

HISTORY
FORM THREE
NOTES

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIALISM

Scramble for and Partition of Africa

The Meaning of Scramble for and Partition of Africa

explain the meaning of scramble for and partition of Africa

The scramble for Africa: A competition among European powers to obtaining colonies.

Partition: This was a process of dividing colonies to their respective colonial masters. This acts as a solution for the scramble of Africa.

Periodisation: Scramble for Africa started more in 1870s while involving different European countries.

The Causes of the Scramble for Africa leading to the Partition

Assess the causes of the scramble for Africa leading to the partition

“Scramble” for and partition of Africa was a result of several factors, some of which included:

1. National balance of power while other European countries demanded colonies to be equal or similar to Great Britain.
2. Prestige (pride) of the nations: The number of colonies controlled by the colonial master/nation was the measure of wealth of a nation.
3. Industrial Revolution led to the demand of raw materials from Africa hence competition among the European nations to obtain many colonies as possible in Africa.
4. Industrial revolution led to overproduction in Europe hence creating a need to find external markets (outside Europe) thus resulting in competition.
5. Change of monopoly system: In Europe few capitalists started to own land while others failed (those who failed to obtain land in Europe they started to find in Africa hence competition).
6. Conflicts between capitalists and labourers in Europe while labourers demanded bigger salaries capitalists started to look for cheaper labour thus started economic activities in Africa.

Why Areas in Africa Experienced more Intensive Scramble than Others

Explain why areas in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than others

During the scramble for and partition of Africa some African areas like Egypt, Congo basin, Niger delta, East Africa, Central Africa and South Africa experienced more intensive scramble than others due to their potential. These included natural resources that existed in the colonies i.e. minerals in South Africa, fertile soil in central Africa, water bodies in East Africa, Egypt and Congo.

The Impact of the Scramble for and Partition of Africa

Assess the impact of the scramble for and partition of Africa

The scramble for and partition of Africa affected both European powers and the African continent as well. Some of the impacts included

- the Berlin conference,
- cultural interference,
- disputes and rivalries,
- occurrence of war among European powers,
- establishment of colonial rule,
- colonial economy and monopoly companies in Africa.

The Berlin Conference (1884-85)

The Berlin conference was a meeting held in Berlin that was called by Chancellor Otto von Bismark of Germany. The meeting took place between November 1884 and February 1885. 14 European countries were represented at this conference. USA and Denmark attended the conference as observers. Members in this meeting drew out a map of Africa ready for partition (drawing out colonial master's borders marking their respective colonies (African States) that they would colonise).

The Events Leading to the Berlin Conference (1884/85)

Explain the events leading to the Berlin conference (1884/85)

The events leading to the Berlin conference in 1884-1885 included the intervention of the late comers in the process of scramble for and partition of Africa. Military confrontation, conflicts over territorial boundaries, European nationalism, German unification, hostility relations, European industrialization, disputes and rivalries among the European powers.

The Resolutions of the Berlin Conference

Evaluate the resolutions of the Berlin conference

Representatives at the Berlin conference agreed on the following principles: (these principles were to be followed by all colonial masters).

1. To abolish slave trade on their colonies: All and any elements of slave trade in their respective colonies.
2. They agreed to send a lot of missionaries, traders and explorers on their respective colonies.
3. They were required to stop or to make an end of resistances that occurred between Africans and colonial government.
4. They were required to have effective control of their colonies e.g. by building/constructing social services.
5. Colonial masters were required to notify other on the possession of colonies.
6. They agreed to have free navigation on the navigable rivers like Congo, Nigeria etc. (In order to solve the conflict between the European Countries).
7. They were required to open up economic activities on their respective colonies (establishment of colonial economy e.g. agriculture, trading industry etc.)

The Berlin conference involved division of colonies to the imperial trading companies e.g.

- BEACO - Kenya
- BSACO - South Africa, S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia
- GEACO - Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi

Others involved:

- Germany - Cameroon, Togo
- France - Congo, Kinshasa, Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal etc.
- Belgium - Congo Brazzaville
- Portugal - Angola and Mozambique

The Significance of the Berlin Conference to Africa

Assess the significance of the Berlin conference to Africa

The Berlin Conference had significance to Africa, addressing the colonization of Africa, abolition of slave trade, suffering of African people under colonial administration, division of African continent, introduction of European language as well as land alienation.

Establishment of Colonial Control/Rule

The Concept of Colonialism

Explain the concept of colonialism

Colonialism refers to a situation whereby strong nations dominate weak ones economically, politically, militarily or culturally. Africa was subjected to colonialism in the 2nd half of 19th century as European powers acquired full control over African countries by 1900 and extended their colonial rule to the entire continent with the exclusion of Ethiopia and Liberia.

The Tactics Used to Impose Colonial Control /Rule in Africa

Explain the tactics used to impose colonial control /rule in Africa

The process of colonial occupation in Africa by the Europeans that started from the 19th Century involved different techniques, these techniques were depending on the nature of colonial Government and Africans.

These techniques included:

- a. Treaty making

- b. Force
- c. Collaboration
- d. Dual tactics (Treaties and force)

Treaty making

These were bogus agreements that were signed by European agents and African rulers (African rulers signed without understanding what they were signing or what the agreement meant) on signing these treaties African rulers were promised to be given luxurious things by the Europeans (1880s)

Examples of these treaties:

- a. Carl Peters signed a treaty with the chief of Usagara, Kilosa, Pangani etc.
- b. French Lochner (BSACO) signed a treaty with Lewanika (N. Rhodesia 1860)
- c. Maffat signed with Lobengula on taking Matobele land while Lobengula was promised to be given: £ 100 £ 500 (instead of gunboat) 100 Rifles
- d. Savognan De Brazza signed with Makoko Chief (Congo Brazzaville) 1881 –1882

Why the use of treaties.

African rulers signed the treaties due to:

- a. Some African rulers were weak economically and politically thus they were in need of assistance.
- b. African rulers were ignorant as they signed without understanding what they signing.

Forces/ violence

This was a method, which involved the use of weapons to occupy colonies. The method was highly used in the strongest African societies. Example

- a. Germany Vs. Hehe
- b. Germany Vs. Abushiri and the Coastal people

- c. Germany Vs. Bwana Heri and Coastal people
- d. Germany Vs. Mahemba and Yao.

Why the use of force

African rulers use force/violence due to:

- Some states African rulers were strong economically and politically
- The nature of colonial Government believed they had to use force e.g. Germany

Collaboration (Alliance)

In this method Europeans tended to form an alliance with some African societies to oppose other Africans.

The method was used on those areas with conflict. Example:

- Mangi Marealle and Germany against other Africans. E.g. Mangi Sina, Mangi Meli
- Sangu, Bena and Germany Vs. Hehe
- Shona and the British against Ndebele (Matebele)
- Herero and Germany against Nama

Why the use of collaboration

The African rulers use collaboration because

- Some Africans were weak politically and economically. Hence they were in need of assistance.
- Some Africans were ignorant
- Assimilation policy
- Association policy

Indirect rule

Was a system of administration that involved the use of African personnel to fill the the lowest posts of administration.

Who used this System?

It was used by British an administration their colonies starting from 1920s e.g. in Nigeria, Tanganyika.

Origin

Indirect rule has its origins in the northern part of Nigeria when Sir Laggard (from England) decided to use African Emirs to control the Northern part involving Fulani, Ibo etc. In 1919 Sir Laggards started to use African Emirs in the northern part while in 1922 the system was well known to all parts of West Africa. Indirect rule was introduced in Tanganyika in 1926.

Conditions/Factors that led to the introduction of indirect rule in Africa (advantages of indirect rule)

Indirect rule in Africa was introduced due to the following factors:

1. It was introduced to reduce the cost of administration (while African personnel were cheap).
2. The shortage of European administrators, in Africa led to the introduction of indirect rule in Africa (as African personnel were used to help the colonial Government).
3. Indirect rule helped European administrators with collecting tax and obtaining cheap labour (African leaders were used to collect tax and source cheap labourers).
4. Due to the remoteness (poor infrastructure) of some areas, European colonial masters failed to reach all areas and decided to use Africans leaders (puppets).
5. Climate conditions e.g. tropical climate affected a lot of Europeans they became susceptible to tropical diseases thus they decided to use Africans in those areas.
6. Language problems: While Europeans failed to communicate with local people educated Africans were used instead.

7. It was introduced in order to solve enmity between African and colonial Government Africans started to believe that they are ruled by their fellow Africans. Due to this it reduced resistances from the Africans.

Effects of indirect rule (on Africans)

Indirect rule had several effects to the Africans as follows:

1. It led to the formation of classes, that is families of African leaders were considered of a higher class than others.
2. It increased exploitation of African human and natural resources.
3. After independence of some Africans nations they continued to use local rulers like chiefs to administer their societies.

Assimilation Policy

Was a system of administration used by the French in their colonies (the system involves more on cultural change. This system of administration comes from French Language “Assimila” that means caused “to resemble”.

Origin: The origins of assimilation can be deduced from the French revolution of 1789 while after the decline of Monarch Government, Napoleon. Bonaparte was intending to build a strong nation.

In order to build a strong nation they also needed to spread their culture (French Culture) in 1920s. This was a time when the French started to use this system in their colonies. The system was used in Senegal and other parts like Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria etc.

Implementation of assimilation policy (how assimilation policy was introduced in Africa).

Implementation of Association policy was highly involving in cultural change as follows:

1. They built schools on their colonies that used the French language as the medium for instruction and French culture in general (educated Africans were made to behave like the French that they resemble French people).
2. Africans were given certificates that were used as an identity to obtain French passport. Evolved (those who attained certificate) were allowed to enter in France.

3. In order to blind Africans: French colonies were known as “Provinces” and not colonies. (Province meant outside France).
4. Europeans introduced provinces in Africa having the same name like that of France e.g. four province were introduced i.e. Goree, Rafisque, Dakar and St. Louis.
5. The four provinces were used as headquarters while in Dakar it was to act as headquarter of others under governor in charge.
6. They allowed Africans and Europeans representatives in legilco (in France). This was a guise to blind Africans.

Failure of assimilation policy

Assimilation policy started to fail in the 1930s and was replaced with the association policy.

Factors for the failure of assimilation policy

1. Muslims rejected to send their sons and daughters in Mission Schools (thus it was not possible to introduce this system in these areas).
2. Some Africans resisted the colonial government due to cultural interference.
3. Assimilation policy was expensive to carry out and the French decided to introduce another system of administration which that was cheaper, association policy.
4. Since assimilation involved cultural change it was not beneficial to the colonial government (economic gain was less).
5. Influence of educated African elites who started to fight against the colonial government (they started to mobilise their fellow Africans against the colonial government).
6. Africans were highly exploited that is, in terms of natural and human resources hence they started to resist colonial government).

Association Policy

Was a system of administration used by the French after the failure of assimilation policy. This system started to be used more in 1930s. In this they started to associate Africans in the production of material wealth e.g. raw materials. It was at this time when African leaders started being used by the colonial governments.

Association policy involved the use of African chiefs who were divided into three types that is:

- Chef de village - (chief of the village)
- Chef de conton - (chief of the district)
- Chef de communes - (chief of the province)

Those leaders were used in forcing Africans to pay tax and on obtaining African labourers (to be used on colonial economies).

Activity 1

Explain the reasons for the failure of the assimilation policy and the introduction of the association policy.

1. Define association policy and assimilation policy.
2. In one paragraph, explain briefly what assimilation policy is.
3. Factors for the introduction of association policy.
4. How did the French introduce Association policy (in brief)?

African Reactions to Colonial Rule

The Meaning of African Reactions to Colonial Rule

Explain the meaning of African reactions to colonial rule

Reaction means response to something (whether in a negative or positive manner). Africans' reaction to colonialists highly depended on the nature of Africans in the area and the colonial governments' style (it depended on the ways/methods used by the colonial rulers on imposition of colonial rules).

The Various Form of African Reactions

Explain the various form of African reactions

This response of Africans to colonial rulers can be divided into two types being active and passive.

Active

Africans responded negatively against Europeans

Passive

Africans obeyed colonial rules.

Nature of African response to colonial imposition

The nature of Africans' response to colonial rule imposition can be divided into four forms:

- Violence
- Non Violence
- Mercenary
- Adoption

The Causes of and Reasons for the Different African Reactions

Account for the causes of and reasons for the different African reactions

Violence

This involves Africans who tended to use weapons against colonial rules. This method was highly used by the strangest African societies such as:

- Abushiri and Coastal people against Germans
- Hehe against Germans
- Ndebele against British
- Jaja of Opobo against British

Why the use of violence

The reasons are:

- Some Africans were politically and economically strong and were able to resist the Europeans.
- Harsh treatment from colonial rulers forced Africans to use violence.
- Africans were exploited for natural and human resources and started to fight back.

Non violence

Some Africans decided to flee their homes out of fear of European colonialists and some of them decided to boil seeds before planting them, striking against the colonial rule. Example, non-violence was used by the Maasai and Haya (in East Africa).

Why the use of non violence

The reasons are:

- Africans who used this system were politically and economically weak.
- Nature of economic activities, It was not easy for nomadic pastoralist to use violence.
- Some Africans were affected by diseases e.g. Jiggers for the Haya.

Mercenary

This was a response where some African societies started to hire soldiers from other societies e.g. Nyamwezi tribe used to hire soldiers from the Ngoni tribe (soldiers known as Rugaruga) to fight against the colonial rulers.

Why the use of mercenaries

Some of the societies were weak hence they needed assistance from other soldiers.

Adaptation

Some African societies tended to copy the methods of fighting from the European colonial masters during their friendship. These African societies started to use the methods to fight against colonial rule e.g. Menelek of Ethiopia who fought against Italians using this method.

Why the use of adaptations

It was due to the weakness of some African societies who tended to copy the methods of fighting.

The Factors which Determined the Nature of African Reactions

Assess the factors which determined the nature of African reactions

Factors which determine the nature of African reactions included military strength, ideological beliefs, diseases, economic strength, existence of missionaries, geographical position, nature of the state, the role of leaders, level of colonial exploitation and political awareness among the Africans.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Direct Rule, Indirect Rule, Assimilation and Association

The Concept of Direct Rule, Indirect Rule, Assimilation and Association

Explain the concept of direct rule, indirect rule, assimilation and association

Indirect rule

This is a colonial system of administration, whereby, African traditional rules were involved in administering their fellow Africans at the local level while the colonial officials and administrators administered at the higher level. Indirect rule was pioneered by Sir Fredrick John Lugard who was the British High Commissioner to Nigeria in 1990.

Reasons for the British to use indirect rule in their colonies

The British colonial government used indirect rule in most of her colonies in Africa because of the following reasons.

1. Britain drew more attention to her colony in India, thus it was difficult for her to introduce direct rule in Africa.
2. Britain did not have enough manpower to administer her colonies in Africa. For instance, in 1900 it was reported that the British had only 42 British officials in her Nigerian colony. This number was not sufficient to administer the whole colony. The shortage of personnel was caused by lack of experienced workers. Moreover, British citizens were not willing to work in Tropical Africa for fear of Tropical diseases and other physical problems such as transportation.
3. Less funds were set by the British government for the maintenance of the colonies. It was convenient for the colonial administrators to use the indirect rule system in the colonies so as to reduce administrative costs.
4. The indirect rule proved to be effective and efficient in their Indian colony; therefore, the British government was inspired to apply it in Africa.
5. The British thought of using the indirect rule in order to overcome resistances from Africans. Consequently, Africans rulers were made to feel that their status was honored by

British, as this system of administration gave them an opportunity of keeping some of the money collected in form of taxes for their native treasuries. That money was spent for paying messengers and policemen salaries. However, the local African chiefs retained the money for their personal use.

6. Physical barriers such as poor infrastructure, presence of mountains, thick forests and dangerous animals in the colonial African forced the British to use indirect rule.

7. A language barrier between the British and the Africans forced the British to use indirect rule. Neither Africans nor Europeans understood the language of the other. Hence, they used interpreters.

Direct rule

This was a colonial system of administration whereby the colonies were governed by European officials at the top position, Arabs, Akidas and Liwalis were at the bottom. The Germans preferred this system of administration in their metropolitan country.

Assimilation policy

The term *assimilation* means 'similar to'. The French used this term to refer to a system of administration that aimed at creating French Black Africans among the West Africans who would be French citizens. The French wanted the French Black Africans to enjoy the same status and privileges or suffer penalties like any French citizen in France.

The assimilation policy was first used in Indo-China and Algeria and later introduced in the four communes of Senegal-Goree, St. Louis, Rufisque and Dakar in 1854 and spread to other French colonies in Africa. The assimilation policy proved to be successful when it was applied in Morocco. In Senegal the assimilation policy was introduced by Lewis, a French governor, between 1854 and 1865.

Characteristics of assimilation policy

1. The French regarded their colonies as their overseas provinces thus the colonies were closely attached to France.

2. African citizens within the French colonies enjoyed the privileges and the rights that were given to any French citizen in the metropolis.
3. The African colonies under the French rule were represented in lower House of parliament. This showed that there was political integration of the Africans with France.
4. There was a close economic relationship between France and her colonies in Africa. The French currency was used in the colonies, an indication that the colonies were integrated to the metropolis country.
5. They had intention of making the Africans in their colonies to be good French citizens through dictatorship that forced the Africans to learn French language, follow the French laws, apply French civil and political system, be Christians and adopt French manners.
6. They encountered a lot of difficulties in West Africa, since their attitude towards Africans culture and African chiefs were negative.

The Association Policy

This was the system of French colonial administration that prevailed in the colonies after the failure of the assimilation policy. Unlike assimilation, association policy respected the culture of Africans and allowed them to develop independently, and did not force them to adapt French culture.

The association policy was practiced in Africa after the failure of the assimilation policy. It insisted on the relationship between the Africans and the French being that of association and not otherwise. The association had to use the indigenous elites who were trained in France as administrators to mediate between fellow Africans and French colonial administrators.

The major purpose of association was to create mutual economic development for both the Africans and the French. However, the implementation of the association policy was impractical, since the Africans had their traditional institutions such as custom and traditions.

African rulers were used by the colonial administration to fulfill their demands such as collection of tax, labor recruitments and maintaining peace and order in their areas. African chiefs who failed to perform such duties were replaced.

Africans traditional rulers were not given any authority to execute anything through their own initiatives without the consent of the French colonial administrators.

Unlike the British colonies, the French association policy limited the Africans in their colonies of the right of free speech, trade union activities and freedom of press. This policy of administration wanted the French colonial government to respect the culture of the people in the colonies, and allow them to develop independently instead of forcing them to adapt French culture.

Moreover the association policy of the French treated the other Africans as second class-citizens; they were not obligated to follow the French civil and criminal laws but the assimilees remained as French citizen with all rights. However the non-citizen subjects could suffer arbitrary arrest or serve a longer term in French army than the citizen, a thing that motivated them to be French citizens.

The new French policy of association encouraged the colonial administrators to respect the African cultures and give them freedom of developing separately. However this policy made Africans in the colonies to be regarded as second-class citizens and French criminal and civil laws could not be applied to them. The Africans were governed by a system of law known justice indigene. This law made Africans to serve the army for a long time by force or face arbitrary arrest; as a result Africans opted in becoming French citizens.

Africans had the right of maintaining their culture. Examples, of such cultural practices were polygamy and Islamic religion in West Africa.

The Motive for the Application of Various Colonial Administrative Systems

Appraise the motive for the application of various colonial administrative systems

The motive for the application of indirect rule

The major reasons that made Europeans to initiate and apply the indirect rule system of administration in Africa were:

1. The Europeans did not want to interfere with the African traditional systems of administration.

2. The Europeans administrators wanted their instructions or orders to appear as if they were emanating directly from the African traditional rulers. This was aimed at reducing African resistances against the European policies.
3. The Europeans wanted the African chiefs to appear as the ones giving orders to their subordinates (fellow Africans).
4. The Europeans introduced the indirect rule system with an assumption of civilizing the Africans.
5. In other areas, indirect rule was used when the system of direct rule had proved failure. For example, the British colonial government decided to use indirect rule in Tanganyika to avoid what happened to the Germans.

The reasons or motives for the application of assimilation policy

The assimilation policy made by European countries that employed the policy in their colonies to consider their culture and civilization as superior to those of the colonized people (Africans). The French believed that their culture was the best in the world, and that they had enlightened their colonies with their rich heritage of civilization.

Some of the reasons for introducing the assimilation policy in Senegal were:

1. The four communes of Senegal consisted of 90% of mulattoes who emerged after the establishment of St. Louis in 1659, a trading post where many French traders (male) intermingled with African women; this led to the creation of light-skinned population (mulatto). Moreover, the mulattoes could be identified more with the French culture than that of the Africans, thus it was easy for the French to assimilate them.
2. The Africans in the four communes-Goree, Dakar, St. Louis and Rufisque were quite familiar with the white traders in their communes, thus it was easy for them to adapt with the assimilation system.
3. The four communes of Senegal had a higher percentage of the converted Christian; it was easy to accept the assimilation policy applied by the government in their country.

The Similarities and Differences of Colonial Administrative Systems

Analyse the similarities and differences of the colonial administrative systems

The similarities of direct and indirect rule

Both were colonial systems of administration with one major interest of exploiting Africans and their resources. The two colonial administrative systems used their state organs to suppress the Africans. Their organs were police, courts and prisons. In addition, the two system of colonial administration used African traditional chiefs to supervise colonial works in their areas. However, African rulers who supported colonial administration did not get full support from their people; they were regarded as puppets or traitors. Lastly, both policies maintained racial discrimination. The Europeans were favored and considered superior to Africans. All high ranking jobs in the government were reserved for Europeans while Africans held the lower position of jobs in their local areas.

The differences between direct and indirect rule

1. The direct rule did not use the traditional Africans chiefs as their intermediaries while the indirect rule used the African chiefs. For instance, in Kenya the British used some Kikuyu chiefs as paramount chiefs, like chiefs Koinange wa Mbiyu and many others. Germans used direct rule in her colonies in African including Tanganyika.
2. The indirect rule practiced by the British did not great enmity from the Africans because African traditional chiefs were involved in the colonial administration, and their subjects were loyal to them. This was not the case with the direct rule employed by the Germans, since they experienced frequent resistances due to their harsh and brutal treatment of Africans.
3. Furthermore, it was easy for the indirect rule administration convince African traditional chiefs to mobilize their subjects to participate in various colonial tasks while the direct rule administration rule encountered difficulties in mobilizing Africans to perform their colonial duties and as a result opted to use force to make Africans participate in their various colonial duties. For example, the Germans in Tanganyika forced southern people to work in their colonial plantations.

4. The indirect rule system of administration had less costs of administration unlike the direct rule that required many Europeans to perform all tasks of administrations hence high costs of administration.

5. Direct rule was characterized by the use of force and racial superiority. For instance, the Germans considered themselves to be superior to other races. Brutality was also characteristic of direct rule, whereby Africans were handled brutally by colonial administrators. On other hand the indirect rule system of administration used African local chiefs in handling their people and at the same time performing colonial duties.

Despite all the differences stated above between direct and indirect rule, both administrative system was created in order to safeguard the interest of the colonialists and not to benefit the Africans.

The similarities between the direct rule and the assimilation policy

1. Both the colonial administration system used European officials at the higher administrative position in their colonies.

2. Both colonial system of administration ensured that Africans were subjected to colonial laws that exploited Africans through tax payment, and forced labor, and deprived Africans of the right to vote.

3. Both colonial system of administration created positions of chiefs in areas that had no central authorities. For instance, the British did this in some parts of Nigeria and Kenya while the France formulated chieftainship in Senegal.

4. Both colonial administrative systems exploited the African natural resources, such as minerals, forests and rivers.

5. Both colonial administrative system underrated and ignored the traditional African chiefs.

The differences between the direct rule and the assimilation policy

1. The British colonies were separately administered by an appointed governor from Britain, while the French colonies were considered similar to other provinces of France.

2. The direct rule involved separate administration of African colonies, as opposed to the assimilation policy which involved the administration of all African colonies as a federation.
3. The British colonies formulated the legislative councils in the colonies and discussed policy that governed the colonies. Thus the British colonies had no representative in house of commons. On the other hand, the French colonies elected representative to the chamber of deputies of France.
4. The laws that were used by the British in the colonies were those passed by the legislative council in the colonies, while those enacted in the French colonies in Africa were the laws created in France.
5. The assimilation policy made the Africans who were in French colonies to be French citizens and enjoy all republican rights. This was opposed by the British colonies, whereby no matter what position someone may hold in a colonial state, still he remained the subject of British colony.

The similarities between the assimilation policy and indirect rule

1. Both systems used crude exploitation measure like taxation, land alienation and forced labor.
2. Both policies were based on misbelieve about Africans. Europeans considered their religion, races, education, policies and other kind of civilization as superior and thus they had a mission to civilize the Africans.
3. In both systems, the African chiefs were used as a means to achieve what colonial masters wanted. This caused the chiefs not to work for the interest of their people, nor be loyal to them, but to the Europeans.
4. Both policies maintained racial discrimination. The Europeans were favored and considered more superior than Africans. All high-ranking jobs in the government were reserved for Europeans while Africans held the lower positions of jobs in their local areas.
5. In both systems policy-making and legislation were made by their home National Assembly and were sent to the colonies to be implemented by the governor and local authorities through the secretary of state.

6. The laws which were enforced in both systems originated from their home government judicial systems. This means that the systems ignored the traditional institutions and laws made by them.

The difference between the assimilation and indirect rule

1. The French used the centralized rule in her colonies. All French colonies had their headquarters in Dakar, Senegal, and the Governor-General was the one who administered all the colonies. The entire system of administration was appointed by leaders from their home country, while the British administration used governors to administer colonies. The governor received the order from the secretary of the colony.

2. The attitude they had toward their colonies was different. The British regarded their colonies as distinct entities from their mother colonies while the French regarded their colonies as their overseas provinces. The provinces could even provide representative to French parliament. In 1914, Blaise Diagne became the first African representative in the French parliament.

3. The French assimilation policy designed Africans who were French citizens. These were granted all civil rights and favor given to the French citizens. On the other hand, the British policy never gave any privilege of that nature to Africans in their colonies.

4. The British policy preserved traditional method of selecting chiefs and local leaders. The French on other hand destroyed and never respected local governments, hence they directly chose and appointed their own African officials who were mostly not popular to the people they were ruling.

5. In the indirect system, the British allowed African chiefs to collect taxes and supervise the expenditure of some funds they collected while the French collected taxes and spent at their own discretion.

6. The revenue management of the two systems was quite different; while the French West Africa collected all the tax and spent it to its headquarter in Dakar, Senegal, and was managed by Governor-general for equal distribution and development of all its colonies, for the British each colony was given the freedom to spend the revenue collected for the benefit of that colony.

7. The indirect rule that was imposed by the British in their colonies did not disrupt the traditional African culture. On the other hand, the French assimilation policy ignored and destroyed the African culture in the colonies.

Similarities between the assimilation and the association policies

1. Both were metropolitan administration systems introduced in French colonies.
2. Both systems of administration aimed at plundering the natural resources of Africans.

The differences between the assimilation and association policies

1. The association policy was a colonial administrative system in which France had to respect the culture of her colonial people. Assimilation policy on other hand was the system of administration used by French in which the Africans were taught how to think and act as French citizens, aiming at colonizing Africans by transforming them into French citizens.
2. The assimilation policy was economically expensive compared to association system which did not demand more French funds.
3. In the association policy, colonies were regarded as other colonies in Africa and thus they were not close to the colonial master, while the assimilation policy the colonies were regarded as their overseas provinces. Thus, the colonies were closely attached to the colonial master.
4. The association policy made the Africans to be regarded as second-class citizens, while the assimilation policy Africans enjoyed the privilege and rights that governed any French citizen in the metropolis.

The similarities between the association policy and direct rule

1. Both were metropolitan administrative systems with one major interest of exploiting African resources and labor force.
2. The two systems were characterized by the use of force and racial superiority. For instance, Germans who practiced direct rule felt superior to other races.
3. In both systems the authoritarian approach was used. For instance, African press, trade union and economic activities were suppressed by colonial governments.

4. In both systems, colonial imperialists took control of their colonies for a long time, for example, the white settlers in Zimbabwe under direct rule and the French colonies in West Africa.

5. Both colonial administrative systems aimed at plundering the natural resources of Africa.

The differences between the association policy and direct rule

1. The association policy did not experience great enmity as it respected African culture, while direct rule experienced great enmity from Africans due to their harsh and brutal rule.

2. The association system has less cost of administration unlike direct rule which required many Europeans to perform administrative tasks which led to higher costs of administration.

3. The association system of administration was used by French government after the failure of assimilation while direct rule was used by German colonial power and British in area where they thought indirect system could not work.

4. In direct rule the European settlers' population was big in colonies, while in association policy Africans were also allowed to live in their colonial master's country.

The similarities between association policy and indirect rule

1. Both colonial administrative systems used in African colonies.

2. Both systems used African intermediaries in their administration and preserved traditional methods of choosing leaders.

3. In both policies whites occupied higher administrative posts, while the Africans occupied the lower positions in the administration. All offices from district officers, commissioners and governors were occupied by the British and the French.

4. Both systems used crude ways of ruling: exploiting, taxation and forced labor.

5. Both systems were introduced after observing the shortcomings of other systems used previously. For example, association was used after the weaknesses of assimilation policy while indirect rule was introduced after observing the shortcomings of direct rule.

The differences between the association and indirect rule

1. The association policy encouraged the French colonial administrators to respect the African culture, while the indirect rule system of administration disregarded the African traditional culture but only used traditional chiefs for their interests.
2. The French emphasized on the use of French language on her colonies, while the British on the other hand considered and allow the use of local and native languages together with English.
3. The French association policy still maintained aim of transforming Africans into French by making the laws whereby non-citizens faced arbitrary arrest, serving the army for a long time, while the British made no attempt to transform the Africans.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Impact of the Colonial Administrative Systems on Africa

Evaluate the strengths, weaknesses and impact of the colonial administrative systems on Africa

Strength and weaknesses of indirect rule

1. It avoided African resistance by appointing traditional rulers to rule on their behalf. Hence, all complaints were directed to traditional African rulers.
2. It was cheap, as local chiefs were used to mobilize their people to pay taxes and work as forced laborers.
3. Indirect rule created imbalance of development among African states. Areas which had local chiefs assisting the colonial government had development on social services like schools, hospitals and roads while those which had no chiefs in their areas had no or inadequate social services. Such situations had led to many conflicts among Africans after independence.
4. It had created social differences among Africans. The chiefs' families and loyal families got privilege of getting social services such as education, hospitals and many more while the rest of the community were not getting such facilities.
5. Tribalism developed as an impact of indirect rule. African chiefs who were entrusted to rule on behalf of colonialists considered themselves superior to other in their land. For example, Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda created disunity among Ugandan when he declared the Buganda kingdom independent in 1960.

6. African chiefs became puppets of the administrators and did not serve their people.

7. The indirect rule cemented centralized bureaucracy through the use of the district commissioners.

The strengths and weaknesses of direct rule

1. The system solved the shortage of employment among the European population. For example, Germany offered employment to her people in the colonies she occupied. Hence, she managed to reduce the rate of unemployment of her people.

2. The system managed to suppress resistance, since it ensured that the colonies had enough white military officials to safeguard their interests. For instance, the Abushiri war of resistance of 1888 was suppressed by the German colonial administration. **Some weaknesses of direct rule were:**

3. The use of harsh and brutal means to make Africans meet colonial demands such as production of raw materials and paying taxes. Their approach led to many sufferings of the Africans that included death or imprisonment.

4. It undermined the pre-existing African traditional rulers. For instance, the German administration in Tanganyika removed the African traditional rulers, replacing them with Arab Akidas and Liwalis from the coastal areas.

Weaknesses and impact of assimilation policy

Due to constraints they encountered, the French were forced to loosen their ties by initiating another system of ruling known as *association*.

- The major reason that made the French to drop the assimilation policy of administration was that, the policy proved quite impractical because it could not make an African a French citizen. It managed to change the person mentally and morally but the person remained inferior because he remained a black man who could not even be accepted by fellow Africans who were not assimilated and would neither be accepted in the European world. On other hand, association gave freedoms to Africans in the colonies to develop in their chiefdoms using their own culture.

- The assimilation system proved to be too expensive. As the French kept on expanding their territory in Africa, it was a burden to assimilate more of the Africans inhabitants since the French government could incur more costs for building more social facilities such as schools, hospitals, churches and many more. Thus the assimilation system found itself in a dilemma.
- It arose fears among Frenchmen in France that the assimilated Africans could bring economic challenge to them, since they would get equal rights as other Frenchmen, particularly in trade activities. Thus, they thought of discrediting the assimilation policy in order to safeguard their own interests. Many African traditional authorities were replaced with eroded assimilated rulers who had been brainwashed with the French culture.
- There was a great gap among Africans as an effect of assimilation policy, as the assimilees were favored by the colonial government while the other people from other community were exploited a great deal. The assimilees were exempted from taxpaying and forced labor because they were considered French citizens, while the unassimilated were forced to pay tax and were subjected to forced labor.
- The African colonies were regarded as part and parcel of France, since the assimilation system of administration considered their colonies as their overseas provinces.
- French became an official language in most of African countries that were colonized by French (Francophone countries). The reason behind such decision was the impact of assimilation whereby many Africans were influenced by the French language.

Factors that led to assimilation policy to fail in West Africa

1. Some African communities with strong cultural ties refused to accept the French assimilation policy and abandon their traditional way of living.
2. African traditional chiefs discredited the assimilation system because it threatened their authority and assimilees did not accept being under the African chiefs, as they regarded themselves to be superior to them.
3. Muslim disapproved the assimilation policy for it wanted them to become Christian, while they wished to maintain their Islamic faith.

4. The spread of Islamic religion in West African communes became an obstacle for the spread of assimilation system, since the system encouraged people to be converted to Christianity.

5. Africans were not motivated to participate in political affairs of France.

Strengths of association policy

1. It did not interfere with African cultural practices such as religion, custom and traditions.

2. The association policy considered the assimilated Africans as French citizens.

3. It did not apply French civil and criminal law to Africans in the colonies.

Weaknesses of the association policy

1. The association policy was more authoritarian and withheld Africans rights to freedom of expression, trade union activities and the press freedom.

2. It forced Africans who were not assimilated to serve French colonial army for longer period than the assimilated ones.

3. It regarded the non-assimilated Africans as second class citizens.

Colonial Military and Colonial Legal Institutions

The Meaning Of Colonial Military And Colonial Legal Institutions

Explain the meaning of colonial military and colonial legal institutions

Colonial military legal institution some time refers to colonial state apparatus that were responsible to protect colonial interests, colonial military force included:

- The army force
- Police force
- Prison/judiciary

These institutions were concerned with the maintenance of law, order and the security of the colonial state to ensure that colonialists achieve their ultimate goals. The British established their

military institutions in East Africa and central Africa. In East Africa it was referred to as a East Africa Rifles it has the duty of protecting Uganda and Kenya.

In central Africa it was known as central Africa Rifles of Nyasaland (Malawi). The two military institution were joined in 1902 and formed the king's African Rifles (KAR) the KAR had battalions in every British territory. KAR was established in Tabora Tanganyika in 1919. The KAR recruited soldiers from Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Malawi.

Another part of the colonial military institution was the police force. This recruited cadets in the colonies or externally. The police recruited from outside the colonies were from India, Europe and some were Nubians from Sudan.

The colonialist always recruited their force to foreign land which would make it easy for these workers to be fierce ruthless and harsh to the people of the foreign land.

On the other hand the French had thier army which was very popular among the French West African colonies such as Senegal, Guinea and Mali. Germany never had a stable recognised army; they preferred hired mercenaries from other parts of the world and Africa.

The major reason for establishing the colonial military force was to defend the White colonial administrators in the colonies and safeguard colonial interests against internal and external threats.

In addition, the colonial army had a duty of suppressing and exploiting Africans with the help of other established colonial organs such as the police, the prison and the judiciary without forgetting the colonial administration, since colonialism was very much resented and resisted by the Africans.

The top and middle positions of the army were dominated by the European officials and the lowest levels consisted of Africans. The Africans were included in the colonial army in the period of world wars I and II. For instance the KAR had all white soldiers in its army during the word wars.

Africans were later recruited in this army in order to suppress the Germans in East Africa. Many of the East Africa KAR soldiers offered their services in Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Somalia.

The police force

The colonial police force was created in order to ensure that peace and order were maintained in their colonies. In addition it made sure that Africans paid taxes, produced raw materials such as cash crops production in the colonial plantations and performed public works such as building railways, and roads when required by the colonial government.

The other role of the police was to suppress the unacceptable African practices in the eyes of Europeans such as human sacrifice, slavery and the buying of the dead bodies. Police caught African people who committed crimes and brought them before the court of the law for European justice to take its course. In Tanganyika the first police force initiated in 1919, under the command of Dutch officers from South Africa

The prison

Prisons were created in the African colonies in order to discipline and guard African prisoners who were convicted and sentenced by the colonial judicial system. Many African prisoners during colonial rule were those who failed to pay taxes or refused to work in the colonial plantations and for public services.

The Functions of each Colonial Military and Colonial Legal Institutions

Analyse critically the functions of each colonial military and colonial legal institutions

Major functions of the colonial military institutions

To defend of colonial boundaries:The colonial administration ordered their army to fight against their enemies. For instance in 1919, 6 th KAR battalion of the British in Tanganyika fought in World War I in Kalito (Ethiopia) and another part of it fought in Burma and Sudan.

Implemented land alienation for colonial settlers: To establish colonial plantation they enforced the land alienation policy throughout the colonies.

Suppression of African resistance: Some Africans reacted very strongly to colonial rulership so it was the duty of colonial military to suppress the opposition. This was used as the only way for colonialists to maintain their administration.

They had a task of maintaining peace and order through maintaining colonial laws and orders: They also prevented crimes in the colonies. Not only that but they also protected the colonial properties such as buildings, infrastructure etc.

Tax collection and information: They were responsible for collecting information and supervising the tax collected in the colony. The information collected was to be communicated to the colonial masters.

Supervision of public works was among the functions of the colonial military institutions: Public works included the construction of infrastructures such as railway, ports, prisons, hospitals, schools, churches etc. all these had to be supervised by the colonial military.

Implement colonial conquest: To effect colonial invasion and domination in Africa during the colonial penetration and occupation the colonial military had to penetrate to the interior for the purpose of establishing the colonisation process.

Characteristics of the colonial military

Provided low wages: Exploited African soldiers through low payment of salaries although they performed the tough work in the army, while the Whites were paid highly.

Poor working condition: African soldiers were subjected to poor social services. They lived in low standards and small houses with shared bathrooms and toilets while white soldiers and their officers lived in big well-ventilated, well furnished houses; other social services such as health and education were also offered on discriminatory bases.

Practiced racism: Africans was restricted from interacting with white soldiers apart from official meetings. For instance African entertained themselves in their social halls that were of low standards and had minimum facilities and White had their clubs where they interacted among themselves

Poor education: Most colonial forces were more or less illiterate because it was believed that an uneducated force was better for the colonialists.

Applied force not brains: Most colonial forces used strict command with less reasoning.

Colonial legal institutions

The colonial legal institutions were the colonial organisations that dealt with legal issues. It had the duty of advising colonial government, receiving people's claims, educating the society and guiding on the procedures to be followed, and providing legal aid. It included the legislative councils of elders, the prisons and the courts.

They adapted the colonial administrative system such as the councils of elders which were common in British colonies.

The legal systems during the colonial period in many African colonies were led by European judges and magistrates. It sued and sentenced those who were not affecting the oppressive colonial laws.

The nature of punishment administered in the colonial judicial system ranged from fines, caning, imprisonment and execution. The colonial judiciary system was governed by the help of

- The Criminal Investigation Department: This department performed the task of investigating all criminal reports.
- The motorised companies: Those performed the task of suppressing strikes formed by trade unionists. The motorised companies were established in 1947.
- The militia: This took charge of collecting taxes and arrested Africans who failed to pay tax or evaded paying taxes.

Duties of the legal institutions

The major duties of the legal institutions were vast. Some of them were to amend laws, acts and ordinances as they were amended time after time in order to suit the colonial situation. Legal institutions had to do so to ensure that Africans performed various colonial activities.

Among the laws and ordinances made was the crown land ordinance of 1915 in Kenya. This offered white settlers the right to own Kenyan highlands for a 99 years lease. Another instance was that of masters and servants ordinance of 1924 which was established in Tanganyika.

The handling of various claims of the people was done through councils of elders and the legislative council (LEGCO) the councils of elders dealt with African cases while the LEGCO handled both European and African claims.

PICTURES SHOWING COLONIAL ARMY





BASIC ASSIGNMENT/ACTIVITY TO DO

1. Explain the meaning of colonial military and colonial legal institutions.

2. What were the functions of colonial military and colonial legal institutions?
3. Explain the features of colonial military.
4. Describe the duties of the colonial legal institutions.

COLONIAL ECONOMY

Establishment of Colonial Economy

The Meaning and Objectives of Colonial Economy

Explain the meaning and objectives of colonial economy

Colonial economy was introduced in order to increase production distribution and consumption of material wealth.

Why colonial economy was introduced to Africa

Colonial economy in Africa was introduced due to the industrial revolution in Europe which led to a need for raw materials, markets, areas of investment and labourers. In order to solve those problems, Europeans established five economic activities such as agriculture, mining, industry, trade and infrastructure.

Features of colonial economy

Colonial economy had several features which differ from the pre-colonial economy in the following ways:

1. Colonial economy was export oriented (e.g. production of cash crops, mineral).
2. It was exploitative in nature, that is Africans were highly exploited.
3. It went hand in hand with alienation of Africans (Africans were alienated from their land which was used by the Europeans).
4. Colonial economy used forced labour (in areas where colonial rulers opened projects).
5. Colonial economy was a cash economy that is, exchange was done on monetary terms.
6. It went together with the use of high capital in opening of economic activities like agriculture, mining etc.
7. Colonial economy involved small scale and large-scale production.

8. It went together with introduction of tax. This tax went to the colonial government.

The Tactics used to Establish Colonial Economy

Analyse critically the tactics used to establish colonial economy

Establishment of colonial economy in Africa

In establishing colonial economy Europeans used different methods: Creative, destructive and preservation.

a. Creative

Colonial rulers introduced new modes of production in Africa such as:

1. The introduction of a cash economy, exchange took place through cash.
2. Introduction of land alienation where European took fertile belonging to Africans.
3. Colonialists introduced large-scale farms e.g. tea plantations and settler farms in Africa.
4. Africans were forced to pay tax in cash to the colonial government.
5. It went together with the construction of infrastructure for the benefit of colonial powers.
6. Africans were forced to work in colonial projects.

b. Destructive

Colonial power tended to be destructive to Africa:

1. Colonialism destroyed African local industries in order to gain market and labourers.
2. Colonial governments tended to destroy African culture e.g. initiation ceremony. This was done to obtain cheap labour.

c. Preservative

1. Colonial governments preserved peasant economy in some areas e.g. in Uganda, West Africa etc.
2. African mode of production was allowed to continue e.g. Feudalism in Uganda and primitive communal mode of production in other areas.

Activity 1

1. Colonial economy was destructive, creative and preservative, discuss.
2. Discuss the methods that were used by Europeans to establish colonial economy in Africa.

Sectors of Colonial Economy

The Various Sectors of Colonial Economy

Identify the various sectors of colonial economy

In order to fulfill their needs colonial masters introduced several projects/sectors such as:

- a. Agriculture
- b. Trading
- c. Mining
- d. Industrial
- e. Infrastructure

The Features of each Sector of the Colonial Economy

Explain the features of each sector of the colonial economy

Agriculture

Agriculture at this time was basically one crop production. In this it was of small scale and large-scale production. Crop production was divided into three forms as follows:

1. Peasant economy
2. Plantation economy
3. Settler economy

Peasant economy

Africans were left to continue with production of cash crops on a small scale in some areas. Peasant economy was introduced in Uganda, cotton and coffee in Tanganyika's Sukuma Land, and Cocoa and palm oil production in West Africa

Activity 2

1. In some of the areas colonial rulers introduced peasant economy and plantation economy. Discuss why.
2. Explain why colonial governments used peasant economy in West Africa and Uganda.

Why peasant economy was reliable in some areas

Colonial governments continued production using the peasant economy on a small scale. This was due to the following factors:

1. Africans had experience growing cash crops such as palm oil, cotton while Europeans did not. Hence they allowed Africans to continue producing.
2. The system was cheap and the cost of production was covered by the peasants.
3. It was due to negative response from the Africans while some societies resisted the introduction of plantation farming e.g. in West Africa.
4. It was simple to force Africans on production e.g. basing on quality of productions for instance in Sukuma Land each family was required to produce two acres of cotton.
5. Europeans were unable to live in some areas with tropical climates as they feared tropical diseases. Therefore, Africans were left to continue with production in these areas.
6. The system helped colonial governments at large with selling cash crops. Africans were required to contribute on the construction of roads and others social services.
7. Some areas had high populations e.g. in West Africa, hence it was not possible to alienate all of them from their land.

Plantation economy

These were large-scale farms under the colonial government; they were mainly based on cash crops production e.g. Sisal in Tanganyika (Morogoro and Tanga).

Settlers economy

This system involved the production of cash crops at a larger scale. European and some Asian settlers owned these large-scale farms. Examples of these areas where settlers introduced this type of economy are Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Algeria.

How Colonial Government favoured settlers in Africa:

At large it is said that settlers were highly favoured by their respective colonial Governments e.g. in Kenya and Zimbabwe settlers were favoured to a large extent.

Activity 3

1. Show how settlers were favoured in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia. OR
2. Show how settlers were helped by the colonial Government in Kenya

Settlers in Africa were favoured through on of the following methods:

1. Settlers were given capital by the colonial government through loans.
2. Colonial governments built social services in areas with settlers such as hospital, roads, schools to attract more settlers to Africa.
3. Settlers were favoured in the pricing of cash crops compared to peasants (crops from the settlers were bought at a higher price).
4. Colonial governments tended to force Africans to work on settlers' farms, it helped increase production due to availability of labour.
5. Colonial governments favoured settlers through the use of the Land Act. In 1919 the Crown Lands Act helped settlers obtain land in Kenya.

6. Africans were restricted from growing the same type of cash crops produced by settlers e.g. in Kenya. Africans were restricted from growing coffee, this benefited settlers in marketing their product.

INDUSTRY

The colonial government introduced processing industries in some of the areas. These processing industries were established in areas with cash crop production. Colonial governments tended to destroy local industries in Africa in order to introduce these processing industries.

Roles of industries at the time

Industries were meant to reduce the bulkiness of raw materials e.g. Sisal, raw materials were processed to simplify carriage of raw materials from Africa to their mother countries.

Mining

White settlers formulated large numbers of mining centers in Africa to fulfill their demands e.g, in South Africa diamond and gold mines were opened. Colonial governments tended to use migrant labour due to the location of mining centers.

Role of mining: To obtain raw materials e.g. minerals like gold, diamonds for their industries.

Trade and Commerce

European colonialists introduced trading activities while importing several items such as clothes and simple machines from Europe. On the other hand, colonial governments also exported raw materials from Africa to their home countries.

Role of trade and commerce

It helped European colonial governments to gain raw materials from Africa like crops and minerals. Europeans obtained market for their manufactured goods from Europe.

Infrastructure

In order to develop economic activities in Africa, colonial governments built infrastructure like roads, railway houses. Roads and railways were built from the interior all the way to the coast to make exportation and importation of goods easy.

Role of infrastructure

- a. Roads and railways were used to carry raw materials from the interior ready for export.
- b. They carried immigrant labours to areas of production e.g. Kigoma – Dar es Salaam railway was built for that purpose.
- c. To carry administrators and military troops from one area to another.
- d. To transfer manufactured goods from the harbour to the another
- e. To transfer manufactured goods from the harbour to the interior.

Activity 4

Discuss the role of colonial economies introduced by the Europeans in Africa and how pre-colonial economy differed to the colonial economy.

The Impact of the Establishment of Various Sectors of Colonial Economy on Africa

Assess the impact of the establishment of various sectors of colonial economy on Africa

Colonial economy in Africa had both positive and negative effects for Africans.

1. Africans inherited infrastructure from the colonial governments e.g. roads, railways, that were used for carrying goods and labourers.
2. After the independence of African countries nationalisation of plantations, buildings under the colonial governments started. Buildings, plantations and harbours were now under the African states.
3. It led to the introduction of new varieties of crops from outside e.g. varieties of cotton from America, and coffee.
4. Africans inherited European economic plans which continued to be used after independence e.g, the treatment of labourers.

5. Africans were impoverished due to exploitation by the colonial governments.
6. African technology declined due to the destruction of local industries.
7. Some areas that were known for producing labour were under developed due to rationalisation, e.g Kigoma in Tanganyika.
8. Africans inherited capitalist elements from their colonial masters in some areas like Kenya and Zimbabwe.
9. It led to Europeans taking natural resources from Africa e.g. minerals, raw materials through an unequal exchange.

Colonial Labour

The Concept of Colonial Labour

Explain the concept of colonial labour

Starting from the early 20th century, colonial governments in Africa established colonial economies such as agriculture, industry, trade, mining etc. Due to those economic activities they needed more labour.

Why labour questions came up?

The following factors led to colonial labour questions in Africa:

1. Size of economic activities e.g. plantations demanded large supply of labour.
2. Locations of some economic activities e.g. mining centers were located in interior and remote parts hence had shortage of labour.
3. Some of the African societies had negative response to the colonial powers thus it was not easier to obtain labour.
4. Population size in some areas was less hence labour problem came up.

The Tactics Used to Create Colonial Labour

Analyse the tactics used to create colonial labour

In order to solve the problem of labour shortage in Africa colonial governments took the following measures:

1. Introduction of forced labour: Colonial governments used coercive force like army and police to force Africans to work in colonial economies. In Tanganyika 1944 about 12,00 labourers were forced to work on sisal plantations.
2. Europeans imported manufactured goods in Africa such as clothes, bicycles that were sold for cash, Africans were required to work to buy such products.
3. Colonial governments introduced tax in the form of cash thus Africans were required to work in colonial economies to earn money to pay tax.
4. Colonial governments registered Trade Unions with the aim of finding labourers e.g. SILABU (Sisal Labour Bureau) in Tanganyika and W.N.L.A. (Witwatersrand Native labour Association) in South Africa.
5. They introduced laws and ordinance e.g. the “Kipande” system in Kenya where Africans were required to have an identity card showing their place of occupation. In Tanganyika there was a Masters and Native Servants Act of 1906
6. Introduction of land alienation. In Kenya and Zimbabwe Africans were removed from fertile areas and had to work to earn money.
7. Colonial governments introduced rationalisation so some areas were special for labour production e.g. Kigoma, Rukwa and other areas were special for crop production.
8. They introduced colonial education to gain administrators for lower posts in Africa e.g. clerks and messengers which were used on colonial economies and other colonial offices.

The Types of Colonial Labour

analyse the types of colonial labour

Colonial labour force was divided into different types, namely migrant labour, forced labour, communal labour, family labour, contract labour, resident labour, indentured labour and feudal relation labour

The Impact of the Establishment of Colonial Labour to African Societies

Assess the impact of the establishment of colonial labour to African societies

Introduction of indigenous/ natural economy

- Pre- colonial economy - this economy was established in Africa before the coming of the colonialist (this economy involved Agriculture or crop production). During the 19th century Europeans came to establish economic activities in Africa, activities such as mining, trade, agriculture, infrastructure to mentioned a few.
- In order to introduce these activities the colonialists used different mechanisms to break up natural economic activities in East Africa.
- Colonialists started with the destruction of African local industries, Africans were not allowed to work in their industries. Therefore, the local textile, iron-smelting industries in East Africa were destroyed. Examples of destroyed industries are the textile industries of Sukuma land, Buganda and Congo.
- In addition, the colonialists introduced cash crop production which disrupted food crop production. Colonialists aimed to gain raw materials from the indigenous people. Colonialism introduced land alienation, which led to the decline of indigenous natural economies like crop production.
- Colonialists also introduced forced labour to provide manpower for their economic activities, this resulted in the destruction of African economies like agriculture and industry.

They introduced the following:

1. Introduction of cash tax.
2. Introduction of cash (money) economy.
3. Introduction of laws and ordinance e.g. “Kipande” system in (Kenya) and Masters and Native Act 1906 (Tanganyika). Construction of infrastructure in East Africa (helped colonialists to obtain markets, labourers and raw materials while affecting Africans).

Effects of colonial economy to the Africans: Colonial economy in Africa had both positive and negative effects on the African people.

1. Africans inherited infrastructure from the colonial governments e.g. roads, railways, that were used for carrying goods and labourers.
2. After the independence of African countries nationalisation of plantations, buildings under the colonial governments started. Buildings, plantations and harbours were now under the African states.
3. It led to the introduction of new varieties of crops from outside e.g. varieties of cotton from America, and coffee.
4. Africans inherited European economic plans which continued to be used after independence e.g, the treatment of labourers.
5. Africans were impoverished due to exploitation by the colonial governments.
6. African technology declined due to the destruction of local industries.
7. Some areas that were known for producing labour were under developed due to rationalisation, e.g Kigoma in Tanganyika.
8. Africans inherited capitalist elements from their colonial masters in some areas like Kenya and Zimbabwe.
9. It led to Europeans taking natural resources from Africa e.g. minerals, raw materials through an unequal exchange.

Activity 5

NECTA 1998;

1. Discuss the mechanism, used by colonialists to break up the natural indigenous (wenyeji/wazawa) economy of East African people.

2. Using concrete examples of any East African society show the pattern of the physical and social infrastructures were determined by the system of the colonial economy.
3. How did the colonial Government ensure constant supply of labour in their colonies in East Africa?

COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

Colonial Education

The Objectives of Colonial Education

Analyse the objectives of colonial education

The aim of establishing these social services was to consolidate and facilitate colonisation of Africa. That means they were built to favour the colonial government in power.

Starting from the 20th century, colonial governments established a number of social services in Africa. Colonial economy. Examples of these colonial social services were:

1. Colonial education
2. Transport and communication
3. Recreational services
4. Water and electricity
5. Health services

The Features of Colonial Education

Analyse the features of colonial education

This was a type of formal education that was introduced by Europeans in Africa. This education was introduced to benefit the colonial government and not Africans. It went together with the establishment of schools high economic gain areas such as crop production areas.

Features of colonial education

1. Colonial education has a pyramid shape quality. The number of students who started at lower levels reduced as they went to higher levels.
2. Schools were built in areas with economic importance, such as the Kenyan highlands which were a prime area for coffee production.

3. Colonial education was discriminative in nature e.g. there were Asian schools, European schools and others for Africans.
4. Colonial education was provided to the sons of African chiefs e.g. sons of Jumbes and few daughters obtained this type of education.
5. Schools were built in urban areas and not rural one because that is where most settlers were.
6. Education was basically about European culture e.g. training involved the use of foreign languages such as English and French.

Role of colonial education

The role of colonial education are as follows:

1. To train Africans so they may be used as administrators for lowest posts e.g. messengers and clerks.
2. Colonial education was introduced to train the sons and daughters of European colonial masters together with Asians.
3. To produce African puppets who were brainwashed to favour the colonial government.

The Impact of Colonial Education on African Societies

Assess the impact of colonial education on African societies

Effects of colonial education

1. It produced educated elites who organised their fellow Africans to fight for independence e.g. J.K Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah.
2. Colonial education killed Africans' skills at large, these skills remained in theory.
3. It produced classes between the educated and those who were not educated
4. Colonial education led to the destruction of the African culture e.g. on dressing and eating.
5. Africans began to desire 'White' jobs, education was aimed to make one employable.

Colonial Health Services

The Objectives of Colonial Health Services

Analyse the objectives of colonial health services

The aim of establishing these social services was to consolidate and facilitate colonization of Africa. That means they were built to favour the colonial government in power).

Colonial health services were established in the colonial state, to serve colonial administrators, missionaries and traders as their primary aim. Also some Africans were served by the colonial healthy service as to maintain the minimum healthy standard of Africa, to continue providing the highly needed labor force to the colonial productions.

Provision of Water and Housing Services during the Colonial Era

The Motive for the Provision of Colonial Water and Housing Services

Explain the motive for the provision of colonial water and housing services

Colonial government started to introduce these services to those areas with settlers or colonial officials.

The major role of introducing these services was to attract the coming Europeans in Africa.

During the colonialism, the Europeans gave priority to their comfort in terms of provision of water and housing services. The provision of water and housing during that era was guided by the various rationale, for instance, it was meant to encourage the European settlement in the colonies, it was distributed depending on the economic importance of an area, also it provided based on racial bases.

The Distribution Pattern of Water and Housing Services

Analyse the distribution pattern of water and housing services

Characteristics of water and housing services

- Offered on the basis of race,

- unevenly distributed (depended on the economic value of an area),
- areas for labourers had no housing of water services which were established by colonialists,
- based on religious grounds (missionary areas had better water)

The Impact of the Provision of Colonial Water and Housing Services on African Societies

Assess the impact of the provision of colonial water and housing services on African societies

Impact of water and housing services included:

- Reinforced racial classes in colonies,
- areas without raw materials or colonialists were marginalized and denied services,
- created regional imbalances