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THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES IN
AFRICA DURING THE 19TH CENTURY CASE STUDY
KENYA

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Dedication

Thank you Allah for helping me in my whole life by guiding and showing me the right path and giving me patience to finish my research. My research is dedicated first to my best friend Rachid, Bilele and Amine and My class mates who have always been my constant source of support and encouragements during the challenges that I faced, also to my brothers and sisters whom I am truly grateful for having in my life, this work is also dedicated to my beloved parents whom show me the right way to my life and teach how to succeed by working hard for the things that I aspire to achieve.

General introduction

In my research I shed light on the indigenous role of the missionary when spreading Christianity on the African continent, and how they influenced the African mind, by converting most of them in the first chapter I dealt with first contact between the European and the African through the journeys made by the most important explorer such as Livingstone and Speck, Robert Moffat and others who paved the way to the European intentions since the African continent remained unknown and missed to the Europeans for very long time, it was called the dark continent because it was not discovered yet, until the mid of the fifteenth century, the expeditions were sent to discover the area at that time since they knew only the north Africa. The Portuguese decided to be the first to unveil the mystery of the Dark Continent.

Then the effect of the trade that facilitated to the European the understanding of their traditions and beliefs and how to control the Africans through their needs and look for their weakness, by negotiating them with some commodities such as alcohol and weapons. The first Portuguese who set foot on the western shores of Africa were Portuguese sailors and traders, they started by establishing markets near the sea, once they arrived there this was due to the fact that they did not know the area well and they were afraid of the reaction of the Africans and their hostility according to the first comers the Africans were savages and backwards.

In the second chapter I dealt with several points explaining how the Christianity and the curiosity of the Africans to the new faith pushed them to abandon their lands for the missionaries just to be converted and westernized, which meant at that time to be Christian. However, there were a lot of obstacles that faced the missionaries like the communication and language and the resistance of the locals, and the role of Bismarck in dividing Africa under the Berlin conference. After the establishment of the Portuguese in the new land they brought religion people to bless the dead ones, those priests that accompanied the sailors and traders their aim was obvious from the beginning of the journey, they played a key role in treating the sick persons they acted like doctors in the hard situations, after establishing a new market there was a kind of exchanging in commodities and goods with Africans they exchanged for instance the mirrors, clothes, weapons and glass with the gold, ivory, copper and silver.

Finally in the last chapter I took Kenya as one of the east country as a stamp which suffered a lot from the diversity of the religions under the control of the British power requiring more than Christianity as a faith in addition to the traditional beliefs

Aknowledgement

My first and foremost gratitude goes to my academic advisor MrTeguia Cherif and Dr Larbi Yousef, and to all the teacher of master two, for their untiring efforts and patience that guided me to through this study. in this respect I also want to thank my team mates for encourage me to finish my work and a special thanks to Mr Teguia Cherif for offering me some helpful suggestions and supervise me during the whole season for, preparing my dissertation could not be possible without the generous office of the English department and their passion aim grateful to those with whom I have had the pleasure to work during the couple years this and other elated projects ,to each of members of my dissertation committee has provided me extensive personal and professional guidance and taught me a great deal about study and life in general , I would specially want to thank Dr Larbi Youcef.as my teacher and monitor ,he has though me more than I could ever give ,he has show by his example what a good teacher should be ,and special thanks to Mrs bakaddouri and Mrs gharmaoui for evaluating my research

No body has been more important to me in the pursuit of this project than the numbers of my family; I would like to thank my parents in giving me this opportunity to hear by their guidance in whatever I pursue in my life.

Abstract

In the project below I shed light on the missionaries and their role in reshaping the African mind in many aspects, religious, social and economic. This topic has been dealt by a lot of historians and explorers such as David Livingstone and Robert Moffat and page during their journeys of exploration in the African continent, they started to establish themselves among the Africans by spreading the Christianity and convert the locals, but they refused the new doctrine and stuck to their traditional beliefs, but the missionaries bring a new way of living which was little sophisticated comparing to African one the missionaries brought clothes and medicines and teach them languages, in schools and churches were they built, Africa was called the land of mystery because it was rich of the gold and natural sources, Africa has four long rivers discovered by David Livingstone, and he was the first explorer of the African continent he brings to the European very important information about geography and ethnography and maps. the Scottish explorer join the London's missionaries movement in 1838 And worked in Glasgow university where he trained to be missionary in Africa, he paved the way to the British missionaries in south Africa, Livingstone reached to unknown places in the Africa with his friend the British missionary Robert Moffat, Livingstone made three journeys in Africa the first one was in 1841-1859 He started from Capetown then crossing the sub-Saharan Kalahari reaching the burnouts following the source of the Zambezi river he named it with Victoria water fall according to the British queen Victoria

Key words;

Doctrine, religion and faith, missionaries are the people of religion who went to Africa first to bless the dead persons like the priests.

Christianity is the faith that the missionaries were spread in Africa

Robert Moffat, David Livingstone, they were explorers and missionaries made three famous journeys in the African continent

Geography, science is the study of the lands and maps

Ethnography, science that study the race and old human beings

Lists of maps

- Map number (01) Trans-Atlantic trade

- Map number (02) The Spread of religion in Africa

- Map number (03) The partition of African colonies

The Role of Missionaries in Africa during the 15th Century

(Case study Kenya)

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Introduction

In the Research project under the title “**the role of missionaries in Africa during the 19th century**”, I shed light on the missionaries and their role in reshaping the African mind in many aspects, namely the religious, social and economic ones. This topic has been dealt with a lot of historians such as Fage and David Livingstone and Burse and Robert Moffat. The interests of the European about the Dark Continent began long-time ago, when the Portuguese explorers wanted to follow the rivers sources in North Africa in the early of 15th century

The Portuguese had been the first post-middle ages Europeans to firmly establish trading posts, to control all the oceanic coasts of the African continent, from the beginning of the age of discovery from the early 15th century.

The European exploration of the African interior began in earnest at the end of the 18th century, In the era of 1835 the Europeans had mapped the north western Africa ;in the middle decades of the 19th century the most famous of the European explorer were Livingstone and Stanley ,both of them had mapped the vast areas of southern and central Africa around expeditions in 1850s and 1860s by Richard Burton and John Speke located the great central lake ,the source of the Nile .By the end of the 19th century ,the European succeeded in charted the Nile from its source traced the sources of the Niger ,Congo and the Zambezi rivers and then the explorers realized how Africa was vast and rich

Historical background

1.1. The Europeans Explorations of the Dark Continent of Africa

For centuries, the Nile River has been a source of mystery and threat, especially for the British, since they were afraid that the Nile would be used as a way to weaken the British Empire. Because of the Suez Canal, the later was a very important route to

transport material and slaves and it leads to the source of the river where they could control all the areas where it flowed.

Many journeys deeper the dark places, many of them never returned due to diseases and attacks even women were involved in the search, the discovery of the Nile source was a grail of every explorer and with every expedition heading to the Nile, this is the reason that Livingstone, ¹ [Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Stanley and Thompson](#) undertook journeys in east Africa.

The geography of Africa has been reasonably well known among Europeans since classical antiquity in Greco-Roman geography. Northwest Africa ([the Maghreb](#)) was known as either Libya or Africa, while Egypt was considered part of Asia.

The European exploration of sub-Saharan Africa began with the age of discovery in the 15th century, pioneered by Portugal under Henry the Navigator, the Cape of Good Hope was first reached by [Bartolomeo Dias](#) in 1488, opening the important sea route to [India](#) and the far east, but European exploration of Africa itself remained very limited during the 16th and the 17th centuries. The European powers were content to establish trading posts along the coast while they were actively exploring and colonizing the new world. Exploration of the interior of Africa was thus mostly left to the Arab slave traders who in tandem with the [Muslim conquest](#) of the Sudan, reaching and supporting a number of [Sahel kingdoms](#) during the 15th to 18th centuries.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Europeans' knowledge of the geography of the interior of sub-Saharan Africa was still rather limited. Expeditions exploring southern Africa were made during the 1840s so that around the midpoint of the 19th century and the beginning of the colonial [scramble for Africa](#), the unexplored parts were now limited to what would turn out to be the Congo Basin and the African Great Lakes. This heart of Africa remained one of the last remaining "blank spots" on world maps of the later 19th century alongside the Arctic, Antarctic and the interior of the Amazon basin. It was left for the 19th century European explorers including those who were searching for the famed sources of the Nile notably [John Henry Speke](#), [David Livingstone](#) and [Henry Morton Stanley](#), to complete the exploration of Africa by the 1870s. After this the general geography of Africa was known but was left to further expeditions during the 1880s onward notably those led by [Oskar Lenz](#), to more details such as the continent's geological makeup.

¹David Livingston” the last journey”

2 [http://global black history.Com](http://globalblackhistory.com)

In Africa before the European arrival, people of the early kingdoms were able to create successful trade routes with Europe and Asia, become very wealthy from conquering and gaining lands, and they were able to have a strong government. All this was done before the Europeans had reached Africa. Trade flourished on the east African coast, especially when trading was established with India and Arabia, African kingdoms were prosperous, because of their success with not only trading but also with the ability to conquer lands..

Europe began a massive exploration in Africa specially in the west east of the continent looking for the Nile source to establish a sea trade across the coastal line, the European found a lot of expansive materials such as Diamonds and Gold, it was then European powers began their expansions

1.2. The first Missionaries in Africa

In,1876,a group of European missionary gathered and decided to leave their homeland ,Britain and sailed to east Africa Uganda, they were eight protestants from the missionary society under the leader ship of an ex-lieutenant of the royal navy, George Shergold-smith but the others were Alexander MacKay an engineer from Scotland, C.T Wilson a curate from Manchester ,T.O nail an architect John Smith from Edinburgh ,GJ Clark a second engineer W.M Robertson an artisan, and James Robertson was a builder from Newcastle.

In June they left their country towards Africa, at the beginning they lost Robertson because of health problem, and some of them were obliged to comeback to Britain such as W.M Robertson and MacKay had to stay in the place where they land because of the fever. The rest of the team headed to Uganda after a long journey they reached the southern shores of Lake Victoria, they lost the Dr John Smith because of the malaria, according to Mr Tegua's lectures of the master two students

The first meeting between the Africans chiefs and the missionaries took place in Buganda, when Mutesa received them and kept them under his control because their reactions were unknown and, the kabakas thought that the missionaries came a reason they

were considered as spy working for Britain and since the British refused bring to Mutesa the weapon they promised to bring with them so he became less friendly, however the kabaka accepted some of their requests not because he was afraid but he had other plans

,he asked the missionaries to teach his people to read and write ,he tough that he might brings some missionaries and convince them to fabricate weapons for him, or at least show his good intentions for Shergols Smith ,this late went to the south of lake Victoria in July 1877 to fetch supplies and O'Neil unfortunately both were murdered on December 7,1877 by the natives Ukerewe ,One of the islands of the lake Victoria ,then he returned for his last friend MacKay

When MacKay reached to Buganda in the same year (1877) Christianity was not accepted easily in the area, except for chiefs and pages who were very interested to convert Christianity.

When MacKay arrived in the kingdom he bring hope to the Anglicans, who took the opportunity and spread Christianity to the kingdom, this spear of the new doctrine brought also the white fathers

The came of the white fathers to Buganda was as a result of the meeting made the king of Belgium Leopold II in the Brussels Geographic Conference in the meeting the ruler invited many scientists and explorers his aim was to despatch the Europeans in unknown areas in Africa so the Europeans made an expeditions to know more Africa ,the reason they had this opportunity to make an African international association from (1825-1892) This organisation made thread to cat holism .It means the change from pure religious to a strong political power was the consequence of many events .

1.3. The Impact of Missionaries on the Africans

The missionaries when they first came to Africa, they came for one purpose that is to covert the Africans and spread Christianity. However they helped the Europeans to take more lands and made them more powerful.

The missionaries wanted to convert the Africans trying a various systems and policies since the Africans got their own beliefs. it was very difficult to control them and made them convince,So they tried to control the children such as the case in **Buganda** they called them **pages** in order to help the missionary in the translation the **chiefs**. Most of the

Europeans thought that Africans were savage and uncivilized and should convert to Christianity in order to be in their level. The Africans started to convert to Christianity to be westernized by following the lead of the missionaries. According to some missionaries such

as Livingstone their job was sacred as he said in one of his journey in Africa quoted from the book "the 1 expeditions to Zambezi"

"I'd rather be in the heart of Africa In the will of god, than on the throne Of England, out of the will of god"

In the early 1800s, Europeans controlled a few areas along the coast of Africa .By the mid-1800s. They were expanding their control to new lands. This policy is called imperialism.

One of the four reasons for Imperialism, is. The Europeans wanted colonies to provide raw materials for their factories. to make new markets by buying goods in the new colonies. because the National pride and strength and racism, the European though that the whites were superior to the other races

The major reason was the support of the Missionaries to imperialism; they thought that the European rule would end slave trade. The missionaries also wanted to convert the people of the continents to Christianity so they needed more lands.

The missionaries helped the European colonialism to control the Africans and specially the young children by teaching them and treat the sick people by building a churches and clinics. The Africans felt grateful and let their lands for the missionaries and the Europeans since they were» uncivilized and savages" they had to follow the new religion (Christianity) and to be Westernize. David Livingstone mentioned in his "book the last journey» that he wanted to scarifies just to discover Africa and spread Christianity according to his words

"If commission by an earthly is considered a honour, how can Commission by a heavenly king considered a sacrifice"

The European were more interested to their benefits which was more lands and power than the religious one ,and to control the Africans and ovoid their hostility they needed the missionaries to influenced them on the spiritual aspects , and convince them smoothly ,the missionaries had an important effect on the African way of life ,that some time was

positive and other time negative on all aspects political, social and cultural, the European brought Christian ideas in to [Africa ,especially in Angola ,Congo ,Ghana, or Zimbabwe](#)

[The](#) main practiced is Christianity , so remarkably that Protestant and catholic groups were basically equally represented throughout the continent ,Africa had three major Christian societies operating in the west ,their were the Propagation of the Gospel

(PGS),the Wesleyan missionary society (WMS)and the Glasaw and Scottish missionary society (GSM)in southern portion of Africa ,the Monrovia missionary and the British were dominant , the were only one in the eastern Africa and there were none at all in northern Africa. However by 1840 The number of the missionaries had increased to more than fifteen in western Africa, eleven in southern and five in east Africa in 1877 And six in northern Africa by 1880, not only these societies active in coastal region of Africa but they also started stretching inland to lands where they had not reached before under a famous names such as David Livingstone and Robert Moffat²

The missionaries spread and shared their ideas all over the corners of Africa .The missionaries first had to discover the way that the Africans tough and how do they react so they returned to the slaves that were bought to Africa and learn their language and culture, and used them because probably the Africans would listen to someone share the same colour and blood The Christian missionary were most successful around the Guinea coast and sierra Leone ,Liberia and Nigeria ,in fact most Africans Catholics owe their conversation to black catechists, since they were untrained but preached the gospel and set up catholic communities all over Africa, as the Kenyan nationalist leader ,Jomo Kenyatta was quoted saying

“When the missionaries came the Africans had the land And the Christen had the bible .they taught us to pray with Closed .when we open our eyes we saw that they had The land and we had the bible”

The sad truth is that the missionaries manipulate the Africans and used The Christianity to control the African mind, and make the colonization process easier.

One of the most important step made by the missionaries on Africa was their role in education of the native Africans even if they provided the secondary education except or the locals chiefs, the missionaries were afraid of the “too educated” and rising the agriculture level by working on the Africa’s land that was very fertile and left by the lazy Africans as the European though, this was the main reason of the failure of the majority of the schools moreover, the impact of the missionaries education weakened traditional societies it was not a consequence of their efforts but one of their main objectives stemming from their belief in the “civilizing mission”.

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- Catechists; were the Africans who were mostly untrained and unordained.
 - Jomo Kenyatta ; Kenyan nationalist leader

1.4. The Struggles Faced the Missionaries Spreading Christianity in Africa

1.4.1. The Muslims and Christians quarrels in east Africa

Until the 15th century, the Islamic world was a cordon between Europe and Africa. But eventually British French and assorted other colonizers began to forget North Africa to reach the continents riches. Although native African religions dominated, Christian missionary movements spread along with colonial crusades.

In order to spread their faith Muslims and Christian focused on the ways they would succeed in controlling the trade through the spiritual aspect with was faith or religion ,they started their competition in a different places in all over Africa specially east ,they were well come by the most of Kabakas it was important to gain trust and political power through religion to propose in the kingdom by the three groups (Muslims, protestants and Catholics) the three group followed certain politico-religious ideologies, most of the Africans countries loss their traditional religion such as Uganda and Kenya.

The Muslims who were the first to teach the local people reading and writing through the teaching of Koran reportedly, the Islam was spread by many merchants like Ahmed Ben Ibrahim and Medi Ibulaim who convince the king and some of his fellow people with new doctrines such as god's uniqueness resurrection and the "*dinn*". And some "*souret*" from the holy book **Koran** starting with "*fatiha* " then the last sourest from the Koran. After the converts of large number of the Africans the Europeans tried to restrict Arabs by not giving them permission to Crosse then the Africans realised that the Islam was dangerous to the Christian and Catholics missionaries. for some reasons the Muslims were given the permission to spread the Islam, the Arabs began to teach the locals the Arab language and speak the Swahili.

The Arabs were very active in spreading Islam in Africa and east Africa consequently the monarchy and society were subjected to radical changes, just like the case of Buganda ,when their king was convinced with Islam and tell his people to follow the new religion ,the pagans were subject to death penalty for refusing conversion .that was the destiny to those who were not Muslims ,many Ganda adhere to new faith, but not all of them accepted it and many mosques with different size were built all across the country and they

follow the five prayers in day and the Islamic greeting was obliged so the fasting and teaching Koran and forbade the alcohol drinks .

On the other hand the missionaries were not satisfied with this development and African convert, beside the Islamic teaching ,the British and the French spread their faiths through the means of education when the Africans invited the Europeans to share the world their deferent culture ,the Britain and other European country took this opportunity and elevate the Africans and develop their skills and acknowledgment specially that the king of Buganda when needed allies ,then the explorers missionaries took the job of spreading Christianity like the case of the explorer Henry Morton.

in 1877 When the Anglican came to Uganda, they had in mind to civilize Uganda and the rest of east Africa by the Roman Catholics who had the same aim like the Islam the act of spreading Christianity started in the palace where the king can see every thing ,soon they had the permission to teach their knowledge using the bible and the prayer book ,the Europeans missionaries were clever in spreading Christianity by translating the bible in the Swahili language an used Christian music, whereas the French people teach some slaves and free them in all over Africa to spread Catholicism

These movements designed to uplift and “civilize” as well as to exploit, create evangelism rooted repressive ideology, despite independent missionary efforts, church expansion was essentially an aspect of western colonialism. The Cameroonian Theologian **Jean Marc Ella** concluded in African cries that, “for many generations, Christianity would be a religion of whites’ .it would propagate a manner of being Christian that was foreign to local cultures”

But Africa has experienced a new indigenous missionary movement in all over the African society. An attempt to find the way to emancipation independence sects and churches, often in defiance of mainline churches, have attempted to reaffirm African identity according to Maxim Refrains, general secretary of churches (AACC) nationalistic movements and liberation theology have promoted changes in African religion. Most churches has attempted to take a part of the various problems, it cannot allow itself to rest content with the privileges accorded it in the area of worship .**Cedric Mayson**, a British minister who spent 30years in south Africa before his expulsion on charges of high treason

in 1983 explained the struggle for Liberation in south Africa although churches in this most avowedly Christian of African states engaged in anti-apartheid struggles.

- Tropical diseases claimed lives of many missionaries and slow their work.
- The heard religious competition, especially Islam
- The missionaries faced resistance or hostility from Africans.
- Difficulties in communicate with locals Africans.
- Poor infrastructure hindered missionary work.
- The missionaries faced hostility from traders and slave raiders.
- Lake of funds hindered activities of the missionaries.
- Most local Africans got their own beliefs and specially chiefs they control their peoples and families. Besides the European missionaries discouraged the traditional life of the Africans out side of the education places (schools and churches) the African were not so sophisticated to be well educated according to the missionaries ,they were told to speak eat, and dress properly the Africans natives were successfully became a little blacks Anglo-Saxon protestants they suffered from cultural deprivation the missionaries used the

vernacular illustrates the fact of missionaries were principally evangelist and they considered their other role as educators were less important ,they believed that in order to convert and stabilized faith the Africans should learn the missionaries languages and could read their books ,the missionaries discovered that the Africans with basic education were best in spreading gospel;

Many missionaries were took to their missions even if they suffered from a lot off obstacles and difficulties but they believed in their aim which was spreading Christianity and covert more Africans as the famous missionary Divide Livingstone said

“Shall I tell what supported me through all those years Of exile among a people whose language I could not Understand and whose attitude towards me we always Were Uncertain and often hostile e? It was this; lo, I a With you always, even in to the end of the world”

The missionary believed in his aim in a very deep point and took the opportunity of the friendship of the Africans while he spread the Christianity even with his ignorance of the

Africans language ,he teach them the bible and English with the help of pages the translator of the bible the Scottish explorer Robert Moffat ?They spread their knowledge in the country in the process of teaching Africans both functions used no books other than the bible and the prayer book ,in order to make it easy for the people of Africa , the

missionaries used to translate the bible in Kiswahili which facilitate the learning before they became literate.

1-5.The European trade in Africa

The main commercial contact between the Europe, Africa and America took place across the Atlantic Ocean and lasted up to the present time. The Africans suffered in very different manners in the trans-Atlantic trade, they were kidnapped by the traders and some other tribal leaders and sold as goods to the Europeans especially Spanish, French, Portuguese, British and Dutch. They were taken against their will towards the British colonies in south of the continent as well; the Africans were forced to work in plantation and heard works too.

After the Arab invasions and with Islamic spread Africa benefited a lot from the Islamic civilization far from the Europeans .the Mediterranean was considered as the perfect zone , where trade flourish between the three pole Asia Africa and Europeans. This relation ship from a successful trade between Arabs and Europe especially Egypt the African slaves were included into the European demand as goods Africa ,in turn ,received weapons .the trade paved the way for some powerful countries for instance Portugal, to reach Guinea the land of gold which was out of Arabs control Portugal succeeded to control the black Africans in the fifteenth century starting with islands of Cape Verde near Senegal for the purpose of making a commercial contact with Mali. The Portugal reached the gold coast by the end of the century; they needed an expansion to their trade to cross the Sudan to penetrate in the African sub-Sahara and controlled the trade in all western Indian Ocean.

The Portuguese control failed after the emergence of the ottoman military power that succeeded to make north Africa a Turkish country. The European, in turn, were interested to sea trade ,they were in need of manufacturers like silk, drugs, and perfumes, or crops such as species and sugar , unfortunately the Africans were not able to produce

such requirements that pushed the Europeans thought about producing like this commodities inside Africa, although the spread of diseases .

The West Africans develop the agriculture system in the west and transported it to west India by the Spanish and Brazil by the Portuguese, in the beginning of the fifteenth

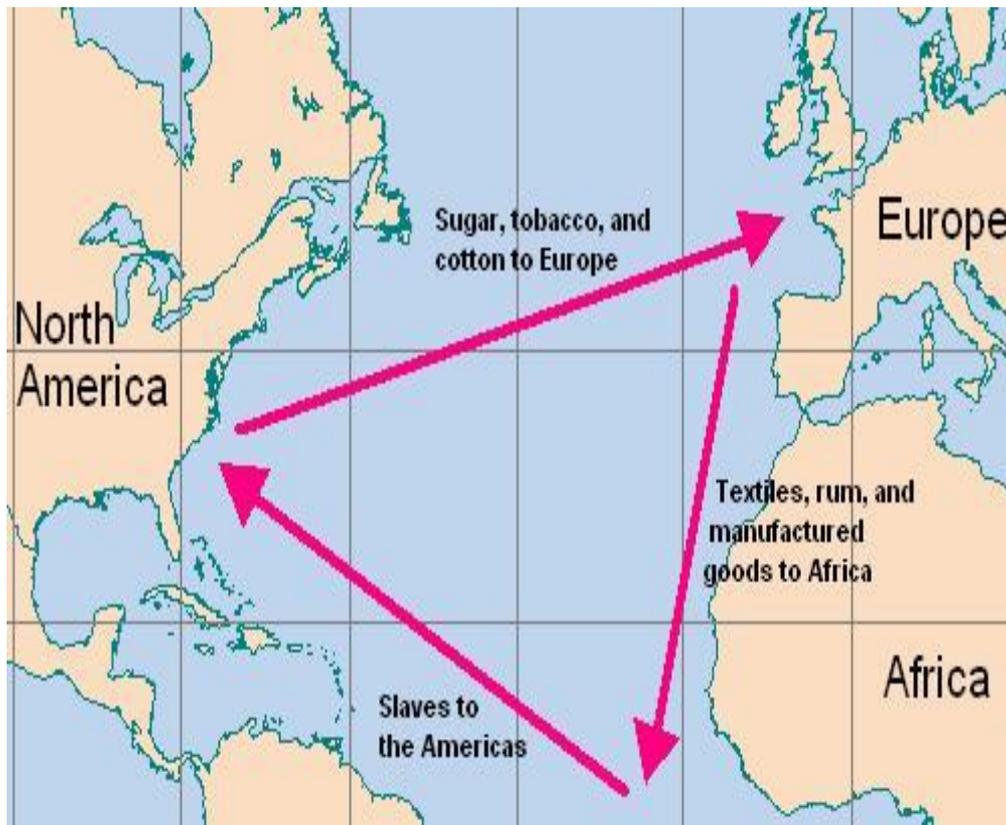
and the sixteenth centuries. Africa was famous by offering only gold and ivory and some others commodities that was necessary to the Europeans, that's why the European traders became greedy and focused on the African trade. the demand of more workers by the Europeans in plantations field change the imbalance and pave the way to trans-Atlantic slave trade in the seventeenth century, the later took place in west Africa, consequently more than 200 thousand of black African slave were Taken by force to America and other parts the world by the French and English traders who became the pioneer of such international trade.

This situation helped the Dutch to expel the Portuguese from the gold coast, the later continued to practice this trade from Angola to Brazil and the British focused a lot in guinea .however, the French was between Gambia and Senegal. The Europeans trades supplied Africa with the clothes, metals and firearms, whereas the African traders sold them not only gold but slaves. The Europeans powers succeeded to have a real contact with some African state and the rest of the world via an international trade especially Portuguese.

Africa also benefited from this European trade and imported from the Portuguese trades some important food plants from South Africa .despite the fact that it was based on slave trade, the Africans figure out other means of commerce. These the trade slaves pave to anew era called colonization of the African continent, the Europeāns succeeded to penetrate to Africa and took their natural sources, slave trade was considered by the historian as the biggest disaster and the extreme violating human rights.

The map bellow shows the important ways of transportation between the three worlds, Africa, Europe and America. (See Map; 01)

(Map n 01)



I-6 Conclusion

Africa after the invasiveness of the Europeans was **stilled** and established in very traditional equilibrium, from aspects economic ,social and religious even if they had a diversity in the religion but they were satisfied with the way they lived till ,the emergence of the first explorers from all over Europe especially Portugal who were very interested to the rivers source and the importance of the sea trade and finding the expensive material such as gold and silver that discovered in west and east Africa such as **Nigeria** and **Kenya** ,this fact opened the door to the Europeans power to purchase the Africans under any form, the Europeans were afraid from the African hostility, so they send in the beginning the priests with the explorers to bless the dead ones during their exploration ,then it turned to way of thinking and spread Christianity at the same time by a lot of missionaries like **David Livingston** ,**Robert Moffat** ,and **Alexander MacKay** and others who stoke to their missions as missionaries ,but not for long time ,when the European leaders realised how Africa was riche and their greedy mind led them to mix-up things with the missionaries

principles and asked them to control the Africans spiritually and with their acceptance in other words to hypnotize them by the new faith and the bible while the European true interests were their lands and raw materials.

The Africans runs after the civilization and westernization for hundred years ago. The Europeans succeeded for long time to control the Africans under the cover of spreading Christianity and brings civilization and schools, clinics just to gain the Africans trust, and then dominate them in the proper way. The Africans were either naïf or backwards to be controlled by the missionaries who converted them in a day forgetting their own beliefs that lasted for hundreds years from father to son, the African's diversity coasted them their identity, traditional, religion and their lands.

Introduction

The main commercial contact between The Europe, Africa and America took place across the Atlantic Ocean and lasted up to the present time. The Africans suffered in very different manners in the trans-Atlantic trade, they were kidnapped by the traders some other tribal leaders sold as goods to the Europeans especially Spanish, French, Portuguese, British and Dutch. They were taken against their will towards the British colonies in south of the continent as well; the Africans were forced to work in plantations and works in harsh conditions too

2.1. The Portuguese Presence in East Africa (Kenya) During the 15th Century

Obviously that the Portuguese were the first comers to east Africa by the beginning of the 15th century ,when they explored the region of the current day –Kenya ,Vasco de Gamma went to Mombassa in April 1498,the Portuguese succeeded making trade with far east directly by sea through different routes crossing sea and land such as spice trade and Persian gulf ,red sea and caravans to reach the Mediterranean ,the republic of Venice controlled all trade routes between Europe and Asia after ottoman Turks closed the traditional land routes to India, then the Portuguese focused on an other way which was to sail to break the Venetian trading policy ,they focused more on the coastal strip on east Africa to Mombasa ,the Portuguese presence officially began on 1505 ,when flagship conquest some islands in what we call now Tanzania under the rule of Francesco de Almeida

When the European explores started to map their interiors, their first step were Zanzibar along the east coast of Africa it was considered as a base of trade The Portuguese presence in east Africa serve the purpose of controlling trade and securing the sea routes

linking Europe with Asia ,later on the Portuguese lose control on the sea routes and the east Africa ,because of the harsh competition between the Dutch ,English and the Arabs in the beginning of the 19th century ,the Omani Arabs expelled the rest of the remaining

Portuguese from Kenyan and Tanzanian coasts, as a result of this Arab invasion the Portuguese lost its interests on the spice trade sea route

2.2. The Arabs presence in east Africa (Kenya) after the 19th century

Omani colonization brought once city state independence After the Portuguese domination of the Kenyan and Tanzanian territories ,the Arab under the foreign domination that was experienced during the Portuguese period, the Omani Arabs controlled the coastal areas not the interior, the creation of plantations, and intensification on slave trade in Zanzibar 1839 were definitely made by the sayyid Omani power in the region ,Arab controlled of all the major ports along the east African coast continued until the British interests began especially with the slave trade on the sea routes which put a big pressure on the Omani who had no benefits on resisting the royal navy ,the Omani presence continued in Zanzibar until the 1964 Revolution ,the Omani Arab legacy in east Africa is found through their numerous descendants along the coast ,typically, the wealthiest and most politically influential members of the Kenyan coastal community

2.3. The role of missionaries in colonizing Africa

The European took the opportunity for being in Africa and dealing with locals under the cover of trade, they definitely succeeded in controlling the Africans through exchanging commodities such as glass ,mirrors alcohol and weapons but they spread the Christianity through trade in smooth manner by attracting the Africans in their religion, besides the Africans considered themselves lower than the European since they were convinced that they were backwards and savages, the African looked for civilization and wanted to be westernize that why they followed the Europeans in converting Christianity , the new doctrine lead to a serious conflicts between the Africans themselves because they had their own beliefs.

The proof that the African were too weak was, how can they forget their own beliefs that took it from their fathers hundred years ago, without thinking about the consequences?

The missionaries spread Christianity in all over Africa especially the centre and east of Africa were they succeeded a hundred per cent such as in Buganda for examples; where the most of Ganda people converted Islam just like their king (kabakas) Mutesa in the

beginning when they met the Arabs traders soon ,after that and with the came of the Explorer Henry Morton Stanley who taught Mutesa first when he came to Uganda the Christian education, then the missionaries came in strong form with financial support in 1877 they had in mind to civilize Ganda with the western education ,the kabaka found him self converting the Christianity and his people. This was a stump of the influence of the missionaries on east Africa

When the missionaries pave the way to east Africa they were afraid and anxious from the hostility of the Africans and their reaction against the new doctrine that would sooner or later dominate them ,however the Africans treated them in returns with open hands and gave them their lands to establish and do their job just like the planned, it was the biggest mistake the Africans did ,with the time the missionaries wanted to rise the number of the converts they teach the pages and chiefs to control them from their own colour to ovoid the ambiguity and gain trust ,

The European realized the amount natural sources that were found in east Africa such as gold in Nigeria and copper ,silver and other expansive metals, the impact of the missionaries lives up to this days ,we find the majority of the leaders who asked for the independence were educated by the missionaries or studied in school built by them, during the era of colonialism in south Africa for example ,they defied the government and educated black students in a time when this practice was forbidden ,the missionaries built clinics and brought medicines to treat the children from a very killer decease and immunization that saved hundred of lives this act is not an indictment against the Christian faith or their sacred mission but an analysis to some of the missionaries who forsook the teaching of the bible to sacred act. The Europeans missionaries especially from France; Britain, Portugal and Germany went to Africa under the promise to convert the locals to Christianity, some of them did but the rest were helping the colonization of the Africans behind the Europeans greedy the missionaries looked like European capitalist conversion as the famous missionary ROBERT MOFFAT wrote about Zimbabwe in 1857 he said

*“My government, is one of the tyranny and intrigue, lies and blood I feel melancholy
...I often feel willing to suffer anything or die any Kind of death it fit would only
result in the moral renovation of the Matabele, their deliverance from their present
awfully degraded*

Condition”

Robber Moffat the Scottish missionary criticized his government and the decision made against the Africans and the role of the majority in helping the colonisation instead of spreading faith they came for

The missionaries taught that they were superior to the Africans , the idea of being colonized by the Europeans means that the Africans would look for civilization and Christianity that the European controlled was the solution since the Africans were barbaric and savages according to the European as divide Livingstone mentioned in his book” the last journey in Africa “

The missionaries could sometimes clash with colonial governments for the most part of mission they were considered as tool for the colonial government as mentioned by the sir Henry Johnston the important figure in the scramble for Africa, he said that

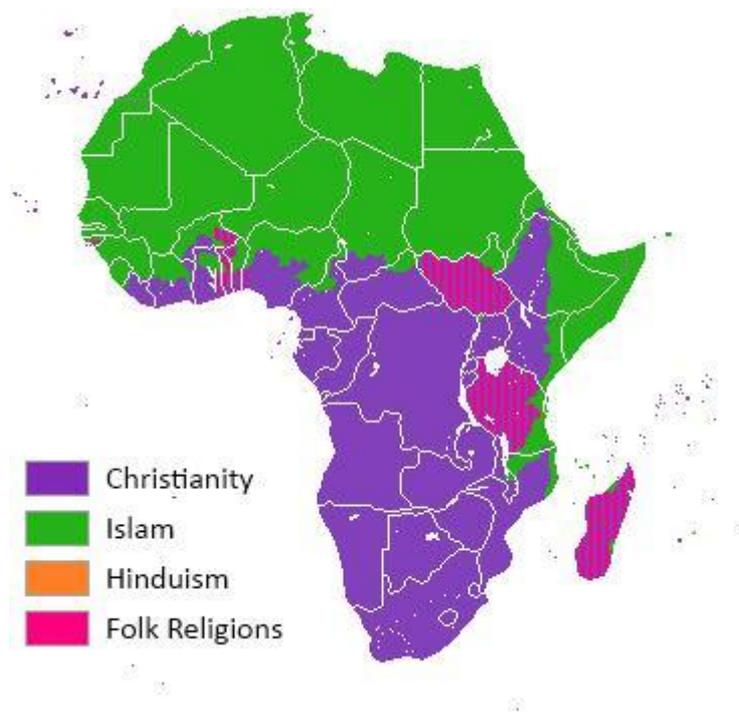
”they (the missionaries) strengthen our hold over the county, They spread the use of English language, they induct natives in Best kinds of civilization, and in fact each mission station is An essay of colonization”

Means that the missionaries paved the way for the colonialists to control the Africans through spreading English and civilize them, made them ready to European power to control the African civilized minds with their will and no hostility far from the pure aim of the missionaries which was the spread of Christianity.

the missionaries made friendship with locals just for their benefits and took their land thinking that the Africans were lazy and did not need it ,the missionaries unveiled their intention quickly the aim of the missionaries was impure at all, they looked for colonization under the cover of faith..¹

see map 02

●Robert Moffat the Scottish missionary and the translator of the Bible, he was the father in law of David Livingstone(1813-73)



spread of religion on Africa

2.4. Scramble for Africa (race for Africa)

During the exploration of the main explorer David Livingstone in the early of the fifteenth century he discovered in the year of 1855 the Mosi –oa Tunya waterfall ,which renamed it in to Victoria water fall, Livingstone failed in locating the source of the Nile

,the European began their opening Africa in the end of the eighteenth century ,and by the 1835,they succeeded in mapping the most of northwest Africa thanks to Livingstone ,who mapped and charted the vast interior and deep Africa and southern Sahara in addition to the explorers such as Richard Burton and John Speke and James Grant who located the great central lakes and the source of Nile and the Niger ,Congo, and Zambezi rivers ,however in the era of the scramble for Africa only ten per cent of the continent was under the control of the western power ,the big colony was Algeria which was conquered by the French during the 1830s despite the resistance of Abd al Kader strong resistance and the Kabyles rebellion in the 1870s ,and the Cape colony held by the United Kingdom and Angola ,held by Portugal

Between the year of 1881 and 1914 many European powers were on a mission to colonize Africa, the race for Africa was accurately called the partition of Africa or the “conquest of Africa” during this era the European countries occupied Africa and attempted to colonize it since 90% of Africa was under the control of Europe only three countries

were free of colonial control Ethiopia ,Liberia, Somali lot of historian blame the Berlin meeting because it was to control and regulate the European trade in Africa., the scramble for Africa was concentered as the interplay of various economics ,political and social factors and forces that led to this European competitions ,they established a commercial and military agents to declare and establish a stake in different parts of the continent ,the declaration of exclusive claims to particular territories for trade and especially the water ways and commercial routes in different parts in the black continent ,the scramble for Africa was very intense that there were fears that it could lead to inter imperialist conflicts and even wars between the strong European powers ,and the only solution that appeared to Bismarck was to invite the European power to meet in Berlin conference that took place in Berlin 1884.

2.4.1. Causes of the scramble for Africa

The main factors that played an important role in race for Africa the struggle and pre-eminence between European power Britain ,Germany ,France ,Italy Belgium, Portugal and Spain were competing for power and the only way to demonstrate power was through the requisition of more territories around the world ,including Africa so the social factors was a big problem such as poverty and unemployment, homelessness and most of the Europeans suffered Frome the social problems because of the capitalists industries, one way to solve this problem was to enquire colonies and export this surplus population this led to establishment of the settler colonies in Algeria, Tunisia, south Africa, Namibia ,Angola, Mozambique and central African areas like :Zimbabwe and Zambia ,this factors led to the race for Africa and colonization

The sub Saharan Africa one of the last region that untouched by “informal imperialism» and civilization ,was also attractive to the Europeans power ,so formed elites for economic and racial reasons ,Europe was suffering from the big depression (1873 1896) Africa offered Britain ,Germany, Italy ,France an open market that benefited a lot

.Britain power had long since begun to run an unfavourable balance of trade ,it brought to Europe a first post industrial nation ,financial service that became important sector of its economy .

The British power became very strong because of the opening markets in the African continent and thanks to some colonies that were more profitable invested overseas and the

raw material which led to imperialism and the demand for the raw material that was

unavailable in Europe, especially copper, cotton, rubber, tea and tin, however in Africa

what would become the Union of South Africa, the amount of capital investment by Europeans was relatively small compared to other continents before and after 1884. At the Berlin Conference, the companies involved in tropical African commerce, that was very small,

The colonial markets were the main factor of the global new imperialism period, and the role of the Suez Canal that affected directly the new imperialism, the expansion of the German power began in the 1880s under Bismarck. This spread made Germany the third largest colonial power in Africa, acquiring 2.6 million square kilometers and 14 million colonial subjects, mostly in southwest Africa, Togo, land, Cameroon, and Tanganyika.

2.4.2. The division of Africa – Berlin conference (1884- 1885)

Early history of the Berlin conference

Before the Berlin Conference, Europeans diplomatically treated African indigenous people in the same manner as the New World natives that formed a new trade relationship with indigenous chiefs in the early 1800s. The search for ivory, which was often used in the production of luxurious products, led many white traders further into the interior of Africa. By the 1870s, European intervention with Africa increased, which was named as the

Conquest of Africa with the exception of the trading posts along the coasts, the continent was totally ignored.

In 1876, **King Leopold II** of Belgium who had previously founded the international African society; in the same year invited **Henry Morton** to help him in researching and civilising the continent, in 1878, the international Congo society was also formed, with more economic goals, but still closely related to the former society, Leopold secretly bought off the foreign investors in the Congo society, that turned to imperialistic goals with African society serving primarily as philanthropic front., From the 1875 to 1885, Stanley returned to the Congo, not as reporter but as an envoy from Leopold with

secret mission to organise what would become as the Congo free state .But the French quickly Discover the plan and engaged in it's colonial exploration ,in the 1881,frnch naval officer **Pier de Brazza** was despatched to central Africa travelled into the western Congo basin and razed the French flag over the new founded **Brazzaville** in what the currently republic of Congo, then came Portugal then Spain and the rest of European power for claim their boundaries.

2.4.3. Berlin conference 1884-1

The occupation of Egypt and the acquisition of the Congo were the first major actions and moves in what came after under the name of the scramble for Africa territory in 1884 1885,Bismarck convened the Berlin conference in the same year to discuss the Africa's problem such as slave trade and prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages and firearms in certain regions, and by expressing concern of missionaries activities, the Europeans powers claimed about the partition of Africa and seeking the colonies and also agreed that the area along the Congo river was to be administered by **Leopold II** of Belgium as neutral areas ,named as the Congo free state ,were trade and navigation were to

be free ,no nation was to stake claims in Africa without notifying others powers of its intentions. Not territory could be formally claimed prior to being effectively occupied, however, the competitors ignored the rules hen convenient and several occasions' war was only narrowly avoided

During the conference that was considered as the Africa's undoing in more ways than one, the European powers superimposed their domains on Africa ,the independence return to Africa By **1950**The realm had acquired a legacy of political fragmentation that could neither be eliminated nor made to work usefully.

In 1884 as the demanded of the Portugal ,German chancellor **Otto von Bismarck** call for the rest European powers to negotiate the Africa's problem, Bismarck took the opportunity to expand the German sphere of influence Africa, but at the time of conference,**80%** of Africa remained under traditional and local control that cause a geometric boundaries ,which divided Africa in to fifty irregular countries, this new map of continent was superimposed over the one thousand indigenous culture and regions of Africa. Fourteen countries was represented by ambassadors when the beginning of the conference in Berlin on November 15, 1884, the countries represented at the time included Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark France, Germany, great Britain, Italy the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia Spain Sweden –Norway, turkey and the united state of America, however the major dominant countries were France Portugal, great Britain Germany since they were controlling the Africans colonies at that time.

The main agreement in the conference was to conceder the Congo river and Niger river neutral and open to trade ,despite it's neutrality, part of the Congo basin became a personal kingdom for Belgium's king Leopold II ,under his rule over half of the regions population died.

At the time of the conference, only the coastal areas of Africa were colonized by the Europeans, at the conference Most of their intention were to divided Africa according to their needs.

The conference lasted in till February 26 1885.The Europeans powers divided Africa into fifty countries among them selves

The division was on this plan;

3 Great Britain desired a cape Cairo collection of colonies and almost succeeded through their control of Egypt, sudden (Anglo- egyptian sudden), Uganda, Kenya,(British east Africa)south Africa and Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana ,the British also controlled Nigeria, Ghana (gold coast)

4 France took most of North Africa from Mauritania to Chad (French West Africa) Gabon and the republic of Congo (French Equatorial Africa)

5 Belgium and the king Leopold II controlled the democratic republic of Congo (Belgian Congo)

6 Portugal took Mozambique in the east and Angola in the west

7 Italy took Somalia and portion of Ethiopia

●Germany took Namibia (germane south West Africa) and Tanzania (German East Africa)

- Spain claimed the smallest territory –Equatorial Guinea (Rio Muni)²

The Berlin conference produced a treaty known as the Berlin act, with provision to guide the conduct of the European inter-imperialist competition in Africa, some of its major articles were

The principle of notification means notifying other powers of a territorial annexation

The principle of the effective occupation to validate the annexation

The freedom of trade in the Congo basin

Freedom of navigation on the Niger and Congo

River Freedom of trade for all nations

. Suppression of the slave trade by land and sea

This treaty drawn up without the African participation provided the basis for the subsequent partition, invasion, and colonization of Africa by the European See (Map n 03)

• Hj and peter o,muller geography realms ,region and concepts john wiley,SONS,inc 1997page 340

2 Britannica wekipedea



Africa under the Europeans powers (Map n 03)

2.5. The British colonization of Kenya

The large- scale involvement of the British power in Kenya was part of the scramble for Africa period of European expansion during the 19th century and lasted till the start of the first world war ,when the British were following their greedy desire to an imperial prestige and sources ,the European colonised as much African territories as possible ,in 1905 Britain began to name it's territory and move to the inland hoping to control the fertile highlands and provide a grater security for Uganda and built a railway from Mombasa to kisumu using an Indian workers ,and the British forces were sent to suppress the ethnic groups living in the central high lands ,these groups included the Massai ,a

Nilote people and the kikuyu and Mamba both Bantu-speaking groups ,the campaign of pacification combined with famine and disease that caused a massif lose of the indigenou people and locals

2.5.1.The Kenyan struggle for the independence

The Kenyan struggled for the independence against the British colonial for a long time as the did with the Portuguese and the Omani Arabs before the arrive of the British ,although the Mau Mau was a rebellion unsuccessful movement ,but the confident that gained gradual by the demand for decolonization during the 20th century pushed the movement to call for independence ,the origins of the Mau Mau began with the general discontentment with the conditions imposed by the British colonial regimes such as the economic inflation and the massive diseases and poverty that the Kenyan surfed from and especially around Nairobi in controversy the whites and Indian were living in wealthy conditions and disrespect the locals

The Mau Mau started the first arm resistance against the British power under Dedan Kimathi, a one of the key figure and the former member of the KAU in 1952, He started a³ violence against the British and the Africans who worked with them in the administration around Nairobi this step pushed the Africans to union and fought against British power ,it was like a war by organising a guerrilla attacks ,the British call or more troops and killed any one suspicious to Mau Mau and specially in the forest and looked for Kimathi and captured him and hanged a year later ,the organization decreased slowly but the Kenyan kept calling for the independence

CONCLUSION

The European domination in the African continent ,and after the partition the African lands were exploited for the European benefits only to get more power ,by taking the row material since there were a competition between the Europeans powers ,they

divided Africa through the Berlin conference 1884 to map their territories and discuss about the Congo basin and sea routes ,the European used the Christianity to hypnotise the

Kenyan political discourse in search of democracy 35,101,131

Kenyan nationalist movements to remove British rule by alister buddy Evan

●³ Dedan Kimathi, is one of the key figure and the former member of the KAU in 1952 ●Mau Mau was a rebellion movement against the British power

African and calm them while they took the most important thing land and dominate them in religious ,economic and social aspects the European invasion lasted for centuries in the majority of the African areas such as east Africa Kenya ,they suffered from poverty and diseases under the British colony till the emerge of the Mau Mau movement under Kenyatta which was the first rebellion reaction against British power.

Introduction

Kenya is still the primary focus of all adventure travel in Africa ,it has the most famous safari destination in the whole world ,safari however, is by no means the only reason to visit Kenya ,for the attraction of it's rich culture and diverse,

Kenya is situated right along the equator ,on the eastern coast of African continent ,its coastal region is on the southeast lies Somalia, Ethiopia is to the north ,the Sudan in the north west and Uganda directly to the west ,the south-western border of the country is marked by the lake Victoria ,and the southward lies Tanzania ,Kenya 's geography is marvellously varied. While much of northeastern Kenya is a flat ,bush covered plain ,the remainder of the country encompasses pristine beaches ,scenic highlands and lake regions ,the great rift valley and the magnificent mount Kenya ,although Kenya's varied environments experience a wide variety of climate conditions, the temperature remains comfortably warm year around much of Kenya experiences heavy rainfall from March through May and the lesser extent from October through December, the best time for all activities ,its during the dry season from June to September.

Kenya had a very different mankind since the old time and earliest development of our species ,more over the region has been a migratory way ,passed by wave upon wave of peoples from all over Africa and they developed their own language ,*franca,swahil*,wich is *Bantu* language heavily overlaid with Arabic ,among other familiar words *safari* in Swahili means “travel”

3.1.1. Kenya's Language

With the arrival of Portuguese at the end of 15th century, the east African coastal region was dominated by the Europeans power, till 1729 When the Portuguese were expelled by Arabs dynasties Arab rule lasted into the end of the 18th century, when Kenya passed in to the British sphere of influence, Kenya became independent in 1963, it has been recently moved to multi- party political system

Kenya population is overwhelmingly (97%°comprised of people from African descent, it composed of over 70difrent tribal groups ,among the most significant are the **Kikuyu**

Kamba ,gusii,luhya,and luo, Kenya’s primary language are *English ,and Swahili*, through a regional tribal languages abound

3.1.2. Kenya’s religion

Kenya’s religion is very different than it was a few generation ago ,before the era of the Europeans colonization there were dozen of different beliefs all over the country, each tribe had a religion for its own ;as a missionaries came to Kenya religion for its people quickly started to change ;in nowadays the Kenyan consider themselves Christian of varying demonstrations the next most popular religion is Islam, this two religion represent about 90%of the Kenya’s people. more than 4000 registered churches, obviously Christianity is the predominant religion in Kenya with 45%of Kenyan are protestants and 33% belong to roman catholic denominations ,specific churches range from Anglican Methodist and Baptist to number of off-shoot Pentecostal congregations

But most Kenyan Christians mix their official religion with varying degree of traditional beliefs. During the British colonial Kenya was attractive point for the missionaries through most of the country has been converted missionaries work is still active in rural regions

3.1.3. Islam in Kenya

Through in a sizable minority Islam comes in as the largest of Kenya’s religion about 11% of the populations are Muslims; with the largest communities living in costal areas like Mombasa

The main religions in Kenya are ;roman catholic church, Anglican church ,full gospel church ,Presbyterian church of east Africa ,Africa inland church ,Methodist church and Baptist church ,lately Kenya witnessed a mushrooming of what are refried to Pentecostal church in Nairobi the spread of Islam started when the Muslims traders introduced the Islam to the western region between 1870-1885 when the chief of nabongo Mumia

accorded the Swahili traders warm welcome ,during the intertribal war the Muslims insisted the chief Mumia to overcome his enemies ,in return the chief and his family and officials in his courts converted Islam, consequently the Islam spread to surrounding areas ,

Although struggle of independence in Kenya was a very crucial time for all Kenyans ,very little is documented on Muslims participation ,give that there were Muslims

involved in the negotiations for the inclusion of the kadhi court in the independent Kenya's constitution point to key Muslims involvement

The growing religious revivalism in personal and public Islamic life ,created awareness of Islamic beliefs by building a mosques ,prayer and fasting

3.1.4. Christianity in Kenya

Modern Christianity in Kenya started from 1844, when CMS missionaries settled near Mombasa and developed in 1870s settlement for freed slaves established at Freetown, near Mombasa were Kenyans were ordained in 1885 When Uganda railway began in 1896 gave a excess to missionaries increased in number .The KIKUKY of the central Kenya was suspicious of the missionaries who thy saw as allies of the white settlers, and regarded pro-Africans.

In 1929 controversy emerged between protestants missionaries to get the practise of their faith outlawed, many kikuyu left the mission churches and school., after independence in1964there was huge influx into the churches ,the rc Anglican are the largest ,but independent church movements have grown and multiplied by 2000 over 75% of the population claimed to be christen ,it was the larges part in Kenya ,the Christian missionary activity began in Kenya ,when its interior was opened to rail travel between Mombasa and Uganda at the end of the nineteenth century ,they found churches in 1920s and 1930s especially were areas *kikuyu* and *Luo* and *Luhya* predominated some of which sought to combine Christian and indigenous beliefs most churches tended to be ethnically homogenous since colonial powers maintained policies of allocating a mission to a particular territory though this tendency has changed in increasing communication and mobility

In Kenya there are also several independent Christian churches that have broken ties with others christen or protestant domination s ,the larges were the Nomiya luo church ,whose founder was Johanna Owalo was an early convert to Christianity in 1900s ,the late claimed that he dream about being in heaven and took by angles Gabriel ,but in 1907 he converted Islam

and said that the Christianity was into oppositions to traditional beliefs ,his mix of Christian Anglican and traditional practice attract lot of followers in Kenya today.

3.1.5. Hinduism in Kenya

The history of Hinduism in Kenya began when there was a trade between east Africa and Indian subcontinent in the first millennium ad ,according to historian and archaeological evidence of a small Hindu settlements have been found mainly in Zanzibar and coastal parts of Kenya ,Swahili coast ,Zimbabwe and Madagascar, many words in Swahili language have their etymological roots in Indian languages associated with Hinduism ,there are 60000 Hindus in Kenya in 2010 more than 0,25%of the whole population mostly from northwest states of India .

According to the 2009 census there are a total of 53,393 Hindus in Kenya ,Hinduism in Kenya mainly comes from a coastal trade roots between Gujarati Marwar and east Africa ,the origin of the Kenyan Gujarati came to the late of 1800s when British colonies brought labours from India to build to the Uganda –Kenya rail way ,many of the Indians rather than come back to India ,they settled in Kenya

In Kenya there are dozen of Hindu temples such as; **SCSS** Swaminarayan temple in Mombasa

Hare Krishna temple; in Mombassa, there are more than 40 Hindu temples in Kenya.

3.1.6. Traditional beliefs in Kenya

The spread of Christianity in Kenya has largely eliminated many of the traditional and tribal beliefs held by the people of Kenya prior to contact with Europeans

Kenyan tribe who most closely continue to live in there traditional ways are the ones who still hold there old beliefs, Christianity has not made much headway among the *Samburu turkana*, or the *Masai* tribe particularly, overall, about **10%**of population still their African

region in Kenya .Each tribe has its own set of beliefs, usually tied somewhat to their territory, According to 2009 census the religions in Kenya are followed this order

1-catholic population	9, 010, 684	5-hindu population	53,398
2-protestante population	18,307,466	6-traditionalist population	635,352
3-other Christian population	4,555,584	7-other religion population	557,450
4-moslums population	4,304,798	8-no religion population	922,128

3.2. The Education in Kenya before Independence

The education in Kenya have a long and rich history ,the training and traditional education was integrated with the social ,cultural ,artistic ,religious and life this type of education provided skills and knowledge and cultural value from one generation to another ,

However Christian missionaries introduced western education in Kenya as we know it today ,by the nineteenth century when the first mission school was established in 1846 at Rabai ,near Mombasa the first missionary was Portuguese Catholics in 1557,they had established missionaries in Mombassa and Lamu ,the second group included Lutherans sent through the church missionary society (CMS) among them were Johann Rebman and Johan Ledwig they were early missionary education in a country was linked to conversion of African to Christianity and little progress was made to established formal schools in land until the beginning of the 20th century ,when the colonial administration took control of the African education from the missionaries ,whereas the missionaries wanted to convert the Africans to Christianity ,the colonial administration wanted to train in elementary practical skills in agriculture ,carpentry ,masonry ,and other allied crafts so that they could provide cheap labour to colonial government and European settler

The aim of education in Kenya before independence was to produce a semi educated labour force to develop the economy of the colonies and provide chief and headmen in administration, But the Africans resented and questioned an education system that segregate them from acquiring academic type of education as the same one that the European got ,close to the independence the colonial government retained a racial separate development in education that limited Africans from access to higher education .

3.3. The independence of Kenya

In 1960 the British had a conference in London to discuss the constitutional future of Kenya and for the first time officially recognized the inevitability of independence under the African majority rule ,the first Kenyan general election with the participation of African parties was held in 1961 with one of the major problem ,the release of Jomo Kenyatta ,who hade been detained in 1952 because he was involved with the Mau Mau ,the Kenyan African National Party (KANU) won the Majority of vote but been refused till Jomo Kenyatta was free and remained the president for the rest of his life ,and his government managed to maintain a reasonable level of political stability, Kenyatta’s policy was characterised by a strong hold on power till his death in 1978.

After his death the presidency was assumed by Daniel Arap Moi, who continued the growth and the stability of the Kenyan power ,unfortunately his autocratic approach to government made him unpopular ,and the use of the political repression and corruption to maintain power caused lot of opposition including a coup attempt in 1982,this situation made the Kenya’s foreign supporters happy to overlook this issues ,by giving the country’s rejection of communist influence through out the cold war ,but the collapse of the USSR in 1991 the west was more enthusiastic for more representative democracy in Kenya ,this foreign pressure ,combine with domestic opposition to one party democratic elections in 1992 and gained in 1997 with Moi securing the majority vote in both multi-party politics have been in Kenya

Capital	population
Nairobi	40,510,000

Annual population growth rate 2000-20010	population gained 2000-2010
2,6%	9,259,000

GDP Per Capita Literacy \$1,240 (us)	Literacy 87,4% of adult population
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3.4. General conclusion

The missionaries played a very important role in melting the African traditional beliefs through spreading new doctrines on all over Africa long time ago, when the Europeans turned their attentions to the dark land for reasons ,they paved the way to the missionaries and religious men to join the explorers and headed to Africa ,first the Europeans were not very interested to religious aspect and they did not care about the African beliefs ,but soon they did because they became more and more interested about the dark continent.

When the first explorers describe the how Africans lands were rich and very fertile ,the reason that the Europeans tried to control the Africans was that they were afraid from the Africans and their hostility ,the European did not know the reaction of the African peoples, they were considered as savages and backwards, later on in the middle of the 15th century the Portuguese discovered a new material which was gold and diamonds in centre and east Africa led them to run after the African beliefs to control them spiritually and without using any force to avoid rebellion reactions, the missionaries dealt with the Africans in treating them and build clinics and schools , they Africans were grateful ,and inspired about the morals values of the Christian missionary ,they tried to offer them lands to build churches and schools ,its was very interesting ideas to the European to control the Africans through Christianity and took their lands conversely

The Europeans journeys in Africa was criticised y the main missionary them selves, since the majority of theme were not faithful to their aim in controlling the Africans through spreading faith and teaching bible as the case of Robert mofat and David Livingstone ,The greedy of the Europeans in one hand and the weakness of the Africans in another hand , lead to the invasion o the African lands and reinforcing the European power in raising benefits and economics in the homeland since they were in struggles and conflicts between the European powers starting with spreading Christianity to trans-Atlantic trade till the race for Africa ,the European powers started to map their territories after controlling the Africans through there will and because they looked for

“westernization” and lose their principles ,in addition to the diversity in religion that weakened their faith and throw them under the west domination

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