

HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

241/1

SEMINAR HANDOUT

GUIDE TO ANSWERING TECHNIQUES:

- **Candidates should be aware that history is marked by impression not by mere occupation of points.**
- **Candidates should be aware of the correct interpretation of the question i.e always attempt the questions which you have interpreted and you are able to present enough material.**
- **Candidates should always look for the direct questions first and avoid the controversial questions.**
- **Candidates should use relevant examples i.e facts to support your answers.**

1. a) WHY DID THE ARABS HAVE LITTLE INTEREST IN THE INTERIOR OF EAST AFRICA BEFORE 1840.

The Arabs were also known as the Oman Arabs who imposed themselves at the coast after defeating the Portuguese.

They had not developed a great feeling of spreading Islam in the interior of East Africa.

Most of the Arabs were pre-occupied with trade at the coast.

The demand for goods by the interior Africans was still low; like guns, spices, mirrors etc.

Some Arabs came as refugees from Arabia and feared to go in the interior to face more problems.

The Arabs were also still ignorant of the profitable trade item of East African interior.

The Arabs were also still few to operate and attend in the interior and at the coast by 1840.

Wild animals in the interior threatened them e.g. lions and tigers.

Poor transport and communication routes into the interior made the Arabs have little interest in interior.

Language barrier as the Arabs never understood the interior languages spoken by natives.

Civil wars among interior tribes threatened the Arabs at the coast.

There was no serious competition at the coast thus Arabs saw a need of getting into the East African interior.

The Arabs also wanted to protect the coast from the Portuguese.

Many Oman Arabs had never gone to the interior and feared to get lost on their way.

Seyyid Said had not shifted his capital to the coast to increase the demand for slaves from the interior.

The Arabs believed that the coast had a better climate compared to that of the interior.

Some interior Africans had not realized how important the Oman Arabs, and did not welcome them.

b) WHY DID THEY FINALLY GET INTERESTED BETWEEN 1840 AND 1885.

The Arabs had discovered abundant trade opportunities in the interior.

The increased demand for the interior goods which could not be met by African middlemen forced the Arabs into the interior to search for them.

The arrival of Seyyid Said and his interest in the interior trade.

Seyyid Said offered security to caravans into the interior using the red flag from the interior.

The Banyans and other middlemen asked for too much money and interest from Arabs and decided to go for themselves in the interior.

Seyyid Said signed trade treaties with France, USA and Britain which increased demand for the interior goods.

Arabs had also identified trading points where to get trade items in the interior.

Arabs had grown very rich and stronger and left with no option but to exploit the interior.

Transport to the interior had improved from head portage to donkeys.

Arabs wanted to eliminate middlemen who were very expensive and got more profits.

The earlier Oman Arabs who settled in the interior attracted others due to their success.

Some interior chiefs welcomed the Oman Arabs after knowing how important the Arabs were.

Oman Arabs had developed the spirit to spread Islam in the interior.

Seyyid Said's cloves plantations at the coast increased the demands for slaves from the interior.

There developed stiff competition for trade items at the coast.

Population increase at the coast drove many Arabs to the interior.

2. a) DESCRIBE THE TRADE ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST BEFORE AD 1500.

This trade was called the coastal trade.

The trade existed between the coastal people and Arabs from Persia, Arabia and Syria.

The coastal trade had other names which were the Trans-Indian ocean trade, E.African external trade.

Other traders came from Greece, Egypt, Libya, China and Malaysia.

Foreign items included silk, guns, swords and plates that were traded with coastal people.

Coastal goods were gold, ivory, slaves and animal skins mainly.

Foreign traders used vessels called dhows to come to the coast.

Dhows were blown by the seasonal monsoon winds.

From November – April, the winds blew towards the coast, and from May – October, the winds blew towards Asia.

Had several foreigners who came to trade like Asians, Indians, Syrians and Persians among others.

Had coastal people like Bantu, Cushites etc.

Coastal tribes acted as middlemen between interior traders and Arabs like Makonde, Samba, Zaramo.

The trade was conducted across the Red Sea and Mediterranean sea to some extent.

It was also conducted across the Indian Ocean.

Ivory was exported to China and India for making bangles and bracelets.

Ivory was basically got from Sofala town.

The slaves were taken to Asia to work as miners, soldiers and also chamber boys in plantations.

Barter trade system was the mode of trading in this trade.

Cowrie shells were introduced as a form of currency in this trade.

Coins were later introduced and towns started to mint them like Kilwa and Sofala.

Silent gestures, were used as a mode of communication between the traders.

Later Kiswahili language was used as mode of communication.

Gold was mined at Mwenemutapa kingdom and Kilwa was the main market for this item.

Ivory was obtained by hunting elephants.

Slaves were got by raiding villages.

Goods were transported from the interior to the coast by the Nyika.

Means of transportation of goods to the coast was head portrage.

Arab traders did not enter the interior because of hostile tribes and tropical diseases.

Trade was dominated by Arabs, Indians, Banyans and African chiefs who taxed the incoming traders.

The trade was conducted in towns like Kilwa, Mombasa, Malindi and Mogadishu.

b) WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THIS TRADE ON THE COASTAL PEOPLE?

The effects of this trade were positive and negative on the coastal people

The trade led to development of coastal towns like Mombasa, Malindi and Kilwa.

Traders became very rich and started living luxurious lives combined with high standards of living.

Trade led to development of Arabic language which became an official language.

Due to trade, mosques were built for traders to worship Allah.

Islam was introduced at the coast since most traders were muslims.

Consequently, Quranic schools were built to enhance the spread of Islamic civilization.

Trade led to the construction of flat topped houses by rich traders at the coast.

Coastal people started abandoning other economic activities like agriculture, fishing and took on the profitable trade.

Intermarriages between the coastal people and Arabs giving birth to Swahili people.

It led to introduction of a new currency form of cowrie shells and coins at the coast.

Introduction of new crops like wheat, rice and cloves.

Introduction of Islamic dressing codes for example men wore sandles, capes, kanzus and women wore long silk dresses, shariat and veils.

Arabic titles were introduced at the coast and started to be used by coastal people like Sheikhs and Sultans.

Made coastal people start eating Arabic food stuffs like chapattis, pilawo among others.

It led to the introduction of Islamic administration based on sharia law.

It led to competition between people at the coast.

It led to colonization thus loss of independence.

It led to introduction of guns and swords to enhance the raiding and acquisition of slaves and security.

Trade competitions led to conflicts among the people.

3. a) EXPLAIN THE PORTUGUESE RULE AT THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA BETWEEN 1510 AND 1698.

By 1510, the whole of the East African coastal stretch had been fully conquered by the Portuguese.

Alphonso D'Alberquerque made Goa his headquarters.

Sofala in Mozambique was made the regional headquarters.

Cape Delgado was made the mid-point of the East African colony.

The area north of Cape Delgado was ruled by a captain stationed at Malindi.

The area south of Cape Delgado was ruled by a captain stationed at Mozambique.

With time, Mombasa got its own captain.

The above captains were answerable to the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa in India, who was also expected to be loyal to the king of Portugal.

Captains collected import and export duties.

They also collected tributes from coastal chiefs and sultans.

They kept law and order to create peace at the coast.

Captains were supposed to crush any resistances arising from coastal towns.

Portuguese built fortified garrisons and forts in Mombasa and Sofala for security reasons.

Built Fort Jesus in 1593 to strengthen administration and crush rebellions.

Portuguese uses scorched earth policy where they burnt down coastal towns like Mombasa and Kilwa, leaving them ruined.

They used Divide and Rule policy i.e. allied with Malindi against Mombasa.

Where indirect rule failed, the Portuguese used force (Direct rule).

Portuguese were dictatorial, brutal, harsh with corrupt officials who were inefficient.

Portuguese had frequent rebellions and wars against coastal towns like Mombasa and Kilwa.

Portuguese sent ruthless military commanders to administer the coast, some of whom were hardcore criminals from Portugal.

Portuguese discriminated and isolated themselves from local people i.e. they had their own churches and priests and lived in special communities.

They encouraged gold trade and discouraged slave trade.

Portuguese engaged in smuggling and looting of coastal goods.

Captains employed corporal punishments to their subjects i.e. publicly flogged disloyal African chiefs.

Restricted Africans and Arabs from trading at the coast.

Tried to introduce Christianity but coastal Arabs rejected it.

Encouraged the growing of crops like maize, rice, cassava, pineapples etc.

b) WHAT CHALLENGES DID THE PORTUGUESE FACE AT THE COAST OF EAST AFRICA?

Portuguese faced political, social and economic problems during the period of 200 years they ruled the coast.

There were a lot of resistances from coastal towns like Kilwa and Mombasa.

Portuguese officials were very corrupt and embezzled coastal funds from tributes.

Portuguese administrators were few yet the coast was too long.

Portugal was a small and a poor country lacking enough funds to finance administration of the coast.

They also lacked enough ships to control and monitor the large coastline.

Portuguese were hated by the local people because they were thieves, greedy and arrogant.

Malindi, their only friend, was hated by other coastal towns.

Language barrier since Portuguese never understood local coastal languages.

Portuguese were affected by the harsh coastal climate different from that of Portugal.

Portuguese discriminated themselves from local coastal people i.e. built separate churches, lived in separate communities, had special priests.

Communication between Portugal and E.Africa was a problem hence help in case of problem was difficult.

Culture and religious differences where Portuguese were Christians whereas coastal people were muslims.

Constant rebellions from coastal people and towns such as Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Kilwa.

Oman Arabs always assisted the coastal towns such as Zanzibar, Pemba, Kilwa, Mombasa, etc to fight the Portuguese.

Portugal was challenged by other European powers who wished to control the East African coast e.g. Britain, Spain and Holland.

Turkish sea pirates that attacked the Portuguese' ships and their settlements at the coast.

The union between Spain and Portugal in 1640 weakened Portugal since she was too poor to sustain the union.

Arabs and Turkish always attacked the Portuguese as they tried to support their Muslim brothers at the coast.

Portuguese were attacked by the Segeju and Wazimba cannibals who reduced their already small numbers.

Diseases like malaria, small pox killed many Portuguese reducing their numbers.

Goa, the main headquarter of Portugal, was too far from the East African coast in case of need for assistance.

Coastal people were too poor thus tax collection became difficult hence weakening the Portuguese administration.

4. a) DESCRIBE THE COURSE OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN 1741 - 1840 BETWEEN THE BUSAIDI AND MAZRUI.

In December 1698, Fort Jesus fell in the hands of the Oman Arabs after defeating the Portuguese.

In 1728, the Portuguese attempted to recapture Mombasa but were evicted by Oman Arabs.

In 1741, the Yorubi Sultan of Oman, Saif Ibin sultan appointed Mohammad Ibin Uthman from Mazrui family as governor of Mombasa, which annoyed the Busaidi family.

Mohammed Ibin Uthman was expected to be loyal to the Oman rulers.

After the death of Saif Ibin sultan of Yorubi family, the Busaidi family took over power.

Sultan Ahmed Ibin Said was installed and became the ruler of the Oman Empire.

The Mazrui governors at the coast including Mohammed Ibin Uthman refused to recognize Busaidi administration.

To the Mazrui, Busaidi was not the right family from where the rulers of Oman came. They thus declared themselves independent.

Ahmed Ibin Said decided to open up full scale war against the Mazrui.

In the event of chaos, Mohammed Ibin Uthman of Mombasa was murdered in cold blood. This greatly annoyed the Mazrui.

When Ali Ibin Uthman, a brother to the deceased came into power, he was determined to fight the Busaidi up to the end.

He expanded the Mazrui influence at the coast and by 1807, the Mazrui territory stretched from Pangani to Malindi excluding Kilwa which was too loyal to Oman Arabs.

When new governor Abdullah Ibin Ahmed took over power in Mombasa, he tried to get British support against the Busaidi.

However, by this time, the British had already started helping Seyyid Said, his rival.

When Seyyid Saidi came into power in 1804, the relations between him and Mazrui grew bitter. He came determined to crush them completely.

In 1817, he freed Pate and ordered all her subjects not to trade with Mombasa.

He also ordered Zanzibar to liberate Pemba and Brava from Mazrui rule.

In 1822, he attacked Pemba and drove out of Mazrui governors.

In 1824, he personally commanded a force that bombarded Mombasa and almost brought Mazrui rule to an end.

However when he went back to Muscat, the problem rose again and was forced to go back in 1829, but in vain. The Mazrui had enlisted the Nyika in the struggle.

The Mazrui were finally defeated by Said Seyyid's son Khalid who captured the governor and some of his family members in Fort Jess. He threw them in the Indian Ocean.

In 1837, he tricked others and took them in the Persian Gulf where he starved them to death, this ended the long held conflicts.

The coast was once again brought under one ruler Seyyid Said. In 1840, he decided to transfer his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar for effective administration.

He enlisted the support of his new friends, the British, to strengthen his military position.

b) HOW DID SEYYID SAID SETTLE THE MAZRUI BUSAIDI CONFLICTS?

Born in 1791 in Busaidi family at Muscat.

He was prince of the ruling family, Busaidi and came to power in 1804.

His early years were full of problems especially the Mazrui Busaidi conflicts.

From Oman, Seyyid Said came to the coast, determined to destroy the Mazrui influence at the coast.

In 1817, he liberated Pate from Mombasa and ordered all his subjects not to co-operate or trade with Mombasa.

He also ordered Zanzibar to liberate Pemba and Brava from Mombasa.

In 1822, he attacked Pemba and drove out the Mazrui leaders.

In 1824, he personally commanded a force that bombarded Mombasa and almost brought Mazrui to an end.

He also forced the Mazrui governors to accept his rule.

He left Mombasa and went back to Muscat letting the Mazrui people to rebel again helped by the Nyika.

He returned to Mombasa but again failed to defeat Mazrui due to the Nyika support.

Seyyid Said's son Khalid finally defeated some Mazrui governors and their family members and threw them in the Indian Ocean.

In 1837, Khalid tricked some other governors and took them to an island in the Persian Gulf and starved them to death.

Many other Mazrui family members were forced to go into exile so as to save their lives.

In 1840, Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

He made an alliance with the British to strengthen his military position at the coast.

He used this military strength to capture Fort Jesus from the Mazrui after killing many members.

Around 1837, Seyyid Said invited many leading Mazrui members and arrested them.

5. a) DESCRIBE THE MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN BANTU INTO EAST AFRICA BETWEEN 1000 - 1400 AD.

Historians are not sure of when the Bantu started their migration, but it is believed to have been about 2000 years ago.

Bantu are believed to have come from Niger Congo basin while some other historians say they came from Cameroon highlands.

Bantu entered East Africa in small groups of families and clans and each group would move at its convenient time.

The Bantu migrations were slow and gradual due to the desire to move with all their property and old people.

Bantu also made backward and forward migrations and their contacts were both peaceful and hostile.

The first group to enter East Africa was that of the western Bantu or interlacustrine Bantu.

These were called the Interacustrine Bantu because they settled around the great lakes regions of East Africa for example around Lake; Victoria, Albert etc.

The western Bantu entered between Lake Albert and Lake Edward areas.

Western Bantu settled around the North-west of Lake Victoria which we called the western route hence the name western Bantu.

Western Bantu migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300AD.

Western Bantu were mainly agriculturalists and may have settled around this region because of the fertility of the soils.

The Bantu established large and flourishing communities around this region and also carried out some bit of cattle keeping.

The Chwezi later took control of their area and ruled them between 1350 and 1500 AD which forced them to move Eastwards.

Western Bantu later gave rise to tribes like Ganda, Soga, Nkore, Rundi, Toro, Nyoro etc.

Other tribes in this group moved to western Kenya giving rise to the present Luyia and Gisu societies.

b) WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF THEIR MIGRATION IN EAST AFRICA?

Bantu introduced iron working and use of iron tools especially in agriculture for example hoes and pangas.

Bantu migration led to population increase in East Africa that was eased by their improved agricultural economy that ensured enough food production and hence sustained the growing numbers.

Bantu introduced growing of crops on large scale with the help of iron tools that eased the work.

Bantu also introduced the growing of new crops for example coffee, cotton, yams and bananas.

Bantu introduced new farming methods for example shift cultivation and mulching.

Bantu also introduced and spread the knowledge of livestock keeping especially domestication of short humpless cows.

Bantu introduced new languages, basically Bantu languages for example; Luganda, Lusoga, Runyankole among others.

Bantu absorbed and annex most of the weak societies they met making them lose their identity for example Dorobo and Sanje.

Bantu in some cases copied the cultures of the societies they met like circumcision among the Bagisu, age-set systems among others.

Bantu introduced a new system of building permanent houses. They built round grass-thatched huts.

Bantu also displaced some people in East Africa, especially those in fertile areas, for example they displaced the Yao.

Bantu migration led to birth of new tribes like the Ganda, Nyoro, Toro, Luyia among others.

Bantu also had intermarriages with Arabs especially the coastal Bantu giving rise to the Swahili people.

Bantu fought many wars with the local people, creating general insecurity, misery and property destruction.

Bantu coming led to the development of barter trade as they always bartered small items among themselves like mats, pots etc.

Bantu introduced a new system of administration known as the centralized monarchy.

6. a) WHY WAS MIRAMBO ABLE TO BUILD HIS EMPIRE BETWEEN 1870 – 1880?

During the years he had spent as a captive in Bugamba, Ngoni taught him their military tactics which he used to build a strong army of Ruga-Ruga.

Mirambo was a person of boundless energy and courage and personally led his army in battles, giving them morale to fight on.

Mirambo had high determination and insisted on tribute from the foreigners passing through his territory.

Mirambo conquered people and absorbed them and recruited the youths into his army hence boosting his fighting force.

Mirambo equipped his army with Ngoni military tactics like cow's horn formation.

Mirambo also introduced and taught his army the use of Ngoni military weaponry like the short stubbing spear-Assegai.

Mirambo also highly paid his soldiers and workers, giving them morale to fight in battles.

The acquisition of guns and gun powder from the Arabs helped him expand and extend his empire far and wide.

Mirambo's empire was surrounded by weaker societies like Nyamwezi who lived in small chiefdoms which made it easy for him to conquer them.

Trade helped Mirambo to build, consolidate and extend his power and influence as he controlled the trade routes.

Mirambo ensured a good relationship with the Sultan of Zanzibar and declared his area a free trade zone for the Arabs.

b) WHAT ROLE DID MORAMBO PLAY IN THE ORGANISATION OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE?

Mirambo was born 1830.

Mirambo became a chief in 1860.

Mirambo established his capital at Urambo.

Mirambo played a leading role in organizing long distance trade.

Mirambo carried out slave raids on neighbours.

Mirambo organized raids to hunt elephants for ivory.

Mirambo obtained salt from Vinzo which boosted the trade items.

Mirambo obtained guns from Arabs and this increased slave raids and ivory.

Mirambo made friendships with foreign traders and hence attracted more to come for example Arabs to Nyamwezi land.

Mirambo provided guides to incoming traders.

Mirambo also provided porters to long distance traders.

Mirambo collected taxes from traders passing through his territory to develop Nyamwezi society.

Mirambo provided security to traders hence the smooth flow of trade.

Mirambo controlled the central route which was the heart of the trade.

Mirambo made friends with African chiefs like Muteesa.

Mirambo provided food to passing traders in Nyamwezi land.

Mirambo accommodates some long distance traders.

Mirambo used long distance trade to establish a very large empire to Nyamwezi.

Mirambo controlled trade routes from Ujiji, Buganda, Bunyoro.

Mirambo had good trading relationships with Sultan of Zanzibar hence peace between the two societies.

7. a) WHY DID SLAVE TRADE TAKE LONG TO BE ABOLISHED.

INTROD: Slave trade is the commercial transaction of buying and selling of human beings.

Slave trade had brought in so much wealth and profits that many people were not willing to abandon it.

Limited personnel made the anti-slave campaigns difficult i.e there was inadequate troops and war ships to patrol the Indian Ocean.

The British anti-slave campaign lacked co-operation in other European countries i.e. France, Portugal and Spain.

Slavery was an accepted custom among African societies and so they took it be normal (by 1850).

Slaves were also reluctant to be free i.e. because many lacked practical skills and property to sustain themselves.

Wild animals would kill the abolitionists who attempted to go to the interior i.e. lions.

Hostile tribes did not want any foreigners to pass through their land i.e. Yao, Masai.

Tropical diseases could kill the abolitionists which reduced on their number.

Abolitionists lacked geographical knowledge.

The harsh climate of E.Africa did not favour the abolitionists.

Poor transport due to geographical barriers hindered movement of the abolitionists.

There was shortage of funds to enforce the abolition i.e. no funds to compensate the former slave traders.

Arab slave traders were at times armed and ready to fight whoever blocked their business.

There was no immediate substitute of slave trade which made people refuse to abandon it.

Sultans were reluctant to sign any anti-slave treaties i.e. Sayyid Said, Barghash.

There was lack of alternative means of transport to replace human portage which mainly done by slaves.

b) HOW DID THE ABOLITION OF THIS TRADE AFFECT EAST AFRICA?

There was loss of wealth and income to individuals that greatly depended on slave trade.

Agriculture was improved and new crops were introduced to facilitate transition to legitimate trade.

There was population increase in East Africa as human export that had depopulated East African land was stopped.

Security improved greatly since slave raids were no more.

It increased the spread of Christianity and western culture.

Transport was improved i.e. Uganda railway was built to facilitate the transfer of slave trade to legitimate trade.

Stations, schools and hospitals were built by missionaries for the freed.

It increased European penetration into East Africa hence colonization.

There was a decline of former slave trade states i.e. Yao, Zanzibar and Nyamwezi.

It led to introduction of legitimate trade i.e. trade in natural products like tea and sisal.

Former slave trade routes later developed into proper communication lines.

The inter-tribal wars that were always fought to acquire slaves were minimized.

Local people hated their rulers who had collaborated with the slave traders.

8. a) EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF TRADERS IN THE COLONIZATION OF EAST AFRICA.

They were business enterprises that came to trade and got colonies for their mother countries.

They provided skilled man-power to administer East Africa.

They administered Uganda and Kenya on behalf of the British i.e. IBEACO.

Traders defeated and fought rebellions i.e ABUSHIR.

IBEACO constructed Uganda-Kenya railway which facilitated colonization.

Traders promoted legitimate trade generating funds for the colonial government.

They constructed administrative posts later to be used by colonial government.

Traders encouraged cash crop growing contributing to the colonial economy i.e. cotton and coffee.

Traders built a private army which colonialists later used for security.

They abolished slave trade and established legitimate which helped European colonization.

They protected missionaries in E.A who were colonial agents.

They informed their governments of economic potential of East Africa i.e. fertile soils and good climate.

They signed treaties with local people which were later used to govern Buganda and Kikuyu.

The rivalry between traders of IBEACO and GEOCO forced colonialists to come and save the situation.

Traders run bankrupt and called upon their home government to administer their areas of influence.

b) WHY DID CHARTED COMPANIES COLLAPSE BY 1914?

The companies lacked enough funds to carry out their duties effectively.

The companies lacked effective and good administrators forcing them to use inexperienced corrupt leaders.

Companies lacked steady source of income to meet the administration posts and this was due to mineral scarcity.

Frequent rebellions from the Africans also made their work difficult i.e. Masai and Nandi.

Faced conflicting interests i.e. conflicted themselves between business and administration.

Tropical diseases like malaria made their work difficult.

IBEACO involved itself in religious wars in Buganda i.e. Lugard (Capt. Fredrick Lugard) found himself helping the Protestants.

They also lacked proper co-ordination between the headquarters in Europe and their headquarters in South Africa.

Poor means of transport also hindered their work.

They faced stiff competition from African traders such as Arabs and Nyamwezi.

Some Africans were reluctant to trade with companies and others imposed heavy transit fee that left the company in losses.

Stiff competition and rivalry among the companies was also another problem i.e. IBEACO Vs GEACO.

The companies spent heavily building roads and establishing forts which were not immediate profit making ventures.

They also lacked enough supplies e.g. they also never had enough funds for food, water etc.

The companies faced opposition from slave traders on the issue of abolishing slave traders.

Geographical barriers hindered their movements.

Poor means of communication also hampered their work as it was difficult to get in touch with their home government.

They faced a problem of language barrier.

9. (a) WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE ARAB REVOLT BETWEEN 1888 – 1890?

This revolt was also known as Abushiri uprising.

The revolt was led by Abushiri an Arab slave trader who was threatened by European policy of abolishing slave trade.

It was the earliest resistance against German rule in Tanganyika.

Disrespect of mosques by the Germans as some entered with their dogs.

Germans never respected coastal cultures i.e. never respected Muslim time of prayers.

Need to preserve and protect slave trade which was the only profitable trade at the coast.

Harsh conditions at workplace forced the coastal people to rebel.

Heavy taxes imposed on traders and local people like hut tax, tax for inheritance which were brutally collected.

The need by coastal people to preserve and protect their independence.

Forceful growing of cash crops like cotton and coffee angered the coastal people.

The Akidas and Jumbes who were related to the Arabs were dismissed from their hence a revolt.

Rise of Nationalistic feelings of the coastal people like Abushiri Ibin Sabin, Bwanasheri.

Harrashment of local rulers by the Germans who were flogged in public angered their subjects.

Coastal people got fed up of cruelty methods of administration used by the Germans.

The German policies like land alienation were feared by the Africans and Arabs who owned land.

b) WHY DID THE COASTAL PEOPLE LOSE THIS CONFLICT?

Coastal people had a poor military organization.

Abushiri himself and his fighters lacked military training.

Germans used scorched earth policy which greatly weakened the coastal people.

Germans used superior weapons compared to those of the coastal Arabs.

Abushiri had a small army to defeat a big and strong army of Germans.

Abushiri used poor fighting methods like open war fares risking the lives of his fighters.

Some tribes spied for the Arabs.

Abushiri was defeated at the coast and lost support in the interior hence losing the war.

Germans were harsh and determined in their fighting.

The coast was flat which enabled the Germans to fight Africans from far.

The coastal Arabs were very poor, unable to fight a rich and powerful Germans.

The Germans had a professional army commanded by about 25 Generals with high military discipline.

The death of Abushiri in 1889 greatly demoralized his fighters and many surrendered to the Germans.

The rebellion lacked a unified command like Abushiri in Pangani, Bwanaheri in Sadini.

Some African chiefs like Maguga betrayed Abushiri and allied with the Germans.

The rebellion lacked country wide support. Some Tanzanians interpreted the revolt as an Arab revolt only.

10. a) WHAT WERE THE TERMS OF THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT?

The Buganda agreement was about the finance, land boundaries and finance system of the government.

All men of 18 years and above were to pay a hut tax of 3 rupees.

Taxes were to be collected by the chiefs under the supervision of the British.

Exemption from the taxes would only be issued from the principle British office.

Revenue from taxes was to be collected for the protectorate of the government and not Kabaka.

Tax revenue could be distributed for the development of other regions of Uganda not Buganda alone.

Buganda was to stop collected taxes from the neighbouring states like Busoga, Toro and Ankole.

The Kabaka and other chiefs were to be paid monthly salary like other civil servants.

Kabaka was to get £1500 and Saza chiefs £20 each year.

All natural minerals and forests were to belong to the protectorate government.

Cash crop growing was to be encouraged by the protectorate government to force Africans to pay tax.

Buganda's land was to be divided in mailo and crown land.

Mailo land was to be for Kabaka, his family members, his ministers and his chief.

Kabaka was to get 350 square miles of the this land, princes were to get 22 square miles, the Queen mother 10 square miles and Saza chief 8 square miles.

Freehold titles were to be given to all the above people.

Peasants settling on mailo land and had to pay rent to the land lords.

The Kabaka was to appoint his own chiefs to look after his land.

Crown land was to be given to the protectorate government for public projects.

The Queen of England had full control over this land.

Crown land included uncultivated lands like forests, swamps and rocky areas.

People who settled on this crown land did not pay taxes.

The institution of the Kabakaship was to be reformed and retained.

The Kabaka was to be supreme ruler of Buganda called "His Highness".

Daudi Chwa II was to be recognized as the Kabaka of Buganda.

Kabakaship was to be limited to Muteesa as lineage.

Kabaka was to rule under the close supervision of the British representative.

The Kabaka was to be helped by three regents namely Muwanika, Katikiro and Mulamuzi.

Buganda's lukiiko was to have parliamentary powers.

Lukiiko members were to be fixed at 89 members.

The Kabaka would not dismiss any of the lukiiko member without consulting the British colonial government.

Buganda was to be one of the provinces in Uganda and was named of the province.

Other provinces were to be Eastern, Northern and western.

Cases involving foreigners were not to be under the jurisdiction of the Kabaka but the protectorate government.

African courts were not to give death penalties.

All foreigners visiting the country could be referred to the protected government.

Kabaka was not to form an army without the consent of the protectorate government.

Buyaga and Bugangaizi which previously belonged to Bunyoro were to be added to Buganda.

Buganda was to be divided into 20 counties each with a Saza chief for example Busiro, Kyadondo, Bulemezi, etc.

b) HOW DID THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT AFFECT THE PEOPLE OF UGANDA UPTO INDEPENDENCE?

The hut tax forced people to crowd in one hut as the way of avoiding the tax.

Overcrowding in some huts led to diseases like dysentery.

The payment of taxes made people to migrate to those areas where taxes were not yet effective.

New class of squatters /people emerged and settled on the land of the landlords.

Giving land to the Kabaka chiefs created a new class of landlord and created a problem between landlords and peasants.

The Kabaka was to be assisted by three ministers in his administration thus he lost his dictatorial powers.

The agreement made county chiefs (Saza chiefs) more powerful than ever before.

Traditional chiefs and the clan heads lost their powers and privileges to the new rulers.

Kabaka's powers were greatly reduced and her constitutional monarchy.

The Kabaka was reduced to an employment of the British earning a monthly salary.

Kabaka lost his military powers as he could not rise an army without the consent of the protectorate government.

Kabaka lost his judicial powers and was no longer their final court of appeal he lost powers over and redistribute it.

Kabaka lost powers over who should visit Buganda all foreign

Visitors entering the country were to be handled by the protectorate government.

Giving to much land to the chiefs led to the rise of Bataka federation to opposite the unfair land distribution.

Government tax reduced the number of guns among people to avoid payment of that tax.

Chiefs benefited from the monthly salary compared to the Kabaka who was paid annually.

Number of Lukiiko members was increased to 99 including 6 Kabaka nominees, 3 ministers, 20 Saza chiefs and 60 notables.

It led to new men in Buganda's politics like Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Zakaliya Kisingiri and Stanslus Mugwanya.

c) WHAT WAS THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT OF BUGANDA?

Police and army were created to help in maintaining law and order in the protectorate government.

The agreement encouraged the development of roads, hospitals to help the British colonial government in exploitation and administration of Uganda.

The agreement enhanced the direct rule in Uganda by mainly using Buganda agents.

The agreement ended Buganda's religious wars in Buganda which had destabilized the religion.

The agreement shows how strengthened the Kabaka's power because no more taxes were to be introduced without his consent.

The agreement encouraged the growing of cash crops like cotton, coffee to enable Buganda meet their tax obligations.

The lukiiko became more powerful than it had ever before.

The agreement created a new chief (class) of rulers in Buganda.

The tax of 3 rupees was introduced in Buganda thus Buganda had to grow crops to raise money for taxes.

Buganda gained Buyaga and Bugangayizi which were their neighbours from Bunyoro.

Buganda was given a special position by the agreement.

It made Buganda part of Uganda.

The agreement had far rich political

11. a) TO WHICH PART OF UGANDA AND FOR WHAT REASONS WAS THE RAILWAY LINE EXTENDED BETWEEN 1912 - 1965?

The construction of the Uganda railway started off on 30th May, 1896 under George White house as the chief engineer.

On its construction, the extension work begun.

In 1912, the railway reached Namasagali.

In 1914, the railway line was connected from Portbell to Kampala to transport coffee.

In 1928, the railway was extended from Eldoret to Tororo mainly for limestone and agricultural products.

In the same year, Namasagali line was connected to Tororo to reduce congestion at Port Bell.

In 1929, it ran from Tororo to Soroti through Mbale for cotton, coffee and cattle products.

In 1956, it reached Kasere to transport copper, cobalt to Jinja from Kasere.

It was also extended to Gulu and Pakwach to transport Tobacco and simsim.

In 1965, it reached Pakwach from Soroti to transport tobacco and cotton.

It was extended to Kampala to fetch coffee and maize.

The Kampala line was also extended to ease administration.

b) WHAT CHALLENGES DELAYED THE ARRIVAL OF THE RAILWAY LINE TO UGANDA?

The construction faced the problem of hostile tribes like the Nandi who attacked them e.g. at Taveta near Kilimanjalo.

The construction faced a problem of tropical diseases such as small pox and malaria.

The jiggers also affected the Indian coolies.

There was lack of enough funds to facilitate the construction work.

Also labour was lacking during the construction just because the Africans refused to supply their labour.

The Geography (relief) of E.Africa such as mountains, rift valley, lakes checked the construction work.

Wild animals such as lions and leopards at places like Tsavo killed and scared workers.

The workers were affected by the harsh climate for example the severe droughts in the Nyika plateau.

There was a problem of lack of storage facilities of the railway materials especially when it reached the interior.

The cost of construction created a very big debt in the parliament of Britain.

There was lack of water for both the builders and construction.

Roads were poor and yet heavy trucks to transport the heavy railway materials from Mombasa to the interior were lacking.

The work of construction was slow because there was low technology.

It was very expensive for Britain to meet the cost of maintaining the 32,000 Indian coolies and 5000 clinical staff.

12. a) WHY WERE THE E.AFRICAN COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN WORLD WAR II?

The colonial master, Britain was one of the combatant powers.

The Africans were already serving in the colonial army.

Britain forced the Africans in her armies to fight.

The Germany community in Tanganyika supported Hitler and even thought that Tanganyika should be returned to Germany.

The Italian invasion on the British in E.Africa caused her to get involved thus troops of the Kings African Rifeles were stationed.

There has been conflicts and sentiments of suspicion between Germany and Britain.

Japanese attack on the Britain and American interest in the Far East which forced the British to expand the K.A.R to Battalions.

Britain was worried at Germany might regain Tanganyika.

There was a need to prevent Germany from occupying the island of Madagascar. This needed a heavy service of African soldiers.

The Africans were to be used as shock absorbers in the war.

The war greatly drained Britain as she had to acquire both labour and financial support from their colonies including E.Africa.

b) HOW DID WORLD WAR II AFFECT THE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE IN KENYA?

The war led to the return of ex-service men who were not only pregnant with democratic ideas but also had a great idea of the military warfare skills.

It led to the emergency of USSR and U.S.A as superpowers which were colonialism.

Also the war led to the coming of more European settlers in Kenya which led to the cause of land nationalism.

The war also led to the declaration of the Atlantic charter of 1941 which called for decolonization for the colonized including E.Africa.

The war led to the creation of Marshall Plan for the ex-combatant.

The war made Britain bankrupt and she could not control and support her overseas territories leading to granting to independence.

The war made Britain to promise the combatants from E.African independence if it evaded in victory.

The war created an economic boom in E.Africa and the E.Africans got money from the raw materials sold during the war.

The war causes economic hardship in E.Africa which made the Africans to hate colonialism or fight it.

It led to the calling of the Manchester conference of 1945 which advocated for freedom and equality of all blocks in the world.

The war increased power of the white settlers after 1945 which was resented by the Africans who chose to fight for independence.

It led to the destruction of the myth of the European superiority and invisibility as gods.

In conclusion, the war shaped the course of action for the African nationalism against colonization.