MOTIVES FOR IMPERIALISM
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 1750 ENGLAND
ECONOMIC
RAW MATERIALS
NEW MARKETS
FACTORIES
POLITICAL
PRESTIGE
SOCIAL
RELIGION
"WHITE MAN'S BURDEN"
MILITARY
STRATEGIC LOCATIONS
BERLIN CONFERENCE

JOMO KENYATTA
KENYA
NATIONALISM
SELF-
DETERMINATION
PRESIDENT 1963

AFRICAN
IMPERIALISM

DIRECT RULE

CONTROL AT
ALL LEVELS
FR. BELGIUM
GER.
PORTUGAL

PATERNALISM

INDIRECT RULE

PUPPET
GOV.
BRITISH
CONTROL
OF CHIEFS

NEGATIVES
CASH CROPS -FAMINE
MONEY SYSTEM
-DECLINE OF FAMILY

POSITIVES
MEDICAL -
WORKERS
JOBS -
LOW
WAGES
ROADS/
RAIL -
GOODS
/TROOPS

EDUCATION
MISSION
SCHOOLS
CHRISTIANITY

NEW ELITE
SENT BACK
TO..
DEVELOPED
NATIONALISM

MIDDLE
CLASS

Jomo Kenyatta (c. 1890–1978)

The African . . . realizes that he must fight unceasingly for his own complete emancipation; for without this he is doomed to remain the prey of rival imperialisms.—From *Facing Mount Kenya* (1938) by Jomo Kenyatta

Revered as *Mzee*, the "wise father" of Kenya, African leader Jomo Kenyatta trusted his life to his country and was responsible for almost 20 years of stability and personal freedoms for its citizens.

Kenyatta was born Kamau Ngengi in Ichaweri, near Mount Kenya in East Africa. A Kikuyu, Kenyatta had no dealings with white settlers until he was 10 years old. At that time, both of his feet and one leg had become seriously infected, resulting in surgery at a local Presbyterian mission. Fascinated by this culture, Kenyatta ran away from home to live at the mission. There, Kenyatta studied English, mathematics, carpentry, and religion, working as a cook and servant to pay his room and board. In 1914 he left the mission for Nairobi, Kenya's capital city.

With a new life came a new name, and he renamed himself Jomo Kenyatta. He worked as a clerk and interpreter. In 1922 Kenyatta joined the East Africa Association, an organization that protested white rule in Africa. Six years later, he was fully involved in politics. In 1928 he started a newspaper to gather the support of the Kikuyu for self-improvement. Kenyatta became well known the following year, when he went to London to represent the Kikuyu Central Association on the issue of Kikuyu land rights

Returning to England in 1931, Kenyatta completed an advanced degree at the London School of Economics. His dissertation, *Facing Mount Kenya*, is an important description of Kikuyu society.

For the next 15 years, Kenyatta traveled throughout Europe and the Soviet Union. On his return, Kenyatta once again became deeply involved in his homeland's politics. As the best-known nationalist in the country, he was an easy target for the authorities. In 1952 he was arrested for organizing a Mau Mau uprising against white settlers. Even though Kenyatta proclaimed his innocence, he served seven years in jail and two years in exile. Neither jail nor banishment ended his power.

In 1960 even though he was still in jail, Kenyatta was named president of the newly established Kenya African National Union. Released from jail in 1961, he later was elected prime minister of Kenya in 1963. When Kenya won its independence from England in 1964, Kenyatta became its first elected president. During his term in office, Kenyatta sought to end racial discrimination, adopted a free market, and established economic stability in his young country.

1. **WHAT TRIBE DID KENYATTA BELONG TO?** _____
2. **KENYA WAS A COLONY OF THE** _____
3. **WHAT IS THE CAPITAL OF KENYA?** _____
4. **WHAT DID KENYATTA START IN 1928?** _____
   WHY? _____
5. **WHERE DID KENYATTA GO TO COLLEGE?** _____
   WHAT DID HE STUDY AT COLLEGE? _____
6. **WHAT IS A *NATIONALIST*?** _____
7. **WHAT TERRORIST ORGANIZATION WAS KENYATTA LINKED WITH?**
   _____
8. **KENYATTA SPENT HOW MANY YEARS IN JAIL?** _____
9. **WHAT IS A FREE MARKET SYSTEM? (CHECK YOUR PACKETS... ECONOMIC SYSTEMS)** _____
   _____
10. **1964 WAS AN IMPORTANT YEAR FOR KENYATTA, WHY?**
    _____

KWAME NKRUMAH – AUTOBIOGRAPHY

KWAME NKRUMAH LED THE PEOPLE OF COLD COAST IN THEIR QUEST FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN. SUCCEEDING IN 1957, NKRUMAH BECAME THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER AND RENAMED THE COUNTRY GHANA. IN THIS EXCERPT FROM HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, NKRUMAH SPEAKS OF THE NEED TO ESTABLISH ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

Independence for the Gold Coast was my aim. It was a colony, and I have always regarded colonialism as the policy by which a foreign power binds territories to herself by political ties, with the primary object of promoting her own economic advantage. No one need be surprised if this system has led to disturbances and political tension in many territories. There are few people who would not rid themselves of such domination if they could. . . .

I saw that the whole solution to [our] problem lay in political freedom for our people, for it is only when a people are politically free that other races can give them the respect that is due them. It is impossible to talk of equality of races in any other terms. No people without a government of their own can expect to be treated on the same level as people of independent sovereign states. It is far better to be free to govern or misgovern yourself than to be governed by anybody else. . . .

Once freedom is gained, a greater task comes into view. All dependent territories are backward in education, in science, in agriculture, and in industry. The economic independence that should follow and maintain political independence demands every effort from the people, a total mobilization of brain and manpower resources. What other countries have taken three hundred years or more to achieve, a once dependent territory must try to accomplish in a generation if it is to survive.

READ THE DOCUMENT "*KWAME NKRUMAH: AUTOBIOGRAPHY*" THEN ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. USE A DICTIONARY AND LOOK UP THE TERM (*AUTOBIOGRAPHY*)_____

_____

KWAME NKRUMAH IS IDENTIFIED WITH WHAT COLONY IN AFRICA?

_____

2. 1957 MARKED THE INDEPENDENCE FOR THE FIRST BLACK AFRICAN NATION OF _____

3. DEFINE THE TERM SELF-DETERMINATION _____

_____

4. IF NKRUMAH BELIEVED IN SELF-DETERMINATION THEN HE WOULD BE CALLED A (AN) _____

5. "DEPENDENT TERRITORIES" ANOTHER NAME FOR _____

6. HOW MUCH TIME DOES NKRUMAH GIVE HIS COUNTRY TO CATCH UP?

_____

7. NKRUMAH FELT THAT POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE WAS A WAY TO GAIN

_____

8. WHAT POLITICAL POSITION DID NKRUMAH TAKE IN 1957? _____

_____

9. NKRUMAH'S COUNTRY WAS ONCE COLONIZED BY THE _____

10. THIS DOCUMENT IS CONCERNED WITH WHAT BASIC CONCEPT THAT YOU HAVE STUDIED? _____