

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

**HI 264: Africa and World Religions: Christianity and Islam**

***Course description:***

Christianity and Islam, two world religions that originated from outside Africa, have had a profoundly transformative effect on the continent's cultural, social, political and even economic institutions. The new religious experiences have also exerted considerable influence on the world-views of the African people.

This course will survey the rise and development of Christianity and Islam in different parts of the continent and assess their multi-dimensional impacts on African societies. We shall examine the nature of the interface between Christianity and Islam on the one hand and African indigenous religious traditions, as well as social, political and cultural institutions on the other. A broad range of issues will be explored, such as the essential characteristics of indigenous African religions, strategies for winning converts to Islam and Christianity, African adaptations to new religious experiences, the politics of Islam and Christianity, and the role of these two religions in shaping current political, social, philosophical and ideological trends in Africa. The rivalry between the two world religions is also an important dimension of the course.

The course aims to enable students to appreciate the complexity of African heritage and to afford them insights into the contribution of Christianity and Islam to this heritage.

***Teaching Method:***

Teaching will combine lectures, discussions in seminars and tutorials based on written assignments. Although students are encouraged to ask questions and raise issues during lectures, a greater part of student participation will take place in the seminars. Teaching during seminars will be centred on students' presentations, based on assigned core and other readings. Students are expected to cover these readings before coming to class, and to take turns in preparing and making the class presentations. Participation in the class discussions is mandatory, and each student should be prepared to comment on the presentations as well as on the assigned readings.

***Course assessment:***

Assessment will be based on:

- (a) Class attendance and participation in class discussions (10%)
- (b) Presentation by students of papers for discussion in seminars. Students will take turns to prepare and present the papers in question. The papers should be **focused**

- and **concise**, and should aim to stimulate discussion. The number of presentations to be made by each student will depend on the size of the class (10%).
- (c) A term essay on a topic of your choice from the list provided below. The deadline for handing in the paper is Monday 7<sup>th</sup> April 2008. In grading the paper, consideration will be given to i) ability to synthesize materials from different sources, ii) analytical and conceptual content, iii) quality of evidence to support a point of view, iv) range of sources consulted and ability to make effective use of such sources, and v) general quality of presentation, including style and clarity of expression, as well as use of citations. (20%)
  - (d) A written examination at the end of the semester. The examination will seek to test your mastery not only of the facts but also of the major concepts and issues pertaining to the history of Christianity and Islam in Africa (60%).

*Readings:*

- a) There are hardly any standard textbooks for this kind of course. A great deal on the history of Christianity and Islam in Africa can be gleaned from basic textbooks on African history, in particular:
  - i) John Iliffe, *Africans* (1995)
  - ii) J.D. Fage, *A History of Africa* (1988)
  - iii) P. Curtin, S. Feierman, L. Thompson & J. Vansina, *African History*, (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)
- b) Two important books, which are in the Main Library, will be very useful for a considerable number of topics. These books are:
  1. Adrian Hastings, *The Church in Africa, 1540-1950*; and
  2. Nehemiah Levtzion & Randall L. Pouwells (eds.): *The History of Islam in Africa*.
- c) A packet of photocopied course readings has been prepared and you can reproduce it on your own account in the History office (room 49 Arts Bldg). We shall also place a copy on Special Reserve in the Main Library. These are marked with double asterisks (\*\*).
- d) Other recommended texts will be placed on special reserve, except for available journal articles, which can be accessed in the normal way in the Periodicals Section of the University Library.

**Course Topics**

**Topic 1: Introduction. Explaining the dimensions of the course and assigning topics for seminar presentations.**

**Topic 2: Chinua Achebe, *Things Fall Apart*.** Students will spend the first week reading Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. In the second week, we shall discuss the novel by addressing question 1 on our list of seminar questions.

**Topic 3: On indigenous African religions traditions**

**References:**

1. Chinua Achebe: *Things Fall Apart*

2. John Iliffe: *Africans*, pp.87-90; pp.120-123
3. P. Curtin, S. Feierman, L. Thompson & J. Vansina, *African History*, (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) pp.79-80; 136-141
4. Adrian Hastings, *The Church in Africa, 1450-1950*: pp.51-54
5. John Mbiti: *African Religion and Philosophy*

#### **Topic 4: The beginnings: Christianity in North Africa**

##### References:

1. John Iliffe: *Africans*: pp.37-42, 56-61;
2. Adrian Hastings, *Church in Africa*, pp.5-17, pp.62-70
3. Bengt Sunkler & Christopher Steed, *A History of the Church in Africa*, ch.1

#### **Topic 5: Christianity in Ethiopia**

##### References:

1. Hastings, *The church in Africa*, chs. 1, 4 & 6.
2. Iliffe: *Africans*, pp.56-61.
3. \*\*Tamrat, Tadesse, in *Cambridge History of Africa*, Vol. III
4. \*\*T.T. Mekouria, "Christian Aksum," in *UNESCO General History of Africa*, Vol.II, ch.16
5. Tamrat, Tadesse: *Church and State in Ethiopia 1270-1527* (Oxford, 1972)
6. \*\*Richard Pankhurst. "The Falashas, or Judaic Ethiopians, in their Christian Ethiopian Setting," *African Affairs*, Vol. 91 (1992), 567-582.
7. \*\*Ernst Hammerschmidt, "Jewish Elements in the Cult of the Ethiopian Church," *Journal of Ethiopian Studies*, Vol. 3 (1965), 1-12.

#### **Topic 6: The coming of Islam to North Africa**

##### References:

1. Iliffe: *Africans*, pp.42-49
2. Curtin et al: *African History*, pp.57-63;
3. J.D. Fage, *A History of Africa* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), chs. 6 & 7.
4. M. El Fasi & I Hrbek, "Stages in the development of Islam and its dissemination in Africa," in *UNESCO General History of Africa*, Vol. III, pp.59-67

#### **Topic 7: Trade, politics and conversion: Introduction of Islam to West Africa.**

##### References:

1. Iliffe: *Africans*, pp.49-55
2. Fage, *History of Africa*, ch.8
3. \*\* N. Levtzion "Patterns of Islamization in West Africa," in Levtzion, N.(ed.), *Conversion to Islam*, pp. 207-16.
4. \*\*Nehemia Levtzion, "Rural and Urban Islam in West Africa: An Introductory Essay," in N. Levtzion & Humphrey J. Fisher (eds), *Rural and Urban Islam in West Africa*, ch. 1.

5. Mervyn Hiskett: *The Development of Islam in West Africa*, pp.302-319
6. M. El Fasi & I Hrbek, "Stages in the development of Islam and its dissemination in Africa," in *UNESCO General History of Africa*, Vol. III, pp. 68-81

### **Topic 8: Islamic heritage in East Africa**

#### References:

1. \*\*N. Levtzion & R. Pouwels (eds.) *History of Islam in Africa*, chs. 12\*\* & 13
2. J.S. Trimingham, *Islam in East Africa*.
3. Pouwels, R.L. *Horn and Crescent* (Cambridge, 1987), chs, 2, 5 & 6
4. M. El Fasi & I Hrbek, "Stages in the development of Islam and its dissemination in Africa," in *UNESCO General History of Africa*, Vol. III, pp. 88-90.

### **Topic 9: Africa's Triple Heritage: Video show: 'New Gods'**

Discussion of 'New Gods' will follow in the next class hour.

### **Topic 10: Islamic Reform and Revolution in West Africa**

#### References:

1. Fage, *History of Africa*, ch.8
2. Iliffe, *Africans*, pp.168-173.
3. Shillington, *History of Africa*, pp.226-232
4. \*\*Hiskett, M.: *The Development of Islam in West Africa*, ch.10
5. A. Batran: "The nineteenth-century Islamic Revolutions in West Africa," in *UNESCO General History of Africa*, Vol. VI, ch. 21 (pp.537-554).

### **Topic 11: Christian Missionaries: The Challenges of Evangelization**

#### References:

1. \*\*Kathleen R. Smythe: "The creation of a Catholic Fipa society: conversion in Nkasi District Ufipa," in Thomas Spear & Isaria N. Kimambo (eds.), *Expressions of East African Christianity*, ch.6.
2. Iliffe, *Africans*, pp..222-229
3. Hastings, *Church in Africa*, chs. 3, 5, 7 & 8
4. Chinua Achebe, *Things Fall Apart* (use latter part of the novel)
5. \*\*Terence Ranger. "Missionary adaptation of African religious institutions" in Ranger and Kimambo, *African Religions*, pp.221-247
6. K. Ward, "Evangelism or education? Mission priorities and education policy in the African Inland Mission 1900-1950," *Kenya Historical Review*, 3 (1975), 243-60.

### **Topic 12: Video show: 'The Bible and the Gun'**

Discussion of 'The Bible and the Gun' in the following class hour.

### **Topic 13: Christianity and Healing**

This topic will be taught by seminar method. The discussion will centre around the presentation on seminar topic number 5.

#### References:

1. Hastings, *Church in Africa*, pp.275-278
2. Williams, C.P. "Healing and Evangelism: The Place of Medicine in Nineteenth Century Missionary Thinking," in W.J. Sheils (ed.) *The Church and Healing*, [Studies in Church History, XIX] (1982), 271-85
3. Etherington, N., "Missionary Doctors and African Healers in Mid-Victorian South Africa," *South African Historical Journal*, 19 (1987), 77-92.
4. \*\*T.O. Ranger, "The ambiguities of medical mission in Southern Tanzania, 1900-1945," in Steven Feierman & John M. Janzen (ed.), *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*, pp.256-282.

### **Topic 14: A microcosmic view of religious interactions in Africa: Islam and Christianity in the Kingdom of Buganda**

#### References:

1. \*\*D. A. Low: *Buganda in modern history*, pp.13-34
2. Hastings, *Church in Africa*, pp.371-385
3. \*\*Michael Twaddle, "The emergence of politico-religious groupings in late 19<sup>th</sup> century Uganda," *Journal of African History*, 29 (1988), 8-92.
4. J. Brierley & Thomas Spear, "Mutesa, the missionaries and Christian conversion in Buganda," *International Journal of African historical studies*, 21 (1988), 601-18
5. Holger Bernt Hansen: *Mission, Church and State in a Colonial Setting: Uganda 1890-1925*, especially ch.2.
6. \*\*Michael Twaddle, "The Muslim Revolution in Buganda," *African Affairs*,

### **Topic 15: African independency and prophetism:**

#### References:

1. Hastings, *Church in Africa*, ch.11.
2. \*\*Sundkler, *Bantu Prophets*, Ch. 2
3. Etherington, N., "The Historical Sociology of Independent Churches in South East Africa," *Journal of Religion in Africa*, 10 (1979), 108-26
4. \*\*Roberts, Andrew: "The Lumpa Church of Alice Lenshina," in R.I. Rotberg and A.Mazrui (eds.) *Protest and Power in Black Africa* (1970), 513-68
5. P. Kiernan, "'Poor and Puritan': An Attempt to View Zionism as a Collective Response to Urban Poverty," *African Studies*, 36 (1977), 31-41
6. \*\*Francis Kimani Githieya: "The Church of the Holy Spirit: biblical beliefs and practices of the Arathi of Kenya, 1926-50," in Thomas Spear & Isaria N. Kimambo (eds.), *East African Expressions of Christianity*, ch.11

### Additional references

1. Sundkler, B. *Zulu Zion and some Swazi Zionists* (1976)
2. \*\*Terrence Ranger, "The Mwana Lesa Movement of 1925," in T.O. Ranger & John Weller, *Themes in the Christian History of Central Africa*, pp.45-70.
3. Hinfelaar, H. "Women's Revolt: The Lumpa Church of Lenshina Mulenga in the 1950s," *Journal of Religion in Africa*, 21 (1991), 99-129.
4. Irvine, C., "The Birth of the Kimbanguist Movement in Bas-Zaïre 1921," *Journal of Religion in Africa*, 6 (1974), 23-76.
5. Droogers, A., "Kimbanguism at the Grasroots: Beliefs in a Local Kimbanguist Church," *Journal of Religion in Africa*, 11 (1980).
6. Dorothea Lehmann, "Alice Linshina and the Lumpa Church," in J. Taylor & D. Lehmann, *Christians of the Copperbelt* (1961).
7. A.K. Weinrich, "The People of the Spirit: an Independent Church in Rhodesia," *Africa*, 37 (1967), 203-19
8. \*\*Mitchell, R.C. "Religious Protests and Social Change: The Origins of the Aladura Movement in Western Nigeria," in R. I. Rotberg and A. Mazrui (eds.) *Protest and Power in Black Africa* (1973)

### **Topic 16: Islam and Christianity in African Politics**

This lecture will be taught by seminar method. Teaching will be organized around the question set for the seminar on this topic. This year's topic is the Christian-Muslim divide in Nigeria. Those presenting on this topic should remember that they have a duty to set the tone for the class discussion.

### References:

1. Adrian Hastings, "The Christian Churches and the Liberation Movements in Southern Africa," *African Affairs*, 80 (1981)
2. \*\*Lansiné Kaba, "Islam in WestAfrica: Radicalism and the New Ethic of Disagreement, 1960-1990" in N. Levtzion & R.L. Pouwells (eds.), *The History of Islam in Africa*, pp.190-204.
3. \*\*John O. Voll, "Religion and Politics in Islamic Africa," in Matthew Moen & Lowell Gustafson (eds.), *The Religious Challenge to the State*,
4. \*\*McLaughlin, Janice, *On the frontline : Catholic missions in Zimbabwe's liberation war*, chs. 1 & 2
5. Didier Péclard, "Religion and Politics in Angola: the Church, the Colonial State and the Emergence of Angolan Nationalism (1940-1961)," *Journal of Religion in Africa*, 28, 2 (1998)
6. Galia Sabar-Friedman, "Church and State in Kenya, 1986-1992, *African Affairs*, 96 (1997)
7. \*\*Don Ohadike, "Muslim-Christian Conflict and Political Instability in Nigeria," in John Hunwick (ed.), *Religion and National Integration in Africa: Islam, Christianity and Politics in the Sudan and Nigeria*.
8. \*\*Abdullahi A. an-nah'im. "Islam and National integration in the Sudan," in John Hunwick (ed.), *Religion and National Integration in Africa: Islam, Christianity and Politics in the Sudan and Nigeria* (This is best read along with: \*\*Francis M. Deng, " A Three dimensional approach to the conflict in Sudan," in the same volume.

9. Abdel Wahab El-Affendi, "Discovering the South: Sudanese Dilemmas for Islam in Africa," *African Affairs*, 89, (1990)

### SEMINAR TOPICS

Each student or group of students assigned a topic from the list below must prepare a **2- to 3-page** presentation for discussion in class. In order to ensure that there is enough time for discussion, presentations must not last more than 15 minutes each. This means that you must address the question straight away instead of wasting precious time on long-winded introductions. Do not waste time on ideas already discussed in class. Instead, enlighten your audience with new ideas found in the references you will have used. Remember, our interest is ideas, arguments and concepts, not dry facts.

1. Where in Chinua Achebe's novel *Things Fall Apart* can we learn about the traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Igbo people? What do these beliefs and practices tell us about Igbo history?
2. In what ways does the case of the Ethiopian *Falashas* illustrate the complexity of the history of Christianity and Judaism in Ethiopia? (Text to be used: \*\*Richard Pankhurst. "The Falashas, or Judaic Ethiopians, in their Christian Ethiopian Setting," *African Affairs*, Vol. 91 (1992), 567-582.
3. Make a selective study of the origins and expansion of Islam as described in chapter 2 of Vol. III of the *UNESCO General History of Africa*, together with pp. 56-67 of chapter 3 of the same volume. On the basis of the evidence collected, state whether the spread of Islam to North Africa can be explained purely on the basis of religious motives.
4. Review chapters 21 and 22 of Vol. VI of the *UNESCO History of Africa* (pp. 537-598 ) and comment on the view that both religious and social forces were at work in the emergence of the West African *Jihads* of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Read the articles by Terence Ranger on Masasi and Kathleen Smythe on Ufipa (Tanzania) and compare the strategies devised by Christian Missionaries for winning converts and creating African Christian communities. (Basic texts: \*\*Kathleen R. Smythe: "The creation of a Catholic Fipa society: conversion in Nkasi District Ufipa," in Thomas Spear & Isaria N. Kimambo (eds.), *Expressions of East African Christianity*, ch.6. and \*\*Terence Ranger. "Missionary adaptation of African religious institutions" in Ranger and Kimambo, *Historical Study of African Religions*, pp.221-247
6. On the basis of Prof. Ranger's line of argument regarding what he calls "the ambiguities of medical mission" in south-eastern Tanzania, what would do you consider ambiguous about the history of medical services run by Christian missionaries in Africa? (Basic text: \*\*T.O. Ranger, "The ambiguities of medical mission in Southern Tanzania, 1900-1945," in Steven Feierman & John M. Janzen

(ed.), *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*, pp.256-282 (photocopy available in the department office).

7. Provide a brief description of the main features of the **Arathi** version of Christianity in Kenya and examine the influences which were brought to bear on the beliefs and practices of this religious sect (i.e. Arathi).  
Reference: Francis Kimani Githieya: "The Church of the Holy Spirit: Biblical beliefs and practices of the Arathi of Kenya, 1926-1950," in T. Spear & I.N. Kimambo (eds), *East African Expressions of Christianity*, pp. 231-243
8. Basing on chapters 1 and 2 of \*\*Janice McLaughlin's book, *On the Frontline*, critically review the role of the Church in the liberation of Zimbabwe. (Copies available in office no, 49). What does this tell us about the relationship between religion and politics in late colonial Africa?

### ESSAY TOPICS

Write an essay, not exceeding 8 pages on one of the following questions. Your essay should be type-written. The criteria to be used in grading this essay are outlined above in the course description. The deadline for submission of your essay is Monday, 7<sup>th</sup> April 2008.

- 1 What, in essence, distinguishes the history of the Church in Ethiopia from that of the missionary churches in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa?
- 2 "The history of Islam in West Africa before the 18<sup>th</sup> century is characterised by tension between popular and normative Islam." Discuss.
- 3 "In the late nineteenth century the Kingdom of Buganda became an arena in which Islam, Christianity and traditional religious traditions contested for space and influence. This contest was complicated by the British quest for territorial control in the face of strategies of a Gada monarchy anxious to defend its sovereignty." Discuss.
- 4 Investigate into the historical origins of the religious tensions between Muslims and Christians in Nigeria.
- 5 Make a comparative analysis of the independent churches founded by Alice Lenshina and Simon Kimbangu in terms of their origins, composition of the memberships, religious doctrines and practices, and the respective responses of the British and Belgian colonial states to the emergence of these movements.

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Professor of History

**University of Dar es Salaam  
College of Arts and Social Sciences  
Department of History and Archeology**

**HI 270: Health, Disease, and Healing in Modern African History.**

3 Units Course.

**Course Lecturer: Dr. Oswald Masebo**

**Office: Arts Tower Block 707**

**Office/Consultation Hours: Monday 1.00-3.00 pm or by Appointment.**

**Email: omasebo@udsm.ac.tz**

**Course Description:**

This course explores the history of health, disease, and healing in modern African history from the nineteenth century to the present. Its main objective is to heighten awareness about social foundations and historicity of diseases and humankind's efforts to control them. The assumption of this course is that diseases, health, and healing are socio-historical processes. They are integral components of the changing economic, social, and cultural relations in the homesteads, communities, and societies at large.

The course will begin with a brief theoretical discussion on the relationships between disease incidences, environment, healing practices, and socio-economic contexts. The theoretical part will be followed by an overview of disease, health, and healing in pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial periods. Finally, we will examine some case studies of disease and disease control in modern African societies, examining in some detail the social contexts for the rise of some diseases or epidemics in the continent, the management strategies adopted by the respective societies or political regimes, and the long term social consequences of disease incidence and management.

**Delivery:**

A combination of Lectures and Seminars

**Assessments:**

Final University Examination = 60%

Coursework = 40%. The 40% will come from five assignments:

(i) One Seminar Paper and Presentation = 10%. You will form seminar groups and each group will prepare a seminar paper for presentation and discussion. The paper should be 5-6 pages long. The paper should demonstrate that you have read the required readings. You should quote the required readings to support and strengthen your essay.

(ii) First Test = 10%

(iii) Second Test = 10%

(iv) Three Response Papers on Three of the Seminar Topics = 6%. Each student will write three reaction papers. You have a total of six seminar topics for this semester. You must select three seminar topics for which you will write reaction papers. Do not select a topic for which your group will make a seminar presentation. The reaction paper must provide an answer to the seminar topic. This reaction paper should be one page long and it must be based on all or some of the readings assigned for that seminar topic. EACH REACTION PAPER MUST BE TYPED. I WILL NOT ACCEPT HANDWRITTEN REACTION PAPERS. Each reaction paper will carry 2%.

(v) Attendance and Participation = 4%.

**Operational Course Outline**

**Week One: Introducing the Course**

**Week Two: Theorizing Health, Disease, and Healing**

**Required Reading**

(i) Turshen, M. The Political Ecology of Disease in Tanzania, pp. 9-19

(ii) Steven Feierman and John Janzen, eds., *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1992), pp.1-19

(iii) Maureen Malowany, "Unfinished Agendas: Writing the History of Medicine of Sub-Saharan Africa," *African Affairs*, 99 (2000): 325-349. **JSTOR**

(iv) Feierman, Steven, "Struggles for Control: The Social Roots of Health and Healing in Modern Africa," *African Studies Review* 28, 2/3 (1985): 73-147. **JSTOR**

**Week Three: The Historiography of Health, Disease, and Medicine in African History**

**Required Readings:**

- (i) Rubert Boyce, "The Colonization of Africa," *Journal of the Royal African Society* Vol.10 No. 40 (Jul., 1911), pp. 392-397. **JSTOR**.
- (ii) Sir Malcom Watson, "Malaria and Nutrition in Africa," *Journal of the Royal African Society* Vol 36 No. 145 (Oct., 1937), pp.405-420. **JSTOR**
- (iii) Ann Beck, "Medicine and Society in Tanganyika, 1890-1930: A Historical Inquiry" *Transaction of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol 67, No.3 (1977). Read Introductory Remarks (page 5) and Part II-IV (pages 9-21). **JSTOR**
- (iv) Lesley Doyal and Imogen Pennell, "Health, Medicine, and Underdevelopment," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 11, No. 31/33 (August 1976). **JSTOR**
- (v) Oswald Masebo, *State, Society, and Infant Welfare in Colonial Tanzania, 1920-1950*. PhD Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 2010.

**Week Four: Sources of Information for Medical Histories in Africa. SEMINAR TOPICS 1**

**Required Readings:**

Oswald Masebo, *State, Society, and Infant Welfare in Colonial Tanzania, 1920-1950*. PhD Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 2010.  
 Demography from Scanty Sources  
**(YOU WILL RECEIVE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT TEST ONE).**

**Week Five: "Traditional" Medicine and African Cosmologies in Pre-colonial Africa**

**Required Readings**

- (i) Gloria Waite, "Public Health in Pre-colonial East –Central Africa," in Feierman and Janzen *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*, pp. 212 -231.
- (ii) Osaak Olumwullah, *Dis-Ease in the Colonial State: Medicine, Society, and Social Change Among the Abanyole of Western Kenya* (Westport, Greenwood Press, 2002), pp.67-102.
- (iii) John Janzen, "Ideologies and Institutions in Pre-Colonial Western Equatorial African Therapeutics," in Feierman and Janzen (eds.), *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*, pp. 195-211.
- (iv) John Janzen, "Health, Religion, and Medicine in Central and Southern African Traditions," in Lawrence E. Sullivan, ed. *Healing and Restoring: Health and Medicine in World's Religious Traditions* (New York and London, Macmillan, 1989): 225-254.
- (v) Stacey Langwick, "Devils, Parasites, and Fierce Needles: Healing and the Politics of Translation in Southern Tanzania," in *Science, Technology, and Human Values*, Vol. 32 No.1 (2007): 88-117.

**WEEK SIX: YOU WILL WRITE THE FIRST TEST DURING SEMINAR SESSION. SEMINAR TOPIC 2&3 DURING MONDAY LECTURE SESSION. NO LECTURE FOR THIS WEEK.**

**Week Seven: Colonial Conquest, Colonial States, and African Health.**

**Required Readings**

Juhan Koponen. "War, Famine, and Pestilence in Late Pre-Colonial Tanzania: A Case of Heightened Mortality." *The International Journal of African Historical Studies* Vol.21 No.4 (1988): 637-676. **Jstor**

Hedge Kjekshus, *Ecology Control and Economic Development in East African History: The Case of Tanganyika 1850 – 1950* (London, James Currey, 1996), pp. 126-160.

Dennis Cordell, Joel Gregory, and Victor Piche, "Demographic Reproduction of Health and Disease: Colonial Central African Republic and Contemporary Burkina Fasso," in Feierman and Janzen (eds.), *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*, pp. 39 – 70.

Oswald Masebo, *Colonialism and the Spread of Disease: The Case of Ileje District, 1890-1950s*. MA Dissertation, University of Dar es Salaam, 2002. Chapter 3

**Week Eight: Colonial Economy, Capitalist Crises, Labor Migration, Disease and Health**

**Required Readings**

Oswald Masebo, *Colonialism and the Spread of Disease: The Case of Ileje District, 1890-1950s*. MA Dissertation, University of Dar es Salaam, 2002, Chapter 4.

Randall M. Packard, "Industrialization, Rural Poverty, and Tuberculosis in South Africa" in Steven Feierman and John Janzen, eds., *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1992), pp. 104 – 131.

Turshen, M. *The Political Ecology of Disease in Tanzania*.

Packard, Randall. *White Plague, Black Labor: Tuberculosis and the Political Economy of Health and Disease in South Africa*.

**Week Nine: Disease and Social Identities: The Case of Leprosy**

**Required Readings**

Silla, Eric, *People Are Not the Same: Leprosy and Identity in Twentieth Century Mali*. Portsmouth, Heinemann, 1998.

**Week Ten: Epidemics and the Politics of Disease Control: The Case of Bubonic Plague.**

**Required Readings**

Echenberg, Myron. *Black Death, White Medicine: Bubonic Plague and the Politics of Public Health in Colonial Senegal, 1914-1945*. Portsmouth, Heinemann, 2002.

**Week Eleven:** Post-Colonial States, Structural Adjustment Programs, Struggles to Improve Health, and Challenges of HIV/AIDS. **SEMINAR TOPICS 4 & 5**

**WEEK TWELVE: YOU WILL WRITE THE SECOND TEST: NO LECTURE**

**Week Thirteen: Final Reflections on the Course. SEMINAR TOPIC 6**

**Week Fourteen:** Preparing for the Final University Examination.

**Week Fifteen:** Preparing for the Final University Examination.

**Seminar Program and Short Reaction Papers.**

**Seminar Topic One:** Examine Meredith Turshen's conception of health and disease in her book titled *The Political Ecology of Disease in Tanzania*. Why do you think Turshen took the position that she develops in this book? How is Turshen's position different from that of J.N. Hays in his book titled *The Burden of Disease: Epidemics and Human Response in Western History*?

**Required Reading:**

(i) Meredith Turshen, *The Political Ecology of Disease in Tanzania* (New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1984). Read Chapter 1 (pages 9-19).

(ii) J.N.Hays, *The Burden of Disease: Epidemics and Human Response in Western History* (New Brunswick and London, Rutgers University Press, 2003). Reap the "Introduction," pages 1-7

**Seminar Topic Two:** Identify the major arguments/propositions that Steven Feierman and John Janzen put forward in the introduction of their book titled *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*. What kind of theory of health, disease, and healing do they represent?

**Required Reading:**

(i) Steven Feierman and John Janzen (eds), *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1992. Pages xv-xviii and 1-14.

**Seminar Topic Three:** How do Karen Flint, John Janzen, and Stacey Langwork understand the concept African "traditional" medicine? After reading these works, do you think the concept "traditional" medicine accurately depicts healing ideas and practices in African societies?

**Required Readings:**

(i) Karen E. Flint, *Healing Traditions: African Medicine, Cultural Exchange, and Competition in South Africa, 1820 – 1948* (Athens, Ohio University Press, 2008), pp. 1-66.

(ii) John Janzen, "Health, Religion, and Medicine in Central and Southern African Traditions," in Lawrence E. Sullivan, ed. *Healing and Restoring: Health and Medicine in World's Religious Traditions* (New York and London, Macmillan, 1989): 225-254.

(iii) Stacey Langwick, "Devils, Parasites, and Fierce Needles: Healing and the Politics of Translation in Southern Tanzania," in *Science, Technology, and Human Values*, Vol. 32 No.1 (2007): 88-117.

**Seminar Topic Four:** With specific reference to the works of Randall Packard, Oswald Masebo, and Jonathan Musere, examine the contribution of colonialism (particularly colonial economies and labor migration) to the change in the virulence of diseases in Africa.

**Required Readings:**

(i) Randall Packard, "Industrialization, Rural Poverty, and Tuberculosis in South Africa, 1850-1950" in Feierman and Janzen eds. *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*, pp.104-131.

(ii) Oswald Masebo, "Colonialism and the Spread of Disease: The Case of Ileje District, 1890-1950s" (MA Dissertation, University of Dar es Salaam, 2002). Read chapter 4.

(iii) Musere, Jonathan. *African Sleeping Sickness: Political Ecology, Colonialism and Control in Uganda* (Queenston, Edwin Mellen Press, 1992)

**Seminar Topic Five:** What does the struggle to control epidemic diseases such as sleeping sickness and plague reveal about the politics of disease control in the colonial context? Your essay must be based on a careful analysis of the following works:

- (i) Megan Vaughan's *Curing their Ills: Colonial Power and African Illness*. Read Chapter 2 titled "Rats' Tails and Trypanosomes: Nature and Culture in Early Colonial Medicine," pp.19-54
- (ii) Echenberg, Myron. *Black Death, White Medicine: Bubonic Plague and the Politics of Public Health in Colonial Senegal, 1914-1945* (Portsmouth, Heinemann, 2002).
- (iii) Merynez Lyons.....

**Seminar Topic Six:** Drawing on the works below, why has it been difficult to eradicate HIV/AIDS crisis in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa?

Karen M. Booth, *Local Women, Global Science: Fighting Aids in Kenya* (Bloomington and Indianapolis, Indiana University Press, 2004).

Philip Setel et.al eds., *Histories of Sexually Transmitted Disease and HIV/AIDS in Sub Saharan Africa*.

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#### SELECTED READINGS

Packard, Randall. *White Plague, Black Labor: Tuberculosis and the Political Economy of Health and Disease in South Africa*.

Oswald Masebo, Colonialism and the Spread of Disease: The Case of Ileje District, 1890-1950s. MA Dissertation, University of Dar es Salaam, 2002

Oswald Masebo, Colonialism and the Spread of Disease: The Case of Ileje District, 1890-1950s. MA Dissertation, University of Dar es Salaam, 2002

Feierman, S and J. Janzen eds. *The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa*.

Turshen, M. The Political Ecology of Disease in Tanzania.

Waite, Gloria. *A History of Traditional Medicine and Health Care in Precolonial East Central Africa*. New York, Edwin Mellen Press, 1992.

Vaughan, Megan. *Curing their Ills: Colonial Power and African Illness*. Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Healing and Curing: Issues in the Social History and Anthropology of Medicine in Africa," *Social History of Medicine* 1994: 283 -295.

Turshen, Meredith. *The Political Ecology of Disease in Tanzania*. Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1984.

Turshen, Meredith and Carol Barker. "Editorial: The Health Issue." *Review of African Political Economy* 36, 1986: 1-6

Van Etten, G.M. *Rural Health Development in Tanzania: A Case-Study of Medical Sociology in a Developing Country*. Assen and Amsterdam, Van Gorcum, 1976.

Tilley, Helen. "Ecologies of Complexity: Tropical Environments, African Trypanosomiasis, and the Science of Disease Control in British Colonial Africa, 1900-1940." *Osiris*, Vol. 19(2004), *Second Series: Landscape of Exposure: Knowledge and Illness in Modern Environments*: pp.21-38

Swanson, Maynard. "The Sanitation Syndrome; Bubonic Plague and URBAN Native Policy in the Cape Colony 1809-1909." *Journal of African History* 18, 3, 1977: 387-410.

Silla, Eric, *People Are Not the Same: Leprosy and Identity in Twentieth Century Mali*. Portsmouth, Heinemann, 1998.

Rosenberg, Charles. *Explaining Epidemics and Other Studies in the History of Medicine*. Cambridge and New York, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

Patterson, David. *Health in Colonial Ghana: Disease, Medicine, and Socioeconomic Change, 1920-1955*. Waltham, Crossroads Press, 1981.

Packard, Randall. *White Plague, Black Labor: Tuberculosis and the Political Economy of Health and Disease in South Africa*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1989.

Olumwullah, Osaak, A. *Dis-Ease in the Colonial State: Medicine, Society, and Social Change Among the AbaNyole of Western Kenya*. Westport and London, Greenwood Press, 2002.

Ndege, Odour George. *Health, State, and Society in Kenya*. Rochester, University of Rochester Press, 2001.

Musere, Jonathan. *African Sleeping Sickness: Political Ecology, Colonialism and Control in Uganda*. Queenston, Edwin Mellen Press, 1992.

Livingston, Julie. *Debility and the Moral Imagination in Botswana*. Bloomington and Indianapolis, Indiana University Press, 2005.

Juhan Koponen. "War, Famine, and Pestilence in Late Pre-Colonial Tanzania: A Case of Heightened Mortality." *The International Journal of African Historical Studies* Vol.21 No.4 (1988): 637-676. **Jstor**

Kjekshus, Hedge. *Ecology Control and Economic Development in East African History: The Case of Tanganyika 1850 - 1950*. London, James Currey, 1996 (1977).

- \_\_\_\_\_. "Health, Religion, and Medicine in Central and Southern African Traditions." In Laurence Sullivan, ed. *Healing and Restoring: Health and Medicine in the World's Religious Traditions*. New York and London, Macmillan, 1989, pp. 225-254.
- Feierman, Steven. "Struggles for Control: The Social Roots of Health and Healing in Modern Africa." *African Studies Review* 28(1985): 73-147.
- Echenberg, Myron. *Black Death, White Medicine: Bubonic Plague and the Politics of Public Health in Colonial Senegal, 1914-1945*. Portsmouth, Heinemann, 2002.
- Doyal, L and I.Pennell, *The Political Economy of Health*. London, Pluto Press, 1979.

**University of Dar es Salaam**  
**Department of History and Archeology**

**Syllabus: HI 364: Industrialization and the Rise of the Working Class in Britain.**

**Course Instructor: Dr. O. Masebo**

**Office: Tower Block, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, No. 707.**

**Email: omasebo@udsm.ac.tz**

**Course Description:**

The Course seeks to examine the forces at work in the transformation of Britain from a rural-agrarian to an urban-industrial society. Among other things we shall seek to answer the following questions: 1) what led to England's transition from feudalism to capitalism? 2) What internal and external factors contributed to the rise of the British Industrial Revolution? 3) What was the nature of Industrial Revolution? 4) What were its economic, social and political consequences? 5) What responses did it evoke from different social classes in the country? 6) what was the relationship of the state to all these developments?

**Course Requirements:**

Class Attendance and Participation: 10%

Seminar Presentation and Paper: 10%

Test One: 10%

Test Two: 10%

Final University Examination: 60%.

*Note: Instead of Test Two, I may give you a take home assignment.*

*I recognize the problem of sources of information in your library. You must also use online sources of information, particularly [www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org) which is the largest electronic archive of published materials that UDSM subscribes to. If you do not know how to access materials from jstor, let me know.*

**Topics:**

**Topic 1: Introducing the Course: Context and Scope**

-The Industrial Revolution as an economic revolution

-The Industrial Revolution as a social and political revolution

Reference:

J.M. Roberts, *The Penguin History of Europe*, pp. 231-49

Stanley Engerman and Patrick O'Brien, "The Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective," in *The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Britain*, Vol.1 pp. 451-64.

### **Topic 2: Economy and Society in Feudal England**

-Feudalism and the Social Order in Early Modern England

Reference: A.L. Morton, *A People's History of England*

### **Topic 3: Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism in England: Internal Dynamics**

Reference

A.L. Morton, *A People's History of England*

Christopher Hill, *From Reformation to Industrial Revolution*

Barrington Moore, *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*

Rodney Hilton, *Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*

### **Topic 4: The Contribution of the Agricultural Revolution to the Industrial Revolution**

### **Topic 5: The Contribution of External Trade to the Industrial Revolution**

-Trade and the Industrial Revolution

-Empire

Reference:

E.J. Hobsbawm, *Industry and Empire*

T.S. Ashton, *The Industrial Revolution 1769-1830*

Paul Montoux, *The Industrial Revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century*

W.M. Flinn, *Origins of the Industrial Revolution*

### **Topic 6: Emergence and Characteristics of the First Industrial Revolution**

-Growth, Technology, Innovation, and Industrial Organization

Reference:

E.J. Hobsbawm, *Industry and Empire*

T.S. Ashton, *The Industrial Revolution 1769-1830*

W.M. Flinn, *Origins of the Industrial Revolution*

Sidney Pollard, "Factory Discipline in the Industrial Revolution," *Economic History Review* (1963)

Steven Beaudoin, *The Industrial Revolution* (2003), pp. 93-102; 50-60

### **Topic 7: Class Formation and Class Consciousness in Industrial Society**

-Class vs. class consciousness?

-E.P. Thompson, V.I. Lenin, and the notion of class consciousness

Reference:

-E.P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class* (preface and postscript)

-V.I. Lenin, *What is to be Done?*

### **Topic 8: Early Working Class Movement**

-Luddite Movement

Reference:

-E.P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class*

-G.D.H. Cole, *Short History of the British Working Class Movement*

-Asa Briggs, *The Age of Improvement*

-E.J. Hobsbawm, *The Age of Revolution*

### **Topic 9: The Age of Chartism**

-The Chartist Movement – rise and fall

Reference:

-F.C. Mather; *Chartism*

-Asa Briggs, *Chartist Studies*

-Cole, *Short History of the British Working Class Movement*

-John Foster, *Class Struggle and the Industrial Revolution*

### **Topic 10: Britain's "Second Industrial Revolution"**

-The Second Industrial Revolution. Why Britain fell behind or did it?

-Political Reforms and the Growth of Democracy

Hobsbawm, Industry and Empire

Sidney Pollard, An Economic History of Modern Britain

Raphael Samuel, "The Workshop of the World: Steam Power and Hand Technology in mid Victorian Britain," *History Workshop* No.3 (Spring 1977)

J.H.Clapham, An Economic History of Modern Britain

### **Topic 11: Labor in Late Victorian Britain: The Unskilled Unions**

-Unions for the Unskilled

-The Age of Mass Politics

Reference:

-Hobsbawm, Labouring Men

-Henry Pelling, History of British Trade Unionism

-A.H.Clegg, A.Fox, and A. Thompson A History of British Trade Unions Since 1889

-G. Cole and Raymond Postgate, The Common People

-Cole, Short History

### **Topic 12: Evolution of British Social Policy: From the Poor Law to the Welfare State**

Reference:

-D. Fraser, The Evolution of the British Welfare State

-Bentley Gilbert, The Evolution of National Insurance

-Maurice Bruce, The Coming of the Welfare State

-G. Cole and Raymond Postgate, The Common People

### **QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION IN SEMINARS**

Instruction: You will be required to prepare group presentations to be made in the weekly seminars. The presentations will address the questions below. You should make adequate preparation. Avoid shoddy, last minute preparation, which is certain to cost you a good grade. The presentation must be precise and focused. It must be argument based. *Each group must submit a written version of its presentation at the end of the seminar discussion. You will not be given extra time to rewrite your seminar paper after your presentation.* Please indicate your names and registration numbers.

Your presentation should demonstrate that you have done some library research to generate evidence. First, although the readings in the course outline form a starting point for thinking about the questions,

you must find relevant readings which are not included in the syllabus. Second, your presentation should not be a repetition of the lecture. I expect you to develop a presentation based on library research, not on the lecture notes you take in the classroom. I expect to hear new evidence or information on the topics under discussion. Third, I expect you to produce a formal seminar paper that follows the basic principles of history writing and documentation. For instance, using footnotes, using and interpreting quotations, Using secondary (and primary date whenever possible) literature to develop your paper, etc.

*Your seminar paper must be typed, double spaced, and between 4 to 5 pages. I will not accept hand written seminar papers.*

### **Questions**

1. Examine the relationship between land and power in feudal England. To what extent did the changes in this relationship create conditions for the rise of capitalist transformation in English society?
2. Examine the dimensions of the English agricultural revolution prior to the onset of the Industrial Revolution. How far can we say that the development of the former set the stage for the emergence of the latter?
3. "A Commercial revolution was a pre-condition for the British Industrial Revolution." Comment.
4. How did the role of working women change during the Industrial Revolution?
5. Why does E.P. Thompson consider the radical movement of the 1790s as part of the struggle of the English working class?
6. "Whereas the Luddites acted merely out of their instinctive hatred for machinery, the Chartists manifested an unprecedented maturity of a class seeking to reconstruct British society." Discuss this dictum.
7. "From the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain's position as the first industrial nation turned out to be a fetter on her ability to compete with new industrial states, notably Germany and the United States." Discuss.
8. Identify the qualitative difference between the 'poor law' system and the welfare state as alternative approaches to dealing with social disadvantages.

