

- ✓ These were known as Partition Agreements.

For example

- ✓ The Anglo-Germany Agreements of 1886
- ✓ Heligoland of 1890 between the British and the Germans over the sharing of East Africa.
- ✓ The Anglo Italian treaty signed in 1891 between the Italians and the British over possession of Eritrea and the Somali coast.
- ✓ The treaty between the British and Portugal and France in 1890 on the sharing of Madagascar (France) Mozambique and Angola (Portugal).

2).Military conquest/ Use of force.

- ✓ Europeans employed outright war against those societies that resisted their invasion.

Examples.

- The French war against the Mandinka of Samori Toure (1870-1899)
- The British used military force in the Nandi resistance from 1895-1905,
- The Chimurenga wars involving the Shona/Ndebele against the British, forced acquisition of Egypt and Sudan
- The Germans fought the Maji Maji wars from 1905- 1907.
- The Italians were defeated during their Ethiopian campaign, by Menelik II in the battle of Adowa in 1896
- The Portuguese forcefully established their rule over Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique.

3) Treachery

- ✓ Some Europeans occupied some parts of Africa by luring African chiefs by giving them presents like cloths, beads, tools, weapons and even intoxicating drinks.

Examples.

- ✓ King of Buganda and Lozi were cheated through gifts and ended losing their independence.

4).Divide and rule.

- ✓ Europeans also used divide and rule tactics
- ✓ They instigated war between different societies by playing off one society against another.
- ✓ After such communities had fought and were weakened the Europeans stepped in and occupied their land.

5).Use of company rule.

- ✓ The British and the Germans used chartered companies to acquire and rule their colonies.

For example

- ✓ British South African Company of Cecil Rhodes

- It led drawing of present day boundaries as Europeans established their sphere of influence.
- Some Africans resisted the coming of the Europeans.
- Africans were drawn into international politics e.g. they participate in world wars.
- It led to rise of African nationalism. Colonialism led to the development of African political awareness hence they start fighting for independence.
- Boundary creation split apart many African communities. For example, the Somali are found both in Kenya and in Somalia, the Maasai in Kenya and Tanzania and the Ewe in Ghana and Togo
- Local African chiefs lost their authority to European colonists. e.g. Nabongo Muma of Wanga, Kabaka Mwanga and Samori Touré of Mandinka.
- Africans were given to chartered companies which administered them on behalf of the colonizing masters.

Economic impact.

- Africans provided and supplied industrial raw materials and markets for European industries.
- African labours were exploited for European economic gains.
- There was construction of roads, railway and other forms of infrastructure, which helped to open up the interior.
- Led to alienation of African land to create room for European settlement.
- African economic activities were disrupted e.g. among nomadic pastoralists their animals were stolen and area of grazing limited.
- Led to introduction of wage labour in Africa.

Social impact.

- It led to establishment of European settlements in Africa.
- It led to spread of Christianity.
- It led to undermining of African culture as Africans adopted western civilization.
- It led to the spread of western education and more Africans were able to read and write.
- It led to the spread of western education and more Africans were able to read and write.
- It led to the introduction of western medicine and diseases which had no treatment like malaria, leprosy and small pox were overcome.
- It led to development of urban centers. Some towns grew as centers of administration e.g. Nairobi and Machakos. Others grew as railway terminus e.g. Kisumu.
- Many Africans lost their lives through resistance.
- It led to emergence of racial segregation as a result of the European superiority complex. The whites got better health, education and other social services.

African reactions to European colonization.

- ✓ Programme fail because area chosen was not suitable.
- ✓ When revolt broke people started uprooting cotton shoots because it was regarded as symbol of German colonialism.

ii.Taxation.

- ✓ German East Africa Company levied heavy taxes on Africans. The taxes were collected with a lot of force and those who fail to pay were humiliated by public flogging.
- ✓ This created bitterness among the Africans.

iii.Forced labour.

- ✓ Africans were expected to provide labour on settlers' farms and public projects.
- ✓ While working they were being mistreated by akidas.
- ✓ This created resentment among the Africans.

iv.Employment of akidas and jumbes.

- ✓ The Germans employed chiefs (akidas) and headmen (jumbes) from among the Arabs and Waswahili at the Coast.
- ✓ The Africans disliked the rule by akidas and jumbes who were foreigners.

v.Harsh German rule.

- ✓ Africans dislike harsh and ruthless rule by Germans.
- ✓ They were mistreated and torture and sometimes whipped for things they did not merit.

vi.Role of religion.

- ✓ Africans were inspired by the prophecy of *knjikitile ngwale*.
- ✓ He called Africans to unite and fight with courage against the Germany because they would be immune to bullets.

vii.Land alienation.

- ✓ Africans land was taken away and pushed to live in unproductive reserves.

viii.Desire for revenge by the ngoni.

- ✓ Ngoni wanted to revenge the 1898 massacre by the Germans.
- ✓ In the incident Germans tricked ngoni leaders into entering a fort where many were shot dead.

ix.Desire to regain independence.

- ✓ Africans wanted to regain their lost independence.

x.Disrespect of African culture.

- ✓ The Germans had no respect for African culture and customs for instances they burnt down sacred huts of traditional priests. They considered them to be centers of witchcraft.

xi.Sexual abuse.

- ✓ German officials sexually abused African women for instances they raped ngindo women. According to Ngido customs this offence was punishable by death.

Course of the Maji Maji rebellion.

- ✓ British occupation of Matabeleland had ended Ndebele powers over the Shona whom they always raided for cattle and women.

ii. Forced labour.

- ✓ Ndebele was against forced labour in mines, Europeans homes and farms

iii. Loss of land.

- ✓ Ndebele land was taken away for European settlement and other projects hence created bitterness.

iv. British incitement of the Shona.

- ✓ British incited the shona on many occasions to raid the Ndebele for cattle. This was meant to provoke the Ndebele to attack the shona.

v. Killing of European servants.

- ✓ This was immediate cause of the war.
- ✓ Indunas punish some Shona for disobeying Lobengula for instances they raided white farms to recover their stolen cattle. In the process they killed Shona servants of the Europeans

Course of the war.

- ✓ War broke in October 1893 when Ndebele killed the shona servants belonging whites.
- ✓ However British and their allies were stronger than Ndebele army.
- ✓ When lobengula realized he will be defeated he evacuated from his capital Bulawayo and fled northward with his people.
- ✓ Lobengula died in 1894 and his Induna surrendered to British.

Results of the war

- It led to widespread starvation among the Ndebele as their livestock were taken away.
- It led to disruption of Ndebele economic activities for instance they were prohibited from carrying out agricultural activities before they surrendered.
- It led to alienation of Ndebele land for settlement by the British.
- It led to destruction of properties during the war e.g. farms and granaries. Bulawayo the capital city was also destroyed.
- The war created widespread fear and insecurity among the Ndebele.
- It led to increase hostility between the Europeans and Africans, which later led to chimurenga war.
- The war weakened the Ndebele military power.
- It led to recruitment of Shona into British police.
- It led to imposition of hut tax on Ndebele.
- Ndebele monarchy system along side caste system were dismantled.
- Ndebele lost their independence and become subject of British.

Reasons why Ndebele community was defeated.

- British had superior weapons e.g. guns as compared to Ndebele.

the missionaries the company was still unable to administer Uganda. the only alternative was to abandon Uganda if the British government was willing.

- ✓ British foreign secretary was in favour of Uganda remaining under the British and as a result Sir Gerald Portal was secretly instructed to go to Uganda to study the situation on the ground and give a report.
- ✓ Following his recommendation, Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894.
- ✓ Under the British rule, Kabaka Mwanga realised that he was expected to be just a puppet, while real power rested in the hands of the British administrators.
- ✓ Kabaka Mwanga revolted 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 Buganda.
- ✓ The agreement considered four factors namely:
 - Boundaries.
 - The system of government.
 - Land ownership.
 - Finance.

Terms of the Buganda Agreement.

Boundaries

- Buganda was recognized by the British as kingdom within the Uganda protectorate.
- Her boundary was defined and her size almost doubled by the inclusion of areas recently acquired from Bunyoro.

Government.

- Kabaka was recognized by the British as the ruler of Buganda, although his powers were limited.
- 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.
- His three ministers, the Katikiro, Treasury and Chief Justice were recognized.
- Lukiiko was formally constituted as the kingdom's legislature and court of appeal.

Land.

- Half of the land was made crown land and people were allowed to live on it on a tenancy basis.
- The other half was divided on freehold basis among the Kabaka, other members of royal family, ministers, and zaiba chiefs and about 1000 minor chiefs.

Finances.

influenced in the area

Aims or duties of Imperial British East Africa Company.

- To administer the area called British East Africa.
- To maintain law and order.
- To counter Germans, French and Italian influence in the area.
- To control and develop trade in the area by facilitating movements of goods and people between the coast and the interior.
- To collect taxes and custom duty in the area.
- To support the campaign to end slavery and the slave trade in the region.

Achievements of imperial British East Africa Company.

- It suppresses the rebellion against the British.
- It laid down the basis for colonial administration by establishing forts
- It secured freedoms for many slaves.
- It started the construction of roads.
- It started the development of early industries.

Problems faced by IBEACO.

- Inadequate funds to administer the country.
- Resisting Africa communities meant that the company required a force to maintain law and order yet they had financially constrained.
- Inadequate personnel to assist in administration.
- Scarcity of natural resources and profitable commodities for export hindered the work of the companies.
- Poor means transport hindered trading activities between the coast and the interior
- Poor coordination between company official in Europe and their agents in East Africa each with different vision and priority led to delays and confusion in East Africa.
- Company officials were inexperienced in administrative matters.
- Hot and dry climate and diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness etc.

Reaction of IBEA CO. on the problem.

- The company handed over its leases to the British government.
- The company staff moved to serve the new protectorate administration including people like George Mackenzie, George Portal and Fredrick Lugard.
- 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.

i. Signing of treaties.

- ✓ Used where Africans were peaceful and had accepted British colonial protection and payment of taxes.

Example

- ✓ Maasai agreements of 1904 and 1911.

ii. Military force.

- ✓ Military expeditions were sent to areas where people had refused to co-operate with British.

Examples

Results of the collaboration.

- Mumia was made the paramount chief of the Wanga-1909
- Wanga relatives were used as agents by the British to rule other parts of western Kenya.
- Mumias became the centre of Colonial administration in Western Kenya.
- Mumia enjoyed trading activities with British, with Mumias being a major terminus for trade caravans to Uganda.
- It intensified hostility between Wanga and other Abaluhya communities.
- The British assisted him to expand his territory to Samia, Bunyala and Busoga.
- The Wanga acquired material benefits like clothes and firearms from the British.
- The Wanga lost their independence.
- Many people from the community were converted to Christianity.
- He was assisted by the British to subdue his enemies like the Luo of Ugenya and other Abaluhya clans.
- His Kingdom was used as a base to colonize communities in Western Kenya

Mixed reaction.

- ✓ There were other communities that exhibited both responses to the arrival of the British and their attempts at establishing their rule over Kenya.
- ✓ Mixed reactions were attributed:
 - Change of leadership
 - Communities occupying large territories.
 - Lacked of centralized authority
- ✓ Communities who exhibited mixed reactions are:
 - Akamba
 - Asikuyu.
 - Luo.

Causes of the resistance.

i.Lack of respect for Akamba traditions.

- ✓ During the construction of the IBEAC fort in Machakos George Heith cut down the sacred ithembo tree for use as aflagpole.
- ✓ This greatly angered the local prophetesis Syonguu, who directed the warriors to attack the government.

ii.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.

iii.Establishment of Garrison.

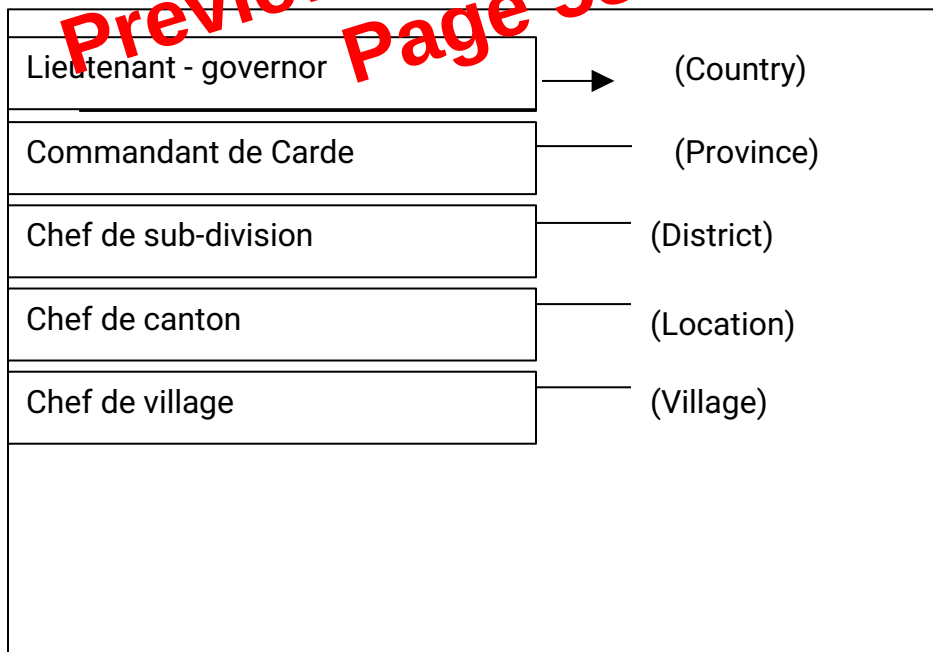
- ✓ The British stationed troop in garrisons in Ukambani in an effort to prevent Skirmishes between the Akamba and their neighbours.

iv.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.

The structure of assimilation as applied in Senegal.

- ✓ There was a minister of colonies based in Paris who was responsible to all French colonies.
- ✓ Under the minister were governors each incharge of a colony.
- ✓ As from 1895 a loose federation was established in the French colonies of West Africa.
- ✓ The governor of Senegal whose headquarters was at Darkar became the Governor – General of all West African colonies.
- ✓ Other governors of Dahomey, Upper Volta, Niger and Mauritania were directly responsible to the Governor of Senegal.
- ✓ Among the functions of Governor-General based in Dakar include:
 - Handle all appointment.
 - Incharge of army.
 - Incharge of technical matters such as posts and telegraphs.
- ✓ Territorial governors' incharge of the colony carried out duties transmitted from Paris through the governor-general in Dakar.
- ✓ Each colony was divided into province referred to cercles. Each cercel were of the same size and population. Each cercle was administered by a commandant de cercle.
- ✓ Cercle was subdivided into sub division, the equivalent of a district under the chief de subdivision.
- ✓ It was then divided into cantons or location ruled by a chief de canton.
- ✓ The cantons were divided into villages or sub-location ruled by chef de village.
- ✓ Cantons and villages were headed by Africans.



Aspect of assimilation in Senegal/characteristics of assimilation.

- There was political assimilation. Senegal was regarded as an overseas province

- It led to emergence of elite class who served in the French public service and the army.
- Structures introduced during the policy of assimilation were copied by the independent governments.
- The elite class later on spearheaded African nationalism in Senegal.
- Africans were allowed to take part in the political affairs of France as either voters or candidates during the elections as members to the chamber of deputies.
- Senegal was considered a province of France overseas.
- Traditional rulers lost their authority over their subjects.
- It led to loss of independence as french rule was established.
- It created division between those who had been assimilated and the rest of the people.
- African culture was undermined as the people took to french language and Christian language.
- The influence of Islam was greatly felt as many people were converted to Christianity.

Comparison between the British and French systems of Administration. Differences.

- The French used military officials while the British use professional administrators.
- 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 while those in British colonies were regarded as subjects..
- The elite in British colonies were subjected to the same harsh rule as the rest of the colonized Africans while in french colonies they enjoyed previledges.
- 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 while 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.

Similarites.

- 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

better land management.

Consequence of colonial land policies

- The Africans lost their land to Europeans.
- Most land was used for the construction railway, European settlement and missionary work.
- The Africans were pushed to reserves and they became squatters.
- Traditional structures were disrupted by the situations in reserves.
- Kipande system was introduced to ensure labour supply.
- Taxation was introduced.
- Indians were denied access to agricultural land.
- Nationalism rose and grew in Kenya.
- It increased European immigration in to Kenya.
- Land became a great source of African resentment.

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 Jeevanjee. Their complaints were aimed at Europeans 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 Campbell.
- ✓ 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 Legco.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ In London they meet 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.

European settlers.

- 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.

Asians.

- The Asians 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

- To teach Africans better methods of hygiene.

Features of missionary educations.

- It taught elementary subjects such as religion, writing, reading, hygiene and arithmetics.
- It was industrial or technical in nature aimed at producing african carpenters, masons and farm labourers.
- It was religious and aimed at producing followers of a specific denomination of Christianity.

How missionaries fulfilled their education objectives.

- Designing a curriculum with emphasis an agriculture, tailoring, masonry and capacity.
- Establishing of secondary 2nd of 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.

Colonial government.

Colonial government formed education commission called Fraser commission of 1908

Fraser commission recommended the following:

- Provision of technical educations to Africans.
- Continuation of racially segregated schools.
- Increased collaborations between the colonial government and the missionaries in the provision of education.
- Provision of grants to mission schools.

Results of Fraser commission.

- The government opened a number of industrial and agricultural schools.
- It built schools in areas not effectively served by missionaries.

In 1924 the government established another education commission to identify Africans educational needs. This was called the Phelps stokes education commission.

Recommendation of Phelps stokes education.

- A uniform system of education in mission and government schools.
- Establishment of colleges to train teachers and related personnel.
- Construction of schools in rural areas.

Significance of the Phelps-Stokes Commission on elementary Education .

- It led to setting up of an education department in 1911 which provided grants to mission schools and put up government schools.
- It led to setting up of an education ordinance that controlled and supervised education.
- It led to the building of the native industrial training centre at Kabete in 1924 and the Jeanes School, Kabete 1925 to offer technical and industrial training. Others like Kapsabet, Kajiado, Tambach, Kitui, Kwale, Kabianga and Kapenguria also followed.
- There was the provision of elementary education by Africans. This was begun by

- ✓ Before colonial period Africans relied on traditional medicine.
- ✓ Western medicine was introduced by Christian missionaries.
- ✓ Mission station served as healthcare and treatment centres. Station was also used to train Africans on hygiene.
- ✓ Dr. John Arthur set up medical mission at Thogoto.
- ✓ Church missionary society started medical work at Buxton high school.
- ✓ Missionaries and other Europeans developed comprehensive medical system e.g. medical facilities in Kikuyu (1902) Kaloleni (KOH) Kaimosi (1903) and Maseno (1905).
- ✓ White Prime Minister opened a mission at Thogoto.

The main objectives of establishing health centres were

- To eradicate diseases such as small pox, malaria and sleeping sickness.
- Train medical personnel to handle western medicine.
- Improve health and hygiene for Africans and Asians in towns where there was crowding.
- ✓ In 1921 Public Health ordinance was passed. It empowered medical department to provide medical services to all races in the protectorate.
- ✓ In 1951, the King George (VI) Hospital (Kenyatta National Hospital started training female nurses).

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

Since 1895 when Kenya became a British protectorate, the Kenyans' objective has been a return to basic human freedom.

Political independence.

Factors that led to the rise of African nationalism in colonial Kenya

- Introduction of taxation i.e. poll tax and Hut tax
- Introduction of Kipande system by colonial government
- Forced labour and poor wages for Africans.
- The question of land alienation,
- Racial discrimination in provision of social services;
- Disregard for African culture and traditions
- Poor working conditions for Africans in industries and farms.
- Imposition of de-stocking policy.
- Lack of participation for Africans in the government

Nationalism was expressed through the formation of several political associations

Early political organizations in Kenya up to 1939.

- ✓ Emergence of many political associations between 1919 and 1939 was attributed to the participation of many Africans in World War 1.
- ✓ The war made many African communities meet and compare their experiences and they realized they had common problems.
- ✓ They also realized that the white man was not different from them. He could get wounded and also die.

- ✓ Harry Thuku was arrested on 15th March 1922 and detained at the Kingsway police station (Central Police Station). This attracted a large crowd of people who demanded for his release. A shootout began and 21 people were killed including Muthoni Nyanjiru who incited the crowd.
- ✓ Thuku was deported to Kismayu. His friends like Waiganjo and Mugekenyi were banished to Lamu and E.A.A was banned.
- ✓ 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 East Africa Association

- The authoritarian governor Sir Edward Northey was recalled.
- It presented Africans gievancies to the secretary of state for colonies in London through cables sent by harry thuku.
- It united Africans in voicing their demands as harry thuku made contacts with leaders of other associations.
- It helped to raise awareness on Africans gievances through the press using east Africa chronicles.
- Dr. John Athur was nominated to represent the Africans interest in legco.
- It establish links with outside world to support African demands through contacts made by harry thuku with young Uganda association in Kampala.

Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A)

- ✓ It was founded in 1924 after the demise of E.A.A.
- ✓ Its head quarter was Kihuhia in Muranga.

Officials were

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

Kca had association with Asian lawyers such as isher dass and madan.They helped the association draw its memorandum to the colonial secretary and to the Kenyan government before the Second World War started.

Objectives.

- It advocate for growing of coffee by Africans
- It worked towards resolution of alienated African land.
- To have laws written in Kikuyu.
- To pressurize colonial government to abolish kipande system.

- The establishment of the United Nations after the World War II in 1945 called for the granting of independence to all subjects as the first step towards achieving international peace and security. France and Britain were members of U.N.O and could not afford to ignore its anti-colonial stand.
- The liberation of Ghana in 1957 was a big influence on the other colonized like Kenya. President Kwame Nkrumah championed the cause of the nationalists struggle in other parts of Africa.

The Kenya African Study Union

- ✓ On 10th October 1944 Eliud Mathu, a graduate from Fort Hare University and Oxford University and a former teacher at Alliance School was nominated to the Legco by the colonial governor.
- ✓ Later, he together with well educated Africans led by Francis Khamisi met in Nairobi and they formed the Kenya African Union (K.A.U)
- ✓ Its officials were
 - Harry Thuku as Charirman
 - Francis Khamisi as Secretary
 - Albert Owino as Treasurer
 - Committee members were
 - James Gichuru
 - John Kebaso
 - Simeon Mulandi
 - Harry Ole Nangurai
 - S.O. Josiah
 - F.M Ng'ang'a
 - J.D Otieno

Aims of KAU

- Assist Mathu in his new task in Legco
- Provide multi-ethnic organization for the development of African interests
- Fight for better living and working conditions for Africans.
- To advocate for more constitutional reforms for Africans
- ✓ Two weeks after its formation, the officials were ordered to change the name to K.A.S.U since it was to be involved in studying the problems facing the Africans.
- ✓ In 1945 James Gichuru became the president after Harry Thuku stepped down.
- ✓ Under Gichuru, KASU made a lot of progress e.g. it published a newspaper 'Sauti ya Mwafrika' with Khamisi as editor. Gichuru and Khamisi travelled widely in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to convince Africans not to accept the proposed federation.
- ✓ In 1946, the leaders of the association felt that the name KASU was inappropriate since they involved in the political affairs of the country with a view of improving African life. In February 1946, they changed the name to K.A.U.

The Kenya African Union (KAU).

- ✓ In 1946, Kenya Africa Study Union members held an annual delegates confrence. In the conference they resolved to remove the word study from the organisation. they therefore, reverted to their original name of kau
- ✓ Returned of Jomo Kenyatta from London from London in September 1946 strengthens the union.

- They lacked proper fighting equipment.
- Suffered from anxiety due to the brutal retaliation by the British forces.
- Division arose among the fighters due to disagreements.
- Spies infiltrated the movement and exposed their military strategies.
- They lacked proper co-ordination due to the use of forest hideouts and mountainous terrain by the guerrillas.
- Arrest of their leaders such as General China, and Field Marshal Dedan Kimathi

Results of the Mau Mau uprising

- It attracted the attention of British citizens and the international community to the crimes that Kenyans were suffering from.
 - The war depleted the resources of the colony and Britain. This opened doors of the British governments to criticism by those who had always opposed colonisation.
 - Kipande system was modified to a pure identity card
 - It led to destruction of property. This included villages, houses, farms and other facilities.
 - It changed the social life of Africans through the establishment of emergency villages which were set up to alienate the civil society from the Mau Mau fighters.
 - The Agikuyu, Aembu and Meru communities were removed from the capital Nairobi as their jobs and occupations were taken by Africans from western region and the Rift valley that were not associated with the uprising.
 - It led to loss of many lives. It is estimated that 58 Europeans and Asians, 2000 Kikuyu civilians, 1000 government troops and 10000 freedom fighters died in the war.
 - It led to the declaration of a state of emergency in 1952, hence curfews and other restrictions became the order of the day among the Africans.
 - It bred bitterness among the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru. The Kikuyu were divided into government loyalists and Mau Mau supporters leading to suspicion.
 - Many people were arrested and detained in detention camps where their rights were grossly abused.
 - The ban on formation of political associations was lifted. Africans were allowed to form political parties.
 - It motivated Africans in the rest of the continent to fight for their own freedom from colonialism.
- ✓ The colonial government realized that it made a mistake to ignore some of the grievances of the Africans regarding land.
- ✓ It made some reforms which include:
- Symnerton Plan of 1954 which sparked off the resettlement of Africans in the countryside.
 - Lifting of the ban on all African political parties. In 1955, African political parties were authorized to operate in all regions except central Kenya.

Kenya African National Union

- ✓ In March 1960 the former officials of KAU got together under the leadership of James Gichuru and Oginga and Odinga worked towards establishing a new party

- It united the smaller tribes such as Kalenjin, Abaluyia and Maasai.
- It mobilized Africans against the colonial domination.
- It contributed to the formulation of the independence constitution.
- It provided political education to Africans.
- It served as the opposition party and helped in ensuring checks on the KANU government.

Problems faced by KADU

- Pressure from their rivals in KANU to decamp
- Wrangles between senior officials undermined its operations.
- Suspicions that certain ethnic groups were dominating the party
- Persistent lack of funds
- Illiteracy of the majority of its members
- Determination by the colonial government to manipulate the party.

African Peoples Party (A.P.P)

- ✓ It was founded by Paul Ngei, a leader of both KAU and Mau Mau. Ngei formed the party due to the divisions in KANU and KADU that made the Somalis and coastal Arabs threaten to move from the country. He too feared for the Kamba, hence he formed A.P.P.
- ✓ However during the 1963 elections KANU won by a landslide followed by KADU, APP and other minority parties got only 8 seats.
- ✓ In 1964 Kenya became a republic and both APP and KADU decamped from the opposition to join KANU.
- ✓ Paul ngei was given a ministerial post by Kenyatta.

The Trade Union Movement

- ✓ A trade union is an association of workers whose main purpose is to improve the welfare of the members through collective bargaining.
- ✓ The unions worked hand in hand with political parties to achieve political independence for Kenya.

Demands of the trade unions.

- They were against low wages hence demanded for higher wages
- Equal job opportunities for all races.
- Improved housing and medical care for workers.
- Abolition of repressive and discriminatory labour laws.
- They were against the Kipande system
- They demanded the release of arrested and detained trade unionists
- They were against forced labour
- They problem of restricted movement of workers
- They were against racial discrimination in places of work.
- They demand for a reduction in working hours.

Growth of the trade union movement.

- ✓ Indians were first to form trade unions i.e. the Indian trade union in 1914.
- ✓ Up to 1914 there existed no African trade union because:
 - Africans were illiterate lacked the knowledge to run workers unions.

government responded by setting up the Andrew Alken Watson commission.

- ✓ Commission submitted its report in June 1948 and it conclude that the disturbances were caused by social, political and economic conditions.

Recommendation of the Watson commission.

- It recommended a new constitution to cater for people's interest.
- It recommended that black people should be given more say in the running of the country.
- It recommended that local government should be reorganised.
- It recommended that education development should be greatly accelerated.
- ✓ British government responds to recommendation by appointing a committee to be chaired by J.H Coussey to prepare new constitution for the country.
- ✓ Kwame Nkurumah was not included in the commission.
- ✓ Rift developed between Nkurumah and other UGCC leaders because of radicalism.

Convention Peoples Party.

- In 1949, Kwame Nkrumah formed Convention People's Party after moving out of UGCC.
- He was well educated person and good orator. His ideas appealed to the young people who joined his party in thousand.
- Coussey committee made some constitutional changes which include:
 - ✓ It provided for a semi-responsible government: an executive council of three ex-officials and eight representatives ministers and nationally elected assembly.
- Recommendations created the basis for the 1951 general elections. Nkurumah's party swept the polls by winning nearly all the seats. He was allowed by the governor Arden Clarke to form a government with him as the prime minister.
- 1954 Gold Coast attained full internal self-government under CPP.
- CPP won election held on 6th march 1957, the country attained political independence under CPP and Kwame became first Prime minister and changed countries name from Gold Coast to Ghana.

Role played by the CPP in the struggle for independence in Ghana.

- It demanded that voting rights to be extended to all people.
- It mobilized people to oppose colonial rule.
- It advocated for a unitary government.
- It formed the first African government after independence and Nkrumah rule was marked by economic, social and political developments e.g. construction of new transport infrastructure, better prices for cocoa, provision of free primary education etc.

Methods used by Ghananian Nationalist in their struggle for independence.

- They held public rallies to mobilise the masses to articulate their grievances.
- They used trade unions in their struggle for independence.
- They mobilised protests and demonstrations against colonial rule.
- They wrote publications and various forms of literature whose editorial objectives were to voice and popularise the African course. For example,

Nkrumah used the Accra evening news to articulate African grievances.

- They used international forums, For example, Nkrumah made known the plight of Africans at the 5th pan-african congress held at Manchester, London in 1945.
- They participated in constitutional negotiations, For example, the Burns and Cussey constitutional negotiations.

Problems faced by Ghanaian nationalism.

- Disunity among Africans where African chiefs clashed with the political elites who were spearheading nationalism.
- Rivalry among political parties e.g CPP and UGCC.
- Arrest and imprisonment of African Nationalists.
- Lack of adequate funds to finance nationalist 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 formed a political party, the CPP which fought for the independence of Gold Coast.
- He wrote a newspaper, the Accra evening news which articulated the demands of the people of Ghana.
- He held rallies in which he mobilised the Ghanaian people towards the struggle for independence.
- He organised industrial boycotts, for example, in 1950 and called on people to boycott European goods.
- His arrest and detention in 1950 turned international attention to the plight of the Africans in Ghana.
- He attended international conference where he highlighted the causes of the Gold Coast independence.
- He attended constitutional negotiations which led to Ghana's independence.

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.
- He 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. It was also well served with a good transport and communication system. Therefore made the movement 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.

- Convened two Pan-African meetings in Accra which paved the way for a series of pan-African conferences which led to the formation of O.A.U in 1963.

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
 - Prof. Wangari Maathai.

JOMO KENYATTA

Early Life

- Jomo Kenyatta was born of Kamau in about 1893 at Ichaweri village, Gatundu division of the present Kiambu County.
- 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.
- In 1909 Kenyatta began education at the Church of Scotland mission school, Thogoto where he completed his elementary education in 1912
- 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.
- From 1917 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. He used to wear a beaded Maasai ornament belt Kenyatta.
- 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.
- In 1919, he got married to Grace Wahu.
- In 1920, he worked in the Nairobi Municipal Council water department as water-meter reader.

1990.

- He helped to launch the Forum for Restoration of Democracy (FORD) in 1991.
- He was elected as the chairman of Ford Kenya when FORD break-up in 1992.
- He unsuccessfully vied for presidency in December 1992. However he was elected as Member of Parliament for Bondo and he became leader of official opposition in parliament. He remained a member of parliament until his death on 20th January 1994.

Role of Odinga in the struggle for independence.

- He attended KAU rallies in Kisumu and resolved to join Kenyatta and other nationalists in the struggle for independence. This promoted unity in the struggle for independence.
- He was elected to the Legco to represent Nyanza and was made the chairman of AEMO. Through the organisation he led other Legco members in demanding constitutional reforms.
- He demanded the release of political detainees and coined the slogan Kenyatta na Uhuru.
- He participated in the Lancaster house conferences of 1960 and 1962 which laid the ground for independence.
- He helped to form political parties such as KAU and KANU which fought for independence in Kenya.
- He served as Minister for Home Affairs in the KANU-KADU coalition government in 1963 which organised the independence elections of May 1963.

Contributions of Odinga to multi party democracy in Kenya.

- He resigned from KANU in 1966 and formed the KPU which became the only opposition party in the country. In the general elections of 1966 KPU won all the seats in North and Central Nyanza.
- In 1969 following the stoning of Kenyatta's motorcade in Kisumu, KPU was banned and Odinga and other leaders of KPU were detained.
- Following his release from detention in 1971, he attempted to revive the KPU but was unsuccessful. He was barred from all political activities.
- In 1982 Odinga together with other activities attempted to register a political party.
- He was put under house arrest following attempted coup of 1982. On his release he kept a low profile for several years.
- In February 1991, Odinga and others unsuccessfully attempted to launch an opposition political party, the National Democratic Party (NDP).
- He helped to form the FORD in 1991, a pressure group to fight for multi-party democracy.
- Odinga and others successfully transformed the FORD into an opposition party, with him as Chairman.
- When FORD split into two, Odinga was elected chairman of Ford-Kenya, a party he used to run for the presidency in 1992.

THOMAS JOSEPH MBOYA

Early life.

- He travelled to USA in 1956 where he raised funds for the Kenya Federation of Labour.

Role of Mboya in the struggle for independence.

- He used trade union movement to protest the arrest and detention of African leaders and campaigned for their release.
- He was a member of political parties such as KAU and KANU which fought for independence of Kenya.
- He was elected to Legco as a member for Nairobi. He became Secretary of AEMO which rejected the Lyttelton and Lennox-Boyd constitutions and demanded greater reforms.
- He campaigned for Kenya Africans to be allowed to grow cash crops and for the opening up of the white highlands to all races.
- He helped to form the Nairobi Peoples party (NPP) which campaigned for the release of political detainees through the slogan Uhuru na Kenyatta.
- Together with Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika, Mboya formed the Pan African Freedom Movement for East and Central (PAFMECA) to coordinate and speed up the freedom in the region.
- He attended the first and the second Lancaster house conference of 1962 where constitutional reforms leading to Kenya's independence were negotiated.
- He was one of the founders of KANU in 1960 and became Secretary General. The party ushered Kenya to independence.
- He became chairman of the KANU preparatory committee for the second Lancaster House Conference of 1962 which drafted the independence constitution of Kenya.

Role of Mboya in nation building.

- He founded the American students foundation in 1959 which organised the airlift of Kenyan students to study in USA. When these people returned to the country they provided knowledge and skills which young nation required.
- As a Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, he drafted the constitutional amendments which made Kenya a republic in 1964.
- As a Minister for Labour, Mboya helped to draft the labour relations charter which regulated relations between employers and employees.
- As a Minister for Planning and Economic Development, he helped to write the sessional paper no. of 1965 which became the basis for Kenya's economic development after independence.
- He helped to draft the country's first-year development plan of 1966-1970 which laid the foundation for the young nation.
- As Secretary General of KANU, Mboya was one of the planners of the 1966 Limuru conference which reorganised the party by getting rid of the radicals.

RONALD GEDION NGALA

Early life

- Ronald Gedion Ngala was born in 1923 at Vishakani village, Kaloleni division of Kilifi County. He was the son of Vidzo wa Ngala.
- He went to Kaloleni before moving to Buxton primary school in Mombasa.
- In 1942 he went to Shimo La Tewa Secondary School and later proceeded to

- General election.
- By-election.

Reasons for elections in Kenya.

- It is a constitutional requirement. The constitution of Kenya provides that elections are held after every five years.
- To keep leaders on check. Leaders are forced to fulfill the expectations of the people. If not, they are voted out and new ones elected.
- It is democratic right. Kenya is a democracy and gives people power to elect leaders of their choice.
- To provide for alternative ideas. Regular elections enable people to elect new leaders with new ideas.
- People elect the leaders of their choice to enable the people to come up with leaders of their choice.
- Participation in government. Through elections, people participate in government formation by electing leaders to various positions at various levels.
- ✓ In a General elections six positions are filled. They are:
 - President.
 - Governor.
 - Senator.
 - Member of National Assembly.
 - Women Representatives.
 - Member of County Assembly.
- ✓ During the same elections, the positions of Deputy President and Deputy Governor are also filled.

Electoral system and process.

- ✓ The electoral system refers to the way in which elections are conducted.
- ✓ It specifies the body responsible for elections and the rules and principles guiding the process.

Principles guiding elections in Kenya.

- Freedom of citizens to exercise their political rights.
- No more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender.
- Fair representation of persons with disabilities.
- Universal suffrage based on aspiration for fair representation and equality of vote.
- Free and fair elections conducted by secret ballot free from violence, intimidation and corruption.
- Independent and transparent elections administered in an impartial, neutral and accountable.

Electoral Regulations.

- The Constitution.
- The National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act.
- Election offences act.

The electoral process in Kenya goes through the following steps.

1. Voter education.

Composition of National Security Organ.

- The Defence Forces
- National intelligence service
- National police service

Kenya Defence Forces (KDF)

It consists of:

- 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.
- Participating in development projects within the country e.g road construction, floods control.
- Participating in international peace-keeping activities under United Nations.
- Assisting victims during national disasters e.g floods.
- Mounting parades during national holidays.

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.

Functions of the National Intelligence Service.

- They collect intelligence information on threats to state security.
- They keep the state informed on the feeling of people towards the government and the government policy.
- They gather information on external threats to the nation.

National Police Service

- ✓ It consists of:
 - Kenya Police Service.
 - 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.
- ✓ Recruitment into the services is done by the National Police Services Commission (NPSC).
- ✓ Kenya Police Services has several units which include.
 - The Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
 - Traffic Police.
 - Police Airway.
 - Anti- Narcotics unit.

- General Services Unit.
- Anti-Stock Theft Unit.

Functions of the National Police Service.

- They maintain law and order by preventing and detecting crime.
- They arrest suspected criminals and taking them to a court of law.
- They collect and evaluating intelligence information and documents for fighting crime.
- They direct traffic and inspection of motor vehicles.
- They monitor the incoming and outgoing traffic at border posts and entry points.
- They collaborate with Interpol in fighting international crime.
- They provide security to senior government officers and buildings.
- They prevent corruption and promote practice of transparency and accountability.
- Conduct driving tests to trainee drivers.
- Investigate suspected criminal activities.
- They train staff to highest possible standards of competence and integrity.

National Police Service Commission.

- ✓ The constitution established a National Police Service Commission.

Composition of the National Police Service Commission

- A person qualified to be appointed as high court judge who is appointed by the president.
- Two retired senior police officers, each appointed by the President.
- Three appointees of the presidents who are of high integrity and have served the public with distinction.
- The Inspector-General of the National Police Service.
- Both Deputy Inspectors-General of the National Police Service.

Function of the National Police Service Commission.

- 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.

- Porous boundaries especially the borders of Kenya and Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. These have made it difficult for the security organs to monitor the illegal entry of foreigners and smuggling of weapons.
- Rising crime rates due to swelling population and unemployment have overwhelmed the security organs.
- Increased cases of sophisticated crimes such as cyber crime, terrorism, money laundering and drug trafficking. The security organs have inadequate facilities to cope with these sophisticated crimes.
- 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 have

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Page 152 of 152