

MOTHER KEVIN MEMORIAL P/S NSAMBYA

PRIMARY SEVEN SET (XI)

SOCIAL STUDIES P.7

COMING OF TRADERS

1. Give four main reasons why traders came to Africa.

- To look for market for their goods
- To get raw materials
- To get new trade items
- To invest their excess capital

2. Which revolution in Europe led to a high demand for cheap labour and materials?

- Industrial revolution in Europe

3. How did the above change affect Africa's economy?

- It led to exploitation of Africa's resources
- It led to slave trade
- It led to shortage of labour in Africa

4. Identify two trading companies that operated businesses in East Africa.

- IBEAC
- GEAC

5. Why did the European form trading companies?

- To carry out trade

6. Where were the headquarters of the above companies?

- IBEAC.....London
- GEAC.....Berlin

7. Write the following in full.

IBEACO

- Imperial British East Africa Company

GEACO

- Germany East Africa Company

8. Who were the founders of the above companies?

- IBEAC.....William Mackinon
- GEAC.....Carl Peters
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9. Give three reasons why IBEACO was formed.

- To promote trade.
- To protect missionaries.
- To establish colonial rule.
- To stop slave trade.

10. How did IBEACO bring about colonization of Kenya and Uganda?

- IBEAC gave reports about Kenya and Uganda's economy'

11. How was IBEACO helpful to Christian missionaries?

- IBEAC protected missionaries

12. Name the British Administrator who was sent to Uganda as representative of IBEACO.

- Capt Fredrick Lugard

13. What were some of the functions of IBEACO?

- To carry out trade.
- To protect Missionaries

14. Outline four achievements of the IBEACO in East Africa.

- They helped to colonize Uganda and Kenya.
- They helped to stop slave trade.
- They introduced colonial policies.
- They gave protection to the missionaries.

15. How did IBEACO contribute to the economic development of Uganda?

- It promoted trade.

16. Identify any three failures of IBEACO.

- IBEAC failed to start the construction of the Uganda Railway
- IBEAC failed to allow local business administrative rights.

17. Give three factors that led to the failure of IBEACO.

- Poor management
- Shortage of funds
- Lack of enough manpower

18. Why did IBEACO withdrew from the activities of Uganda?

- IBEAC ran bankrupt

19. In which two ways did William Macknoon contribute to the economic growth of East Africa.?

- He formed IBEAC
- He constructed the Uganda railway.

20. Who raised the IBEACO flag?

- Capt. Fredrick Lugard

21. Why did the British introduce cash crops in East Africa? Give four reasons)

- To get raw materials for their industries.
- To enable Africans get money for paying tax.
- To help Africans become self employed.
- To help Africans use their land profitably.

22. List down four major cash crops that were introduced by the British.

- Cotton
- Wheat
- Tobacco
- coffee

23. What was the first cash crop to be successfully introduced?

- cotton

24. In which two ways did IBEACO contribute to the economic development of Tanganyika?

- It promoted trade in Tanganyika.
- It constructed roads.

25. How did the Europeans promote cash growing in Uganda? Give two ways.

- They supplied people with seeds.
- They provided market for cash crops

26. Explain the impact of various activities engaged in the traders to the people East Africa. Give three.

- It led to forced labour.
- It led to low prices of cash crops.
- It led to slave trade

27. Identify any two materials which Europeans were interested in East Africa.

- Gold
- Copper
- Silver

28. List any two goods that were brought by the Europeans to East Africa.

- Clothes
- Glasses
- Plates
- Guns

29. State any three difficulties the European traders faced in East Africa.

- Shortage of funds.
- Rebellions
- Poor transport
- Poor accommodation

30. How did the introduction of cotton promote the establishment of textile industries in Uganda?

Cotton was used as a raw material for the textile industries.

31. State two factors that led to the bankruptcy of IBEACO in Uganda.

- It spent more money to stop rebellions.
- IBEAC failed to make profits.

32. How did Bishop Tucker contribute towards the existence of IBEACO in Uganda?

- He funded the activities of IBEAC.

ATTEMPTS TO COLONISE UGANDA

33. What does the term colonial rule refer to?

- This is the act of a powerful country controlling a weaker country.

34. Identify the first African country that attempted to colonize Uganda.

- Egypt

35. Which areas in Africa were referred to as the Equatorial province?

- Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan.

36. Give three reasons why Egypt had interest in colonizing Uganda.

- To control river Nile.
- To Control all activities on River Nile

37. Who was the ruler of Egypt who went governors in the Equatorial province?

- Emini Pasha

38. List the three governors that were sent in the Equatorial province.

- Emini Pasha
- Charles Gordon
- Sir Samuel Baker

39. State some ways in which Sir Samuel Baker was helpful to the people of Acholi.

- He stopped slave trade in Acholi

40. Mention three Forts built by the governors sent in the Equatorial province.

- Fort Foweira
- Fort patiko
- Fort Waderai

41. Why did the people of Acholi hate Baker's soldiers after his departure?

- The soldiers got involved in slave trade.

42. Name the American chief who was sent by Charles Gordon to Muteesa 1 to persuade him become a friend to Gordon.

- Chief Dallington

43. Where was the headquarter of the Egyptians in Southern Sudan?

- Godokoro

44. Write one sentence about Nuer Agaord Linant de Bellefonds.

- He took the letter that invited missionaries to Uganda.

45. Why did Muteesa 1 fear to make friendship with Charles Gordon.

- To protect Buganda's Independence

46. Which governor of the Equatorial was called Edward Schnitzer

- Emini Pasha

48. Which governor of the Equatorial was called Edward Schnitzer?

- Emini Pasha

49. Why did the people of Southern Sudan rebel against Emin Pasha?

- He got involved in slave trade.

50. Which German official was sent to rescue Emin Pasha?

- Carl Peters

51. How important were the forts built by the governors in the Equatorial province?

- They provided security.

UGANDA BECOMES A PROTECTORATE

52. Identify the first British Administrator to be sent to Uganda in 1890.

- Capt. Fredrick Lugard

53. Why was the above administrator sent?

- To represent IBEAC in Uganda.

54. Name the Kabaka of Buganda whom the above administrator made an agreement with?

- Kabaka Mwanga

55. What was the main reason for signing the above agreement?

- To bring Buganda under the British rule

56. What was the first British flag to be set up in Uganda and where was it raised?

- The British flag at Old Kampala

57. What was the significance of the above agreement?

- That Buganda was under the British rule.

58

59. State the group of missionaries captain F.D Lugard helped during the time of their wars.

- Christian missionaries/protestants

60. Outline three issues that were delt within the agreement Lugard signed with Mwanga.

- Uganda was to be controlled by IBEAC on behalf of the British government.
- Lugard was to settle any dispute in Buganda.
- Missionaries were free to spread Christianity in Uganda.
- Buganda was prevented from signing any agreement with other countries.

61. Name the fort in Uganda that was built by Captain Fredrick Lugard.

- Fort Lugard

62. Why were many forts built on the border to Toro and Bunyoro?

- To provide security.

63. What made king Kasagama lose his throne for a second time after the departure of Lugard?

- He was overthrown by Omukama Kabalega

64. Why was Sir Gerald Portal sent to Uganda? Give two reasons.

- To make a report on how to rule Uganda
- To study the political situation of Uganda.

65. Name the flag which was raised in Uganda Sir Gerald Portal.

- The Union Jack/ British Flag.

66. Identify the king of Buganda who Gerald Portal signed an agreement with.

- Kabaka Mwanga

67. Outline three main issues that were contained in this agreement.

- To make Uganda a British government.
- To protect Uganda.
- Not to allow Buganda sign any agreement with any other country.

68. How were the above issues going to affect Buganda?

Buganda was not to sign any agreement with another country.

69. Write a short sentence about captain in Uganda's history.

Maj. Macdonald;

- He made a survey on where the Uganda railway was to pass

Captain Owen

- He was part of the planning committee of the construction of the Uganda railway.

70. Why did Kabalega take refugee to Lango for five years?

- To be free from colonel Henry collonville.

71. How did Kabalega's resistance against the British affect the people of Bunyoro?

- It led to death of people.
- It led to loss of property.
- It led to destruction of property.
- It led to imprisonment of many people.

72. Give any two recommendations of Gerald Portal.

- Kabaka's powers were to be reduced.
- Buganda's land was to be divided into milo land and crown land.
- Gun and hut tax were to be introduced.

73. How did the recommendations of Gerald Portal to the British parliament affect Uganda in the following areas?

(i)Political status

- Kabaka's power was reduced.
- Number of people on Lukiiko increased.

(ii)Economic status

- Gun and hut tax were introduced.

74. In which year did Uganda become a British protectorate?

- 1894

75. What factors were put in existence to show that Uganda had become a British protectorate?

- The Union Jack was raised

76. Give three major reasons why Semei Kakungulu was very much liked by the British colonialists in Uganda.

- He extended British rule in Eastern Uganda.

77. How did Semei Kakungulu foster development in Eastern parts of Uganda?

- He built roads
- He built administrative centers.
- He built schools.
- He encouraged the planting of mvule trade.

78. Where in eastern parts of Uganda did Semei Kakungulu establish his capital?

- Budaka

79. Why was Kabalega defeated by the soldier of Colville?

- Kabalega's soldiers had no fighting skills.
- Kabalega's soldiers had inferior weapons.

80. Why did the Sudanese soldiers rebel against the British in Uganda?

- Due to poor payments

81. How were the Sudanese soldiers helpful to British colonization in Uganda?

- They helped to enforce the rule of IBEAC

82. Outline three methods the British used in colonizing Uganda.

- Signing of treaties.
- Use of armed struggle.
- Use of colonial agents.

83. Define the term indirect rule.

- This is when the British used local chiefs and kings to rule on their behalf.

84. How was the above system of administration applied?

- Through local chiefs and kings

85. Why did the British use indirect rule as a system of administration in Uganda. Give four reasons.

- It was cheap for the British.
- It solved the problem of language barrier.
- It controlled rebellions.
- It solved the problem of labour shortage.

86. Name any four Ugandans who collaborated with the British in the colonization period.

- Semeyi Kakungulu
- Nuwa Mbaguta.
- Omukama Kasagama
- Kabaka Daudi Chwa
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa

87. How did the collaborators help the British to extend their rule in Uganda? Give three ways.

- They used the local language to convince the natives.
- They reduced on the resistance from the natives.

88. How did the colonization of Uganda affect negatively in the following areas: (i)Politically?

- Local leaders lost their powers.

(ii)Economically

- Uganda's resources were exploited.

(iii) Socially

- Uganda's culture was undermined.

89.In which four ways did the colonization process bring about economic development in Uganda?

- It led to construction of roads.
- It led to construction of the Uganda railway.
- Factories were setup.
- New crops were introduced.

90. What does the term pre-colonial rule mean?

- This was the period before the colonialists took over Uganda.

91. What brought conflicts between chief Awich of Payera and the British in 1898?

- He refused to sign an agreement with Macdonald a British colonial official.

92. Name the British major who captured chief Awich and imprisoned him at Numule.

- Major Macdonald

93. Where was the British headquarter in northern Uganda?

- At Patiko in Gulu District

94. Why was chief Awich again capture by the British in 1912?

- He resisted the forced registration of guns.

95. What was the main cause of Lamogi rebellion in 1911 – 1912?

- Forced registration of guns

96. Wrongly set

97. Name any two forts that were established in Payera.

- Fort patiko
- Fort foweira
- Fort waderai

98. How did the Lamogi rebellion affect the people in Northern Uganda?

- It led to loss of lives.
- It led to loss of property.
- It led to displacement of people.
- It led to imprisonment of many people.

99. Name the two countries in Bunyoro that were referred to as the lost countries.

- Buyaga
- Bugangaizi

100. Why did the British decided to colonize Uganda?

- To control the source of river Nile
- To get raw materials for their industries.

UGANDA'S JOURNEY TO INDEOENDENCE

101. Who was the first British governor to be sent to Uganda?

- Sir Hesketh Bell

102. What was the major role of the governors sent Uganda by British?

- To administer Uganda on behalf of the British government.

103. How did Sir Hesketh Bell contribute to the agricultural development of Uganda?

- He encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.
- He introduced the first ford car.

104. Identify any five contributions made by Sir Hesketh Bell to the people of Uganda.

- He encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.
- He introduced the first ford car.
- He put stimmers along Lake Victoria.
- He supplied cotton seeds to Ugandans.

105. Why was it necessary for Ugandans to start paying taxes at the time?

- To build schools
- To build hospitals.

- To pay civil servants.
- To construct roads.