

(WA-NGEREZA W, FRANSA WARS IN 1885-1900

These were also known as the religious wars in Uganda. They were fought between four different religious groups in Buganda: Protestants, Catholics, traditionalists, and Muslims.

The missionaries had arrived in 1877 and another group in 1879. The European missionaries together with Muslims and traditionalists in Buganda wanted to increase their influence over the kabaka and the whole kingdom. By the time kabaka Mwanga gained or came to power in 1884, that was the situation he inherited.

The Arabs and Muslims took advantage of their position and warned the king about the presence of missionaries, that they wanted to take over the kingdom and since some of the converts had already started disobeying the king's orders. In order for the king to safeguard his position, he decided to take action.

In January 1885, Bishop Hannington was murdered when he tried to enter Buganda from the East. This was an act followed by the prophecy to the king that the people who would take over his kingdom, would come from the East.

In June 1886, 30 converts were burnt at Namugongo when they refused to denounce their Faith. Mukanjanga was in charge of the execution.

Sensing the continuity instability, the kabaka planned to chase away all the religious leaders both Christians and Muslims but they discovered his plan.

In 1888, both the Muslims and Christians combined forces and overthrew kabaka Mwanga and installed Kiweewa. When Kiweewa refused to be circumcised by the Muslims, he was overthrown and Kalema was installed.

During Kalema's leadership, Muslims' influence increased and Muslims started persecuting the Christians. They killed the converts, burnt churches and the Bible and so Christians fled for their lives to Kabula in Ankole.

The Christians then mobilized forces and returned to Buganda where they overthrew Kalema AND REINSTATED Mwanga in October 1888 with a lot of Catholic support.

In 1890, Captain Fredrick Lugard was sent by the Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo) to Buganda and he used Protestant missionaries to influence Kabaka Mwanga to sign a treaty in 1891 January. Lugard then armed the Protestant Christians to fight against the Muslims who were concentrated on Buganda-Bunyoro border.

Lugard then moved westwards towards Toro then Ankole but in January 1892, conflicts between Catholics and Protestants rose again and this resulted into the Battle of Mengo where Lugard armed the Protestants and defeated the Catholics.

CAUSES OF RELIGIOUS WARS

The struggle for political control between the Catholics and Protestants at the king' court led to the outbreak of religious wars. The Moslems and Christians and traditionalists wanted to retain the political influence over the king and the entire kingdom.

Kabaka Mwanga' struggle to maintain his position and power contributed to the outbreak of religious wars. This is because the missionaries had proved to be a threat to his position.

The differences in teaching whereby each missionary group had a different approach and principle used in order to get more converts. The local people became divided and this led to conflicts causing war.

Lugard' desire to show the British position of superiority in Buganda led to religious wars in 1892

Lugard' misunderstanding of the Kiganda law and tradition made him challenge the authority of the king and this contribute to the outbreak of the war.

Each of the Christian groups wanted their home countries to dominate the political influence in Buganda. The British missionaries (CMS) could not allow the two religious groups which eventually led to the war.

Lugard' desire to undermine the powers of the Kabaka through the protestant Christian chiefs and the pages made them disobey the king who decided to execute some leading to the outbreak of the war.

Kabaka mwanga' favor for the Catholics in attempt to reduce the British threats on his power and position contributed to the outbreak of the wars.

Each of the European groups represented an important European power and these powers were rivals back in Europe. The Catholics represented the French and Protestants, the British. The transfer of the traditional rivalry between the British and French led to religious wars.

THE COURSE OF THE BATTLE OF MENG0 IN 1892

In January 1892, Mugoloba, a catholic leader killed a protestant in self defence. Kabaka Mwanga tried the case according to the traditional kiganda law and acquitted Mugoloba.

The Protestants were not happy because they thought the Catholics were using the kabaka against them. The Protestants appealed to captain Fredrick Lugard who then ordered for Mugoloba' execution.

The kabaka refused and so Lugard sided with Protestants, issued them with guns and added Sudanese troops. Together with his superior maxim gun, the protestants stormed the king' palace at Mengo on 24TH, January 1892.

The Catholics and the supporters of the kabaka were defeated and the palace was then taken by Protestants while the king together with his catholic chiefs and supporters fled to Bulungwe island o Lake Victoria.

From this, there was a lot of instability in Buganda and so Lugard re-instated kabaka Mwanga in March, 1892.

In april 1892, Lugard forced kabaka Mwanga to sign a treaty affirming the treaty of 1891. Also Lugardmade a new agreement with catholic chiefs and protestant chiefs in Buganda.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE IN MENGO IN 1892

There was loss of lives where converts were killed e.g Martyrdom at Namugongo, while others were killed in the due course of the fighting.

There was increased disunity among the people of Uganda and this made it easy for the British to colonize them.

The wars resulted into rivalry in the establishment of schools and churches which led to the wastage of resources and even made it hard for people from the same ethnic groups to unite for social, political and economic developments.

The wars undermined the credibility of the missionaries among the Baganda.

The religious conflicts which begun in Buganda in form of religious wars spread to other areas in Uganda causing differences among the people.

The catholic and protestantrivalries which started during the religious wars have continued up to today hindering national unity.

After the wars, the powers of the kabaka were greatly reduced. He could not declare war or take decisions on serious matters without the consent of the British Resident.

The wars led to discrimination in the civil service where most of the jobs were given to the Protestants in the colonial government creating more disunity among the people.

From that time, the Catholics remained disgruntled and even in the days towards independence. The Catholics were not willing to work with Protestants.

In the 1950s, up to 1962, political parties were formed on religious basis e.g The Uganda National Congress (UNC) was Protestant based, the Progress Party was also formed by Protestants and DP was catholic based meaning Dini ya Paapa (religion of the pope) and this formed the basis of the Democratic Party.

The wars resulted into instability in Buganda.

The wars also reduced the spread of Islam because the Moslems were not favored by the British political arrangements.

It enabled the British to secure collaborators especially Christian chiefs and converts whom the British used to extend their control over all parts of Buganda.

Buganda was divided between Catholics, Protestants and Moslems. The Protestants got the central counties e.g Kyagwe, Kyadondo, Mawokota and Busiro. The Catholics were given Buddu and the Moslems Gomba and Butambala but traditionists were not given anything.

From 1893, Buganda was to have two katikiros, one from the Protestants and the other from Catholics. The British also decided to give some catholic chiefs some land.

The new land settlements led to the migrations of thousands of people and reduced the social unity which existed.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

Scramble refers to the disorganized rush by European powers (Britain and Germany) to acquire territories in E. Africa mainly between 1880- 1884. Partition refers to the systematic division of territories between Britain and Germany as a result of the Berlin conference of 1884 to 1885.

As European powers scrambled for territories in E. Africa, some misunderstandings arose and to avoid war, Bismarck the German counselor organized for a conference (Berlin Conference) to discuss ways in which they would share territories in E. Africa.

REASONS FOR THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA.

Economic factors:

By 1850, most European countries had become industrialized .

1. While this was an important development, it had repercussions which stimulated the scramble for E. Africa e.g it resulted in;
 - 2a). Shortage of supply of raw materials such that a country like Britain which had controlled main areas of through her representatives e.g missionaries, traders , explorers, found it necessary to come and lay exclusive claim over such areas so that they would not be claimed by another country.
 - b). Secondly, the industrial revolution generated a lot of profits to European business men and European governments which necessitated finding territories where such surplus capital would be invested for her returns .
3. The industrial revolution led to over production such that that the manufactured goods could not all be consumed by the population in Europe therefore the Europeans had to seek for market for the surplus finished goods.

4. European countries wanted areas where they could settle their surplus population that were unemployed. The high levels of unemployed were caused by the industrial revolution.. Most of the work was mechanized such that there was less demand for manual labour.

5. The increase in population without the increase in social welfare resulted into high crime rates , prostitution, development of slums etc , therefore there was need to acquire new areas where such society, with undesirable character could be given new beginnings.

Political factors:

The rise of European Nationalism. Nationalism is the desire and feeling of love for one's country and the need to have it on top of others. Nationalism became very strong in Europe after 1870 with the emergency of Germany and Italy as strong United States.

Germany which had become a loose confederation of 39 small states becoming united and independent. She emerged as a very strong nation after the France- Russian war in 1871 in which France was defeated and humiliated. This contributed to a great deal of scramble for Africa (E. Africa) in the following ways;

1. The Germans believed that they needed to have a place In the sun to enhance her prestige. After the mid 19th century, the country' prestige was measured by the number of colonies she possessed. This meant that if German moved out to acquire colonies, she would most likely encroach on other people' colonies and this would lead to the scramble.

2. The British pot involved in the scramble for E. Africa in order to safeguard her position as an important political power in Europe. But also she wanted to prove that she was still strong.

3. The Germans/ British believed that their culture was superior to all others and it was their duty to spread the German and British culture to the rest of the world hence leading to scramble.

4. The defeat of the French by the upcoming German nation caused humiliation to France as a leading land power in Europe. France therefore decided to go and look for compensation in Africa by acquiring colonies there so that she could maintain her position as one of the leading power.

5. Before the scramble, different European countries had their representatives in Africa in form of Missionaries, explorers, traders etc. When European powers showed interest in acquiring colonies, such countries as Britain, Portugal saw the need to come and control their colonies so that they claim exclusive rights over those places.

Strategic factors:

Strategic means important in terms of location. The strategic factors contributed to the scramble of E. Africa in different ways e.g The E. African coast was very important to the Europeans in the following ways;

1. The Europeans would be able to control the Indian Ocean trade by obtaining raw materials as well as revenue in form of taxes.
2. The presence of good harbors at the coast which would enable the Europeans to anchor their ships there.
3. The coast of E. Africa was therefore a valuable naval and commercial base, useful in times of war as well as links to the Far East.
4. Strategic consideration also made the British become determined to take over Uganda and the source of the Nile as well as taking over the B.E.A/Kenya which provided Uganda with a gate way to the coast since they were already in Egypt.

They planned to take control of Sudan as well because they did not want another power to colonise the Nile valley and disrupt the flow of the Nile which is the life blood of Egypt.

Social/ Humanitarian factors:

The objective of the humanitarian was to preserve human dignity and freedom of the people of E. Africa.

1. The need to stop barbaric customs and practices among the Africans e.g Human sacrifice, twin murder, women circumcision etc
2. There was need to spread Christianity among people of E.Africa and halt the spread of Islam.
3. Europeans also desired to spread European civilization e.g teach Africans how to read and write, how to protect themselves from preventable diseases, to spread European language, the way of dressing, etc.
4. The scramble of E. Africa was enhanced by the need to protect the missionaries and converts who were being persecuted e.g the murder of Bishop Hannington in Busoga, it became necessary to ensure security if missionary work was to be continued.

N.B: The persecuting of Christian converts led to partition of E.Africa.

5. The scramble was also encouraged by the Interstate wars, among the Africans as a result of the greed for power, desire to expand their influence etc, The Europeans therefore wanted to come and help put to an end to these conflicts
6. To stop slave trade which had become an evil E. African societies and in turn introduced legitimate trade.

KING LEOPOLD'S ACTIVITIES IN CONGO

King Leopold the second of Belgium developed interest in acquiring colonies. In order to disguise his ambitions, he formed the International African Association (IAA), which claimed that it wanted to do the following:

- (i) to stop slave trade
- (ii) to spread Christianity
- (iii) to promote legitimate trade for the benefit of the Africans.

Such a move created suspicion among the other European powers like France, Britain, Portugal and others who already had colonies in Africa. This therefore created conflicts among the European powers and thus contributed to the scramble.

However, Bismarck decided to call the Berlin Conference to be able to discuss their conflicts instead of going to war. This accelerated the process of partition of East Africa.

In Berlin Conference, it was agreed that:

1. If a European country officially claimed an area as its colony by signing treaties on paper, that country had to show proof that the African chiefs had accepted the European protection i.e. protection by the imperial power hence Carl Peters signed treaties in Tanganyika with the African chiefs. Such areas were officially given to Germany for instance, treaties with chiefs of Usagara, Ungulu, Uziogua, Kilimanjaro and Uzuni region.
2. According to the Conference, they were also to abolish slave trade and therefore administer law and order in their territory.
3. It also passed the theory of "effective occupation" whereby if a country wanted to claim a territory, it had to effectively occupy it by carrying out social, economic and political developments in that particular area, for instance, construction of roads, schools and others.
4. They also passed the "hinterland" territory. In this theory, a country that occupied an area near that coast would also claim the hinterland area adjacent to the claimed territory.

From the above analysis, it is very clear that the Berlin Conference led to the scramble of East Africa and eventually partitioning of it.

EVENTS THAT LED TO THE PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

The religious wars in Buganda - In 1885, Mwanga in an attempt to guard his position and his power, had decided to reduce the influence of Christians in his kingdom. He had executed Bishop Hannington in 1885 and in 1886, he executed the Uganda martyrs at Namugongo.

In 1888, the Moslems expelled Kabaka Mwangaa from his palace and when he regained his power in October, 1888, the struggle between the Catholics and the Protestants increased. This led to the British determination to partition of East Africa between Britain and Germany. This took place in 1890.

Leopold the second's activities in Congo: In 1876 he became the king of Belgium. In 1876, Leopold formed the International African Association (IAA). He called a conference in Brussels to encounter the other European powers to get colonies in Africa. Because he had seen the benefits of Holland. At the conference, he expressed his desire to stamp-out slave trade, establish Christianity and promote legitimate trade.

In 1878, Leopold sent Stanley to Congo to make friendship and commercial treaties. He was also to establish trading posts on behalf of Leopold. By 1879, Stanley had made about 200 treaties with the chiefs. Portugal, whose missionaries were already in the region, protested against the Belgium and French activities.

Portugal was supported by Britain. As a result of these quarrels, Bismarck decided to call the Berlin Conference to determine how to divide the African territories among European powers without going to war.

PROCESS OF PARTITION

The partition of East Africa occurred mainly in three phases:

- (i) Phase I – 1885 – 1886
- (ii) Phase II – 1886 – 1889
- (iii) Phase III - 1890

These were the most important though there were other partitions after 1890.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884-1885

In November 1884, Bismarck, the German chancellor, organized a conference of the European powers in Berlin to establish ways of dividing territories in Africa among European powers without going to war.

At the conference, the following were agreed upon:

- (i) Spheres of influence were established for instance, east Africa was to be divided into German, East Africa and British East Africa.
- (ii) Carl Peter's treaties with the chiefs of Usagara, Ungulu, Ukami, Usiguwa, Uzuni and the Kilimanjaro region, were recognized.
- (iii) German access and influence over Dar-es-Salaam was to be recognized.

(iv) The theory of effective occupation was established i.e. all European countries that claimed any African territory had to abolish slave trade, establish forts and trading stations. Also had to administer law and order in that area.

After the conference, the Sultan of Zanzibar complained because the parts which had been given to German were regarded as parts of his territory.

He also claimed rights over the caravan routes to the interior areas which were now a German sphere of influence.

At the end of 1885, the British sent a committee to East Africa to look into the Sultan's claims. In 1886, the first Anglo-German agreement was signed with the following provisions (terms):

- (i) The line of partition was to be drawn from Lake Victoria to the coast with German taking Tanzania mainland and British taking Kenya.
- (ii) The Sultan was to retain only a 16km (10 miles) strip from Tunghi bay in the south to the River Tana in the North including the islands and towns of Pemba, Mafia, Lamu, and Zanzibar.
- (iii) The Sultan's claims, over the Kilimanjaro region and the caravan routes in the interior were to be ignored.
- (iv) The Germans were to control Witu through the German Witu – company although Witu was in Kenya which had become a British territory.
- (v) The Kenya – Tanzania border was to be drawn from the mouth of River Uмба to the foot hills of the Kilimanjaro. Both Britain and Germany agreed not to interfere in each other's sphere of influence.
- (vi) German was to establish a custom's house at Dar-es-Salam and to collect hongo (customs duty/tax) in the territory.
- (vii) The question of Uganda and Western border with Congo was not to be dealt with.

After the first Anglo-German agreement, there arose conflicts between the British and German trading companies in the river area between 1887 and 1888.

These conflicts were a result of the activities of the chartered companies and were:

☐ In 1887, William Mackinnon persuaded the Sultan of Zanzibar to grant a lease to the IBEAco for the control of his sphere of influence.

☐ In 1888, when the company got a charter, the competition between the GEAco. And the IBEAco increased because German was afraid that the IBEAco could join the British East African Company (BEAC) which was operating in South and Central Africa and push German out of Kenya.

☒ As a result of all this in 1889, Britain made Lamu go to the Sultan who later handed it over to the British. Britain agreed with Italy and gave her the Northern parts like Brava, Mogadishu and by the end of 1889, Britain occupied the Islands of Pate and Manda.

☒ In 1890, Carl Peters obtained treaties from Nabongo Sakwa of Wanga Mukulu of Western Kenya and from Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda. This worried the British so much that they sent Lugard of the IBEAco to sign a treaty of friendship with Kabaka Mwanga.

When Mwanga refused, Britain decided to negotiate for a new agreement with German which resulted into signing of the second Anglo-German Agreement of July 1890, commonly known as the Heligoland treaty of 1890.

THE SECOND ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

Terms of the agreement

The Uganda-Tanzania boarder was to be drawn and German surrendered her claims over Buganda which was now placed under the British control.

Germany was to lose influence north of present day Tanzania boarder.

Germany was to recognize the British protectorate over Zanzibar, Pemba and the Sultanate of Witu.

Germany was to be given the island of Heligoland in the North Sea which was of importance to her in Europe.

German was to be allowed to purchase her part of the coastal strip from the Sultan at a cost of £200,000 (pounds) leaving him with only the area that lay within the British sphere of influence.

The Uganda-Tanzania boarder was to be extended westwards along the 1o south line latitude to the Congo boarder.

After the 2nd Anglo-German agreement of 1890, another treaty was signed in 1891 between Italy and Britain in which Britain recognized the Italian claim over Ethiopia. Italy agreed not to interfere with the Atbara tributary at the Nile. This settled the Kenya-Ethiopian boarder in the North.

Following this treaty, Buganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894. In 1895, a similar protectorate was declared over Kenya.

Questions

- Describe the events that contributed to the partition of East Africa in 1880-1894.
- Explain the terms of the 1st Anglo-German agreement of 1887-1888 or 2nd Anglo-German agreement / Heligoland of 1890.

EFFECTS OF SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION ON THE EAST AFRICANS

1. The partition and scramble of East Africa led to Africa's loss of political independence. This was because the Africans were made to be ruled by the foreigners for instance the British, Germans etc.
2. African traditional leaders lost their positions like Kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro were deported.
3. It led to the creation of artificial boundaries which later created interstate conflicts like the conflict between Uganda and Kenya about the Eastern boundaries.
4. African laws and values were replaced by the European laws which later led to the breakdown of law and order.
5. There was introduction of cash crops such as tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco, cotton, which helped to strengthen legitimate trade and provide the Africans with a means of survival.
6. It led to the abolition of slave trade such that the Africans were able to live a more settled life.
7. It led to disunity among the Africans between those who collaborated and those who resisted colonial rule. Those who collaborated were looked at as traitors by the resisters.
8. It led to break up of some groups of people through arbitrary boundaries drawn by the colonial masters like Luyia, the Samia, Iteso, Lugbara etc were separated.
9. It united the different groups of Africans under one colonial government. For the first time, different political groups like Bunyoro, Toro, Buganda etc were united under one protectorate government.
10. It led to growth of African nationalism. Many African groups were not happy about their loss of independence so they took up arms to try and recover their loss of independence through military means like the Hehe, the Maji-Maji rebellion, Kabalega resistance, Mwanga resistance, Nandi and Mau Mau etc.
11. There was loss of respect for traditional and local leaders who were publicly humiliated, for example, being flogged in public etc.
12. There was loss of political power by African leaders. The Europeans interfered in the internal affairs of the east African states and this resulted in the breakdown of tribal authority. Also through the treaties and agreements, a lot of their political powers were taken away by the colonialists.
13. There was increase in trade between east Africa and European countries and this provided a boost to the east African economies.
14. There was exploitation of African resources and the Africans lost control over the use of their resources like land and minerals which were now under the control of the colonialists.

15. It led to loss of lives of the Africans because of the rebellions and those who resisted colonial rule.
16. It led to displacement of people as the Europeans took their land and settled on it, for example, the Masai, the Kikuyu, Akamba were chased away from the Kenya highlands.
17. There was introduction of monetarised economy whereby they used money to trade instead of barter system.
18. Foreign languages were introduced, for example, French, German, English etc.
19. There was adoption of Europeans culture by the Africans which undermined African culture.
20. There was improvement in health and standards of living as people enjoyed services offered in schools, hospitals, etc.
21. There was increase in employment opportunities for the Africans, for example, in mines, on plantations and as domestic servants though an exploitive basis.
22. There was improvement in transport and communication services as roads and railways were built.
23. There was widespread poverty among the Africans who had to pay taxes, to raise revenue for colonial administration and yet they had lost control of trade which was now dominated by the colonialists and Indians.
24. There was growth of urban centres some of which started as collecting centres and others as trading centres, for example, Tabora, Nakuru, Dar-es-Salaam, Jinja etc.

Questions:

- Describe the effects of scramble and partition of East Africa.
- Or of what impact was scramble and partition to the people of East Africa.

COMPANY ACTIVITIES IN EAST AFRICA

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY (IBEACo.)

Activities of Carl Peters in Buganda in 1890 worried the British council at Zanzibr. Colonel Smith decided to send Captain Frederick Lugard to sign a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.

Lugard moved to Buganda accompanied by a force of 50 Sudanese and Swahili soldiers. Lugard presented himself to Kabaka Mwanga in December 1890 and he signed a treaty in 1891.

TERMS / PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY

The company offered protection to Buganda which in turn was to recognize British sovereignty in the region.

Buganda was to allow the appointment of the British resident who alone would have control over the European activities in Uganda.

The Kabaka was not to enter any other agreement with European powers without prior (before) approval of the Resident representative.

All religious groups were allowed to work without molestation.

There was to be freedom of trade provided it did not involve slaves. This was done to encourage legitimate trade other than slave trade.

The supply of arms in the kingdom was to be strictly controlled.

This treaty laid a foundation for the British authority in Buganda and in January 1891, Lugard was joined by Captain Williams Mackinnon whom he left in charge of Buganda and moved to Bunyoro.

On his way to Bunyoro, Lugard passed through Ankole and signed a treaty with the Omugabe, Ntare V, in February 1891.

THE ANGLO-ANKOLE TREATY (AGREEMENT)

Terms of the agreement

The Omugabe would be given company protection from against her enemies.

The Omugabe was to stop slave trade in his kingdom.

The Omugabe was to stop the flow of guns from Tanzania through his territory to Bunyoro.

No other agreement was to be made with any European country apart from Britain.

The Omugabe was to permit/allow missionary activities within the kingdom.

All economic activities belonged to the company.

From Ankole, Lugard moved to Toro where he did the following:

Lugard reinstated Kasagama who had been chased from the kingdom by the Omukama Kabalega.

He defeated Kabalega's forces that had been in Toro since 1876.

He built stockades (forts) on the Toro-Bunyoro boarder. The largest of which was Fort Edward.

He defeated the Baganda Moslems who were on the Bunyoro boarder and were a threat to Buganda's stability.

In August 1891, Lugard made an agreement with Kasagam who then would receive company protection against Bunyoro.

In turn, all the ivory collected in the kingdom would be a property to the company.

From Toro, Lugard moved through Bunyoro into Lake Albert area. He got in touch with the Sudanese soldiers and recruited some of them under their leader Salim Bay. He left some of these soldiers to manage the forts which he had set up along Bunyoro-Toro Boarder and he took some of them to Kampala to add on the company forces there.

In December 1891, Lugard was back in Buganda where he found the conflicts between the Protestants and the Catholics. He was however asked to withdraw from Buganda due to lack of funds. He refused the company instructions because he believed he should firmly establish British rule before he left Buganda.

After the religious wars, Lugard tried his best to ensure that Buganda remains in the British hands. Through his work, the Church Missionary Society was able to donate 40,000 pounds to finance the company activities in Buganda until December 1892.

Towards the close of 1892, Lugard actively campaigned in Britain for the retention of Buganda even after the company left Buganda.

ASSESSMENT OF LUGARD'S WORK IN BUGANDA

1. He helped to stop slave trade in Buganda because in the treaties signed, that is to say, Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Buganda, these traditional leaders were to stop slave trade in their kingdoms respectively.
2. He helped to reduce on instability in Buganda, Ankole and Toro whereby he insisted that the guns to be obtained were to be licenced. This was in favour of the British who were already knowledgeable about the gun circulations in the kingdom.
3. He increased company forces in Buganda to make sure that the British had full control of this region.
4. He made the Protestants dominant in the political control of Buganda after the Battle of Mengo in 1892. The Protestants were able to defeat the Catholics in the religious wars because he gave them full support.
5. Lugard laid a foundation for the British rule in Buganda. He did this by smoothening the way for the signing of the Buganda agreement of 1900.

6. He made Buganda predominant in Uganda by weakening Buganda's neighbours, for example, Bunyoro was weakened and was therefore not a threat to the existence of Buganda.
7. He influenced the British stay in Buganda for two more years when he sought financial assistance from the Church Missionary Society and even mounting campaign against the aggressive tendencies of Bunyoro kingdom between 1892 to 1893.
8. Lugard closed down the trafficking of guns to Bunyoro through Tanzania.

Question:

Explain the role played by Captain Lugard in the extension of colonial rule in Buganda and Uganda at large.

REASONS FOR THE RETENTION OF BUGANDA

Buganda was on the head waters of the Nile and therefore the control of Buganda would give the British complete control of the Suez Canal.

The area had great potential, for example, dense population, fertile soils, plenty of rainfall, good climate with possibilities for cotton growing. Therefore, the region was economically viable and would support legitimate trade.

The humanitarian reasons: Withdrawing from Buganda would place the lives of the missionaries in danger. Therefore, the British retained Buganda on humanitarian grounds as to safeguard the lives of the foreigners.

Re-conquest of Buganda by the Moslem fanatics (radicals) would affect the missionaries' work and their effort to spread Christianity.

The British would lose the much capital invested already in the region. Therefore, they feared to lose such money and instead worked had to retain Buganda.

The British feared to destroy their influence and prestige in East and Central Africa. This was ground and belief that the more colonies one had, the more prestigious he would be on the political arena.

It would affect the British efforts to stop slave trade in Buganda and Uganda at large. Therefore retention of Buganda would facilitate the campaigns of stopping slave trade.

Losing Buganda would give a chance to other European powers, for example, France, German, Belgium to take over Buganda and this was not palatable / acceptable by the British nationals.

Question:

Account for the retention of Buganda by the British.

Consequently, the British government sent Gerald Portal in November 1892, to find the possibility of retaining Uganda and Buganda. In 1893, Gerald another treaty of protection with the king of Buganda (Kabaka Mwanga) and in the next year, Portal published his report favoring the retention and the building of the Uganda railway from the coast.

The British then started negotiating with the Imperial British East African Company and the company got a compensation of 250 pounds giving all its assets and the charter to the British government.

Britain was to pay 50,000 pounds to the Sultans along the East African coast. To make the administration of the region more efficient, a sub-commissioner was appointed to administer modern Kenya. He was a representative of the British Consul (Governor) at Zanzibar.

1st July 1895, Britain declared protectorate over the area which lay far west of the rift valley and in 1896, the Mombasa-Kisumu line was started.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY

After the partition of 1886, like the British, the German East African Company was to rule Tanganyika on behalf of her home government. The company set up 10 stations and also established plantations of coffee and cotton. These stations acted as trading centres and at the same time administrative centres.

The major base of the company was at Dar-es-Salaam and other stations were at Mpwapwa, Bagamoyo, Usambara, Tabora, Iringa, Mwanza and Bukoba.

In 1888, the German consul general at Zanzibar was to have control of all collected duties (Hongo) at Dar-es-salaam.

To control commerce (trade) mineral minings and other economic activities, a flag was raised over the coastal towns to show the German authority in the region between Uмба and Ruvuma.

The company activities provoked the Arab resentment at the coast which began from Pangani.

The resentment/revolt had two leaders, that is, Abushiri bin Salim and Bwana Heri from Pangani, the revolt soon spread to the coastal towns in October except Bagamoy and Dar-es-Salaam.

PROBLEMS FACED BY GEACo.

The company tried to trade in local products, for example, ivory, hides and skins, rhino horns and did not realize much profit. This is because there was competition with other traders.

Hostility from the natives and Arab traders made the company ineffective that not much was realized.

Political instability especially the resistance along the East African coast (Abushiri rebellion). During this time, people would not settle down to do any constructive work.

The company lacked financial support from her home government.

High costs were incurred while establishing administrative centres yet no profits were made. As a result, the company was left with little money to use and so would not support its administrative activities.

The Germans were attacked by tropical diseases which left many dead thereby reducing on their number. They were attacked by diseases like sleeping sickness, malaria etc.

METHODS USED BY COLONIALISTS TO ESTABLISH AND EXTEND THEIR RULE IN EAST AFRICA

As the German and British tried to set up and consolidate their rule in East Africa, they used a variety of methods, for instance:

Divide and rule – The Europeans indirectly increased the hostility between African communities by favouring some groups against others. In the Kilimanjaro area, they favoured chief Rindi against chief Sina by taking away two districts from Sina and giving them to Rindi. In Buganda, the British favoured Buganda against Bunyoro.

Use of force – The Europeans sent armed troops against stubborn societies and rulers between 1892 and 1898. Another German governor Zewel Sky sent troops against the Hehe. The British also sent troops against Kabalega and the Nandhi too.

Use of collaboration – There were African individuals or chiefs who directly or indirectly provided help to the colonialists. They provided guides, agents, man power to help in the extension of colonial rule for instance Semei Kakunguru (Uganda), Nabongo Mumia, Apollo Kagwa and others.

Use of treachery – Sometimes the colonialists pretended to be friendly / reach a friendly understanding with the Africans. When the Africans complied, they were killed. For instance in 1905, the Nandhi leader, Orkoiyot was killed by the British. This enabled the British to take over the area.

Gun-boat policy – The Europeans threatened to use force on the Africans for instance, they threatened bombardment of towns to make the local rulers subdue so that the colonialists get their demand made, for instance the Germans used this method against the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1885.

Treaties – The Europeans reached an understanding amongst themselves and decided as to who would take what area. This was done without even considering the rights of the local Africans for instance, in 1886 and in 1890, they signed the Anglo-German treaty between the German and British.

Conferences – There were also conferences attended for instance, the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885.

Agreements – They made agreements with the African chiefs in which the Africans gave their powers, sovereignty and independence unknowingly, for example, Carl Peters reached an understanding with the chiefs of Uzigua, Ukami etc.

Infrastructure – The colonialists set up transport systems, for example, roads, railway lines on land and steamers on lakes. These were used to get the good will of the Africans towards the colonialists. The system facilitated movement of troops during the pacification struggles.

Forts – They built forts, for example, Fort Portal, Fort Edward and others to show their presence in the area and also to protect their spheres of influence.

Missionary preaching – The missionaries preached love for each other. They encouraged Africans to be submissive to their foreign rulers.

Diplomacy – Use of gifts, building schools, hospitals etc.

Enthronement and reinstatement of African rulers / chiefs, for example, Kasagama's enthronement and exile.

Use of chartered companies which ruled the colonies on behalf of the respective countries.

Experimenting with cash crops – This enabled Africans to remain busy through the sale of their crops, the Africans were able to pay taxes.

Mutual help and cooperation – European powers helped each other in establishing their rule, for example, Germans agreed with the British not to sell arms to Kabalega.

Enforcement of growing cash crops – The Africans grew cash crops in order to pay taxes. The cash crops kept the Africans too busy to revolt. The money which was got was used to pay taxes which financed colonial administration.

THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

From 1899, the British expanded their control of Buganda with the help of Sir Henry Johnstone, the special commissioner at that time. Later in 1900, he signed an agreement with Buganda leaders, the three regents, that is to say, Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Stansilus Mugwanya and Zacharia Kisingiri on behalf of the infant king Daudi Chwa.

REASONS FOR THE SIGNING OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

They wanted to re-affirm the treaties / agreements they had signed before, for example, the treaty that was signed with Mwanga in December 1890.

The British government wanted to make its position more secure in Buganda and Uganda as a whole by strengthening the relationship between Buganda kingdom and the British government.

The British wanted to reduce British financial aid in the government of Uganda which had risen to 397,000 pounds between 1899 and 1900.

The British wanted to get help and cooperation of Buganda chiefs by rewarding them.

The first agreements like that of 1890 and 1892 had not been so well rewarded so they wanted to establish their supremacy and authority in Buganda and they could only attain this by signing the agreement.

They wanted an agreement that would tackle the question of land which would make it possible to facilitate cash crop production and colonial exploitation of Buganda resources.

They wanted an agreement which would allow the British to put into place a tax system which would enable the protectorate government to meet the costs of administration.

They wanted an agreement which would deal with the way of justice to be exercised in the kingdom.

They wanted to settle the confused political administrative system in Buganda.

REASONS WHY THE BUGANDA CHIEFS SIGNED THE BUGANDA AGREEMENT

- i. They wanted to get prestige and wealth.
- ii. Buganda wanted protection against Bunyoro which had been a problem to her for a long time.
- iii. The chiefs were ignorant of what they were doing, the Baganda wanted to enhance the stand of Buganda in the protectorate because if they signed the agreement, they would be at the same level as the British.

PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

The boundaries of Buganda were defined to include the formal 10 counties and other counties taken from Bunyoro by the British including Buyaga, Bugangaizi, part of Buruli, part of Buwekula, Northern Singo, part of Mubende. Buganda was to renounce her claims over other territories like Busoga.

On the aspect of land, Buganda was divided into Mailo and Crown land. Mailo land was distributed to the royal family, the ministers, the chiefs and was held on hereditary basis while crown land belonged to the colonial government. It included all the land with minerals, forests and any other area was regarded as unoccupied by the colonial government.

On government, the following were provisions:

- i. Buganda was to be a province in the protectorate.
- ii. The Kabaka was to get a title, his "Highness". He could call upon able bodied men for military services but he could not arm them without approval of the British resident.
- iii. The Kabaka was to remain the link between the protectorate government and the people of Buganda.
- iv. The laws of Buganda were to remain in force as long as they did not conflict with those of her majesty's government.
- v. Buganda was divided into twenty counties and each county was to be ruled by a chief selected by Kabaka's government but approved by the British resident. Each county chief was to receive a salary of 200 pounds per year.
- vi. The Kabaka was to rule with three ministers (katikiros), chief justice (Mulamuzi), and treasurer (muwanika).
- vii. The Buganda lukiiko was to remain in place as the highest court of appeal and the highest political institution. It was made up of the three ministers, 120 county chiefs, 6 nominees of the Kabaka and 60 notables. The Kabaka could not dismiss any member from the lukiiko without the consent of the British resident.

On taxation, the following were agreed on:

- (i) The chiefs and ministers were responsible for the collection of taxes in the kingdom but the revenue collected was to be emerged with the protectorate government.
- (ii) A hut tax of 3 rupees and a gun tax of 2 rupees were to be paid per hut and by those who wanted to carry guns.

(iii) No further taxes were to be imposed on the Baganda without the consent of Kabaka and the Lukiiko.

(iv) Exception from taxation could only be sought from the British resident.

EFFECTS OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

The agreement had many effects on Buganda and on the protectorate:

i. In Buganda, it reduced the power of traditional chiefs because they no longer had a right to tax their tenants as the Basuulu and Envujjo were abolished.

ii. It reduced the powers of the Kabaka because his powers over land distribution were taken away.

iii. The agreement initiated Anglo-Buganda cooperation. Buganda agents were later used to rule other areas on behalf of the British, for example, Kakungulu.

iv. It brought problems onto the question of federation in the 1960s.

v. It established a base for the British administration and Buganda in particular.

vi. It led to the creation of the land owning class and another class of non-land owners especially the peasants who became squatters and tenants paying an annual rent of 3 rupees to the land lord.

vii. It defined the boundaries of Buganda and incorporated land claimed by Bunyoro (the lost counties, Buyaga and Bugangazi).

viii. Buganda's laws remained in force as long as they did not conflict with the protectorate laws.

ix. The agreement, and the fact that Daudi Chwa was young, made the Lukiiko more powerful than it had been before.

x. Additionally, Buganda's politics was dominated by Apollo Kaggwa, the Katikiro who cooperated with the protectorate government leading his people to accept change.

xi. The agreement encouraged a cash crop economy in order to pay taxes that would maintain the colonial government so the whole kingdom had to grow cash crops, for example, cotton, tobacco, coffee, etc which are the traditional cash crops of Uganda today.

xii. Taxes were not welcomed by the natives and in an attempt to invade payment, people congested themselves in one hut which promoted the cause of contagious disease, for example, measles, TB, etc.

xiii. The agreement increased hostilities between Buganda and Bunyoro especially over the issues of the lost counties which were given to Buganda and this is still a major political problem.

xiv. The agreement confirmed the dominance of Christians especially the Protestants in the politics of Uganda compared to the Muslims and traditionalists.

xv. It brought about a complete change in land communication by introducing rail transport to supplement road transport in order to transport cash crops to the coast.

ANKOLE AGREEMENT 1901

The Omugabe who was Kaboyo I at that time was recognized as the local ruler of his people.

The boundaries of Ankole were enlarged to include Kajara, Buhweju, Bunyaruguru, adding on to Kashari, Rwampara, and Nyabushozi which had been co-count.

NB – There was no formal agreement with Bunyoro because Bunyoro had become a conquered territory in 1898 and was not regarded as important. A formal agreement was reached in 1933 between Bunyoro and the protectorate government.

TORO AGREEMENT: JUNE 1900

They agreed on the following;

1. The Omukama was recognized as the local ruler of Toro but his position was subject to the good will of the British.
2. The people of Toro were to pay a hut and gun tax which would be collected by the local chiefs but its use was to be determined by the central government.
3. Toro was to be incorporated in the protectorate of Uganda.
4. All uncultivated land including all land with mineral wealth was to be crown land. But free hold grants were to be made to the Omukama and his chiefs.
5. The agreement confirmed Toro's independence from Bunyoro but the king had to rely on the British to keep away the Bunyoro threat.