substitution industries especially in the settlers' colonies
- African became much involved in the colonial administration as they were being prepared for self-determination. Class of petty bourgeois was created, after many colonial powers intended to give independence to many Africa colonies.
- During this phase, Africans were promoted to high ranks and it witnessed the rise of vibrant elite class of the Africans who were in the colonial bureaucracy that intensified struggle for independence.

COLONIAL STATE AND CLASS FORMATION

The term class refers to large group of people distinguished by the position they occupy in the system of social production by their relation to the means of production, by the role in the organization of labor and by the share of the social wealth, which they dispose of, and mode of acquiring it.

In the colonial bureaucracy created various classes in the colonial state as one of the best way of maximizing exploitation in the colony the classes that were created by the colonial state which included

- **Wage earners** these comprised unskilled labor force that worked on colonial plantations, mines and infrastructures were paid low wages and worked in poor working conditions.
- **Peasant class** these were the backbone of colonial agriculture most of the based in rural areas and engaged in agriculture as the major economic activity, they live in vicious poverty since most of their output were bought on low prices.
- **Salaried workers/petty bourgeoisie** these were colonial civil servants that included administrators' doctors, teachers most of the were professional European Asians and few Africans.

HOW CLASSES WERE FORMED BY THE COLONIAL BUREAUCRACY

1. **introduction of cash crop** production in the colonial state in these areas where cash crop was grown stratification within the cash crop growers were formed, with those areas were cash crops were not cultivated were by such people became labor reserves for productive areas.
2. **Through colonial subsidies** to some peasants while abandoning others, the colonial government gave material support to the peasants who were able to cultivate more than 20 acres of land and those who would cultivate more than 10 acres of land by doing so it created stratifications among the peasant Rich peasant middle class peasants and poor peasants.
3. **Trough land alienation** African fertile soils were taken away by the colonialist and distributed to the white settlers making African to become in the class of

cheap laborer who would supply their labor force to colonial plantations and to settlers' farms.

4. **The government and financial institution selective way of giving loans**, loans and credit were given only to the Asians and Europeans which led to create stratification to specific people especially African to remain cheap laborer provide or wage earners.
5. **Colonial education, this was instrumental** in breeding social and economic classes in the colonial state the colonial education was only provided to few African while leaving the majority with totally no education to make them chief suppliers of labor in the colonial state.
6. **Racist policy**, this was a deliberate colonial state policy to segregate the African basing on the color of their skins it was the Europeans that were given top priority in economic political and social aspect during colonial period followed by the Asians and making African the third class.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF COLONIAL STATE

1. It was not organized to meet the interest of Africans but to meet the colonial interests'. It affected Africans in the following ways;
2. It instilled inferiority complex among the Africans
3. It led the subordination of Africans to the foreigners
4. It led to the intensive exploitation of human resources since many Africans were paid low wages.
5. It integrated Africans in capitalist economy under colonial bureaucracy
6. It promoted racism among the Africans where by only the European and Asians were considered more than the Africans were.
7. It created stratification among the Africans alienating some Africans from their societies

SAMPLE QUESTION

1. *Discuss the role of colonial state apparatus in establishing and consolidating colonialism*
2. *The colonial state was the most violent Discuss.*
3. *How did the colonial police and army maintain law and order during colonialism?*
4. *What were the features of the colonial bureaucracy?*
5. *Discuss the nature and characteristics of colonial bureaucracy.*

TOPIC THREE

COLONIAL ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION. The colonial economy simply refers to the extension of metropolitan economy that was established in Africa (in the colonies) by the colonial masters with the aim of serving for the colonial interests by gaining super profit through exploiting African labor raw – materials, market and other related.

Colonial economy that was established in Africa during colonial period involved various sectors such as *Agriculture, colonial labor, colonial industries as well as mining sectors.*

OBJECTIVES / AIMS OF COLONIAL ECONOMY.

So long, Colonial interest was to minimize super profit in Africa, they therefore introduced colonial economy in order to meet the following objectives;

It aimed at ensuring constant supply of raw materials from Africa to the European industries.

It aimed at exploiting cheap African labor through forcing them to work long hours but receive low (meager) wages.

It aimed to get areas for the investment and settlement of European surplus population.

It further aimed to ensure that there is surplus production of European goods.

From the above few objectives / aims of colonial economy we come to note / judge that, colonial economy as it was established in Africa never aimed to benefit Africans rather Europeans this can be evidenced by looking into its features / characteristics which in a sense typically relied on Europeans.

THE CHARACTERISTICS / FEATURES OF COLONIAL ECONOMY.

The following explained below were main characteristics of colonial economy in Africa.

- a. It was characterized by coercive apparatus in a sense that instruments like colonial army, police, prison as well as courts were accompanied with colonial economy to ensure that colonial production run smoothly, as well as maintaining discipline and obedient to African.(to stop African resistance).
- b. It was characterized by instructional construction of infrastructures such as railways, roads and ports so as to facilitate production as well as exportation of products (goods) from the interior of the coast ready to be shipped to the European countries.
- c. It was characterized by land alienation more especially in those areas where plantations and settlers economies were dominant. In this case, many Africans were forced to be out of their fertile land and taken to the marginalized (unfertile) land.
- d. It was characterized by labor-intensive economy as it depended heavily on both migrant labor as well as cheap paid labor whose duty was only to provide their labor power in plantations and mines.
- e. It was characterized / based on money-oriented economy. This was simply because, money was introduced to be used only as a medium of exchange in the colonies, and also the use of money facilitated capitalist exchange and colonial exploitations due to the fact that, for the one to make any transaction he / she was forced to have cash mean while it was difficult to get cash unless you are being provided a very heavy and tiresome job by colonialists.
- f. It was characterized by limited / few numbers of industries in Africa, this was because during colonial economy to make Africans keep on being dependant to Europeans manufactured goods, as well as to reduce competition over European goods (produce) they killed African industries and technology by introducing subsistence industries that involved oil refineries, and cotton gunneries aiming to increase the quality and quantity of raw – materials which had to be exported in Europe.
- g. It was export-oriented economy in a sense that whatever was produced in Africa in a form of cash crops like agricultural crops (cotton, coffee and sisal) and mineral raw – materials were to be transported to Europe in order to feed European hungry industries.

- h. It was characterized on Monoculture. As single crop was specialized in one region in order to increase productivity. *Sisal in Tanganyika, Coffee in Kenya, Cocoa in Ivory Coast, Palm oil in Nigeria.*
- i. It was characterized by taxation where Africans were forced to pay taxes in terms of poll, hut and cattle taxes which serves/ aimed to benefit them (Africans) in turn Africans became in secured in the whole process of tax collection because, European powers used force to collect taxes from Africans.

Sample questions:

1. *Explain the objectives of establishing colonial economies in Africa.*
2. *“Colonial Economy in Africa had both positive and negative outlook in Africa” How far is the above statements true?*
3. *What were the characteristics features of colonial economy in Africa?*
4. *What were the tectonic/tactics employed by colonialists to establish colonial economies in Africa*
5. *Why colonial economy was introduced in Africa?*

METHODS AND TACTICS USED TO INTRODUCE AND ESTABLISH COLONIAL ECONOMY IN AFRICA

The Africans themselves did not accept introduction and establishment of colonial economy in Africa; this forced the colonialists to use some methods and tactics to make their economies to be accepted.

1. **DESTRUCTION:** The colonialists destroyed all former means of Africans indigenous economy which did not gave the chance to the growth and development of colonial economy in Africa among those which were destroyed include:
 - i. **African Local trades:** The colonialists made sure that all Africans local trade such as Trans Saharan Trade and other are completely destroyed so as to make Africans not to accumulate wealth so that they could concentrate in colonial economy.
 - ii. **African Local Industries:** The colonialists aimed to make African continent backward technologically so that it could be easy to exploit Africa’s natural resources. Under this those handcraft men were prohibited to make anything and

if they did so they were chopped off their hands. But also, the competition of European industrial manufactured goods made the collapse of African local industries.

iii. **Destruction of African Culture:** This was another element, which could not give space for the introduction and establishment of colonial economy. The colonial government made sure that the African culture is totally and completely destroyed since it could stand as one of biggest obstacles towards the growth of colonial economy.

2. **CREATION:** The colonial government also created some of the things, which were more important for the introduction and establishment of colonial economy. Among the things which were created include: -

- i. **Introduction of money economy:** The imperialists introduced money economy in Africa so as to facilitate the exploitation of Africa and Africans. Under money economy taxes were introduced e.g. hut tax, head tax, matiti tax etc. all those taxes were introduced to keep them providing their labour power in the colonial plantations.
- ii. **Colonial infrastructure:** The colonialists also introduced infrastructure so as to intensify exploitation e.g., Roads, railways, harbors, etc all these were built to facilitate exploitation.
- iii. **Colonial education:** Colonial education was introduced to few Africans so as to get few of them who could assist in administration. It also aimed at creating puppets.
- iv. **Introduction of cash crops.** This was the main aim of colonial economy whereby crops like coffee, tea, cotton etc. were introduced in Africa so as to solve the problem of raw materials.
- v. **Land alienation.** People were alienated from their fertile land to less fertile land so as to provide the chance to open up plantations etc.

3. **PRESERVATION:** The colonialists also preserved all things that could support their economies among the things which were preserved include: -

- i. **Family:** Family remained as the basic unit of production especially where peasantry economy was practiced.

- ii. **Productive Forces**: The means of production like hand hoes, axes, and pangas were left to be used since the colonialists aimed at making Africans backward technologically.
- iii. **Production relations like Feudal** system were also preserved since they could offer a great support in colonial production e.g. In Uganda.

Qn Why and how did the colonialists make Africans backward technologically?

Reasons

- They needed Africans to remain as the source of raw materials
- They needed Africa to remain as the main source of market for the European manufactured goods.
- They needed to create dependent economy amongst the African countries
- They needed Africans to import technology from outside.
- They needed Africans to depend on experts from their colonial master
- They needed to avoid stiff/heavy competition in development between Africa and Europe.

How?

- Destruction of local industries
- Introduction of notorious slave trade
- Preservation of productive forces
- Introduction of colonial education
- Introduction of small industries in the colonies for processing and manufacturing industry.
- Introduction of migrant labor.

TYPES OF COLONIAL ECONOMY

There are five types of colonial economy, which were introduced in Africa, and these include -

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Trade and commerce
- iii. Mining
- iv. Infrastructure and
- v. Industries

i. AGRICULTURE.

Since the colonies were meant to produce raw materials the main sector emphasized were mining and agriculture. The colonial agriculture was designed to save the colonial objectives of colonial needs to the imperialist countries. The production was largely for raw materials in form of cash crops e.g. cotton, coffee, cocoa, rubber, palm oil, etc

Colonial agriculture was one amongst the types of colonial economy, which were introduced so as to solve the problem of raw material for European industries abroad.

The colonial agriculture was in three main branches and those include -

- a) Settlers' agriculture
- b) Plantation agriculture
- c) Peasantry agriculture

FORMS OF COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

Colonial economies refer to as the extension of the metropolitan economies activities in Africa. The colonial economies were initiated by the colonial state in Africa in order to meet the demands of raw materials for their industries in Europe. Since the colonies were meant to produce raw materials, the main sectors, which were highly emphasized, were agriculture and mining. The colonial agriculture was designed to serve the colonial objectives of colonial needs to the imperialist countries. The production was largely for raw materials in form of cash crops such as cotton, sisal, pyrethrum, cocoa, coffee, tea, rubber and palm oil.

Thus, colonial agriculture involved cultivation of cash crops and livestock keeping (animal husbandry) during the colonial era (period). However, livestock production was not that much emphasized.

The colonial agriculture was categorically categorized in three (3) main forms or systems namely settlers' agriculture, peasantry agriculture and plantation agriculture. These included,

SETTLERS' AGRICULTURE: This was large-scale form of colonial agriculture whereby the European farmers (settlers) settled in different colonies in Africa and established, managed different agricultural undertakings.

The settlers' farms were owned by individual whites and this form of agriculture was very dominant in the colonies of Kenya, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Namibia and Mozambique as well as Angola.

It was featured by individual ownership of large-scale farms, monoculture (production of one cash crop), mechanization and the use of both migrant and forced labor systems.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SETTLERS' AGRICULTURE

1. **The production was for export;** whatever they produced was exported as raw material to metro pole. What ever was produced by the settlers was to be exported to the metro pole, the African economies did not benefit from these large scale plantations
2. **Establishment of large-scale farming** with the plantation occupying more than 100 acres' o land. E.g. in Zimbabwe the European settlers owned 44,952,000 acres of the best land out of the total 4,900,000 land the 230,000 settlers were able to establish large plantations.
3. **Growth of single crop/monoculture,** intercropping was discouraging thus, there was high specialization. Usually each company specialized in the production of a specific commodity e.g. in Liberia rubber plantations were established, in Kenya huge coffee, and tea plantations were established.
4. **Huge capital input was injected in agriculture** to develop infrastructure, to pay laborers, to construct squatters. The settlers go their capital through government assistance and bank loans at a very low interest rate. As for acquisition of land the state carried out the extensive land expropriation, this land was given to settlers and plantation owners at take away price. (Almost free price)
5. **The settlers had strong links with the metro pole** and always exerted critical influence on the colonial state. Any policy taken with respect to colonial production had to take into account the interest of the settlers.

6. **Use of massive unskilled labor in the production** through the provision of African cheap labor. The colonial state ensure supply of massive unskilled African labor through passing laws that requires the African to provide labor to the settlers like introduction of adult tax to every man or provision of labor in the white farm that is equivalent to the tax
7. **Private ownership of plantation** by the European who came as settlers, and legitimizing African land through alienations, in Kenya, for example, the crown land Ordinance of 1915 gave the settlers 99 years lease for rural or agricultural land; the lease was later extended to 999 years, that the settlers would claim the land in perpetuity.
8. **Practice of racism**, where by the European settlers made Africans inferior, their work was to supply cheap labor on the plantations i.e. Africans was not allowed to establish commercial agriculture.
9. **It was characterized with establishment** of transport and communication network in the areas where settlers dominated e.g. roads, rail, banking sectors etc.
10. **Settlers were allowed to form political organization**, which they would use to defend their interest in colonial states.
11. **It was characterized by the organization of labor** on contract and dominance of migrate laborers who worked on the plantations seasonally.

HOW DID THE COLONIAL STATE FAVOUR SETTLER AGRICULTURE?

1. **The colonial state appropriated land ordinances, which ensured the availability of enough fertile land for the settlers.** These land Acts of land ordinances legalized land alienation for example the colonial state in Kenya passed land Acts in Kenya which strictly prohibited Kenyans from procuring land, which was potentially, preserved for the white settlers i.e. the crown land Act.

2. **They were ensured of constant supply of cheap labor from Africans.** This was made by passing legislation laws for example the master and servant's native Act of 1906 in Kenya which made Kenyans to provide their labor power in the colonial settler farms, the crown land Act of 1915 in Kenya and the Kipande system which increased the number of days from 90 to 180 days for Kenyans to work in settler farms per annum.
3. **The colonial state offered loans with dear interests to the settlers,** furthermore they were given subsidies as a means of encouraging them to expand their agricultural activities in large scale.
4. **The colonial state ensured security to the settlers against African resistances.**
5. **The colonial state allowed the settlers to form political organizations and trade unions,** which defended and protected their interests.
6. **They were provided with compensation (remedies) in case of loss or poor agricultural** production due to either poor climatic conditions or inflation something, which encouraged them to keep on expanding and exploiting Africans resources.
7. **The settlers were given the monopoly power of growing certain types of cash crops that Africans were not allowed to grow;** this was meant to avoid competition between Africans against the Europeans in terms of production.
8. **The colonial state left the settlers to determine the prices of their crops.** At times when the colonial state set prices, they set high prices for their crops than those given to the ordinary African peasants.
9. The colonial state extended **reliable physical infrastructures to the settlers' farms,** for example the Mombasa-Kisumu railway was constructed in 1895, the Nairobi-Thika line in 1918.
10. The white settlers were also **encouraged through better social amenities and extension services such as water and electricity supply.** The settlers were given their best social services such as transport, hotels, health care, recreational centers, clubs etc. while Africans were deprived of such services.
11. **The colonial state exempted the settlers from paying taxes** as a result, the burden fell on Africans who were heavily taxed, and for example, Africans were obliged to pay some notorious tax structures such as matiti tax in Kenya.

12. They were also allowed to defend their rights in a sense that, they had separate courts prisons and law governing them. They could also conduct their cases through experts such as advocates.

To conclude the above discussion we can generalize that the flourishing of settler farms and economy in general especially in Kenya was basically attributed with the help of the colonial masters themselves because Africans right were denied while those of settlers were positively responded (maintained).

THE FACTORS, WHICH FAVOURED SETTLERS' AGRICULTURE IN KENYA

BACKGROUND

In Kenya, the establishment of colonial economy started outright after the construction and completion of the Kenya-Uganda railway in 1902. Before that time, Kenya was regarded as a stopping place where British had to pass to the rich and strategic areas of Uganda from where they got tea, cotton and minerals.

During the construction of the railway line, they discovered the potential richness of the Kenyan highlands and the rift valley.

Therefore, the imperialists started to argue that in order to pay back the expenses incurred in building the railway line and for the line to be self-supporting, the Kenya's interior should be opened for settler agriculture.

From the early period the British viewed their east African protectorate which was re named Kenya later alone in 1920 as potential colony for white settlers, the high lands of east of Lake Victoria offered favorable climate. From the mid of 1900 white settlers were brought from Britain and South Africa with determined effort of turn the high lands into a white man's home. The administrative capital was shifted inland to Nairobi to serve the European settlers. Some of the factors that favored Kenya to become the hub of white settlers included. Thus, the factors were as follows;

1. **Conducive climatic condition of Kenya** especially in the central high lands which had cool humidity climate which favored the European to settle in Kenya without any problem
2. **Fertility of the soils in Kenyan high lands** which favored large commercial agriculture whereby Europeans settlers were able to maximize the production of raw materials due to such factors the influx of settlers in Kenya was high
3. **The traditional political system of Kenya** also favored the establishment of settlers' agriculture. Kenya did not have strong political system that would resist land alienation from the Europeans unlike other parts of east Africa like Buganda which had dense population with highly centralized leadership of Kabaka
4. Availability of labor force i.e. cheap labor to work in the plantations. In Kenya, labor reserves were created that produced migrant labor, also through legislations like *the master and servant act of 1906*, which asked African to sell their labor force for 90 days per year for 3 rupees as a wage per month.
5. **Kenya had less tropical diseases** like malaria due to the cool climate in the high lands of Kenya as compared to other areas like southern Tanganyika, Uganda and Burundi; this was a pushing factor for the settlers to come to Kenya for settlement.
6. **The political set up of Kenya during colonialism.** Kenya was a crown colony and not a protectorate like in Uganda and Tanganyika so the white settlers were ensured permanent stay in Kenya.
7. **Availability of enough land** to establish large plantation of the settlers. This was because some areas in Kenya were sparsely populated that enabled the colonialist to acquire big chunk of land for large plantation unlike in Uganda and some parts of Tanganyika.
8. **Absent of active resistance** during the establishment of colonial rule, this ensured absence of violence and riots, which could destroy the plantations and tools.
9. **Topography of Kenya favored** the establishment of infrastructure to transportation of bulk raw materials e.g. the Mombasa to Kisumu railway, which had just completed in 1895.

Generally, the White settlers in Kenya earned much wealth through their economic sectors (farms) they established due to the fact that they had access of utilizing African labor, land and other raw – materials that they could later precipitated to the rise and establishment of class consciousness to the Kenyan in what we call Mau Mau war.

THE IMPACTS /EFFECTS OF SETTLER ECONOMY IN KENYA:

- (f) It led to severe land alienation simply because; Africans were forced out of their fertile land so as to give room for the settler economy to be developed (established).
- (g) It caused to exploitations of African labor in a sense that Africans were forced to work under settler farms for long hours but received very low pay that could not match with the task (work) they performed.
- (h) It led to the establishment of different laws in Kenya; good example is that of 1915, which forced Africans to surrender (leave) their fertile land to settlers, other law was that of 1906 and 1921, which forced Africans to work to settler farms for about of and 180 days respectively.
- (i) It stimulated African strong resistance which aimed at regaining other lost freedom Good example is Mau Mau war that erupted in 1950's in Kenya, shona and Ndebele in Zimbabwe from 1896 – 1897.
- (j) It encouraged un-even development in the colonies in a sense that, areas that were occupied by white settlers were more favored by the colonial. State in terms of provision of social services compared to those area s where settlers were not do ruin ant.
- (k) It resulted to the loss of Africans freedom as they came to be under the control of the white settlers in which they had no freedom at all in social political as well as economic as all matters (affairs) had to be decided by the whites.

REVISION QUESTIONS.

1. *Why the British white settlers preferred to use settler agriculture in Kenya?*

2. *Explain how the British colonial state up hold the interest of white settlers in Kenya.*
3. *Make a clear comparison between peasant and settler agriculture (economic) as applied in East Africa.*

PEASANTRY AGRICULTURE

This was the small scale farming practice under the control of African families whereby the Africans were allowed to grow both cash and food crops in their own plots of land basically small farms. This agricultural practice was very dominant in the colonies of Uganda, Nigeria, Algeria and Senegal.

It was characterized by small-scale farming, production of both cash and food crops, local farming tools were used. Family labor was used and it was basically dominant in areas with high population and where the indigenous people had the culture of providing cash crops even before the colonial rule. Under this type, the colonial state instructed only what and how to grow cash crops. It was the cheapest way of getting raw materials and labor because it did not require any form of investment. Under this system of agriculture, social services were not essential because peasants had to live and perform their duties on their own plots of land.

In East Africa, peasantry form of agriculture was dominant in Uganda and the crops, which were grown, were coffee and cotton.

CHARACTERISTICS OR FEATURES OF PEASANTRY AGRICULTURE

1. It was small scale form of agriculture
2. It was cheaper than other forms of agriculture because no much investment was incurred.
3. It was based on the production of both cash and food crops.
4. Peasants themselves unlike the plantation and settler farms, which were owned by the white farmers, owned this type of agricultural practice.

5. A family was regarded as the main source of labor that is the basic unit of production
6. No land alienation was practiced.
7. The social amenities (services) around the areas where peasantry agriculture was practiced were very few and poor ones since the whites did not settle there.
8. Simple tools such as hand hoes were used in the production process.
9. Low quality production due to lack of good facilities and farm implements to engage in production as effectively as possible.

REASONS FOR PEASANTRY AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM IN UGANDA

NECTA 2015

Why British colonialists preferred peasant to other systems of agriculture in Nigeria? (Give six reasons)

Uganda was a British colony which peasant type of agriculture as a method for intensive exploitation; to a big extent, the British were successful in establishing this type of Agriculture in Uganda. The reasons were as follows;

1. **Geographically, Uganda is a landlocked country i.e.,** it has no easy access to seaways something which discouraged the whites from settling in Uganda.
2. **Hostile/harsh climate in Uganda,** which discouraged the whites from settling in Uganda. For instance, by that time Uganda had been hit by malaria, which was a threat to the white's settlement in Uganda as the result, the task of production was left to the Ugandans.
3. **The presence of strong centralized feudal states like Buganda and Bunyoro** acted as threats to the colonialists thus in order for the whites to do away with resistances that could be raised by such states they decided to opt for peasantry.
4. **Dense population.** Uganda had many people at the time when the colonial economies were being established. This is due to the fact that Uganda is geographically small (area 241038km²) compared to Kenya and Tanganyika. Therefore, it could be difficult to practice land alienation in Uganda and

establish large agricultural settler farms or plantations in Uganda as the result they opted for peasantry.

5. **Readiness and willingness of the Ugandans** in Uganda; many Ugandan peasants were willing to accept colonial economy as opposed to Kenya and Tanganyika.
6. **The topography of Uganda** especially the Western and Northern Uganda did not favor the settler's settlement for the areas were/are very mountainous.
7. The division of land into Milo land which belong to the king and crown land which comprised rivers, swamps forest belongs to the colonial government such division of land could not allowed any other type of Agriculture apart from peasant.
8. The Buganda agreement of 1900. This granted land to the Kabaka and his local chiefs who distributed it to the loyal subjects as tenants. In this agreement, they agreed not to take any land for white settlement and introduced a system of private land tenure. This meant that much of the agricultural land of Buganda became the privately-owned estate of the Buganda chiefs and peasantry as their tenants
9. Fear for active resistance because of the existence of powerful centralized kingdom under the leadership of Kabaka Mutesa and his local chiefs.
10. The traditional political structure of Buganda before colonialism. Ugandans people were very royal and subordinate to Kabaka who was their king they were not ready to accept any foreigner to rule beyond their king.
11. Existence of infertile soils especially in northern Uganda discouraged the establishment of plantation or settlers because of low productively
12. It was easy for administration and monitoring since supervision was done by peasant and local chiefs
13. Profitability, it maximized exploitation since the price of raw materials were fixed by the colonialists and were very low they did not pay wages since there was the application of workers but based on family labor

14. The relief of the land. Some areas especially in western Uganda it was mountainous and having swamps, it was very difficult and expensive to establish infrastructure in case of other type of Agriculture.
15. The cost factor. It was very cheap to use peasant agriculture, peasant provided their own packing, transport, and tools, labor and colonial government did pricing. The only cost incurred by the colonial government was to provide seeds and market.
16. The nature of the colony. Uganda was just a protectorate of Britain as per the 1894 agreement the British government and the Buganda representatives unlike Kenya which was a crown colony
17. Crops that were established in Uganda required intense care and cannot easily be mixed with other type of crops like cotton, coffee, needed family care thus the establishment of peasant agriculture
18. Another condition that favored many natives had some experience and knowledge on relating to the cultivation of the new cash crops e.g. in Tanganyika the native of Kagera had the knowledge of growing coffee even before.

THE ROLE OF COLONIAL STATE IN MAINTAINING PEASANT AGRICULTURE

1. **Avoidance of land alienation** as to enable Africans to possess land and practice agriculture
2. **Introduction of taxation**, various types of taxation were introduced to force the Africans in produce cash crops to pay taxes
3. **The colonial government provide seeds** and seedlings of cash crops like cotton coffee cocoa etc to the peasant to grow them
4. **It used force to the peasant** to grow cash crops e.g. destruction of food crops for any peasant who did not grow cash crops alongside his subsistence
5. **Importation of European industrial goods** as a motivation and a force to make peasants grow more cash crops, e.g. footwear clothes, bicycles etc.
6. **Through crating marketing boards** and peasant cooperative union so as to market and advice the peasant concerning the production of crops

7. **Through indirect rule** whereby the Europeans used local chiefs to instruct the Africans to produce cash crops
8. **Through creation of social infrastructure** in the areas where the peasants were located e.g. schools roads rail etc
9. **Through providing technical skills**, especially to the progressive peasant who established large plantations.

IMPACTS OF PEASANT AGRICULTURE

1. **Regular occurrence of famine**, because of over concentration on cash crops and ignoring food production the colonial government carried out forceful campaign to ensure that every peasant grows some cash crops on his small plot anybody who violated the campaign was punished by destroying his substance food.
2. **Accessibility of colonial education** especially the peasant who were progressive sent their children to colonial schools as a motivation factor to continue production
3. It led to the development of nationalistic ideas i.e. struggle for independence through peasant cooperative union which discovered the exploitation of Europeans
4. **It led to classification among the peasants** according to the capacity of their production i.e. progressive peasant these one produced more than 10 acres followed by middle class peasants and then poor peasants.
5. **It improved the workers' welfare**, after the establishment of some social infrastructures like medical care, schools, roads etc some peasant were able to send their sons and daughters to school which led to the rise of elites that led to the rise of African nationalism
6. **It led to the intensive exploitation** of African resources through provision of low prices for their production that led to general underdevelopment. The small number of large European companies did marketing at the coast. They ensure that prices given to the African peasant are kept at the lowest level as possible.

7. **Importation of finished European** industrial goods like cloth and metal goods were undermining Africa self-sustaining industries, thus promoting de-industrialization
8. **Because of intensive exploitation** of agriculture, land became exhausted and at times drought famine struck because of poor environment and soils, which claimed a lot of death of Africans.
9. **It led to regional imbalance** where by some regions which were producing cash crops got development like roads schools medical centre while in regions where cash crop production did not take place such development did not take place.

SAMPLE QUESTION

1. *Discuss the factors that favored Britain to establish peasant agriculture in Uganda and Nigeria*
- Discuss how the colonial agriculture in colonies contributed to the rise of African nationalism taking either Uganda or Nigeria as a case study*
2. *Compare and contrast between peasant colonial agriculture with settlers' agriculture in the British colonies*
3. *Why Britain was very reluctant to establish settlers' agriculture in her West African colonies*

THE PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

The colonial plantations were the largest agricultural farms with a single production unit i.e. monoculture which was either owned by the colonial governments or states or by the capitalists abroad who sent representatives or hired/employed management to manage the production unlike settler's agriculture, the colonialists did not establish their settlement where the agricultural production was undertaken.

This form of the colonial agriculture had been practiced in the colonies of Zaire, the Central African Republic, Tanganyika, Ivory Coast etc.

FEATURES/CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTATIONS AGRICULTURE

1. It was **based on large-scale plantation**, which covered large areas for instance 100 acres, and beyond.
2. **In the plantation agricultural system, the management and owners were two (2) separate entities** i.e. the sole owners were in Europe who only facilitated by providing capital while the managers who were vested with the power supervising the plantations were in the respective colonies, for example Germany used the Jumbes and Akidas to supervise the production process in the sisal plantations in Tanga and Morogoro regions in Tanganyika.
3. **There was the employment of unskilled laborers** who were recruited from different areas to work and supervise the production process and they were poorly paid (low wages)
4. **The plantation agricultural practice was monoculture in nature** the specialized single crops e.g. Cotton and sisal were grown in the given plantations.
5. **Investment of huge capital** in the establishment of the colonial plantations was incurred for example the strong physical infrastructures were put in place in order to facilitate the transportation of the crops from the interior where they were shipped after being produced to the coast, for example in Tanganyika, the railways lines ran from the interior to the coast.
6. **The European capitalists who did not come to stay in the colonies owned the plantations.**
7. **This system of practice went in hand coercive (brutal and forceful means) especially when it came on searching for labor, forced was applied and migrate labor were humiliated with poor payment and long working hours, taxation etc** for instance the Germans employed the Jumbes and Akidas and German askaris to supervise the corporal punishment, furthermore, the labor recruiting agency was established e.g. SILABU (the Sisal Labor Bureau)
8. Plantations were scientifically managed and involved the application of heavy machines as to produce high production
9. Plantations highly linked with the establishment of infrastructure especially roads to ensure smooth transportation of produce to the required places especially to the coast were they were to be exported in Europe, that's why in the colonial Tanganyika all roads and tracks were running down to the coast.

10. Migrant labor and conscript laborers that included forced labor and indentured laborers attended most of the plantations.

FACTORS, WHICH FAVORED PLANTATION AGRICULTURE DURING THE COLONIAL ECONOMY IN AFRICA

1. **Harsh climatic conditions, which were not favoring the settler's settlement in the colonies something, which made them to, practice the plantations without settling in the colonies.**
2. **The availability and vastness of the land.** This is due to the fact that plantations required large areas for instance plantation agricultural system was highly preferred IN Tanganyika to other East African colonies because of the vastness of its area, for example; Tanganyika covers the area of **945,090km²** while the other East African countries cover **580,36km² (Kenya) 241,038 km² (Uganda)**
3. **Plantation agriculture was established in Africa to act as the main source of market for the European manufactured goods** especially in the plantations whereby the migrant laborers bought such goods for example clothes, radios, alcohol, chocolate cigars etc.
4. **The threat for the tropical diseases such as malaria, small pox, jiggers** which was not favoring the settlement for Europeans discouraged the settlers' and thus they opted for plantation agriculture.
5. **The presence of scattered fertile land in the colonies** whereby some other forms of agricultural practices such as settlers' agricultural practice could not be practiced, for example in some parts of Tanganyika some areas had fertile soils while others did not have.
6. Presence of scattered fertile land in the colonies whereby settler's agriculture could not be effective e.g. in parts of Tanganyika some areas possessed good soils while others not
7. The existence of labor reserves which provided manual laborers especially the migrant labor, which was highly preferred to work on the plantations because it was economically cheap and easily exploited because it was unskilled.

8. The desire of colonial government to collect taxes from the laborers. The migrate laborers also served as source of revenues for the colonial government, they would easily collect or deduct taxes from their meager wages, thus establishment of plantation to attract the migrate laborers
9. It was very profitable and served the interest of the colonial government of maximizing profit and minimizing the coast by providing low wages to the laborers and the taxing them
10. The existence of strong political organization that would adopt active reaction to the establishment of colonialism in case of European settlers, then they encouraged plantation agriculture whereby there was no need of European to come and stay
11. The colonial policy of divide and rule supported plantation agriculture whereby some Africans who were made inferior to provide cheap labor while others were administrators for plantation.
12. Plantation agriculture was also established to act as a source of market for European goods especially in plantation trading centers where European finished goods were brought to be bought by laborers, e.g. bicycles blanket chocolate textile and alcohol
13. Also it depended on colonial master's policy e.g. Britain preferred settlers and peasant agriculture while Portugal and France preferred plantations and settler's agriculture

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. *Why the colonial government established plantation agriculture in some areas and settlers in the areas*
2. *How the colonial apparatus did maintain and consolidate colonial plantation agriculture?*
3. *Discuss the motives and impacts that surrounded the establishment of colonial agriculture in the colonies*

IMPACTS OF PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

1. Africans were exploited intensively through the provision cheap labor and paid low wages and on top of that, they worked for long working hours, this brought vicious poverty in Africa.
2. It led to the development of trading centers, which were located near the plantations that acted as source of European finished goods.
3. It led to unbalanced development in Africa whereby all social infrastructure concentrated where production took place leaving other places with nothing e.g. in colonial Tanganyika all rail line road run perpendicular to the coast
4. It led to the occurrence of frequent famine in Africa because the African agriculture were abandoned which led to shortage in the supply of food.
5. It led the introduction of colonial cash crops in Africa in capitalist economy e.g. coffee, sisal, cotton, etc.
6. It promoted divide and rule in the colonial economy where by some tribes were preserved to supply cheap labor in the plantation while others were left for administration.
7. It led to land alienation was conducted as to acquire the land for establishing plantations this made many African to become landless and settle on squatters.
8. It created market for Europeans finished goods where by plantation laborers became source of market for manufactured goods in Europe thus introduction on money economy.

COLONIAL LABOUR

The colonial labor simply means the group of Africans who were recruited through various methods to provide their labor in the colonial economy sectors e.g. in Mines etc.

TYPES OF COLONIAL LABOUR

- i. **Obligatory forced labor:** The colonial government passed different laws and regulations in the colonies to force Africans to provide their labor power in

the colonies. Obligatory forced labor was so common in settlers' economy in other areas the natives were needed to provide their labor power for the maximum number of time e.g. 3 months. This was used in Kenya.

- ii. **Migratory Labor:** These laborers were taken from their original places to colonial production centers to work. Migrant labor was taken from reserve areas e.g. Kigoma, Rukwa and Tabora.
- iii. **Peasant labor:** This was another type of colonial labor that provided their labor power in the colonial economy. Peasants produced for themselves and sold their crops to the colonial government at lower prices
- iv. **Civil Servants:** The group included clerks, messengers, teachers, etc. this group of labor was because of the colonial education. The group facilitated the motives and goals of imperialism in Africa.

FEATURES OF COLONIAL LABOUR

- i. It was subjected to low wages and salaries which were not proportional to what they produced
- ii. Poor working and living conditions. They lived in overcrowded camps with no important services e.g. water, electricity, telephone and so on
- iii. Colonial harbors remained technologically unskilled so as to avoid competition with the whites.
- iv. Worse enough this group of labor had no insurance, the colonial government considered the laborers as fools of producing profit for them. Low wages were given to them so that they could survive.
- v. They worked for long hours and they were not paid overtime or any relief.
- vi. They were also oppressed; exploited, humiliated and discriminated in their own motherland this made them to remain poor.

METHODS AND TACTICS, WHICH WERE USED TO OBTAIN LABOURERS

1. **They introduced land alienation;** the colonial government alienated the Africans from their fertile land purposely so as to force them to provide their labor power in the colonial plantations since they had no any means of surviving.

2. **They introduced/ established different taxes** the colonial governments in different parts of Africa introduced taxes so as to force the Africans to provide their labor in colonial economy's sectors. Examples of such taxes included, hut tax, head tax, and matiti tax etc.
3. **They Introduced Foreign Goods** This is because Africans was made a Market of Manufacturing or manufactured goods from Europe these goods had to be obtained for cash and cash could be obtained only by selling their labor power.
4. **They created their labor reserves centers (regionalism).** This was because some area were made to act as a source of their labor for instance Kigoma, Ruvuma, Rukwa and Dodoma were made to produce labor were as Morogoro, Tanga and parts of Kilimanjaro were for plantations these case in Uganda especially northern region was made to provide their labor.
5. **Introduction of colonial education:** The colonial education was provided purposely so as to get few Africans who could help in colonial administration in facilitating exploitation.
6. **Formation of labor recruitment organizations:** The colonial governments formed some special organizations for recruitment of labor from different parts of plantations for example the SILABU (Sisal Labor Bureau) was a typical example of such organizations, which dealt with recruitment of sisal laborers in Tanganyika.
7. **Paying low wages and salaries:** The colonial government gave the Africans low wages and salaries so as they could not accumulate wealth and leave the job.
8. **Introduction of Kipande system:** This was used in Kenya where Africans were forced to directly provide their labor in settlers' plantations
9. **Introduction of reserves areas:** The colonialists set regions like Kigoma, Tabora and Rukwa as labor reserve areas. These regions were unproductive.
10. **They destroyed the Africans Economies** .This was because colonialists destroyed African such as industries and replaced European imported goods. Because at this self-sufficient economy was destroyed and introduced system of buying goods in cash.

MIGRANT LABOUR: This was a form of African Labor Employed by the colonialist in their production; they were from distant places especially those with maws men, the colonialist employed this system through transporting them in order to provide their labor in plantation and mines.

To accomplish this colonialist deliberately cart labor measures in the unproductive places in which these migrant laborers were drown

WHY COLONIALIST PREFERED THE USE OF MIGRANT LABOUR

The following were the main reason that made the European colonialist to prefer the use of migrant labor in their production.

(a) Migrant Laborers were very cheap_ this was because they were paid very low wages as they left their families and concentrated on production eventually it helped the colonialists to make super profit.

(b) Migrant Labor Encouraged dis-unity among the Laborers this was because laborers come from different places with different geographical background and ways of life therefore it was not easy for them to unite and wage (start different strikes against the colonialist).

(c) Migrant laborers acted as a source of Market for European manufactured goods. In this case they were to work in the colonial plantations and mines for money so as to get money which they expected to spent it in buying needs like shoes, Blankets, and clothes which were made from Europe.

(d) Most or Migrant laborers were UN skilled; therefore they were given temporality nature of work because of not having access to education. It was easy for the colonialist to exploit them heavily.

(e) Migrant laborers had no insurance as well as a compassassions as a result the plantation owners, exploited them, without considering their physical being and humanity.

(f) Migrant Laborers had high productivity to the colonialist. This was because their time table was fixed by the colonialists were they had to work from morning up to

evening, additionally, they did not come with their families therefore most of their time was engaging in agriculture thus contributing to much productivity.

(g) Migrant Laborers were Easily un skilled with inferiority complex as well raised segregation in which the colonialist did this to make them believe that they are inferior to the whites and that their job is to supply their labor power to them.

(h) Migrant laborers ensured colonial government for the payment of taxes, rent for the House and water bills thus a source of government revenue to the colonial government could be possible.

(i) It was difficult for the Migrant laborers to escape because they were as strangers form very far away to the area hence colonialists were ensured with constant of their laborers.

(j) Migrant laborers were easy to be controlled because they lived in the camps furthermore the laborers were lodged according to Ethnic groupings, each under tribal over seers.

COLONIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Colonial infrastructures simply mean colonial transport and communication network systems and these included roads, railways harbors etc. which were introduced and established by the colonialists in Africa during the second half of 19thc; the colonial infrastructures aimed at facilitating the exploitation of Africa's natural resources. They also aimed at fulfilling the policy of effective occupation as agreed during the Berlin conference of 1884 to 1885.

AIMS OF COLONIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

1. The setting up of railways and road networks started from the coast to the interior, mainly to transport raw materials from production areas to the hour.
2. Transportation of laborers from labor reserve areas to different productive areas for example migrant labor.
3. To transport colonial administrators from Europe to different areas of administration.

4. Transportation of European manufactured goods from the coast to the interior for marketing.
5. It aimed at transporting troops to different areas so as to suppress African resistances.
6. It helped to transport missionaries who were going for evangelical and Christianization to the interior of Africa.
7. The colonial infrastructures aimed at facilitating the exploitation of Africa's resources and fulfilling the policy of effective occupation

IMPACTS OF COLONIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

1. It facilitated maximum exploitation of Africa's wealth e.g. Minerals and so forth.
2. It led to the effective occupation of the colonies hence total colonialism.
3. Colonial infrastructures created uneven development, which can be seen up to this moment since it concentrated on productive regions than in unproductive areas.
4. Colonial infrastructures motivated or attracted more settlers in the colonies due to the fact it ensured them with easy transport and communication network systems.
5. It helped those landlocked countries. For example, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia etc. for easy transportation and communication with the outside world.
6. Colonial infrastructures established colonial administration network systems hence more impacts on Africans.

COLONIAL INDUSTRIES IN AFRICA

Beside agriculture and mines, colonialists established Industries in Africa because the colonies were meant to be the producers of raw materials for European Industries industrialization process in African was very little. For-instance the colonialist Established industries like.

- (i) Processing industries purposely to reduce the bulkiness for Export reasons.
- (ii) They established few import substitution industries, which aimed to produce consumer goods like, soap cigarette and canned beef.

- (iii) They established Luxuries goods manufacturing industries mainly in settler based areas.
- (iv) The industries established in African during the colonial period had the following features characteristics.
- (v) They were light industries and substitution industries purposely to purposely to produce raw materials that were needed to feed various industries in Europe.
- (vi) They had weak labor force who had little education and who were paid low wages as well as who worked under poor working. Condition
- (vii) There industries concentrated mainly on settler where as in areas dominated by peasant there were only processing industries.

METHOD USED BY THE COLONIALIST TO DE- INDUSTRIALIZES AFRICAN INDUSTRIES.

Because the European powers aimed at making African become a source of Raw materials for their Industries, these colonialists decided to initiate a special policy, which aimed to de – industrialized African industries by destroying African Industries purposely to avoid competition.

The method used to kill African industries was as listed here below.

- (a) The colonialist applied direct brutal destruction of Local industries money especially in non- shelter colonies like Uganda and Nigeria.
- (b) The colonialist also prohibitive the African form engaging in various industries activities. This was more especially in Zaire, and Senegal where as anyone who went contrary heavy punishment was given to him. E.g. cutting their hands.
- (c) The colonialist Imported Europe manufactured goad in order to discourage African goods produced from African (Local African Industries).
- (d) The colonialist imposed the policy of making migrant labor and forced labor this policy had negative effects to Africans simply because local African industries lacked labor as most of the laborers were. Concentrated on colonial production.

(e) The colonialist established the colonial education, which was provided to very few Africans who were not linked to develop Africans local industries as they were prepared to serve to the colonial production as clerk and messengers.

THE EFFECTS OF DE- INDUSTRIALIZATION PROCESS IN AFRICAN

The Policy of de – industrialization brought many effects to the Africans among them were.

(i) Local Africans economy declined.

(ii) African technology and skilled were underside.

(iii) African labor force were heavily explained through how wages with long Working hours.

iv) It prepared for the under development of African continent where as African still depend on foreign import.

v) They caused to destroy the mind of Africans through brain washing process in which African still undermine any goods produced in African and praise those produced in Europe.

Sample question.

- *Explain why industrial sector was not improved in African during colonial period 2010 moc*

END OF COLONIAL ECONOMY

WELCOME COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES



TOPIC FOUR

COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

Colonial social services refer to the services that were provided in Africa by colonialists purposely to accelerate colonial exploitation and improve the welfare of colonial civil servants during colonial period. Such services include public health, education, transport and communication, water and housing and many others. For the purpose of this course our major concern will be on the following outlined aspects

These were the services e.g. Health services, education, water supply etc. which were introduced and provided by the colonial governments in Africa so as to facilitate the ambition and motives of imperialism in Africa.

AIMS OF COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

1. The major aim of colonial social services was to facilitate the ambitions and motives of the imperialists in Africa.
2. To enable extensive exploitation of Africa's wealth.
3. It also aimed at supporting those few Europeans who happened to be in Africa.
4. It also aimed at preparing few Africans to assist colonial administration.

FACTORS THAT DETERMINED THE DISTRIBUTION/ PATTERN OF COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES.

- i) Establishment of settlers in the colony led to the establishment of some social services so as to meet for the white settler's interest. Example, school and medical facilities were introduced in such area.

- ii) Due to the existence of production. This means that some developments of social services were established near, plantations, so as to attract the laborer and facilitate the production. For instance, workers quarters for accommodation and transport net – work like roads and railways were established.
- iii) Areas with raw – materials encouraged the establishment of transport network such as railways roads, in order to facilitate the transportation of raw – materials to the coast. Example in colonial Tanganyika all railways roads were running down to the coast.
- iv) Areas where missionaries had dominated things like schools, medical centers were established to help them (missionaries) and to convert the indigenous people having been attracted them.
- v) Due to the status of the colony itself. This mean that, the colony that was under trust ship of UN like Tanganyika, they were given few social services this was a case due to the fact that the colonialists never see a need to develop such colonies but in those mandatory colonies they were given many social services.
- vi) Areas with migrant laborers, which preserved as labor zone, in these areas, infrastructures like railways, were established in order to transport laborers to the areas of plantations example rail line from Kigoma to Tanga was built so as to carry workers in sisal plantations.
- vii) Existence of peasant agriculture like in Buganda and Kagera, This made possibility of establishing social services like schools so as to encourage the peasants to carry out with agricultural activities because with agricultural sectors they were able to get money that would be used to pay school fees for their children.

COLONIAL EDUCATION

Education refers to as an endless civilization whereby knowledge, values, skills, experiences of the society are transmitted from one person to another or from one

generation to another either formally or informally. On the other end of spectrum culture can be defined as the totality of people's ways of living as they struggle to live, continue living and develop as nation. It is the total ways of living of a particular group of people in a given environment and time. It generally includes items like language, traditions, customs, arts and crafts, social institutions e.tc. In other words, culture refers to as all that has been created by man except those created by God.

Education is of paramount importance in any society since it ensures the preservation of the lives of its members and the maintenance of its social structure. So far, there are two main types/forms of education, namely **formal education** and **informal education**.

- i) **FORMAL EDUCATION**: Is the type of education, which follows specific programs and maintains a clear division between professional teachers and the students. It is offered in special designated institutions like schools, colleges and Universities. It follows specific programs, syllabus and curriculum. It is further guided by the rules and regulations of the state/government.
- ii) **INFORMAL EDUCATION**: An Informal education can be defined as a set of values that youths as members of the society acquire (get) from the elders through direct observations. It is mostly based on one's observation. Informal education does not follow specific programs; it has no syllabus, curriculum as opposed to the formal education. Informal education was predominantly practiced by every society in pre-colonial African societies. This was the most predominant type of education that existed almost in every society, it greatly based on the nature of the environment and the needs of the society.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES OF COLONIAL EDUCATION

The following are/were the aims of colonial education

1. Colonial education aimed at paving the way for the colonization of Africa.
2. It also aimed at destructing African culture and introducing the western culture.
3. It further aimed at preparing few Africans for white-collar jobs.
4. It also aimed at preparing puppet leaders who could be used in neo-colonialism.

5. Colonial education aimed at creating classes amongst Africans so as to bring about disunity this delayed Africa's independence.
6. It aimed at fulfilling the aims and ambitions of the imperialistic nations.

FEATURES OF COLONIAL EDUCATION

1. It was pyramidal in structure. There were many students at the lower levels but the number diminished as they went to higher classes.
2. It was more theoretical than practical this contributed to the decline of African technology.
3. It was taught in foreign languages and not in African vernaculars. (Local language).
4. **It was discriminative in sex.** In this way, girls and children of the lower class were denied to acquire education it was only boys and children of the chiefs that were given education this was because girls were regarded as less productive other than working in kitchen.
5. **It was discipline oriented.** Because it aimed at producing royal and obedient students to the colonial government. Those who received the education were supposed to obey without questioning, this aimed at avoiding many questions to the existing colonialism.
6. **The syllabus was foreign oriented and examination based.** This is because whatever was taught was based in Europe, nothing much concerned about Africa, students were taught mountains in Europe without ever studying about the Africa ones. These were also a series of examinations set in Abroad; nobody could go to another stage without passing the examination.
7. **It was too theoretical with little science practice.** This was because; it aimed to produce job seekers instead of job makers. Minimum skills were provided, as the colonizers did not mean to develop technologically but to produce raw – materials for export and a market for European manufactured goods.
8. **It was racial oriented. i.e. based on color.** This was because, Europeans got higher level, followed by Asians who got middle level, and Africans were the last

who were in poor schools. There were separate school for each race and the syllabus differed accordingly, Europeans received better education where as African got poor education.

9. **It was religions biased.** This was because, in the missionary schools non – Christians could not attend the missionary school, for instance Muslims and those who had not been converted to Christianity missed education.

10. **It only favored the sons and few daughters of chiefs** for future administration in this way many of the people from ordinary families had no chances to secure education.

11. **It was un-even distributed** This mean that, areas where production was high education was improved, where as in labor receives these were no schools, thus regions that produced cash crops for instance in Tanganyika regions like, Tanga, Moshi got many schools.

12. **It was taught in foreign language and prohibited.** The African pupils from not using local languages, for instance English, French and German became dominant, in the colonial schools. This in turn brought inferiority complex in African pupils and brainwash.

13. It had specific syllabus unlike the informal education in Africa,

14. Exams were set so as to reduce the number of students.

15. It was provided to few Africans especially the sons and daughters of the African chiefs only.

16. It involved professional teachers.

THE STRUCTURE OF COLONIAL EDUCATION.

The structure of the colonial education consisted of levels, which were in form of a pyramid. Its structure on the pyramid as follows.

- i) **Primary education** acted as elementary education, which mainly prepared children to remain peasant cash crops producers or farm laborers. It started from standard 1 to 4 in Tanganyika.
- ii) **In secondary or middle level (school)** this was a post primary education; it had only few children who could offer services in colonial offices and industries a low wages. In Tanganyika they built, Tanga School, Tabora boy's school, secondary schools started at standard 5 up to 8, in Uganda, Mengo day school and Kings College, Bodo and Kisubi area etc.
- iii) **Colleges like teachers and technical colleges** in East Africa, Makerere technical college in 1921, which offered vocational training in medicine, agriculture, mechanics, carpentry and teaching professionals, others were, Ukiruguru in Morogoro in 1939, Achimota in Ghana in 1924, Yaba higher college in Lagos in 1934.
- iv) **Higher education (University level)** this was provided by universities, in this way few people who managed to get university education had to be taken abroad.

THE CONTENT AND METHODOLOGY OF COLONIAL EDUCATION.

- i) The syllabus based largely on Europe and nothing about Africa.
- ii) It promoted inferiority complex among the Africans that even Africans were punished when spoken their local language and everything evil has a black face and white is an angel.
- iii) It produced job seekers and not job creators.
- iv) On primary level, concentration was put on agricultural education and school gardens so as to teach Africans how to cultivate cash crops.
- v) It was not free; school fees were to be paid that is why very few acquired education while the majority did not.
- vi) Learning was too bookish emphasizing on cram work, which was impossible for application in African situation.

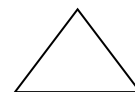
Question

1. Compare and contrast between pre-colonial African education and colonial education

HINTS: ON QUESTION 1 ABOVE

DIFFERENCES

Pre-colonial African education	Colonial education
A. Existed in Africa before the intrusion of colonialism	A. Brought in Africa during colonialism 19 th C
B. Offered to all members of the society	B. It was offered to the sons of chiefs only, i.e. it was discriminatory on one's status
C. African oriented	C. Western oriented
D. It was more practical as it emphasized "learning by doing"	D. It was more theoretical it emphasized on three R's i.e. 3R's only (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic)
E. It prepared youths to be productive members of the society	E. It emphasized on brain-washing and prepared a few class of Africans who could become loyal to the colonial governments officials
F. It was relevant to African culture since it emphasized on development and promotion of African cultural aspects	F. It was irrelevant to African culture since it was western oriented.
G. Offered in African vernaculars	G. Offered in Western languages like English, French, etc.
H. It had no specific programs, syllabus, curriculum	H. It had specific programs, structure, syllabus and curriculum
I. It wasn't	I. It was pyramidal in shape-many Africans were at the lowest level while Asians at the middle and only a few Europeans who ascended to the apex of the pyramid.



J. No exams	J. Examinations were used the means of reducing the number of students who would ascend to the top of the pyramid
K. It was based on the society's culture	K. It was based on religious (Lutheran, Catholic and Muslim schools. E.g. Pugu sec. school – R.C Tabora boys – R.C Kigurunyembe – R.C Seminary schools etc
L. Produced Africans to be able to undertake all forms of tasks especially physical and practical tasks	L. It produced people for white collar jobs or office clerkships
M. It aimed at utilizing African resources for community development	M. Aimed at exploiting African resources both natural and human resources
N. It did not	N. Aimed at creating puppet leaders and elites who were to be loyal to the imperialists

SIMILARITIES:

- A. Both aimed at imparting skills, knowledge and values to the members of the society
- B. Both were practice in Africa.
- C. Both forms of education were accompanied by ceremonies upon completion of the specified programs/teachings/level. In Africa-Traditional ceremonies /Graduation.

IMPACTS OF THE COLONIAL EDUCATION

- i) It divided people into groups of educated (elites) and un – educated. This resulted to disunity among Africans because educated Africans had a tendency of despising non – educated Africans.
- ii) It transmitted European, values rather than African values from one generation to the next. For instance in French colonial Africa like Senegal and morocco, the educated African became like the French except their color.
- iii) It trained very few Africans in which after independence African lacked enough labor to run the government office.
- iv) It contributed to the development of African nationalism in a sense that, colonial education produced African elites who became political aware and started to challenge colonialism example, J.K. Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah and many other.
- v) It promoted Africans under development. This was because colonial education abandoned (killed denied) African education that was practical and based on African environment as a result Africans were given education which no application in their life, thus economic well being in Africa declined.
- vi) The colonial education introduced foreign culture like education and religion, which began to distort the African values, and traditions and African local beliefs were despised, Africans were seen as pagans and un civilized people.
- vii) The colonial education trained colonial collaborators who later helped the colonialist to consolidate exploitation, as many educated Africans worked as clerks, office attendants, messengers, as well as primary teachers, also little emphasis on technology and creativity was accompanied with this.
- viii) It segregated Muslims from political and economic activities as Muslims regarded missionary education as Christianity and feared their pupils to be converted into Christianity and hence they decided to take their sons to madras and ignored the education, this made the Muslims to be segregated in political activities.
- ix) It also prepared the fertile grounds for neo-colonialism in Africa since the whole system of this education discouraged the development of science and technology in Africa.

WEAKNESSES OF COLONIAL EDUCATION

1. The education, which was given to Africans, was too inferior from that which was given to the whites.
2. Few Africans received this kind of education especially the sons of chiefs while majority remained illiterate.
3. It was based on race and religion. This was because there were schools for the Africans and other races. Muslims could not join the missionary schools.
4. There was regional imbalance in the provision of this education.
5. Boys were much preferred to girls this led/contributed to poor development/ gender imbalanced kind of education.
6. Education always aimed towards serving the colonial state rather than indigenous people their environment and development.
7. The curriculum was on European countries, therefore the learners were taught geography of Britain instead of geography of Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana or Senegal.

COLONIAL INFRASTRUCTURE. The colonial infrastructures were also important social services established in colonial Africa. These colonial infrastructures were roads, railways, ports, harbors and airports. Examples are central railway line from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma via Tabora to Mpanda and Dar es Salaam to Tanga.

The Germans firstly built Tanga line in 1893, and reached Mombo in 1905, it was later extended to Moshi in 1912, where it served the settlers in Usambara and plantations owners and African peasants in Kilimanjaro. They also constructed the central line from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro in 1907, and reached Tabora in 1912 and Kigoma in 1914. It was 1928 after WWI when it was extended from Tabora to Mwanza. Other railways was in Kenya – Uganda made by British, it started at Mombasa in 1896 and reached Nairobi in 1898. It was in 1928 when it was extended to Jinja and Kampala.

FEATURES / CHARACTERISTICS OF COLONIAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

- a) They ran perpendicular to the coast. This was done so as to ease importation of manufactured goods from Europe and exportation of raw – materials from the interior to Africa.
- b) Roads and railways were very few only covered short distance concentrated in the areas of production and not much developed
- c) Construction of these roads/ railways was done through forced labor but under the supervision of white man.
- d) There was no international linkage in transport. Colonial infrastructure did not run from one territory to another except where only the colonies belonged to the same colonial master e.g. Uganda and Kenya shared railway because they were under British.
- e) They were seasonal. This means that, most of the roads were mostly used during production and harvest season only hence in effectiveness roads and railway.
- f) They experienced frequent reconstruction. This was because, in some areas Africans used to destroy them more especially during night e.g. Nandi and Masai, thus frequent repair became very important to make it function able.

REASONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRASPORATION SYSTEM OR INFRASTRUCTURE.

- a) To facilitate transport of raw materials from the interior to the coast for easy shipment to Europe. E.g. cotton, minerals and coffee.
- b) To facilitate the transportation and distributed imported European manufactured goods from the coastal areas to the interior.
- c) To easy the transportation of African laborers from one colonial economic sector to another.
- d) To interlink various important colonial centers or zones such as colonial districts, provinces, projects, e.g. plantation and mines.
- e) To easy transportation of colonial officials and solders from one place to another in running and administering the colonies.
- f) To easy the colonial states to collect revenue from communication system in form of taxes from goods and raw – materials.
- g) To open up the interior of Africa for exploitation of cheap labor, markets and raw – materials.

KENYA – UGANDA RAILWAY LINE. This was the railway, which was constructed by the British colonial government. It ran from Mombasa in Kenya to Kampala in Uganda in 1896 to 1907.

AIMS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

- i) **In order to transport raw materials.** Especially copper from Kilembe, cotton from Uganda. In addition, it transported coffee and tea both from Kenya highland through Mombasa.
- ii) **To transport manufactured goods.** The manufactured goods from Europe were to be transported from Mombasa harbor to the interior of Kenya and Uganda.
- iii) **To travel military troops.** This was the case because these troops needed to supervise African resistance. For example, British travelled military troops for suppressing Nandi resistance in Kenya.
- iv) **Transportation of laborers.** The African laborers especially migrant labors were taken from their home in various parts in Kenya and Uganda to the producing centers like in mining and agricultural centers.
- v) **To transport administrators.** The colonial administrators or official were transported in various areas so as to supervise colonial economic projects.

WHY MOST OF THE COLONIAL ROADS AND RAILWAYS RAN PERPENDICULAR TO THE COAST.

Most of the roads and Railways in colonial Africa were directed towards the coast. This was due to the following reasons.

- i) Roads and railways were directed to the coast so as to transport various raw – materials such as cotton, sisal, tobacco from the interior to the coast for easy shipment to Europe.
- ii) They were constructed perpendicular to the coast so as to take manufactured goods from Europe like, clothes and distributed them in the interior of Africa.
- iii) They were directed the coast so as to transport African migrant laborers to the various economic projects which were established along the coast e.g. Sisal in Tanga

- iv) They were constructed towards the coast so to transport colonial officials who could supervise colonial economic projects, which were established along the coast.
- v) They were constructed towards the coast so as to facilitate transportation of European soldiers to the economic projects, which were constructed along the coast. These soldiers were sent mainly to ensure that all economic activities went on smoothly.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF WATER AND HOUSING SERVICES

Political administrative and economic functions determined the nature of housing and water service provided to the residents. Many Africans were attracted to move to urban centers after the World War.

In Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, some 4000 African male workers and unknown number of women and children were reported to have been housed in squatter settlement by late 1930. Africans lived in slums and were scattered in different parts of the capital city. Such slums were made using cheap materials poles, grass and tins. Dar-es Salaam encountered unemployment problem. The population increased but the number of houses did not increase. Many slums emerged at the begging of colonialism. Example in Nairobi Kenya slums were scattered while the Europeans settled in better- drained neighborhoods.

Conditions of living in the rural areas were becoming difficult especially in the white settler colonies. Where a lot of African land was alienated. There also was great pressure for Africans to pay taxes. Africans who lived in urban centers were overcrowded, the wages paid were much better than in the rural areas.

Improvement in transportation also encouraged mobility to the urban centers. The introduction of passenger buses and train coaches facilitated the movement towards the urban centers especially in colonial Tanganyika.

Impact of the provision of colonial water and housing services.

- (i) Africans viewed urban centers as a place for temporary settlement after which one would go back to the rural areas as most of the service was provided for the Europeans.

- (ii) Due to fewer houses in urban centers, Enterprising Africans construct logging houses.
- (iii) Slums emerged due to lack of adequate shelter. In these houses, illicit activities such as the sale of illegal liquor, theft and drug trafficking take place. All these contributed to the emergence of nationalism against colonial injustice. Example, Mau mau liberation war.
- (iv) African civil servants in the colonies got better housing and water services after the Second World War
- (v) Racial discrimination in the provision of water and housing services contributed to the emergence of African Welfare Associations in Urban centres like Dar- es - Salaam.
- (vi) Diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria affected Africans due to poor water services and housing available for African communities. Many Africans died because of poor condition of living in colonial urban centers. In addition, prostitution became widespread in colonial urban centers result to move social problems such as spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

COLONIAL HEALTH SERVICE

This involved the provision of medical needs to the white men and colonial subjects it was affected by the construction of government and missionary hospitals, dispensaries in the colonies mostly were found in key forces stations like; armed forces stations, in production areas and Urban centers.

Objectives of the colonial health services

1. Health services aimed at giving medicine to Africa peasants and labors in order to maintain the labor power.
2. Were designed in order to improve the living standards of the whites since they received the best services than the other races.
3. Aimed at destroying the African medication services.
4. Aimed at preventing and cure the white imposed diseases such as tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases etc.

5. Aimed at maximizing the interests of capitalism in Africa.

Features of colonial health services

Many hospitals or dispensaries were built in urban areas, plantations areas and in areas, which had settler's farms i.e. Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Bukoba

Had racial discrimination i.e. the whites received the best health services followed by Asians and Africans.

The hospitals/ dispensaries only provided western medication.

Highly medical personnel were the whites e.g. the British, French, Portuguese, Belgians etc Africans served as dressing sweepers and other lower rank jobs.

They were religious biased i.e. there were catholic hospitals, Lutheran hospitals etc.

The impact of colonial health services.

Expanded the market of the western capitalism industry in Africans consumed various medicine from Europe.

They maintained the labor power for peasantry settler and mining sector of colonial economy.

Provided employment to their people in Africa.

African herbs were almost replaced by the consumption of western medications.

Strengthened classes during the colonial period i.e. the white civil servants, settlers and managers got high quality health services while the African received poor health services.

Other social services were such as; *electricity, water, infrastructure, housing.*

THE ROLE OF HEALTH SERVICES, HOUSING, ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY IN THE PROMOTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF COLONIALISM IN AFRICA.

i) The colonial health services such as hospitals and dispensaries ensured good health condition to the African laborers who were working in various colonial economic sectors such as Agriculture, mining etc hence consolidated and promoted for colonialism.

- ii) The health services ensured good health condition to the colonial administrators who effectively supervised various economic sectors thus promoted and consolidated colonialism.
- iii) The colonial housing services helped the African laborers to attend the work at right time hence promotion and consolidated in Africa.
- vi) The colonial housing helped to reduce resistance from African since the laborers stayed in the camp under close supervision of the European soldiers' police etc. thus promoted colonialism.
- vii) The colonial housing also to some extent reduced expenses to the colonialists who regularly recruited the laborers from the distant areas which is very expensive, thus under this situation the colonialists minimized expenses and maximize colonial production.
 - iii) The colonial electrical services provided in Africa facilitated exploitation in the colonies since some of the colonial works were due up to right time.
 - iv) The water supply attracted the European to feel comfortable to live in Africa and they supervised

QN.1. The factors that determined the distribution of social services during colonial period were:

- The status of the colony, this is to say, Trust ship or Mandatory colony. In this case, it was seen that those colonies that were under ship were given very low priority in the provision of social services. Subsequently, those colonies that were under Mandatory were much favored.
- Existence of Migrant laborers, this is to say those areas that were regarded as a source of labor like Kigoma European powers did not see any important of constructing other means of transport beyond rail way line this was because it could enable them to transport laborers to plantations.
- Areas where peasant type of agriculture dominated such as Uganda much emphases was put on the improvement of services like, schools as to encourage peasants to carry out with agriculture.

- Whether whites like Missionaries services like schools, hospitals, dominated a certain area were improved as it would enable them to convert the indigenous people.
- Presence of white settlers encouraged the colonialists to improve social services like schools, health centers and better infrastructures as to meet their interests.

QN.2. The role of colonial social services in the consolidation of colonialism in Africa is as follows:

1. Education trained few Africans especially sons of chiefs who eventually could serve in the colonial state especially in administrative matters like tax collection, clerks, police or messengers.
2. Education introduced western values and civilizations to the Africans as opposed to the African ways of Africa in this case it later created a sense of individualism to Africans, royalty, and obedient to the colonial masters.
3. Colonial health services were essential in treating migrant laborers who worked in different plantations and mines peasants who involved in cash crop plantations thus more production.

In rural areas, missionary medical services and education were used in this case they acted as corner stone in consolidation of colonialism.

4. Education taught different agricultural production techniques to Africans. For example in Buganda Sir Apollo Kagira who was a British collaborator helped the British to introduce a new agricultural techniques especially in cotton production for Buganda.
5. Religious services were used as a tool to purify people by making them become obedient and royal to the colonial government, hence no much resistance would be waged by Africans against the colonialists.
6. Housing and water supply were provided to highly class people whose duty was to supervise production as well as to camp the laborers (the lowest ones) to facilitate efficiency in production
7. Where the colonial transport systems were treated as a social services they facilitated the transportation of raw materials from the interior to the ports and import goods from Europe to the interior parts, they also transported migrant

laborers to plantations and mines, troops, and administrators also were transported to their respective areas.

Conclusively: It can be concluded that despite the fact that the colonialists established different social services such as roads, rail ways as well as education, still these did not aim to benefit their subordinates (Africans) rather they were regarded as the catalyst to implement their goal of gaining super profit. This is because all these social amenities were put in place only in those areas where colonialists discovered that it was rich in accumulating of raw materials in terms of mineral and agriculture