

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS TO MY PAPER: AFRICAN
RESISTANCE IN TANZANIA DURING GERMAN COLONIAL
RULE - MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1974

1. Aim of the Study: To focus on resistance struggles. Demonstrate that these resistances were of different techniques: Positive (Active), Passive and adaptive. There was also the mercenary technique (lucrative trade) show that German conquest had direct relevance with German domestic factors: the age of imperialism.
2. Limitations of the Study:
- a) Too wide a field
 - b) Should have focussed one by one major resistances: Maji-Maji, Wahehe or Wanyamwezi rebellion.
 - c) As the study proceeded it became too big to handle: Yet could not alter course: At times it suffers repetitions tendencies.
 - d) The study is poor in not elaborating on the statistical data on the effects of German colonization: economic benefits: German in need of tropical raw material - the German faced set backs in Tanzania. These were as follows:
 - i) Not enough capital investment flowing into Tanzania
 - ii) Failure to find and control local profitable trade: Existing trade system - which itself could not in any way satisfy German economic appetites, was in the hands of Zanzibar Indian & Arab traders
 - iii) It took 20 years to pacify the country, Government, Reichstag and private capitalists hesitant to invest money in uncertain future:
 - e) The settlers factor: By 1913 there were 5,336 Europeans in German East Africa of whom 882 male adult settlers. They were in the Highlands.
 - f) Problems of material: Not sufficient Research made: German Archives 'ought to be used'.
3. Note that in the study the terms resistance, uprising & revolt are used interchangeably.
4. Partition of East Africa was due to:
- a) Ambitions of individual Europeans
 - b) Response of African societies to European pressure
 - c) Hopes and fears of European Governments, Iliffe, Socialism in Tanzania, p. 8.
5. Among cause of revolt (1) Should have mentioned the Germans lust for 'conspicuous' presence: e.g. Raising of German flags.

Alwani
Maji

German East Africa: 2nd
Burundi & Rwanda

*Tribes of
Tanzania*

6. Methods of Economic development:
- a) Plantations of tropical crops
 - b) African labourers assisting European to farm in Highlands.
 - c) Forcing Africans to grow cash crops in order to pay tax
7. Construction of Railway
- First: From Tanga began 1891 near Mombo in 1905 and Moshi 1911
- Second 1904-1914 - Dar es Salaam to Kigoma
8. Though Tanzania did not have a centrally organized society (like in Kingdom of Buganda) it provided the Maji-Maji the most widespread and fierce single resistance to colonial dominator. According to Gwassa this demonstrates that State system were not always necessarily more dangerous or stronger than stateless ones.

Reason: