

*CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE
OUTSIDE WORLD UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY*

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INTRODUCTION

- East Africa people have had contact with other lands such as Northern Africa, Europe and Asia for the last 2000 years
- This early interaction with the outside world has had a profound impact on the East African communities

SOURCES OF HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

There are various sources of the history of East Africa. These include

- ❖ Documentary and
- ❖ Archaeological sources.

A) WRITTEN RECORDS

Among the written sources were those written by:-

- ❖ Visitors to East Africa
- ❖ The inhabitants of East Africa.

RECORDS WRITTEN BY VISITORS

Greco-Roman Sources

- (i) The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea:
- (ii) Ptolemy's 'Geography'
- (iii) 'Natural History'

Chinese Sources

Records written by East African Inhabitants

African Sources

Arabic Sources

Indian Sources

b) Archaeological sources

These include remains of porcelain, coins, pottery, beads and inscriptions on tombs dating back to about 200 B.C.

FACTORS WHICH FACILITATED THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE EAST AFRICAN COAST AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD

1. Accessibility of the East Coast by sea.
2. The monsoon winds facilitated transport to and from the East Coast.
3. Possession of advanced marine technology, i.e. boat/dhow making. They also knew the art of map reading
4. Good harbours which were ideal for ships to anchor, refuel, and get their supplies
5. Availability of funds to finance their journeys.

EARLY VISITORS TO THE COAST INCLUDED

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Greeks | People
from: | 12. Spice Island |
| 2. Phoenicians | | 13. Malaysia |
| 3. Indians | 6. Burma | 14. Maldive islands |
| 4. Egyptians | 7. Thailand | 15. Sri Lanka |
| 5. Persians | 8. Romans | |
| 6. Arabs | 9. Chinese | |
| | 10. Turks | |
| | 11. Syrians | |

REASONS WHY THE EARLY VISITORS CAME TO THE EAST COAST

Reasons for the coming of Arabs

- 1) To trade
- 2) To spread their religion, Islam
- 3) Some came as refugees. Groups of Muslims fled to the East African coast as a result of religious or political persecution between 630 and 1000 A.D.
- 4) To explore the East African Coast
- 5) To establish settlements along the East African Coast

TRADE BETWEEN THE EAST AFRICAN COAST AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Development of the trade

The development of the Trade between the East Coast of Africa and the outside world began by many nations participating e.g. India, Persia, Arabian states, China, Islands of Malaysia and Indonesia, Ceylon, Egypt and the coastal merchants.

The trade attracted various imports and exports

EXPORTS FROM THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| I. Ivory | IX. Beautiful skins of the |
| II. Slaves | leopard and other ani- |
| III. Gold | mals |
| IV. Rhinoceros horn | X. Frankincense |
| V. Tortoise-shells | XI. Copper |
| VI. Copal | XII. Mangrove poles |
| VII. Cinnamon | XIII. Palm oil |
| VIII. Iron | |

IMPORTS TO EAST AFRICA

Source of goods	Items
China	Beautiful silks, porcelain bowls, plates
Persia ,Syria ,Arabia	Beakers,bowls made of glass, swords, daggers, tools, pots and pans of iron
India	Metals implements, brightly coloured cloth, beads
Maldiv islands	Cowrie shells (used in E.A as currency and ornaments)
Spice islands(molucca)	Various kinds of spices
Burma and Thailand	Quality stone jars and pots

FACTORS WHICH FACILITATED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADE

1. Availability of trade goods at the East coast and outside countries
2. High demand of trade articles at the East Coast and foreign lands
3. Existence of enterprising merchants at the East Coast as well as those from foreign lands
4. Accessibility of the East African coast by sea
5. The North East and South West monsoon winds facilitated the movement of the traders

6. The East Coast was relatively peaceful and stable.
7. The presence of deep natural harbours along the East Coast
8. Knowledge/technology of boat making.
9. Credit for trading was available. It was supplied by Arab and Indian Banyans
10. Existence of local trade among African communities. They were already familiar with trade.

ORGANIZATION OF TRADE

- ❑ Foreign merchants such as Arabs and Persians monopolized the Indian Ocean trade
- ❑ There were a variety of trade articles which were collected from various countries
- ❑ All the exports and imports were exchanged using the barter system of trade
- ❑ Foreign traders travelled using dhows, propelled by monsoon winds
- ❑ Various trade routes were established in the interior along which trade items followed to the Coast

- ❑ The trade was initially conducted by dumb barter method
- ❑ Gradually, currency in the form of cowrie shells was used
- ❑ Later on, coins were minted and used in the Indian Ocean trade
- ❑ The trade was financed by Arabs and Indian money lenders (Banyans)
- ❑ The rulers of these coastal settlements took an active part in developing and encouraging trade.

IMPACT OF THE TRADE ON THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICA

Positive Impact

1. Islamic culture spread along the coast of East Africa
2. Intermarriages i.e. between foreigners and local Bantu communities
3. Kiswahili emerged as the new language of the coast. It was basically a Bantu language but contained many Arabic, Indian and Persian words. It became the 'lingua franca' (language of communication) of the coastal communities
4. Spread of Islamic religion to the coast of East Africa.

What factors encouraged the spread of Islam in East Africa by 1500?

1. Intermarriages between foreigners and other local East African communities
2. Arab migration and settlement along the East coast
3. Development of commercial trading activities between the foreigners such as Arabs and local communities
4. Islam appealed to many East African peoples because it accommodated various indigenous traditional practices such as polygamy
5. Development of Kiswahili as a language of communication between foreigners and the people of the East coast

6. Opening up of madrasas to teach Islamic education.
7. Some local East African traders became converted in order to improve their trading links with Muslim traders.
8. Some East African peoples were converted in order to avoid being captured as slaves because Islam forbade enslavement of fellow Muslims.

✓ Islamic culture spread along the coast of East Africa. It was characterized by:-

- a. Asiatic architecture
- b. New way of dressing
- c. New ways of cooking and eating
- d. Sharia/Islamic law

- 9. Trade links -Through trade, east Africa was linked to the outside world, consequently international ties were established.
- 10. Introduction of new crops e.g rice, wheat, millet, cloves, bananas, lemons, oranges, coconuts, pomegranates and vegetables.

7. It led to the growth of forms of currency
8. Rise of a wealthy class of merchants
9. Examples of wealthy merchants who assumed leadership positions in the interior,
 - i. Chief Kivoi of the Akamba
 - ii. Ngonyo of the Giriama
 - iii. Mwakikonga of the Digo

In Tanzania

- i. Msiri
- ii. Nyungu ya mawe
- iii. Mirambo of the Nyamwezi.

GROWTH OF FORMS OF CURRENCY

- A. In the early days trade had been conducted on the basis of barter system
- B. Transactions became more complicated, which needed the use of currency as a means of exchange
- C. Cowrie shells became widely used
- D. Arabs and Persians introduced metal coins
- E. Some coastal towns such as Mogadishu, Zanzibar and Kilwa minted their own coins by 1500 A.D. in order to ease commercial transactions.

Negative Impact

1. Decline of local industries.
2. Destruction of wildlife in the interior of East Africa.

3. Intensification of inter-community warfare. This was due to slave raiding. It caused:-

- i. Widespread suffering
- ii. Fear
- iii. Insecurity
- iv. Loss of property
- v. Starvation
- vi. Separation of families
- vii. Under-development of the hinterland
- viii. Depopulation of the interior (the able-bodied were captured as slaves).
- ix. Colonization: the international trade exposed the coast to foreigners, who eventually colonized the region.

THE COMING OF THE PORTUGUESE

Introduction:

Portugal is a small country in South West Europe. It is located in the Iberian Peninsula.

By the 15th century it was the leading sea power in Europe.

FACTORS THAT MADE PORTUGUESE EMBARK ON VOYAGES OF DISCOVERIES & EXPLORATION

1. Able and competent leadership e.g. prince Henry the navigator (1394-1460).
2. The geographical position of Portugal in Europe. This enabled her to be a pioneer in the voyages of exploration.
3. Portugal had expelled Muslim invaders from her country and this enabled her to turn her attention elsewhere
4. France and Spain were engaged in warfare and this diverted their attention from voyages of discovery
5. Portugal was undergoing a period of peace resulting in an increasing population
6. Portugal is not well-endowed with natural resources and hence had to expand overseas

REASONS FOR THEIR COMING TO EAST AFRICA

- A. Portugal had a desire to control the east coast of Africa and dominate the trade
- B. To seek for a maritime/sea route to India
- C. Spirit of exploration and adventure. This was due to the renaissance-rebirth of knowledge.
- D. To spread Christianity and reduce Muslim influence
- E. To form an anti-Muslim alliance
- F. To make contact with the legendary Christian king Prester John. He was said to rule part of the interior of north-east Africa.

G. The coast of East Africa was of strategic importance to the Portuguese. It could serve as a base for:

- ✓ Resting
- ✓ Refueling their ships
- ✓ *Replenishing and supplies en route to India*
- ✓ *Station their naval patrols (to safeguard their merchant ships)*

H. *The Portuguese wanted to establish a commercial empire and to have the largest share in the eastern trade.*

THE PORTUGUESE CONQUEST OF THE COAST

The conquest of the east coast was done through expeditions conducted by the Portuguese.

Stages in the conquest

- 1) 1487-91: Pedro da Covilha, travelled to the east to gather information.
- 2) 1488: Bartholomew Diaz rounded the cape of good hope
- 3) 1494: the treaty of Tordesilas was signed.
- 4) It kept other European powers away from the East

5. 1497(8th July): Vasco da Gama set out in his first expedition
6. 1498(23rd.Mar): Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut
7. 1500: Pedrol Alvares Cabral led an expedition to the east coast. He made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Sofala and its gold trade
8. 1502: return visit by Vasco da Gama. He conquered Kilwa, forced her to acknowledge the rule of the king of Portugal and to pay a large annual tribute

9. 1503: Ruy Lourenco Ravasco attacked the islands of Zanzibar and Mafia, forcing them to pay tribute to Portugal.
10. 1505: Fransisco d' Almeida led an expedition to the coast
 - a. He subdued Sofala
 - b. Kilwa was burnt and looted
 - c. Mombasa was burnt, looted and eventually overpowered
11. 1506-1507: Tristan da Cunha attacked Oja, Brava, Lamu, Pate and Socotra and brought them under Portuguese rule
12. 1509: Pemba, Mafia and Zanzibar were taken and the whole of the Indian Ocean was controlled by Portugal. The work of conquest was complete.

REASON FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PORTUGUESE CONQUEST OF THE COAST

- 1) Superior naval and military technology
- 2) Advanced military tactics and had well-trained troops
- 3) Disunity/political rivalry of the coastal towns. The Portuguese exploited this disunity to conquer the towns in turns
- 4) Character of the Portuguese: they were brutal, cruel and ruthless. They burnt and looted

- 5) The Portuguese got reinforcement from their headquarters at Goa in India
- 6) The Portuguese launched surprise attacks and caught the coastal people unawares
- 7) Weakness of Turkish and Persian navies
- 8) The Portuguese were well versed with the coast, having obtained information from voyages made by explorers like Vasco da Gama.

PORTUGUESE RULE

- A. The Portuguese controlled the east coast of Africa for about 200 years
- B. They were in charge of a coastline of about 400 kilometers
- C. For easier governance, the coastline was divided into two sections, each under an official entitled captain.
- D. The area to the North of Cape Delgado was ruled by a captain based at Malindi
- E. Area to the South was ruled by the captain of Mozambique
- F. The captains got instructions from the Portuguese Viceroy (Captain - General) based at Goa in India.

DUTIES OF PORTUGUESE CAPTAINS

- I. Collection of tribute form local rulers
- II. Imposing customs duties on all imports and exports
- III. Quelling and suppressing rebellions/resistance among the local peoples
- IV. Supervising ruling families in the coastal towns and monitoring their loyalty to Portugal.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PORTUGUESE THE CAPTAINS

1. Harsh unfavorable climate
2. Affliction by tropical diseases
3. Inadequate personnel and troops to garrison their strongholds
4. Constant rebellions/hostility by the local people.

REASONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTIONS OF FORT JESUS

Fort Jesus was constructed In 1593 for a number of reasons:

- 1) As a watchtower for spotting enemies
- 2) It would serve as a hiding place against attacks by enemies
- 3) It acted as a military base (for storage of armaments)
- 4) A base of administration
- 5) Prison for captives
- 6) As a base for sending punitive expeditions against resisting peoples.
- 7) As a resting place

THE DECLINE OF PORTUGUESE POWER

Factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule empire declined slowly in the middle years of the 17th century.

1. Portugal was a small country with a small population. She was neither able to send enough administrators nor raise an adequate army to administer her overseas possessions
2. Delayed reinforcement due to the distance and slowness of travel, the Portuguese could not quell/suppress rebellions effectively since reinforcements were not received on time

3. Nature of the Portuguese officials i.e. most of the Portuguese officials served for short periods of time. They were unscrupulous, greedy and corrupt.
4. Portugal's annexation by Spain between 1580 and 1640, weakened Portugal's control over her trading colonies was, as her attention was diverted back home
5. Portuguese administrators suffered tropical diseases
6. The Portuguese had a negative attitude and were unfriendly towards the local people.

7. Portuguese had Inadequate resources and finances
8. Frequent rebellion by the coastal people. The Portuguese had to divert their resources in suppressing the rebellions
9. Invasion by Zimba warriors in 1588 from Mozambique left the towns virtually deserted.
10. The coming of other European powers in the 16th century. challenged and threaten Portugal's monopoly of the East coast trade.

11. Invasion of the east coast by Muslim nations in 1588.
12. 1652 - An invading fleet from Oman destroyed Portuguese possessions in Zanzibar and parts. By this time, Portugal was too weak to retaliate.
13. Siege of Fort Jesus. The seizure of Fort Jesus in 1698 marked the end of the Portuguese rule at the East coast.

IMPACT OF PORTUGUESE RULE

Negative impact

- 1) Decline of trade/other economic activities: the Portuguese plundered the Indian Ocean trade. They disrupted the trade by imposition of heavy taxes.
- 2) Constant rebellions in their 200 year rule. The Portuguese rule was ruthless.
- 3) Loss of life and destruction of property as towns were looted and burnt and crops were destroyed.
- 4) Inefficient administration i.e. the Portuguese administrators governed the coast poorly.

5. The local people did not cooperate with the Portuguese
6. Decline and ruin of coastal towns.
7. Their rule disrupted Islam: the Portuguese undermined the Islamic religion.
8. Introduction of guns and ammunition which led to intensification of warfare and insecurity in the region
9. Slave, raiding was intensified

- 10. Though the Portuguese were the forerunners of Christianity in East Africa, their religion hardly made any mark on the coastal civilization, which was primarily Islamic
- 11. Way of life: the local people refused to copy anything from the Portuguese. Their dress and customs barely made an impact on the coastal peoples
- 12. Colonization: the coming of the Portuguese paved the way for the conquest of the East coast by other European powers in later years.

POSITIVE IMPACT

- 1) Introduction of new crops such as maize, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, paw-paws and guavas.
- 2) Enhancement of the development of the Kiswahili language: they added a number of words to the Swahili language -i.e. Meza – table, Baruti - dynamite Mvinyo - wine
- 3) They influenced the architecture of the east coast

- 4) Promotion of good relations between the East Coast and India.
- 5) Opening up of the East Coast to other European powers such as Britain and Holland.
- 6) Introduction of farm yard manure
- 7) A few Africans were converted to Christianity. The Portuguese built a few churches and converted a few Africans to Christianity.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPACT OF OMAN RULE

After the fall of fort Jesus in 1698, the East coast of Africa came under Oman rule

- ❖ Oman is a small country in Arabia, on the Persian gulf
- ❖ The imam of Oman became the ruler of the East Coast
- ❖ The Imam could not exert his authority over the coastal towns directly due to:
 - a) The distance from Oman to the East Coast
 - b) Civil strife/wars in Oman
 - c) Threats of Persian invasion

Therefore the administration of the East coast was entrusted to various local Arab governors e.g.

Mombasa - Mazrui family

Lamu - Nabahan family

Omani rule was as unpopular as that of their predecessors. Some governors were harsh and ruthless

A STRUGGLE FOR POWER ENSUED BETWEEN THE MAZRUI AND THE IMAMS OF OMAN

Oman was ruled by the Yorubi Sultans Up to 1741 when a new ruling dynasty was enthroned in Oman i.e. the Busaidi Dynasty. Which brought struggle for domination of the east coast between the Mazaria and Busaidi families which lasted for 100 years (1741-1840).

REASONS FOR THIS CONFLICT

Included:

1. Desire of the Omani sultans to control the coastal towns, including Mombasa, and to gain control of the trade of the East Coast
2. Mazrui governors wanted to be independent
3. Mombasa had fought hard against the Portuguese and had no desire to be ruled by another foreign power
4. The sultans of Oman wanted to gain a monopoly of the coastal trade.

MILESTONES IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN SEYYID SAID AND THE MAZRUI GOVERNORS

- A. 1806 - Seyyid Said ascended to the throne in Oman and continued with the struggle
- B. - He built a fortress in Mombasa and ordered all towns to recognize the power of Oman
- C. 1800-1807 - Mazrui extended their rule from Malindi to Pangani
- D. 1807 - Mombasa took over Pate
- E. 1810 - Mombasa attacked Lamu
- F. 1814 - Mazrui governor appealed to the British for aid

- G. 1817 - Seyyid Said liberated Pate from Mazrui rule
 - He liberated Pemba and Brava from Mazrui rule
 - Seyyid Said gained control of Bayun islands
- H. 1827 - Seyyid Said unsuccessfully attempted to subdue Mombasa
- I. 1829 - Seyyid Said paid another visit to the coast
- J. 1837 - He conquered Mombasa. He murdered all the leading Mazrui
- K. 1840 - Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Muscat in Oman to Zanzibar.

REASONS WHY SEYYID SAID SHIFTED HIS CAPITAL TO ZANZIBAR IN 1840

1. In order to control his east African dominions more effectively
2. Zanzibar was centrally located. Its position was ideal for trade with the mainland and with Mombasa to the North
3. Zanzibar had a cool pleasant climate compared to muskat which was hot and dry
4. Zanzibar had sufficient rainfall and fertile soils, favourable for agriculture, especially the cultivation of cloves
5. Its position as an island made it more easy to safeguard

6. Zanzibar had good harbours, with deep waters and could be an international port of call for large vessels
7. Zanzibar had fresh clean water
8. He found Zanzibar of immense strategic importance which he would use to control:
 - International trade
 - Long-distance trade with the interior

SEYYID SAID AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

Factors that enabled Sayyid Said to develop Plantation Agriculture

- 1) Zanzibar had fresh clean water
- 2) East Africa had great agricultural potential. He established his own clove farms in Zanzibar
- 3) East Africa was particularly suited to large - scale crop growing.
- 4) Encouraged settlers from Oman and Zanzibar to settle in Mombasa, Lamu, Malindi and Pemba and plant cloves

- 5) Agricultural activities were intensified From 1840. It was based on crops such as rice, maize, millet, beans, sesame, sorghum, coconut and grains as well as tree crops such as mangoes, citrus fruits and cashew nuts.
- 6) Encouraged the establishment of plantations around Malindi and Takaungu
- 7) The establishment of a plantation economy intensified slave trade

CAUSES OF THE SLAVE TRADE

1. Increased internal demand for slave labour on clove plantations in Zanzibar, Pemba, Malindi and Mombasa
2. Slaves were need in French sugar plantations on the islands of Reunion and Mauritius
3. Demand for slave porters especially in the:-
 - a. Ivory trade
 - b. Transportation of agricultural goods
4. Slaves were in demand in Arabia-to work as domestic workers/servants and soldiers
5. Portuguese needed slave labour in their plantations in Brazil.

METHODS OF OBTAINING SLAVES

1. Slave raids. Those captured in inter and intra community warfare were captured as slaves
2. Chiefs sold criminals to slave traders
3. Kidnapping of children and lone travellers to slave raiders
4. Defenseless and helpless people were taken as captives.

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

1. Role of Humanitarians-Mainly from Britain e.g. Granville Sharp, William Wilberforce. They considered slave trade as inhuman and a violation of human rights
2. Industrial revolution
3. People were needed back on their farms in Africa to produce cheap raw materials for British industries
4. These people would also constitute a market for British processed goods

5. Machines were being installed in industries. They replaced manual labour as they were more efficient and reliable than slaves
6. Influence of writings such as the journals of Dr. David Livingstone. They campaigned against the slave trade and its evils
7. Influence of British economists such as Adam Smith. He argued that free people were more productive than slaves.

STEPS IN THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

1822- Moresby treaty was signed

- ✓ It forbade the sale of slaves to west Indies, Reunion and Mauritius as well as Arabia
- ✓ It was reinforced by British naval patrols

1845- Hammerton treaty was signed

- ✓ It forbade slave trade between Zanzibar and Oman

1873- Frere treaty was signed by the British and Seyyid Barhgash

- ✓ It forbade slave trade in any part of the sultan's dominions
- ✓ All slave markets were closed

1907- Slavery was finally abolished in the East African territories.

EFFECTS OF THE SLAVE TRADE

Negative:

1. Africans suffered widespread suffering and misery during the slave raids
2. Loss of life
3. Destruction of property (houses, crops) leading to famine, destitution and poverty
4. Disintegration of family ties due to displacement during raids
5. Depopulation in the hinterland. Able-bodied people were carried away

6. Led to fear and suspicion. People lost confidence in their leaders
7. Use of guns led to increased warfare
8. It undermined traditional industries and crafts due to their replacement by imported goods
9. Loss of skilled labour force
10. It opened up the interior of Africa for European penetration and eventual colonization

Positive:

1. Establishment of flourishing plantations
2. Introduction of new food crops
3. Spread and use of Kiswahili in many parts of East and Central Africa
4. Spread of Islam and Islamic culture
5. Development of clove and other related industries
6. Establishment of homes for freed slaves at Bagamoyo and Frere town.

DEVELOPMENT, ORGANIZATION AND CONSEQUENCES OF LONG-DISTANCE TRADE

- a. It took place between the East coast of Africa and the interior in the 19th century*
- b. It involved the exchange of trade items between communities, over long distances.*

REASONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LONG-DISTANCE TRADE

1. Demand for ivory in Europe and the Americas
2. Demand for slaves due to plantation agriculture Along the coast
3. Sugar plantations in reunion and Mauritius.

Methods of trade

- a. Barter system of exchange
- b. Later a form of currency was used.

Imports to the interior

1. *Beads*
2. *Utensils*
3. *Iron hoes*
4. *Cowrie shells*
5. *Cotton cloth*
6. *Copper wire*
7. *Red dyes"*
8. *Brass wire.*

Exports from the interior

1. *Slaves*
2. *Ivory*
3. *Animal skins*
4. *Iron ornaments*
5. *Gum*
6. *Rhinoceros horns*
7. *Copal*
8. *Bees wax*
9. *Honey.*

PRINCIPAL TRADE ROUTES

1. From Mombasa, via the Mijikenda area, on to Taita Taveta, where it branched into two i.e.

-One route to Kilimanjaro and to the L. Victoria region.

-The other proceeded northward from Taita Taveta, across the Galana River into Kamba land, to the Mount Kenya region and western parts of Kenya

2. From Kilwa to Yao, where it branched southwards to Cewa in Zimbabwe
3. From Bagamoyo to Tabora, where it branched northwards to Buganda, with the western branch proceeding to Ujiji and then to Zaire.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRADE

- a) Arabs and Swahili merchants obtained goods from Banyans
- b) They then organized caravans/expeditions in the interior (of about 100 men or more)
- c) Trade goods were mainly carried by porters
- d) They travelled inland along the various established routes which had their terminus at Mombasa, Bagamoyo and Kilwa
- e) Trade participants and middlemen included the Akamba, Mijikenda, Arabs, Waswahili, Yao, Nyamwezi, khartoumers

- f) Various market centers were set up along the trade routes
- g) Items were traded using barter system and later on currency was introduced
- h) Items of trade such as ivory, slaves, rhinoceros horns, gum were exchanged for utensils, beads, cowrie shells and cotton cloth
- i) The traders were protected by the sultan of Zanzibar and leaders in the interior as they passed through the various territories
- j) After acquiring commodities the caravans would then journey back to the coast and deliver their goods.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE LONG-DISTANCE TRADE

1. Growth of towns e.g. Mombasa, Lamu, Pemba, Zanzibar. Kilwa
2. Increased volume of local and regional trade in the East African interior
3. Introduction of new crops to East Africa e.g. rice. bananas, sugarcane and mangoes

4. Emergence of a class of wealthy merchants along the coast and interior e.g. Kivoi of Ukambani Ngonyo of Mijikenda Msiri of Nyamwezi Nyungu ya mawe Tippu tip
5. Spread of Islam into the interior by Arab traders
6. Kiswahili, a hybrid of Arabic and Bantu language penetrated into the interior
7. Development of a money economy that replaced barter trade

8. Opening up of the interior through trade links
9. Emergence of strong kingdoms e.g. Wanga, Yao and Nyamwezi
10. The sultan of Zanzibar extended his influence into the interior
11. Led to the development of plantation agriculture
12. It enhanced good relations between communities and promoted cultural

Negative:

1. Warfare among communities intensified due to the need to obtain slaves. Slave raids led to insecurity and suspicion, misery, loss of lives and depopulation and destruction of property
2. The long-distance trade attracted European visitors, who ultimately colonized East Africa. The British used the long-distance trade routes and highways during their rule in East Africa.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

East Africa participated in international trade in the 19th century with USA, Britain and France.

Factors that led to the development of international trade

1. The East coast of Africa was conversant with international trade, having participated in the Indian ocean trade (by 1 800 A.D)
2. There was a well-developed regional trade in the interior of East Africa.
3. International demand for goods e.g. gold, ivory, slaves, cloth, beads etc.

4. Existence of a class of enterprising merchants
5. Establishment of trade routes in the interior
6. Development of plantation agriculture in America and the consequent need for slave labour.
7. Relative peace and stability along the East African coast.
8. The industrial revolution in Western Europe. This led to an increased demand for East African raw materials.

9. Sayyid Said's encouragement:

- a. He gave letters of introduction to Arab and Swahili caravans moving into the interior
- b. He also gave them his flag to ensure their protection
- c. He simplified taxes imposed on trade by levying a unified custom duty of 5%
- d. He improved the monetary system by introducing the copper coins from India

- e. He boosted trade by inviting Indian Banyans (moneylenders) to finance trade
- f. He signed commercial treaties with
 - USA - 1833
 - Britain - 1839
 - France - 1844
 - Germany - 1871

Trade participants

- Arab and Swahili traders Sultan of Zanzibar
- Foreign traders (British, Americans, French).

Trade goods

Exports from the East coast

1. Ivory
2. Gum copal
3. Slaves
4. Gold
5. Beads

6. Coconuts.
7. Imports:
8. Guns
9. Gunpowder
10. Glassware.
11. Cloths

CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Positive

1. Opening up of the interior of East Africa to the outside world and establishment of international trade links.
2. European traders penetrated to the interior hence introduced Christianity.
3. Introduction of new trade goods e.g. cloth, guns and glassware
4. Introduction of new crops.
5. Trade participants became prosperous and had high standards of living.

Negative:

1. International trade boosted slave trade and the consequent human suffering, increased warfare and heavy casualties with regard to loss of human lives.
2. European penetration into the interior paved the way for the scramble and partition of East Africa
3. Decline of local industries due to importation of cheaper goods.

THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

Background

- The foundation of Christianity in Kenya dates back to the Portuguese period (1500-1700 A.D)
- Their attempt to introduce Christianity to the coastal people was unsuccessful due to:
 - i. Islamic dominance at the coast
 - ii. Poor relations between the Portuguese and the coastal people
 - iii. When Portuguese rule collapsed, Christianity was abandoned and the coastal people reverted to Islam

➤ Towards the end of the 18th century and early 19th century, there was an evangelical revival in Europe. It led to the formation of Christian missionary societies such as:

- i. CMS - Church missionary society
- ii. LMS - London Missionary Society
- iii. HGF - Holy Ghost Fathers
- iv. UMCA - Universities Mission for Central Africa
- v. CSM - Church of Scotland Mission
- vi. CF - Consolata Mission
- vii. MHF - Mill Hill Fathers
- viii. LM - Livingstonia Mission
- ix. These societies sent missionaries to Africa.

REASON FOR THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES

- I. To spread Christianity
- II. To abolish slave trade and replace it with legitimate commerce
- III. To impart western education and culture
- IV. To promote western civilization
- V. To explore Africa .
- VI. To counter the spread of Islam.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES KENYA:

Missionary work began at the coast

1844

John Ludwig Krapf became the first missionary to start work in Kenya

- a. He was a German, working for the CMS.
- b. He founded a mission station at Rabai in 1846. By so doing, he was trying to make possible the aim of the CMS to open in faith the continent of Africa by founding stations across it
- c. Krapf undertook the work of evangelization and converted many coastal people to Christianity
- d. He also translated the New Testament into Kiswahili
- e. He trained local catechists to assist him in his evangelical work

- f. He encouraged more European Missionaries to come to Kenya
- g. Krapf was a great explorer and he familiarized himself with the peoples of the immediate interior. He made journeys to Ukambani, Taita Taveta, Athi River, Kitui and Tana River. Accompanied by chief Kivoi, a kamba chief, he was able to reach the headwaters of the Tana. He became the first European to see Mt. Kenya in 1849. His geographical discoveries aroused the curiosity of European explorers
- h. He returned to Europe in 1853 due to ill health.

1846

- i. Krapf was joined by Johann Rebmann in 1846
- ii. Rebmann was also a German working for the CMS

- iii. Together with Krapf, they established missionary centres, schools and worked among freed
- iv. He penetrated the interior and visited the Taita 1847 and the Chagga of Tanzania in 1848
- v. He was the first European to see the snowcapped peak of Mt. Kilimanjaro
- vi. Rebmann stayed on at Rabai till 1873.

1849

- I. Krapf and Rebmann were joined by Jacob Erhardt
- II. Erhardt compiled a crude map of the interior of East Africa
- III. Its publications in 1856 aroused afresh the European interest in East Africa
- IV. Erhardt returned home in 1855.

1862

- I. The United Methodist Free Church led by Thomas Wakefield (from Britain) established a mission at Ribe near Rabai
- II. They also set up stations at Jomvu near Mombasa, Lamu and made converts among the Mijikenda.

1875

- Frere town mission, a settlement for freed slaves was established at Frere Town on the outskirts of Mombasa.

1891

- ✓ Presbyterian Church of Scotland mission started its work at Kibwezi
- ✓ African Inland Mission, from the USA established a mission at Nzau in Machakos
- ✓ They later spread to Kijabe, Karbanet, Nandi and Nyakach.

1892

- The Catholic missionaries of the order of the Holy Ghost fathers built a station at Bura in Taita.

1898

- ✓ Church of Scotland Mission set up a mission at Thogoto
- ✓ They also set up a school at Kikuyu
- ✓ Later, they extended their work to Chogoria in Meru and Tumu Tumu in Nyeri.

1899

- ✓ The Holy Ghost fathers established a station at St. Austin's near Nairobi
- ✓ They later spread to Kabaa in Ukambani, Gatanga in Muranga and Rioki Mission in Kiambu.

1901/02

- The CMS opened stations among the Kikuyu and the Luo.

1907

- Consolata Fathers from Italy opened a station in Nyeri.

1914

- Numerous missionary societies were working in Western Kenya
- These included the Seventh Day Adventists, Church of God Mission, and the Friends Mission (Quakers).

UGANDA

- ✓ Missionary work in Uganda was inspired by the activities of the explorer, Henry Morton Stanley from 1875
- ✓ He wrote a letter stating that Kabaka Mutesa was enthusiastic about having Christian missionaries in Buganda
- ✓ This challenge was taken up by the CMS

1877

- ✓ CMS sent its first missionaries to Rubaga, Mutesa's capital

1879

- ✓ They were followed by the White Fathers of French Origin. They established stations at Tabora and Kibanga
- ✓ The missionary activities were restricted to the Kabaka's capital and hence their work was confined to:-
 - i. The Royal family
 - ii. Baganda leaders
 - iii. The courtiers
 - iv. Besides Christianity. Islam had already become well-established

✓ Other people in Uganda followed their traditional African Religion

✓ Eventually, there were four rival religious groups in Buganda:-

1. Protestants (from Britain)
2. Catholics (from France)
3. Muslims (from Arabia)
4. Traditional religious forces.

1884

- i. Kabaka Mutesa died and a new king was enthroned i.e. Kabaka Mwanga
- ii. Mwanga was easily swayed by different advisers. He could see that the traditions of his country were being undermined
- iii. The Arabs persuaded him of the threat of having Europeans in his country.

October 1885

- i. 3 youths were martyred
- ii. In October 1885, Mwanga ordered Bishop Hannington, a CMS bishop to be murdered in Busoga as he journeyed to see him.

June 1886

- ✓ 2 Christians were martyred?

From 1894

- ✓ Missionary work was extended to Bunyoro. In 1900
- ✓ White fathers began work in Toro
- ✓ Further missionary work to Toro, Ankole, Mboga, Busoga, Mbale, Teso and Koki was undertaken by the CMS, Mill Hill fathers and White fathers.

1910

- ✓ Verona fathers from Italy opened stations in Northern Uganda.

Tanganyika

Missionary work began at the coast

- a. In 1863 - a group of French missionaries, the Holy Ghost Fathers arrived from Reunion and started their work at Zanzibar
- b. In 1864 - UMCA missionaries, led by Bishop Tozer set up a station in Zanzibar, and began working among freed slaves
- c. 1868 - the Holy Ghost Fathers founded a settlement for freed slaves at Bagamoyo

- d. 1875 - The CMS established a freed slave settlement at Freretown
- e. - LMS established a station around L. Tanganyika
- f. - the Scottish Mission of the Livingstonia Mission and Church of Scotland mission set up stations around L. Nyasa
- g. Between 1875 and 1880, UMCA worked among the Yao
- h. 1877- CMS set up stations around L. Tanganyika, Mpwapwa and Usabiro
- i. 1887 - LMS set up stations at Ujiji, Mtowa, Urambo and Kavale Island

- j. The Holy Ghost fathers also established missions at Mhonda, Kilimanjaro area and Bagamoyo
- k. White fathers set up stations around L. Victoria and to the west of L. Tanganyika
- l. From 1890 - the Bethel Mission began its work in Tanga and Usambara mountains
- m. Also from 1890, the Berlin Missionary Society founded mission stations at Dar-es-salaam.

FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY IN EAST AFRICA

1. Seyyid Said supported the missionaries e.g. He gave Krapf an introductory letter which he presented to the coastal rulers.
2. Some East African communities were friendly to the missionaries e.g. the Baganda of Uganda and the Wanga of Kenya
3. Support received from African converts such as the freed slaves
4. Construction of means of transport

5. Initially missionaries studied Kiswahili which helped them in order to overcome the communication barrier
6. Bible translation-boosted the spread of Christianity in this regard, Krapf translated the gospel of Mark into Kikamba and Luke's gospel into Kirabai
7. Missionaries made use of African catechists
8. Discovery of cures of tropical diseases

9. Missionaries also made use of guides and porters to ease their journeys
10. Appeal of Christian teachings e.g. ideas on equality of all
11. Some Africans got converted to Christianity in order to enjoy the benefits of missionary activities
12. Christianity did not face any serious challenges from other religions in East Africa especially in the interior.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY MISSIONARIES

1. Language barrier - this led to communication difficulties.
2. Tropical diseases such as malaria
3. Hostile communities
4. Poor transport network. They had to walk long distances on foot
5. Hostility from slave raiders and traders -whose economic activities were threatened by missionaries (wanted to eradicate slave trade)
6. Shortage of personnel.

7. Inadequate funds.
8. Cultural conflict. It was difficult to convert Africans as Christianity conflicted with some African cultural practices such as:-
 - a. Polygamy
 - b. Ancestral worship
 - c. Payment of dowry
9. Sometimes, their guides and porters deserted them
10. Opposition from Muslims.

11. Lack of provisions i.e. supply of basic needs such as food, water and medicine. This made evangelization difficult
12. Threat/menace of wild animals. They were attacked by fierce lions while others suffered from snake bites
13. Rivalry between different missionary groups e.g. protestants vs. Catholics. It slowed the pace of evangelization.

EFFECTS OF MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

Positive:

1. Spread of Christianity - many local people were converted to Christianity
2. Introduction of western education.
3. Growth of nationalism.
4. Provision of medical services. They built hospitals and dispensaries. They trained medical personnel (clinical officers and nurses)
5. Introduction of new farming methods and new crops such as coffee growing near Nairobi

6. Bible translation into vernacular languages
7. Exploration: pioneer missionaries such as Krapf, Rebmann and Erhardt explored East Africa.
8. Their reports encouraged other explorers and traders
9. Abolition of slave trade: They condemned slave trade and founded settlements for freed slaves

10. Development of technical skills. Missionaries trained Africans in industrial/vocational skills e.g.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. Smithing | d. Tailoring |
| b. Typing | e. Printing |
| c. Masonry | f. Carpentry |

11. Development of independent churches and schools set up by Africans

12. Political representation of Africans. They represented African interests in the legislative council

Negative:

1. Representation of Africans in the legco by a missionary had certain drawbacks. It denied Africans the opportunity to participate directly in their political affairs
2. Introduction of western medicine
3. Led to a decline in the use of traditional/medicine
4. It undermined the role of traditional indigenous medical specialists

5. Spread of Christianity undermined beliefs and practices of traditional African religions
6. Erosion of culture. Peoples of East Africa aped western culture.
7. Mission education brought divisions among the people.
8. Missionaries were forerunners of imperialism
9. They pacified Africans
10. They asked for protection from their home governments when they encountered hostility. This paved the way for the way for the scramble and partition of East Africa.

THE END