

## Grade 10 Handout

### UNIT 4. AFRICAN RESISTANCE TO COLONIALISM & THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIAL RULE

#### 4.1 The African people Resistance against Colonial expansion from 1870s - 1914.

African people anti colonial resistance had 3 phases.

1<sup>st</sup> phase 1870s - 1914

2<sup>nd</sup> phase 1920s - 1937

3<sup>rd</sup> phase 1945 - 1970s

- ✓ Resistance to colonialism began early in the course of European colonial expansion. This military resistance called early resistance.
- ✓ But all anti colonial resistance, except Ethiopia and Liberia were successfully subdued by colonialists before the outbreak of WWI.

##### I. Samori Toure of Mandinka

- ✓ Samure Toure emerged as a leader of west African people encompassed present States,
  - Senegal, South East Mali, and Guinea in 1870s.
- ✓ He introduced fire arms from the coast enabled to established a large empire.
- ✓ But he entered conflict with French gov't.
- ✓ In 1886/87 Samure Toure had to make peaceful arrangement after after a short military encounter.
- ✓ Finally after a period of resistance French army defeated Samure Toure and exiled at **Gabon** (French colony) in 1898.
- ✓ He was die after two year at age 70.

##### II. The Ashanti Empire

- ✓ The Ashanti empire emerged as a nation in the late 17<sup>th</sup>C and build a strong empire. In the place of present day Ghana.
- ✓ The empire governed by kings the title called **Asantehene**.
- ✓ In 1874 British established Gold Cost colony near Ashanti empire.
- ✓ In 1900 the Ashanti people resistance fought against the British.
- ✓ Paid immense sacrifice, but unable to defend British colonialism.
- ✓ British Gold coast colony founded in 1900 Shaped the present map of Ghana.

### III. The Urabi Pasha Rebellion in Egypt.

- ✓ The opening of Suiz Cannal in 1869 by joint French and Britain.
- ✓ European powers were attracted to this vital water way.
- ✓ In the case of Britain, Egypt become strategically important territory as a gate way to India. This why Britain wanted to control Egypt.
- ✓ Until 1882, Egypt become under the control of Dual rule by Britain and France.
- ✓ Their domination over Egyptian administration resulted in a nationalist uprising against them under the leadership of colonial **Urabi Pasha** in 1881.
- ✓ The nationalist also against the pupet ruler of Egypt, Khedive Ismail.
- ✓ The Egyptian uprising or revolt was crushed.
- ✓ Finally after a bloody war at the battle of **Tel-El Kabir** by thr British force.
- ✓ Then in 1882 Egypt become British colony.
- ✓ It become a bitter cause of conflict between British and French colonial interest over Egypt.
- ✓ On the other side after controlling Egypt, British moved to Sudan.

### IV. Mahdist Resistance in Sudan

- ✓ Sudan was administered by Egypt since 1820s.
- ✓ But Mahdist under **Mohammad Ahmed Ibn Abdalah** defeated **Genaral Gordon**. (British colonial governor)  
But he was killed and beheaded by Mahadist.
- ✓ In addition some of Egyptian army in the east Sudan subsequently trapped.
- ✓ According to Hewett Treaty, Yohannis help Egyptian army to safe evacuation. Then Sudan achieved it's independence ubder Mahdist (1881-98)
- ✓ But the joint Egyptian and British force under command of General **Kitchener** invaded Sudan in 1898 at the battle of **Omdurman**.
- ✓ Mahadist resistance led by **Khalifia Abdulahi**
- ✓ The Anglo-Egyptian condominium rule was set up in Sudan.

### V. The Maji Maji Rebellion.

- ✓ In 1885 Sultan of Zanzibar leased the coast to the German East African Company for 50 years.
- ✓ On feb. 1885 German declared Tanganyika as her protectorate rule.
- ✓ One of the early resistance was under **Bushari Ibn Yasin Salim** ( Arab sugar planter) against German.
- ✓ But he was defeated and killed in 1889.
- ✓ In 1905 the great Rebellion broke out in Southern Tanganyika.
- ✓ The revolt was peasant based movement which was called the Maji Maji rebellion.
- ✓ The term Maji means water in Swahili language.
- ✓ It was against forced labour on cotton plantation as well as the oppressive colonial

- policy of the German.
- ✓ It was a religious dimensions.
  - ★ They claimed that German bullet could be made ineffective when the warriors sprinkle their bodies with Maji water.
  - ★ However the German crushed the rebellion in 1907 and continued their harsh colonial rule upto their defeat in WWI.

## 4.2 World War I. (1914 - 1918)

### Cause Of The First World War

#### I. Military Alliance

- 1. **Triple Alliance**
  - ✓ In 1879 German and Austro Hungary entered into a formal alliance and agreed to defense each other in time of war known as **Dual Alliance**.
  - ✓ In 1882 Italy agreed to a defensive military alliance with Germany and Austro-Hungary became known as **Triple Alliance**.
  - ✓ Bismarck also able to bring German and Russia together in 1887 reinsurance Treaty. B/c he want to isolated France from any alliance.
- 2. **Triple Entente**
  - ✓ Including France, Russia and England.
  - ✓ The main aims of France was to revenge Germany for the terrible defeat of 1870/71 in Franco-Prussian war and lost her territory.
  - ✓ Then 1894 France and Russia make alliance to defend each other.
  - ✓ In 1907 Britain entered into alliance with France and Russia, know as **Entente power**.
  - ✓ More than 20 countries including USA, Japan, Union of South Africa and Romania..... Joined the entete power and become known as **Allied power**.
  - ✓ The division of Europe into two rival power military camps leds to the world into war.

#### II. Nationalism

- ★ In 20<sup>th</sup>C. Nationalism causing suspension and jealousy b/n nations.
- ★ A. French nationalism, French citizens in Alsace and Lorraine.
- ★ B. Serbia wanted Austro-Hungarian territory inhabited by Yugoslav people.
- ★ C. Balkan nationalism

### **III. Imperialism**

- ★ Nationalist feeling and economic demand lead many European nation to practice imperialism.
- ★ The rise of industrialism in Europe had increased the wealth and power of European nation.
- ★ Due to this d/t European nation searching raw material and began established colonies in Africa and Asia.
- ★ Later they entered to war to control d/t parts of the world.

### **IV. Militarism**

- ✓ European powers were engaged in arms race .
- ✓ Germany had increasingly built her industrial and military power since 1871.
- ✓ Between 1898 & 1914 German built a Naval power that able to challenge British Naval supremacy.
- ✓ In 1906 Britain launched the 1<sup>st</sup> of a new kind of super battleship called H.M.S.
- ✓ Generally mutual suspicion and fear of one another reigned among the nation of Europe.

### **V. Crisis preceding the war**

- ★ The rival alliance confronted each other in a serious of diplomatic clashes.

#### **1. Moroccan Crisis of 1905**

- ✓ German challenged the France sphere of influence in Morocco
- ✓ The German Kaiser visited Morocco and pledged his support for the countries independence.
- ✓ Then France and Morocco meet in Algeciras conference
- ✓ A. reaffirmed the independence of Morocco.
- ✓ B. recognized France special interest in the country.

#### **2. Moroccan Crisis of 1911**

- ✓ German challenged France's attempted to convert Morocco into a protectorate.
- ✓ German withdrew her objections to a French protectorate over Morocco in exchange for a small area of the French Congo.

#### **3. Balkan Crisis of 1912 & 1913**

- ✓ In 1912 the 1<sup>st</sup> Balkan war broke out.
- ✓ Caused by to drove out Turkish domination over Balkan states since 15<sup>th</sup>C.
- ✓ Balkan States such as, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, Herzegovina etc.

- ✓ Then the Balkan states defeat Ottoman Turkey and become independence.
- ✓ **2<sup>nd</sup> Balkan war 1913**
- ✓ In 1913 second Balkan war broke out the Balkan States fighting among themselves over the exact boundaries of their new acquisitions.
- ✓ Serbia growing in power and prestige was more than over determine to unite the slaves.

## Immediate Cause of the War

- ✓ On June 28, 1914 **Archduke Francis Ferdinand** was assassinated at Sarajevo (Bosnia)
- ✓ The assassin was a Serbian nationalist named Gabriello Princip a member of the Black Hand Organization.  
(The black hand Serbian society formed to free from Australian domination)
- ✓ Austria asked for German help and obtained from Germany a promise of unconditional support that became known as **Black check**.
- ✓ Following to this Austria sent an ultimatum on June 23/1914 to Serbia.
- ✓ But the Serbs believed that they would be supported by Russia and they refused to accept the ultimatum.
- ✓ Because Russia kinship with Serbs (slave people & economic benefit)
- ✓ Following to Russia military mobilization over Balkan region, Germany sent ultimatum to France and Russia to stop war preparation. & France to neutral.
- ✓ On August 1/1914 Germany declared war over Russia and August 3/1914 over France.
- ✓ Then Britain feared her security after invading Belgium and declared war over Germany on August 4/1914.

## Course of the War

- ✓ The war had two fronts.

### I. Western Front

#### **Schliften Plan,**

- ✓ Design by Alfred Von Schilifen,
  - to attack France through Belgium and occupy Paris within 6 (six) weeks in a **swinging door** operations.
  - **then** to turn east against the Russian whom they contemptuously assumed to mobilize slowly.
- ✓ But the plan was failed, B/c
  - Britain sent her army to keep Belgium
  - Russia began invaded in the North Poland.
  - France organized resistance against Germany under **Marshal Joseph Joffre**.

- ✓ German advance was stopped at the battle of the **Marne** and then pushed back.
- ✓ Both sides now had to settle down to trench warfare along a front extended more than 600 miles from channel coast to the Swiss border.
- ✓ Italy entered into the war on May 1915 and declared war over Austria-Hungary.
  - B/c the allied powers promised, if they achieved victory Italy gained territories.

## II. Western Front

- ✓ Contrarily to the German expectation, the Russian made rapid mobilization and attack the German.
- ✓ As a result German was forced to transfer part of her army to the eastern front.
- ✓ Soon after the war started Russian armies invaded East Prussia.  
(But the Russian were poorly equipped and supplied)
- ✓ Due to these Russia were severely defeated by Austria Hungary and Germany combined army at the battle of **Tannenberg** on 1915/16

## 1917 WWI

- ✓ During 1917 two major events happened.
- ✓ 1<sup>st</sup> The withdrawal of RUSSIA from the war, B/C of Russian Revolution at the **Brest-Litovsk treaty**.
- ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> The Entrance of USA into the war  
B/C the U-boat of Germany sank the British passenger vessel Lusitania.  
They were American citizens.
- ✓ The America on 6, 1917 declared war on Germany.
- ✓ Then the new allied force organized under **General Marshall Foch**.
- ✓ Central power were defeated and surrendered one by one.
- ✓ German sign an armistice treaty on Nov. 11, 1918.

## Consequence of the war

- ✓ **Social**
  - A. About 10 million soldiers were killed and over 20 million were wounded.
  - B. A million of civilians died as the result of hostilities, famine and disease.
- ✓ **Economic..** Infrastructure was destroyed.
  - A. The total cost of the war was over \$350 billion. It brought economic depression.
  - B. International trade was suffered b/c of tariff.
- ✓ **Political**
  - A. USA became the world leading power
  - B. Three (3) major European dynasties were dethroned.
    - Hohenzollern of Germany
    - Habsburg of Austria Hungary.
    - Romanov of Russia

## The Treaty of Versailles

Allied powers with Germany signed on 28 June 1919.

- ★ **Territorial. When** German were surrender.

1. Alsace and Lorraine to France
2. Minor border regions to Denmark and Belgium.
3. Danzig a Baltic sea port bordering on Poland placed under LN

- ★ **Colony.**

1. German her colony of Africa into Britain, France and mandate territory.
2. German colony in Pacific ocean given to Austria, New Zealand & Japan.

- ★ **Disarmament**

German army was limited to 100,000 soldier.

The Rhineland in west Germany was demilitarized.

- ★ German accepted sole responsibility for causing the war and agreed to pay reparations for all damages.

About \$6.6 billion dollars

## The Formation of League of Nation (LN)

- ★ In 1921 League of Nation was formed as world peace keeping organization.
- ★ The American president **Woodrow Wilson** forward his 14 points as a guideline as the peace settlement.
  - it describe, the right of self determination of nation was one of proposed point.

Britain prime minister - Lloyd George

France prime minister - Clemenceau

Italy " " V. Orlando

USA. " " W. Wilson

Austria-Hungary PM. Charles

### Aim of LN

- ★ To maintain peace and order in the world
- ★ Guarantee the weak state of the world from any unjust aggression from the powerful ones.
- ★ To resolve disputes through conciliation, arbitration and judicial process.

### LN consists different organs.

- ★ General Assembly
- ★ Council
- ★ Permanent Court of justice
- ★ Secretariat
  - the first secretary general was called Sir James Eric Drummond.

### Weakness of LN

- ★ The league was dominated by only France & Britain
- ★ The general assembly had no effective power.
- ★ The league had no armed force to stop aggressors.

## Russian Revolution

- ★ Since 1613 Russia ruled by a Romanov Dynasty as absolute monarchy.  
Under Czar (Russian emperor)
- ★ The peasants didn't own land until 1861, they had been living as serfs.
- ★ But in 1861 **Czar Alexander II** introduced the *Edict of Emancipation*  
It allowed all peasants to own land in Russia.
- ★ In towns of Moscow and Petrograd factory workers lead their life under difficult conditions.
- ★ Various other sectors of Russia society were discontent throughout 19thC by autocratic ruler of the czar.

This led to the rise of political parties.

- ★ Liberal groups - called social revolutionary  
Demanded replacement of Czarist gov't by Democratic parliamentary gov't.  
Encouraged by the teaching of Karl Marx(1818-83)
- ★ In 1898 these revolutionaries formed **The Russian social Democratic labour party (RSDLP)**
- ★ Later these group divided into two:-
- ★ **Bolshevik (majority)** led by Vladimir Ilich Lenin ( Ulyanov)  
- the Bolshevik wanted to have a party with small number of selected and dedicated members only.
- ★ **Menshevik (minority)** led by Joseph Stalin  
- wanted to include all who were supporters of Marxist idea.
- ★ The Bolshevik were more radical than the Menshevik. They use newspapers called **Iskra**.
- ★ The Menshevik were reformist.

### I. The 1905 Revolution

- ★ Basic cause, the Russian defeated in the Russo-Japan war in 1905.
- ★ On Sunday 21.jan.1905 a peaceful demonstrator led by Father Gapon and others marched to the Czar's Petersburg palace to present petition.
- ★ But, Czar Nicholas II troops fired on peaceful demonstrator and many of them were killed.
- ★ This day came to be known as **Bloody Sunday**.
- ★ This event led to violent uprising from 1905- 1907.

- ★ As the result of this popular pressure, Nicholas established **Duma** (parliament)
  - election to the Duma were allowed.
  - but the electoral laws allowed the landlords and the rich.
- ★ During WWI Russia fought the war under the command of Nicholas I, but
  - Internal political power left on the hand of **Czarina Alexandra**, supported by Gregory Rasputin (1872-1916)
- ★ But, his bad behavior made himself unpopular and disliked by the people.

## II. March 1917 Revolution

- ★ **Caused by,**
  - i. the assassination of Rasputin on Dec. 1916
  - ii. the Russian army defeated on different war fronts
  - iii. food shortage and inflation in the town.
- In Petrograd workers on strike and riots became common.
- ★ Soldiers were finally joined the revolt.
- ★ On 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1917, Nicholas II was deposed to give up his throne.
- ★ Then the Romanov dynasty came to an end.
- ★ The **Duma** organized provisional government.
  - Alexander Kerensky head of provisional gov't.
  - But the provisional gov't was failed to meet the demand of the people.
- ★ **Soviet Union** formed, consists of peasants, workers and soldiers of Petrograd.
- ★ Lenin won popular support by his slogan of,
  - All power to the Soviet & peace, land and bread.**

## III. October 1917 Revolution

- ★ On 25 Oct. the headquarter of provisional gov't fell on the hand of Bolshevik.
- ★ The Bolshevik seized power.
- ★ They established Soviet Union regime led by Lenin and war minister **Leo Trotsky**.
- ★ The Bolshevik took the following measurement,
  - Organized the workers to take over factories and nationalized industries.
  - 8hr working per day introduced
  - **Oct 1917**, land decree introduced and the land of land lord gave to the peasant.
  - Oct 1917 decree on peace relieved the soldiers from the war. Russia withdrew from WWI.
- ★ But the Bolshevik measure were disliked by,
  - those who lost their land (land lords) &
  - those who lost high officers of gov't (old Czar family)
- ★ Ex-czarist officer organized **white army** and fought with the Bolshevik (**Red army**)
- ★ In 1922 the Red army defeated the white army.

- ★ In July 1918, a new state called **Union of Soviet Russia (USSR)** established **cheka** ( a secret police force).
- ★ In 1921 a new economic policy (NEP) introduced.
- ★ In 1924, V.I. Lenin died and power struggle begun b/n **Joseph Stalin and Leo Trotsky**.  
And Joseph Stalin came to power.
- ★ He introduced five year economic plan. (1928-1932)  
He abolished foreign industry.  
But his forceful collectivization from the rich farmer (**Kulaks**) faced problem of severe food famine in 1934.
- ★ But Stalin transfer Russia from backward agricultural into modern industrial state.

#### 4.4. Anti colonial struggle in Africa b/n the two world wars.

The African struggle for independence developed after WWI.  
They followed a new form of struggle against colonialism.

- 1) Self help (welfare association) demand  
The restoration of the expropriated lands to the natives.
- 2) The political parties, mobilized African for their independence.

##### I. Young Kikuyu Association. Kenya

It was a native association organized by African workers in Urban areas and white farmland.

- ★ Against British colonialism.
- ★ B/c Britain choose Kenyan highlands for white settlement.  
- The land formerly belong to the Kikuyu
- ★ The association was organized by **Harry Thuku** in 1921.
- ★ To protect African from colonizers and to restored the land of Africans from whites.
- ★ But, in 1922 the British react violently and took imprisoned Harry Thuku.

##### II. The Bataka Association. Uganda

Organized by young and educated Ugandans to oppose the participation of the Kabaka (king of Buganda) and the chief in the **Lukiko** ( British colonial Assembly)

- ★ The name Bataka drawn from the ancient history of the people of Buganda.
- ★ And it was the title of the ruler of Buganda.
- ★ In the process of colonialism in Buganda Christianity and missionaries played a great role.
- ★ In 1882, the court official convert to Christianity, but they faced opposition.
- ★ The British declared a protectorate over Buganda i 1900.

i.e the Chief represent the people in the colonial assembly called the Lukiko.

- ★ During interwar period young and educated African began to oppose both Lukiko and Uganda gov't (kabaka)
- ★ The Bataka association formed and become prominent 1947-48

### III. ANC

After world war I, anti colonial struggle in some parts of Africa began to led by political parties.

In South Africa ANC (African National Congress) formed in 1912.

Led by Nelson Mandela.

- ★ They were labour worker in factories in the region of Lesotho, Zanzibar and Swaziland.
- ★ The aim was to against anti colonialism ( to independence) and to protect their democratic right.
- ★ B/c of in South Africa... Racial discrimination, minority rule and economic oppression.

### IV. National Congress of British west Africa in Nigeria

- ★ Founded by Gold cost lawyer **J.E. Casely Hayford** in 1918.  
Which spread to Nigeria in 1920.
- ★ The aim was to participate Africans in the government affairs (local affairs)

### V. Wafd, in Egypt

- ★ Established in 1919, against colonial rule of British harsh treatment.  
led by **Saad Zaghlul Pasha**. He lead the delegation in the Versailles peace conference.
- ★ Wafd.. mean delegation, demand Egyptian independence.
- ★ But British deposed Zaghlul pasha to Malta.
- ★ Then wafd party struggle until Egyptian independence.
- ★ In 1922, gave independent, but British troops stayed until 1956.

### VI. Neo Datsur in Tunisia founded in 1934

- ★ Under Habib Burgiba ( later becomes first president of independent Tunisia in 1956)
- ★ He struggle independence from French colony.

### VII. Riff communities of Morocco

- ★ Led by Abdul Karim
- ★ Against French and Spanish colonialism
- ★ It was an armed struggle
- ★ In 1920, he able to format independent Riff Republic in Morocco.