

# **EAST AFRICA AND THE WORLD WARS**

## **WORLD WAR I:**

### **WHY EAST AFRICA WAS INVOLVED IN WORLD WAR I:**

- The First World War broke out on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1914.
- It was fought between Serbia, Russia, Britain, France and their allies against Austria-Hungary, Germany and their allies
- It was purely a European war but Germany and Britain had colonies in East Africa yet both were major war lords in Europe.
- The German were in Tanganyika while the British were in Uganda and Kenya
- In Somalia and Eritrea, there was Italy.
- East Africa therefore became involved because of the extended conflicts and suspicion in their colonies.
- Since the Kings African rifles (KAR) was a colonial force, it had to fight in defence of its master's interests.
- The Germans deliberately provoked British colonies with the objective of diverting British resources
- The strategic location of East Africa made the British to use it since it would help them to protect their interests because of the war in North Africa and the middle East
- Both the Germans and the British recruited the Africans into their army for the war
- Some Africans however participated in the war for prestige and adventure
- Gun lust made many East Africans to join the war as they remained eager to hold the gun and shoot.
- In conclusion therefore, East Africa got involved in World War I because of political, social and economic reasons.

***Qn. Why was East Africa involved in world War I?***

### **EFFECTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

- Germany was defeated and had to surrender her colonies to the newly formed league of Nations.
- Britain took over control of German East Africa in 1920 and renamed it Tanganyika
- The number of European settlers especially of British origin increased in the Kenya highlands

- There was an influx of soldiers and white settlers leading to more loss of better African land.
- The British introduced changes in local administration in Tanganyika under Donald Cameron.
- The British introduced indirect rule in Tanganyika to replace German direct rule.
- There was growth of political power among the European settlers in East Africa (Kenya).
- The Europeans started agitating for representation in government.
- There was serious outbreak of influenza between 1918 and 1919 which killed many people
- There was also wide spread of small pox, plague, Meningitis and syphilis
- There was misery and suffering in many European, Asian and African families
- Many people were killed, wounded and disabled in the fighting
- Internal and external trade was disrupted during the course of the war.
- People's standard of living declined as they became poor after the war
- The war led to the rise in African nationalism as it exposed them to liberal ideas of liberty, Freedom and Equality.
- African attitudes towards the whites also changed since the war exposed the white man's weaknesses.
- They even started resenting their chiefs who served the colonial masters.
- It led to economic depression of the 1930's which affected the people of East Africa.
- The Germans who mistreated the Africans were punished.
- There was famine and starvation because of general decline in agriculture during the war.
- Buildings, roads, bridges etc were destroyed during the war.
- Ranks and medals were awarded creating a class of people of ex-servicemen
- There was increased rate of exploitation of African resources because the British wanted to compensate for the war expense
- After the defeat of Germany, Rwanda and Burundi were given to Belgium as mandated territories to be added to Belgium Congo
- The whole East African territory became the British Empire following the transfer of German East Africa (Tanganyika) to the British as a mandated territory.

- In conclusion therefore, World War I had far-reaching political, social and economic effects on the people of East Africa.

Qn. What were the effects of the first World-War on the peoples of East Africa?

### WORLD WAR II:

#### WHY EAST AFRICA WAS INVOLVED IN WORLD WAR II:

- World war II was fought between 1939 and 1945 in Europe
- It was between Germany, Italy, and their allies against Britain, France and their allies
- East Africa was under the rule of one of the warlords.
- When the war broke out it was impossible for East Africa to remain neutral
- Moreover the Germans in East Africa had conflicting opinions, some supported Hitler while others did not
- There were the British in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania and yet back at home they were both opponent warlords
- In neighbouring Somalia and Eritrea was Italy
- The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspicion, mistrust and tension
- Several battalions of the Kings African Raiffles (KAR) were stationed on the Somalia boarder
- Troops moved into Kenya joined by contingents from Nigeria, Gold coast (Ghana) etc
- East Africa also contributed large sums of money to the British war cost
- In 1940, Italy joined the war as a Germany ally.
- Later when Japan joined the war on Germans side and attacked Britain, the KAR was expanded to 30 battalions.
- Thousands of East African soldiers went to India and Burma while others went to Madagascar.
- The KAR was used because of their good performance in the First World War and the Need to protect British interests in the far East
- In conclusion therefore, East Africa's involvement in world war II was attributed to political, geographical and economic reasons.

*Qn. Why was East Africa involved in World War II?*

### **THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN EAST AFRICA**

## **NATIONALISM IN UGANDA**

### **REASONS FOR DELAYED NATIONALISM IN UGANDA**

1. Nationalism refers to one's love for his country, it was the desire for East Africans to administer themselves thus it involved activities that aimed at gaining independence.
2. The pace of development of nationalism was indeed too slow and this was due to a number of factors namely:
3. Effects of colonialism where the British used their indirect rule that was characterized by divide and rule, tribes were kept completely apart, hence delaying the development of nationalism. For example during the development of nationalism, Ugandans looked at Buganda with envy or jealousy due to divide and rule where Buganda's Kings and chiefs were used over other areas.
4. Religious divisionism that characterized the social and political set up of Uganda made people too disunited.
5. Absence of a common language as the case was in Kenya, where Swahili was and it tried to unite the Kenyans but such was not in Uganda.
6. The absence or lack of common big problems against British rule in Uganda. In other East African nations like Kenya, the colonialists opened large plantations; the white settlers removed land from people. Such issues were non-existent in Uganda; hence people were not fully united.
7. British policy of favouring Buganda in the colonial days made the whole of Uganda turn against Buganda other than looking at nationalism at large.
8. The British colonialists in Uganda tended to offer several facilities like schools, roads, hospitals that blindfolded Ugandans in the eyes of colonialism, hence delayed nationalism.
9. Uganda lacked fully determined and charismatic leaders like Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika that could have easily mobilized the masses.
10. In Uganda, there was very slow town development or Urbanization and therefore, people were mainly in the villages than in urban centres as the case was in Kenya where there were: Nairobi, and Kisumu among other towns. This indeed slowed down the development of nationalism.
11. Too much monarchism. In Uganda by 1930, the people had stronger attachment to their Kingdoms, for example Buganda, Bunyoro, and Ankole and among others. This limited the growth of nationalism in Uganda.
12. Differences in ideology within the parties that were formed in Uganda. Uganda National Congress (UNC) and Uganda People's Congress (UPC) became socialist centred while Democratic Party (DP) was capitalist oriented.

13. Buganda that had the best infrastructural development, social and economic power was totally opposed to the idea of unity hence delaying the growth of nationalism.
14. Very many people in Uganda were still uneducated because they preferred to stay in their villages. Attempts made to circulate leaflets to create awareness could not work because many people were illiterate.
15. Trade unions in Uganda that could have fully united Ugandans were not vibrant like in Kenya, hence leading to slow nationalism.
16. The scope of the Press was too limited in Uganda, for example the most recognized news papers were only in Luganda, for example Munno, and Uganda Eyogera among others. Therefore, such papers only appealed to Buganda's interest.
17. Lack of bigger political parties like the case was in Kenya with KANU delayed the development of nationalism.

#### **FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE AND AWAKENING OF NATIONALISM IN UGANDA**

1. The attaining of education later by some people in Uganda like Ignatius Musaazi, Milton Obote and others who mobilized the people.
2. Formation of several political parties like Uganda People's Congress, Uganda National Congress, Democratic Party, Progressive Party, KabakaYekka and others brought some unity in Uganda.
3. The role of trade unions, for example in 1945, Ignatius Musaazi formed the Uganda Farmers' Federation. Later this was turned into the "Uganda Farmer's Union" in 1960, and these trade unions drew people closer.
4. When Sir Andrew Cohen was appointed as Governor in Uganda, he increased the number of Ugandans sitting on the legislative council, that is to say by 11<sup>th</sup> August, 1953 out of 28 members, at least 14 were Ugandans.
5. The effect of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war that ended in 1945 led to several ex-service men into Uganda and this led to nationalism.
6. The role played by United Nations organization that inspired Uganda into self rule.
7. The influence of the Mau-Mau rebellion of Kenya opened up the minds of Ugandans into active politics.
8. The role played by the press. They spread propaganda all over the country, hence awakening people.
9. The effects of colonialism ranging from exploitation to oppression.
10. Later towns like Jinja, Entebbe, and Kampala grew which acted as collecting centres to Ugandans.
11. The British policy of favouring Buganda tended to unite all other tribes together against Buganda.

12. Colonial infrastructural development, for example schools, roads and railways led to re-awakening of nationalism in Uganda.
13. The 1945 Manchester Conference inspired several Baganda into active politics.
14. The getting of independence by the Asian countries like India further instigated Ugandans, for example in 1960, Nehru the Prime-Minster of India invited Milton Obote at Bangalore and they discussed ways of getting independence.
15. The influence of the Kabaka crisis of 1953 that made Baganda to turn against the British and unite with other Ugandans who had already fallen out with the British.
16. The influence of the Egyptian revolution of 1952. Musaazi opened up his UNC offices in Cairo.
17. Influence of Western education. It also awakened the people of Uganda because through this education they became aware of the European intention of exploitation and later rebelled against them.
18. Emergence of super powers like America and Russia (USSR) that supported the issue of Self-rule.
19. The construction of Uganda railway provided easy transport to mobilize the youth.
20. The signing of the Atlantic charter in 1941 by Roosevelt of the USA and Winston Churchill of Britain that stressed the importance of self-rule.
21. Ghana's independence of 1957 showed the Ugandans that it's possible to get independence.

### **CONTRIBUTION OF UNC TOWARDS THE INDEPENDENCE OF UGANDA**

1. UNC - stood for Uganda National Congress.
2. It was formed by Ignatius Musaazi, a former leader of the Farmers Union in Buganda.
3. It was formed at the time when Kabaka Mutesa was deposed and deported to Britain.
4. It was the most dynamic political party formed at the time. Some of its other leaders were Joseph Kiwanuka and Abu Mayanja.
5. It was mainly made up of the middle class people in Buganda.
6. It pioneered national struggle for self rule in Uganda.
7. UNC increased greater African representation on the Legislative council.
8. It opposed the idea of East African federation which later failed.
9. It strongly worked for national unity in Uganda for self rule.
10. It pioneered nationalism in Uganda.
11. It directed Uganda's voice towards the need for self rule.
12. The UNC weaknesses were to be improved by the nationalists to complete the struggle of Uganda's independence.
13. It opened up doors for other political parties in Uganda like DP, UPC and others.

14. It was partly due to the UNC's pressure that the Kabaka was released. This action won a lot of sympathy in Buganda for UNC.
15. Later, the UPC - KY alliance contributed to the independence of Uganda on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962.

### **CONTRIBUTION OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY (DP) TO THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE OF UGANDA**

1. Democratic Party was established in 1954 by **Joseph Kasolo**.
2. In 1956, he was replaced by Matayo Mugwanya who had been denied the post of being a Katikiro of Buganda by Kabaka Mutesa II because he was a Catholic.
3. From 1958, DP was led by Benedicto Kiwanuka, a devoted Catholic, a Muganda and a prominent advocate in Kampala up to the time of independence.
4. Democratic Party had great influence and it therefore established branches in the whole country.
5. DP was formed with the objectives of providing leadership with ability to work for the people's interest in the Legislative Council.
6. It had wanted to develop a Capitalist economy unlike UNC which was following a Socialist idea.
7. DP had also wanted to protect Catholics interest against the Protestants who had monopolized all the good jobs.
8. It was also formed with the aim of attaining independence for the whole of Uganda.
9. DP was opposed by the traditionalists in Buganda because its leader Kiwanuka did not support the traditional rulers.
10. It was also catholic in its viewpoint.
11. It was at first dominated by the Baganda so it was not supported immediately outside Buganda.
12. But as time went on DP registered a number of achievements because it got support all over Uganda but mostly in Ankole, Busoga, West Nile, Kigezi, Acholi and Buganda.
13. DP managed to mobilize the masses for independence in 1962.
14. DP won majority seats in the 1961 elections, for example it got 43 seats, UPC 35, UNC 1 and others got 2 seats.
15. DP leadership was taken over in the 1980 by Dr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere who contested for presidency in the 1980 elections but lost to UPC under Obote. He contested again in the 1996 general elections organised by National Resistance Government and it lost again.

16. The leadership of DP was handed over to Ssebana Kizito who also contested in the 2006 presidential election again organised by the Movement government but he lost to Yoweri Kaguta Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) Party.
17. Currently DP leadership is under Mr. Norbert Mao who was elected in a delegate conference held in Mbale in 2010. He contested in the February 2011 presidential election but lost to NRM under Yoweri Museveni.
18. Democratic Party played a great role in Uganda's independence struggle and it has continued to play a great role in shaping Uganda's political affairs.

### **CAREER AND CONTRIBUTION OF BENEDICTO KIWANUKA TO THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE OF UGANDA**

1. Benedicto Kiwanuka was born in May 1922 in the present day Masaka District.
2. He went to Villa Maria primary school and later to St.Peter's Nsambya for his secondary education. Both were catholic schools.
3. Kiwanuka later joined the British army the "*African Pioneer Corps*" and served in the Second World War. He spent time in Kenya, Egypt, and Palestine. He later got the rank of sergeant Major in the colonial army.
4. After the war, he came back and worked in the High Court as a clerk and interpreter by 1947.
5. While working in the court, he developed interest in law profession. He then left for South Africa in the Basutoland where he studied Latin.
6. Between 1952 and 1965 Benedicto Kiwanuka went to London University and studied law.
7. On coming back in 1956 Kiwanuka joined legal profession as a lawyer.
8. In 1956 he joined membership of Democratic Party (DP) which was formed in 1954 by Joseph Kasolo.
9. In 1958 Kiwanuka became the president of DP and as the president of DP, he made a number of changes and the party became very active throughout the country.
10. Kiwanuka changed DP from just an association into a real political party to struggle for independence for the whole country.
11. Benedicto Kiwanuka was not in support of the idea of granting only Buganda separate independence. This made him to clash with the Buganda government over such politics.
12. He joined politics with the major aim of fighting colonial oppression rather than for material gains.
13. In the 1961 Legislative Council elections, DP under Kiwanuka won majority seats of 43 seats against UPC 35, UNC 1 and others 2. This election also led Uganda to self independence status. He therefore became the Chief Minister.

14. Kiwanuka led the DP delegation to the Uganda Constitutional Conference at the Lancaster House in London in October 1961.
15. Benedicto Kiwanuka at the Conference walk out in protest because of the agreement made between the Buganda government and the British government; for a separate government for Buganda Kingdom.
16. This was a clear indication that Benedicto Kiwanuka was a real Nationalist.
17. In March 1962, Uganda got self government with Kiwanuka Benedicto as the first prime Minister.
18. In May 1962, fresh elections were held and DP under Benedicto Kiwanuka lost. Kiwanuka even lost in his constituency as a member of Legislative Council. There was a coalition between Kabaka Yekka (KY) under Mutesa II and UPC under Obote.
19. Benedicto Kiwanuka formed the opposition side.
20. In 1963, Kiwanuka was arrested by Obote who was by then the new Prime Minister of Uganda. He was later released.
21. In 1969, there was an attempted assassination on Obote. Kiwanuka was alleged to be one of the plotters. His DP party was then banned.
22. Kiwanuka and other several DP members including Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere were arrested and imprisoned until 1971. They were released by Idi Amin when he took over power from Obote.
23. Benedicto Kiwanuka served in Amin's government as the Chief Justice.
24. While serving under Amin, he openly criticized violation of human rights and because of this; he fell out with Amin who even planned to kill him.
25. It's alleged that he met his death when he judged a case against Amin's government and a European who was arrested from Lugazi Sugar Works by Amin's soldiers.
26. The case was presented to Benedicto Kiwanuka who dismissed it on the ground that the soldiers did not have arrest warrant and therefore had no "power" of arresting a person.
27. On 21<sup>st</sup> September 1972 Kiwanuka was picked up by force from his office at the High Court premise and taken to Makindye Military Police then to Lubiri Barracks. On 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1972 he was slaughtered by Amin himself, as rumour has it.
28. Benedicto Kiwanuka is remembered as one of Uganda's greatest Nationalists who died for freedom, justice and human rights.

### **CONTRIBUTION OF UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS (UPC) TO THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE OF UGANDA**

1. The Uganda People's Congress (UPC) was formed in 1960 by Dr Apollo Milton Obote.

2. Obote's group of UNC joined with Uganda People's Union (UPU) to become Uganda People's Congress (UPC).
3. In 1960 UPC made an alliance with the Kabaka Yekka (KY) party to contest in the 1961 elections against the Democratic Party (DP) which was considered a very strong party.
4. The UPC-KY union won majority seats in the April 1962 pre-independence elections.
5. UPC-KY formed government and therefore led Uganda to independence on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962.
6. UPC was instrumental in mobilizing Ugandans to demand for their independence.
7. UPC identified and cultivated a good leader, Apollo Milton Obote as a capable, hardworking, foresighted and devoted leader.
8. In 1966 UPC fell out with KY due to power struggle for the topmost leadership.
9. In 1969, Obote declared the "Move to the left", a socialist ideology. This was done to create unity and development. All the parastatals were nationalized.
10. On 25<sup>th</sup> January 1971, UPC was overthrown by its own army under the command of Idi Amin Dada while Obote was attending a common wealth summit at Singapore. He alleged that Obote was Corrupt and was a dictator.
11. While in exile Obote's UPC and other exiles tried to fight Amin. They invaded Uganda through Kagera Salient in Tanzania but they were pushed back by Amin's forces.
12. In 1979 with the support of Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, UPC under Obote and his group overthrew Amin on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1979.
13. In May 1980, Obote returned home in a heroic welcome. He, right away organised UPC, his party to participate in the December 1980 general elections.
14. The December 1980 general elections were contested between four political parties, namely UPC under Milton Obote, DP under Paul Semogerere, Conservative Party (CP) under Johash Mayanja Nkangi and Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) under Yoweri Museveni.
15. UPC under Obote won although with a claim of vote rigging from other political parties.
16. UPC under Dr Apollo Milton Obote ruled Uganda for the second time until July 1985 when he was overthrown again by his own army in yet another military coup on the ground that he was a dictator and tribalistic.
17. Obote remained the President General of UPC until October 2005.
18. UPC remained under Dr Apollo Milton until he passed away on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2005 at the age of 81 due to kidney failure in a South African Hospital.
19. UPC leadership was passed over to Obote's wife Mama Miria Nakitto Kalule Obote after UPC delegate conference held in November 2005. She took part in the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2006, elections.

20. Mama Miria Kalule Obote in turn passed over the leadership of UPC to Dr John Olara Otunnu who heads it up to date.

### **CAREER AND CONTRIBUTION OF DR APOLLO MILTON OBOTE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF UGANDA**

1. Dr Apollo Milton Obote was born in *Akokoro village in Lango* in the present day Apac district to chief Stanley Opeto.
2. Obote attended his primary education at a mission school.
3. He then went to Busoga College Mwiri for his secondary education.
4. He later joined Makerere University College, but he never finished.
5. Obote left for Kenya to work with Mowlem Construction Company as a clerk.
6. While in Kenya, Obote became one of the founders of Kenya National Union in 1947.
7. He came back to Uganda in 1950 and became a member of Uganda National Congress (UNC), a political party of Ignatius Musaaazi. He was appointed Chairman UNC, Lango Branch.
8. In 1958 Obote was appointed to the Legislative council representing Lango Sub region.
9. When UNC split into two in 1957, Obote became the leader of one of the groups.
10. Obote's group of UNC joined with Uganda People's Union (UPU) to become Uganda People's Congress (UPC) under Milton Obote in 1960.
11. In the 1961 election, Obote's UPC lost to the Democratic Party (DP) of Benedicto Kiwanuka.
12. Benedicto Kiwanuka therefore became the leader of Legislative Council (LEGCo.) and Obote became the opposition leader.
13. It was in the LEGCo. that Obote strongly demanded for self rule.
14. In the elections which were to see Uganda being granted self rule, Obote's UPC made an alliance with Kabaka Yekka, a traditional or royalist party in 1961.
15. On 1<sup>st</sup> March 1961, Uganda was granted self rule.
16. The final elections for Uganda's independence were in April 1962. Obote got a landslide victory with 58 seats in parliament for UPC/KY alliance against DP's only 24 seats.
17. On 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962, Uganda was granted independence. Apollo Milton Obote became the executive Prime Minister and Sir Edward Mutesa, the leader of KY as the first President of Uganda.
18. Obote's leadership was punctuated with conflicts between himself and the president Sir Edward Mutesa. This was majorly because of who was higher in leadership of the country.
19. Subsequently Obote order for the attack of the Kabaka's palace at Lubiri under the command of Idi Amin Dada. This forced the Kabaka into exile in the United Kingdom via Rwanda.
20. Obote then declared himself the executive President of Uganda.

21. In 1967, Obote changed the constitution, abolished all Kingdoms and Uganda therefore became a republic.
22. In 1969, Obote declared the “Move to the left”, a socialist ideology. This was done to create unity and development. All the parastatals were nationalized.
23. On 25<sup>th</sup> January 1971, Milton Obote was overthrown by his own army commander Amin Dada while attending a common wealth summit at Singapore. He alleged that Obote was Corrupt and was a dictator.
24. While in exile Obote and other exiles tried to fight Amin. They invaded Uganda through Kagera Salient in Tanzania but they were pushed back.
25. In 1979 with the support of Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Obote and his group overthrew Amin on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1979.
26. In May 1980, Obote returned home in a heroic welcome.
27. He right away organised his UPC party to participate in the December 1980 general elections.
28. The December 1980 general elections were contested between four political parties, namely UPC under Milton Obote, DP under Paul Semogerere, Conservative Party (CP) under Johash Mayanja Nkangi and Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) under Yoweri Museveni.
29. UPC under Obote won although with a claim of vote rigging from other political parties.
30. Dr Apollo Milton Obote ruled Uganda for the second time until July 1985 when he was overthrown again by his own army commander in yet another military coup.
31. Meanwhile, Yoweri Museveni a UPM candidate and a sympathizer of DP believed to have won the 1980 general elections went to the bush to fight Obote’s government.
32. Obote was overthrown by Generals Bazilio Olara-Okello and Tito Okello-Lutwa on the ground that he was a dictator and tribalistic. That he had also refused to hold peace talks with Yoweri Museveni, who went to wage a guerilla war against Obote’s government on account of the 1980 general elections claimed to have been marred by vote rigging.
33. Obote for the second time fled the country via Kenya to Zambia where he spent the rest of his life.
34. He remained the President General of UPC until October 2005.
35. Dr Apollo Milton passed away on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2005 at the age of 81 due to kidney failure in a South African Hospital.
36. The UPC leadership was passed over to Obote’s wife Mama Miria Nakitto Kalule Obote after UPC delegates conference held in November 2005. She took part in the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2006, elections.

### **Revision questions**

- i. What factors delayed Nationalism in Uganda between 1945 and 1962?
- ii. What factors led to the rise and awakening of Nationalism in Uganda?

- iii. What was the contribution of UNC towards the independence of Uganda?
- iv. Describe the contribution of Democratic Party (DP) towards the independence struggle of Uganda.
- v. Describe the life, career and contribution of Benedicto Kiwanuka to the independence struggle of Uganda.
- vi. Describe the contribution of Uganda People's Congress (UPC) towards the independence struggle of Uganda.
- vii. Describe the life, career and contribution of Dr Apollo Milton Obote to the independence struggle of Uganda.

## **NATIONALISM IN KENYA**

### **FACTORS THAT DELAYED THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN KENYA**

1. Nationalism refers to one's love for his country, it was the desire for East Africans to administer themselves thus it involved activities that aimed at gaining independence.
2. The influence of having so many Europeans who controlled the economy of the Kenyans for quite a long period.
3. The large number of Asians especially Indians in Kenya also who controlled Business in Kenya hindered the rise of nationalism.
4. Disagreements among Kenya nationalists, for example Tom Mboya of KANU disagreed with Ngala of KADU.
5. Poor Kenyans were not trained as leaders in their country by the British.
6. Divisionism and ethnicity in Kenya, for example Kikuyu against Masai.
7. The British system of divide and rule of administration led to divisionism among the Kenyans.
8. The banning of political party activities in Kenya earlier on also delayed Nationalism, for example KAU in 1953.
9. The British harsh treatment on the earlier nationalists, for example Kenyatta and his colleagues were all at one time imprisoned.
10. British proved to be much more militarily superior to the level of Kenyans, this disorganized the Kenyans.
11. The slow level of constitutionalism in Kenya also delayed the development of nationalism.
12. The natives of Kenya were too illiterate. They were not in a position to follow what was going on in Kenya despite the attempts made to put things in writing.
13. Too much poverty among the natives of Kenya, this meant that Kenyans had more pressing issues than independence to handle for some time due to poverty.

### **FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN KENYA**

1. Coming up of political parties, for example the KAU that spread nationalism among the Kikuyu.
2. The influence of mass media in Kenya, for example Radio Cairo Swahili service, Sauti -Ya- Mwafirika and others.
3. The role of the Second World War and Ex- service men which later enlightened the Kenyans.
4. The Atlantic charter of 1941 that stressed the importance of self rule.
5. The influence of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 encouraged the Kenyans.
6. The role played by independent churches. They condemned colonialism through pastors like Elijah Masinde among others.
7. Influence of western education. People like Tom-Mboya, Jomo-Kenyatta, Oginga Odinga and others due to their education, mobilized Kenyans for independence.
8. The influence of Welfare Associations that were formed in Kenya, for example the Northern Kavirondo Central Association, Kamba members Association and others mobilised people in Kenya.
9. Swahili language that created unity among the Kenyans in different parts.
10. Development of infrastructures like roads, railways and encouraged the growth of nationalism in Kenya.
11. Development of urban centres in Kenya like Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu that were gathering centres to so many people in Kenya.
12. The domination of Kenyan economy by the Indians (Asians) in Kenya went along way in creating nationalistic feelings among the Kenyans
13. Forced labour on white plantations in Kenya spread discontents that led to rise of nationalism.
14. Taking away of Kenyan land by the British created a sense of resentment or anger that led to rise of nationalism in Kenya.
15. The notorious “kipande” system in Kenya that denied the Africans chance to move within their country freely also later led to development of Nationalism.
16. The role played by Trade unions, for example Mombasa African worker Union and others united the people for political challenges.
17. The role of vibrant leaders like Jomo Kenyatta, Tom Mboya and others led the Kenyans into political agitations or demands.
18. The role of Mau-Mau movement in Kenya united Africans against Europeans for a common goal that is getting independence.
19. The granting of independence to India and Pakistan in 1947 spread to Kenya in the 1950s when the war veterans demanded for independence.
20. The 5<sup>th</sup> Pan African congress held in Manchester in 1955 where even Jomo-Kenyatta was present aroused nationalism among the Kenyans.

21. The success of the Algerian revolution of 1954 onwards inspired the Kenyans.
22. The role of United Nations organization that inspired all countries that were not yet independent to struggle for independence.

## **THE MAU MAU REBELLION IN KENYA OF THE 1950s**

### CAUSES OF MAU-MAU REBELLION

- Mau-Mau was an uprising in Kenya against the British. Mau- Mau was an abbreviation for “Mzungu Arudi Ulaya, Mwafrika Apate Uhuru” which was translated to mean “Let the whites go back to England so that the Africans (Kenyans) get freedom”.
- Mau-Mau was formed by the ex-soldiers of World War II in 1946 to fight Europeans. The causes were:
  1. The rise of ex-service men from World War II who were determined. They inspired or encouraged people to join.
  2. The rise of nationalism in Kenya after 1940’s greatly caused the Mau-Mau.
  3. Need to gain independence from the British by the Kenyans, that is to say the Kenyans were not happy to be under foreign rule.
  4. The British practiced racial segregation in which they looked at blacks as inferior in their own country which was greatly annoying.
  5. Need to regain land forced the natives in Kenya to fight in the Mau-Mau rebellion, that is to say a lot of African fertile land had been taken away by the British and in an effort to recover the land, the Mau-Mau had to be fought.
  6. Overtaxation where the British imposed very high taxes onto the Kenyan people which annoyed them because the taxes left the people completely poor.
  7. Forced labour by which Kenyans were made to forcefully provide labour on European plantations.
  8. The return of Jomo Kenyatta and his determination to fight British dominance in Kenya. Jomo Kenyatta was highly vocal and he encouraged people to organize the Mau-Mau rebellion.
  9. Denying of Africans their freedom especially by putting them into reserves that were too crowded. This left them with no option but to fight the British.
  10. Africans needed to grow cash crops yet the British restricted the growing of cash crops among the Africans. This caused war hysteria or madness among the Africans in Kenya.
  11. Africans were not given full opportunities in Education and yet they needed to be educated to complete with other races like Asians, Europeans in job opportunity.
  12. The forceful introduction of identity card called the “Kipande system”. This limited the movement of Kenyans within their home land and was too unfair.

13. There was an increased unemployment among the Africans that plunged them into total poverty.
14. Disrespect of African cultures by the whites in Kenya greatly annoyed the Kenyans. Even the African cultural leaders were not fully respected by the British which was highly annoying to the Africans.

### **COURSE OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION**

1. Many Africans from Kenya involved into the second world war of 1939- 1945. While there, the Africans learnt military experiences and so on.
2. From 1946 onwards several ex-soldiers came back from World War II. The Coming of ex-service men revealed that the British were oppressing Africans to the maximum.
3. Therefore by 1950, the Mau-Mau fighters started mobilizing their friends which worried the British.
4. From 1950 -52, Kenyans carried out brutal acts like murdering those supporting the colonial system. In fact in 1952, the Mau-Mau fighter murdered a chief by the name of Waruhiu. Such activities greatly upset the British.
5. The first three years when Mau Mau broke out were worst. The British government failed to put off the rebellion. The Mau Mau fighters were getting some information from government agents. They were also getting food supplies and guns from government agents.
6. On 20<sup>th</sup> October 1952, the British governor Sir Evelyn Baring declared a state of emergency in Kenya.
7. Sir Evelyn Baring therefore called on the "KAR", the King's African Rifles, the colonial soldiers to contain the movement; soldiers from London were also called in to join the operation.
8. The police and the government troops raided Nairobi town and Kikuyu highlands where it was believed to be the hiding places for Mau Mau fighters.
9. Many Kenyans were rounded and kept in emergency villages for their own security and to stop them from being in contact with the Mau Mau fighters.
10. Even Jomo Kenyatta was arrested although he had openly condemned the militaristic approach by the Mau Mau fighters. In April 1953 he was imprisoned for seven years in jail but fighting went on.
11. In January 1954, General China one of the freedom fighters and the key commander of the rebellion was captured and sentenced to death by the British.
12. Dedani Kimathi, another key commander continued to fight on in the Aberdare forest but he was captured in 1956 and also sentenced to death.
13. In April 1954, 26000 Kikuyu who could not give a reason for being in Nairobi were rounded up.
14. From 1955 -1957 serious fighting took place between the British forces and those of the Africans, several arrests of natives were conducted especially those suspected to be linked to the Mau-Mau.
15. By 1957, the Mau-Mau had been considerably crushed though this serious rebellion reached 1960.
16. The state of emergency which had been declared was uplifted by the British government.

### **WHY MAU MAU REBELLION WAS DEFEATED.**

1. Mau Mau rebellion was defeated due political, social and economic reasons.
2. The British were militarily superior compared to the Africans. They had modern weapons compared to the Africans who had old fashioned weapons such as spears, pangas, stones, sticks, and clubs among others.
3. The British applied divide and rule policy against the Africans and this completely put off their unity against their common enemies, the British.
4. The Africans had been hit hard by disease like malaria and small pox. This weakened their resistance the more.
5. Some Africans in Kenya collaborated with the British against their fellow Africans hence their defeat. There were therefore some acts of betrayal from the sides of Africans.
6. The people of Kenya had poor military organization compared to the British whom they were fighting against.
7. The British were also so determined to make Kenya remain under their control despite the wave of the quest for independence in most developing countries.
8. There was serious lack of Nationalism among most Kenyans. Other tribes in Kenya believed the war was a Kikuyu issue. They did not actively join in, hence Mau Mau defeat.
9. The Kenyan local leaders who were behind Mau Mau rebellion lacked strong economic support to meet the war cost. There was even no food supply to the Mau Mau fighters.
10. The arrest and imprisonment of the ring leaders of Mau Mau dealt a big blow to the fighters. They were discouraged from serious fighting.
11. Too much belief in superstition and traditional religion also undermined their resistance. The belief did not help them in any way because they proved to be just misleading.
12. Besides the Christian missionaries preaching did not also favour African beliefs instead it weakened them. It made the Africans to believe that African traditional religion and beliefs were satanic.
13. The military tactics of hit and run that the Kenyans later resorted to was not effective, hence their defeat.
14. The Kenyans were also not well organised militarily in their war against the British.
15. Many tribes in Kenya had inter-tribal conflicts and this also limited their unity against the British.
16. There were some chiefs among the Kenyan communities that supported the British yet they were not aware of their intentions.
17. The British also used scorch earth policy. They destroyed all means of survival for the Africans. Buildings, forests, foodstuffs and animals at sight were all killed. This forced the Kenyan nationalists to surrender.

18. The Mau Mau fighters were abandoned by the traditional religious leaders like Gikuyu and Mumbi.
19. Besides the use of ancestral spirits to bring psychological courage, confidence and determination did not work because many fighters perished in large numbers. The few who had remained later surrendered.
20. The terrain also did not favour the fighters. They were fighting in a very small area where the British later surrounded them and they surrendered.
21. Mau Mau rebellion was also defeated because of lack of foreign support. Other African states in addition to the ones in East Africa did not support the fighters. Besides the Africans were still under colonial rule. Therefore no European powers supported the rebels.
22. Britain was able to defeat the Mau Mau rebels because of re-enforcements given to them from Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and United Kingdom. These troops later defeated the rebels.

### **EFFECTS OF THE MAU MAU REBELLION**

There was loss of lives on both sides of the Europeans and Africans. It is estimated that about 58 British and 25000 Africans perished during this rebellion.

1. A lot of property was destroyed during the fighting. Heavy guns had been used by the British which caused a lot of havoc on the African property.
2. The poor Africans were seriously defeated by the British but nevertheless the struggle was not completely negative.
3. Famine resulted because Agricultural activities had been put to a standstill, yet also plantations had been destroyed.
4. The African leaders who were involved in the rebellion like Jomo Kenyatta were imprisoned which instead increased their desire to fight for native freedom.
5. Kenyans never got their independence which they were fighting for.
6. The war was costly on both sides; the Africans lost their resources whereas the British lost a lot of money in financing the war.
7. Kenyans were sent into camps, that is to say over 50,000 Kikuyu people were rounded up and pushed to reserves or camps.
8. There was serious economic decline in Kenya. Trade was disrupted.
9. Displacement of family members within the areas of Mau-Mau speeded up nationalism within Kenya.
10. British learnt a lesson that the Africans were not animals and therefore deserved to be treated humanly.
11. The Africans too learnt a lesson that force would never claim back their independence. From then onwards they resorted to peaceful solution to their problems.

12. Africans were given the chance to sit on the Legislative council, that is to say in 1958, four Africans were elected to the Legislative council (LEGICO), the parliament of the time. These were: Ronald Ngala, Odinga Oginga, Tom Mboya and Daniel Arap Moi.
13. Africans reclaimed some of the land that had been lost to the British.
14. The rebellion further strengthened the popularity of men like Jomo Kenyatta, it's no wonder he led Kenyans into Independence.
15. Infrastructures like roads, schools, agricultural activities among others were extended to the Africans.
16. Britain was urged to transform Kenya into a settler colony permanently. This was a death blow.
17. The Whites slowly started moving away from Kenya.
18. The Mau-Mau inspired nationalistic awakening to other East African countries like Uganda and Tanganyika who also started struggling for their respective independence.
19. The African interests gained supremacy in the eyes of British administrators.

### **CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF JOMO KENYATTA IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF KENYA**

1. Kenyatta was born in 1894.
2. He was a Kikuyu by tribe.
3. Kenyatta received western education at first in Kenya but later he moved to England.
4. He was fore sighted, determined and courageous.
5. He started involving himself in Kenyan politics as far back as 1922 when he participated in a protest against white domination.
6. Kenyatta eagerly joined the Kikuyu Association and he even became its secretary.
7. Kenyatta worked in the civil government of the British in Kenya.
8. Kenyatta's courage enabled him to start a newspaper called K.C.A which became vocal in fighting colonialism in Kenya.
9. Kenyatta went to England to present different topics about the suffering of Kenyan natives over land.
10. Kenyatta went to different European countries and Russia from where he got influenced with socialism.
11. Kenyatta was among the Africans who strongly protested against the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.
12. Jomo-Kenyatta had vowed not to shave his beards until Ethiopian soil had been vacated by the Italians.

13. In 1938, Kenyatta wrote an article called "Facing Mountain Kenya", in which he praised African culture, attacked British cultures and so on.
14. In 1945, Kenyatta was among those who attended the Pan African Conference in Manchester where he met other strong African Nationalists like Nkrumah of Ghana.
15. From Manchester, Kenyatta came back a truly changed African Nationalist; he had learnt a lot from those interactions.
16. When Kenyatta came back in Kenya, he immediately joined the KAU which soon gave him its presidency in 1947.
17. Kenyatta encouraged teachers, students and other educated people to join the KAU.
18. When the Mau-Mau started in Kenya Kenyatta was implicated and there after, he was imprisoned.
19. KANU was formed while Kenyatta was still serving his sentence in prison.
20. When Kenyatta was released in around 1961, he took over leadership of KANU and gave it enthusiasm or vibrancy in its work.
21. He struggled for the last stages in Kenyan independence.
22. He became the first Kenyan Prime Minister on 12<sup>th</sup>, December, 1964.

#### **THE KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (KANU)**

1. KANU was formed in March 1960 by the majority of the African leaders who were in the Legislative Council.
2. The members elected its leader to be Jomo Kenyatta who was still in jail after being imprisoned for seven years because of leading the Mau Mau rebellion against the British rule.
3. James Gichuru was elected KANU's president to stand in for Jomo Kenyatta. His vice president was Jaramogi Oginga Odinga while Tom Mboya became the Secretary General.
4. The majority members of KANU were the Kikuyu and Luo, the biggest ethnic groups in Kenya. The Embu, Meru, Kamba and Kisii tribes were also members.
5. The members were both rural and urban dwellers.
6. KANU aimed at uniting Kenya in the final struggle for independence.
7. When elections were held in 1961, KANU won 19 seats against Kenya African Development Union (KADU) of Ngala 11 seats and New Kenya Party (NKP) of Blundell 4 seats.
8. KANU refused to form a government protesting the detention of Kenyatta.
9. KANU remained united without splitting. Jomo Kenyatta was released in August 1961 and in 1962; he was elected to the legislative council under the ticket of KANU.
10. Kenyatta's effort to make KANU and KADU unite failed. He then concentrated on the activities of KANU.

11. In February 1962, KANU under the leadership of Kenyatta attended the Second Lancaster Conference in London.
12. The second election was held in May 1963 and KANU won with 83 seats and the rest of the parties got 41 seats.
13. In June 1963, Kenya under KANU attained self rule also referred to as Madaraka with Jomo Kenyatta as a prime minister.
14. On 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1963 Kenya got full independence also called Uhuru under the leadership of KANU headed by Jomo Kenyatta.
15. In 1964 KANU absorbed KADU and it became Kenya's only parliamentary party. Kenyatta therefore became the president of the republic of Kenya and Oginga Odinga as the vice president.

### **Revision questions**

- i. What delayed the rise of nationalism in Kenya?
- ii. What factors led to the rise of nationalism in Kenya?
- iii. Why was there the Mau-Mau uprising in Kenya.
- iv. Describe the course of Mau-Mau- rebellion.
- v. What were the effects of the Mau - Mau?
- vi. Why did the African resistance of the 1950s Kenya against colonial rule fail?
- vii. Describe the career and achievement of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta in the struggle for the independence.
- viii. Describe the activities of Kenya African National Union (KANU) in the struggle for independence for Kenya.

## **NATIONALISM IN TANZANIA**

### **FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN TANZANIA**

1. Nationalism referred to one's love for his country, it was the desire for East Africans to administer themselves thus it involved activities that aimed at gaining independence.
2. Swahili language that played a pivotal role or important role in uniting masses in Tanzania.
3. The rising of mass political parties such as TANU that united the Tanzanians for independence.
4. The inspirational role of Julius Nyerere who inspired and encouraged the Tanzanians to unite against the oppressive German rule.
5. The role of UNO and its assistance towards the independence struggle of Tanzanians.
6. The oppressive and exploitive German rule in Tanzania united the natives against the Germans as common enemies.
7. Over taxation of the Tanzanians by the Germans also made them to develop Nationalism.
8. The taking away of African land by the Germans forced the Africans against them.

9. The example and inspiration got from the earlier Maji-Maji rebellion in Tanzania, though it was crushed, it later inspired the natives to rise up.
10. The role of trade unions in Tanzania, for example the Tanganyika African Association and Bukoba-Bahaya Association that collected people together.
11. Asian domination of Tanzania's economy brought unity among the natives against foreigners.
12. The inspiration provided by the Mau-Mau rebellion of 1952-1955 encouraged and motivated the people of Tanganyika.
13. The effects of World War II exposed the war veterans to better military tactics and the German weaknesses among other things that made them to mobilize the people of Tanganyika to rebel.
14. Western education obtained by people like Julius Nyerere made them to discover the exploitative tendencies of the Europeans.
15. Rise of vibrant men like Julius Nyerere who provided able leadership to those who were struggling for independence.
16. Improved transport and communication net works in most parts of Tanganyika.
17. The granting of independence to India and Pakistan in 1947 spread to Tanganyika in the 1950s when the war veterans demanded for independence.
18. The influence of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 encouraged the Kenyans.
19. The success of the Algerian revolution of 1954 onwards inspired Kenyans.
20. The early getting of independent by some African countries, for example Ghana in 1957.

### **WHY TANZANIA WAS ABLE TO GAIN OR GET HER INDEPENDENCE EARLIER THAN OTHER EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES.**

1. Tanganyika attained her first self internal self government on 1<sup>st</sup>, may 1961 with Mwalimu Julius Nyerere as the Prime Minister.
2. On 9<sup>th</sup>, December, 1961 Tanganyika became fully independent.
3. In 1962, Tanganyika became a republic with Julius Nyerere as its first President.
4. In April 1964, Tanganyika mainland made a union with Zanzibar Island under Julius Nyerere and Abeid Karume to give birth to a new country now called **Tanzania**.

She was able to attain independence faster than any East African country or Uganda because of the following reasons.

5. Tanganyika had one important mass party that is say the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) which was not the case with other African countries like Uganda.
6. Trade unions in Tanzania were stronger and more coordinated, for example Kilimanjaro Native Growers Association and Tanganyika African Association, among others.

7. The British system of administration, that is to say indirect rule thoroughly divided up people in Uganda but not Tanzania.
8. Having of one common language in Tanganyika, that is to say Kiswahili which was not in Uganda made the people of Tanganyika united and therefore, able to fight for their independence.
9. Serious land alienation in Tanzania by the Germans aroused nationalism in Tanzania earlier, this was not in Uganda.
10. The attractive and vibrant role of Mwalirnu Julius Nyerere that was not comparable to any nationalist in Uganda.
11. The arrogance and seclusion or isolation of Baganda who were at the peak in social, economic and political set up kept Uganda behind but not in Tanzania.
12. Uganda, one of the East African countries, for example never had scratching economic problems like Tanzania.
13. The influence of white settlers in Tanzania made colonialism more real, oppressive and exploitive in Tanzania but not in Uganda where no settler's areas were established.
14. Whereas Uganda was under the direct control of Britain after 1945, Tanzania was blessed for being just under the "UN" trusteeship council which UN, pressurized for the Independence of colonies.
15. In Uganda ethnicity and Tribalism was much serious than in Tanzania.

### **CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF JULIUS NYERERE IN TANGANYIKA'S INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE**

1. Nyerere was born in March 1922.
2. He was a son of chief Burito, the father and Mugaya the mother, all of a small tribe called Zanaki.
3. He was born in the village of Butiama South East of Lake Victoria.
4. Nyerere lived a rural life despite his chiefly background.
5. Nyerere tried to learn some leadership qualities from his father who was a chief.
6. He studied at Musoma Primary School.
7. He then went to Tabora government school for lower secondary, where he was appointed a prefect and discovered that the student leaders were given privileges, something which he never liked.
8. He went to Makerere college school in Uganda in 1945 where he obtained a Diploma in Education.
9. He taught for a while at St.Mary's Tabora, a school for the White Fathers.
10. Later, he left for further studies in Edinburg University of Scotland in 1949.
11. While in the University, Nyerere studied and learnt Economics, History and Philosophy.
12. He obtained a Master of Arts in History, Economics and Philosophy in 1952.
13. He went to Britain where he met several Pan-Africanists and discussed issues related to colonialism.

14. Nyerere's ambition was to lead a national struggle to free his people from colonialism
15. He returned to Tanzania in 1953.
16. In 1953, he was elected president of TAA, that is to say Tanganyika African Association.
17. In 1954, Nyerere renamed TAA into TANU (Tanganyika Africa National Union) which led to a number of political changes.
18. Nyerere tried to unite the people of Tanganyika very seriously to achieve independence.
19. From 1955 to 1956, Nyerere visited the UNO headquarters in New York to look for international support for the liberation of Tanzania.
20. He was nominated to membership of the Legislative Council in 1957 but resigned because of low progress.
21. Between 1958 and 1959, he organised his party TANU for election of members to the Legislative Assembly.
22. In 1960 elections which were organised, TANU won 71 seats and Nyerere became the first Prime Minister.
23. He campaigned for the independence of Tanganyika which he achieved on 9<sup>th</sup>, December 1961 almost by sole effort.

#### **TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (TANU)**

#### **REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (TANU)**

1. Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) originated from Tanganyika African Association (TAA) which was formed in 1922 by Martin Kayamba.
2. It was also called Saba -Saba.
3. TAA on its formation opened many branches all over Tanganyika and it was a national party by 1939.
4. Its members moved around in villages and urban centres in Tanganyika and rallied wide support among Africans.
5. The major concern of TAA was the slow progress in constitutional changes, as by 1951 there were only four Africans on the Executive council.
6. TAA was transformed into TANU on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1954 in a conference held in Dar es Salaam by Julius Nyerere who had just returned from studies in Britain and was elected chairman of TAA.
7. It was therefore Julius Nyerere who turned TANU into a nationwide party after transforming it from TAA.
8. TANU therefore was a national fundamental mass national party that was not based on ethnic ground and the members consisted of educated Africans and rural peasants and miners.

9. TANU had clear role to ask for independence under majority African government. In its approach, it adopted non-violent means.
10. It was formed to prepare the people of Tanganyika for self rule and independence.
11. TANU was formed to fight against European exploitation of African resources like land, labour and minerals.
12. It would also struggle to bring national unity for all the people in Tanganyika.
13. TANU was supposed to fight against tribalism and destroy it.
14. It was formed to struggle for democratic government and to have representation in the both local district government and central government.
15. Under the colonial rule, there was racism and discrimination that TANU wanted to do away with.
16. TANU would also act as a mouth piece or platform for airing out African views against the white rule.
17. The Africans had been denied voting rights in Tanganyika. TANU was formed to fight for the extension of voting rights to the Africans.
18. TANU was formed to encourage the formation of trade unions to fight for the workers' rights.

#### **THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TANU IN THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF TANGANYIKA**

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8. TANU therefore was a national fundamental mass national party that was not based on ethnic ground and the members consisted of educated Africans and rural peasants and miners.
9. It made it clear that Tanganyika was an African territory and must be governed by majorly Africans.
10. Since Tanganyika was a mandate state under UN Trust Territories of the UN Trusteeship Council, TANU presented a report to the UNO visiting team proposing independence to Tanganyika.

11. Nyerere as the president of TANU visited the UN Secretariat in New York to explain TANU's aims. He pressed for support and in the end he won much sympathy and respect.
12. TANU in 1957 demanded for independence within two years.
13. It demanded for elections reform of one man one vote which was rejected. Nyerere, its president then resigned his seat on the Legislative Council (LEGICO).
14. In 1958 elections TANU won a landslide victory to the LEGICO.
15. TANU got ministerial posts in 1959 when the British appointed five of its members to form part of the 12 man-council of ministers.
16. TANU also won the 1960 elections in which Nyerere became the Chief Minister.
17. It also brought national unity among the people of Tanganyika because it was a national party for both the educated and uneducated.
18. It worked closely with Governor Richard Turnbull to speed up the independence process for Tanganyika.
19. TANU requested for independence and on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1961 Tanganyika was granted.
20. It also campaigned for economic and social progress of Africans such as better wages and agricultural production.
21. TANU promoted education in Tanganyika.
22. It made most of the workers in the civil service to be Africans. Special training scheme was organised to make the Africans gain skills in work.
23. It promoted infrastructural development in Tanganyika, for example road development.
24. It mobilized for support from the trade unions.
25. Through its peaceful approach, it made the British government to carry out political and constitutional changes in Tanganyika.
26. Tanganyika became a one party state in 1963, under TANU.
27. Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form Tanzania in 1964 under TANU.
28. TANU identified and cultivated a good leader, Julius Nyerere as a capable, hardworking, foresighted and devoted leader.
29. In 1977, TANU combined with Afro-Shirazi Party (a party in Zanzibar) to form Chama Chama Mapinduzi (CCM), Tanzania's ruling party.

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY NATIONALISTS IN EAST AFRICA DURING THEIR STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE**

1. Lack of enough funds to carry out their activities in their respective countries.

2. Ethnicity was still strong in some countries, for example Uganda. this made it difficult to mobilize for a national cause.
3. The natives of East Africa were still too poor and therefore were pre-occupied with the need for money than political work.
4. Too many people were illiterate hence they could not easily understand the work of nationalists.
5. Inadequate communication net works in most East African countries.
6. Most of the natives of East Africa were rural dwellers who were less concerned with nationalistic struggles.
7. Malice and sabotage from colonial governments. They would ban trade unions and political parties.
8. The inferiority complex was still high among the East African people. They feared the whites greatly.
9. Leadership wrangles were too common among the nationalists and the small political parties formed.
10. Different political ideologies in the East African states made the Nationalists to loose concentration and one sense of direction, for example socialism against capitalism.
11. Religious differences, for example in Uganda people were divided up along religious lines.
12. Lack of proper organization and coordination among nationalists.
13. Foreign interference in their organization completely disorganized the Nationalists.
14. Limited supply of guns to be used against the colonialists where there was need to apply force.
15. Lack of a common language in Uganda's case failed the nationalists as they tried to sensitize people against their oppression by the whites.
16. The United Nations lacked vibrancy or zeal or eagerness towards the independence struggles in East Africa.

### **Revision questions**

- i. What factors led to the rise of nationalism in East Africa?
- ii. What factors led to the growth of nationalism in Tanzania?
- iii. Why was Tanzania able to get independence earlier than other East African countries?
- iv. Describe the career and achievement of Julius Nyerere of Tanzania in the struggle for the independence.
- v. What were the problems that nationalists faced in East Africa?
- vi. Describe the activities of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) towards the independence struggle in Tanganyika