

P7 SST ,TOPIC 6

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICAN CONTINENT

Foreign: What does not belong to a particular country.

Foreigner: A person who is a noncitizen of a country.

A person who does not belong to a country by law.

- ❖ Foreign influence refers to changes brought to Africa by her early visitors.
- ❖ It also refers to the social, political and economic changes on African people which were brought by foreigners.
- ❖ For a long time, Africa was often referred to as a dark continent by Europeans.

Qn: Why was Africa called a dark continent?

- ❖ Little information was known about the interior of Africa.
- ❖ Europeans had little information about the interior of Africa.

Reasons why Africa took a long to be known by Europeans.

- Africa had impassable features like mountains
- Africa has large and hot desert
- Africa had hostile tribes like Nandi, Masai
- Africa had dangerous wild animals
- Africa had no well-defined routes/clear routes/proper roads

Groups of foreigners that came to Africa

Groups from Asians

- a. Arab traders,
- b. Indian traders
- c. Persians

Groups from Europeans .

- Explorers,
- Missionaries
- Traders
- Colonialists/ Administrators
- Settlers /White settlers

THE COMING OF ARAB TRADERS TO AFRICA

- ❖ Arab traders were the first foreigners to come to Africa
- ❖ They came from Saudi Arabia in a continent called Asia
- ❖ They came by special means of transport called Dhows
- ❖ The South East winds / Monsoon winds helped Arab traders to sail across the Indian Ocean by powering their Dhows.

Qn: Why are monsoon winds also called trade winds?

- ✓ They powered Arab traders' dhows.
- ✓ They pushed Arab trader's dhows.
- ✓ They enabled Arab traders to transport goods across the Indian Ocean.

Reasons for the coming of Arab traders to East Africa

- To carry out trade (main reason)
- To spread Islam
- To run away from religious wars

NOTE

- Arab traders settled at the East African coast
- Ahmed Bin Ali was the founder of the Zenj Empire
- The headquarters of Zenj Empire were in Zanzibar
- It was not right for Arab traders to call the East African coast the Zenj Empire.

Qn. Why was it not right to call the East African Coast 'Zenj Empire'?

- ❖ It was not big enough to be called an empire
- ❖ It was not ruled by an emperor
- ❖ The coastal people were not united

NB: Sultan was the title given to leaders of coastal towns

Contributions of Arab traders

Qn: How did Arab traders contribute to the development of East Africa?

a. Economic contributions

- Arabs introduced new crops like rice and cloves
- They introduced Zebu cows
- They introduced cowrie shells (as a medium of exchange)
- They developed trade centres like Kilwa, Tabora
- They introduced new items of trade like guns, clothes etc

b. Social contributions

- ❖ Arab traders introduced Islam
- ❖ They led to introduction of Kiswahili culture due to intermarriages between Arabs and the coastal Bantu.
- ❖ They linked East Africa to outside world. (They made Africa known in Asia)
- ❖ They introduced new dressing styles (Kanzos)
- ❖ They built Arabic schools
- ❖ They introduced new styles of building houses (Using bricks and stones)

Negative contributions of Arab traders

- They introduced slave trade
- They interrupted with African culture
- They led to extinction of elephants due to ivory trade
- They led to depopulation of Africa.

TASK/Activity

Qn: How did Kiswahili culture come into existence in East Africa?

Qn: What was the main reason for the coming of Arab traders to East Africa?

Qn: How were monsoon winds helpful to Arab traders?

Qn: Why did the number of elephants reduce in East Africa during ivory trade?

Qn: How was kabaka Suuna II helpful to early Arab traders in Uganda?

Qn: What type of religion existed in East Africa before the coming of early foreigners?

Individuals that participated in slave trade/ Notorious slave traders

- ❖ Tippu-tip
- ❖ Msir
- ❖ Fundikiri
- ❖ Sayyid said Bin sultan.

Method used by Arabs to obtain / getting slaves

- ❖ Raiding village
- ❖ Inter-tribal wars/fueling or supporting inter-tribal wars
- ❖ Voluntary enslavement
- ❖ Capturing lonely people
- ❖ Bartering

Slave markets in Africa

a. Zanzibar

-Zanzibar was the largest island slave market in East Africa

It was also the largest slave market

b. Tabora (Kazeh)

It was the largest inland/ interior slave market in East Africa

c. Kilwa

-It was the main slave collecting centre in East Africa

d. Gore Island (Senegal)

-It was the largest island slave market in West Africa.

Reasons why African leaders supported slave trade

- Slave trade was profitable
- It was their source of livelihood.

Influence / Effects of slave trade

Qn: How did slave trade affect the development of Africa?

a. **Social effects**

- Slave trade led to death (Loss of lives)
- It led to displacement of people
- It led to destruction of property / Loss of property.
- It led to inter-tribal wars
- It led to family separations.
- It led to high rate of orphans.
- It led to suffering of Africans.
- Led to low food production / It led to famine.

b. **Economic effects**

- ❖ It led to low labour force.
- ❖ Led to loss of African resources.

c. **Positive effects**

- ❖ Slave trade linked Africa to outside world
- ❖ It made African kings and chiefs grow rich
- ❖ led to the growth and expansion of ancient kingdoms
- ❖ It led to introduction of new trade items
- ❖ It opened Africa to external trade

Reasons why it was difficult to stop slave trade in Africa

- African kings and chiefs supported slave trade
- It covered a wider area
- Slave traders were well armed.
- Slave traders were well armed.
- Slave trade was profitable.
- Slave traders had many routes.

TASK

Qn: How did slave trade lead to famine in East Africa?

-Strong men and women who would till land were taken as slaves

Qn: How did the construction of the Uganda railway help to stop Slave trade?

- Trains were used for carrying goods instead of slaves
- It eased the movement of anti-slave trade troops

Qn: How did slave trade affect the social development of East Africa?

Qn: Why did some African leaders support slave trade yet it was evil.

Qn: Give two reasons why African leaders disliked missionary work in east Africa.

- Missionaries were against slave trade (anti slave trade)
- Missionaries preached against ATR

Qn: In which one way did Christian missionaries show the evil of slave trade?

- They preached against slave trade
- By writing articles in newspapers to condemn slave trade

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA

- The word **abolish** means to bring something to an end.
- It also means to stop.

Methods used to abolish slave trade in Africa/bring slave trade to an end.

- Signing treaties/agreements
- Developing railway system
- Using military force
- Missionary work.
- Using humanitarian groups

1. Moresby treaty (1822)

-It was signed in 1822 between Sultan Sayyid Said and Captain Fairfax Moresby.

-It stopped the sultan from selling slaves to Europe.

2. Hammerton treaty (1845)

-It was signed between Sultan Sayyid Said and Colonel Atkins Hammerton.

Effects

- It reduced the Sultan's powers
- No slaves were allowed to leave east Africa

3. Frère treaties (1873)

It was signed in 1873 between Sultan Barghash and Sir Briton Bortle Frere

-No Indian was allowed to own slaves

-It marked the end of slave trade.

INDIAN TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

- The Indian race came to East Africa as builders of Kenya – Uganda railway.

Qn How did Indians contribute to the development of Uganda (East Africa)?

- ❖ Indians introduced Rupees (as a medium of exchange)
- ❖ They introduced new crops (Rice , cucumber, eggplants)
- ❖ They built the Uganda railway (Indian coolies)
- ❖ They started sugarcane plantations
- ❖ Indians built the first shop (Aldina Visram)
- ❖ They lent money to Africans and Arabs to startup businesses (Indian Banyans)
- ❖ They linked Africa to Asia
- ❖ They built Indian schools (Aghakhan Schools)

❖ They promoted trade by;

- Building trade centres
- Introducing rupees as a medium of exchange
- Introducing new items of trade

NOTE

-Aldina Visram built the first shop in Kampala

-Aldina Visram introduced the first Bank in Uganda.(The National Bank of India)

-Ahmed Bin Ali was the founder of the Zenji empire

-Ahmed Bin Ibrahim was the first Arab trader to come to Buganda

- Ahmed Bin Ibrahim was welcomed by kabaka Suuna II in Buganda.