## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE NOTES PROFICIENCY NOTES
## AFRICAN STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

After a number of years of colonial occupation, rule and domination, Africans could no longer bear the oppression; therefore they organized movements and rebellions to fight or their rights against the colonial rule. These rebellions were:

- Mau Mau in Kenya
- MajiMaji in Tanzania
- Anti-apartheid in south Africa

## Mau Mau in Kenya

This movement originated from central Kenya. It's here that the grievances against white dominations were highly pronounced. People say, the term could have originated fromAgikuyu word 'Uma Uma' meaning get out! Get out! Most Mau Mau fighters had taken part in the Second World War. They were young defiant men circumcised around 1940s.it was a both rural and urban movement.

## Causes of Mau Mau

- Arrogant missionary, settlers and colonial administration
- Heavy taxation posed to Africans
- Failure to compensate African soldiers who took part in the second world war
- Failure of the colonial government to fulfil its promises to the Africans
- Unemployment and cruel labour laws which led to poor living conditions for Africans
- Introduction of the Kipande system

*Results of the Mau Mau movement*

- Led to loss of lives
- It caused much suffering to civilians
- Led to destruction of property
- It was very costly
- It drew attention of British citizens and the international community who pressurized Home government to decolonize Kenya and other oversee colonies
- Reduced the power and influence of settlers
- Revealed the colonial government inability to contain local situations

## The MajMaji Rebellion in Tanzania (1905-1907)

This was an active anti-colonial resistance in Tanzania. it concentrated in the areas of South Eastern Tanzania such as:

- Usagara
- Ungulu
- Uzigua
- Ukami

This was a territory that had been given to Germany by Berlin conference (1884)

Earlier on, other communities had also rebelled against colonial occupation. These included coastal communities led by Abushiri(1888-1889) and the Hehe under Mkwawa(1891)

The MajiMaji was the most remarkable uprising that threatened German colonial rule in the region

The name was derived from the Kiswahili word water. Water drawn from river Rufiji was mixed with maize and millet flour and sprinkled upon the African warriors. It was believed that it would protect Africans from Germany bullets.

*Communities' involved*

- Zaramo
- Matumbi
- Bena
- Ngindo
- Pogoro
- Ngoni
- Wamwera
- Ndendeule
- luguru

## Causes of MajiMaji rebellion

- German administrators were harsh to the Africans
- Africans wanted to retain their culture
- Germans disregarded African worship
- Africans were forced to work in European farms
- Germans introduced taxation by the Africans which was to be paid inform of money. This made Africans to work for Germans in order to pay taxes

Other groups such as the Ngoni joined the uprising  to seek revenge for the 1897 massacre

Africans were persuaded to grow cash crops in areas that were dry. This led to crop failure leading to heavy losses and frustrations

## Reasons why Africans were defeated

- Germans used superior weapons and more refined fighting tactics
- Loss of morale by Africans after realizing that magic waters and power of Kinjekitile could not protect them from German bullets
- African communities were disunited
- Capture and execution of African leaders such as Kinjekitile and abdallampanda demoralized the afri9cans
- Some African communities collaborated with the Germans e.g. Hehe, Nyamwezi and Chagga
- Germans received reinforcement from Somali, Sudan etc
- Introduction of German scorched earth policy which broke out famine

Q.state the results of the MajiMaji uprising

## Apartheid in South Africa (1948-1994)

The word apartheid means segregation. It mainly refers to the racial discrimination laws which governed South Africa.The laws favoured white supremacy and dominancy and largely marginalized the non white communities i.e.blacks

## Background to apartheid

South Africa was colonized by two European powers; these were the British and the Boers who were of the Dutchorigin. TheBoers also referred to as Afrikaners settled in South Africa in the 17[th]century. In 1948 Afrikaners nationalist party won the elections in South Africa under its leader Dr.Malan,the party introduced segregationist policy of apartheid and the Boersadopted a racist attitude towards Africans. There was segregation in residential areas. And Africans were segregated in the provision of   medical care, hospitals, schools etc

*Q. Describe the internal anti apartheid movement in South Africa*

CURRENT EDUCATION TRENDS IN KENYA

Education is emerging issues in education. They are directions, intensions or policies that the country hopes to take as far as education matters are concerned.

Kenya just like other nations has moved towards an education system that will provide education and training to all citizens through international

instruments. Such as UNCRC, UN declaration on human rights [1948], the Jomtien declaration of education for all [2000], MDG and the constitution of Kenya (2010}

## Free primary education {FPE}

After independence Kenya government promised free primary education to its people but nothing much was achieved till 1973 when president Kenyatta made a second directive of providing FPE in STD 1-4 and a uniform fee of ksh.60 per child per-anum from CLASS 5-7

In 2003 the government launched FPE again in order to fulfil the ruling party's election pledge. Fees and tuition levies in primary education were abolished. The Kenyan government and development partners were to pay1020/= for each primary school child.

*The development partners includes*

- World Bank
- British government
- Organization of petroleum exporting countries
- Swedish government
- UNICEF

## Challenges facing free primary education

- Inadequate physical facilities
- Inadequate teachers
- School management committees charging levies
- Over reliance on development partners
- Teachers morale is reduced due to high number of learners
- Children of different ages enrolled together

## Advantages of free primary education

- Reduces illiteracy and fight huge number of street children
- Improves living standards
- Has led to establishment of more schools
- Has created employment opportunities
- Has reduced gender biasness
- Has raised school enrolment

## Universal primary education

This is an international development goal which all countries are expected to achieve y the year 2015

It means free and compulsory primary education for everybody. The Dakar framework for 2000 states that by 2015 all children particularly girls, children

in difficult circumstances have access and complete free primary education of good quality.

## Education for all

The world conference on education for all {EFA} held in Thailand in1990, affirmed the declaration that everyone has a right to education. Achieving universal primary education is a step towards achieving education for all

## Aims of education for all

- To improve education for most disadvantaged and discouraged people
- To ensure that learning needs for young people are met
- To reduce gender disparities that affect the community
- To promote the spirit of self reliance in education by use of locally available resources
- To cut down the cost of education structure by utilizing all relevant settings

## Expected results of education for all

- More people will be informed about what they can do to improve their living
- People will be taught on how to utilize their resources
- Discrimination among groups will be eliminated
- Communities will acquire values and attributes that makes them to be responsible citizens
- Moving towards gender equality in all levels of education
- Increasing access to education I arid and semi arid areas.
- Giving a new emphasis to adult education to ensure all adults are literate.
- Expanding all educational institutions

*Role of government in providing education for all*
- To provide necessary infrastructure for the success of the program
- To train personnel to provide adequate human resources for the program
- To provide necessary services such as health and security
- To develop and produce examinable materials to support curriculum

*Q. Discuss the challenges faced in providing education for all*