

...the interior of Tanzania well into the 20th

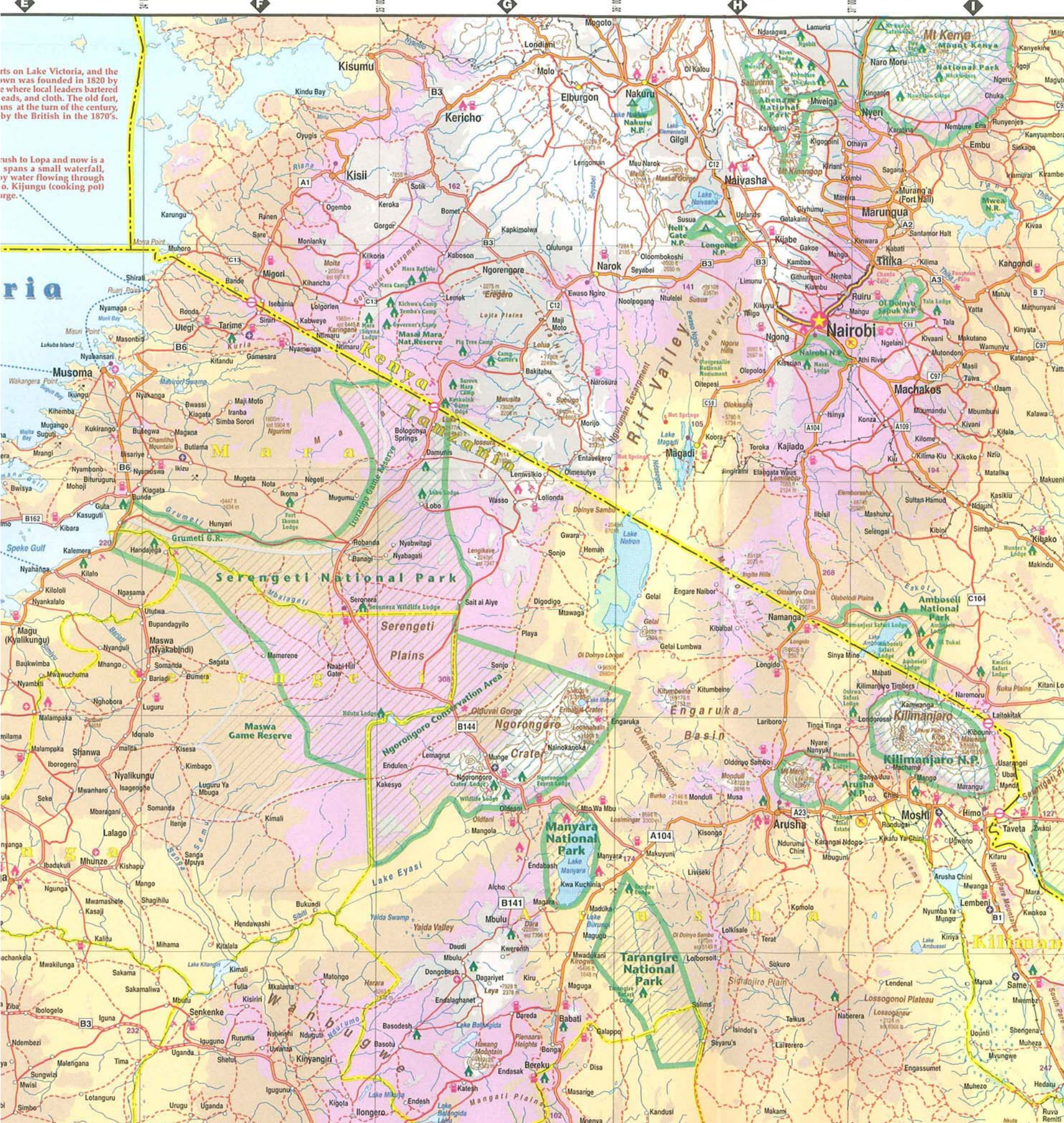
ish protectorate under the Omani Sultan in as finally granted in 1963 but shortly a many centuries of Arab dominance. and Zanzibar united to create the United 1964.

Border History:
When Britain and Germany determined the Kenya-Tanzania (Tanganyika) colonial border in 1886, the German Kaiser, William I, insisted Mt. Kilimanjaro should be German, since it was discovered by a German. The mountain was located in Kenya, a British colony. Legend has it that Queen Victoria gave Mt. Kilimanjaro to her nephew and future Kaiser, William II, on his birthday in 1886. Supposedly he had complained to the Queen because she owned two snowcapped peaks on the equator, and he had none (Mt. Kenya and Kilimanjaro were both located in Kenya). This is supposedly the reason why the border is not a straight line. At the end of World War I, Britain gained the territory as a spoil of war.

Index table with columns for letters (A-M) and numbers (1-5) for map navigation.

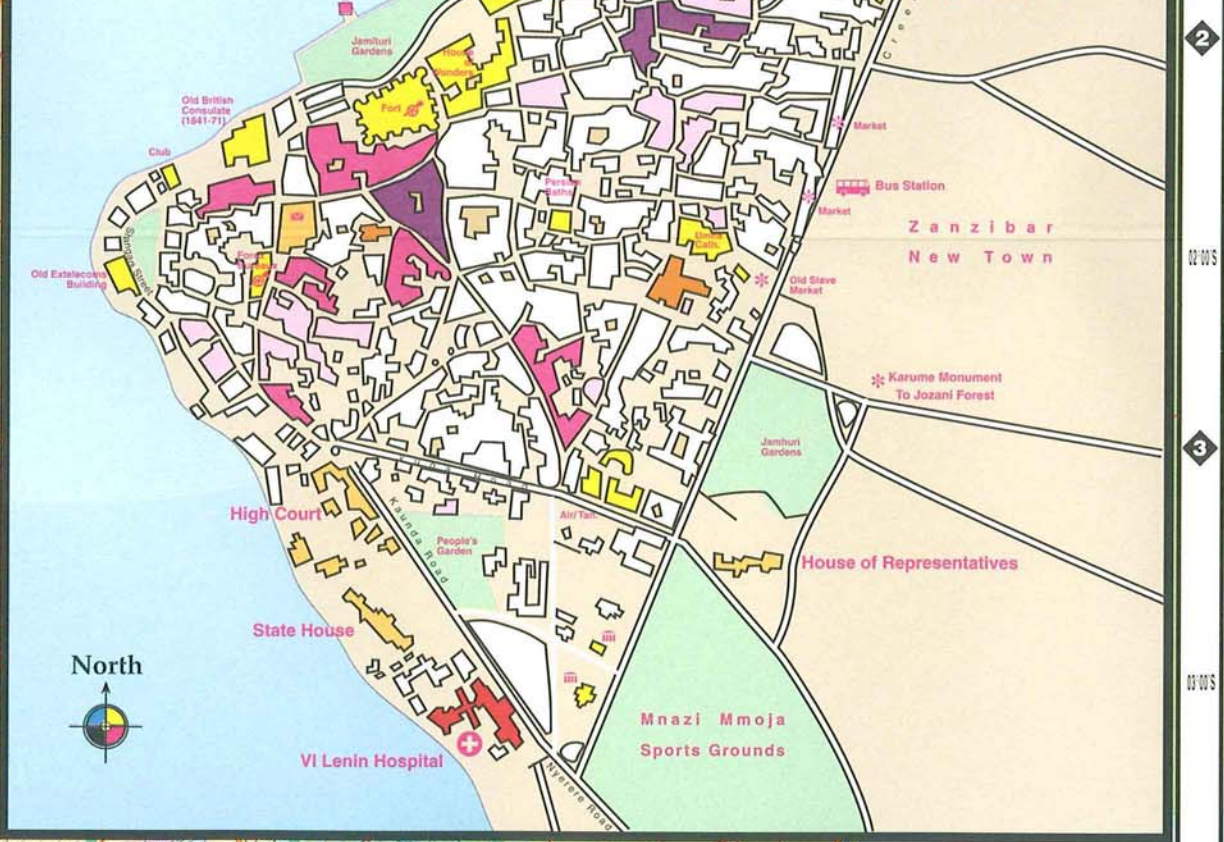
ports on Lake Victoria, and the town was founded in 1820 by the Swahili where local leaders bartered goods, beads, and cloth. The old fort, built by the British in the 1870's.

push to Lopa and now is a small waterfall, with water flowing through a hole in the rock. Kijungu (cooking pot) is a large rock formation.



STONE TOWN, ZANZIBAR

- Hotels
- Buildings with restaurants
- Buildings of interest to tourists
- Government
- Churches
- Mosque
- Hospital
- Parks



Tanga is Tanzania's second largest port, founded in the late 19th century by Germans as a port to export sisal (used in making ropes). Amboni limestone caves are nearby. The region around Tanga is rich in limestone. At the nearby Tongoni Ruins there is a large mosque with more than 40 tombs, the most found in any mosque in East Africa. It is believed Ali bin Sultan Hasan, son of Sultan Hasan of Shiraz