

SOCIAL STUDIES: BRITISH RULE, 1924-1964

WEEK 2 LESSON1

TOPIC: BRITISH RULE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

- In 1924, Britain took over the rule and protection of Northern Rhodesia from the BSAC.
- Britain still ruled through African chiefs.
- A senior chief for each ethnic group (Native Authority) collected taxes and kept law and order in his district, using native courts.
- The first Governor in Northern Rhodesia was Herbert Stanley.
- He encouraged Europeans to settle in the country and gave them land.
- In 1930 the Passfield Memorial was issued and it said that African interests were more important than the interests of settlers.
- Native Authorities had to collect poll tax from every male as well as hut tax.
- Men migrated to work in mines, towns or on settler's farms in order to pay these taxes.
- During 1920s and 1930s mining increased in the Copperbelt and Broken Hill areas.
- In 1940, African miners went on strike (stopped working) to try improve their wages.
- Wages were much lower for African miners than for Europeans.
- There was a riot and 17 strikers were killed and wages were increased very slightly.

EXERCISE

1. In which did Britain take over the rule and protection of Northern Rhodesia from the BSAC?
2. Who was responsible for collecting taxes?
3. What law did the colonial government introduce?
4. Why did men have to migrate?
5. What happened when the copper miners went on strike in 1940?