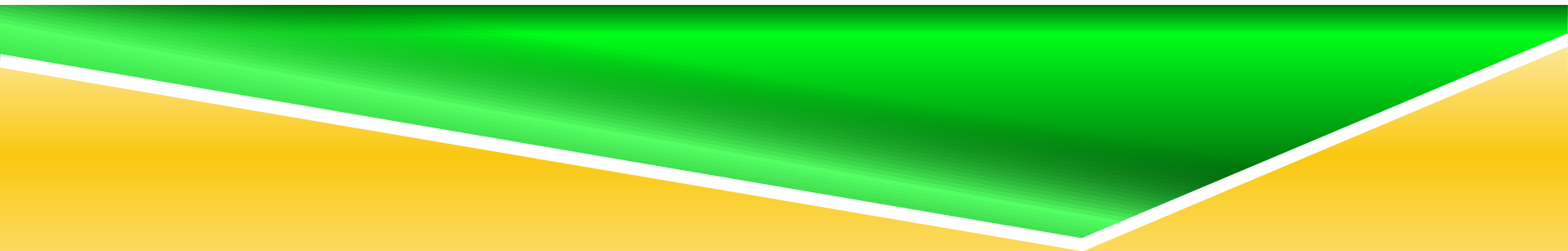


EUROPEAN INVASION AND THE PROCESS OF PARTITION

Scramble and Partition of Africa



Content

1. The Scramble for and Partition of Africa

- a) Definitions of the terms 'scramble' and 'partition'
- b) Methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa
- c) Factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa
- d) The process of partition
- e) Impact of partition

2. African reactions to European colonization

- a) Resistance: Maji Maji, Mandinka – Samori Toure, Ndebele – Lobengula.
- b) Collaboration: Baganda, Lozi-Lewanika

Terms:

Scramble

Struggle to compete with others in a disorderly manner in order to get something or a share of it.

Scramble for Africa

Rush by European powers to establish their spheres of influence in Africa in the 19th century

Partition

Apportioning something among contenders or competitors.

Partition of Africa

▶ Sharing or dividing up of the continent by European powers among themselves Dividing up of regions in Africa among European Nations.

European powers which took part in the Scramble and partition

Britain

Germany

France

Belgium

Spain

Portugal

Italy

Methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa

- 1) Diplomacy
- 2) Signing Treaties.
- 3) Military Conquest
- 4) Divide and Rule
- 5) Luring/Enticing of Chiefs By giving gifts (cloth, beads, intoxicating drinks, weapons)
- 6) Treachery/Tricks
- 7) Company Rule

Factors that led to the scramble and partition of Africa

Economic Factors

1. Due to the industrial revolution in Europe in the 19th century, they required:
2. Markets for their manufactured goods
3. Raw materials to feed their industries
4. Areas to invest their surplus capital
5. European traders sought protection from their home countries when faced with competition
6. Need for agricultural land in Africa to grow food crops
7. Need for cheap labour from Africa to produce raw materials
8. Speculation about the availability of minerals in Africa.

Political factors

1. Bismarck and the rise of Germany
2. Rise of nationalism
3. The proof of a country's prestige/superiority was through acquisition of colonies.
4. A country that did not acquire colonies would open the gates to political decadence.

Strategic factors

❑ The Egyptian question

- ✓ It revolved around the ownership of the Suez Canal
- ✓ Both Britain and France had economic interests in Egypt
- ✓ Their clash culminated in the British occupation of Egypt in order to protect the River Nile and British interests in India.

❑ French activities in West Africa and the Congo

- ✓ It accelerated the scramble for the search for colonies in Africa.

❑ King Leopold's (of Belgium) activities in the Congo

- ✓ King Leopold created the 'Congo Free State' in 1884
- ✓ This precipitated a crisis in Africa which culminated in the convening of an international conference in 1884-1885 i.e. the Berlin Conference.

Social factors

I. The Missionary Factor

- The missionaries came to Africa to spread Christianity, civilize the Africans, abolish slave trade and encourage legitimate trade.
- In case of problems, they sought for protection from their mother countries.

2. Public Opinion

- Majority of people in Europe favoured acquisition of colonies.

3. Rise of Racism

- Europeans felt they were a superior race to others since they were industrialized.
- They had a duty to civilize Africans
- Cecil Rhodes once remarked we are the first race in the world and the more of the world inhabit, the better it is for the human race.

4. Growth of European Population

They needed their colonies to act as outlets for their surplus produce

5. Humanitarian factor

Humanitarian groups in Europe who had campaigned against slave trade urged their home governments to occupy Africa to facilitate effective abolition of slave trade.

The process of partition

Starting point of partitioning of Africa began with the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885.

Terms of the Agreement


1. It created spheres of influence. Any European power occupying any part of Africa had the obligation to notify others to avoid double conflicting claims
2. Effective occupation - Any claim of an African territory had to be accompanied by effective occupation.
3. Each power had to stamp out slave trade in their territory and encourage legitimate trade
4. Rivers Zambezi, Congo and Niger were left free for navigation by all European powers
5. King Leopold was recognized as the sovereign ruler of the Congo Free State.

Partition of Africa

□ Britain

- ✓ East Africa - Kenya, Uganda
- ✓ Central Africa - Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, southern Rhodesia
- ✓ North East Africa - British Somaliland
- ✓ Southern Africa - Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, Union of South Africa.
- ✓ North Africa - Egypt, Sudan
- ✓ West Africa - Gold Coast, Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone.

☐ France

- ✓ North East Africa - Eritrea, French Somaliland .
 - ✓ West Africa - Senegal, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Guinea, Mali, Belgium, Niger, Mauritania.
 - ✓ Central Africa - Chad, French Central Africa, French Congo
 - ✓ North Africa - Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco.
- 

Germany

- ✓ East Africa - Tanganyika
- ✓ Central Africa - Rwanda, Burundi
- ✓ West Africa - Togo, Cameroon
- ✓ South West Africa.

Portugal

✓ Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea

Belgium

✓ Belgium Congo

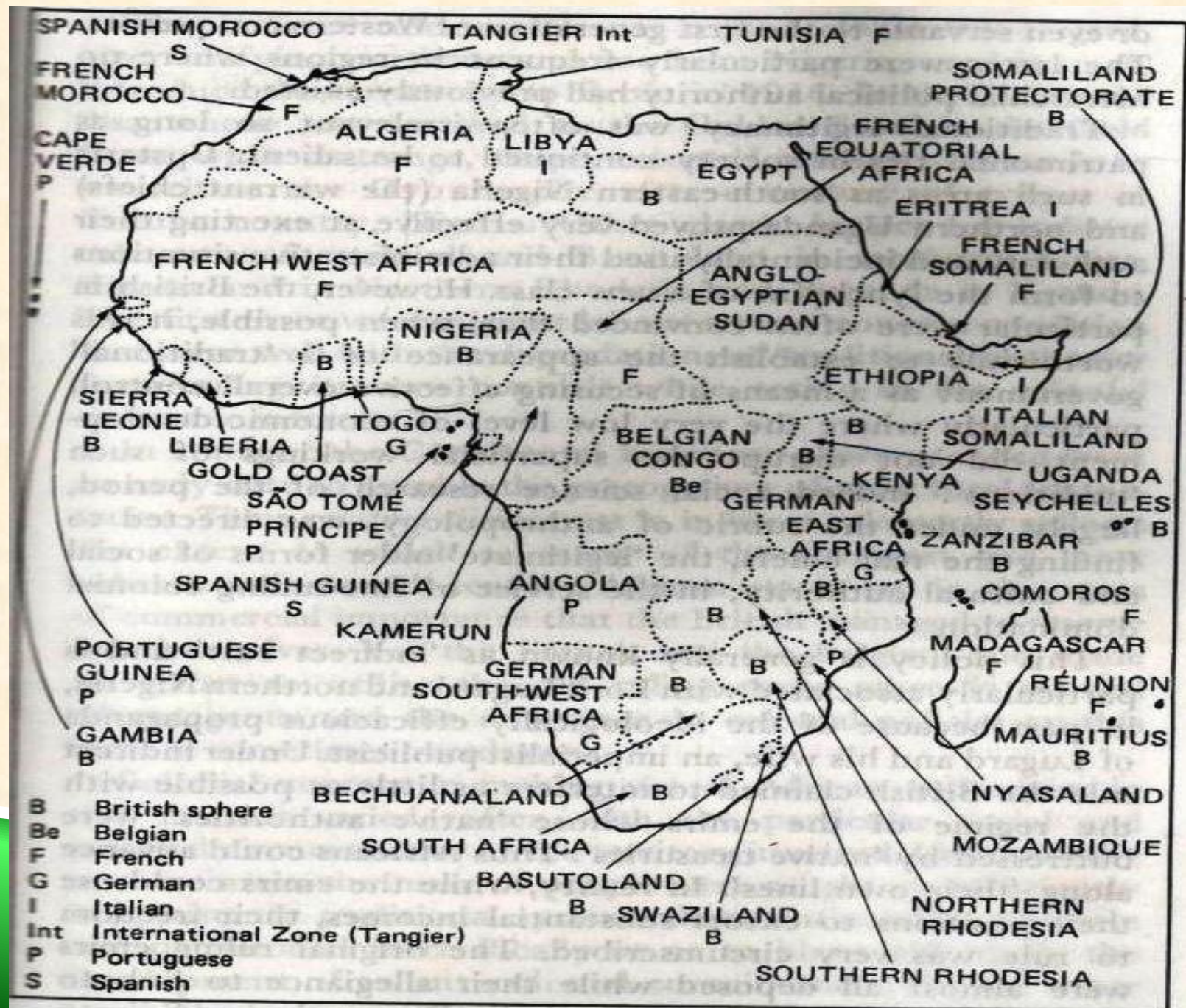
Italy

✓ Libya, Italian Somaliland

Spain

✓ Spain Spanish Guinea, Spanish Morocco

AFRICAN COLONIES



Impact of partition

Political Impact

1. Loss of independence
2. Drawing of boundaries of Africa
3. Communities were arbitrarily split into different neighbouring states
4. Erosion and loss of authority by African rulers
5. Use of chartered companies to administer Africa
6. Establishment of forts and posts to administer Africa
7. Intensification of ethnic differences
8. Establishment of European administration
9. Africa was introduced to world politics by colonizing powers.

Economic impact

- ❖ Africa became a source of raw materials and market for European industries
- ❖ Development of infrastructure e.g. transport and communication to serve colonial interests
- ❖ Disruption of African traditional economic activities
- ❖ Recruitment of African labour for European economic gains
- ❖ Speeded up economic growth of European countries
- ❖ Increased white settlement in Africa
- ❖ Africa was under-developed due to exploitation of her resources
- ❖ Introduction of large-scale agriculture
- ❖ Created overdependence on Europe by Africa for financial and technical support
- ❖ Introduction of wage labour to Africa
- ❖ Africans were introduced to the international system of trade and finance.

Social impact

- ❖ Erosion of African cultures
- ❖ Establishment of permanent European settlements
- ❖ Africans lost their lives as they resisted European occupation
- ❖ Introduction of western education
- ❖ Introduction of European languages in Africa
- ❖ Brought an end to migrations in Africa
- ❖ Increased missionary activities in Africa
- ❖ Helped curb slave trade and slavery in Africa
- ❖ Introduction of western medical services in Africa
- ❖ Development of urban centres
- ❖ Emergence of racial segregation in Africa.
- ❖ African reaction to European Colonization

African reaction to European colonization

Resistance

Maji maji rebellion (1905 -1907)

Communities that took part.

- **Zaramo.**
- **Matumbi**
- **Luguru**
- **PogoroBena**

Causes of the rebellion

1. Brutal and harsh German rule
2. Imposition of hut tax and ruthless tax collection measures
3. Forced labour
4. Employment of Arab and Swahili as headmen (Jumbes) and chiefs (Akidas)
5. Introduction of forced cotton growing programmes
6. German disrespect of African culture and customs
7. Land alienation
8. Christian missionaries discredited traditional beliefs
9. The Ngoni were seeking revenge for their 1898 massacre by Germans
10. Role of religion - Kinjekitile boosted the people's morale by issuing medicinal water to make African warriors immune to German bullets.

Leaders of the Rebellion

- Kinjekitile Gwale
- Chabruma
- Abdalla Mapanda
- Mputa Gamma
- Omari Kinjalla
- Ngamea.

Course of the uprising

- Kinjekitile administered magic water in 1904
- Matumbi refused to pick cotton in July 1905.
- The uprising spread to other parts of South Eastern Tanganyika.
- Pogoro refused to pick cotton August 1905
- The town of Samanga was burnt and looted
- The Ngoni joined the revolt in September 1905
- In 1907 German government got reinforcement and used scorched earth policy and ruthlessly executed war leaders
- Many Africans surrendered Some resorted to guerilla warfare, others fled to Mozambique.

Reasons for the failure of the Uprising

- I. Superior German weapons and well-trained soldiers
- II. Africans were disorganized
- III. Failure of the magic water
- IV. Lack of military unity among Africans
- V. Poor coordination of African fighters
- VI. Arrest, imprisonment, deportation and execution of some leaders demoralized the people
- VII. Use of scorched earth policy by Germans weakened Africans
- VIII. Germans got assistance from Somalia, Sudan and Germany
- IX. Large ethnic groups (Chagga, Hehe, Nyamwezi) did not join in the war
- X. Some Africans collaborated with the Germans. e.g. the Hehe .

Results of the Revolt

Positive

- I. Practices such as forced labour and taxation were stopped
- II. Africans were involved in administration as Akidas and Jumbes
- III. Improved medical and educational facilities for Africans
- IV. Abolition of corporal punishment
- V. Communal cotton growing programme was dropped

- VI. Africans were encouraged to grow cotton for their own benefit
- VII. Kiswahili became an official language
- VIII. Setting up of a colonial department in 1907 to investigate and monitor the affairs of the colony
- IX. Africans learnt the importance of unity in fighting against a common enemy
- X. It inspired other Africans who were later to organize nationalist movements.


Negative

- I. Depopulation due to great loss of life
- II. Destruction of property (houses, crops)
- III. Displacement of war survivors
- IV. Failure of the revolt caused ill-feelings among the people
- V. Led to severe famine
- VI. It disrupted economic activities
- VII. Arrest and execution of African leaders
- VIII. Undermined African confidence in traditional religions.

The Mandinka - Samori Toure's Resistance (1891-1898)

Factors that enabled Samori to create a large empire

1. For 10 years (1858 -1867), he was a guerilla leader
2. Use of diplomacy i.e. Samori expanded his authority into parts of Futa Jalon and Tokolor territory by means of diplomatic alliances with his fellow Tijaniyya Brothers of the region
3. Samori used marriage relations in extending his territory
4. Samori was a military genius. He established a skilled and mobile cavalry force backed up by a well-armed infantry. His soldiers were loyal and well trained. They were also well equipped with guns and modern rapid-firing rifles

5. Samori used his expertise in trade to secure for the army the horse and weapons it required.
 6. Samori established a well coordinated and efficient administration.
 7. Religion was a prime factor in Samori's creation of a large empire. His people were bound by the Islamic faith and fully supported Samori Toure
 8. Samori had a charismatic personality, which inspired intense loyalty and devotion among his followers.
- 

Causes of Franco-Mandinka war (1891-1898)

1. Samori wanted to safeguard the independence of his empire
2. To protect the Bure gold fields
3. Had modern fire arms and well trained army
4. Samori was wealthy and hence had confidence to fight
5. The French were selling arms to Samori's enemies such as Tieba of Sikasso, in order to weaken the Mandinka
6. As a Muslim, the French were infidels who could not be accommodated on Samori's land
7. The French curtailed Samori's territorial expansion.

Course of Toure's Resistance

- A. French forced Samori to withdraw his claim's over the area near Kita-Bamako railway 1883
- B. The Mandinka forced the French to retreat from Nafadi fort in 1883
- C. the Bure gold mines were Seized by the French 1885
- D. Samori Signed the treaty of Bissandugu with the French in 1886
- E. Samori attacked Sikasso between 1887- 1888 and Tieba signed a treaty of protection with the French
- F. Samori resorted to warfare 1891 - 1898 and he used guerilla warfare and scorched earth policy

Samori had established a 2nd empire based at Dabakala In 1896. Its location was unsuitable due to:

- i. He was cut off from the Bure and Wangara gold mines
 - ii. Cut off from Free town where he bought firearms
 - iii. Open to attacks by the French from Ivory Coast
 - iv. Could not advance due to British occupation of Asante in 1896
 - v. Was at war with communities which he had earlier attacked in his expansion (Campaign)
 - vi. Samori sought alliance with the Asante and British in vain
 - vii. Was short of food, guns and horses
- G. He surrendered in 1898 and was deported to Gabon in 1900
- H. He died in 1900.

Factors that enabled Samori to resist for a long Period

1. He was a soldier, with a well organized and equipped army
2. Use of the scorched earth policy which delayed the advance of the French
3. A devoted Muslim, who inspired the loyalty of his people and soldiers. The soldiers believed they were fighting a jihad.
4. Use of guerilla warfare delayed the conquest
5. Samori knew the terrain of his land
6. Used diplomacy i.e. Signed peace treaties to buy time to prepare.
7. Had a military workshop that supplied him with weapons
8. Unity within the army and among his people.

Reasons for Samori's defeat

1. Failure to win the British against the French
2. Differences with other African leaders e.g. Ahmed Seku of the Tukolor empire and Tieba Sikasso
3. Samori was unpopular among non-Muslims who saw the French as saviours from Islam imperialism
4. Due to the prolonged nature of the war, the Mandinka lost the morale to continue fighting
5. As he migrated Eastwards, he was cut off from Freetown, the main source of firearms
6. The move to the East made him lose valuable territories e.g. Bure gold mines (source revenue). He was unable to pay his warriors and mercenaries

7. The 2nd empire was difficult to defend as it was open to attacks by the British and French
8. His scorched earth policy caused a lot of destruction and was resented by the local people
9. Non-Mandinka people in his empire did not give him support
10. War and constant migration were not conducive for trade and other economic activities. This led to loss of wealth
11. Had inferior weapons compared to the French
12. His empire was too large to be administered effectively and efficiently
13. He was tricked to surrender
14. The French were determined to conquer the whole of Western Sudan.

Results of Samori's Resistance

- 1) Loss of lives due to war and famine
- 2) Destruction of property (houses, food stores, livestock)
- 3) Loss of independence of the Mandinka
- 4) Disruption of economic activities
- 5) Samori's capture and deportation to Gabon
- 6) The Mandinka experienced mass starvation
- 7) Some Mandinka fled to Ghana and coast
- 8) This revolt formed the background of Nationalism.

Ndebele- Lobengula

What factors made the conquest of the Nation inevitable?

1. The BSACO. wanted to exploit the regions mineral wealth
2. The area had a mild climate, suitable European settlement
3. It lay on the direct route from the cape in Africa to Cairo in Egypt
4. It was a military state, unlikely to sue without fighting.

Lobengula signed a number of treaties

- ❖ 1887 - Lobengula signed a treaty with Grobler, a Boer from the Transvaal
- ❖ 1888 (February) - He signed another with Robert Moffat
- ❖ 1888 - Signing of the Rudd concession, terms included:
 - i. Gave Cecil Rhodes and the BSACO. rights over all minerals in Lobengula's territory
 - ii. Forbid Lobengula from signing further cession with other European powers without the consent of Cecil Rhodes/BSACO.
 - iii. No more than ten Europeans were to enter Lobengula's territory at any given r (this was violated in
 - iv. 1890 when the pioneer column entered Matabeleland)
 - v. In return, Lobengula would get:
 - vi. A monthly payment of £ 100 S 1000 rifles and ammunition S A gun boat to patrol the Zambezi

1889 - BSA co. was granted a royal charter which:-


1. Gave BSACo. economic and political power in Matabeleland
2. Encouraged the company to set up administration there
3. Set up a police force
4. Passed laws
5. Made treaties with local rulers
6. Set up a railway through Matabeleland.

The Ndebele war of 1893

Causes

1. British occupation of Mashonaland
2. The British incited the Shona to raid the Ndebele
3. Ndebele loss of control over their subjects, the Shona
4. Forced labour in the mines, farms, homes of British South Africa company officials
5. Brutality of BSACo. officials
6. Loss of land and property
7. Loss of independence
8. Immediate cause: Ndebele Indunas attempted to punish some Shona who had disobeyed Lobengula.

Course of the war

- ❖ Broke out in October 1893
 - ❖ British had a large force which was no match for the Ndebele, who had also been decimated by small pox
 - ❖ Lobengula fled northwards
 - ❖ His Indunas surrendered
 - ❖ BSACO occupied Matabeleland.
- 

Factors leading to Lobengula's defeat

- I. A section of the warriors were attacked and weakened by small pox
- II. The British had superior weapons
- III. Poor fighting strategies
- IV. Death of Lobengula demoralized his warriors
- V. The Shona and Tswana supported the British forces
- VI. The Ndebele operated under a caste system. The less privileged castes i.e. Enhla and Holi refused to participate in the war.

Results of the War

- 1) Loss of lives
- 2) Famine and mass starvation
- 3) Destruction of homes, villages, farms
- 4) Confiscation of Ndebele cattle by BSACO forces. This impoverished them
- 5) Dismantling of the Ndebele monarchy system
- 6) Destruction of the Ndebele military organization
- 7) The Indunas lost their positions, land and authority


- 8) Dismantling of the caste system
- 9) Imposition of hut tax
- 10) Ndebele were pushed to the reserves of Gwaai and Shangani
- 11) Introduction of forced labour
- 12) Matabeleland came under BSACO rule
- 13) Loss of independence by Ndebele
- 14) Land alienation by European settlers
- 15) Ndebele became squatters on settler farms
- 16) Economic exploitation of the Ndebele by British.

Collaboration

Lozi – Lewanika

Reasons why Lewanika Collaborated

- 1) He wanted to secure his position as the king of the Lozi and safeguard the independence of the Lozi
- 2) To protect his kingdom against the threat of the Portuguese to the East Germans to the North and Boers to the West
- 3) To promote trade between his people and the British
- 4) He greatly desired western education and civilization and wanted the British missionary to introduce it.

- 5) He was influenced into making the decision by Khama, the paramount chief of the Ngwato of Botswana, who had accepted British protection in 1885.
 - 6) He saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain and therefore chose collaborate.
 - 7) He wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities e.g. Ndebele, Shona.
 - 8) Was encouraged by missionaries e.g. Francois Coillard, to seek British protection.
- 

Process of Collaboration

It was in the form of signing treaties.

Lewanika-Ware Treaty of 1889

It allowed Harry Ware to prospect for minerals in Lewanika's dominion for 20 years

The Lewanika-Lochner Treaty/Barotseland Treaty, 1890

(Signed by Lewanika and Frank Lochner)

Terms:

- I. It guaranteed the BSACO mining rights
- II. Lewanika was to receive £2000 a year and a royalty of 4% all minerals mined
- III. Lewanika was to be protected from outside attacks, threat and aggression
- IV. A British resident would be sent to supervise the activities of the BSACO (This was Robert Coryndon, who arrived in 1897)
- V. The company undertook to build schools, promote trade and develop telegraphy
- VI. Lewanika would remain king but was reduced from an absolute monarch to a constitutional one.

Lawley Treaty, 1898

Negotiated between Lewanika and Arthur Lawley

Terms of Lawley Agreement:


1. The BASco retained prospecting and mining rights
2. The Co. would acquire land for European settlement and farming
3. Gave the company administrative and judicial rights over white men in Lewanika's land
4. The company undertook to provide education, postal and telegraphic services and transport and communication
5. Lewanika promised to end slavery and witchcraft in his dominions.

The Coryndon Treaty, 1900

Between Lewanika and R.T. Coryndon.

Terms of the Agreement:

- 1) It established the Barotseland protectorate administered by the BSACO. and answerable to the High Commissioner at the Cape
- 2) The Company would appoint officials and pay for administration in the area
- 3) Lewanika was given the title "paramount chief of Barotseland"
- 4) Lewanika's salary was reduced to £850 a year
- 5) The Lozi were granted rights to game hunting, iron working and felling of trees for canoe building

- 6) The company would provide schools, industries, postal, telegraphic services, transport and communication links
 - 7) The Company was granted the right to take away African land for settler farming
 - 8) Lozi chiefs lost all their powers except that of tax collection
 - 9) The Company maintained its right to prospect for minerals in Buluzi.
 - 10) Lewanika was to stop slavery and witchcraft in his kingdom.
- 

Results of the lozi collaboration

- 1) European colonial rule was established over Northern Rhodesia without bloodshed
- 2) Lewanika retained his position as the paramount chief of the Lozi till his death in 1916
- 3) Lewanika's authority was gradually reduced. He became a mere figurehead
- 4) Loss of independence for the Lozi
- 5) Bulozhi was incorporated into Northern Rhodesia (modern Zambia), a British protectorate
- 6) Lozis were given key positions in the government but under British supervision

- 7) The Lozi aristocracy was broken. The royal class was reduced to the position of tax collectors for the company
- 8) The British used their base in Barotseland to subjugate the surrounding resisting communities
- 9) There was an influx of European settlers into the Barotseland protectorate
- 10) The Lozi retained their rights over ivory and elephant trade
- 11) BSACO. exploited the minerals in the region through the various treaties signed
- 12) Traditional practices e.g. slavery and witchcraft were abolished
- 13) The British built schools, hospitals, transport and communication links in Lewanika's territory
- 14) The British presence in Barotseland checked the Boer attempts to penetrate Central Africa.


Buganda collaboration

- a. By the 19th century, Buganda had become the most powerful state in the interior of East Africa.
- b. It was a highly centralized state
- c. It was ruled by Kings called Kabaka
- d. Its kings particularly Kabaka Mutesa I and Kabaka Mwanga collaborated with Europeans.

Kabaka Mutesa I (1856-1884)

Reasons why Kabaka Mutesa I collaborated

1. To use the Europeans to reduce the power and influence of Muslims and also to counteract the power wielded by traditionalists. This would enable him assert religious authority over Buganda
2. Wanted protection against his traditional rival, the Mukama of Bunyoro, who was a threat to him
3. Needed assistance to keep off Egyptian threats in his Northern districts
4. The Europeans would be an added advantage to Buganda as trading partners

5. He wanted his people to acquire western education and medicine and other material benefits
 6. He wanted to expand his territory and the Europeans would equip him with sophisticated weapons
 7. The Europeans were willing to let Mutesa I exercise authority over his kingdom and beyond under the British overlordship.
- 

Reasons why Kabaka Mwanga Collaborated

- 1) To consolidate his position as king of Buganda
- 2) He feared the military might of the British (their weaponry, military tactics)
- 3) Hoped to use the British to fight the religious groups such as Muslims, Catholics and protestants who were a threat to his power
- 4) To gain supremacy/dominance over the surrounding rural kingdoms such as Bunyoro
- 5) Hoped to get military support from the powerful Europeans to repulse any military attacks from Bunyoro and other kingdoms.

The Buganda Agreement of 1900

This agreement was signed by the British officials led by Sir Harry Johnstone and Buganda chiefs and ministers led by Katikiro Apollo Kagwa.

The provision of the agreement revolved around land, taxation, government, boundaries.

Terms of the Buganda Agreement of 1900

I) Boundaries:

- a) Buganda was recognized as a kingdom within the Uganda protectorate
- b) Her size was doubled to include the 10 sazas she had acquired from Bunyoro
- c) The kingdom was divided into 20 sazas.

2) Government

- a) The Kabaka was recognized as the ruler of Buganda & His powers were reduced
- b) The Kabaka was to be referred to as "His Highness"
- c) The Kabaka and his government could not make laws contrary to the wishes of the protectoral government
- d) The 3 ministers i.e. the prime minister, treasurer and chief justice were recognized
- e) The Lukiiko was formally constituted as the kingdom's legislature and the court of appeal
- f) Membership of the Lukiiko was fixed at 89 i.e. -60 notables, 6 nominees of the Kabaka, 20 saza chiefs and the 3 ministers & A British resident was to be stationed in Buganda to advise the Kabaka and his government and safeguard the interests of the protectorate government


3) Land


- a) Half of the land became crown land
- b) The other half was divided on a freehold basis between the Kabaka, his chiefs (Saza chiefs and about 1000 his ministers minor chiefs) and members of the royal family.

4) Finances

- a) A hut tax of 3 rupees and a gun tax were imposed
- b) All revenue was to go to the protectorate government
- c) No further taxation was to be imposed without the consent of the Kabaka and the Lukiiko
- d) The Kabaka, the ministers and chiefs would be paid for their services.

Significance of the Buganda Agreement of 1900

1. It gave legitimacy to British claim over Buganda. It gave them a basis for administration of Buganda
 2. The chiefs and ministers acquired new power and influence. The new land tenure gave them the right to impose land rent
 3. The power of the Kabaka and that of the clan heads was reduced in administrative and land matters
 4. The Lukiiko was empowered to make laws for Buganda and it remained the highest court of appeal
- 

5. It became difficult in later years to set up a legislative body for the whole of Uganda
 6. The annexation of counties from Bunyoro later caused hostility and friction with Bunyoro over the lost counties
 7. The land settlement created bitterness among farmers whose claims were overlooked
 8. The Baganda helped to extend British rule to the rest of Uganda,
 9. Apollo Kagwa, the Katikiro became a powerful personality. he assisted the British to implement their policy of indirect rule in Uganda. He also encouraged the Baganda to accept western education and modern farming practices.
- 

Results of Buganda Collaboration

- 1) Buganda got protection from her enemies e.g. Bunyoro
- 2) Kabaka's powers were reduced
- 3) Buganda was given a central position in the protectorate
- 4) Decline of Islamic influence in the kingdom
- 5) Introduction of Christianity and European influence in Buganda
- 6) Buganda advanced economically
- 7) Christian missionaries introduced new technologies and skills in Buganda
- 8) The British used the Baganda to extend their rule over Uganda as a whole
- 9) The Baganda lost their independence.

Results of African Collaboration

- 1) There was loss of independence
- 2) Leaders who collaborated got recognition though their powers were reduced
- 3) Leaders who collaborated got protection
- 4) The European used the collaborating leaders to exert their authority over other African societies
- 5) The Africans who collaborated benefitted from the British missionary work
- 6) Trade increased between cooperating communities and the Europeans.
- 7) African societies were subject to economic exploitation

THE END