

FORM 3 WORK

EUROPEAN INVASION OF AFRICA AND THE PROCESS OF COLONIALISATION

Introduction

European invasion and activities began long before 19th due to exploration. The Portuguese, wanted to gain geographical knowledge about the continent led by Portugal's Kings and Princess like Henry the Navigator.

Trade: They wanted to have a share of Africa's trade in gold, ivory and slaves so that they could derive revenue.

Religion; They wished to spread Christianity to the non-Christian inhabitants of Africa, and intended to find Prester John, the legendary Abyssinian Christian King of Africa. They hoped that he would help them against the Muslims of North Africa who had dominated the Liberian Peninsula for several centuries.

Technological and Scientific Developments

There were caravels built by Portuguese, Navigators had learnt how to use charts, which indicated harbours along the coastline, and they could note the direction of the winds and currents and used a sophisticated compass marked with 30 points to show direction.

Military Strength

They had advanced naval warfare, their guns and cannons were of superior quality this gave them an advantage over the people they came into contact with.

Spirit of Adventure

They were curious to see other lands and people, they came to Africa for the sheer joy of being the first to find and conquer new lands.

Competition to Dominate

This due to a fact that many countries were involved in Africa with varied activities. Therefore they had the opportunity to Scramble and partition.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND POSITION OF AFRICA

The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed an increase in European interest in Africa, by countries like Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Portugal were in Africa

competing for colonies. They partitioned Africa amongst themselves after convening the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885.

The Berlin conference was convened by Otto von Bismarck, the German, and Chancellor, to avoid involving his country in quarrels with other states over African colonies.

During the scramble for and partition of the continent, the Europeans adopted carrot and stick methods to acquire as many colonies as possible for themselves. This involved persuading Africans to collaborate by offering them a reward or a punishment if they did not cooperate.

This elicited different emotions from Africans, most communities resisted, while only a few collaborated. Despite their resistance, most African societies except Liberia and Ethiopia had been colonized by 1914.

Defining Scramble and partition.

Scramble means to rush for, compete or struggle with others in order to get or do something. The scramble for Africa refers to the rush and struggle for different parts of Africa by European powers. To partition is to divide something among people, or to apportion something among contenders or competitors. The partition of Africa refers to the dividing up or sharing of Africa by European nations.

METHODS USED BY EUROPEAN TO ACQUIRE COLONIES IN AFRICA

European powers agreed to validate their claims on any part of Africa by informing others. The powers used different methods to acquire colonies in Africa, like individual European nationals with direct or indirect support from their mother countries made claims for their countries. Despite the occasional complaints, these claims were settled and specific countries recognized as being effective occupants of a declared sphere of influence.

Diplomacy they established diplomatic relations with African leaders like those of the tribal in Nigeria and eventually occupied their lands.

Treaty signing. There were two types of treaties, that is, treaties between Africans and Europeans on the one hand and those between the European powers themselves. Most of the treaties signed after 1885 were protection treaties between African rulers and

representatives of European governments and private organizations. Once these treaties were accepted by the home government, the arms become a protectorate of that particular European power.

During the partition, some European states dashed in areas where they had common interest, in cases where spheres of influence were contested, the European countries involved settled their disputes through mutual agreements. Such agreements were called partition treaties like Anglo-German agreements of 1886 – 1890.

Luring Of Chiefs

They gave presents of cloth, beads, tools, weapons and even intoxicating drinks for example, the Baganda and Lozi. Their chiefs were cheated through such gifts and ended up losing their independence.

Divide and Rule. They instigated war between different societies by playing off one society against another. After such societies had fought and were weakened, the Europeans stepped in and occupied their land like Baganda and Banyoro.

Military Conquests

Whenever treaty making failed they used military conquest. The French in particular favored this method West Africa and also the British used it in conquest of Asante.

Factors that had to be scramble for Africa

The main causes of the scramble for Africa were a combination of political economic and social factors.

Bismark and the rise of Germany

In 1870, France and Prussia fought in Europe in the Franco – Prussian war, and France was defeated. This resulted in the completion of the unification of Germany and the creation of the German Empire by the Treaty of Frankfurt. The French lost Alsace and Lorraine region an area rich in coal and iron.

Otto van Bismark, the former chief Minister of Prussia became the German Chancellor. The rise of Germany altered the balance of power in Europe because she became the most powerful state in place of France. He encouraged France to seek for

colonies in Africa as compensation and consultation for her losses in Europe and Africa, his activities, they partly caused his scramble.

Industrialization in Europe

Britain was the 1st European state to industrialize, followed by Belgium and France. At 1st, markets for manufactured goods and sources of raw materials were readily available. But when other European countries became industrialized, there was a lot of competition and protectionism. European powers that relied on reports made by their explorer and travelers in Africa turned to Africa for markets for their manufactured goods and sources of raw materials.

European Rivalry

European merchants in Africa asked for perfections from their mother countries whenever they faced competition either from African merchants or those of other European, suspected mineral wealth also led to the scramble for colonies in Africa. The competition and rivalry of the European powers led to the scramble for colonies.

They Egyptian Question

Modern European involvement in Egypt began with Napoleon's Egyptian campaign of 1798 which led to construction of such canal in 1859 – 1869. This canal was strategic importance to Britain because of her economic links with India.

From 1863 to 1879, Egypt was ruled by Khedive Ismail. He had great aims for the modernization of Egypt but had no money. It is reliance on foreign loans and his extravagance led to Egypt's bankruptcy and the sale of her share in the canal to the British. British and French intervened in Egypt's finances so that she might be able to pay her debts. Khedive Ismail clashed with these commissioners and dismissed them.

Consequently, the European powers put pressure on the Sultan of Turkey to overthrow Ismail, who was accordingly deposed in 1879, Ismail was succeeded by his son, Tawfiq who was just but a puppet of the Europeans.

The British and French dual control of Egypt caused a nationalist uprising in 1880. It was led by colonial Hammed Urabi Pasha. The British suppressed this revolt and later defeated the Egyptians at the battle of Tel-el –Kabir and occupied the country in 1882. The Britain

occupation of Egypt offended the French, who planned to occupy other territories in Africa.

The French Activities in West Africa and Congo

The French established a protectorate over Porto Novo in 1882 and made plans for the occupation of more territories in the region. These plans worried the British traders already stationed in West Africa. Even Germany which had kept a low profile changed her mind concerning the acquisition of territories in Africa; she joined the race for colonies and later occupied Togo, Cameroon, South – West Africa and Tanganyika.

Savorgnan de Brazza, an Italian adventurer in the service of France, obtained treaties from the Congolese King, Makoko, dated September/October 1880. In 1882, the French government accepted those treaties as valid documents. Thereafter French activities intensified the scramble for colonies in Africa.

The Rise of Nationalism and Racialism

Each nation claimed superiority over others since the possession of colonies was regarded as proof of nation's superiority. Europeans believed that a nation must spread overseas to provide its national vigor. Industrialization also gave rise to theories of white man's racial superiority over the black man who was not yet industrialized.

The Missionary factor

The aim of missionary was to spread Christianity civilize the Africans, abolish slave trade and encourage legitimate trade whenever they were faced with problems with the local people, they asked for protection from their mother countries.

King Leopold II Activities in Congo

King Leopold II of Belgium formed the African International Association in 1876 for the purpose of carving out for himself a personal empire in the Congo region. In 1879, he employed Henry Morton Stanley and sent him out to explore the area. The result of Stanley's journey was the creation of the Congo Free State, which was recognized by other European powers.

Portugal felt threatened by the activities conference to solve these territorial disputes in Africa was held. The conference was held in Berlin, the capital of the German empire

under the presidency of the German chancellor, Otto Von Bismark, leading to partition of Africa.

The Process of Partition of Africa.

From 1870, antimissile European interest increased with demands and urges to have colonies. By 1884, the campaigns to set up colonial witnessed a period of intensive scramble for Africa which nearly resulted into war in Europe over claims in Africa. European process or their nationals encouraged the quest for occupation of Africa and the German chancellor Otto Von Bismark, in an effort to avert war in Europe over Africa, called the Berlin conference in November 1884.

European powers, led by Britain and France as they contestants over Africa agreed to attend the conference, by February by Effectively sharing and allocating specific regions among claiming powers. This is the Berlin conference became the starting point of partitioning Africa. Rules and conditions were set by the conference on the occupation claims.

Terms of Berlin conference

Shepherd of influence. Any European power occupying any part of Africa had the obligation to inform others. The helped to avoid double conflicting claims. The first power to inform others was regarded as the rightful claimant.

Effective occupation

It was passed that any claim of any African territory had to be followed by effective occupation. A claim was regarded valid only if a European power nationals or agents effectively settled or averted her authority in a region.

Protection of the White man

The process of partitioning Africa after the Berlin conference was boosted by the realistic protection principle stipulating that European powers or their nationals who established spheres of influence in Africa were under obligation to protect and safeguard the White man's interest irrespective of their nationality.

- ✓ There was to be freedom of navigation for trade on river Niger, Congo and Zambezi.

- ✓ King Leopold of Belgium was recognized as the head of the New Congo independent state by all the powers.
- ✓ The European powers agreed in the stoppage of slave trade and encouragement of legitimate trade.

The Impact of Partition of

a) Political Impact

- ✓ European administration based on direct, indirect and assimilation approaches were established.
- ✓ Loss of independence and state organization among African communities under European powers.
- ✓ Africa was introduced to world geo-political system by the colonizing powers.
- ✓ Modern African states boundaries were drawn during the partition.
- ✓ African communities found themselves split into different states without consultation local African rulers lost their integrity to European colonizing powers.
- ✓ Africa was given to chartered companies which administered the continent.
- ✓ Intensification of tribal or ethnic difference as colonial powers played a one tribe against another.

Economic Impact

- ✓ African colonies provided and supplied industrial raw materials and markets European industries.
- ✓ African Labour was expected for European economic gains.
- ✓ Labour was reunited in Africa through forced legislation and taxation.
- ✓ Infrastructure was developed to link major mining and agricultural areas.
- ✓ European invaders alienated African lands, creating room for European settlements as Africans were pushed to low productive reserves.
- ✓ African economic activities were disrupted, especially among the nomadic pastorals. Their animals were taken and area of grazing limited.
- ✓ Africans were introduced to international commerce through trade, financial institutions and the use of currency.
- ✓ Wage labour was introduced in Africa.

Social Impact

permanent European settlement was established

many Africans lost their lives through resistance and European pacification wars.

- ✓ The Intensification of the spread of Christianity
- ✓ African cultural values were exposed to systematic erosion in the face of European settlement.
- ✓ Western education was encouraged by Christian missionaries in Africa.
- ✓ The establishment of Christian missionaries.
- ✓ The establishment of Christian mission centers was accompanied by medical facilities.
- ✓ The development of urban centers ensured roads and railways were built to link those areas. There emerged racial segregation in Africa as a result of European superiority complex.

AFRICAN REACTIONS TO EUROPEAN COLONIZATION.

This varied from the region to the other. The nature and character of reaction was influenced by a number of factors.

The response to European colonization was basically determined by the nature and methods of European entry and rule.

It was also determined by the social, economic and political state of the colonized society.

a) Resistance

This was the use of military force to try to prevent European colonization like Tanganyika by Maji Maji uprising (1906- 1907) against the Germans, West Africa the mandinka under Samori Toure resisted the French occupation (1882 – 1898), Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) where the Ndebele under Lobengula.(1883 – 1896).

The Maji Maji Rebellion 1905 – 1907

The German colonialists had suppressed other revolts such as the Abushiris at the coast, the Hehe under Mkwawa, the Nyamwezi under Isike and the Chagga in the Kilimanjaro area.

By 1900, the Germans had conquered most of Tanganyika and established effective control over the people.

Communities come together and formed a revolt named maji maji because by the uprising, there arose a medicine man called Kinjekitele Ngwale who introduced and distributed some magic water (maji) to the people, claiming that it would make him immune to the German bullets. It was believed that the dead ancestors would protect the people.

The causes of the maji maji rebellion.

Oppressing of Africans: The German rule was hated because it was brutal and inhuman in its treatment of Africans like hut tax, forced labour.

The Forced cotton- growing program

The people were to plant cotton on communal plots and share the profits with the marketing organization under the Akidas and Jumbes.

Disrespect for the African Culture and custom. They didn't respect African culture and customs. They misbehaved with Ngindo woman.

Land Alienation: African land was forcefully taken away from them. They were pushed into infertile areas.

The Role of Religion; It boosted the people's morale and gave them courage to fight against the Germans because of the promised immunity against German bullets by the medicinal water.

Employment of Arabs and Swahili: They employed Arabs and Swahili as Akidas (Chiefs) and Jumbes (headmen) to rule over the Africans.

Desire for revenge by the Ngoni. The Ngoni wanted to revenge the 1899 massacre by the Germans in south Africa.

THE COURSE OF THE REVOLT

The revolt broke out at the end of July, 1905 in Umatumbi. The rebels attacked German government officials and Arab shopkeepers and government officials and Arab shopkeepers and government stations and outposts.

The Pogoro of Kitope refused to pick cotton. Ngindo joined the rebels; the town of Samanga near Kihoa was located and burnt to the ground. The Ngoni joined the revolt in September 1905.

The Germans had not expected a revolt from this area so they lacked the means for immediate suppression. The governor, Graf Von Gotzon had to wait for reinforcement from Germany and other territories of German in Africa.

When at last they arrived, suppression was ruthlessly executed leaders who were caught were killed.

Those who escaped arrest fled to Mozambique by 1907 the revolt had been totally and ruthlessly suppressed by the Germans.

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE

Poor organization: The Africans were poorly organized in their resistance. The magic water did not protect the warriors and this discouraged them. The Hehe and the Nyamwezi did not join the revolt moreover, as the German's increase their military pressure, some tribes simply surrendered. Leaving others to fight on their own.

Superior weapons by the Germans. They had better weapons than the Africans and when they received reinforcement by troops and arms from Germany and other parts of German colonies in Africa, which overwhelmed the rebels.

Lack of military Unity: Africans lacked military unity and strategy. They did not have a single leader to co-ordinate their military operations. Each tribe had its own fighting force under a tribal leader. Some Africans like Hehe. Supported the Germans because their traditional enemies, the Pogoro, Mbunga, Sagara and Ngoni were fighting against the Germans.

Scorched – earth Policy: The Germans burnt crops, destroyed livestock and other property. This weakened and discouraged the Africans.

THE RESULTS OF THE REVOLT.

- ✓ The maji maji rebellion led to great destruction of property like houses and crops.
- ✓ Generally, the area was depopulated because about 75,000 Africans died during the war and from the famine that was caused by the revolt.
- ✓ There was displacement for those who survived the war and famine as they moved to other areas in search of food some of the leaders who did not die daring to fight were arrested by Germans and executed.
- ✓ The failure of the revolt caused ill- feelings among the people and created richer tribal differences that lingered throughout the 1st half of the 20th.

- ✓ The Germans learned a lesson from the maji maji. They changed their colonial system of administration and resolved to make some reforms.
- ✓ The people of South Eastern Tanganyika learned that it was important to unite against a common enemy if they needed to attain freedom.
- ✓ They also learned that it was futile to resort to armed resistance against a colonial master possessing better weapons.

THE MANDINKA- RESISTENCE(SAMORI TOURE’S)

Resistance, 1891 – 1897.

Samori Ibn Latiya Toure was the founder of the Mandinka Empire and one of the greatest leaders’ of the resistance of European colonization in West Africa.

He was born in 1830 in Sanankoro, a village situated to the south – east of Kankan in the present day Guinea. He was of the Mandinka origin and belonged to the Dylan, a clan of long distance traders who traveled to may parts of West Africa and traded in gold and cattle.

His mother was captured by Suri Birama, a local chief when he was a teenager he enlisted in Suri Birama’s army where he served for seven years to secure the release of his mother.

He began the creation of his empire in the 1860s by capturing Kimaduga. He made Bisandugu his capital city in 1886.

He conquered states like Toro wasulunke, Konia and Kankan. In 1874, he took the title of Al-Iman, that is , the spiritual and political leader of his people.

He controlled a large empire, which he divided into 62 districts consisting of about 20 villages each. The districts were grouped into ten provinces.

Chiefs, soldiers and religions leaders were involved in the administration of the empire.

He had a large standing army, which had the job of expanding and later defending the empire it was composed of professional soldiers called sofa as well as cadets called blacker.

He had Sud especially trained budge guards and he was the commander – in – chief of his forces.

In 1882, he came into contact with the French for the 1st time he used both diplomacy and warfare to encounter the French incursions into his territory.

He sought the friendship of the British but did not receive it as the British did not want to interfere in areas French interest in conformity with the terms of the Berlin conference of 1884 – 85.

✓ **CAUSES OF SAMORI RESISTANCE**

- ✓ He wanted to retain Mandinka Empire as the French had begun invading it.
- ✓ He wanted to retain his independence against the French rule.
- ✓ He wanted to protect some of his important centers. Like Bure God mines,
- ✓ As a Muslim, the French were infidels who were to be chased away.
- ✓ Samori had confidence to fight because of his wealth and well equipped military.

THE COURSES OF SAMORI'S RESISTANCE

Between 1882 – 80 the French and Samori was their forces. The French even approached Samori for a boundary settlement. This resulted in the Treaty of Bisandugu on 28th March 1880.

Samori gave the French all his territories north river Niger in return for their friendship, The French met Samori's territory and their protectorate ,Samori protested but to the local and the British, from whom he expected support, did not assist him.

Samori resorted to warfare between 1891 – 98 he had an army of about the one's the French had. He used guerrilla warfare and fielded only part of his army at a time. He had divided his army into three gaps. The 1st one, armed with rifles, engaged the French and then retreated. The second organized the people, evacuated them and led them on their cast wards exodus. The third conquered new areas for the settlement of the people.

As they moved, they carried out the scratched – earth policy, whereby, they burnt villages, crops and everything else of value after taking what they needed.

The location of Samori second empire was not as good as the 1st one. At first ,he was cut off from the gold fields of Wangara where he used to obtain the gold and buy five arms. The British occupied Asante in 1896, so Samori could not advance in that direction likewise the French had occupied all the other surrounding areas by 1898 and Samori was, therefore stuck at Dabakala.

He surrendered to the French in 1898, as he was deported to Gabon where he died in 1900.

REASON FOR SAMORI'S LONG RESISTENCE

Religion inspiration. Samori was a devout Muslim ruler who was determined to remain independent.

A well equipped army. He used his enormous wealth to buy from arms and horses for his large army.

Aims workshops. Apart from the arms purchased, he used had gunsmiths who manufactured guns and rifles.

Guerilla war. He used both guerilla war and the scorched -policy that is destroys everything site.

Diplomacy, when he was not ready he peace tactics where time to prepare.

REASONS FOR SAMORI DEFEAT.

- ✓ During the assistance the British and not protect Samori and his kingdom as they had agreed.
- ✓ He Samori expanded is empire; he came into conflict with other African rulers such as Tieba of Sikasso and Seku Ahmadu of the Tieba of Sikasso and Seku Ahmadu of the Tonka Empire. Those rulers later supported the French against samori, leading to his defeat.
- ✓ Samori was a Muslim jihadist who became unpopular among non-muslims in the territories he occupied such people usually supported the French for they Saw them as their savior from Islamic imperialism. The scorched earth policy used by Samori during the war led to the destruction of properly in the territories.
- ✓ He lost some of the territories he had earlier occupied like Gold mines.
- ✓ The movement carloads also made difficult for him to purchase fire-arms easily from the coast due to the long distance and the presence of Europeans along the way.

RESULTS OF SAMORI'S RESISTANCE

- ✓ Many people lost their lives due to war and famine.
- ✓ There was destruction of property by useful. Scotched – earth policy

- ✓ He formed the background of mid- twentieth African independence campaigns against the French West Africa.
- ✓ The Mandinka lost their independence some they colonist as the French established their in the area.
- ✓ They did loss control over all their trading activities gold mines.
- ✓ Samori Toure was finally captured and reported to Ghana where he died in 1900.
- ✓ The people of mandinka were forced to from their areas and therefore became refugees because of the war.
- ✓ The people of Mandinka experienced mass starvation due to scorched – earth policy and neglect of Farming activities.

THE NDEBELE (LOBENGULA) RESISTANCE

The British occupation of Matebele land and mashona land in Southern Rhodesia (modern Zimbabwe), took place during the reign of Lobengula, son of Mzilikazi. The kingdom collapsed at the hands of the British South Africa Company.

In 1888, he faced the ambitious South African millionaire, Cecil John Rhodes, whose aim was to demise central Africa for Britain. Rhodes convinced the British high commissioner at the cape dungy to get the help of Rev. Joss Moffat, to obtain a treaty from Lobengula. Rev. Joss Moffat was the son of Herbert Moffat, the pioneer missionary in Bechaanal had been friendly.

The result of moffat's visit was the signing of the Moffat treaty of 11th February 1888. This was understood by Lobengula to be a friendship treaty with terms that he should not enter into diplomatic relations with any other power without the sanction of the British. As more concession seekers continued to visit Matabeleland, Rhodes wanted the British to have a monopoly over the area, so Charles Rudds with two companions Thompson and empire to see Lobengula and sick a treaty giving the British in his kingdom. This led to the signing of the Rudds concession of 1888, which Cecil Rhodes used to abstain a charter for the British South Africa company in October 1889 and the British government.

The Rudds concession gave civil exclusive rights to exploit minerals in Lobengula's territory. Lobengula agreed to grant the concession of land or mineral rights without

Rudds consent in ration, he was to receive a monthly payment of 100 rights and ammunition, and a gunboat on River Zambezi or instead.

After getting the charter Rhodes made plans for the occupation of Mashona. This was successfully done in 1890 by the pioneer columns.

THE NDEBELE WAR 1893

Causes of War

- ✓ It was caused by the British occupation of Matabeleland land .
- ✓ Lobengula and the Ndebele lost control over their subjects, the Shona.
- ✓ The Ndebele were prevented by the British from raiding the Shona.
- ✓ The Ndebele had lost their land and property.
- ✓ They also resented forced labour in the mines, farms and homes of the British South Africa company officials.

THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

War broke out in October 1893 when Ndebele killed the Shona Servants belonging to the whites. Lobengula evacuated Bulawayo, his capital and fled northwards. He died in 1884 and his Indunas, as his generals then surrendered to the British.

Having failed to find minerals in Mashona land the settlers helped to do on Matabeleland.

The Ndebele order-in-council of 18th July, 1894, empowered the company to improve its tax, establish a native department and control the colonial of Southern Rhodesia.

By 1895, most of Matabeleland had been occupied and reserves created for the Ndebele.

Their cattle were confiscated and they Shona were forced to work in European homes, mines and farms.

The Results of the War.

- ✓ There was widespread starvation among the Ndebele as their livestock had been seized by the British.
- ✓ There was disruption of Ndebele economic activities as they were prohibited from carrying out agricultural activities before they had surrendered.
- ✓ The Ndebele lost their land which was alienated for settlement by the British.
- ✓ The Ndebele lost their independence as British rule was declared over their territory.

THE SHONA – NDEBELE (Chimurenga) 1896– 1897

The 1893 Ndebele war led to another aimed conflict from 1896 to 1897. This war was known as the Shona – Ndebele war or Chimurenga war. It began in March in Matabeleland and in June 1896 in Mashonaland. The Shona and Ndebele had various grievances against the British.

CAUSES OF THE WAR

- ✓ The Ndebele lost their independence
- ✓ They lost their land which was occupied by the British settlers.
- ✓ They also lost their cattle to the company whose officials thought belonged to Lobengula.
- ✓ The company administration also imposed a hut tax which was collected with too much brutality.
- ✓ The Africans were forced to work on European farms and mines.
- ✓ The Ndebele also disliked the native police force which was mostly composed of the Shona.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR

The rebels started by killing European on their isolated farms and the African policeman employed by the British South African Company.

Within a week they had killed about the Europeans. The Shona and the Ndebele used all the weapons they could by their hands on.

The Shona and the Ndebele were organized by their Mlimo cult and medium spirit leaders.

Mkwati and Sigamathisha were very active in Matabeleland land with the encouragement of Lobengula's son, Nyamanda and the Ndebele chief priest, Ungulu.

Banda and TshiNwa organized the Shona into military regiments, men, women and children were all involved in the efforts to send the white man away.

Reinforcements had to be sent in from other parts of Southern Africa to suppress the revolt.

The Africans resorted to guerilla warfare in the Matope and other hills. This revolt ended in December, 1896. While that of the Shona continued until October 1897.

THE RESULTS OF THE WAR

- ✓ The Shona and Ndebele were defeated due to lack of Superior weapons many nations lost their lives.
- ✓ The B.S.A.C confiscated earlier and annexed there land as compensation for the destruction due during war.
- ✓ The Shona and Ndebele had united during the ware were settled in different areas and find separated so as to project any future alliance against the British.
- ✓ The defeat of the Shona and the Ndebele let to their using faith in their traditional religious beliefs as they followed Christianity.
- ✓ The unity of Shona and Ndebele had some upcoming in their struggle for independence in the 20th Centruary.
- ✓ Since the Ndebele, surrendered earlier than the Shona, thing government some factors from the unites which were denied the Shona.
- ✓ The famine that resulted from the war prompted Khoeds to order for, 1,000,000 bags of grain from South African.

b) COLLABORATION

This was the process of accepting and accommodating Europeans occupation without resistance. They did this to safeguard their positions against internal power struggles or as a protection from stronger external or neighbouring societies.

THE BAGANDA

It was ruled by Kabaka it had a large army and navy and was engaged in long distance trade with the Arabs and Swahilis from the Coast.

The 1st European to reach Buganda was John Speke, a traveler in 1862 and followed by James Grant.

Henry Marton Stanley, a reporter from the New York herald. He first visited East Africa in 1871 whom he was sent to look for Dr. David Living stone he also visited Mutesa court in d1875.

Kabarak Mutesa accepted theChristian missionarie due to

He wanted help against Khadive Ismails threats in his Northern Districts.

The Mukama of Bungoro was his traditional among, so be sought help.

He also wanted technological experts to teach the people some those skills.

The 1st missionaries to arrive were protestants of the church missionary society(EMS) from Britain in 1877 followed by the Roman Catholic while fathers in 1897 Kabala Mutesa confined the missionaries in his capital Rubaga converted people to Christianity. When mutesa died, four religious groups had emerged. Protestants, Roman, Catholic, Muslims and the traditionalists.

He was succeeded by his son Mwanga who was 18 years old Mwanga associated himself with young Christians but turned against them and killed 30 in May 1886 for organizing to give up their faith.

The period from 1888 – 90 was time of political upheaval in Buganda Mwanga was overthrown and exiled to Se se Island on lake Victoria but he was help by Christian (catholic and protestants) that he was able to recapture his throne in 1890.

In 1890, Uganda officially became among the British spheres of influence it was to be administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC).

In 1891, Frederick Lugard signed a treaty of protection with Kabaka Mwanga realized that he was expected to be just a puppet while the real power rested in the hands of the British administrators. He revolt against the British in 1897. Which failed as some of his people supported the British he was arrested and exiled to Kismayu in 1899 and later to the Seychelles, where he died in 1903.

The British made Daudi Chwe, Mwanga's infant son the new Kabaka. Since he was too young to rule, three senior ministers the katikiro (P.M), Chief justice and treasurer were made his agents. They were Apollo Kg Star Mugoanya and Zachary Kisingiri respectively.

THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT OF 1900

It was signed between the British and Baganda. The agreement considered four factors, namely; Boundaries the system of government land ownership and finance.

Terms of the Buganda agreement.

- ✓ Her boundary was defined and her size almost doubled by the inclusion of areas recently acquired from Bungoro.
- ✓ The government could not make laws to do anything contrary to the wishes of the protectorate government. A British Resident was to be stationed in Buganda to

- advise the Kabaka and his government and safeguard the interest of the protectorate government..
- ✓ Half of the land was made crown land and people were allowed to live on tenancy basis.
 - ✓ A hut tax of three rupees and a gun tax were imposed. All revenues were to go to the protectorate government.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BUGANDA AGREEMENT

- ✓ It gave them a basis for the administration of Buganda, whose position in the protectorate was strengthened.
- ✓ The Kabaka's Saza chiefs were the real beneficiaries of this agreement. The new land tenure gave them land and the right to impose land rent.
- ✓ The increase of the Sazas from 10 to 20 by the confirmation of Buganda's annexation of several countries from Banyoro, caused friction later, with Bunyoro over her lost countries

RESULTS OF BUGANDA COLLABORATION

- ✓ The introduction of Christian and European influence in Buganda.
- ✓ The conversion of the most of the workers of the Kabaka to Christianity ensured the establishment of British rule in Uganda.
- ✓ Islamic influence to the kingdom declined as that of the Christians grew stronger.
- ✓ The Baganda kingdom used their Christians spreads to check and counter the omukama of Bunyoro kingdom.
- ✓ Kabaka's powers were reduced in the face of growing educated members of the Lukiiko.
- ✓ The Buganda was given an advantage and position in the colonial administration.

THE LOZI – LEWANIKI

They were ruled byLewanika. He had ascended the chieftaincy in 1884, but it was only after suppressing a bloody revolt that he was able to establish himself firmly on the throne on which he set up to 1916.

Lewanika responded to the European advance by asking for British protection through Sir Sydney Shippard, the British administrator of Buchanaland.

REASONS FOR LEWANIKA'S COLLABORATION

- ✓ He wanted assistance as he had a serious revolt in Barotseland in 1884 as he wanted to secure his position as the king of the 1021.Ndebele raided the Shona from time to time, so Lawanika wanted to protect is people from them.
- ✓ He was also influenced into making a decision about British protection by Khama, the paramount chief of the Ngwato of Botswana who had accepted British protection in 1885.
- ✓ Lawanika wished to protect his kingdom against external invasion; he was threatened by Portuguese and Germans.
- ✓ He desired Western education and civilization for his people.
- ✓ He realized the futility of resisting against the British.
- ✓ He was encouraged by missionaries to seek British protection.

The process of collaboration

Lewanika realized that the Europeans were stronger than the people of his land; he therefore sought British protection through Franco's coillard, a missionary of the Paris evangelical mission who wrote a letter asking for British protection, because of interest from the Boer, British and Portuguese.

Harry Ware visited Lewanika in 1889 who mineral prospector, who wanted mineral concessions Lewanika did shew remarkable powers of diplomacy leading him to sing a treaty will have allowing him to prospect for minerals for period of 20yrs.

Ware sold his concession to Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes bought it on behalf of the British South Africa company which had just been granted a charter.

This charter allowed the company to do more than mine, Rhodes sent Fredrick E. Lochner to explain these matters to Lewanika.

Lochner met Lewanika and after some negotiations, signed the Lewanika Lochner treaty in 1890.

These guaranteed the company mining rights, and to Lewanika and his people, protection from outside attacks, Lewanika was to receive £2,000 a year and a royalty on all minerals imported under his concession.

Robert Coryndon established his headquarters at Socheke and soon after, negotiations began for another treaty which was signed on 25th June, 1898 in the presence of Arthur Lawley.

RESULTS OF LOZI COLLABORATION.

- ✓ There was colonial rule which was established over Northern Rhodesia without any bloodshed.
- ✓ Lewanika was recognized and given the title as paramount chief of the lozi until his death in 1916.
- ✓ The British were able to use their footholds in Barotseland to subjugated the surrounding communities whi didn't't co-operae with them.
- ✓ The Lozi rulers were given authority over Barotseland but under European administrator's supervision.
- ✓ Though Lewanika retained his position, his authority had been stripped.
- ✓ Barotseland's's rights over Ivory and elephants trade were reserved.
- ✓ Courts Rhodes company fully exploited minerals following the Lewanika Lochner concessions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

Background to the Scramble and partition of east Africa.

The European nation were interacted in the Africans from the 15th Century led by Portuguese's, Britain, French and Nation who had interest in the Indian Ocean trade in the 10th

The Portuguese led by Oman who attacked them continuous led to the decline of the Portuguese rule. European explorers, traders and missionaries made frequent visits to the East African coast and by the mid 19th C. some of them traveled into the interior of the region.

The activities of the missionaries influenced the European imperialism in the 19th century. They started to scramble for possessions and spheres of influence in Africa. This was haphazardly done and Africans were never put into consideration.

In East Africa, the scramble began with Bismarck's recognition of treaties signed by a German, Karl Peters.

Factors for the Scramble and Partition of East Africa.

Economic factors.

- ✓ There was industrial revolution in Europe led to new interests in East African's they were looking for areas which they could supply them with raw materials.

- ✓ They were looking for markets for their manufactured goods. In addition to this, there was also the hope that precious metals might be found to enrich those concerned.-
- ✓ There was political rivalry and mutual distrust in large nationalism which influenced the scramble for and partition of East Africa.
- ✓ The question of balance of power was a major worry to the European nations particularly Britain, France and Germany.
- ✓ National prestige was also another struggle factor in European imperialism.
- ✓ Britain was concerned, she was anxious about her position in Egypt and India, Lake Victoria, the source of the Nile, was Egypt's lifeline. The route to India through Suez had to be secured.
- ✓ Moreover, Britain had to secure her position in Egypt because her communication with her Indian Empire could only be done through the Suez Canal.
- ✓ To further safeguard her position in India and generally in the Indian Ocean, Britain had to secure her position along the East African Coast.
- ✓ There was also a belief, particularly among the British, that European rule was the best. They considered that whoever was under the British rule was blessed.
- ✓ For new nations like Italy and Germany, Colonies provided them with a sense of pride and identity. They all sought to have colonies for the old established nations like Britain and France; Colonies were an added source of strength.

SOCIAL FACTORS

- ✓ They were interested in introducing their culture to the Africans. They believed in their "civilizing mission" protection of their missionaries and abolish slave trade.
- ✓ They were also concerned about the activities of the Muslims thus they scrambled to be pioneers in removing Islamic influence in Africa.
- ✓ They increased productivity both in industry and agriculture in Europe led to the growth of population.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

The 1st Europeans to penetrate into the interior were the agents of the church missionary society, Dr Ludwig Kraft and Dr. John Rebman, who established a mission at Rubai. In

1848, Rebman became the first European to secure Mt. Kilimanjaro, and in 1849, Kraft ventured still further Inland and Saw Mt. Kenya.

By the end of the 19th century, there were about 300 missionaries in East Africa including British East Africa, German East Africa and Zanzibar. They were subjected to a variety of hardships and trials.

In 1885, the Anglican Bishop James Hannington traveled West through IBEA. He was killed in October when he reached the Nile in his attempt to set up a diocese in Buganda, mwanga ordered his death.

THE PROCESS OF PARTITION

Before 1884, European powers who were involved in East Africa sought clearance from the Sultan of Zanzibar before proceeding to the interior after the Berlin conference there ensued a better struggle between the British and the Germans over the control of East Africa.

In September 1884, a Britain, Sir Henry Johnston, with the Sultan's permission, signed treaties with the chief in the Kilimanjaro area. He did this on behalf of the British commercial gaps which intended to trade there and construct a railway.

In the same year, a German, Karl Peters also signed treaties with the chiefs of Osaga, Uziga, and Ukami and Nguru areas without consulting the Sultan. The Sultan protested without much success.

When Karl Peters went back to Europe, Bismark recognized those areas as falling under German influence so they were declared German protectorates and the German East Africa Company was to administer them.

It's a struggle between the Germans and the Southern of Zanzibar ensued over the clutters dominions. The British entered struggle in favor of the sultan of Zanzibar.

Demanded out a commission to look into the actual extent of the Sultan's dominions. The work of the commission led to the signing of the Anglo – German agreement of 1886.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT /1886

TERMS

The south of Zanzibar was given a 16km (10miles) coastal strip and the offshore Islands of Pate, Mafia, Pemba Zanzibar and Lamu.

Germany got the territory between river Umba in the north and Ruvuma in the South and Coastline of Witu

Britain got the territory north of river Umba stretching up to river Juba in the North.

The Western boundaries left undefined thus leaving Uganda open to any power that got there 1st.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN GERMAN AND BRITISH COMPANIES

After 1886, there was rivalry between the British and German trading companies. The I.B.E.A.CO was favored by Sultan Bargush of Zanzibar. He granted it judicial and political powers as well as the right to levy custom duties over his mainland dominions. Soon the IBEAC of about 300km into the interior from the coastline. This annoyed the Germans and it sparked off a dispute between the two companies. At the same time, Italy had joined the colonial race and was disputing with the British company over the parts owned by the Sultan in the Northern coast. These were Kismayu, Merka, Mogadishu and Warsheikh.

The British were, however, determined not to allow the Sultan's northern parts to fall into German hands. Therefore, Britain handed over Lamu to the Sultan, who in turn relinquished it to Britain. The other northern parts were handed to Italy and like the Sultan gave them back to Britain.

In the interior, contest over Uganda was inevitable, in 1889 the IBEA Co, sent Frederick Jackson to investigate British prospects in Buganda. But before he got there, Karl Peters had already secured a treaty with Mwanga. When Jackson arrived it was too late to have the Kabaka change his mind. This marked the beginning of another struggle between the two companies over another East African Territory.

Meanwhile in Europe, Lord Salisbury was engaged in diplomatic negotiations on behalf of Britain with the German government. The negotiations were concluded by the second Anglo – German Treaty also known as **Heligoland Treaty in 1890.**

THE SECOND ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY, 1890

TERMS

Uganda was recognized by Germany as an area within the British sphere of influence. This ended the Anglo-German rivalry in the area.

Germany agreed to abandon her claim over her territory of with she also accepted a British protectorate the Islands of Pemba and Zanzibar.

The German possessions include a strip on Lake Tanganyika acquired from Britain and the coastal region of Tanganyika from the Sultan for a fee.

The Western boundary was defined.

The Sultan was left with the 16km strip along the coast.

The British ended the North Sea Island of Heligoland to the Germans in return for the British identified East African interest areas.

This brought the period of scramble and petition of East Africa to an end. The Anglo – Italian agreement of 1891 was to safeguard the British prospects in Buganda. But before he got there, Karl Peters had already secured a treaty with Mwanga. When Jackson arrived it was too late to have the Kabaka change his mind. This marked the beginning of another struggle between the two companies over another East Africa territory.

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BRITISH OCCUPATION OF KENYA

Once granted a Royal charter in 1888, the imperial British East Africa Company leased the land between Mombasa on the coast and Lake Victoria from the Sultan of Zanzibar. The aim of the company seems to have been partly political countering German, French and Italian influenced in the area, partly commercial, though it never paid a dividend, and partly philanthropic, supporting the campaign to suppress the slave trade between East Africa and Arabia.

They established parts and bomas at diverse places like Kismayu, Malindi Vanga, and Lamu with Takaunga, Machakos, government smith and mumia. However, the company had insufficient resources and a myriad of other problems to effectively occupy and control those areas.

PROBLEMS FACED BY IBEACO.

- ✓ The general work of administration and development required a lot of capital which was not forthcoming.
- ✓ Residing Africa gaps meant that the company required a force to maintain law and order yet it was financially constrained.
- ✓ The land was too large as compared to the far company administrative.
- ✓ Scarcity of natural resources and profitable commodities for export hindered the work of the companies.
- ✓ There was key little trade between the interior, this made transport slow and expensive.
- ✓ There was no co-ordination between the company's officers in Europe and agent in East Africa as each had their own vision and priorities that sometimes were in conflict, leading to delays and confusion in E.A.
- ✓ Those who were sent to work in East Africa had neither the knowledge nor experiences which help them to accomplish their missions.

REACTION OF IBEA CO. ON THE PROBLEM

- ✓ The company handed over its licenses to the British government.
- ✓ The company staff moved to save the new protectorate administration.
- ✓ The company also passed over the infrastructure such as posts and a small police force to the British government.

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH COLONIAL RULE

Treaties this method was used where Africans were peaceful and readily accepted British colonial protection and payment of taxes e.g the Maasai agreement of 1904 and 1911.

Force military expeditions were sent to areas where people had refused to co-operate with from like Nandi.

Construction of administration, communication and trading centers at 1st British officials used the posts were constructed by the IBEA Co. but later built their own operational bases, commercial centers and communication lines.

Collaboration: The British found it necessary to co-operate with the local leaders especially these whom they thought had power and prestige.

Response of the peoples of Kenya to British Invasion and occupation.

Some Africans viewed colonialism as a threat to their sovereignty. Others thought it as a good opportunity to build up personal power and accumulate wealth. The former opted to resist colonialism while the latter to co-operate with the colonial administrators.

The communities that resisted the British included the Bukusu, Gusii, Kabras, marakwet, Nandi, pokot, Somali, Taita, and Turkana.

They resisted because

- ✓ They wanted to maintain their independence
- ✓ They wanted to protect their land.
- ✓ They wanted to protect their culture.
- ✓ The form of resistance ranged from non-co-operation by not providing labour or paying taxes to attracting British outposts and stealing from them.

Resistance lead to

- ✓ Loss of lives
- ✓ Destruction of property such as homes and farms.
- ✓ Disruption of economic activities.
- ✓ Famine
- ✓ Many Africans especially those in the highlands, lost their land.
- ✓ Most of the attempt at armed resistance failed because the Kenyan societies were divided into small autonomous units which were no match for the British military strategy.

- ✓ Local rivalries that allowed the British to play the communities against each other.
- ✓ The Africans relied on weapons and strategies that were inferior to the British
- ✓ Natural calamities like epidemics weakened the Africans.
- ✓ Lacked professionally trained soldiers

Resistance

i) Nandi

They were dominant community in Rift Valley having replaced the dreaded Maasai whose power had declined because of epidemics drought and internal strife. They resisted for a longer period than any other community.

CAUSES OF THE NANDI RESISTANCE

- ✓ The Nandi regarded themselves as superior to the other people they had come into contact with like Maasai, Luo, Luhya and Gusii. Thus, they viewed the arrival of the British as a threat to their dominance over the region.
- ✓ Kimnyole, an orkoiyot of the Nandi had prophesied that the Nandi would be subdued and ruled by foreigners. This resistance was an attempt to avert the fulfillment of a prophecy made by a discriminated prophet. This Nandi had stoned Kimnyole to death in 1890 on the suspicion that he had caused a drought.
- ✓ The pale colour of the Europeans skins and the clothes that they wore led the Nandi to believe that they were devils that had come to inhabit their territory.
- ✓ The Nandi were not only socially and politically dominant in the region, but were also economically dominant. This was mainly due to their raids that they successfully carried out against other communities.
- ✓ The British were viewed as competitors who would take away their land and property in addition to raiding the communities the Nandi had tricked on.
- ✓ In Koitalel Arap Samoei, an Orkoiyot, the Nandi had an Inspiring and Heroic leader. When captain Meinertzhagen killed him and his advisors (Maotik) the Nandi's fought more tenaciously than before to revenge.
- ✓ They were opposed to hut tax.
- ✓ They were also opposed to forced labour conscription by the colonialists.
- ✓ They were also against land alienation and building of the Kenya – Uganda Railway across their territory.

- ✓ They were also determined to maintain their independence.

THE COURSE OF THE RESISTANCE

The Nandi did attack traders using the Uganda road, prompting the British to send an ineffective punitive expedition to the area. The expenditure was unsuccessful as the Nandi warriors used their knowledge of the terrain to their advantage mounting surprise guerrilla attacks.

In 1897 expenditure was sent in response to a Nandi attack

Reached Nandi country raiding bands attacked the crews, killing them and stealing materials like rails and telegraphic wire which used to make ornaments and weapons. The Indian, the Swahili, the Maasai and Baganda soldiers failed to subdue the Nandi warriors in 1900.

Meinertzhagan arranged for a peace meeting with him and a Nandi delegation because he had plotted to kill Koitalel Arap Samoei who was the pillar of the Nandi.

Samoei was captured and killed as soon as he arrived at the meeting. This disheartened the Nandi warriors and brought the most active phase of their resistance to an end.

Now that the orkoiyot was gone, the largest expeditionary force yet was sent to Nandi land in October, 1905, 1,500 Indians, Swahili and Somali soldiers. There were also 1,300 auxiliaries, a warren of forts, 10 machine guns and 100 armoured trains. This brought about an end to the rebellion.

REASONS FOR LONG NANDI RESISTANCE

- ✓ The mountainous forested landscape was suitable for guerrilla tactics.
- ✓ The poroict ensured a steady and constant supply of warriors who were as disciplined as the British forces.
- ✓ Their mixed economy ensured a reliable supply of food.
- ✓ The Nandi had gained valuable military experience from wars with the Maasai and raided on the neighbouring communities.
- ✓ The Nandi were naturally warlike – had a lot of self – pride since they had managed to subdue neighboring communities.
- ✓ The Nandi were united under the leadership of Orkoiyot who was also a religious leader.
- ✓ The climate was harsh for the British invaders.

FACTORS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE NANDI

- ✓ The British were supported by some African communities.
- ✓ Superior British weapons such as rifles as compared to the arrows of the Nandi.
- ✓ Natural calamities, such as small pox and rinderpest weakened the Nandi.
- ✓ Trickery used by the British when they invited Koitalel arap Samoei only to have him killed, demoralizing/weatherizing the resistance by his followers.
- ✓ The British used scorched – earth policy left the Nandi without food.
- ✓ After Samoei, other leaders lacked courage and organizational skills.

Result of the Nandi Resistance

- ✓ Loss of independence to the British.
- ✓ Nandi territory was fully incorporated as one of the provinces of the B.E.A Protectorate.
- ✓ The Nandi lost lives and their animals.
- ✓ Lots of properties like homes and farms belonging to the Nandi and later the British settlers were set on fire or damaged.
- ✓ There was famine due to destruction of property.
- ✓ Nandi people were dispossessed of their most productive land.
- ✓ Displacement of the Nandi as they were forced to move northwards to local reserves that were located in marginal areas.

II) AGIYAMA

It was one of the important participants in trade with both the East African Coast and the interior communities.

Causes of the Agiyama Resistance

- ✓ They lost their lands that were productive for plantation.
- ✓ They forced Africans to work on the British plantations.
- ✓ Taxation was imposed on all able bodied men
- ✓ The Africans were forced to join the army because of war.
- ✓ The Agiyama traded widely in Ivory and local brew from coconuts (tembo) as the British stopped this trade.

COURSE OF THE WAR

They did refuse to present themselves for walk on the while plantations. Instead, they opted to sell their produce in order to raise the required tax.

Other migrated cut of his jurisdiction into the Tam disert, prompting Hobley, the then pet visit the area.

When the Agiryama's grievances were presented to him, Hosley dismissed them.

This visit together with the Skirmishes at Chakana, when the British soldiers opened fire on some Agiryama warriors served as the impetus fro the formation of the resistance merchant.

It was under the leadership of Mekatilili wa menza a charismatic Agiryama woman who together with Wanje was Matoriak. Rallied the people to return to their traditions and more specifically to a meeting at Kenya fungo.

They bound themselves to this by traditional caths Mukushekushe for men and first for women.

The British arrested Mekatilili and Wanje and departed them to Kisii. They people were still defiant, they even resisted a decree for them to move and build a new Kaya at Mangeu prompting the British to destroy Kaya Fungu.

This outraged the Agiryama who speedily took up arms and fought gallantry from the forest for more than one year.

The British used scorched-earth, policy, setting homes of theAgryiama on fire, as they attempted to catch the warriors and collect a fine imposed on them. Since the British had more powerful weapons, the warriors changed tactics pursuing guerilla attacks instead.

RESULTS OF THE AGIRYAMA RESISTANCE

- ✓ Many Agiryama people were killed and their property destroyed.
- ✓ After the resistance, the British withdrew the order requiring the Agiryama to make from their homes.
- ✓ The role of women in spearheading the rights of Africans emerged prominently as Mekatilili organized her people to resist the colonial in justices.

III) THE BUKUSU

They are a sub-section of the luyia may occupy present day Bungoma county and parts of Trans -Nzoia county in the Rift Valley province.

The reaction of the Bukusu against the British had its foundation in the relationship they had with the Wanga, who were their traditional enemies.

CAUSES OF THE BUKUSU RESISTANCE

- ✓ The Bukusu did not like the Wanga imperialism imposed in them by the British.
- ✓ They hated cultural interference by the Europeans which was witnessed by the activities of the missionaries.
- ✓ The Bukusu were against taxes imposed in them by the British the ruthless mode of Collecting the hut tax.
- ✓ The Bukusu wanted to maintain their independence and the powers of their own ruler.
- ✓ They had a strong military organization and army which made them succeed in keeping the Wanga from taking their land.
- ✓ They had battalions is the Bagoti. The intelligence wing which sought information about the enemy. The Elam ala. They army that went a head attacking the Egututi the army which would remain behind as a reserve and joined the war to give reinforcement to the Elam ala.
- ✓ They also used the scorched– earth method in warfare.

THE COURSES OF THE RESISTANCE

The murder of Mr. Hamisi, a Wanga agent, was the immediate cause of the war. He had confiscated Bukusu cattle on his way back; he was ambushed and killed at lumbaka near present day Bungoma town.

The British sent a punitive expedition against the bukusu to recover the guns hamisi had. The bukusu on sensing defeat went to seek refuge from chief chetambe of the tachoni's fort at webuye. The British pursued them and with the use of the machine guns killed many bukusu. This marked the end of rebellion.

Results of the rebellion.

- ✓ There was loss of life as many bukusu were killed.
- ✓ Mumia's rule was extended to bukusuland as the bukusu lost independence.
- ✓ There was animosity between bukusu and tachoni as the bukusu felt that they had been betrayed by tachoni.
- ✓ The bukusu came under the British protectorate as part of eastern Uganda.

THE SOMALI.

In 1890 the British and Italians signed the Anglo-Italian treaty which defined the British and Italian spheres of influence in Somali land, creating British and Italian Somaliland.

CAUSES OF THE RESISTANCE.

- ✓ During the partition of Africa, Somali clans that had lived together for a long time found themselves on different sides of the dividing political lines.
- ✓ The main economic activity of the Somali was nomadic pastoralism, they had freely roamed and traversed their surrounding before the Europeans interfered, preventing them reaching pasture that they had regularly utilized.
- ✓ The two nations (Britain and Italy) that had partitioned Somali land to themselves were Christians. This put them in direct conflict with the Muslim-Somali who considered it an abuse to their religion to be ruled by non-believers.

THE COURSE OF THE RESISTANCE

The Somali clans—Darood and Hawiye attempted arrest in 1893 but this was unsuccessful. The Ogaden—Somali revolted in 1897 and in 1900, they murdered the British sub-commissioner for Juba land—Jeanne.

A punitive expedition was dispatched but it was partially successful as it didn't defeat the Somali.

There was a tactical retreat by the Somali especially the Government merchant and Aulihan clans who began to stockpile arms which were used to attack British posts for about two decades from 1905.

RESULTS OF THE RESISTANCE

- ✓ People died.
- ✓ Somali lost their independence.

Reasons why Armed Resistance failed in Kenya

- ✓ The Kenyan societies were organized in small autonomous communities which couldn't provide a common front to face the enemy.
- ✓ Communities were not cohesive but kept fighting one another as the British got room to play this communities.
- ✓ Africans lacked sophisticated weapons they used spears, stones, bows and arrows.

- ✓ The African warriors were ill – trained
- ✓ Epidemics and natural calamities had reached the population of some of the communities.
- ✓ There was poor leadership on the part of Africans.
- ✓ The soldiers were demoralized when many warriors were captured and killed.
- ✓ Some African communities collaborated with the British against fellow Africans.
- ✓ Kenya – Uganda Railways facilitated swift movement of British or military for swift subjugation of unrest.

COLLABORATION

This communities include Maasai and Wanga. They collaborated because.

- ✓ They felt too weak to resist the British.
- ✓ They needed outside help to overcome their local neighbouring enemies.
- ✓ They stood to gain materially from the British allies.
- ✓ They believed the British were only temporary visitors to be used and later discarded.
- ✓ Collaboration took various forms such as offering logistical and tactical assistance to British, provision of food stuffs and arresting and betraying of resisters.

MAASAI

The Maasai dominated the plains of the Rift valley from about 1750 occupying the area stretching from Uasin Gishu to mount them.

They had a central leader, the Laibon, who combined both religious and political rules. Thus he was the symbol of unity from the community.

They also had the best military organization with the age sets ensuring a constant supply of warriors.

Reasons for Maasai Collaboration

Nandi ascendancy: The Nandi had re – organized themselves politically by borrowing some aspects from the Maasai political organization and adapting them to their own situation thus centralizing their community’s authority. This resulted in amore efficient and effective fighting force that challenged the previously invincible Maasai Moran. The Nandi raided the communities that were previously exclusively raided by the Maasai.

They went ahead and even successfully raided the Uasin Gishu Maasai.

Internal strife. There was a series of civil wars between the pastoral purko and the agricultural Kwavi Maasai that nearly wiped out the Kwavi. These wars were followed by a succession dispute between the two sons of the Purko Laibon Mbatian – Lenana and Sendeyo.

Natural calamities. The Maasai was played by a succession of natural calamities, which weakened their economic base and killed them like locust invasion, drought, cholera, small pox and rinderpest.

The Kedong massacre in 1895, a caravan of Kikuyu clashed with some Maasai resulting in the death of 650 Agikuyu and Swahili porters. A scout and two Frenchmen who had camped nearby leaned to the aid of the Agikuyu and shot about two Maasai.

British efficiency. When the massacre was investigated, the report indicated that the Swahili and Agikuyu traders had started the initial clash. The informers of the report and the officials of the investigation impressed Lenana who bought British friendship.

The course of the Maasai collaboration

The 1st treaty, the Maasai Agreement signed by Lenana and Stewart in 1901 created two reserves (Laikipia and Ngong). They were informed that this land would always be there as they existed as a race. However the owners in Laikipia complained about the presence of Maasai, leading to the signing of the second Maasai agreement of 1916 which evicted them from Laikipia and confined them to the Ngong Reserve.-

RESULTS OF THE COLLABORATION

Negative

- ✓ It led to eviction and displacement
- ✓ The loss of independence and manpower
- ✓ The Maasai lost their territories and were pushed into infertile Ngong reserves
- ✓ Reduced Maasai social prestige based on herds of cattle.
- ✓ The Maasai were divided into pro-Lenana and those opposed to his collaboration.

Positive.

- ✓ All the livestock that was confiscated from obstinate communities was given to the Maasai.
- ✓ Lenana was granted the position of paramount chief by the British.

- ✓ The Maasai found profitable employment in the service of the British as auxiliaries, mercenaries and guides.

Consequences of masai Collaborating.

- 1. Lenana was recognized as the paramount chief of the maasai in 1901**
- 2. The Purko were divided into two ,Loiter and Ngong. This led to separation of the related clans,**
- 3. Massive tracts of land were alienated.**
- 4. The masai freedom to conduct ritual was curtailed . Only a small portion conducted their ceremonies.**
- 5. The masai economy was disrupted e.g they were forced to reduce their livestock and their nomadic lifestyle.**
- 6. The masai got material reward in form of cattle and grain looted from their hostile neighbours such the Nandi Agikuyu and Luo**
- 7. Masai lost their independence and their land was declared British protectorate.**
- 8. The maasai warriors were hired as mercenaries against resisting communities e.g Nandi and Agikuyu,**
- 9. The maasai could no longer carry out their customs of livestock cross-breeding with the Samburu. This weakened their stock.**

WANGA

They inhabit the area bordering Uganda, as they were actively involved in trade with the Arabs and Swahili. Nabongo Mumia reigned between 1882 – 1949 as he welcomed the IBEA

Reasons for Wanga collaboration with British

- ✓ He wanted military assistance to subdue his perennial enemies, the Luo of Ugenya and Bukusu.
- ✓ He wanted political power to concentrate his position and that of his kingdom among the Luhya.
- ✓ He wanted British military support wars of exfarmers of the Wanga kingdom.
- ✓ He elaborated with the British as him social prestige among his subjects.
- ✓ Mumia hoped to gain materially from his collaboration with British.

- ✓ Mumia saw the futility of fighting the strong white military men.

The course of collaboration.

Mumia's headquarters served as the operational base for British operations in western Kenya. Military expeditions were sent out from here between 1894 and 1906. These included expeditions against the nandi, luo of sakwa, seme and ugenys, as well as the bukusu and banyala.

Although the British had stationed baganda and Sudanese soldiers in wanga, they were often joined by Mumia's own fighters when they went out on expeditions.

Once the British rule had been established, administrators were required. Mumia provided wanga agents who were sent out as chiefs and headmen in other communities.

Results of the collaboration.

- ✓ The wanga lost their independence.
- ✓ The wanga were used by the British to rule other western communities.
- ✓ Mumia's kingdom gained more territory, like samia, bunyala and busoga.
- ✓ Mumia was largely relied on by the British when it came to appointments of African chiefs and headmen.
- ✓ Mumia and his subjects gained material wealth from their association with the British.
- ✓ Mumia's dominance during the colonial rule over other communities increased hostility between the wanga and those communities.
- ✓ Mumias became the administrative centre of western province.

MIXED REACTION.

There were other communities that are wanted response to the arrival of the British attempts establishing their rule over Kenyan live resistance and collaboration is the

AKAMBA.

This can be traced to the middle of the 19thc. When the missionary Dr. Kraft, visited their region. Their 1st contact with the British as administrators came in 1890 when the IBECO built fort at machakos. This marked the beginning of new phase of relations between those two communities that changed severally from friendly to very hostile one.

CAUSES OF THE RESISTANCE.

Lack of respect for Akamba traditions

During the construction of the IBEAC fort in Machakos George Heith cut down the sacred liable tree for use as a play pole. This greatly incensed the local prophetess Syonguu, who directed the warriors to attack the government.

Prevention of raids. In 1894 the British prevented the Akamba warriors in Kyevaluki and Kangundo from raiding the Agikuyu. Raiding was important to Akamba as it enabled them acquire commodities which they traded in.

Establishment of Garrison. There was a British stationed troop in garrisons in Ukumbani in an effort to prevent skirmishes between the Akamba and their neighbours.

Misconduct of company officials. The soldier stationed in Ukumbani stole from the Akamba raped their women and bullied the people. They took sanctuary in their fort and the fire – arms that they carried.

Disruption of trade. The British situated the lay distance trade of the Akamba when they cut their sources of supply of trading commodities especially after they are stopped from raiding their neighbours from such commodities.

The Course of the Resistance.

In response to the provocation of the British soldiers, the Akamba warrior's inspired by mwana muka carried out raids in British forts and posts such as the post at mwaka. They also attacked the homes of collaborators.

Following the devastating punitive raid that followed, comprising 140 askaris, 300 agikuyus and 900 Maasai's, mwana muka sued for peace.

The spread of Kathamib of ukumbani led to another resistance, it started in Maputi and soon spread to Kitui, through the activities of Siotune WA kathuke and Kiamba wa Mthavio

Towards the end of 1911, the results of the decrease became evident as no taxes were paid to the British, the passing caravans and the garrisons old to obtain any good, would not participate in meetings presided over by the colonial administration.

Results for the Resistance

- ✓ These actions led the British to mount extra military patrols in the area and to deport Sotune and Kiamba and several other leaders to the coast.
- ✓ They also lost their land to the British.

- ✓ The Akamba who were disunited and competed amongst themselves were defeated.

COLLABORATION OF THE AKAMBA

CAUSES

Fear of British power. Mwatu wer Bugoma in 1894, mobilized the warriors to attack British posts in Ukambani, but he was defeated by John Ainswark's forces.

Personal gain. The Akamba value property since many of these who collaborated with the British were estate traders, they saw in opportunity to enrich them and increase their prestige.

Results of the collaboration.

- ✓ It led to entrenchment of a class of wealthy traders, who used their connections with the British to increase their wealth.
- ✓ It led to spread of Christianity because the missionaries were welcomed in the areas as part of the relationships with the British.
- ✓ It brought about enmity among the Akamba.

II) AGIKUYU

Since they lived on different ridges, the agikuyu were a loosely confederated community. This enabled the British to play on this apparent division to further split them.

Causes of Resistance among the Agikuyu

British support to royal local leaders within the Agikuyu various forms of authority and position were vested in different individuals. One such position was that of the muthamaki, the chairman of the council of elders. The British were willing to assist any individuals loyal to them to ascend to this position.

Conduct of IBEA CO. soldiers. The Agikuyu had been the target of several raids by soldiers from the IBEA CO. who looted, killed and raped at will. These violations provoked them to action.

THE COURSE OF RESISTANCE

Initially the agikuyu resistance took the form of non co-operation with the British. They refused to supply grain to the British posts and passing parties.

They defied directives to supply porters to British caravans. This resulted in series of punitive expeditions, culminating in the unrest of Waiyaki WA Hinga, who died on the way to stand trial in Mombasa.

COLLABORATION.

At the same time, there were a number of leaders within the agikuyu community who collaborated with the British Government for various reasons.

Political power. The Agikuyu were governed by a council of elders that was chaired by the Muthamaki with the country of the British some individuals saw them as the channel that would assist them to ascend to this position.

Materials gains. the holder of the office is the muthamaki was believed to have great access to wealth as the arriving European would bestow material gifts on him.

The course of the collaboration

The collaboration put themselves at the service of the British in hope of getting rewards. The individuals who were given in collaboration, exhibited unquestionable loyalty to the British in return for favours.

Results of the collaboration'

Social stratification. Agikuyu existed as an egalitarian society previously new emerged class based in material wealth.

Enmity. A society that had previously been united was now divided along property lines.

III) THE LUO

The main sections that resulted were the Luo of Sakwa Seme, Uyoma, ugenya and Kisumu. These of Gem and Asemu are among the Luo who collaborated.

Reasons for the Luo reaction

- ✓ The need to protect their land
- ✓ Fear of losing their freedom
- ✓ The British habit of attacking them for grains and livestock.
- ✓ The punitive expeditions sent against them by Mumia and the British, provoking many of them to revenge.
- ✓ The Luo Gem and assembly Odera Akango, collaborated because
- ✓ It had been influenced by the

- ✓ He heeded British assistance to
- ✓ He realized the futility of resisting of British through the experience of his neighbours.

THE COURSE OF THE RESISTANCE

The Luo conducted raids on British parties such as the canoe party that was fond of steadily their fish.

The British did mount punitive raids against them. The Luo, Especially those of Sakwa, seme and Ugenya offered very stiff resistance but were finally subdued in 1899.

Reasons for the collaboration

- ✓ They feared other sections of the Luo.
- ✓ They also feared their Nandi neighbours who were warlike and hostile to outsiders.

Consequences of the Luo reaction

- ✓ Both the collaboration and resistance lost their independence to the British.
- ✓ The Luo lost their property through burning and looting.
- ✓ There was massive loss of lives, especially among the Ugenya Luo.
- ✓ It bred hatred between the collaborators and the resisters.
- ✓ The leaders were able to gain Western education and religion like schools.
- ✓ The leaders were replaced with British administering undermining traditional political systems.
- ✓ The Luo were alienated from there and to pave the way for British occupation and settlements.

THE PROCESS OF COLONIAL

The British embarked on administration after establishing their Powers of their colony. They established a central and local government for effective administration.

Central government.

At head was the colonial secretary, based in London. In Kenya we had the governor who had complete responsibility for the colony. The governor's word was final, but later, an advisory council was established to advise him. From advisory council evolved the executive council which affected colonial policy in Kenya.

The legislative council was also established in 1907, with powers to make laws for the colony.

Colonial administration Hierarchy

Colonial secretary

Governor

Provincial commissioners

District

District

Commissioner

Commissioners

District

District

Officers

Officer

Governors

Headmen

Local Government

It can be traced back from the lack village Headman ordinance. This gave powers to the provincial commissioners to appoint. A native or natives as official headman of a number of villages. While the central give in concerned with the administration of the whole country the government formed an important part in the action in the political process of Kenya.

Functions of local government

- ✓ Provide a legal forum for the people concerning their everything life
- ✓ To make use of local resources in development.
- ✓ To provide an important link between the central government and the rural community.

Establishment of local nature councils

It was established in 1922 after the legal passed authority ordinance. The African leadership had required forum through which their grievance could be addition the colonial government.

In 1924, the district during councils work required local native councils (LNCS)

The objectives of LNCs included

- ✓ Encouraging and drip a sense of responsibility assembly among the Africans.

- ✓ Providing a mechanism through which educated Africans would articulate their realists at the districts level.
- ✓ Ensuring proper restriction of the Africans in their reserves.
- ✓ Providing a means through which the government would understand the African better so as to certain him.

The local native councils achieve these objectives through.

- ✓ The collection of taxes to finance their operation.
- ✓ Maintenance of basis infrastructure.
- ✓ The provision of basic social needs e.g water, cattle dips, public health, education and markets.
- ✓ The restriction of Africans activities particularly political agitation.
- ✓ In 1948, the H.N.C were renamed the African district councils (ADCs). Pascal Nakwan became the 1st African Chamwan of the African ADC in 1958. It remained the L.A.O in Africa areas until independence in 1963.

Impact of local government.

- ✓ It exploited local resources and initiatives in development. It also linked between central government and the local people.
- ✓ It helped to maintain law and order by using a small police force set up in 1896.
- ✓ It promoted the development of infrastructure and general welfare of the African sector through levying taxes.
- ✓ It helped in the arbitration of African disputes through the district African courts/

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

The most important and difficult phase was establishing colonial rule and making it acceptable to the African.

To establish and maintain their rule, they had to recruit indigenous people as soldiers, chiefs, clerks and messengers.

Different colonial powers used different methods to administer their colonies.

Like British used both direct and indirect rule in Nigeria and Kenya and in Zimbabwe they used direct rule only. The French practiced assimilation and association in their colonies.

They all focused in the effective colonization through the Whiteman dominance. The Africans were useful as long as they encouraged and supported colonial interests.

INDIRECT RULE

It refers to a method of colonial administration using local people. It was based on the use of pre-colonial existing socio-Political structures. In places where communities had elaborated administrative structures and in Nigeria, the local chiefs were used.

The application of indirect rule was seen as the maximum utilization of the local traditional systems under the

A) THE BRITISH IN KENYA.

Kenya was administered by a central government under a governor. The British found most Kenyan societies under no elaborate government, save for the coastal Arab settlement and the wanga of western Kenya.

The establishment of colonial rule was therefore, faced with problem of deciding the most appropriate administrative system.

The British East Africa company which took control of the region, initially appointed administrators in these areas. The entry of the British government introduced and the company's administration.

Application

The British applied both direct and indirect rule in Kenya indirect rule in Central Kenya among the Agikuyu was supplied through the invention of the chieftaincies in the stateless society. They made use of the African customary land and created chiefs among the Agikuyu who were allowed to judge local dispute and try minor cases involving Africans.

In white highlands the British applied through the invention of the chieftaincies in the stateless society. They made use of the Agikuyu who were allowed to judge local disputes and try minor cases involving Africans.

In white highlands the British applied indirect rule policy in all African reserves. They created district African tribal units in which they encouraged the use of the different dialects. This redefined the societies into separate languages with distinct customary differences in dress and cultural traits.

In Western Kenya the British from the Wanga under an elaborate give thing recognized chief Muia as the overall rulers of the Abaluhya.

In Gusii land and Luo land they identified collaborating and cooperative African leaders as the chiefs of the area. The indirect rule was considered cheap and effective.

In administering the last territories with

Effects of indirect rule in Kenya

It made the African communities to remain divided. The appointed chiefs and their allies greatly supported colonial administration.

The appointed administrators who assumed the titles of chiefs facilitated the implementation of colonial nations irrespective of their effect in Africans.

It led to the creation of district isolated tribal reserves in the interest of the British.

The creation of chiefs in former stateless societies made them mediator between the rulers and the ruled. This colonized into colonial rule whereby Africans suffered the blunt of unpopular colonial laws.

B) THE BRITISH IN NIGERIA

It was associated with Frederick Lugard according to him a single government in which the native chiefs have clearly defined duties and an acknowledged status, equal with British officials.

The chief had a lot of power and the British administrator would only interfere when it became necessary.

It was the task of the British officials to conserve what was good in indigenous institutions and assist them to develop on their own lines.

Reasons for using indirect rule.

- ✓ Due to existence of an elaborate local administrative system even before the coming of the British.
- ✓ The vast distances and lack of sufficient administrative officers and funds to cover the the least and densely populated territory.
- ✓ It was also found suitable for avoiding resistance from the colonized people.
- ✓ The British had prior experience in for they had successfully used it

Indirect rule in the Northern Nigeria

When the British occupied northern Nigeria, they left the Emirs and their officials to rule the people with the supervision of British residents who were attached to each of Emir courts.

Slavery was abolished and the people of northern Nigeria continued to be subject to Muslim law administered by the Emirate courts.

In the application of indirect rule some complicated and liable systems e.g. taxation were replaced by a single tax levied on each village.

A fixed proportion of the Emir's revenue was transferred to the central British administration and used to finance specialized services such as health, agriculture and railways, which would best be provided by the British experts.

The British believed that African authorities would succeed if they acquired responsibility for the collection and use of large sums of money.

The British were more concerned to rule through chiefs whom the people considered to be their own.

The chiefs headed local government organizations responsible for such things as markets and administration of justice. The British didn't limit the crimes which they did try as well as the penalties they could impose. Cases of murder, for example, were tried by chiefs like the Emir of Kano.

The local leaders were also charged with the responsibility of recruiting labour for public works as a system enabled the British to have effective control and administration of the north part of Nigeria.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA

Nigeria had been divided into three administrative units, thus Lagos, the protectorate of southern Nigeria and the protectorate of northern Nigeria.

In Northern Nigeria, the assistance of local authorities made it possible, however it was not easy in other areas like Southern Nigeria, particularly among the Yoruba which had no centralized government.

Indirect rule was appropriate to be the Niger Delta state where traditional authorities were strong, but impractical among the Ibus and other societies which had no traditional chiefs.

The Ibus had evolved a system of village government equivalent to the council of elders which was far more suited to British democratic institutions than the conservancy system that Lugard was championing.

The Chiefs were given a warrant to rule on behalf of the colonial government hence known as warrant chiefs. They were to collect tax and labour recruitment.

In 1931, Donald Cameron was appointed Governor of Nigeria during his tenure; he tried to modify the system of indirect rule by:

- a) Checking the growing independence of the Emirs in the North.
- b) Attempting to elevate the declining power of the Alafin in Badland.
- c) Stressing the development of institutions instead of preserving them.

Shortcomings of the indirect Role in Nigeria

The system had been devised to suit regions which already had well established indigenous administrative structures where such system didn't exist, it needed a great deal of adaptation.

There was language barrier.

The chiefs and their council took more interest in matters they understood than in those which were new and unfamiliar, such as forced labour and Christianity.

Lugard's idea of education for chiefs and councilors in modern ideas needed long, patient and skilful efforts.

Some aspects of the system were resented such as taxation.

The educated elite resented the rule by uneducated traditional chiefs.

DIRECT RULE

The colonial power ruled directly through its appointed personnel. It disregarded the traditional political leadership and appointed directly their own administrators.

The policy was successfully applied in these areas where the traditional leaders were unco-operative to colonial authority.

The British in Zimbabwe Southern Rhodesia. Zimbabwe used to be known as Southern Rhodesia, one of the three colonial that made up the British central African others were Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi).

The colonial rule was introduced by British South Africa Company of Cecil Rhodes in 1899. Cecil Rhodes used his colossal financial resources to organize the settlement of 200 Europeans in Mashonaland in 1890.

When the company rule gradually became firmly established, this new colony was named Rhodesia after Cecil Rhodes.

They took over gold workings demanded that chiefs supply them with labour. The Matabele order – in council of July 1894 empowered the Companies impose a hut tax and establish a native department control the whole colony.

By the end of 1895, the companies had established an African administration, imposed a hut tax, created reserves and pass for livestock and minerals as well as forced African labour.

There was an establishment of legislative council, it consisted of five elected and four nominated members. The white settlers, elected the five members. By an act of 1898, the British government appointed a resident and a commandant general for Rhodesia which marked served to establish the British imperial presence.

The settlers demanded more political power, using their growing influence in the legislative council, especially where land and labour issues were concerned.

In 1898, the company established a labour board for Rhodesia which supplied more than 6000 workers to be settled in Matabeleland.

The continuation of company rule is opposed by the candidates who returned from the mining province of Matabeleland in the legislative council election of 1902. Rhodes' death in 1902 cut the link between the settler and the company, thus heightening speculation about Rhodesia's political future.

The consolidation of the BSACS charter, to be undertaken made the settlers raise the slogan 'Rhodesia belongs to Rhodesians' but by Rhodesians they meant the white settlers only.

Finally in 1922, they were asked to choose in a refereed whether Rhodesia should join the union of South Africa or become a crown colony with internal self government and central over its own police force and army. They chose the latter.

In 1923, company rule was terminated and Rhodesia declared a crown land or crown the same year saw the establishment of a new constitution which set up a legislative council and a cabinet for ministers.

The 1923 constitution gave the small white population of Rhodesia the freedom to govern zimbabwe as they saw it if the relationship between Britain and any by the self – governing dominions in the British Commonwealth.

After 1923, the settlers strove to create a white- dominated society based on the South African model. Voting for African followed strict qualifications, which allowed only a small section of them to vote.

Whenever the number of and the African voters increased, the qualifications were raised higher. The land question became a sensitive issue after 1923, before then, the law defined areas of white and black occupations but there was a substantial part of the country not get assigned to either party.

Reserves set aside for Africa proved inadequate because of the high African Population. The situation prompted the passing of the land appointment act 1930 by which Africans were denied more land and some of the best if what they already had was taken away.

The result was a disruption of life and poverty for the Africans.

It was the missionaries who took the heavy responsibility of educating Africans, while the government concentrated on providing education for white children. Further, pass laws, taxation and labour laws were passed which affected Africans negatively.

In 1953, Rhodesia was brought together with Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in a federation which the whites felt would be economical advantageous to them.

Garfield Fodd who became the prime minister of Rhodesia in 1953, intended to introduce measures that would considerably console the Africans under his leaderships some the whole community began to question the that their competing with an in economic life. A bill was even introduced to give recognition to African trade unions government expenditure in African agriculture was increased more attention was paid to be provision and an education.

Some thought was given to require the dechlorate system in such a way as to give more Africans the rights .

The spirit of liberalism was short lived; the whites became more determined to defend their supremacy.

In 1958, Todd's cabinet colleagues forced him out of office. He was succeeded by Sir Edgar Whitehead whose government abandoned Todd's reform programmes and immediately started an era of repression.

The structure of direct rule in Zimbabwe.

The administration was Kerg authoritative and managed by the white minorities. It was characterized by the use of executive orders, decrees and emergency laws to control African activities. Racial segregation was the main guiding principle in administration.

Its structure was as follows.

The governor appointed by British government to represent the Monarch.

The Legislative council which was the most powerful arm of government.

The Prime Minister controlled both the legislative and the executive his cabinet was made up of only.

Elections were held as per schedule. The voters and candidates were largely Europeans only a small part of Africans amplified.

Racial segregation was the main government policy in socially, politically and economically.

There was a native's affairs department. It was under a white officer who was assisted by African chiefs and sub-chiefs, all appointed by government.

Chiefs had no power but were supplied to empowerment order from the native department office.

Duties of the native department were collection of the allocation of land to Africans recruitment of African labour for European farms and solving cases involving Africans.

In 1965, Ian Smith, Edger Whitehead's successors, proclaimed unilateral declaration of independence this made Zimbabwe Independent of Britain.

In 1969, a new constitution was introduced which further narrowed the rights of the Africans and gave dictatorial powers to powers to the white minority government.

In 1970, Ian Smith's government declared Rhodesia a republic, thus breaking links with Britain completely.

It was stated that as more and more African majority qualified, black rule would be achieved in Rhodesia. Britain was to grant Rhodesia loyal independence as soon as the new arrangements came into force.

Effects of Direct rule in Zimbabwe

- ✓ Africans were displaced from their ancestral land to land alienation schemes to create room for white settlers.
- ✓ Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering.
- ✓ African traditional chiefs lost their authority and power over their subjects.
- ✓ The administration of the colony was in the hands of the British who never referred to Africans, even where African interests were concerned.
- ✓ Africans were subjected to heavy
- ✓ Britain delegated the administration of the colony to the British South Africa Company and later a minority government declared unilateral independence over Zimbabwe.
- ✓ African traditional economy was undermined, as the Africans were required to work on the white man's farms and mines.
- ✓ The introduction of Christianity and Western education undermined African culture.
- ✓ Africans were subjected to forced labour which increased their mines and settler farms.
- ✓ African freedom of movement was curtailed by being confined in reserves and carry Id.
- ✓ There was racial segregation and oppression.

ASSIMILATION

It is derived from the French verb assimiler which means to cause to resemble. This was an assumption by the French that their civilization and culture had attained the highest possible standard.

The policy was based on the principles of on culturalisation of the colonized people into the colonial power. The colonies regarded their culture and civilization as superior to the colonized.

It was thus the responsibility of the impartial power to indicate their influence on the colonized people to have them change and live like them.

THE FRENCH IN SANEGAL

The French revolution of the year 1789, had in its declaration of the human rights, guaranteed the liberty of all men regardless of race or colour.

The people of West Africa were to be transformed into Frenchmen, speaking, living, behaving and thinking like Frenchmen.

The territories in which they lived were to be identical to the provinces in France, administratively economically and politically. This policy was aimed at influencing every aspect of the likes of the colonized people and also to the colours and its society in the things of African.

IT HAD THREE FACES

- a) It began in earliest days of French administration to the middle of the 19th century. These city urban areas include St. Louis, Gorce, Darkar and Rufisque. Their inhabitants, long detribalized, had long contacts with the French. They were therefore able to assimilate the French culture.
- b) The second phase corresponds roughly for the governship of Fandherbe (1884 – 1865) whereby the French subdued the interior territories of Senegal and brought them under their control.
- c) The third phase starts from 1880 onwards, whereby the French conquered the vast interior of West Africa and portions of the coast of Guinea and brought them under their control under a federal pattern.

In 1895 the post of a governor general was created to cover the whole of French West Africa.

A separate headquarter was established at Darkar and Dahomey; upper Volta and Niger. With the creation of Mauritania as a separate colony which was added to the federation, French West Africa was then made of eight colonies each with its own Governor.

THE STRUCTURE OF ASSIMILIATION AS APPLIED IN SENEGAL

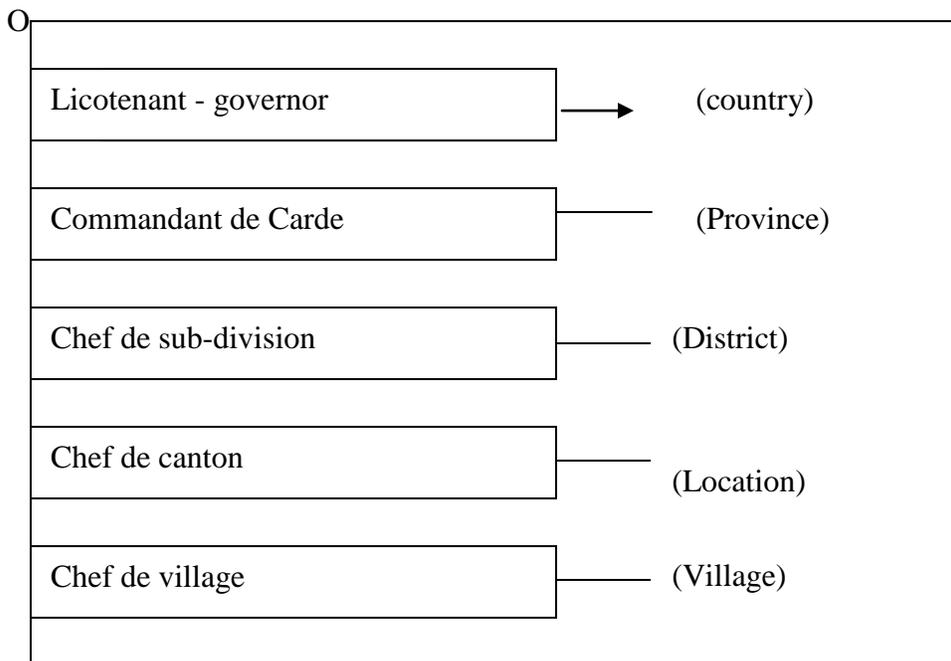
There was a minister of colonies based in Paris who was responsible to all French colonies under the minister were governor each incharge of a colony.

The governor of Senegal whose headquarters was at Darkar became the governor – general of all West African colonies.

All appointments in the civil service were handed by the governor – general. He was in charge of the army and technical matters such as postal and telegraphic territories governor – in charge of each colony carried out duties transmitted from Paris through the governor general on Darkar.

French set up a local government which lyforced traditional boundaries each day was divided into province required for which was administered by a commandant It was this subdivided into sub boundaries the equivalent of a district under the chief subdivision.

It was then divided into canters or locations ruled by a chief de canton. The canton were divided into villages or sub-location.



ASPECT OF ASSIMILATION IN SENEGAL

Political assimilation, where the nations were considered to be Frenchmen. They were allowed to elect representatives to the French chamber of Deputies.

There was personal cultural assimilation where the French made attempts to transform the people in Senegal into Frenchmen in black skins.

In the “civilizing mission” the former educational facilities were extended to Senegal.

The language of instruction was French. Senegalese who had received education and expressed themselves in French qualified for assimilation as they met other relevant conditions.

In economic matters, Senegal integrated into French economic network. The infrastructure established in Senegal resembled that of France.

Benefits enjoyed by Assimilated Africans.

- ✓ Allowed to send representatives to the African chamber of Deputies.
- ✓ Could vote like Frenchmen.
- ✓ Provided with educational opportunities like the from other.
- ✓ Examples from forced labour, taxation and arbitrary arrest.
- ✓ They also enjoyed trading rights.
- ✓ They enjoyed French judicial system.
- ✓ Employed in the civil service
- ✓ Operated local authority structures like Frenchmen.

Why assimilation policy failed.

- ✓ The policy was confined to the four coastal communities as the greater part of Senegalese interior remained unaffected.
- ✓ The policy was expensive if strictly adhered like education.
- ✓ There was cultural difference as Africans opposed the French cultural imperialism.
- ✓ African chiefs who had lost their authority over their subjects strongly opposed the policy of assimilation and the French presence.
- ✓ The French feared that if many Africans were being elected to join the French chamber of Deputies, they would soon outnumber the Frenchman and put laws that governed the blacks.

- ✓ The disregard of African laws based on African culture and Islam caused a lot of African resentment.
- ✓ The French hoped to acquire raw materials for their industries from the colonies. Assimilation policy threatened this.
- ✓ There was fear by some Frenchman that assimilated could be their economic rivals.
- ✓ The French themselves who had used the policy were unable to agree to destroy the French empire to prevent this and safeguard their economic and political domination in Senegal at the turn of the century, they began to agitate for abolition of the policy of assimilation and the civil rights they enjoyed as a consequence.

THE EFFECTS OF ASSIMILATION IN SENEGAL

- ✓ The traditional chief in the new arrangements lost his governor power.
- ✓ The language taught in Senegal was French encouraging the formation of native elite.
- ✓ The elite class later spearheaded nationalism in Senegal.
- ✓ It also created divisions among Africans in Senegal. Africans in Senegal participated in political affairs of France as they took part in elections either as voters or candidates being elected to the French chamber of Deputies.
- ✓ Colonies were also to enjoy the freedom of developing independently following the cutting traditional institutions.

Comparison between the British and French systems of Administration.

- ✓ The French used military officials while the British used professional administration.
- ✓ British rule varied from one colony to another depending on whether direct or indirect rule was used. The French made use of a uniform policy of assimilation in their colonies.
- ✓ British rule didn't interfere much with the African culture while assimilation was aimed at replacing African culture with French culture.
- ✓ Assimilated Africans in French colonies were granted French citizenship with full rights.

- ✓ The elite in British colonies were subjected to the same harsh rule as the rest of the colonized Africans.
- ✓ The British granted African chiefs a lot of power while the French undermined traditional African rulers.
- ✓ The laws in the French colonies were legislated in French while in the British colonies the laws were made by legislative colonies in each of the colonies.
- ✓ Each British colony was ruled separately by a governor.
- ✓ The French colonies were ruled together as a federation and were regarded as overseas provinces of France.
- ✓ The French colonies elected their representatives to the chambers of Deputies in Paris while the British colonies were not represented in the British parliament.

SIMILARITIES

- ✓ Both the British and French appointed their own European officials into senior position of administration in their colonies.
- ✓ Both British and French adopted excessive economic exploitation in their colonies.
- ✓ Both the British and French appointed African chiefs in communities that didn't have centralized system of administration.
- ✓ Both the British and French abolished slave trade and establishment legitimate trade in the colonies.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KENYA

INTRODUCTION

The British realized Kenya had key fertile soil which led to make them profit through exploitation. They encouraged the settlers to come and take over the vast "empty lands. The biggest problem was the meeting transport and communication which was established there included railway, road, water and air transport and postal and telecommunication services.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

This connected the outside world from Mombasa to Kisumu. This was called Uganda Railway as it was built to link Kisumu. This was called Uganda Railway because it was built to link Kisumu (by then part of Uganda)

The need to build the railway stated with views of businessman like William MacKinnon survey works on the railway were done by the imperial British East Company it lacked the funds to lay the track. The British government provided the funds needed for the construction of the track.

Reasons for Building the Railway

- ✓ To establish effective control over British East Africa.
- ✓ To facilitate maximum economic exploitation of the region.
- ✓ To stop slave trade and promote legitimate trade.
- ✓ To facilitate the movement of troops and government administrators into the interior parts of the British protectorate.
- ✓ To link Uganda with the coast and the outside World.
- ✓ To make it possible for Britain to effectively protect her strategic interest in the region.

Problems Encountered during construction of the railway

- ✓ Africans were not skilled and un willing to provide the much needed manual labour during the construction.
- ✓ The heavy rains delayed the onset of construction work of Mombasa drought and lack of water.
- ✓ There were tropical diseases such as malaria, sleeping sickness and diarrhoea which rendered many of them ineffective.
- ✓ The Indian workers were attacked by jiggers, which infected their limbs to a level that could not work.
- ✓ The rail workers were attacked by mancating lion at Tsavo, which nearly stopped construction
- ✓ The Nandi people resisted the railway from crossing their lands.
- ✓ The rift valley with its enormous escarpments posed engineering challenges that caused the railway builders problem.

Consequences of the railway construction

- ✓ There was growth of urban centres like Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru and Voi.
- ✓ Many Asians embarked on commercial activities along the railway line like shops known as dukas.
- ✓ There was development of large scale plantation agriculture on the white highlands.
- ✓ The railway constructions lead to creation of jobs to many African and Indians.
- ✓ Christian missionaries were able to make into the interior where they established mission stations, churches and schools.
- ✓ Feeder roads were building to link trading and agricultural centres with the railway line.
- ✓ Rapid movement of troops and administrators promoted British administration and opened up the interior to colonizer.
- ✓ The railway speeded up to development of agriculture and industry.
- ✓ There was rapid growth of trade between the interior, the coast and the outside world.
- ✓ The railway became a major revenue source for the colonial authorities.
- ✓ There was massive land alienation, with some communities being sent to reserves.
- ✓ It facilitated cultural and social interaction among different races.
- ✓ The railway made rural – urban migration and the resultant African enterprises such as hawking and charcoal-selling possible.
- ✓ It led to the settlement of the Asian community in Kenya.

ETTLER FARMING IN KENYA

Charles Elliot, the British commissioner (1900 -1904) encouraged Europeans to come and settle in the highlands.

He felt that large scale farming could help the protectorate meet the cost of administration and maintain the railway.

Farming in the highland was however, not an easy task for the settlers. They had to clear bush, find labour and determine which crops to grow.

Reasons why settler farming was encouraged

- ✓ The colonial government wanted to make Kenya a Whiteman's country by encouraging white settlers to form the backbone of the economy.
- ✓ The settlers were to finance the administrative costs of the colony without involving the British tax – payers.
- ✓ The economic activities of the settlers would help pay for the construction costs of the railway line.
- ✓ Apart from the vast “empty lands” there were no other natural resources to be exploited in the colony.
- ✓ Africans did not have the funds and technical know how to be involved in large scale farming.
- ✓ The settlers were expected to produce raw materials for the many industries in Britain.
- ✓ The highlands were suitable for European settlement as they had cool, wet climate and fertile volcanic soils.
- ✓ The colonial government wanted to check or counter Indian or Asian influence in Kenya by settling more whites.

Methods used by the colonial government to promote settler farming.

a) Acquisition Of Land

They were forced to sign treaties with the natives like the Nandi were evicted by force after their defeat to create room along the railway for European settlement.

b) Provision of labour

Lord Delamere who dominated the land commission of 1925 once remarked that “land is of no use without labour”.

Several measures were initiated to force the Africans to provide labour. These included **Taxation** ; The introduction of hut tax and poll tax ensured that Africans sold their labour to get money to pay tax.

Master Servant ordinance. This made it an offence for any African to evade duty which would lead to imprisonment fine or both.

Low Wages: This was to make them completely dependent on selling their cheap labour or daily needs.

Forced Recruitment: There was forced recruitment of labour for the settlers.

The native registration ordinance: it enforced registration of all adult male Africans to facilitate labour recruitment.

Creation of reserves: African was restricted in reserves which were overcrowded. They had limited resources both socially and economically.

The Kipande system: Africans were to carry Kipande which was a form of identification on which personal details were written individually.

Northey circular. African chiefs were to encourage local people into the wage labour.

Squater system: Arbitrary land alienation led to African being squatters on the land that was once theirs.

Cash crops. Africans were forbidden to grow cash crops such as tea, copper and sisals.

C) Technical Assistance

The settlers were given agricultural extension officers in the fields. They were also given resource stations to facilitate the development of better breeds to improve yields.

d) **Transport and communication.** The colonial government developed extensive transport network apart from the railway.

e) Security

The colonial government ensured that there was security for the settlers.

f) Credit facilities

The colonial government loans and other credit facilities to settlers to make them have the money to invest in farming.

Problems Encountered by Settlers in Kenya

- ✓ The African communities were hostile to settlers' because of the fact that they had lost land through land orientation programmes to settlers.
- ✓ The settlers lack labour because Africans were not willing to work.

- ✓ Settlers lacked adequate capital. Their farming activities required a lot of money, which the settlers did not have.
- ✓ There was poor transport network as roads were muddy and impassable.
- ✓ The settlers lacked prior knowledge of the regions in which they settled in terms of climate, seasons and soils.
- ✓ There were tropical diseases which the new breeds of crops and livestock could not withstand.
- ✓ There was lack of market for the produce of settlers.

Main crops grown by European settlers in colonial Kenya

A) Wheat

It was introduced by Lord Delamere in Kenya in 1903 in Njoro.

b) Coffee

It was introduced by the Roman Catholic missionaries, the French fathers of St. Austin's mission; it was planted near Nairobi in 1899.

c) Tea

It was 1st grown at Limuru in 1903 by the Caine brothers and later in Kericho.

d) Sisal

It was brought into Kenya from Tanzania where it had been introduced in 1893 by Dr. Richard Hindarf, a German, in 1904, it was planted for the 1st time near Thika and quickly proved successful.

d) Cotton

In 1906, cotton growing at Sohome was started in Nyanza

i) Pyrethrum

It was introduced in 1930, and soon became the basis of insecticide manufacture; it was grown in Nakuru and Molo.

Dairy Farming

Lord Delamere imported pigs, cattle's and sheep from Britain and carried out experiments with different breeds of livestock on his farm at Njoro.

COLONIAL LAND POLICIES

In 1896 the Indian acquisition Act was extended to the protectorate. This act empowered the government to compulsorily acquire land for the railway, government buildings and other public purpose.

To provide land for the settlers the government passed the land regulations act in 1897. These regulations enabled the government to offer certificates of occupancy, valid for 99 years for those settlers who were willing to take up and in the colony.

The East African lands order in council of 1901 defined “Crown land as all public land which is not private” private land included land occupied by African villages.

This was followed by the crown lands ordinance of 1903 which stated that all “empty land” could be sold at two shillings per 100 acres or rented at 15 shillings per 100 acres per annum to Europeans.

The 1st Maasai agreement was signed between Lenana and the British. This led to the creation of the first African British.

The second Maasai agreement was signed in 1911, soon after the death of Lenana. All the Maasai people were moved out of Laikipia to the enlarged Southern Ngong reserve.

The crown land ordinance of 1915 provided a land registration scheme for settlers.

The 1924 land commission fixed the boundaries of reserves which were legalized in 1926. By the 1930 Native lands trust ordinance, reserves were further confirmed as perpetual African property.

Consequence of colonial land policies

- ✓ Africans lost their land to the European.
- ✓ Africans were restricted in their reserves as it redhered widespread migrations and settlements of African.
- ✓ There was land shortage within the reserves especially in such areas as Nandi, Kiambu and Kakamega.
- ✓ Since the African could not own land, he owns in practice, a tenant in his land. This bred a lot of insecurity because the African feared more loss of land.
- ✓ The policies also brought poverty and misery to the affected people.
- ✓ Since the resources could only produce insistence crops, there was no incentive for progressive and enterprising development for the Africans.

- ✓ Anco system of individual private land ownership with a land certificate was introduced.
- ✓ Development of classes within the African Society emerged as the few Africans who could afford to buy land became wealthy, creating a gap between them and the majority poor.
- ✓ To ensure instant supply of labour in the European farms, the government introduced the pool task, which had to be paid on cash.
- ✓ There was introduction of Kipande system which restricted African movement.

THE DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER

There was a conflict between the Asian community and white settlers which was as a result of Social segregation.

To meet the challenge the Indians in Kenya formed the Indian National Congress whose leader was Aina Jecvanee. Their complaints were aimed at European settlers whom they outnumbered but had excluded them from social and economic activities.

The previous governor, Sir Edward Northey whose term ended in 1922, had made many concessions to whites who made them build a great influential position in the colony.

This trend was reversed by Sir Robert Caryadon. In 1922, the British government issued a report in the European settlers Indian conflict where it was decided that apart from the white Highlands, there was no racial segregation in Kenya Indians were allowed to elect four members to the Legation.

The settlers were unhappy with the above report of 1922, in March 1923, they sent a delegation to London to demand for what they considered as their rights. The Indians also sent their delegation too.

They met the Duke of Devonshire who was the colonial secretary. Devonshire after an interview with both parties issued his findings in a document referred to as the Devonshire white paper of 1923.

Governances of the groups.

- ✓ The settlers wanted to retain Kenya highlands exclusively for the whites.
- ✓ They also advocated for separate development of all races in Kenya based on the envisaged policy of segregation.
- ✓ They demanded more independence from Britain.

- ✓ They also wanted restriction on Indian migration to Kenya.
- ✓ The Asians on the other hand demanded greater share in the colonial government affairs.
- ✓ Equal rights with the whites.
- ✓ Inclusion in the Kenyan Highlands.
- ✓ Ban on their restriction on immigration and an end to racial discrimination and political injustice.
- ✓ The Africans in their part wanted their land back.
- ✓ Disposal of their labour as they wished and not through the white settlers' methods.
- ✓ Abolition of Kipande and squatter system and representation in the government.

Recommendations of the white paper

- ✓ The white highlands were to be reserved for European settlers only.
- ✓ Indians were allowed to elect give members to the legeo.
- ✓ Racial segregation was abolished in residential areas and restrictions on immigrations lifted.
- ✓ A missionary was to be nominated to the legend to represent the interests of Africans.
- ✓ European possibility of having influence over the government was reduced.
- ✓ Kenya was an African country whose interests were to be paramount. The colonial office was to control events in the colony in the interest of the Africans.

Effects of Devonshire white paper.

- ✓ The whites in the colony felt betrayed by this paper as it made them not to achieve their goal of a self – government controlled by whites only.
- ✓ The Indians were disappointed because they were not allowed to settle in the white highlands and have political equality with the whites. The Indian congress refused to take up its seats in the ligo in protest. They exam didn't hold elections in municipal councils till 1933.
- ✓ The Africans benefited as the paper had recognized their importance as native of the land. It led to the appointment of Dr. Arthur, a European missionary to represent the Africans in the lego in 1924.

- ✓ The African land issue was not solved well.
- ✓ The paper didn't solve the conflict situation among the different races in the colony.
- ✓ The declaration on Africans began a new phase in the Kenyan politics. The paper stated "Kenya is primarily an African territory. The interests of the Africans are paramount. This saked Kenya gram being a Whiteman's country.

URBANISATION

Factors for urbanization in colonial Kenya

With the construction of Ugands railway towns such as Voi, Makindu, Nairobi, Naivasha and Kisumu sprang of as points for resting and for preplenshing the supplies of the social railway employers and surrounding African community.

Asians established dukas at differene points along the railway; those often grew into impartant commercial centres and even big town.

Administrative posts set up by the colonial, government also grew into town such as Machakos, Muranga, and Mumias & Kapsabet.

The commercialization of agriculture due to large scale settler farming necessitated the development of market centres for the sale of produce as well as purchase of farm inputs. Agro- based industries such as flourmills, meat processing, plant and sawmill attracted labours from all parts of the country, transforming their surrounding areas into Urban areas.

Mining activities also drew people 2 areas such as Magadi & Kakamega where soda Ash and gold were found.

Why Africans moved to urban centres in colonial Kenya

- ✓ The recreational facilities and other social amenities in urban centred attracted the Africans.
- ✓ There were job projects in town with better wages than in rural areas particularly because of industries.
- ✓ Land alienation had pushed Africans into the reserves which were congested and had poor soils, forcing them to seek livelihood and settlement in towns.
- ✓ Rural- urban migration was away of escaping forced labour and taxation.

- ✓ The Africans entrepreneurs wanted to take advantages of the wider market in towns to escape poverty in the crowded reserves.

Consequences of Urbanization

Positive impacts

- ✓ Urbanization led to interaction between people of diverse ethnic and racial background.
- ✓ The contacts between people of difference ethnic roots helped to promote integration during and after the colonization era.
- ✓ Welfare associations' wre formed to carter for the needs of African workers.
- ✓ Popular sporting & cultural activities when took place in towns cemented worship between different ethnic groups and races.
- ✓ Many Africans were gainfully employed in industries, European homes and in small scale business.
- ✓ Industries expanded due to large labour force and abundant raw materials concentrated in urban centres.

Negative impacts.

- ✓ The urban centres could not cope with the large influx of labourers. Unemployment became rampant, due to increased competition for the few available jobs.
- ✓ Poverty among migrant workers as well as lack of housing led to the mushrooming of slums which were congested and unhygienic as a result of poor sanitation.
- ✓ The desperation and poverty that were in the slums saw many migrants turn to social vices such as alcoholism, drug abuse and promiscuity, hoping to escape their trouble.
- ✓ A population of migrant workers became fully urbanized and lost contact of their rural villages.
- ✓ Employers took advantage of the large supply of labour and offered very poor remuneration and unfavourable working conditions.

- ✓ Houses in towns were occupied according to two various racial groups, with Europeans enjoying the best facilities this promoted racial discrimination and led to continued hostilities among people.
- ✓ The mass rural – urban migration brought about intensification of migration regulations to control the number of African migrants.
- ✓ Economic activities in the rural areas were disrupted by the absence of men. Most duties had to be done by children and women which changed the traditional division of labour.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

EDUCATION

- ✓ Formal Western education was introduced by Christian missionaries
- ✓ Their curriculum included.
 - ✓ Reading, writing and arithmetic.
 - ✓ Religious education and training of catechists./
 - ✓ Agriculture.
 - ✓ Hygiene and sanitation
 - ✓ Technical skills e.g. carpentry, masonry.
- ✓ Later education was provided by the following
 - ✓ Christian missionaries
 - ✓ Colonial government
 - ✓ Africans themselves
 - ✓ Asian community organization)

HOW MISSIONARIES FULFILLED THEIR EDUCATION OBJECTIVES.

- ✓ Designing a curriculum with emphasis on agriculture, tailoring, masonry and carpentry.
- ✓ Establishing of secondary schools in Africa e.g. Alliance in 1926, Kabaa in 1927, Yala in 1939.
- ✓ Training African teachers who managed the bush schools (schools found in remote areas).
- ✓ Offering the necessary financial and material support to make these schools operational.

Characteristic of Colonial Education

- ✓ Colonial education was based and managed along racial line of European, Asians and Africans.
- ✓ Curriculum for Ethiopians was superior and enriched with professional marketable course.
- ✓ The facilities and services for European schools eg classroom, furniture and stationery were of better quality.
- ✓ Each race had its own public examination.
- ✓ A very small number Africans were to receive secondary education.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

A) Primary education

Early aspect of primary education emphasized technical and industrial education.

After Jean school (1925) a number of other industrial training centres were opened up at Kabianga, Kapenguria, Kajiado, Tambach and Kabsabet.

By 1930 Africans were suspicious and unhappy with the technical and industrial education offered to them. They advocated for higher education as it would help them participate in meaningful leadership position within the colonial framework.

The desire led to the establishment of new schools.

b) Secondary Education

Was exclusively meant for the whites who were to eliminate for jobs, competition between Africans and Europeans and limit African political awareness.

Africans pressed the government to address the imbalance.

Missionaries took up the challenge and in 1926, the Alliance of protestant missions set up the 1st African secondary school, Alliance at Kikuyu while the Catholics set up Mangu School in Thika 1930.

Secondary school for whites included prince of wales (Nairobi school) and Duke of Yoke (Lenana school) and in girls, Kenya High, Limuru girls Hospital hill became the 1st multi-racial school in 1953 while Indians built schools such as, Asian Railway school.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

By 1949, university education was only available overseas and Makerere University was offering Diploma programmes in the field of agriculture, teachers' education, veterinary services and medicine. It was made an affiliate university of leaders in 1949.

In 1954 the Royal Technical College of East African was chartered in Nairobi and it began offering higher education due to increased pressure by Africans.

In 1961, it was now known as Royal college of Nairobi and was later elevated to University colleges' status in 1963.

In 1963, Makerere, Dar es Salaam and Royal College Nairobi were amalgamated to form university of East African.

HEALTH

Missionaries and other Europeans development comprehensive medical system e.g medical facilities in Kikuyu (1902) Kaloleni (KOH) Kaimosi (1903) and Maseno (1905). White Prime Author opened a mission at Thogoto.

The main objective for establishing health centres were. Eradicate disease e.g small pox, malaria and sleeping sickness.

Train personnel to handle Western medicine.

Improve health and hygiene for Africans and Asians who lived in overcrowded areas.

The medical services were improved after World War I as many Africans recruited in the war as carrier corps contracted diseases such as dysentery. Influenza and typhoid at the over front.

In 1924 Public Health ordinance required the medical department to assume medical responsibility for the whole Kenyan people as it was entrusted with the tasks of helping in the prevention, limitation or suppression of infectious communicable or preventable diseases.

After 1945 the development and Research Authority (DARA) gave 47,000 sterling pounds for health care and the improvement of health services.

In 1949, the Bureau of medical research was set up as an agency of the East African high commission and by 1951, the King George (VI) Hospital (Kenya National Hospital started training female nurses).

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA (1919 - 1963)

Early political organizations in Kenya up 1939.

The Africans were faced with a number of problems in all aspects of their lives, political, economic and cultural, it was against this background that political and social movements were formed to try and redress the grievances.

The interaction between the races also played a significant role in the development of these political movements and their leaders in Kenya.

African political movements began in the 1920s after the First World War

Characteristics of early political organization

- ✓ They were led by mission educated Africans like Harry Thuku and Jonathan Okwiri.
- ✓ They were a non violent.
- ✓ They had similar grievances e.g forced labour taxation etc
- ✓ They were formed from ethnic/tribal grounds
- ✓ They received support from Asians e.g material and moral support membership was small as majority of Africans did not see their importance.

Early Political Parties

- East African Association(EAA)
- Kikuyu central association(KCA)
- Kavirondo Tax payers and Welfare Association(K.T.W.A)
- Ukambani Members association (U.M.A).

The East African Association (E.A.A)

In 1921 the leaders of the young kikuyu association, which had been formed in June 1921 dissolved and formed another association known as the East African association as they wanted unity from other communities.

It covered a wide area namely Buganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika they demanded it the following.

- ✓ Title deed for land owners.
- ✓ Removal of the Kipande system.
- ✓ Improve wages.

- ✓ Better working conditions
- ✓ Reduction in pull and hut taxes.

Members included

Harry Thuku - Chairman

IM. Ismael

Johnstone Kamau (Jomo Kenyatta)

Norman Mboya

Abdalla Bin Assumah.

Kibwana Bin Kembo

Jesse Kariuki

Joseph Kangethe.

In 1921 they had a public rally in Ngara road and addressed the following.

- ✓ Kenya should not be a colony
- ✓ The election to the legco is on a common roll.
- ✓ All alienated land is returned to the Africans.
- ✓ More educational support unities are created for Africans.
- ✓ There should not be compulsory distocking to be discouraged.

On 14th March 1922 Harry Thuku was arrested and charged with instilment, sedition which led to demonstration and riots in Nairobi with demands for his unconditional release.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF E.A.A

- ✓ The authoritarian governor Sir Edward Northey was recalled.
- ✓ Dr. John Athur was nominated to represent the Africans interest in legco.
- ✓ Africans interests took centre state at the Devonshire White paper talk.
- ✓ The colony government began to pay services to African interests.
- ✓ There was international concern about the colonial activities in Kenya.
- ✓ E.A.A became the 1st worthy national political association.

Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A)

It was founded in 1924 after the demise of E.A.A its head quarter was Kihuhia in Murang'a

OFFICIALS WERE

Joseph Kang'oto - President
Jesse Kariuki - Vice President
Henry Gishuru - Secretary
Job Muchuchu - Treasurer
Henry Mwangi
Henry kiiru
John Mbuthia

GRIEVANCES OF K.C.A

- ✓ Revision of the 1915 crownland ordinance.
- ✓ Release of Hary Thuku.
- ✓ An end to arbitrary drawing of resolve boundaries.
- ✓ An elected Kikuyu paramount chief.
- ✓ Proper demarcation of African land and Issue of land title deeds.
- ✓ Increased educational opportunist to Africans.
- ✓ African participation in the political affairs of the country.
- ✓ Pressing for the reduction of taxes.
- ✓ Having the burn in growing cash crops among Africans lifted.

The KCA want establish it's headquarter in Nairobi in 1927. It intensified its activities and launched its newspaper (Mwigwi thamia) meaning reconcile which emphasized unity and hard work.

Jomo Kenyatta who was the editor was later sent to England to represent the K.C.A grievances.

The party also educated for female education. It also provided leadership and guidance in the establishment of the independent schools and churches.

K.C.A also supported establishment of Ukambani members association and Taita Hills Association.

K.C.A was bummed in May 1940 and leaders arrested and departed to Kapenguria.

KAVIRONDO TAX PAYERS AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION (KTVA)

It has its roots in the young Kavirondo Association (YKA) which was founded in 1921 by student and teachers of Maseno School with the following members.

Jonathan Okwiri - president

Benajmin Owour - Secretary

Simon Nyende - Treasurer

Ezekiel Apindi

George Samuel Okoth

Joel Omino

Mathayo Otieno

Jeremiah Awari

This meeting was attended by both Luo and Luyhia communities the meeting called itself Piny Owacho the voice of the people.

Grievances

- ✓ Abolition of Kipande system
- ✓ End of forced labour.
- ✓ Scrapping high taxes for Africans.
- ✓ Better Wages.
- ✓ Revocation of change of status from the protectorate to colony.
- ✓ Establishment of separate Legco for Nyanza and creation of paramount chiefs.
- ✓ Issuing of title deeds to African land owners.
- ✓ Introduction of high education for Africans.
- ✓ Establishment of more government schools in central and Nyanza.
- ✓ Exemption of women from taxation.

On 8th July 1922 Association officials met Sir Edward Northey who agreed to look into their demand to refuse to promise in the issue of reverting the colony to protectorate.

In July 1923, missionary Archdeacon Owen of the Christian missionary society in Maseno was appointed as the head king Kikuyu Association who transformed it from a political association into multi-welfare association hence the name KTWA.

Under Owens Leadership the association concentrated in social and welfare matters such as education, hygiene, demarcation of African reserves and the provision and the provision of title deeds to African land owners.

In 1928, KTWA opposed a native authority amendment which wanted Africans to be imprisoned of failure to join communal labour camps and the same year it sent

representatives to the Hilton young commission which had been set up to consider Africans grievances in land and other issues.

In 1930 the association began losing its momentum due to internal disagreement and factions' e.g the Abaluhya formed their wing known as North Kavirondo central association in 1934. The association survived until 1944.

The attempt made to implement KTWA were

- a) In order to encourage better food production the association organized the 1st Agriculture show at Maseno in 1923.
- b) Initiated the 1st ever Harambee contribution to provide bursaries for the needy pupils at Maseno.
- c) It sought to promote close association with colonial administration.

UKAMBANI MEMBERS ASSOCIATION (UMA)

It was formed towards the end of 1922

Members included

Samuel Muinid Mbingu	-	Chairman
Elijah Kavule	-	Vice P
Isaac Mwalози	-	Secretary
Simon Kioko	-	Treasurer

GREVANCES

- ✓ Agitation against Jesting Policy which had colonized soil erosion due to overstocking Akamba cattle were taken away forcefully and slaughter at Athi river by Leibig and European Company.
- ✓ UMA took the opportunity to mobilize the community against the unpopular decision made by Muindi Mbingu.
- ✓ The policy was dropped in 1st December 1922 because of UMA agitation.
- ✓ UMA banned in 1940.

THE COAST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION

It was formed in 1943 at members

Members were

Nawanasele – President

Mohammad Bin Mwichande - Vice President

E.W Timothy - General secretary
H. C banks - Honaranry Treasuere

Mohammed Bin Omar

Enoch Benjamin

H. G Harrison

GRIEVANCES

- ✓ Better education and health
- ✓ Improved agriculture.
- ✓ Lower taxation
- ✓ Appropriate soil conservation measure
- ✓ Upgrading of shimo la Tewa school to a secondary school
- ✓ Appointment of African colonial officials.

THE TAITA HILLS ASSOCIATION

It was formed in 1939 with the following members.

Mango Waresha Kalondi - Chairman

Paul Chumbo - Treasurer

Jimy Mwambichi - Secretary

Members of Association used to write letters to the colonial government as a result the colonial government shifts its plan of moving the Wataita from ancestral land in the hills to the plains.

The govenement revised the Taita receive boundaries and reduced the land initially covered out for European settlers.

Colonial government stoped distocking measure among Wataita.

Achievements of early Policitacl organizations.

- ✓ Promoted unity by mobilizing Africans to demand for their rights.
- ✓ Represented grievances of Africans community to colonial government.
- ✓ Promoted African culture e.g female circumnsion.
- ✓ Promoted poltical consciousness among the African by raising political awareness.
- ✓ They campaigned for better wages and better working conditions for African labourers.

- ✓ They published the grievances of African community the outside world.
- ✓ They formed the basis for struggle for independence later.

Problems faced by early political organization.

- ✓ Harassment of the member by the colonial authority
- ✓ Arrest and deportation of the leaders.
- ✓ Wrangling between leaders.
- ✓ Lack of experience by the leaders to effectively manager the organizations.
- ✓ Shortage of funds to implement their programmes
- ✓ Disunity among the organization resulting from their being ethnic best.
- ✓ Banning of the organization by colonial government in 1940.

THE EMERGENCY OF INDEPENDENT CHURCHES AND SCHOOL

They emerged as a result of protest against mission churches and schools established by different missionary societies.

The missionaries trained Africans to be catechists, government clerks and workers on their farms, in the churches they emphasized the benefits of Western culture as appeared to African culture.

Many Kenyans at first rejected missionary attempts towards conversion and education. Latin, however which they realized that education was leading to material benefits and responsibilities, they began to demand it.

In 1919, the colonial government had agreed to give financial support while the missionaries provided the supervision, management and partial financing of schools.

Africans began to established their own churches and schools. This was in response to the negative attitude and open discrimination against them by the missionaries applied with the general injustice of the colonial administration that frustrated African interest. People of Kenya thus used independent churches to resist against the excessive of colonialism.

Causes of the rise of independent churches and school

- ✓ Kenyans were against the westernizing influence of the missionaries who taught against female circumcision, polygamy and payment of dowry.
- ✓ The education which the mission schools provided prepared Kenyans for law status jobs such as clerks in government offices, workers on Europeans farms and houses and catechists in churches.

- ✓ There was open discrimination against Africans in church leadership. They were not given high position.
- ✓ In many parts of the country. Land was alienated by European settlers Kenyans, therefore wanted better education to enable them improve their economic status.
- ✓ The white missionaries were also perceived as colonialists.
- ✓ African initiatives where some Africans claimed to have had revelations from God to establish their own churches.

The Independence movement in Nyanza

John Awalo's Nomiya Luo Mission

He received wide education and experience from several mission schools. He started a Roman Catholic, and then joined the Scottish mission at Maseno and Nairobi.

In 1907, he claimed to have a vision in which and directed him to start his own religion he broke away from the CMS and founded his own mission. The Nomiya Luo mission - In 1910. Nomiya Luo mission meansv ``the mission that I was given" or "the mission that was given to me"

John Owalo proclaimed himself a prophet and denied the divinity of Jesus but accepted that Jesus was a prophet and Son God.

Within a few years he had over 1,000 followers and built his own primary school, and a secondary school in which missionaries would not interfere.

He preached that the end of the world was just about, and the Whiteman would be killed since they were devils and Africans were to be left independent.

John owalo's movement illustrated the determination of African christians to run their own churches and schools and their right to accept or reject some of the white man's teachings.

The Christian universal evangelist union.

This union was set up in 1938 by Ishmael, a former teacher and preacher.

The Anglican church reached nyanza from Uganda in 1906, since the CMS missionaries had been in Buganda since 1877, in 1938, a revival movement reached Nyanza, also from Uganda. This resulted in the conversion of many people here and in other parts of Western Kenya.

Ishmael became their leader and from Maseno, the revivalist movement spread to many parts of Nyanza province, mainly through the efforts of his new disciples. The people were saved by the blood of Jesus and public confession of their sins.

His followers preached in market places, particularly in the evenings, composed and sang moving songs that attracted many people who were women, such as the second and third wives of polygamous marriages as well as the wives of unsaved husbands. They left their homes and went to live in Newshore.

His followers insisted that both men and women should sleep together irrespective of blood relations or moral codes since they were all saved anyway.

This caused a cutting and opposition from the mission churches and other revivalist groups. Therefore, in 1948, at a big convention at Nyabondo in Nyakach New broke away from the Anglican Church and found his own Christian Universal Evangelical Union. He led his breakaway church up to his death in 1960.

Independence movement in central Kenya.

The immediate cause of the rise of independent churches and schools in central province was the disagreement in 1929 between the Church of Scotland mission and the Agikuyu, over the issue of female circumcision.

The missionaries had earlier condemned polygamy, drinking of alcohol and paying of dowry however the issue of promote circumcision caused a clash between the missionaries and the Agikuyu.

Those who refused to denounce their traditional customs were suspended from their churches and their children were not allowed into mission schools.

It therefore became necessary for the affected people to set up their own schools and churches.

KIKUYU INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

It was established at Gaithioko in Kamba in 1913. It was built by elders of the community on land donated by Mukunga WA Njehu. Another school was established at Githunguri on land donated by Wilson Gathuru.

The school began to charge fees initially it was free. The circumcision controversy led to the mushrooming of many independent schools and churches among the Agikuyu. These schools faced many problems such as lack of teachers and poor co-ordination

too independent schools sprang up.

The Kikuyu independent school Association (KISA) established in 1929. It was later affiliated to the African independent pentecoastal church.

The Kikuyu Karing'a Education Associatin (KKEA) in 1933 later linked with the African orthodox church.

The CMS mission agreed to train KISA teachers at a cost of sh 80 per teacher per term for a period of two years.

KIKUYU INDEPENDENT CHURCHES

The African Independent Pentecostal church (AIPC).

Africans were required to get permission to hold prayer meetings. One of the biggest problems faced by independent churches was the lack of ordained ministers.

The independent movement began soon after the dispute with the Church of Scotland mission over the issue of female circumcision in 1929. In the movement the new schools, churches and political parties worked hand in hand through secretly.

After breaking from the gospel missionary society, the independent churches were allowed by the DC to build churches and several schools in several places around Kihumbuini.

THE AFRICAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

After the creation of the African independent Pentecostal church, two African orthodox churches were also formed one was founded by Arthur Gathuna Gatungu and the other by Philip Kiande at the Githamba seminary.

Arthur Gathuna Gatungu was an ex-student of Alliance high school and teacher at the Githamba School. During Alexandar's stay in kikuyu land, he became Gatungu's close friend and interpreter.

Alexandar insisted that Gatungu be admitted at the seminary though he came from KKE Arch, Kiambu, while the seminary was run by KISA. Later he founded his church at Waithaka in Southern Kiambu.

Characteristic of Independent Churches and schools

- ✓ They retained some traditional customs such as female circumcision and polygamy.

- ✓ They were not against education and Christianity, but against the westernizing influence of the missionaries and type of education and literature that was being offered.
- ✓ The leadership in both schools and churches was Africans.
- ✓ They were somehow connected with political parties which were founded to oppose colonial rule.
- ✓ Unlike political movements which were mainly based in towns, the independent schools and churches had their following from the rural masses.
- ✓ The independent schools and churches were somehow connected with political parties which were founded to oppose colonial rule.

PROBLEMS FACED BY INDEPENDENCE

- ✓ Wrangling between the leaders.
- ✓ Competition from the missionary churches and schools.
- ✓ Closure of the institutions by the colonial authorities during the emergency.
- ✓ Shortage of manpower to manage their activities among teachers.
- ✓ Shortage of funds to implement their programmes.
- ✓ Harassment of the members of the missionaries and the colonial authorities.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND MOVEMENTS AFTER 1945

The political and social movements which were active in early 1920s and 1930's were banned and their leaders put in detention for fear of creating internal unrest.

Factors influenced formation

- ✓ Rising of African awareness through acquisition of western education Mau Mau uprising which forced Britain to decolonize.
- ✓ Establishment of nationalist parties' e.g K.A.U
- ✓ Return of Jomo Kenyatta strengthened the nationalist movement (1946).
- ✓ Formation of U.N.O which favoured decolonization.
- ✓ Nomination and election of Africans in Legco provided them with a forum to agitate for employment.
- ✓ Lack of support for colonies by tax payers in Europe.
- ✓ The Pan African movement inspired African nationalist to struggle for independence.

THE KENYA UNION (KAU)

On October 1944, Francis Khamisi organized a meeting of African leaders in Nairobi attended by 33 African leaders. Members include

Harry Thuku – President

Francis Hamisi – Secretary

Albert Divine – Treasurer

An Otata

Eliud Mathu

James Githuru

Aims of KAU

Help Eliud Mathu in his new task of representing African interest in Legco

- ✓ To coordinate African nationalist activities
- ✓ To pressurize for more constitutional regions for Africans.
- ✓ To demand improved working conditions for African workers.

They did not advocate political independence. Any changes were to be carried out from within and through the existing institutions of the government, the colonial government felt uneasy and suspicious about K.A.U. the name it had military connotations and on the insistence of the governor, it was changed to the Kenya African study union (KASO) in November 1944. This implied that the union's purpose was to educate the people on public affairs.

There was friction between the moderates and radicals in the union. The moderate who believed in bringing changes through established constitutional channels were led by Eliud Mathu and Tom Mbotela. They advised their followers to use peaceful means to solve their problems.

They opposed certain methods advocated by the militant radicals, in January 1945, James Gichuru was elected president of the union.

It advocated such longer standing African grievances as the abolition of the Kipande system of registration, the restoration of African land and more African referees in the legco.

In 1946, during the second annual delegates' conference it revealed to its original name of the Kenya African Union (KAU).

KAU DEMANDS

- ✓ Release of African political prisoners.
- ✓ Demanded for end of racial discrimination
- ✓ Demanded for return of alienated land
- ✓ Reversal of land deed to Africans
- ✓ Improved working condition and equal pay
- ✓ Abolition of taxation and Kipande system
- ✓ Free and compulsory education for Africans.
- ✓ Africans to get their land including white highlands.
- ✓ Return of alienated land.
- ✓ Self government for Africans by Africans.
- ✓ This was after the return of Kenyatta from England in September 1946 and his assumption of presidency of KAU on 1st June, 1947 gave strength to the union.

PROBLEMS FACED BY KAU

- ✓ Arrest and detention of the leaders.
- ✓ Lack of effective leadership
- ✓ Had hostile colonial administration
- ✓ Lacked political awareness among the Africans due to illiteracy.
- ✓ Inadequate funds to run the organization.
- ✓ Conflicts between radicals e.g. Fred Kubai who advocated for the use of force unlike Mathu favoured peaceful means in the attainment of independence.
- ✓ The meetings convinced the former KCA leaders of KNU's legitimacy as a possible instrument for the achievement of a country wide political unity.
- ✓ With Kenyatta's return, there was a real opportunity to develop KAU into the dominant means of enhancing African nationalism.
- ✓ The organization of KAU in Kikuyu land and Rift valley was still largely controlled by the former K.C.A. Leaders.

Meanwhile, the struggle between the moderate elements in KAU's leadership and the radical continued. The conflict reached its climax in 1951. The Nairobi branch of KAU had been taken over by the radicals in June of that year with officials.

Fred H. Kubai chairman

B. M. Kuggia – Secretary – general

Paul Ngei – assistant secretary general

They demanded the removal of the moderate elements from the radical national executive committee.

Kenyatta, however, frustrated the plans of the radicals by insisting that KAU must not be turned into a Gikuyu union.

He suggested that the secretary – general of the party should come from Nyanza and that other parts of the country should be represented in the executive committee.

J. D Otiende was elected secretary general

Paul Ngei assistant

Mr Ole Nanyurai from Narok treasurer

Kenyatta president

Kenyatta's greatest achievement was to teach the people to be united as Kenyan people.

He extended KAU's foothold into Nyanza and the coast.

Some nationalist thought it was to moderate while others thought that it was a Kikuyu – dominated party. KAU also faced financial problems and lacked effective leadership.

In 1951 KAU members in Nairobi decided to revitalize the activities of KAU and make it more radical in pursuing its policies. Radical leaders were elected to lead KAU

Fred Kubai was elected chairman, J.M. Mugai vice – chairman and Bildad Koggia secretary.

The government was scared by the renewed KAU activities and its support for mau mau.

In response, all KAU rallies outside Nairobi was banned KAU leaders were also forced to denounce maumau.

The governor declared a state of emergency on October 20, 1952, following the murder of chief Waruhiu. The entire national and district KAU leaders were arrested and detained because of the connection with maumau.

Other KAU members acted swiftly and elected new office – bearers. Fanuel Walter Odede was elected acting, president, Joseph Murumbi acting secretary and William Awori acting treasurer.

Achievements of KAU

- ✓ KAU United Africans in the struggle for independence
- ✓ KAU promoted African nationalism

- ✓ KAU helped to improve conditions of Africans like they were against taxation and Kipande.
- ✓ KAU publicized the grievances of Kenya internationally by sending delegations to complain about colonial oppression and exploitation.
- ✓ KAU supported the mau mau war for independence.
- ✓ KAU laid the foundation for KANU.

THE MAU MAU REBELLION

Factors that facilitated Mau Mau

- ✓ Use of guerilla tactics which made it difficult for the British to suppress the rebellion.
- ✓ Oathing helped to unite fighters.
- ✓ Support of civilians who supplied food and equipment.
- ✓ Natural forest e.g abaadare and Mt.Kenya provided good hideouts.
- ✓ Resourceful and courageous leaders who had participated in World War II inspired the rest of Dedan Kimathi, Stanley Mathenge and general China.
- ✓ There was military experience due to participation in World War II.

Causes of Mau Mau

- ✓ Land alienation
- ✓ Forced labour
- ✓ Kipande system
- ✓ Poor living and working conditions for Africans.
- ✓ Interference in African culture by colonial government to missionaries.
- ✓ Lack of Africans representation in legco.
- ✓ Distocking policy
- ✓ Law wedge
- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Racial discrimination

COURSE OF THE WAR

At the end of the 2nd World War the ex – services on returned homw with a lof of experience. They were joined by other KAU extronist nationalists who were dissatisfied with the slow progress offered by the constitutional reform in affecting political reforms. The movement aimed at realizing its objectives through acts of violence.

Members were recruited through the ways of traditional oathing practices which work also served to maintain the secrecy of the movement. This later became mau mau.

The government declared the movement unlawful in 1951 consequently the leaders of the mau mau movement left the Nairobi area and moved into the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya forests, from where they conducted guerilla warfare.

In October 1952, senior chief Wambiu was murdered by the freedom fighters for his collaboration with the government leading to state of emergency declared by Sir Evelyn Barring. Kenyatta and there KAU leaders were arrested and charged with supporting and organizing violence in Kenya. The aimed forces were mobilized to help suppress the movement.

In April 1953, Kenyatta and other KAU leaders were tried at Kapenguria and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Lodwar and KAU banned in June 1953.

There was mass arrest in Kikuyu with leaders like Waruhiu Itote and Dedan Kimathi as the state of emergency was not lifted until 1960.

Problems faced by Mau Mau.

- ✓ Arrest and killing of leaders.
- ✓ Poor co-ordination by guerillars.
- ✓ Lacking of transport and communication facilities
- ✓ Lack of proper fighting equipments.
- ✓ Division due to disagreements
- ✓ Lack of food and other basic needs
- ✓ Torture of family members and Mau Mau followers.
- ✓ Lack of dedication by forced members.

RESULTS OF THE WAR

- ✓ It led to the loss of many likes.
- ✓ Arrest and dentention of Africans.

- ✓ The war depleted the resources of the colony and Britain.
- ✓ The ban on formation of political associations was lifted.
- ✓ The Agikuyu community was divided socially into loyalists, collaborators and traitors and those who didn't support the colonial system.
- ✓ It motivated Africans and the rest of the continent to fight for their own freedom from colonialism.

THE KENYA AFRICAN UNION

A meeting was held in May 1960 which led to the formation of Kenyan African National Union (KANU).

Objectives of KANU

- ✓ To fight for political independence.
- ✓ To achieve national constitution under a uniting national constitution under one central government.
- ✓ To create a society based on African socialism.
- ✓ To eradicate poverty, ignorance and disease.
- ✓ To fight for the return of alienated African land.
- ✓ To fight for the release of all political detainees.
- ✓ To encourage good neighbourliness in the East African Region.
- ✓ To unite with liberation movement in other African countries to end imperialism and colonialism in the continent.

A provisional draft of the KANU constitution was drawn by Mwai Kibaki and others.

During the Kiambu meeting where elected the officials of KANU, Daniel Arap Moi was away in London, while Ronald Ngala was in America.

Kenyatta was released and took over leadership of KANU from James Gishuru who acted as president when he was in jail.

Kenyatta led the KANU team to second Lancaster House conference in 1962 which led to the May 1963 second general elections.

KANU again won the elections and formed the government on 12th December 1963 with Kenyatta as the first Prime Minister and Odinga as Minister for Home affairs.

ACHIEVEMENT OF KANU

- ✓ Uniting Kenyans in the independence struggle.

- ✓ Educating Africans on their political rights.
- ✓ Participating in the second Lancaster house conference of 1962, which led to independence constitution.
- ✓ Putting pressure on the release of political detainees.
- ✓ Leading Kenya to independence in 1963.

KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (KADU).

After the return of Ngala and Maji leaders of the Minority groups like Kalenjin, North Eastern and coastal regions formed KADU in June 1960, leaders were

Ronald Ngala

Daniel Arap Moi

Masinde Muliro

Justis Ole Tipis

1st elections were held in 1961; KANU won 19 seats and KADU and three seats went to the smaller parties.

KANU refused to form a government while Kenyatta was still detained. Ronald Ngala, the president of KADU was asked to do so with the support of Michael Bundell's New Kenya Party (NKP).

In August 1961, Kenyatta was released together with those detained with him and elected to the legco in 1962.

During the 1963 multiparty elections, KADU was defeated again by KANU. KADU became the official opposition party. In 1964, KADU dissolved itself and its members joined KANU.

OBJECTIVES OF KADU

- ✓ To safeguard the interests of the minority tribes.
- ✓ To push for a federal constitution.
- ✓ To organize and maintain a political democratic union in legco and the country.
- ✓ To demand for the release of political prisoners.
- ✓ To demand for constitutional reforms.
- ✓ To provide an efficient that represented all areas in Kenya.
- ✓ To formulate domestic and international policies.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF KADU

- ✓ It represented the minority ethnic groups.
- ✓ It participated in the drafting of the independence constitution.
- ✓ It enlightened the Africans on their political rights.
- ✓ It provided chairs and benches to the KANU government.
- ✓ In August 1961 Kenyatta was released together with those detained with him and elected to the legislative council in 1962.
- ✓ During the 1963 multi party election KADU was defeated by KANU
- ✓ KADU became official opposition party in 1964 KADU dissolved itself and its members joined KANU.

AFRICAN PEOPLE PARTY (APP)

It was formed after the ancestral house conference led by Paul Ngei.

Its members were drawn from the Akamba peoples union.

It was formed on regional basis to represent the interest of the Akamba who were suspicious of the Luo, Kikuyu dominated KANU & KADU.

In May 1963, the independence elections were held under the Federal constitution (Majimbo)

APP was among them and won seats in their federal assembly when Kenya was granted internal self government (MADARAKA).

Soon after elections Paul Ngei and App member joined KANU leaving KADU as the only opposition party. He was given an ministerial position by Kenyatta.

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Trade unions are association of employed persons

Their main purpose is collecting bargaining for member welfare.

It played a key role in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

The government introduced laws which forced Africans to work in settler farms for wages.

At the time there was no problem in recruiting slaves to work for the Europeans since this new system of wages earning labour was by far much better than slavery.

Laws were enacted to legalise the initial policy of the government in relation to labour.

There was anti-slavery act in 1900, that the tax ordinance of 1901, servants ordinance of 1904, the labour ordinance of 1907. The registration of domestic workers ordinance of 1910 and others.

It was obligating for every male African above to age of 16yrs to be registered at the district registration office at the area where he resided.

He had to give this particular: the name, fathers name, tribe, location, sub-location, age group, circumsion age and a full set of finger prints impression.

The conditions of employment at the time were pathetic, labourers were overworked and underpaid. It was an attempt to find a solution to these problems the trade unions awere formed.

THE AFRICAN WORKERS FEDERATION

It begun in Mombasa as athe union was known as African workers union (AWU)

It was a rolling centre for strikes.

It 1st occurred in July 1936, in the morning of the 13th of July 15,000 workers participated. On 3rd day the workers decided to form their union which they named (AWU) officials Mwangi Mahcaria – sec, Muhamed Kibwana – president, Muhurk Kemo-Treouser.

Inspite of the attempts to suppress the stikes by troops who had arrived in Mombasa on the 15th of the same month and the arrest of 421 strikes, the workers were not coward and the stike continued. The union sent a letter to the paper of East Africa publishers giving reasons of their strike which were to giving wives and children allowances taking no notice of the northern high coast of living. Deliberate devices to keep Africans poor so that they may stay on at their work all the time.

Partiality and disrespect shown to African workers whenever they were employed. Indifferences towards paying the Africans equally with the other workers from other races to perform similar duties.

Hurry Thuku was called by the DC. He arrived in MOmbasa in Janary 23rd 1947 and made the strikers and their leaders.

He also discussed the problem of the workers with senior government officials.

In January 24th 1947 he attended a meeting of the union's executive committee where they suggested a change f the unions name to the African workers federation.

The government hurriedly appointed Mr. Juscie Thakker as the president of a tribunal to investigate and decide upon the trade disputes in Mombasa.

The members were: A. Hop Jones, F Holden, CV Merit, A.h. Noor Mohamed, J. Silas.

Within a short time the announced recommendation of an interim award to some employees on Mombasa Island. The award gave a pay increase of sh.6.75 and raised house allowance by sh.3.25.

The award was boycotted by the AWF because it applied only to a section of the workers and was therefore totally inadequate and unsatisfactory.

The resolution to boycott the award was reached at a meeting of Mombasa workers held in Majengo area at the end of March 1947.

The meeting also elected new officials of the AWO where Chege Kibacha became president, Hilton Mwanadal became sec and James Muchenda became an organizing secretary.

An executive committee of 12 members was also elected. In 1947, the Nairobi taxi drivers changed its name to Kenya African Road Transporters and mechanics union in order to extend the scope of origin transport workers all over the country.

In July 1947, the Nairobi trade unions decided to form a branch of the Africans workers federation with members Livingstone Kuria –chairman Mwangi Masharia – sec and Gatere Kigotho – Treasurer.

KENYA FEDERATION OF LABOUR (KFL)

It began on a large scale, recruitment campaign which helped to increase trade union membership. Through the activities of KFL, the Kenya federation of registered trade unions (KFRTU) was formed Tom Mboya became the general secretary 1953 he had in 1952 also formed the local government workers union (LAWU). Tom Mboya knew trade union could be instrumental in winning independence. Through the negotiation activity of KFL African workers were given a minimum wage. In 1956, 68% increased wages for African workers in Nairobi was obtained.

ROLE PLAYED BY KFL AND OTHER TRADE UNIONS

- ✓ It led to improvement of living standards for the Africans and also wages.
- ✓ Educating Africans on their rights pertaining employment rights.

- ✓ It introduced concept of collective bargaining. Played a role in the struggle for independence as it filled the vacuum created by political organisation in 1952 after the arrest of African leaders.
- ✓ Promoted regional cooperation as workers from different regions came together.
- ✓ Unions promoted cooperation between employers, employees and the government through consolidation.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY TRADE UNIONS.

- ✓ Their leaders and members were harassed and victimized by the colonial government.
- ✓ Poor leadership due to lack of trained personnel with the knowledge of trade unions.
- ✓ Shortage of funds and mismanagement of funds. Ignorance of the people on the role for trade unions. Choice of the leaders was influenced by ethnic consideration rather than competence.
- ✓ Constant humbles among the leaders of the trade unions.

Role of women in the struggle for independence

- ✓ They were the backbone of the resistant movement against colonial intervention in Kenya.
- ✓ During the Agusi resistance the elderly kituku prophets.
- ✓ The moraa inserted one of the warriors to spear General secretary in 1980.
- ✓ In Ukamani prophets Syothune Kithuka used advanced called Kilimo to mobilise Akamba to protest against British colonialism and argued them not to pay taxes or provide labour.
- ✓ During agiriama resistance Mekatilili WA Medza led the Giriama against the British.

Involvement of women in political organizations.

When Henry Thuku formed the E.A.A African women supported him

When KCA was formed in 1922 women supported them morally and financially until 1930 when they felt unrecognized and formed a party known as Mumbi central association.

Women's organization drew African women to more political parties from 1920.

They contributed to the establishment of independent schools and churches e.g legio Maria was formed to a woman in Western Kenya called Auko.

In central Kenya women composed songs and dance that radiated the colonial chiefs and government.

Although men dominated senior positions in KAU movement many members were women. Women were imprisoned and detained due to political movements. Eg Sarah Sarai who was detained due to participation to KAU in Nairobi.

Roles of Women in the Mau Mau Movement

- ✓ Women were involved brutally in the construction of roads and terraces due to absence of men and in communal work as they were serving the Mau Mau movement.
- ✓ Women participated in armed resistance against the British e.g Martial Muthoni.
- ✓ Women from Kikuyu, Aembu and Ameru, joined the forest to organize and coordinate their movement. Women supplied basic amenities to freedom fighters.
- ✓ Acted as spies for the Mau Mau by gathering information from home guards about the colonial force. Composed songs to mobilize fighters and ridicule home guards.
- ✓ Participated in the authority ceremonies where as others acted as chief administrators.
- ✓ Women refused betraying Mau Mau fighters even when they were detained at Kamiti due to their active participation to the movement. Women were recognized and given a prominent recognition in Kenya.
- ✓ Jemima was nominated to the legislative assembly whereby becoming the 1st woman in Kenya. In 1960 another woman Priscilla Abwalo was nominated to the legislative council and became the 1st woman in the African delegation to take part in the 1st Lancaster House conference London 1960. After independence Grace Anyango became the 1st Mayor of Kisumu.

Constitutional changes leading to independence in Kenya.

Several factors promoted decolonization in Kenya and other African countries after World War II.

Experience ex-soldiers encouraged them to demand more political rights. The Pan African movement also pressured the colonial powers to grant political independence to their subject people.

Colonial powers began to realize that colonies were becoming too expensive to run especially due to frequent revolts and violence used by the colonised people against the colonizers.

Many factors persuaded the British government to take some measures towards decolonization in Kenya. Key among these was constitutional reforms.

African Representation to the Legco (Eliud Mathu)

Eliud Mathu

The 1st African to be appointed to the legislature in 1944.

He was a former teacher of Alliance High and a graduate of Hoiat College in South Africa.

After KAU was formed in 1946, it demanded an increase in African representatives in the government.

This led to Benire Changa, another African, to be appointed to the legislature in 1946.

By 1946, the number of Africans in the Legco was compared to 11 Europeans, 5 Asians and 2 Arabs.

Nevertheless, Africans in Kenya still felt that the progress was too slow following the Mau Mau uprising and the declaration of a state of emergency. As the British secretary for colonies, Oliver Lyttelton visited Kenya in 1954.

The British government realized that there was a need to involve the Africans in the administration at the same time reduce the settlers' influence. It was for these reasons that the report of the East African Royal Commission of 1955 was taken seriously.

It called for an end to racial discrimination, increased involvement of Africans in the colonial administration. The opening of Kenya highlands, which were until then exclusively used by white settlers, to all races.

The Lyttelton Constitution

Oliver Lyttelton, the British colonial secretary, visited Kenya and made constitutional reforms. He supported the creation of a multiracial society where all races would share political power.

He proposed the place of existing governor executive councils or multi-ratio councils of ministers should be formed to represent the 3 races.

The un-official members of the new council would now include: One African, 2 Asians and 3 Europeans.

The African and official members was B. A Mutanga the 1st African to be appointed minister became minister for community development and African affairs in 1954.

Although two Africans were in the council by 1955 they opposed the little time constitution because it only strengthened the European position.

The Europeans were not happy either they objected very strongly to the involvement of the Africans and Asians in political management for the colony. The electionary group of the Europeans was led by Captain Briggs.

In 1955, the government lifted the ban on political organisation in the line with the recommendation of colonial secretary Oliver Liddelton.

However Africans were allowed to form only local political organisations that were district based as opposed to national wide of political parties. The political parties soon formed Nairobi's people convention party led by Tom Mboya, Taita African Democratic Union (TADU) led by D. Mwanyumba, Abagusii Association (AA) led by John Kibasu, Kenya National Congress (KNC) led by Argwin Kodhek and the Maasai Thron led by John Keen but the Mau Mau was still went on in March 1957 the 1st African election to the legislative were held those who won elections include:

Masinde Muliro – North Nyanza constituency

Laurence Oguda – South Nyanza

Ronald Ngala – Coast

Daniel Arap Moi – Rift Valley

Bernard Mate – Central

James Muindi – Ukambani

Oginga Odinga – Central Nyanza

The African united members of the legislative formed an organization known as the African elected members organization (AEMO) with Oginga Oding – chairman.

Tom Mboya – sec and demanded for the following

That more seats be given to the Africans

That election should be by a common role based on universal franchise.

The release of Kenyatta and other missionaries.

Role of African elected members of parliament in the struggle for independence

1. Pressurised for independence
2. Made known the African grievances in National forums.
3. Sort for release of imprisoned and detained missionaries.
4. Demanded for greater political rights for Africans.
5. Made Kenyatta popular as a nationalist hero.
6. Participated in the formulation of independent constituent.
7. Enlightened African masses on the liberation struggle
8. Formed nationalist political parties' e.g KANU and KADU which spearheaded for country into independence.

THE LENOX BOYD CONSTITUTION 1957

Lenor – Boyd succeeded Oliver Littleton as the secretary of the state for colonies.

His recommendation/proposed

1. The number of African elected members raised from 8-14 in the legislative council.
2. Double the number of African ministers from 1 – 2.
3. Introduction of multi-racial representative in the LEGCO by providing for 12 special elected four from each of the three races.

Reforms initiated by the Lennox-Boyd proposals

Creation of 6 more African constituencies.

Elections were held in March 1958, increasing the no. of African elected members in the legco to 14.

The AEMO opposed the idea of the specially elected members but they were appointed without their participation.

The 2nd African minister, Musa A Malemba was appointed as minister for housing in 1958.

Lancaster house conference.

By 1958, the colonial government had declared its commitment to remove racial barriers and grant political independence of Africans.

This however had opened concern, as both the radical Europeans and AEMO were offered to multi-racialism.

The Lancaster house conferences were therefore convened to iron out these differences.

The 1st Lancaster house conference (1960)

The colonial secretary was Ian Macleod and the governor to Kenya was Sir Patrick Renison.

It was convened at Lancaster house in London the headquarters of the British colonial office in January 1960. Attended by all the members of the legco.

The African team was led by Ronald Ngala the chairman and Tom mboya the secretary. European delegates were led by Captain Briggs and Sir Michael Blundell.

They came up with a compromise constitutional change as follows.

- ✓ The 12 elective seats of specially elected members in the legco to remain intact.
- ✓ There would be 33 open seats in the legco, which were to be voted for on a common roll.
- ✓ Another 20 seats would be reserved, 10 of those to be allocated to Europeans, 8 for Asians and 2 for Arabs.
- ✓ Composition of the council of ministers was to be altered to incorporate 4 Africans, 3 Europeans and 1 Asian.
- ✓ Authorized Africans in the formation of nation wide political parties.
- ✓ State of emergency was to be lifted.

Reforms arising from the 1st Lancaster house conference.

- ✓ Preparation for election to be held in 1961.
- ✓ Formation of KANU and KADU.

1961 election-KANU won 19 seats while KADU won 11 seats.

Four of the African elected members of the legco were appointed ministers.

James Muimui- minister for health welfare.

Ronald Ngala- minister for labour, social security and Adult Education.

Julius Gikongo Kaino- minister for commerce and industry.

Formation of new ethnic alliances for fear of ethnic domination by large ethnic groups.

The Kalenjin political alliance led by Taitu Tometia.

Coast African political union by Ronald Ngala.

Kenya Africans peoples party by masinde muliro.

Settlers and other Europeans resented these reforms and began to sell their property, ready to live the country.

In 1961, the 21st of august, Jomo Kenyatta was released; Kariuki Njiri offered his murang'a constituency seat to Kenyatta enabling him to join legco.

The 2nd Lancaster house conference (1962).

Convened in Lancaster house London between february and april 1962, presided over by regional maulding, the then colonial secretary.

Its objectives.

- ✓ Work out the final steps to self governance.
- ✓ Draft independence.
- ✓ Set out the difference between KANU and KADU.

The KANU delegation was led by Jomo Kenyatta and advocated for a strong unitary government while KADU was led by Ronald Ngala favoured (majimbo) known as independence Katiba which provided for the following.

- ✓ A federal government with 6 regions each retaining Internal Katiba.
- ✓ A strong central government led by a prime minister.
- ✓ A governor-general as head of state and commandr - in – chief of the armed forces.
- ✓ Party with majority seats would form government.
- ✓ A by cameral legislation with (two houses) that's the house of the representave low house having 117 members.The senate, upper house 41 members.
- ✓ Spelt out the rights and obligation of citizen.
- ✓ Spelt out the poweres and responsibilities of the central government.

Reforms innitated by the 2nd LHC

Holding of 1963 election KANU when 73 seats KADU got 31 seats and approximately won 8 seats.

June 1963 Jomo Kenyatta became the 1st prime mInister of Kenya.

1st June 1963 Kenya attained responsible self govenemtn “Madara”.

12th Dec 1963 Kenya Obtained full independence “Jamhuri”

The queen of Inland however remained head of state.

12th Dec 1964 Kenya was decalred as republic with Kenyatta as the 1st President.

RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

Background

Nationalism comes from the word nation. A nation is made up of people who share cultural and social background and have in the common ancestry in historical terms.

Nationalism gives individuals a sense of belonging to a given state or country

It's defined as a statement based on common cultural characteristics that binds people together as one nation.

African nationalism grew out of the desire among different African communities to fight for independence from their colonial masters. Early nationalism in Africa was with the right from the period of European colonizers it had to manifest itself in African rebellion and resistance which were spread across the continent. However in spite of the fact that they were all defeated they formed the foundation for future resistances.

Factors that promoted African nationalism

Racial segregation: where Africans were discriminated against the whites because of their skin/ it affected Africans socially and economically.

Colonial labour laws: Africans were subjected to harsh labour conditions. Africans underpaid, overworked and introduction of K system.

Trade Union Movements: Trade unions were the 1st large organization used for fighting for better working conditions of Africans. They were used as foundations of political parties. They nurtured the leaders who were instrumental in the freedom struggle.

Over – taxation: there was introduction of various forms of tax to be paid by the Africans.

Independent churches: these churches **had broken away** from the mainstream mission churches due to discrimination by the whites on issues of African culture, mode of worship and non-promotion of black Africans to high positions of leadership in church.

Colonial economic policies: the policy was meant to disadvantage the Africans, resulting in many of them being squatters on the land that was once theirs and pushed to reserves which were not productive.

Western education: Christian missionaries provided education to Africans throughout the colonial period. Africans educated in mission schools joined colonial public services while others went to the nationalistic activities in Africa.

EXTERNAL FACTORS

Africans ex soldiers in the 1st and 2nd world war gained fighting skills and also interacted with people from other countries who enlightened them about struggle for independence.

The pan African movement which supported independence for African countries, they made Africans realize that they shared common problems a situation which led to be used as a basis for national unity.

The UNO stressed one way of maintaining peace through decolonization.

Lenist – Marxist influence were against colonization. They argued that colonization was exploitation of the poor people by the rich.

Socialist and labour parties. They were against colonies in Europe.

Indian independence in 1947, inspired leaders to agitate for political independence.

GHANA (Gold coast)

Portugal was the pioneer European nation to colonialism as settlement in gold coast in 1482.

Portuguese mainly interested in gold and was one of the items that were produced in plenty in the gold coast by African community.

Portuguese named the country the gold coast in reference to the 1st gold deposits in the area.

Factors for growth of nationalism in Ghana

- ✓ Effects of World War II the African war veterans were ready to lead their people against colonial rule because the colonial government refused to compensate the ex-soldiers for participating in the war.
- ✓ Africans not represented in the way they could air their grievances.
- ✓ Africans demanded wider franchise (right to vote) majority of African allowed to participate in politics.
- ✓ The trade unions contributed to nationalism since they enlightened workers on their rights.
- ✓ Africans were not given quality education.
- ✓ High prices of essential commodities in the towns.

- ✓ Africans were colonized import and export licences.
- ✓ They got inspirations from pan-african movement.
- ✓ There their morale was boosted by the UNO, which supported decolonization.

Causes of Ghanaian nationalism

Nationalism in Ghana began in 1868 in response to British colonization.

Before the 2nd World War Ghana's nationalism was modest but after the 2nd World War it became radical and demanded for complete independence.

It was characterized by formation of political parties. The 1st party was National of Gold Coast started by Akofu Addo in 1941.

1947 several parties merged together to form United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC).

During the ACCRA riots in 1948, British soldiers killed two of the Christian service men who were marching to the Governor's castle to present a petition since their pensions were quite insufficient due to high inflation. This caused riots which spread to other parts of the country.

29 African men were killed and Nkrumah and his colleagues known as the Big 6 were arrested they included Nkrumah, Danquah, William Forster, Akoto Addo, Ajei and Obotsebi Lamptey.

The Watson Commission under the leadership of Andrew Alton Watson was set up and reported that oppressive social, political and economic conditions were the major cause of riots.

A new constitution was recommended to cater for Ghanaian interest.

In 1949, the Coussey Commission was appointed of Nkrumah who was radical.

It recommended a semi-responsible government and executive council and a nationally elected assembly with elections to be held in 1951.

In 1949, Kwame Nkrumah formed Convention People's Party. He rejected the Coussey Constitution, demanded for independence and government support from the masses.

In a speech at a political rally in Accra held on 8th Jan 1950 Nkrumah advocated for the action through

legitimate political action.

News paper and educational campaigns

The Katiba application of boycotts strikes and non-cooperation based on the principles of absolute non-violence. He had borrowed these protests from the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi on non-violent resistance.

The government declared a state of emergency Kwame Nkrumah and CPP officials were arrested.

During imprisonment Newspapers campaigned for his independence in 1951 a general election was held CPP won and Nkrumah allowed to form a government and became leader of government business.

1954, NLM (National liberation movement) emerged to complete two more elections held in 1954 and 1956 and CPP won on 6th March 1957, the country attained political independence under CPP and Kwame became 1st PM and changed country's name from Gold Coast to Ghana.

Methods used by Ghanaian Nationalist in their struggle for independence.

- ✓ Made use of public rallies.
- ✓ Channelled their grievances through trade unions.
- ✓ Used protests and demonstrations against the colonial government.
- ✓ Use of international forums e.g U.N.O
- ✓ Participated in Katiba negotiations e.g Consey commission. Wrote through publications e.g Accra Evening News through which they articulated their grievances.
- ✓ Participated in the pre-independence election i.e 1954, 1956

Problems faced by Ghanaian nationalism.

- ✓ Disunity among Africans.
- ✓ Rivalry among political parties e.g CPP and UGCC imprisonment and arrest of African Nationalist
- ✓ Lack of finance to fund their activities.
- ✓ Brutal killing of Africans.
- ✓ Poor means of transport and communication
- ✓ Leadership wrangles – Nkrumah went out of UGCC.

ROLE played by Kwame, CPP for struggle for independence.

- ✓ He was a leader of CPP and organized all activities. CPP gain support from former, the elite and the unemployed in Ghana hence uniting Africans in struggle for Africans national liberation.
- ✓ CPP used non – violent methods to persuade the government for freedom e.g use of newspaper, campaigns, boycotts, strikes and non-cooperation with the whites.
- ✓ CPP won elections in 1946 and formed 1st government before independence.
- ✓ Nkrumah's leadership from 1946 was marked by better cocoa prices, the primary condition and construction of new transport means.

Reasons why Ghana achieved independence earlier than other African countries.

- ✓ Rapid economic and social changes which were caused by the extensive cultivation of cocoa.
- ✓ Large group of educated elites spearhead decolonization. Kwame populist leadership unity required for nationalism in Ghana.
- ✓ Participated in the Pan-African Manchester conference of 1945 that resolved that all countries have a right to self – determination.
- ✓ Ghana was comparatively a small country in size was also well served with a good transport and communication system. Therefore made the most of information from one area to another faster and effectiveness.
- ✓ Presence of a few European settlers in the country compared to other countries like South Africa. These made the struggle for independence not to be bloody or have any complication.

How the attainment of Ghana independence contributed to liberation of other African countries.

- ✓ When Kwame was installed president Nkrumah declared that the independence of Ghana was meaningless unless the rest African was freed of colonial yoke.
- ✓ Inspired other African countries to fight for political liberation. Supported liberation movement in Africa both morally and material e.g Guinea and Nigeria.
- ✓ Nkrumah wants to the Aid of African countries even after independence when they were threatened by former colonial e.g Patrick Lumumba of DRC in 1960 – 1961.

NATIONALISM IN MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique was a portugues colony.

In 1951 the government of Portugal declared Mozambique its and took over adminstarin from Portuguese companies until 1975.

Factors for the growth of Nationalism in Mozambique.

- ✓ Increased settlement of Portuguese atizons in Mozambique by 1960, they were about 200,000.
- ✓ Land alienaton by European settlers.
- ✓ Forced labour: forced Africans to work on their farms and tree as slaves.
- ✓ The adminstartion forced Africans to pay taxes.
- ✓ The Portuguese imposed many restrictions in Africans limiting their freedom of expression and intellectual advancement e.g General Salazar ensured strict censorship of press.
- ✓ The portagese practices racial discrimination.
- ✓ Portuguese administration replaced traditional leadersh arbitrary. Portuguese settlers didn't respect African culture since agood number of settelers were unmarried, they often untogunised the AFrican by making African women their mistress without honouring the customs of local people.
- ✓ The security police treatd Africans with great quality inadequate medical facilities for Africans.

Methods used by Nationalist in Mozambique to struggle for independence.

- ✓ Mass media nationalist wrote articles to the newspapers expressing their grievances.
- ✓ Formation of political association's e.g Frelimo (font for liberation of Mozambique).
- ✓ Use of guerilla moement (devolutinary committee of mozambia strikes by social workers and peasants.
- ✓ Government support fromother countries like Tanganyika, Russia and China (Relimo built school and health centres as away gaining support from Africans.

- ✓ Use of international organization e.g OAU.

Problems experienced by Nationalist in Mozambique.

- ✓ The church in Mozambique viewed FRELIMO as a terrorist organisation.
- ✓ Ideological differences divided African nationalist i.e where as some advocated for socialism, others supported capitalism e.g Uria Simangu, and Lazaro Kawandame.
- ✓ FRELIMO competed for powers with other guerrilla movements eg COREMO.
- ✓ The assassination of Frelimo leader Edward Mondlane in 1969 was a serious setback to the movement before Samora Machel took over leadership.
- ✓ The apartheid regions of S.A and the O.D.I regime of southern Rhodesia fought African Nationalist.
- ✓ During the nationalist war, Africans suffered inadequate basic necessities such as food and clothes due to the embargo replaced by the Portuguese.
- ✓ The Portuguese were cruel to African nationalist many arrested and killed.
- ✓ Nations were from many tribes and it was hard to unite them.

TRUNK FOR THE LIBERATION OF MOZAMBIQUE(FRELIMO)

Formed in June 1962 by a coalition of forces opposed to Portuguese rule, living in exile in east and central Africa.

Its leader was Eduardo Chirambo Mondlane who was born in 1920. He resigned as a lecturer and joined FRELIMO in 1962.

Factors that enabled FRELIMO to win the war

- ✓ The country was heavily forested with narrow paths which was ideal with guerrilla warfare.
- ✓ FRELIMO fighters were familiar with the topography and received constant information supply from fellow Africans.
- ✓ Many Africans joined in nationalist war.
- ✓ FRELIMO had a strategy of attacking different points at this made the Portuguese to station fragmented troops all over could not withstand guerrillas.
- ✓ FRELIMO got a lot of support of trained troops, found finances, weapons and a vehicle from China and Russia.
- ✓ Got support from OAU and independent African countries Tunisia.

- ✓ FRELIMO system of admin in liberated areas attracted people e.g they abolished forced labour, excess taxation and built schools and health centres.
- ✓ Ethnicity was eliminated by mixing people of different origin in the same fighting units.
- ✓ Use of Portuguese language was spoken by most people unified fighters.
- ✓ Rhodesia and fought together against Portuguese.
- ✓ African women were recognized in the war and they mobilized fellow Africans to fight Portuguese.

The course of Nationalism in Mozambique.

In 1960 the Makonde people formed the Mozambique African national union. It was the 1st political organisation with its headquarters in Tanganyika MANU organized peaceful protest in June 1960 against forced labour and taxes. When people resisted arrest the governor ordered public to open fire and killed about 600 Africans.

The government banned all African organisations.

In June 1962, FRELIMO was formed with Edward Mondlane being its president.

In 1964 FRELIMO started full scale guerilla warfare with war breaking out at once in for provinces in the North West.

This forced Portuguese to station their troops all over the country and the war lasted for 11 years.

In 1969, Eduardo Mondlane was assassinated and Samora Machel replaced him in 1970.

In 1972, Portuguese defeat FRELIMO after getting support from the South African Rhodesia.

FRELIMO government from ZANU fighters in Zimbabwe and by 1972, FRELIMO has liberated almost the whole of Mozambique.

In Sept 1974, the Portuguese quit held peace talk with FRELIMO and agreed the following provisions.

To establish a government consisting Portuguese FRELIMO ministers.

Provincial government to be in office for months in order to oversee smooth transition of independence.

On 25th June 1975, Mozambique attained independence as Samora Machel as 1st President.

NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA. (CAPE AREA)

The Dutch settled in the Cape area (S.A) IN THE 17TH

They displaced African communities found there and began settling farming.

After some time they changed their name to Afrikaners and even along different from the Dutch called Africans.

Farmers known as Boers.

During the Napoleonic wars in 19th the British aimed at establishing a colony at the Cape area to safeguard their Indian colony from French.

The Boers moved to interior and established Boers' states namely. Transvaal and Orange Free State.

The British themselves established their colony in Cape Area called Cape Colony.

Formation of Union of South Africa in 1910 because of Boers and British collaboration.

Boers formed National Party

Members include

Louis Butha	B.J. Vorster
J.B. Mubhele	Peter Botha
Daniel Malan	Handrick Verwoerd
J.G. Strijdom	Fredrick D.C. Klerk

Most of early N.P. leaders were racist who believed in superiority of white.

Daniel Malan introduced the Apartheid policy in 1948 which aimed at separating the blacks from the whites and each race was to parallel to each other.

Handrick Verwoerd was instrumental in establishing policy homelands to the blacks. This was known as the Bantustans.

Reasons why Verwoerd started Bantustans.

- ✓ Wanted Africans self development to take place in separate homelands wanted to establish industries next to the Bantustans so to provide cheap labour.
- ✓ Wanted to help control African political activities.
- ✓ Wanted to segregate blacks from whites
- ✓ Wanted Africans to be conscious of their separate ethnicity to enhance ethnic division and avoid African unity.

Black homelands in South Africa included.

Tvanskei Ciskei

Kwazulu Bophuthatswan

Soweto

Policy of apartheid collapsed in 1989 during the role of Fredrick de Klerk and won a nable peace prize.

African Nationalism in South African

African nationalism in S.A started as early as the 17th century when Boers 1st Settled there. African comm. E.g Xhosa, Zulu, Cateshwoya put up strong resistance against British Invetnion.

After establishment of the union of South Africa in 1910, African conditions under the Boer rule continued to deteriorate.

Africans expressed their dissatisfaction with the system by establishing independent churches and forming new political association.

Reasons for the rise of Nationalism in South Africa.

- ✓ Christian teaching showed that racial segregation was antichristian.
- ✓ Alienation of Africa land
- ✓ The native land act of 1913 denied Africans the right to purchase the land making the landless problem more serious.
- ✓ Africans who were recruited to work for the Europeans were paid low wages.
- ✓ Discriminative labour regulations such as pass laws and denial of Africans to form trade unions.
- ✓ Racial segregation in provision of basic social amenities facilities such as hospitals and schools.
- ✓ South Africans were influenced by the policy of pan in 1912 there was a meeting of African leaders at B1 Fountain it changed its name to the African national congregation in 1923. The founder members included.

Dr. Pixy Ka Izaka Seme

Rev John Dube of Natal

Thomas Mapikela

Walter Rubusana

Solomon Plaatje

Sam Makgatho.

Initially ANC was a peaceful party whose main objective included

Protect politicians.

Delegations

Representation.

The situation however changed when young men such as Oliver Tambo.

Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu formed the party. The young members for the ANC young league, in 1943.

The league resolved the use of militant action to achieve national liberation. In 1955 the president of ANC Albert Luthuli organised a general party meeting of coloured people of South Africa called the congress people.

The delegates for the conference came from ANC, South African Indian congress, South African coloured people organized South African congress trade union.

The congress adopted the freedom charter that South Africa belongs to those who live in it both black and white. "There should be political equality and power sharing the difference races.

The freedom charter showed clearly that the ANC advocated for multi-racial society.

This forced some Africans to move out e.g. Robert M. Subukwe and formed the Pan-African congress (PAC) in 1959.

The PAC Organised mass demonstration in Sharpeville massacre.

Following the massacre a state of emergency was declared PAC and ANC were banned and some of their leaders detained. It was this time that Nelson Mandela formed the military wing of ANC called Umkhonto we Sizwe (the spear of the Nation) while PAC called the difference races.

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The PAC organised mass demonstration in Sharpeville Transvaal. The police opened fire to the crowd killing 69 people and others wounded especially small children Sharpeville massacre.

Following the massacre a state of emergency was declared PAC AND ANC were banned and some of their leaders detained. It was this time that Nelson Mandela formed the military wing of ANC called Umkhonto we sizwe (the spear of the Nation) while PAC was called POQO.

The most notable movement during this period was the black consciousness movement. Steve Biko organized students from secondary and universities to protest against the apartheid regime. He was later arrested and tortured by the whites.

The apartheid regime came to an end in the late 1980s out of increased external and international pressure in the end of apartheid those put in place to allow for the 1st multi-racial elections.

The parties that participated in elections include.

ANC led by Nelson Mandela

Inkatha freedom party.

African resistance movement under Eugene Terre Blande.

Nelson Mandela and ANC won with 62% of total votes becoming the 1st Black president of South Africa.

Methods used by African Nationalists in the struggle against apartheid regime.

- ✓ Formed political parties to unite Africans against apartheid African workers formed trade unions to fight for their e.g SACOTO.
- ✓ AFRICANS held strikes to protest policies such as pass law used diplomacy by sending delegations to international bodies such as OAU.
- ✓ Formed military wings e.g Umkhonto we Sizwe which led to independence.
- ✓ The church leader's e.g Archbishop Desmond Tutu also preached against apartheid rule.
- ✓ Used mass media such as radio and TV to protest against apartheid rule.
- ✓ Some Africans who were in prison went on hunger strikes to fight against apartheid rule.
- ✓ Used art such as music, films in the struggle for independence.

Methods used by Nationalists in South Africa in their struggle.

- ✓ Africans in South Africa formed political parties which united people Trade unions were organized by workers to champion their rights and also had political overtones.
- ✓ There were demonstrations organized by Africans in South Africa.
- ✓ The nationalists employed force when it became clear that the colonial government was not listening to peaceful negotiations.
- ✓ The freedom fighters in South Africa deployed diplomacy in International circles through OAU and the UNO to talking to the white minority rule.
- ✓ The nationalists in detention and under arrest employed hunger strikes as a weapon against their unjust confinement.
- ✓ Religious leaders like Bishop Desmond Tutu preached against the injustice of the apartheid system.
- ✓ The mass media was an essential force in the struggle against apartheid.

Challenges Nationalists faced in the liberation struggle.

- ✓ Many people in S.A lost their lives during the apartheid rule.
- ✓ Political leaders were arrested and detained by the South Africa Police.
- ✓ Many of the nationalists were forced to leave South Africa to avoid being arrested.
- ✓ African political parties were proscribed or banned by law.
- ✓ African newspapers and journalism was banned.
- ✓ Trade unions in South Africa were banned for they were assumed to have political overtones.
- ✓ The white minority government created Bantustans which were homelands for Africans.
- ✓ The apartheid regime imposed emergency laws.

LIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF KENYAN LEADERS.

The road of independence in Kenya was not a smooth one. It involved serious commitment and struggle between Kenyans to liberate their country from colonialism. After independence, Kenyan leaders continued to play a significant role in social, economic and political development of the country.

They include: Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Daniel Toroitich Arap moi, Oginga Odinga, Thomas Joseph Mboya, Ronald Gideon Ngala and Prof. Wangari Maathai.

JOMO KENYATTA

Early life

Jomo Kenyatta was born of Agikuyu parent at ng'enda Ridge in Gatundu division of Thika County.

He was born around 1892.

He belonged to the Magana clan.

His Father was called Muigai and his mother was Wambui. His father died when he was a child his uncle Ngengi then took care of him and his mother.

As a young boy, Kenyatta left Ng'enda and went to live with his grandfather Kung'u of Magana at Muthiga near Kikuyu. While at Muthiga where was strongly influenced by the Agikuyu culture and customs on the one hand and Christianity and Western education on the other.

His grandfather was a medicine man and Kenyatta learned much about Agikuyu culture and traditions from him. He got the 2nd influence of Christianity and Western education from a mission Christian, reading, writing agriculture and carpentry. At Thogoto he was officially registered as Kamau WA Ngengi for he was now the 'son' of Ngengi after the death of his father.

In 1912, Kenyatta completed his elementary schooling.

In 1913, he was circumcised in the Agikuyu tradition and a year later was baptized and took the Christian name Johnstone.

In 1916, he worked at a sisal farm in Thika.

He went to live among his Maasai relatives in Narok, to escape forced recruitment. While in Narok he was employed as a clerk by an Asian trader whose company was supplying meat to the British army.

At the end of First World War he went back to Nairobi and worked as store-keeper in a European farm. He had already bought a bicycle. He used to wear a beaded Maasai ornament belt – Kenyatta. In 1920, he got married to Grace Wahu. Between 1921 and 1926, he worked in the Nairobi municipal council water department.

He was earning a salary of sh.250 per month. He built a good house on a shamba which he bought at Dagoretti near Nairobi.

POLITICAL CAREER.

Kenyatta's involvement in politics started in 1920. In that year at Dagoretti, he helped sub-chief Kioi prepare his land case against some litigators. He became the secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A) he helped in translation of words from English and Kiswahili to Gikuyu. His major role was to interpret. In 1928 KCA launched a newspaper *Mwigithania*, Kenyatta was its editor. The paper urged the Agikuyu to improve their Agricultural methods and to take their children to school.

In 1929, KCA leaders sent Jomo Kenyatta to present their land grievances to the British government. While Kenyatta was in Britain, he was transformed into a Kenyan nationalist leader. He wrote articles in the *Sunday Worker* (newspaper in Britain) one such article was entitled "Give us back our land" major theme was independence for the oppressed Kenyan Africans.

In 1930 Kenyatta returned to Kenya. In 1931 he returned to London to represent the Kenyan Africans by the joint select committee on closer union of the East African countries. He was then sponsored and was accompanied by Primenar Mukiri. While in England, he taught at the Labour Party summer school. Then attended the Quaker College of Woodbridge, Brimingham.

The discovery of God in Kakamega faced the Abaluyia to form what became known as Nork Koviando Central Association (NKCS) in 1934.

Kenyatta taught Gikuyu to missionaries and helped with a book entitled the phonetic and tonal structure of Kikuyu in 1937. He also studied anthropology at London School of Economics. The study of anthropology influenced him to write a book entitled *Facing*

Mount Kenya in 1938. After writing the book he changed his name from Johnstone to Jomo which he felt was more African. He became the secretary of the International Friends of Abyssinia Organ (IFAO).

IN 1937, The IFAO changed its name and objectives it became International African Service Bureau (IASB) its major objectives were to fight for civil liberation and self-determination for all African people.

During the second World war, Kenyatta became a farmer in Storrington in West Sussex and wrote about legendary history of the Kikuyu in his book entitled my people of Kikuyu and the life of chief Wanyoike during this period he married his second wife Edna Clarke. In 1946, Kenyatta returned to Kenya soon after, he married his third and fourth wives Wanjiku and Mama Ngina.

KASU was formed as a countrywide organ to advise Eliud Mathu, the 1st African nominated to the legco.

KASU later changed its name to KAU. Kenyatta was elected as KAU's president replacing (James Gichuru). Jomo Kenyatta, KAU officials and other leaders were arrested. Later they were fired and imprisoned in Lokitong and Lodwar. Other KAU leaders imprisoned were O. Kunug Karumba, Paul Ngei, Bildad Kaggie, Achieng Onyko and Fred K. Kibai.

The trial for Jomo Kenyatta and KAU official attracted international attention and several lawyers came to defend him. The team was led by D.N. Pritt. Jomo Kenyatta and KAU officials were found guilty of managing Mau Mau and were imprisoned. KAU was soon banned.

In August 1961 Kenyatta was released and he joined KANU he then joined other nationalists in fighting for independence.

In 1962 Kenyatta and other African nationalists attended the Lancaster house conference. In London which prepared the way for Uhuru. On June 1st 1963 Kenya attained internal self – government (Madaraka) with Kenyatta as the 1st prime Minister. On 12th December 1963, Kenya became fully independent. A year later the country became a Republic (1984) with Kenyatta as the first president.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

1. Rivalry within KANU

2. Opposition from KADU
3. Banditry (shifted) in N. E. Kenya
4. Lack of capital
5. Poor communication and shortage of man power.
6. Socially, disease, poverty and illiteracy were serious issues.

KANU was in on the only party when KADU voluntarily disbanded. To the country, he boycotted the national motto "Harambee" when Kenyatta died on 22nd 1978, he left Kenya a great country.

DANIEL ARAP MOI

Early

Daniel Toroitich arap Moi was born in September 1924 at Kurieng'wo, Sacho Baringo County. He was orphaned at an early age as his father Kimoi Arap Chebii died when Moi was four years. In 1934 he was sent to African Inland School at Kabartoyo where he learnt how to read and write in addition to Bible instructions. He also ran areas for the missionaries. In 1938, he was sent to a mission school in Kapsabet. He sat and passed the common entrance exams in 1940. He was appointed a prefect to join Alliance High School with his friend Gideon Torus. They opted to remain and join Kapsabet TJC. In 1950, he married Helena Bomet at the AIC mission in Eldama Ravine. He was later promoted to a headmaster of the Kabarnet Intermediate School and worked under a white principal. He joined politics in 1955, when the Rift Valley represented to the legco, John Ole Tameno was forced to resign. The local elders applied pressure on Moi to present himself for election, which he won.

POLITICAL CAREER.

In 1957, Moi beat his challenges John Olde Tanome and Justus Ole Tipis, to win the Rift Valley seat. Moi formed the Baringo District Independent party (BDIP) in 1958 and assisted in the formation parties in Kericho, Nandi and Elgeyo Marakwet. Henry Cheborwo was the Secretary General of the Baringo independent Party. The AEMO formed a multi-racial group, the Constituency Elected Members Organs (CEMO) it comprised of one European, three Asians and Masinde Muliro, Dr. Julius Kiuna, Oginga Odinga and Moi as the African rep. Their successful resulted in the first Lancaster House conference in London, Ngala, Moi and Odinga agreed the form a single party,

Uhuru party, Moi have forged the four Kalenjin district parties in the Kalenjin political Alliance (KPA), which was allied to then, the weakness of KNP at this was also due, the absence of their leaders such as Nyale, Muliro through Moi routed Bomet at the constituency KADU lost the election to KANU, governing 11 seats a KANU's 19 KANU refused to participate in government while Kenyatta was in prison.

With Kenyatta release in 1961, the independent movement gathered momentum. When elections came in May 1963, KANU defeated KADU relegating it to the opposition. Moi was the president of Rift Valley regional Assistant. Eleven months afterwards Moi and Toweett denoted Majimbo on behalf of KADU and defeated to KANU. Ngala and Muliro declared the death of KADU on November 1964.

Daniel arap Moi was named Minister of home affairs in the Jamhuri cabinet of 1964, replacing Oginga Odinga who became vice president and Minister without portfolio. Moi was elected as one of the 8 vice-presidents in 1967.

In August 22 1978 President Jomo Kenyatta passed away. Moi resumed office as acting president. He was later elected as the 2nd president Kenya hosted the summit of the OAU and Moi was elected chairman (for 2 years). A section of Air force attempted to topple him in a military coup on August 1, 1982. Moi University was created as a 2nd university. Other universities were Kenyatta, Egerton, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and Maseno. In 1984, the education system was changed from 7-4-2-3 to the 8-4-4 system. In 2003 Moi started his own Kabarak University in his farm, Nakuru.

Moi introduced the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity. To improve the lives of Kenyans numerous social projects were started. These include: The Nyayo milk programme in primo, Nyayo wards and the district hospitals, Nyaso bases and Jua kali sheds for artisan. He was also the president of KANU which did not allow divergent opinion.

In the election that followed in 1992, Moi defeated his challenges and won the presidency. They formed the Inter Parties Parliamentary Group (IPPG) aims at leveling the playing field for the 1997 election. Moi still won the elections but was barred by the constitution from seeking another term.

Mwai Kibaki the candidate of the united opposition trounced most preferred successor Uhuru Kenyatta. On Dec 30, 2002, Daniel Arap Moi handed over to reigns of power to Kenya's 3rd President Mwai Kibaki. He also assigned as president of KANU in 2003.

JALAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA

Earl life

He was born in 1911 in the village of Nyamira Kano in sakwa location of central Nyanza. He was enrolled at Maranda Primary School after which he went to Maseno School. At Maseno, Odinga formed an assistant for boys from Nyanza in 1932. At the end of his studies in Maseno, he joined Alliance High school at Kikuyu. At alliance Odinga and other boys from Nyanza formed the Nyanza Alliance Boys Fraternal society. In 1936, he won a scholarship to study at Makerere college, where he trained as a teacher. He intended to teach at Maseno School by Carey Francis (principal when he was offered a place at Maseno Verniternary School he accepted and reported at the beginning of 1943. He married Mary on January 23, 1943 at the Maseno School. He was formed the Bondo Thrift Association, followed by the Luo Thrift and Trading Corporation which was registered in 1947.

POLITICAL CREER.

In 1946, he contested the central Nyanza African District council elections and won. He 1st met Jomo Kenyatta in 1948, when Kenyatta was visiting Nyanza for independence Kenyatta returned to Kisumu for another rally in 1952.

In the elections 1957, Odinga took on the 1st African minister B.A. Ohanga for the central Nyanza seat in the Legco. He won the elections and joined the legco where he became chairman of the AEMO. He was part of the African delegation to the conference Hosue conference in 1960. When KANU was born Odinga was elected. Vice-president while Gichuru acted as president in 1961 he was elected to represent Central Nyanza.

In May 1963, elections were held under the new constitutions. Following KANU's resounding Victory Odinga was appointed Minister for Home Affairs. His intent was opening the way for more KADU leaders. In the Jamhuri Cabinet Odinga was appointed Vice – President and Minister without portfolio. In his Home Affairs docket went to a former KADU official – Moi Odinga was vocal after the murder of his close associate and KANU MP Gama PINTO I 1965. Odinga was barred from all political and when he

was released from detention. He registered in 1977, After Kenyatta's death, the new president Daniel Arap Moi attempted to rehabilitate Oding and appointed him chairman of the cotton tint and seed marketing Board.

On August 1, 1982 a section of the Kenya Airforce attempted to topple the government. Odinga Odinga and his son Raila were implicated, thus father was placed under house arrest and the son detained. On his release Odinga kept a low political profile for several years. FORD split into two parties Odinga was elected chairman of FORD Kenya. Ford Kenya presented Odinga Odinga as its presidential candidate in the 1992 general elections. Odinga became the leader of the official opposition. Odinga became the leader of the official opposition. In January 1994, Jaramogi Adonijah Odinga Odinga passed away with popular legacy of "the father of opposition politics in Kenya"

THOMAS JOSEPH MBOYA

Early life.

Thomas Joseph Mboya was born in 1930 at Kilimanjaro (Machakos County) where his father worked in a sisal state. His parents were Leonards Ndigne and Maisela Awour. Thy came from Rusinga Island in Nyanza Province. Mboya early life was influenced by the multi-cultural environment he was brought up in. Mboya became fluent in both written and spoken at Kilimambogo and preceded to SSanthe Mary's School, Yala, in Nyanza provide. He did his examination in 1945. Between 1946 and 1947 he studied at Holy Ghost College, Mangu in Thika. Between 1948 and 1950, mboya attended the sanitary inspector school at Kabete. He worked as a sanitary inspector with Nairobi city council. Later he became chairman the Kenya Health Inspector's Association.

POLITICAL CAREER.

In 1953, Kenya Local government workers Union (LKQW was formed and Mboya was electe as its national General. Mboya protested against mass arrests. He altenative local ans overseas a residential cpirse at Jeannes school Kabete. At the seminar on workers education organization by the ICFTU, he was elected leader of the governerment. He campaigned for the release of detained unionist and other political leaders as a resast, some were released. Between 1965 and 1956, Mboya attended Ruskin College, Oxford, Britain. He took course in industrial realtions. When he visited US and Canada, he made extensive visits and addressed many public meetings. When he returned in 1956, he stood

a better chance in the elections to the legco in 1957. In 1957 Mboya formed the Nairobi peoples convention Party (NPCP) and became its president.

In 1958, Mboya was elected to the international Conference of Free Trade Union (ICFTU) executive board. When KAU's officials were arrested Mboya was elected to act as treasurer of the party. He protested against the restriction of Africans to grow cash crops when KANU was formed in 1960, Mboya was elected its secretary general, a post he held until his death in 1959. He was among those who demanded the release of Jomo Kenyatta.

In 1963, General Elections, he was elected to the House represented as a member for Nairobi central he became Minister for Justice and constitutional Affairs and later minister to planning and economic development, a post which he held until he was gunned down by an assassin in Nairobi on July 5, 1969. Mboya is remembered as a great unionist, freedom fighter and nationalist.

RONALD GEDION NGALA

Early life

Ronald Gedion Ngala was born in 1923 at Vishakani village, Kaloleni division of Kilifi District in coast province. He received his education at Bureto primary school in Mombasa before attending Alliance High school, Kikuyu. He went to Makerere College in Kampala Uganda, where he graduated with a Diploma in Education Ronald Ngala taught at Buston Primary as headmaster he later became supervisor of schools in Mombasa. He joined early African politics and became involved in African issues.

POLITICAL CAREER

He began organizing political rallies in coast province soon after the state of emergency was declared.

He supported the detained leaders and called for their release. In 1957 elections, he was elected treasurer of African Elected Members Organisation (AEMO). He held the post up to 1960 when KADU was formed.

KANU was formed in March 1960. Ngala and other leaders from minority communities formed KADU in 1960. He was elected the president of the new party. During the 1962 Lancaster House conference, KADU under Ngala, pressed for Majimbo (regional) government while KANU advocated for a strong unitary government. The last general

election before independence were held in May 1963 and Ngala became leader of the opposition party – KADU.

Ronald Ngala died after a road accident caused by a sting from a bee on the Nairobi Mombasa road in December 1972. He had served Kenya as an illustrious educationalist, freedom fighter and nationalist.

WANGARI MUTA MAATHAI

Early life

Maathai was born at Ihithe village in Nyeri County on April 1, 1940. In 1943 Wangari's family relocated to a white – owned farm near Nakuru in the Rift Valley where her father worked. In 1947 she returned to her mother in Ihithe – in 1948, she enrolled in Ihithe Primary school. In 1951, she proceeded to St. Cecilia's intermediate primary school at the Mathari Catholic Mission in Nyeri while at this school, she converted to Catholicism and was baptized Mary Josephine. She joined Loreto High school Limuru in 1956. She joined Mt. St. Scholastica College in Atchison, Kansas. She graduated in 1964 with a BSc in Biology and proceeded to the University with a master's degree in Biological sciences in 1966. In the same year she returned to Kenya and was employed as a research assistant at the school of veterinary medicine in University of Nairobi. In 1969, she married Muta Maathai and they were blessed with 3 children. She divorced in 1979 after a two year separation.

In 1971, she graduated with a Phd in Anatomy from Nairobi University. She was appointed to teach at The University becoming a senior lecturer in Anatomy in 1974. She was the first woman appointed to these position in Nairobi University and had earlier become the first woman in Eastern Africa to receive a Phd.

ACTIVISM AND POLITICAL LIFE

Pro. Wangari Maathai is recognized for her persistent struggle for democracy, human rights and environment conservation. In 1971, she joined the Kenya Red Cross where she became the director in 1973. In 1974 she joined the environment Liaison centre where she became chairperson of the board. She also joined the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK) in the 1970s where she served as chairperson between 1980 and 1987. In 1977, she founded the Green Belt Movement to fight environmental degradation.

Between 1989, and 1996, Wangari was involved in a bitter campaign against the proposal construction of a sixty – storage Kenya times media trust complete in Uhuru park, Nairobi. Between February 1992, and early 1993 she took part in a campaign to release political detainees in Kenya. In 2002, Wangari was elected to Kenya's 9th parliament as a National Rainbow Coalition (NARCK) candidate represent Tetu constituency. Between 2003 and 2007, she served as assistant minister for environment Natural Resources and wildlife.

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS AND HONOURS

For her lifelong dedication to environmental and human rights campaign. Wangari has received international recognition and numerous awards.

The Nobel peace prize which she won on Oct.8, other major awards include:

2010 Earth Hall of Fame, Tokyo (Japan)

2009 Earth Hall of Fame, Tokyo (Japan)

2009 Humanity for Water Award for outstanding commitment to action.

2009 The order of the Rising sun(Japan).

2009 Judge 2009 Geogouram challenge, National geographic (USA)

2008: Dignitas Human Award St Joh's school of theology (USA)

2007: The Nelson Mandela Award for Health & Human Right (USA)

2007: World citizenship Award.

2007: The Indian Gandhi international award for peace, disermanent and development, India.

2006: Premio defense media ambinta, club international and De prensa (Spain)

2006: Legional honour

2004: Sophie prize

2004: Petra Kelly prize

2004: J. Stealing Morton award

2003: Global Environemtn Award

2001: The Juliet Hollister Award

1994: The Goldren Ark Award

1993: Jane Addams leadership Award

1993: Edinbung Medal

1991: Godman Envrionmnetal prize

1997: Global 500 roll of honour

1986: Better Worl Society Award.

1984: Right Livelihood Award.

THE FORMATION STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.

The term government refers to the exercise of authority over a political unit. After independence in 1963 Kenya adopted a parliamentary government. It is made up of

- A) The Legislature.
- B) The Executive
- C) The Judiciary

Electoral system and process.

It is a way in which elections are conducted. General elections are held on the 2nd Tuesday of August every five years.

During the general elections, registered voters cast ballots for the president, Members of Parliament (MPs), senators, governors and members of county assemblies.

The electoral process in Kenya is supervised by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission.

IEBC. This is an autonomous body created by the constitution for the purpose of exercising electoral processes.

Composition of IEBC.

Consists of a maximum of 9 members headed by the chairman.

All commissioners appointed by the president with approval by the national assembly for a single term of 6 years.

Functions of IEBC.

- ✓ Registration of voters and maintenance of voters roll.
- ✓ Regulation of nomination process.
- ✓ Ensures voters registration.
- ✓ Registration of candidates for elections.
- ✓ Settlement of election disputes from nomination but excluding position after declaration of results.
- ✓ Development of code of conduct for candidates and parties conducting elections.
- ✓ Regulation of funds that may be spent by a candidate or party in respect to any election.

- ✓ Supervisions of the actual elections day by facilitating observantion, monitory, transporting of items, evaluation and announcing results.
- ✓ Allocation of political parties' nominatated seats proportion to total number of seats.

Electoral units.

This includes constituencies, counties and words.

The IEBC has the mandate to review at regular intervals the constituency and word boundaries, taking into consideration population geographical features, means of commonication and interest and cultural ties.

The electoral process.

The stages of the electoral process.

Voter registration.

- ✓ This is an on-going process for one to qualify as a voter hence one must be.
- ✓ An adult citizen aged 18 years on date of registration.
- ✓ Be of sound mind.
- ✓ A Kenyan citizen.
- ✓ Should not have been convicted of an election offence.

Civic education.

This is carried out by the IEBC to farmiliarise the voter on the voting process e.g. balloting, symbol, and registration among others.

Nomination.

The parliament is set to pass legislation on process of nomination.

Qualification for the various candidates are:

a) Nationa government.

Presidential.

- ✓ Kenyan citizen by birth.
- ✓ Should be qualified to stand as a member of parliament.
- ✓ Should be nominated by a political party or an independent candidate.
- ✓ Should be 35 years of age and above.
- ✓ Must be nominated by atlist 200 voters from each of the majority of the counties.

Disqualifications.

- ✓ Is a holder of state office with exception of offices of president, v.p or m.p.
- ✓ If a person owes allegiance in a foreign state.
- ✓ If he dies.
- ✓ Resigns in writing to speaker of national assembly.
- ✓ Found physically or mentally incapable of performing functions of office by the national assembly.
- ✓ Is removed from the office if an impeachment/change is upheld against him or her by members of the senate.

Procedure at presidential Elections.

- ✓ If only one candidate is nominated and cleared by the IEBC, then that candidate is declared elected. However, if two or more candidates are nominated an election is held in each constituency.
- ✓ All registered voters are entitled to vote.
- ✓ The vote is taken by secret ballot on one day. The votes are counted in the polling stations and the results sent to the national tallying centre.
- ✓ The IEBC tallies and verifies the count and announces the results.
- ✓ A candidate must do the following to be declared as a president.
 - ✓ Receive more than half of all the votes cast in the election.
 - ✓ Gain at least 25% of the votes cast in more than a half of the counties.
 - ✓ If no candidate meets these conditions the fresh election is held within 30 days.
 - ✓ In new election the only candidates are: - the candidates who received the greater number of votes.
 - ✓ Then the candidate with the second greatest number of votes.
 - ✓ The candidate who receives the highest number of votes in the run-off election is declared the winner

Disputes in presidential election

- ✓ In case a person is dissatisfied with the outcome of the presidential election, the following procedure is to be followed.
 - ✓ Petition is filed in the supreme court within 14 days after the date of the declaration of results.

- ✓ Within 14 days of the petition the supreme court hears and determines the petition. His decision is always final.
- ✓ The Supreme Court determines the election to be valid the fresh election is done within 60 days.

Swearing in of the president.

It's done after the 1st Tuesday, after the 14th of the declaration of the results by the C.A and the president holds office for 5 years and cannot serve for more than two terms

Vacancy in the office of the president

- ✓ The president dies
- ✓ The president resigns in writing to the speaker of the national assembly.
- ✓ The president is found by a tribunal appointed by the CJ to be incapable of performing the functions of the office of the president as approved by majority in the national assembly. When the national assembly passes a motion of impeachment against the president this must be approved by the senate.
- ✓ If the petition had been successful in the supreme court.

Parliamentary Election

Like presidential elections parliamentary elections are held on the 2nd Tuesday in August in every 5 years.

Voters in every constituency elect representatives to the national assembly, while voters in each county elect representatives to the senate, in addition, voters in each county elect members to the national assembly.

Qualifications for election as a member of parliament

- ✓ A registered voter
- ✓ Certified the prescribed educational party or is an independence candidate.
- ✓ Of sound mind
- ✓ Not bankrupt
- ✓ Is not having a sentence of imprisonment
- ✓ Has been a Kenyan citizen for at least 10 years of election.
- ✓ Is not a state officer other than a member of parliament.

Procedure at parliamentary election

Days after parliament is dissolved the speaker of respective houses give notice in writing of the vacancies to the independent electoral boundaries comm. (IEBC)

Political parties' nominate their candidates within a specific period, the nominees are represented to the IEBC for clearance of a given date.

They must have at least 1000 registered voters in the constituency in terms of support.

In senate at least 2000 are registered voters in the country.

Candidates are given 21 days to campaign and sell their policies to the voters.

The polling day, voters cast their votes in their polling stations between 6am – 6pm.

The ballots are counted at the polling station and the results announced.

The results are then taken to the tallying centres where they are tallied, verified and winners declared.

Right of recall

The electorates have the right to remove from office their member of parliament before expiry of 5 years term through rules.

Election of county officials.

County government.

Deputy county governors.

Member of the county assembly (MCA).

Election of the county governor

Conditions

- ✓ A registered voter.
- ✓ Satisfies prescribed educational moral and ethical requirements.
- ✓ Either nominated by a political party or an independent candidate supported by at least 1000 voters in the ward
- ✓ Should be of sound mind
- ✓ He/she is not declared bankrupt
- ✓ He/she is not found to have misused or abused the public office

The county governor may be removed from office

On any of the following grounds if he violates constitution.

If he/she commits a crime, abuse of office or misconduct by the holder.

The holder is mentally or physically incapacitated to hold the office.

However, a vacancy may occur in the office of the governor if the holder of office dies.

The holder of the office resigns in writing the speaker of the county assembly.

The holder of the office ceases to be eligible to be elected as a county governor.

The holder of the office is convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment for at least 12 months.

A person is not allowed to hold the office of the county government for more than 2 terms.

Elections of members of county assembly

This is done by voters in the ward and they serve for terms of years.

Qualifications for elections of MCS

- ✓ Is not a holder of public office
- ✓ Be a registered voter with a satisfied education moral and ethical requirement.
- ✓ Is of sound mind.
- ✓ Not bankrupt.
- ✓ Nominated by political party
- ✓ He/she an independent candidate supported by at least
- ✓ Too registered voters in the ward
- ✓ Should not be serving a sentence of imprisonment exceeding 6 months.
- ✓ Be a Kenyan citizen by at least 10 years.
- ✓ Has not within the previous 5 years had office or a member of IEBC

BY- ELECTION

This are elections which are held to fill an elective office which falls vacant before the expiry of the specified time its held within 90 days of the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a member of a national assembly, senate of county assembly.

Conditions that may necessitate a by-election

- ✓ Member of Parliament dies
- ✓ A Member of Parliament misses and consecutive seatings for the relevant houses without permission from the speaker. Member resigns from the party that sponsored him/her to parliament.
- ✓ When a member is mentally or physically incapacitated to perform his/her functions.

- ✓ A member ceases to be a Kenyan Citizen
- ✓ A member is jailed for a period extending 6 months.
- ✓ A member is declared bankrupt.

THE IEBC OF KENYA.

It has 9 commissioners.

A Chairperson is appointed by the president but approved by the national assembly.

A vice - chairperson elected by the commissioners.

A Secretary appointed by the commission.

A chief executive officer appointed by the common.

Functions of IEBC

- ✓ Conducts and surprise elections and referendum
- ✓ The continuous registration of voters.
- ✓ The regular revision of voters' role
- ✓ Review the names and boundaries of constituencies' wards.
- ✓ Regulate the process by which parties nominate candidates for elections.
- ✓ Settle electoral disputes arising from nominations.
- ✓ Register candidates for election
- ✓ Conduct voter education.
- ✓ Facilitate the observation, monitoring and evolution of elections.
- ✓ Develop a code of conduct and parties contesting elections.
- ✓ Appoints election officials such as the returning officers, presiding officers and their deputies and polling clerks.

Returning officers (RO)

They are appointed from each constituency

Their role are

They receive nomination papers from candidates.

They distribute election materials to polling stations

Supervise poll results from the polling stations.

Tally and verify results and announce the winner/

Tally presidential results from constituency or county and relay them to the national tallying centre.

THE PRECIDING OFFICER (PO)

They are appointed arm each polling station to see that every voter votes are only ones.

A mark of usually not easily removable ink is put on the voters' small finger.

To help voters who are unable to mark their ballot papers.

To seal the ballot boxes after voting is completed in the presence of party agents.

Count ballot paper in the presence of party agents in voting stations and announce results.

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

There Are 2; National and County government

a) National government

It has 3 arms 1. The executive

2. The legislature

3. The judiciary.

Formation begins with a general election where citizens elect members of the legislature and the president. Person elected as a president becomes the head of the executive arm of the government and appoints cabinet secretary and other senior civil servants and approved by the national assembly.

The judiciary is made up of judges, magistrates and judicial officers.

The C.J (Chief Justice) and the (DCJ) is appointed by the president allowing recommendation over the judicial service commission and approved by the national assembly.

Magistrates and judicial officers are appointed by the judicial service commission.

County Government

It operates at county level

Each of the 47 counties has a government which enjoys powers.

Dedicated to it by a national government.

The governor, D. G, county assembly and the executive committee.

The governor appoints members of the county executive committee from persons who are not members of the county assembly and must be approved by the county assembly

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

1. The legislature (The Parliament)

It is referred to as parliament. It's a bi-cameral, that is national assembly and the senate.

It's the law making aim of the government

2. National assembly

It's the law house of the legislature

There are 290 constituency in Kenya

Some members are nominated to represent special interest groups.

On its 1st sitting members elect the speaker.

3. Senate

This is the upper house of the legislature

Has 47 members and some are also nominated to represent special interest groups.

The senate also elects the speaker who is an ex-official member.

COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- ✓ It has 350 members.
- ✓ 290 elected members representing the constituencies
- ✓ 7 women elected by registered voters from each county.
- ✓ 2 nominated members by parliamentary political parties.
- ✓ The speaker who is an ex-official member.

COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE

It has 68 members, 47 elected members representing counties.

Women members nominated by political parties represented in the senate.

Two members 1 woman and 1 man are represented the youth

Two members, 1 woman and 1 man to represent persons with disabilities.

The speaker who is an ex-official member.

FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- ✓ Represent the people of the constituency and special interest groups.
- ✓ They deliberate on and resolve issues of concern to the people.
- ✓ It makes and amends laws.
- ✓ It determines the allocation of national revenue between the national and county government.
- ✓ Approves government expenditure.
- ✓ Supervises national revenue and expenditure

- ✓ Review in conduct the office of the president/deputy president and other state officers.
- ✓ Approves declarations of war and extensives of state of emergency
- ✓ Superrises theoperation of state organs.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SENATE.

- ✓ Participatin in law making function of the parliament by debating and approving bills conserning a countires. Representing and protecting the interest of the county and the government.
- ✓ Determines the allocation of national revenue among counties.
- ✓ Oversees expenditure of national revenue allocated to the county government.
- ✓ Participated in considering and determing and resolutions to remove the president or deputy president in office.
- ✓ Any initiated may innitate bills concerning the communities.

Process of law making

The legislature makes law through bills ascended to by the president.

It may originate from national assembly or running mate.

Process of grafting a bill

A bill is a proposed legislation.

They are of two type's i.e – Private member bills

Public bills

Private member bill

Grafted by a member of parliament of the member may draft the bill him/herself seeks assistance from a qualifed bill drafters the member publishes the draft billof the Kenyan gazette for the members of public acquaint themselves with its content and against ammendements.

The member then presents the graft bill in the flow of the house.

The public bill is also referred to as **government bill**.

The process of grafting public bill begins from the ministry which develops a genral policy concerning the proposed bill.

The general policy is submitted to the Kenya Law Review Commision (KLRC).

This body is judged with the responsibility of reviewing the policies from the new bill and formulating draft bills.

The draft bill from (KLRC) is presented by the Attorney General who makes suggestions for improvements.

The AG also ensures the draft bill is in line with the General government policy.

The AG forwards the draft bill to the commission of implementation of the constitution (CIC).

The CIC ensures that the letter and the spirit of the new constitution is respected and improves the bill.

The CIC returns the bills of the AG who enables it before the cabinet for debate and removal. The cabinet empowers the cabinet secretary to establish the bill on the Kenyan gazette for members of the public to acquaint themselves to the content and make the suggestions.

The bill is then tabled for parliament. For a bill to become law it has to go through the following stages.

1st reading

The bill is introduced in the house.

It allows members to point themselves in the content to debate is permitted at this stage.

The MPs are only required to approve or improve such intended legislation on the country's law.

If it's approved it moves to the 2nd reading

2nd reading

Where discussion begins. Debated in detail.

Amendments are proposed/suggested.

At this stage, the bill can either be rejected or be discussed or its discussion postponed for 6 months to give the concerned ministry time to and draft the bill

If the bill survives this stage; it goes to the 2nd stage.

COMMITTEE STAGE

Parliament turns itself into a committee at the whole house or a smaller committee with a view to make improvements on the bill recommendation made during the 2nd reading.

Report stage

This involves taking the bill back to parliament in its improved form.

The mps are also given opportunity to confirm that the suggestions and recommendations at the committee stage have been incorporated into the bill. That sets the stage for 3rd reading. further debates take place and even additional amendments may be made on the bill voting takes place if the MPs approve it's passed to the next stage.

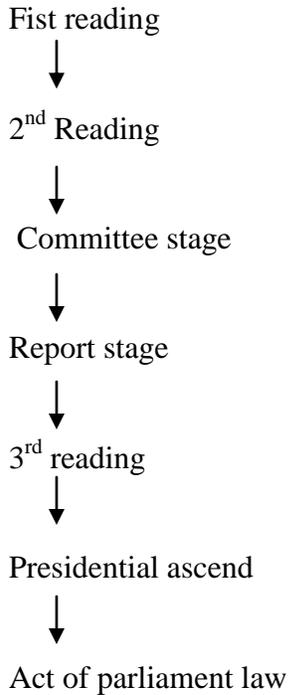
PRESIDENTIAL ASCEND

After the president ascends the bill becomes an act of parliament and one of the laws of the country.

It's then published in the Kenyan gazette for public knowledge and awareness

THE PROCESS OF LAW MAKING

Drafting of the bill, Anthony General's chamber



PARLIAMENTARY SUPREMACY (POWER)

This means that the parliament is more powerful than other two institutions of government like executive and judiciary

Is exercised through legislation, financial.

Non – confidence motion and general catesism.

It can make or repeal any law or constitute.

It can alter the constitution declare war or a state of emergency

There is no law that can override any made by parliament.

The members of parliament are immune to prosecution for whatever they say in parliament while contributing to the debates. This is what is known as parliamentary immunity.

THE SPEAKER FUNCTIONS

- ✓ He's the spokes person and the head of the house.
- ✓ He presides over the proceeding of the house.
- ✓ Disciplines errant members and interprets standing orders to the members.
- ✓ Effects the dignity and authority of the house presents parliament of official functions outside the house.

- ✓ The speaker of the national assembly is the chairperson or the parliamentary service commission.
- ✓ Seeks in new elected MPs.

Functions of the clerk in the parliament

- ✓ The chief administrator and accounting officer of the house.
- ✓ Advises the speaker in the order of the use business and lists a notice of motion.
- ✓ The clerk prepares and maintains parliamentary records of the house proceedings in the Hansard affairs copies of bills and submit them for presidential escort.
- ✓ Advises and re-organize the work of the staff of the house.
- ✓ Maintains a library for the use by members of the house.

PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE COMMISSION

It consists of the following

The speaker of the national assembly as chairperson vice chairperson elected by members, 7 members appointed by parliament from among its members 1 man and 1 woman appointed by the parliament from among persons who are experienced in public affairs but are not members of the parliament.

The clerk at the senate as a secretary.

Functions

- ✓ Provide services and facilities for efficient and effective functioning of the parliament.
- ✓ Constituting of offices and parliamentary service.
- ✓ Appointing and supervising office holders in parliament service.
- ✓ Prepare annual estimates of expenditure of parliamentary service and submit them for approval by national assembly.
- ✓ Promoting the ideal of parliamentary democracy in collaboration with the relevant organisation.

THE EXECUTIVE

To implement the law and policies of government is headed by the president.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

- ✓ Commander in chief of the armed forces.
- ✓ Power to exercise the executive authority of the republic.

- ✓ Power to uphold and safeguard the constitution and supremacy of the republic.
- ✓ Powers of merely e.g. pardon persons convicted of offence.
- ✓ Powers for nominate, appoint or dismiss cabinet secretary and other officials.
- ✓ The power to constitute honours in the name of the people and the republic.
- ✓ Chairperson of the national security.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

- ✓ Addresses the openings and special seating in parliament.
- ✓ Reports once every year in a chiefs to the nation on measures taken and progress achieved in realizing national values.
- ✓ Chair cabinet meeting
- ✓ Nominated and with approval of national assembly.
- ✓ Appoints or dismisses cabinet secretary, attorney general and other senior state officers.
- ✓ Receive foreign diplomatic and consider representatives.
- ✓ Directs and co-ordinates the functions of minister and government departments.
- ✓ Confers honours in the name of the people and the republic
- ✓ Declare state of emergency
- ✓ Declare war with approval of parliament.
- ✓ Insures the international obligations of the republic are fulfilled through the actions of the relevant cabinet secretaries.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT

- ✓ Performs any other functions assigned by the president.
- ✓ Is a member of the cabinet.
- ✓ The principle assistant of the president and deputes the president decides.

THE CABINET

Composition

President, the deputy president, the Attorney General, Cabinet secretaries who are not less than 14 and not more than 22.

The cabinet members are not members of parliament.

They are nominated and appointed by the president with approval of the national assembly.

The secretary of the cabinet performs the following duties.

- ✓ Takes charge of the cabinet office.
- ✓ Arranges the business of the cabinet.
- ✓ Keeps the minutes of the cabinet to the appropriate person or authority.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CABINET

- ✓ Appears before a committee of the national assembly or the senate when required by the committee and answer questions pertaining various ministries.
- ✓ Provide parliament with full and regular reports concerning matters under their control.
- ✓ Assists and advises the president on day to day running of the government.
- ✓ Chart out and lay down guidelines on Kenya domestic and foreign policy.
- ✓ Discuss matters of national and international importance.
- ✓ Expand government policy.
- ✓ Ensure government policy is implemented by the civil servants/

THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY (PS)

Each state department is headed by a principal secretary.

The office of the principal secretary is an office in the public service.

They are nominated by the president from among persons recommended by public service comm. (PSC) their appointment must be approved by the parliament.

Functions of the PS (Principal Secretaries).

- ✓ They administer state departments.
- ✓ They are the accounting officers in the state departments
- ✓ Formulate and implement government policy.
- ✓ Assist in drawing up the budgets and development programmes of their departments.
- ✓ As a link between the cabinet secretary and staff of the department.

Functions of the Attorney –General.

He is nominated by the president and appointed, by the following approval of the National Assembly.

Functions include:

- ✓ He is the principal legal advisor to the government.

- ✓ Represents the national government in court or in many other legal proceedings.
- ✓ Promotes and upholds the rule of law.
- ✓ Defends public interest.
- ✓ Appears as a friend of the court in any civil proceeding to which the government is not a party.
- ✓ Takes part in the drafting of government bills before they are tabled in parliament.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS (DPP)

The DPP is nominated and with the approval of the National Assembly, appointed by the president.

The DPP holds office for a term of eight years and is not eligible for re-appointment.

FUNCTIONS INCLUDE

- ✓ To institute and undertake criminal proceedings against any person before any court other than a court martial.
- ✓ Takes over and continues any criminal proceedings commenced in any court other than a court martial.
- ✓ Discontinues at any stage before judgment is delivered.
- ✓ Supervises and coordinates the work of state.
- ✓ Directs the Inspector-General of the National Police Service to investigate allegations of criminal conduct.
- ✓ Safeguards public interest and the interest of administration of justice to prevent abuse of the legal process. Delegates powers to prosecute subordinate officers.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE (PS)

This is the non-political section of the executive arm of the government.

It is headed by the principal secretary in the office of the president.

Members of public services are appointed by the public service commission.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

- ✓ Provides service to the people especially service ministries like health and education.
- ✓ Implements government policies and programmes.
- ✓ Interprets government policies to the people so that they can willingly participate in their implementation.

- ✓ Maintains government record.
- ✓ Advises cabinet secretary on matters of policy.
- ✓ Ensurs continuity in government operations since the public service is permanent while politicians come and go.
- ✓ Collects government revenue through licenses.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

It consists of the chairperson, vice chairperson and seven other members appointed by the president

Functions include

- ✓ Establishing and abolishing offices in the public service.
- ✓ Appointing persons to hold office in the public services
- ✓ Disciplinary and removing from office public service officers.
- ✓ Promoting and providing remuneration to public service officers.
- ✓ Develops human resources in the public service.
- ✓ Ensuring efficient and effective provision of service by public service officers.
- ✓ Hearing and determining appeals in respect of country government public service.

Composition and functions of National securities organs.

They are government bodies which provide internal security or protect the country from external attack, they help in maintenance of law and order and help to promote the rule of law

They include: a) the defence forces

- b) National intelligence service
- c) National police service

a) KENYA DEFENCE FORCES (KDF)

It consists – The Kenya Army's
The Kenya Air force.
The Kenya Navy

Functions of the K.D.F

- ✓ To defend Kenya from external aggression
- ✓ The Kenya Navy has the responsibility of patrolling Kenya's territorial waters and defending Kenya against seaborne invasions.

- ✓ The navy also is responsible for dealing with illegal docking and departures and unauthorised fishing in Kenyan waters by foreign vessels'. The Kenya Air Force secures Kenya's airspace against potential forces.
- ✓ They also assist the police in maintaining law and order.
- ✓ Within Kenya, the armed forces are sometimes involved in non-military activities such as road and bridge construction.
- ✓ Kenya's armed forces have also been involved on several occasions as part of the United Nations sponsored peacekeeping forces in war-torn areas e.g. Namibia.

b) National Intelligence services.

This is the body which collects and gathers intelligence reports which are important to the state security. It's headed by the Director General who is a member of the National Security Council. It's headed by the Director General who is a member of the National Security Council.

Functions of the National intelligence Service.

- ✓ Collects intelligence information on threats to state security.
- ✓ Keeps the state informed on the feeling of people towards the government and the government policy.
- ✓ Gathers information on external threats to the nation.

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

It consists of the Kenya police service and the administration police service.

It's headed by the inspector general of the National Police Service.

The Kenya police service and administration police service are each headed by a Deputy Inspector General.

It has several units which include. The criminal investigation Department (CID), Traffic police, police airway, Anti- Narcotics unit, among others.

Functions of the National Police Service.

- ✓ Maintaining law and order by preventing and detecting crime.
- ✓ Arresting suspected criminals and taking them to a court of law.
- ✓ Collecting and evaluating intelligence information and documents for fighting crime.
- ✓ Carries direction and inspection of motor vehicles.

- ✓ Monitoring the in-coming and outgoing traffic at border posts and entry points.
- ✓ Collaborate with Interpol in fighting international crime.
- ✓ Provide security to senior government officers and buildings.
- ✓ Prevent corruption and promote practice of transparency and accountability.
- ✓ Train staff to highest possible standards of competence and integrity.
- ✓ The constitution established a National police service commission which plays the following function.
- ✓ Recruits and appoints person to hold or act in offices in the service.
- ✓ Confirms appointment and determines promotion
- ✓ Determines transfers within the service.
- ✓ Exercises disciplinary control over officers.
- ✓ Removing persons holding or acting in offices with the service.

CHALLENGES FACING THE NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANS.

- ✓ 1. Porous boundaries especially the borders of Kenya and Ethiopia.
- ✓ Rising crime rates due to swelling population and unemployment has overwhelmed the security organs. Increased cases of sophisticated crimes such as cyber crime, terrorism, money laundering and drug trafficking
- ✓ Poor infrastructure e.g poor road and communication network makes it difficult for security organs to access certain parts of the country.
- ✓ High incidents of corruption and related vices like nepotism and favouritism has hampered service delivery to the public.
- ✓ High influx of refugees from war torn countries has led to smuggling of arms in the country, posing a security risk.
- ✓ The emergence of organized criminal gangs in the name of vigilance groups have caused insecurity in many areas.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- ✓ Employing more police officers to improve on the overall police to population ratio.
- ✓ Reviewing of the security organs training curriculum to incorporate skills for combating emerging crimes increase the duration of training of security officers to make them more efficient in fighting crime.

- ✓ Providing modern equipment such as communication gadgets, forensic laboratory and arms.
- ✓ Increasing funding to security organs for purchase of motor vehicles for their daily operations.
- ✓ Improving the conditions and terms of service of police officers.
- ✓ Increase surveillance along international boundaries by opening patrol bases and deploying more personnel to curb illegal entry into the country.
- ✓ Streamlining the recruitment of personnel into the security organs to reflect the diversity of the Kenyan people.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

It falls under National Police Service.

They are measures taken to punish and rehabilitate offenders so as to reintegrate them into the society. The prisons services have various categories of institutions which help to prevent contamination of the minor offenders by worse ones.

These institutions include

Principal institution.

These confine offenders convicted of serious crime e.g those sentenced to life imprisonment.

District I and II prisons

These hold offenders convicted of serious crime but which are not capital offences (medium security prisons)

Youth institutions.

These are used to confine young offenders of between ages 15 and 21.

They offer vocational training and give them opportunities to continue education.

Other correctional services include

Extra – mural panel employment scheme. This involves convicts residing in their homes but working on government projects or public works for the entire period of their sentence.

Probation Department

This is where convicts are placed under the observation of a probation officer. The officer provides counseling services and monitors change in behaviour and conduct of the convict.

Functions of correctional services

- ✓ Punishing convicted offenders as directed by a court of law.
- ✓ Rehabilitating convicted offenders.
- ✓ Confining convicted prisoners.
- ✓ Deferring those who might be thinking of committing crimes.
- ✓ Offering welfare services to convicts.
- ✓ Continuing remandees as they wait to appear in court.

Challenges facing correctional services

- ✓ There is congestion in prisons which is caused by high incidents of crime. This has led to poor living conditions as the prisons facilities are overstretched.
- ✓ High incidents of disease outbreaks such as cholera and typhoid fever. This has led to death of many inmates.
- ✓ Shortage of funds to maintain the prisoners. The correctional services have inadequate part to rehabilitate convicts through counseling. Other living conditions of prison warders like low remuneration and poor housing. Rising cases of corruption, leading to smuggling of legal goods into prisons and prison breaks.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.

- ✓ There has been introduction of community service of petty offenders to decongest prisons.
- ✓ Improving the living conditions for prisoners by medical services, clothing and bedding and also better
- ✓ Release of petty offenders to ease congestion employing and training more personnel.
- ✓ Improving the living conditions for prison warders
- ✓ Construction of better houses.

JUDICIARY

This is the branch of government which co-ordinates the administration of justice through a system of courts in accordance with the law.

The independence of the judiciary in Kenya is guaranteed in the following ways:-the office of a judge of a superior court can't be abolished while the holder is still in office.

The remuneration and benefit of judges is drawn directly from the consolidated fund.

A member of the judiciary cannot be sued in respect of the lawful performance of a judicial function.

The judiciary has a separate system or command, headed by the Chief Justice and delinked from other organs of governments.

Judges and magistrates are bound by one Oath of allegiance to perform their duties without fear or favour.

Structure and functions of the court system in Kenya.

The court system in Kenya is hierarchical, that is it is arranged from highest to the lower court system of courts in Kenya is made up of

- a) supreme courts.
- b) subordinate court.

The superior courts are; i) the supreme court

ii) The court of appeal

iii) The high court

The supreme court

Chief Justice

Deputy Chief Justice

Other judges

Functions of the Supreme Court

- ✓ As exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes relating to the election to the office of the president.
- ✓ And determines appeals from the court of appeal and any other court or tribunal.
- ✓ Advisory opinion at the request of the National government.
- ✓ Make decisions which are binding to all other courts.
- ✓ Makes rules for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

ii) The court of appeal

This is the 2nd highest court in the country.

It has only appellate jurisdiction.

It is composed of

The President who is elected from among its judges less than twelve judges.

FUNCTIONS

- ✓ Hears appeals from the high court.
- ✓ Hears appeals from other courts or tribunals.
- ✓ May order a retrial of a case by a lower court

iii) The High Court

This is the third highest court

It consists of

Principal Judge elected by judges of the high court from among themselves.

A number of judges prescribed by an act of parliament

Functions

- ✓ Has unlimited original jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters.
- ✓ Protects the rights of fundamental freedoms in the Bill of rights.
- ✓ Hears appeals from tribunals appointed by the court to consider removal of a person from office other than the president.
- ✓ Supervises the subordinate courts.
- ✓ Hears appeals from the subordinate courts.

Subordinate courts

They are lower courts. They have limited jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases.

They include the magistrate courts

The kadhi courts

The court martial

Tribunals

a) The magistrate courts

These are headed by a magistrate who is appointed by the judicial service commission

They operate under certain levels. These are:-

Chief magistrate courts.

Senior principal magistrates' court

Principal magistrates court

Senior resident magistrates court.

Resident magistrates court.

The chief magistrate courts have administrative powers over all the lower courts within the region. They hear a case that carries a death penalty.

Their hierarchies determine the nature of cases handed and the joint sentence given or fine imposed.

b) Kadhi courts

These are Islamic courts. They handle disputes where both parties are Muslim. Their jurisdiction to Muslim matters are such as: Divorce, marriage, inheritance and personal status.

They are headed by chief Kadhi who supervise the other Kadhi courts.

c) Tribunals

It's a special court established by an Act of parliament to handle matters relating to specific fields. Examples of tribunals in Kenya are

The rent restriction tribunal

The business premises rent tribunal

Commissions of inquiry

The judicial service commission

This is a body established by the constitution to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the judiciary.

It is composed of: - The chief justice – chairperson

One supreme court judge

One court of appeal judge.

One high court judge

One magistrate

The attorney – general

Two advocates 1 woman and 1 man, each whom have at least 15 years experience, elected by the law society of Kenya.

One person nominated by the public service commission.

One woman and 1 man to represent the public appointed by the president with the approval of the National assembly.

The chief registrar of the judiciary – secretary

Functions of the judicial service commission

- ✓ Commands to the president for appointment as judges.
- ✓ Reviews and makes recommendations on the conditions of service of judges, judicial officers and the staff of the judiciary.
- ✓ Prepares and implements programmes for the continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers
- ✓ Advises the national government on improving the efficiency of the administration of justice.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Is head of the judiciary arm of government

He is appointed by the president.

He holds office for one term of 1 year.

For the appointment to the office the person must have the following qualifications.

At least 15 years of experience as a Supreme Court judge.

At least 15 years experience as a distinguished academic judicial officer, or legal practitioner.

Hold a law degree from a recognized university or be an advocate of the High court.

Have a high moral character integrity and impartiality.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE

- ✓ Head of the judiciary.
- ✓ President of the supreme court
- ✓ Chairperson of the judicial service commission.
- ✓ Swears into office of the president, deputy president and cabinet secretaries.
- ✓ Assigns duties to the judges of the Supreme Court.
- ✓ Ways the rule of law is upheld in Kenya.
- ✓ By ensuring the independence of the judiciary
- ✓ By apprehending and taking suspects to court of law for trial.
- ✓ By guaranteeing legal representative to the accused person.
- ✓ By subjecting all persons to the law

Challenges facing the judiciary.

- ✓ Inadequate personnel, leading to delays in the administration of justice and a backlog of cases.

- ✓ Interference in the judicial process by the executive and other influential personalities.
- ✓ Corruption in the court of law which results into unfair rulings.
- ✓ Low level of public awareness on their rights and legal procedures.
- ✓ High court fees which limit public access to the courts.
- ✓ The use of outdated laws.
- ✓ Shortage of equipment and facilities.
- ✓ Poor terms of service and working conditions make it difficult to administer justice.

SOLUTIONS

- ✓ Employment of more personnel
- ✓ Improving on the terms of service and remuneration of judges and magistrates.
- ✓ Increase funding to the judiciary to enable it acquire modern equipment.
- ✓ Providing legal education to the public.
- ✓ Making courts more independent to free zones by creating awareness on the ills of corruption.
- ✓ Lowering court fees to make them affordable to ordinary citizens.

FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- ✓ Developing and implementing foreign affairs and foreign policy.
- ✓ Handles matters concerning trade between Kenya and other countries.
- ✓ Controls the use of international waters and resources.
- ✓ Handles matters pertaining to immigration and citizenship attending the country from external aggression by sitting in place and maintaining a national defence force.
- ✓ Providing and maintaining higher education policies.
- ✓ Developing health care through formulation of policy and construction and maintenance of national referral hospitals.
- ✓ Affecting the environment and national resources affecting the rights of workers by maintaining labour, standard and managing industrial relations' administering justice by establishing and containing an independent judiciary maintaining internal

security through the Kenya service. This ensures there is no breakdown law and order.

- ✓ Formulates language policy and promotes the use of official and local languages.