

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST AFRICA

BUGANDA AGREEMENT OF 1900

- This was the agreement that was signed between the British special commissioner Sir Harry Johnston and the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa II.
- The Kabaka was represented by three regents i.e. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Stanslus Mugwanya and Zakaria Kisingiri.
- The agreement was signed on 10th March 1900.
- At first it was called the Uganda agreement but since it only applied to Buganda, it came to be known as Buganda agreement.

Why the agreement was signed

- ❖ The agreement was intended to define the position of Buganda within a wider Uganda i.e.

that Buganda was also a province like other provinces in Uganda.

- ❖ The agreement was to confirm that Buganda had submitted to British rule i.e. that there was to be no resistance from the Baganda.
- ❖ The agreement was also intended to make Buganda safe for missionary activities especially after the religious wars that had destabilized Buganda.
- ❖ The agreement was also intended to promote British exploitation policies i.e. to prepare the ground for the effective exploitation of Uganda resources.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to introduce the rule of law in a country that had undergone a lot of political turmoil e.g. the religious wars in Buganda 1880 – 1890.
- ❖ The agreement was also signed to check on the activities of Kabaka Mwanga who still had interest especially in destabilizing the protectorate from Northern Uganda.

- ❖ The agreement was signed to end the threats of Sudanese mutineers in the north i.e. they had become notorious demanding a lot of money from the British who had hired them in 1897.
- ❖ The agreement was also intended to find a suitable way to both the Baganda and the British on how to assist the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa II.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to make Buganda self reliant through introducing economic reforms e.g. cash crops growing and payment of taxes.
- ❖ The agreement was intended to reward the Baganda for their support and co-operation with the British in the extension of colonial rule e.g. Buganda was given the two lost counties that belonged to Bunyoro (Bugangaizi and Buyaga) in Mubende.

- ❖ The agreement was signed to solve the boundary problems between Uganda and her neighbors especially Bunyoro.
- ❖ The agreement was signed to make a spring board or the starting point from where the rest of Uganda would be colonized.
- ❖ The agreement was to serve as a legal document that would protect and safe guard the British imperialist interests in Uganda.
- ❖ The three regents who signed on behalf of the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa were ignorant and only interested in material benefits e.g. land and titles like Sir Apollo Kaggwa.

Terms/provisions of the agreement

- All men of 18yrs and above were to pay a hut tax of 3 rupees which was to be collected by local chiefs.
- No more taxes were to be collected without the approval of the Lukiiko and the consent of the Kabaka.

- Revenue from the taxes was to be for the protectorate government and not the Kabaka, like before.
- The collection of tributes from neighboring states like Busoga, Ankole, and Toro by Buganda was to be stopped immediately.
- All chiefs including the Kabaka were to receive a monthly salary like other civil servants in the protectorate government.
- All natural resources like minerals and forests were to be in the hands of the protectorate government and it was its duty to exploit them.
- Land was to be divided into two i.e. Mailo land was to be given to the Kabaka and his subjects while crown land was to be given to the protectorate government.
- Peasants settling on this land were to pay rent (Busuulu) to the landlords and the Kabaka was to appoint chiefs to look after his mailo land.

- Crown land included forests, lakes, swamps and the people who settled on this land were not to pay rent or Busuulu.
- The Kabaka was to be retained as the supreme ruler of Buganda but with the title of his highness.
- The Kabaka was to rule under close supervision of a British representative and he was to be assisted by three regents i.e. Katikiro (Prime Minister), Muwanika (Treasurer) and Mulamuzi (Judge).
- The Lukiiko was to have parliamentary powers, to formulate laws and to remain the highest court of appeal.
- The Kabaka was not to dismiss any member of the Lukiiko without consulting the British government.
- Membership to the Lukiiko was to be fixed at 89 and of these 60 were notables, 20 Ssaza chiefs, 3 regents / ministers and 6 Kabaka's nominees.

- Cases involving foreigners were not to be decided upon by the Kabaka but handled by the protectorate government.
- The Kabaka was not to form an army without the consent of the protectorate government.
- Buganda's boundaries were to be redefined and the two lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi that previously belonged to Bunyoro were to be added to Buganda.
- Buganda was to be divided into 20 counties each under a Ssaza or county chief.
- In case of misunderstanding the terms of the agreement, the protectorate government had the right to abrogate or cancel the agreement.

Effects of the agreement

- ✓ The Kabaka's powers were greatly reduced e.g. he lost authority over the army and tax collection.

- ✓ The agreement made Buganda part of Uganda and it placed Buganda at the same level with other provinces in Uganda.
- ✓ The Kabaka lost control over his chiefs who became public servants and were paid by the protectorate government.
- ✓ Buganda's 20 counties were allocated on a religious basis i.e. protestants were given 10, Catholics got 8 and Moslems 2.
- ✓ The agreement re-defined the boundaries of Buganda to include the two lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi which were got from Bunyoro.
- ✓ The loss of the two counties led/increased Bunyoro's hostility to Buganda.
- ✓ The Buganda agreement laid a foundation for the signing of similar agreements with others areas e.g. Toro agreement in June 1900, Ankole agreement 1901.
- ✓ The agreement confirmed and formalized British rule over Buganda and Uganda as a

whole which meant that Buganda had lost its independence.

- ✓ The agreement encouraged the growing of cash crops like tea, coffee and cotton because people had to pay taxes.
- ✓ The hut tax also forced people to crowd in one hut so as to avoid paying the tax and this led to the spread of diseases like dysentery.
- ✓ The agreement began the exploitation of Uganda's resources like minerals and forests as a way of raising funds for the protectorate government.
- ✓ After the agreement, some Baganda decided to collaborate with the British to extend colonial rule in Uganda e.g. SemeiKakungulu and John Miti.
- ✓ The agreement also encouraged the development of roads, schools, hospitals as a way of tapping Uganda's economic potential.

- ✓ The Kabaka lost control over the land in Buganda which increased on the number of white settlers grabbing land in Buganda.
- ✓ The agreement ended the religious wars which had destabilized Buganda during the reign of Kabaka Mwanga.

THE 1953 KABAKA CRISIS

- This was a political misunderstanding between the Governor of Uganda-Sir Andrew Cohen and the Kabaka of Buganda-Muteesa II.
- It involved a lot of tension, mistrust and suspicion between these two gentlemen.
- This tension resulted into the deportation of Muteesa II to England on 30th November 1953.
- Kabaka Muteesa II had failed to cooperate loyally with the British as the 1900 agreement demanded.
- This created a non-violent but very tense and confused situation in Buganda that is popularly known as the '***Kabakacrisis***' of 1953.

Causes of the crisis

- ❖ Buganda was demanding for federalism and special status so that she would not be at the same level with other regions of Uganda which the colonial gov't opposed.
- ❖ In 1945, three Africans were chosen to join the Legco to make constitutional changes. Buganda, Ankole and Busoga were all supposed to send one representative each, but Buganda refused and demanded for more seats because she didn't want to be at the same level with other regions.
- ❖ The Kabaka also supported the Lukiiko's decision not to send a representative to the Legco and this annoyed the governor who wanted a united Uganda leading to the deportation of the Kabaka.
- ❖ In 1952, a colonial gov't expert A.C Willis researched and emphasized the need to set up

local councils in Uganda and resist federalism which didn't go down well with the Baganda.

- ❖ The Baganda were also worried about the developments in the Legislative council which was turning into a ***small national assembly*** for all races, tribes and regions of Uganda and this threatened the power of Buganda as a semi-independent state within a wider Uganda.
- ❖ The Baganda also feared for their power because this would mean that the colonial gov't would win over any vote of confidence over Buganda.
- ❖ The formation of Uganda National Congress (UNC) on 2nd march 1952 by Ignatius KangaveMusaaazi also led to the crisis. The party called for unity amongst all Ugandans to demand for independence which the Baganda saw as threat to the institution of the Kabaka.
- ❖ The Baganda were also alarmed by the colonial government's demands for the East African federation which Buganda didn't like

because they didn't want to merge with other regions of East Africa.

- ❖ The Kabaka also received a lot of support about this issue from his subjects, the Lukiiko and other provinces like Busoga who also opposed the idea and this also worsened Muteesa's relationship with Sir Andrew Cohen.
- ❖ The governor was also angered by Buganda's demands to be transferred from the colonial office to the foreign office which showed no confidence in the abilities of the governor.
- ❖ On 30th November 1952, the British stopped recognizing the Kabaka and later deported him to London in 1953.
- ❖ The British wanted to fulfill the demands of the 1900 Buganda which had stated that the institution of the Kabaka would be abolished if at all he failed to cooperate with the British and this is what sparked off the crisis.

- ❖ The Kabaka was ill advised and he showed stubbornness to the governor even after a series of meetings were held with the governor and this led to his deportation in 1953.
- ❖ The Baganda refused to choose a successor to Muteesa II after his deportation in 1953, contrary what the governor had thought and they only voiced one point ***‘We want our Kabaka back’***

Effects of the Kabaka crisis

- ✓ Following the deportation of the Kabaka in 1953, a state of emergency was declared in Buganda.
- ✓ Several Baganda elites were sent to England to plead for Muteesa’s return e.g. EridadiMuriira, Thomas Makumbi and Apollo Kironde.
- ✓ In early 1954, a constitutional expert-**Sir Keith Hancock** was sent to Uganda to see

how a new constitution would be quickly made to return sanity to Buganda.

- ✓ It led to the signing of the **1955 Namirembe agreement** which altered the 1900 agreement e.g. the Kabakaship became a constitutional monarch.
- ✓ It was also agreed that the Buganda was to remain part of Uganda and it was to elect members to the Legco like other regions.
- ✓ The crisis affected the formation of the East African federation because this act by the Baganda clearly showed that some sections of the people didn't want it.
- ✓ The crisis caused a lot of resentment from the Baganda following the deportation of their Kabaka e.g. Baganda men allowed their beards grow wild and they wore bark cloth as a sign of mourning.
- ✓ The crisis resulted into riots in Buganda and increased demands for British withdrawal from Buganda's soils.

- ✓ The crisis led to the violation of the 1900 Buganda agreement by both the British and Baganda e.g. Britain stopped recognizing the Kabaka and Buganda wanted independence outside the protectorate.
- ✓ The Namirembe agreement also resolved that Muteesa was to return if the Lukiiko had invited him and on **17th October 1955**, Muteesa returned amidst jubilation from his people.
- ✓ The crisis resulted in Buganda's boycott of the 1961 National Assembly elections and fresh elections were organized in 1962.
- ✓ The crisis led to the formation of political parties in Uganda for example **Democratic Party in 1956** and **Uganda Peoples' Congress in 1960**.
- ✓ The formation of political parties also forced the Buganda loyalists to form their own political party called **KabakaYekka(K.Y)** literally

meaning king alone, to strongly support the Kabaka's position.

- ✓ The crisis speeded up the political developments in Uganda that resulted into the attainment of independence on **9th October 1962**.

DEVONSHIRE WHITE PAPER (1923)

- This was a statement of government policy issued in March 1923 during a conference in London by the colonial secretary, who was also the Duke of Devonshire.
- From 1896, white settlers started flocking into Kenya while the Asians came during and after the construction of the Uganda Railway.
- Inevitably, between 1907 and 1923 bitter conflicts arose between the three groups i.e. Asians, white settlers and the Africans due to their different demands and interests.

Reasons for the declaration of the Devonshire White Paper

Asians (Indians)

- The Asians wanted equal representation on the L.E.G.CO (Legislative council) i.e. the Asians outnumbered the white settlers yet the white settlers had more seats on the LEGCO.
- Racial segregation also hurt the Asians e.g. they wanted equal treatment with the whites in politics, health, education, business e.t.c.
- The Asians also wanted unrestricted immigrations into Kenya i.e. they wanted free entry and exit into and out of Kenya.
- They also wanted to acquire land from the fertile Kenyan highlands i.e. the white settlers had forced the Asians to stay in towns which they did not like.
- Asians had formed associations like the East African Indian National Congress led by A.M Jeevanjee which became a plat form for airing out their grievances against the white settlers.

Africans

- The Africans demanded for the withdrawal of the Kipande (Identity cards) that made them look like prisoners in their own country.
- Africans wanted a reduction in taxes which had suffocated them yet many of them had nowhere to get the money.
- African also wanted good labour conditions e.g. many of them were forced to work on European farms with little or no pay at all.
- Africans like the Kikuyu and the Masai wanted all the land that had been taken away from them returned by the white settlers
- Africans also wanted to regain their independence that had been eroded by the British.
- Africans also demanded for similar education opportunities which they had been denied by the whites in order to keep them backward.

- Africans also wanted representation in government because they had been totally left out in politics.
- Africans were also restricted from growing cash crops by the whites who claimed that they were going to lower the quality of the Kenyan produce.
- The Africans also formed tribal organizations e.g. the Young Kikuyu Association and the Young Kavirondo Association which became platforms for airing out their views.

White settlers

- The white settlers wanted to monopolize politics of Kenya e.g. by 1920, they had more seats /majority seats on the legislative council but they were not contented.
- They believed in racial superiority and they didn't want to share social services with Africans and Asians e.g. health, education e.t.c
- The white settlers wanted to retain the fertile Kenyan highlands exclusively for themselves.

- The Europeans settlers also wanted the colonial government to discourage Africans from growing cash crops so that they could only serve as laborers on the European farms.
- The white settlers wanted to colonize Kenya as a separate colony from England i.e. they wanted Kenya to be declared Independent from England.
- The whites were also led by lord Delamare and colony Grogan who set up a number of associations to serve as plat form for airing out their views.

Terms/provisions of the Devonshire White Paper

- ❖ The Kenyan highlands were to be exclusively reserved for the white settlers only.
- ❖ The legislative council was to have eleven (11) Europeans, five (5) Asians (Indians), 1 Arab and a missionary to represent African interests.

- ❖ There were to be no more restrictions on Asian immigration or entry into Kenya.
- ❖ A missionary i.e. Dr. Arthur was to be nominated to the legislative council to represent the interest of the Africans.
- ❖ There was to be no more racial segregation or discrimination in all residential areas.
- ❖ Africans were to be members of the local councils and not in politics at a higher level.
- ❖ Asians and African representatives on the Legislative council were not to be on the same voters registers as the whites.
- ❖ The colonial office in London was to watch over the Kenyan Affairs in order for the interests of the Africans to be given first priority.
- ❖ The paper clearly stated that Kenya was primarily an African territory and the interests of the Africans were paramount or very important.
- ❖ The paper made it clear that all racial groups in Kenya were to work together and gradually

towards the achievement of self-rule or independence.

- ❖ The paper also warned against the white settlers wanting to make further advances towards self-rule.
- ❖ The paper was to rule out any constitutional changes in favor of the white settlers.
- ❖ The paper also stated that the white settlers would no longer have controlling influence on the colonial government but it was the government that was to serve their interests.

Effects of the Devonshire white paper

- The Asians failed to win equality with the white e.g. they were denied the right to occupy the Kenyan highlands and were given only five seats on the LEGCO and they had to use a different voters register.
- The white settlers lost their dream of even controlling Kenya as a separate colony.

- The paper confirmed Kenya as a settler colony which increased the number of Europeans coming into Kenya.
- The paper also confirmed that Kenya was for Kenyans and that, their interests were to be given first priority.
- The paper also clarified that neither the whites nor the Asians would gain monopoly in the administration of Kenya whatsoever.
- The giving of the highlands to settlers stimulated plantation farming and led to the growth of cash crop economy.
- The paper failed to address the land and labour problems i.e. Africans were to continue providing labour on settler farms.
- The free immigration policy resulted in many Indians pouring into Kenya and they became a major force in Kenya's economy.
- The paper also laid the foundation for the future independence struggles of Kenya e.g.

Political parties like KANU were formed by the Africans.

- The paper exposed the intentions of the white settlers in Kenya who were after taking over the country.
- The paper created unity among Africans and Asians because it affected them equally.
- Africans started sharing in the running of their country. E.g. the native councils and in 1931 they were allowed to send representatives to the Legco.
- The colonial government started training and educating Africans, a measure that was intended to prepare them for the future responsibilities and independence.

THE WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

- The Europeans begun to settle in Kenya in 1896 and large number came in 1903.

- They mainly came from New Zealand, Britain, South Africa, Australia and Canada.
- Their aim was to set up plantation farms.

Reasons for their coming

- ❖ The climatic conditions especially in Kenyan highlands were good, cool, and conducive for European settlement.
- ❖ Very few Africans had settled in the high lands and this is perhaps why settlers settled in such areas in large numbers.
- ❖ The Devonshire white paper of 1923 that gave the Kenya highlands exclusively to the whites also encouraged them to come to Kenya in large numbers.
- ❖ Kenya had strategic advantage i.e. it had direct access to the Indian Ocean waters and a well-developed transport network.
- ❖ The construction of the Uganda railway line reduced transport costs and provided them with

a reason to come and exploit resources in Kenya.

- ❖ The nomadic way of life of some of the Kenyan tribes like the Nandi, Masai and Kikuyu also made it easy for the settlers to obtain land.
- ❖ The colonial policy was clear that Kenya should be a settler colony which officially encouraged settlers to come in large numbers.
- ❖ Many of the governors in Kenya were too lenient and sympathetic to settler demands e.g. Sir Charles Elliot (1902-1904), Sir Donald Stewart (1904 – 1905).
- ❖ During the Anglo-Boer wars (1899 – 1902) in south Africa, a number of African farms were destroyed which forced many settlers to rush to East Africa expecting to find the same prospects.
- ❖ The earlier reports made by the explorers also encouraged the settlers to come e.g. they reported about the fertile soils and reliable rainfall in Kenyan high lands.

- ❖ After World War 1 in 1919, there was a need to resettle ex-soldiers and therefore many of them ended up in Kenya as settlers.
- ❖ The desire to stop inhuman acts of slave trade and introduce legitimate trade also encouraged many whites to come to Kenya.
- ❖ Many Africans were poor and were willing to work on settler farms and therefore the white settlers came to Kenya to exploit the idle and unskilled African labour force.
- ❖ Charismatic leaders like Lord Delamare also encouraged settler farming because he was a successful farmer and encouraged many settlers to grow cash crops.

Problems faced by White settlers in Kenya

- Settler farming faced strong opposition from Africans e.g. the Masai and Nandi constantly raided the white settler farms.
- The world economic depression after World War 1 greatly affected the white settlers as

their crops lost market because of the low prices.

- Diseases also frustrated the settlers e.g. the cows were attacked by East coast fever and tick borne disease while wheat was attacked by leaf rust.
- The white settlers lacked funds to carry out large scale farming e.g. some were too poor to buy land or even pay workers.
- Some crops like tea and rubber required large estates which the settlers could not get easily.
- In some areas the soils were infertile due to mineral deficiency which also led to low output.
- The colonial government paid less attention to the problems of the settlers because it was only interested in reducing costs of administration.
- A lot of time was wasted by the white settlers on the experimental growing of some crops e.g. rubber.
- There was competition from imported products e.g. wheat was imported on a large scale.

- Labour was not enough mainly because Africans were not willing to work on European farms.
- Poor transport also affected settler farming in Kenya e.g. many parts were not connected to the railway line.
- Most of the Kenyan land was barren and unproductive e.g. in Maasai land.
- There was theft of settler food by the Pastoral tribes like Nandi, Maasai and Turkana.
- Tropical diseases that affected the settlers like Malaria, Sleeping sickness e.t.c.

Effects/role of white settlers in Kenya's economic development

- ✓ The white settlers introduced plantation agriculture i.e. Cash crop, economy in Kenya like Pyrethrum, rubber, wheat.
- ✓ Settler farming stimulated the development of communication networks e.g. roads were built

and Uganda railway line extended to areas like Kitale.

- ✓ The growing of cash crops also led to the development of modern and scientific methods of farming e.g. use of fertilizers and setting up large fenced farms.
- ✓ Because of increased business activities, modern towns and trading centers like Nairobi developed.
- ✓ The introduction of plantation agriculture enabled the Kenyans to shift from subsistence farming to large scale farming which brought in more money.
- ✓ With increased agriculture, small scale industrialization took place e.g. 1906; UNGA Limited established a grain mill in Nairobi.
- ✓ The settlers introduced the rearing of exotic animals in Kenya e.g. exotic sheep, cattle and pigs were imported from New Zealand and Britain.

- ✓ A lot of land that was previously idle was put to good use by the settlers who established large farms for cash crops and rearing of animals.
- ✓ The establishment of the plantation farms created more employment opportunities for the Africans who improved on their standards of living.
- ✓ The growing of cash crops disrupted the traditional African patterns of farming i.e. African started growing crops they were not going to eat.
- ✓ Because plantation farming was in the hands of the white settlers, the economy of Kenya was therefore put in the hands of the whites.
- ✓ Africans lost much of their lands particularly the Kikuyu, Kamba, and Masai.
- ✓ The white settlers dominated the politics of Kenya which caused political problems and this resulted into the 1923 Devonshire white paper declaration.

- ✓ The movement of Africans within Kenya was restricted by the colonial government which led to the introduction of identity cards (Kipande).
- ✓ African loss of land and segregation tendencies of the whites led to the formation of nationalistic movements like Mau Mau.

Economic and social developments in Kenya between 1900-1945

- Cash crop development was linked much to the white settlers who occupied the Kenya highlands.
- The first crops to be grown were maize for cash and potatoes for food.
- Lord Delamere experimented wheat farming in the Uasin-Gishu plateau where he produced the first wheat crop successfully in 1907.
- In 1904, tea was introduced at Limuru and sisal was planted at Thika.
- By 1920, sisal had become the second most important plantation crop.

- Rubber was also grown on plantations near the coast.
- Tomatoes and cape good berries were also grown.
- Africans grew crops which they were familiar with e.g. simsim and groundnuts.
- In 1904, the policy of reserves was began where Africans had to supply labour and were not to grow cash crops.
- In 1908, Coffee Planters' Association was formed where coffee trees were got from missionaries.
- Lord Delamere later introduced coffee growing near Thika.
- By 1920, large tea estates were established around Nakuru.
- In 1925, two companies from India were set up on the large tea plantations at Kericho.
- Between 1920 to 1921, the government encouraged maize growing.

- In 1935, pyrethrum was grown in the Kenyan highlands.
- Vegetables and fruits were also introduced in the Mau hills.
- Communication included railway lines, roads, telegraphs and waterways.
- Kenya-Uganda railway began in 1896 at Mombasa and extended to several parts of Kenya.
- In 1921, the railway line extended from Nakuru to Eldoret and Kitale then to Uganda.
- Within Kenya, the railway lines extended to Nyeri, Nanyuki, Thompson falls and Magadi.
- Feeder roads were constructed to supply or feed the railway stations with goods to be transported.
- Harbour at Mombasa developed due to easy communication by road and railway.
- Lake steamer service on Lake Victoria was established which boosted trade.

- Major ports like Kisumu, Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukoba, Mwanza and Musoma were established and this boosted water transport.
- By 1930, Kenya's internal and international communication services had been established.

Contribution of Lord Delamere to the economic development of Kenya

- His real name was Hugh Cholmondeley.
- He first came to Kenya in 1897 on a hunting expedition.
- He probably came from South Africa and was attracted by the great potential of the country.
- He was a product of white settler influence in Kenya.
- The white settlers increased in Kenya as a result of the construction of the Uganda railway.
- He later returned in 1903 to settle in the Kenyan highlands which were suitable for white settlement.

- Lord Delamere was determined to make farming a success in Kenya and therefore worked hard for its development.
- He acquired land at Njoro and around Lake Elmenteita for the development of agriculture in Kenya.
- He spent his personal effort and money on agricultural experiments in Kenya.
- He experimented on various types of wheat in the above areas.
- Lord Delamere also experimented on various breeds of exotic livestock in Kenya e.g. the Freshian.
- Delamere spent a lot of money trying to control diseases and climatic problems in Kenya.
- Through research, he was able to contain the 'rust' disease which threatened wheat in Kenya.
- He imported pigs, sheep and cattle although many of them died of the East Coast Fever.

- He carried out cross-breeding of exotic and local animals which promoted the resistance of the animals.
- In 1907, he produced his first successful wheat crop.
- He also developed crops like tea, sisal, coffee and maize.
- He was instrumental in the formation of “Master-servants ordinance” of 1906 that was where Europeans were the masters and Africans were the servants.
- The ordinance made African interests secondary to the European interests in Kenya.
- Lord Delamere was active in settler politics and led the European settler delegation to the Devonshire White Paper discussion in 1923.
- He later died in 1933 during the period of the Great Economic Depression.

Revision questions

1. a) Why was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?

b) What were the results/significances/effects of this agreement?

2. a) Describe the **TERMS, CLAUSES, PROVISIONS** of the 1900 Buganda agreement?

b) How did it affect the affairs in Uganda up to independence?

3. a) Explain the factors which led to the issuing of the 1923 Devonshire white paper.

b) Why is this paper still remembered in the history of East Africa?

4. a) What were the causes of conflict between the various races in Kenya between 1907 – 1923?

b) How did the Duke of Devonshire settle these conflicts?

5. a) Describe the **Terms, Clauses, Provisions** of the 1923 Devonshire white paper.

b) What were the effects of the paper?

6. a) Why did the settlers send Asian and European delegations to the colonial secretary in 1923?

b) What were the outcomes of their journey?

7. a) What led to the racial differences between the Europeans and Asians in Kenya between 1907 -1923?

b) How did the Duke of Devonshire settle these differences?

8. a) What were the causes of the Kabaka crisis of 1953 – 1955?

b) What were the results of this crisis?

9. a) What led to the conflict between the British and the Baganda between 1953 – 1955?

b) What were the effects of this crisis on Buganda up to independence?

10. Describe the role played by the following in the history of East Africa;

(a) **Sir Hesketh Bell** (b) **Lord Delamere**
(c) **Sir Donald Cameron**

11. a) Why did Uganda receive few white settlers? **OR** Why didn't Uganda develop into a settler colony?

b) Why was Kenya developed into a settler colony?

12. a) What problems did the white settler communities encounter in Kenya?

b) Describe the role of the white settlers in the development of the economy of Kenya up to 1945.

13. a) What factors led to the rise of settler communities in Kenya in the late 19th century?

b) What were the effects of their activities on the Africans in Kenya?