

CHAPTER 24

IMPORTANT DATES

IMPORTANT DATES AND YEARS TO NOTE ABOUT THE EAST AFRICAN COAST

1. 500A.D Bantu had come from central Africa to the coast of East Africa.
2. By 800 A.D Arabs and Persians had settled at the coast.
3. By 1000 A.D the coast had Arabs, Bushmen and the Bantu.
4. 1000-1500A.D Arabs and Persians had settled at the coast of East Africa.
5. Between 13th and 15th Centuries, Swahili culture developed at the coast of East Africa.
6. 1550 founding of Mombasa (Probable)
7. 1270 AD Al-Hassan bin Suleiman built one of the greatest mosques at Kilwa.
8. 1490 Kilwa had lost its power.
9. 1498 Arrival of Vasco-Dagama
10. Around the 13th Century, Kilwa gained its strength.
11. By 16th century, Mombasa was a very powerful state.
12. Between 1200 and1500 A.D, Zanzibar was one of the richest coastal towns.
13. Around 12th century, Malindi was founded on the coast of Kenya.

IMPORTANT DATES TO NOTE ABOUT PORTUGUESE CONQUEST ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST

1. 1498 Conquest of Portuguese begun at the coast of East Africa under Vasco-Dagama.
2. 1499 Vasco-Dagama returned to Portugal and informed leaders of the richness of the coast of East Africa.
3. 1500, Pedro Alvares made an unsuccessful effort to take over Sofala.
4. 1502, Vasco-Dagama returned to the coast of East Africa to begin actual taking over.
5. In 1503, Roy Laurengo Ravasco another Portuguese came and captured Mafia, Zanzibar and Pemba Islands.
6. 1504 Lopez Surez another person from Portugal attacked Kilwa.
7. 1505 Francisco D'Almeida was on his way to India, before, he made a stop over at the coast of East Africa and attacked Sofala, Kilwa and Mombasa.

8. From 1505-1507, Triasto De Carville still from Portugal captured Lamu, Kismayo, Brava, Pate, Oja and others.
9. 1509, the Islands of Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese control.
10. 1510 almost the entire East African coast was under Portuguese control.
11. 1592 Fort Jesus was built at the coast of East African at Mombasa to strengthen Portuguese control.
12. 1580-1640 Spain and Portugal were united, this weakened Portuguese control.
13. 1698, the coastal people defeated the Portuguese in December.

**IMPORTANT DATES AND YEARS TO NOTE AT THE COAST AFTER THE COMING OF THE OMAN
ARABS**

1. 1698 Oman Arabs imposed themselves at the coast.
2. 1728 Portuguese tried to recapture the coast but the Arabs defeated them.
3. 1741, a conflict begun among Sultans at the coast of east Africa.
4. 1791, Seyyid Said was born in Muscat of Oman.
5. 1804 Seyyid Said took over power after the killing of his father.
6. 1807, Seyyid Said expanded the Mazrui influence on the coast.
7. 1817 Seyyid Said at sea had solved the problem of the enemies in Oman and pirates.
8. In 1817, Seyyid Said sent ships to the coast and captured Pate.
9. 1840, Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Muscat (Oman) to Zanzibar.
10. 1804, Seyyid Said's father Sultan Bin Ahmed died.
11. 1806 Seyyid Said decided to get rid of his cousin Bedr bin Said.
12. In 1828, Seyyid Said visited Zanzibar and liked the area.
13. In 1832 Seyyid Said made a trip to the coast of East Africa.
14. 1818, Arabs first experimented with Cloves growing at the east of East Africa.
15. 1833, an agreement was signed between the United States and Seyyid said giving him the right to trade.
16. In 1839, Seyyid Said signed a treaty with Chief Fundikira of the Nyamwezi by which Said's traders were to go to his area.
17. 1844 Seyyid Said signed treaties with France and Germany over trade.
18. 1807, a law was passed against Slave trade.

19. 1833 Slavery was abolished.
20. 1822 Seyyid Said signed the Moresby treaty aimed to stop slaves at the coast.
21. 1824, Captain Owen set up the Owen Protectorate over Mombasa.
22. 1845 Seyyid Said signed another treaty to end slavery that was the Hammerton treaty.
23. 1856, Seyyid Said died.

**SOME IMPORTANT DATES AND YEARS TO NOTE ABOUT THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENTS
INTO EAST AFRICA**

1. Around 1000A.D, Bantu had started their migration into East Africa from Congo.
2. Around 1300A.D, the Bantu crossed the Taita and Mt Kilimanjaro hills.
3. 1200-1600 A.D, the Giryama, Pokomo, Nyika and others moved northwards.
4. 1600- 1800A.D, the Kamba, Chuka and the Embu had moved to Kenyan highlands.
5. 1600-1700A.D, the Kingdom of Bunyoro Kitara broke up.
6. By 1700, the Nyamwezi had started trading in Indian Ocean trade.
7. 1650-1700, the Segeju group fled to Lamu.
8. 1450-1600 a number of Luo migrations occurred in East Africa.
9. 1550-1600, the Joka-Jok came in from Acholi land having passed Pubungu.
10. 1625, the second Jok-Owiny went Southwards through Mt Elgon, Budama and Busoga.
11. 1650, the Jok-Omolo had earlier settled to Nyanza.
12. 1730-1800 some of the Luo crossed the Kavirondo Gulf.
13. 1750, the Luo of Uyoma went across Lake Victoria into South Nyanza.
14. 1300 the Kalenjin got divided into two groups that is one group became to be known as Pokot.
15. 1000-1800A.D, the Plain Nilotics that is of Masai, Karamojong, and Teso arrived in East Africa.
16. 1800, the Masai had settled in the Uasin Gishu Plateau.
17. 1815, the first major war between Kwavi and the Masai occurred.
18. 1870 the Masai power had declined.
19. 1870 Outbreak of small pox, Rinder pest and locust among the Masai.
20. 1150-1500, Eastern Cushites had arrived in the present Somalia.
21. 1820-1835 Zulu expansion.

22. 1840, Ngoni arrived in southern Tanzania i.e. the “Maseko Ngoni.”
23. 1848, the Ufipa Ngoni were divided into five small groups.
24. 1848, Zwangendaba died.
25. 1860, the Gwangara Ngoni attacked and defeated Sangu and Hehe.
26. In 1871, Mirambo taught his warriors i.e. “the Ruga Ruga” military tactics of Ngoni.
27. 1874-1875, the Hehe defeated the Bena-Ngoni.
28. 1878-1881 war between Hehe and Gwangara.
29. 1250-1350, Tembuzi established a strong Kingdom around Lake Victoria.
30. 1500, Collapse of the Chwezi Empire.
31. 1350-1500A.D, Bunyoro Kitara empire’s existence.
32. 1852-18.69 Omukama Kamurasi governed Bunyoro.
33. 1870-1897 Kabalega governed Bunyoro.
34. 1850 birth of Kabalega to Omukama Kamurasi.
35. 1650, Karagwe installed a defeat on Bunyoro raiders.
36. 1800-1850 Bunyoro lost Mubende to Buganda.
37. 1700-1800, Bunyoro lost Kooki and Singo to Buganda.
38. 1650, Systematic expansion of Buganda Kingdom.
39. 1780-1789 Kabaka Jjunju waged wars against Bunyoro.
40. 1814- 1831 Kabaka Sekamanya annexed Bwera and Buwekula
41. 1831-1851, Kabaka Ssuna attacked Bunyoro and crushed it.
42. 1900 Buganda agreement gave Buyaga and Bugangaizi to Buganda.

IMPORTANT DATES TO NOTE ABOUT THE MOVEMENT OF MISSIONARIES INTO EAST AFRICA

1. 1844, John Kraft of the Church Missionary Society reached Zanzibar.
2. 1846, John Kraft and Johann Rebmann founded the Rabai Missionary Society.
3. 1848, Johann Rebmann became the first European to see Mt Kilimanjaro.
4. 1849, Kraft became the first European to see
5. Mount Kenya and reached Kitui in the same year.
6. 1853, Johann Kraft left east Africa.
7. 1855, Johann Kraft reached Europe with a rough map of Central Africa.
8. 1860, the Holly Ghost Fathers arrived at Zanzibar.

9. 1863, the Holy Ghost Fathers started a prospect in Bagamoyo.
10. 1877, the Church Missionary Society had reached Buganda.
11. 1878, the White Fathers reached Buganda.
12. 1862, Speke travelled into Buganda
13. 1876, the Protestant Missionaries; were sent into East Africa.
14. 1879, the Roman Catholic White Fathers established posts at Tabora and Kibanga.
15. 1868, the Holy Ghost fathers begun agreed slave settlement at Bagamoyo.
16. 1873, the legal ending of Slave trading.
17. 1856, Mackinnon started a steamship service at the coast of East Africa.
18. 1862, Speke and Grant found the Ripon falls. 1864, Samuel Baker and his wife went up the Nile, came across Lake Albert.
19. 1874 Stanley came back to East Africa.
20. 1875, Stanley had reached Lake Victoria.
21. 1875 April, Stanley helped Kabaka to fight his enemies. He also wrote a letter to England inviting Christian missionaries to Buganda.

IMPORTANT YEARS TO NOTE ABOUT THE SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF EAST AFRICA

1. 1884-1885, the Berlin conference was signed among European powers that set up rules for scramble.
2. 1885, the Berlin act that stated “ant European country to claim a land in Africa must provide representatives to administer that land.”
3. 1886, the Anglo-German agreement Britain and Germany over Buganda.
4. 1886-1899 conflicts erupted between Britain and Germany over Buganda.
5. 1890, Karl Peters went to Buganda and signed treaties with Kabaka Mwanga.
6. 1890, another Anglo- Germany agreement that gave Britain Zanzibar, Pemba, Kenya and Uganda while Germany took over Tanzania Helgoland Island and son
7. 1890’s conflicts between Mwanga and British.
8. 1899, Mwanga was exiled to the Island of Seychelles.
9. 1900, Buganda agreement
10. 1900, the Toro Agreement
11. 1901, the Ankole Agreement.

12. 1904, the Masai Agreement.
13. 1888, the Abushiri rebellion.
14. 1889, Abushiri the leader of Abushiri rebellion was hanged at Pangani. < 1884, Mwangi became King of Buganda at 18.
15. 1892, Meli the son of Chief Mandera of Chagga led his people against Germans at Moshi.
1893, Nyamwezi of Unyanyembe led by chief Siki of Tabora attacked the Germans but they were defeated
16. 1893, Tabora was captured by the Germans.
17. 1894, the Hehe under chief Mkwawa were defeated by the Germans.
18. 1898, Chief Mkwawa hanged himself in an effort to avoid being captured by the Germans.
19. 1905-1907, the Maji-Maji rebellion.
20. 1905, August the rebels burnt down Samanga town, they murdered traders, government employees and missionaries.
21. 1907, October, the government recruited 1000 soldiers from Germany.

SOME OF THE YEARS SHOWING POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA (1900- 1970)

1. 1884, H.H. Johnston urged Britain Government to set up a Killimanjaro protectorate.
2. 1885, German Protectorate set up by Carl Peters over Usagara, Ungulu, Ukarni and Witu.
3. 1886, British treaties in the Kilimanjaro region.
4. 1886, Anglo-German Agreement divided East Africa into spheres of influence.
5. 1887-1888 conflict between British and Germany trading companies in Tana River area.
6. 1889, Trade rivalry in Uganda.
7. 1890, Carl Peters obtained treaties with the Kabaka of Buganda and chief of Wangi Mukulu.
8. 1890 Anglo-Germany agreement defined Germany and Britain Spheres more closely.
9. 1890, German lost all influence north of the present Kenya — Tanzania border.
10. 1890, Germany took over direct control of her sphere from the Germany East Africa company.
11. 1894, Britain declared a protectorate over Uganda.
12. 1895, Britain established the British East Africa protectorate (Kenya).

13. 1894, January Colonel Colville, the new British Commissioner led Buganda army into Bunyoro.
14. 1891, the Imperial British East African Company went Bankrupt.
15. 1896, the Kooki agreement made Kooki a county and its ruler became a country chief of Buganda.
16. 1897, Kabaka Mwanga rebelled against the British.
17. 1899 Mwanga and Kabalega were deported to Kismayu and latter to Seychelles.
18. 1900, the Buganda agreement
19. 1901, Uganda Railway reached Kisumu (Port Florence).
20. 1902, the area west of the Rift valley was given to the British East African protectorate.
21. 1904, Masai agreement was signed.
22. 1906, the British recognized Kasagama as the Omukama of Toro.
23. 1907, the Banyoro forced the agents to take refuge in Hoima.
24. 1909, Administrative stations were built at Kalongo among the Lango and the Acholi.
25. 1910, Administrative stations were built at Kitgum among the Acholi.
26. 1914, Administrative stations were built at Arua among the Alur, Madi, Lugbara and Kakwa.
27. 1907, a colonial department headed by Dr. Denburg was established.
28. 1905, the Matumbi rebelled.
29. 1904, the British government distributed high quality seeds to farmers in Uganda.
30. 1912, the first railway line in Uganda was completed.
31. 1896, work of Uganda railway construction started.
32. 1928, a branch line was completed of the railway between Tabora and Mwanza.
33. 1925, the young Kikuyu association was re-organized.
34. 1905, the European settler plantation owners began to experiment with Arabica coffee while Africans planted Robusta coffee.
35. 1925 N.K Mehta an Asian businessman built a refinery at Lugazi (Sugar).
36. 1920, Tea was planted in Mubende district in Uganda.
37. By 1931, there was a tea estate at Mengo near Kampala.
38. 1912, the railway reached Namasangali in Busoga.
39. 1899, the railway line reached Nairobi.
40. 1903, Lord Delamare from South Africa came into Kenya.

41. 1920, Large tea estates were put in Nakuru.
42. 1911-1928, the line of the railway from Nakuru to Eldoret was raid.
43. By 1931, Kenya and Uganda linked by railway.
44. 1931, gold was discovered in Kakamega.
45. 1905-1912, Coffee growing was introduced, among the Haya people of Bukoba.
46. 1922, in Tanzania the former European land was re-allocated to Africans.
47. 1924, the coffee growers formed the Kilimanjaro native Planters' Association to improve coffee
48. 1929, Moshi line of railway reached Arusha.
49. 1953, the Owen falls Hydro-electricity schemes started.
50. 1954, Owen Falls Dam Hydro-electricity power generation was officially opened by the Queen of England.
51. 1965, the new Central Bank of Kenya was established.
52. 1937, the Arusha, Declaration was passed to nationalize industries and business in Tanzania.
53. 1963, Kenya was linked with Tanzania by Tanga railway line.
54. 1970, Nairobi to Mombasa road was completed.
55. 1961, Tanganyika got her independence. .

**IMPORTANT YEARS TO NOTE ABOUT STAGES TOWARDS THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN
EAST AFRICA**

TANGANYIKA

1. 1945, The African members to the Tanganyika legislative Council numbered two only.
2. 1946, African representatives in Tanganyika increased to three.
3. 1947-1951, the African representatives to the legislative council had nine Africans, nine Europeans and nine Asians.
4. 1955, Dr. Julius Nyerere became president of Tanganyika African Association.
5. 1954, Tanganyika African Association was changed to Tanganyika African Nation at Union.
6. 1954, a United Nations mission paid a visit to Tanganyika. .
7. 1957, Nyerere was appointed as a member of the Legislative Council.
8. 1960, TANU advocated for achievement, of independence in 1961.
9. 1961 9th September, Tanganyika gained full independence with Nyerere as the first president.

UGANDA

1. 1941, Nsibirwa resigned as the Katikiro.
2. 1941 Samwiri Wamala replaced Nsibirwa as the new Katikiro.
3. 1945, Strikes everywhere in Buganda.
4. 1945, July restoration of Nsibirwa as Katikiro.
5. 1945 September, Nsibirwa died. (assassinated)
6. 1946, M. Kawalya- Kagwa became the new Katikiro.
7. 1946, New confusion in Buganda.
8. 1946, election were organized that led to 31 Baganda chosen as representatives.
9. 1949, New Volcano (uprising) and the blame was put on to the Bataka.
10. 1949, the British demanded that some chiefs be removed from the council.
11. 1949, after the riots, its leaders were arrested; the Bataka Party and African Union came to an end.
12. 1950, 8 Africans were among those of other provinces.
13. 1953, the Africans on the Legislative council increased to fourteen (14).
14. 1955, the Kabaka was deposed.
15. By 1961, there were 2 outstanding parties in Uganda, that is to say D.P led by Benedicto Kiwanuka and UPC led by Dr. Milton Obote.
16. 9th October 1962, Uganda achieved independence.

KENYA

1. 1920, The Kikuyu Association was formed to defend African land from Europeans.
2. 1921, other political parties came into existence like the Young Kikuyu Association, the young Kavirondo association in Nyanza, etc.
3. 1925, the Kikuyu Central Association asked the Hilton Young Commission to consider appointment of Africans to the Legislative Council.
4. 1929, the famous conflict between the members of the Church Missionary Society and the Kikuyu Association erupted.
5. 1930 The Native Land Trust Ordinance was passed to solve Land problems for Africans.
6. 1934 North Kavirondo Central Association was formed following the threat brought about by the discovery of Gold at Kakamega.

7. 1938, Saw the formation of the Kikuyu Provincial Association Thuku followed by the Kamba Members Association.
8. 1939 The Kikuyu Central association and the Labour trade union staged a strike at Mombasa.
9. 1946, the Kenya African Union was formed by Eliad Mathu with James Gichuru as its chairman. But when Kenyatta returned from England, he became the chairman of the party.
10. 1948 the Kenya Land and Freedom Army was formed. It was later referred to as the Mau-Mau.
11. 1952 The MAU-MAU Rebellion was in full gear.
12. 1954, the governor began to take drastic measures to help the situation. 26000 Kikuyu were arrested in Nairobi because they could not state why they had come to Nairobi.
13. 1955, The Mau-Mau leader, General China was captured in the regions of Mt. Kenya.
14. 1960, Two new political parties were born that is KANU and KADU.
15. 1961 Kenyatta was released from prison and two months later he became the president of KANU.
16. 1962 Kenyatta became a member of the legislative council and tried to bring KANU and KADU together but failed because whereas KANU advocated a centralized system of government, KADU wanted Regionalism.
17. 1963, Kenya became independent and Kenyatta became the Prime Minister.

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