

**UCE MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2016**

**MARKING GUIDE**

**HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA SINCE 1000 AD TO INDEPENDENCE**

**241/1**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES:**

Attempt any four questions only

All questions carry equal marks

Extra questions attempted shall not be marked.

No extra time shall be given to the candidates.

**MARKS AWARDS:**

**Introduction=1mk; Body=10mks or 11mks; Conclusion=1mk:**

**Total Marks=12mks or 13mks**

**Relevant Explanation; Relevant Examples; Accurate spelling; Systematic flow of essay; Good handwriting and Map=2mks.**

1. (a) Describe the organization of the trade at the East African Coast between AD 1000 and 1500.

(13 marks)(Code: O)

- a. This was the trade between the coastal people of east Africa and the Arabs especially from Persia and Saudi Arabia.
- b. While others came from Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Syria, China, etc
- c. The trade was conducted mainly through/across the Indian ocean
- d. And also through the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- e. The foreigners were brought by the Dhows blown by the monsoon winds,
- f. From November to April, the winds blew towards the Asian Continent.
- g. From May to October, the winds blew towards East African coast
- h. The coastal people used slaves and foot as their means of transport.
- i. The coastal rulers/chiefs controlled this trade.
- j. Foreigners did not enter the interior because of the fear of hostile tribes and wild animals.
- k. Barter trade was the medium of exchange.
- l. Sometimes cowries' shells from Maldives were used as currency.
- m. Gold and coins were later used when cities like Kilwa started minting their own coins.
- n. East Africa major exports were ivory, slaves, gold.
- o. Other exports included skins, copper, rhinoceros horns, tortoise shells, etc. **Any two**
- p. While imports to East Africa included silk, swords, porcelain glass ware, beads, spices, clothes, jars, stones. **Any two**
- q. The coastal people exchanged goods with the interior people of East Africa like the Makaranga.
- r. Gold was mined in Mwenemotapa by the Makaranga.
- s. Kilwa and Sofala were the major gold centres.
- t. Slaves were obtained through raids and were sold at the coast.
- u. Ivory was obtained from the interior and sold at the coast at Sofala.
- v. The main trading centres were Kilwa, Mombasa, Sofala, and Mogadishu. **Any two**

(b) How did this trade affect the People of the East African Coast?

(12 marks)(Code: A)

- a. The trade led to increase in population on the coast of East Africa.
- b. More than 37 towns developed at the coast e.g. Mombasa, Kilwa, Sofala etc. **Any two**
- c. Led to economic prosperity of especially between 1200-1500AD because of trade.
- d. There were intermarriages between the Africans and the Arabs/Persians, giving rise to Swahili race.
- e. Followed by the development of Swahili language, a combination of Arabic and Bantu words.
- f. New architecture was introduced at the coast of east Africa i.e. houses were built in Arabic styles, using stones, wood, ornaments, etc. **Any two**
- g. Islam was introduced and became the dominant religion at the coast of east Africa.
- h. Arabic ways of dressing was introduced e.g. use of veils by women and turbans, kanzus by men.
- i. New food crops were introduced e.g. rice, wheat, bananas, etc.
- j. Some coastal towns started minting their own coins e.g. Kilwa
- k. Boat building and navigation skills were learnt by the Africans
- l. Arabic became the official language at the coast.
- m. Swahili language remained a lingua franca/commercial language at the coast.
- n. Arabic language was used in the administration, courts, mosques, etc.
- o. Sharia law was introduced at the coast of East Africa.

- p. Courts were presided by the Khadis.
- q. The Africans lost their independence at the coast i.e. foreigners became the administrators.
- r. There was depopulation due to the increased slave raids.
- s. The coastal people enjoyed foreign goods e.g. clothes, beads, guns, etc. **Any two**
- t. The Arabs and the Persians introduced chapatti, pilawo, pepper, etc. **Any two**
- u. There was the construction of Koranic schools at the coast of East Africa.
- v. Mosques were also constructed at the coast of East Africa.
- w. East Africa coast was linked to the outside world commercially.
- x. The trade attracted the Portuguese later to conquer the coast of East Africa.
- y. Attracted foreigners to settle at the coast of East Africa.
- z. It led to the rivalry between the coastal towns in an attempt to control the trade e.g. Mombasa vs Malindi, Kilwa vs Sofala. **Any two**

**2. (a) Describe the migration and the settlement of the plain Nilotic into East Africa.**

**(13 marks)(Code: M)**

- a. The movement of the plain Nilotes into East Africa was slow and gradual.
- b. Their movement spread over a very long period of time i.e. 1000-1800 AD.
- c. Sometimes their movements were seasonal and they usually moved in small family or clan groups.
- d. They migrated probably from the southern Ethiopian Highlands around 1000AD.
- e. From Southern Ethiopian Highlands they moved southwards and settled north of Lake Turkana in Kenya.
- f. Lake Turkana (Lake Rudolf) became their dispersal point where they moved in various directions in East Africa.
- g. They were divided into two major groups that is to say the Teso-Masai and Bari-speakers.
- h. The Bari-speakers moved into Sudan while the Teso-Masaigroup spread into East Africa
- i. The Teso-Masai group was divided into three small groups i.e. the Lotuko, the Masai, the Karimojong and Teso.
- j. However, the Lotuko moved northwards and settled finally in Sudan.
- k. The Masai moved southwards and settled in Kenya between Mountain Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Taita Hills.
- l. Other groups of the Masai moved southwards along the Eastern rift valley in Kenya and Tanganyika.
- m. The Masai settled between Uasin-Gishu plateau and Samara in part southern Tanzania.
- n. BY the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Masai had separated into sixteen independent groups, each with its own territory and leader.
- o. The Iteso and Karimojong first settled on Mount Moroto before their major dispersal occurred.
- p. The Iteso moved further southwards into Eastern Uganda and Western Kenya.
- q. In Uganda, the Iteso settled in present day Soroti, Kumi, Kaberamaido, etc districts in Eastern Uganda.
- r. The Karimojong first moved south westwards from Mount Moroto and then moved westwards and settled in central Karamoja.
- s. The Dodoth and Jie moved northwards and settled in present day Kotido district in North Eastern part of Uganda.

- t. The Turkana first moved northeastwards into Northern Kenya, later turned southwards, and settled near Lake Turkana.
- u. Plain Nilotic were a group of the Nilotic who decided to settle in the large and open areas of East Africa especially in Eastern Uganda and western parts of Kenya.
- v. They were basically pastoralists i.e. they practiced cattle keeping and kept mainly short-horned cattle and raided their neighbours for cattle.
- w. They include the Turkana, the Iteso, the Karimojong, the Pokot, the Samburu, the Kipsigis, the Jie, the Masai, etc.
- x. They migrated from the southern part of Ethiopian Highlands around 1000-1800 AD into East Africa.
- y. The reasons for their migration are not clear but depended on their ways of life, since they were mainly pastoralists, who kept on moving from one place to another with their livestock.
- z. Population increase in their cradle land forced them to search for new areas for settlement in East Africa, since land was not enough to accommodate the large number of the people.

**(b) How did their settlement affect the peoples of East Africa?**

**(12 marks)(Code: A)**

- a. There was population increase in East Africa due to their coming, for example in Western Kenya, Eastern Uganda etc.
- b. There were intermarriages in East Africa, which resulted into rise of new tribes like the Kumam, Langi, etc.
- c. They adopted the ideas of crops cultivation from the Bantu people they found in East Africa.
- d. They introduced the practice of cattle since it was their ways of life and they kept short-horned cattle.
- e. They copied the ideas of iron working (smelting) from the Cushites and Bantu people they found in East Africa.
- f. They started producing Iron implements such as spears, arrows, pangas, Axes, etc which were used for defence and agriculture practices.
- g. They became rulers of many societies in East Africa, since they were aggressive and war-like people.
- h. They absorbed the conquered people into their society like the Kalenjin and Chagga people.
- i. They carried out trade with their neighbors in East Africa like the Banyoro, Basoga, Baganda, etc. exchanging items like food, ivory, hides, for salt, bark-cloth, etc.
- j. They introduced short-horned cattle in East Africa, which were drought resistant breed found mainly in Eastern Uganda and western part of Kenya.
- k. They introduced pastoralism to the people of East Africa for example to the Nandi, Kikuyu, etc.
- l. Their coming led to increased insecurities, wars, and raiding in East Africa
- m. Their coming led to massive loss of lives among the people of East Africa due to the increased wars and raiding for cattle.
- n. Their coming led to massive destruction of property in East Africa since their contacts with the local people was hostile.

3. (a) What factors led to the rise of Mirambo's empire?

(12 marks)(Code: M)

- a. Mirambo was the most prominent leader of the Nyamwezi during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- b. He was a tall and soft-spoken gentle man and he had a very humble beginning just like most great men in the history of mankind
- c. He was born in 1830, he was a Nyamwezi by birth, and the Ngoni invaders then captured him.
- d. Mirambo spent most of his early life in captivity of the Ngoni people at Ugomba, who captured him as they invaded East Africa.
- e. He used his life in captivity of the Ngoni profitably by learning Ngoni military skills (warfare tactics) and the trading skills with the Arabs.
- f. Mirambo built a very strong army using the 'rugaruga' mercenaries of the Ngoni origins.
- g. He built a small chiefdom of Ugowe and he later acquired Uliankuru from his mother's family.
- h. He expanded the Nyamwezi Empire from Ugowe to Tongwa, Sukuma, Vinza, Irambo, Nyaturu and Sumbwa.
- i. He established his capital at Urambo and developed it into a powerful and famous city in Tanganyika.
- j. He absorbed many conquered youths into his army that made it so strong for defence and expansion purposes.
- k. He was a Wise man who forced all strangers including the Arabs and Swahili traders passing through his country to recognize and respect him as a ruler.
- l. Mirambo obtained tributes (taxes) from his vassal states (conquered states) which revenue he used to develop the empire.
- m. He participated in the long distance trade and obtained a lot of wealth, which he used to develop the empire, since he was a successful businessperson.
- n. Mirambo acquired guns and guns powders from the coastal Arabs and the Swahili traders, which he used for security and expansion purposes.
- o. He raided his neighbours using his army the 'rugaruga' mercenaries and this assisted him to obtain a lot of wealth for the building of the empire.
- p. He encouraged agriculture and produced enough food for home consumption and for trade which enabled him to build a strong empire of Nyamwezi.
- q. He encouraged good and friendly relationship with the Europeans and other African chiefs in east Africa and this promoted peace and development of the empire.
- r. He welcomed and invited Christian missionaries to his kingdom and they helped him in promoting the development of Nyamwezi Empire.

- s. He created peace and unity among the Nyamwezi people which kept them together and this promoted development of the empire.
- t. Mirambo was a courageous man who always led his army into the battle personally and he had about 500-well trained soldiers and 7000 warriors.
- u. Mirambo's characters and personality was unique and this helped him to build a very strong and large Nyamwezi empire since he knew what he wanted and how to get it.
- v. Mirambo's unlimited energy also helped him to build a strong Nyamwezi Empire since he defeated all his enemies at the battlefronts.

**(b) Why did this empire collapse after 1884?**

**(13 marks)(Code: C)**

- a. The death of Mirambo in 1884 left his empire weak hence led to its collapse
- b. The rise of weak leaders who succeeded Mirambo after his death e.g. Mpandashalo, who was not strong as Mirambo, partly led to the decline of Mirambo's empire.
- c. The decline of long distance trade which had given the empire a lot of wealth, hence the empire could not stand after the decline of trade.
- d. The civil wars from his vassal states (conquered states) weakened the empire hence led to its collapse. E.g. Nyaturu, Sumbwa, etc
- e. His failure to establish a sound administrative system that could survive after his death and therefore the survival of the empire depended on his existence.
- f. The loss of tax revenue he used to collect from traders passing through his empire rendered the empire weak financially hence its collapse thereafter.
- g. The vastness of his empire, which made it difficult to be administered and controlled effectively by the leaders, hence led to its collapse
- h. The refusal by the vassal states to pay tribute to Mirambo denied him his revenue thus weakened the empire economically which eventually led to its collapse.
- i. The weaknesses of Mirambo because of his old age, made him unable to administer and control the empire effectively and successfully hence led to its collapse.
- j. Mirambo's ruguga mercenaries were not dependable and anybody could buy their services at any time, hence they partly contributed to decline of Nyamwezi Empire.
- k. The withdrawal of the hired rugaruga mercenaries of the Ngoni origins also weakened the empire hence its collapse

- l. The arrival of German colonial administrators' in Tanganyika in 1884 disorganized the Nyamwezi Empire hence its collapse.
- m. The too much freedom given to the tributary states, which became big headed and rebellious also led the decline of the Nyamwezi Empire.
- n. Mirambo was not a successful modernizer and the state built existed on his personality that is why when he died his state did not survive for long.
- o. Mirambo's successors did not have the abilities Mirambo had and they did not win the loyalty of the army as Mirambo had and this led to the decline of his empire.
- p. His brother Mpandashalo succeeded him and ruled from 1885-1890 and the empire collapse.
- q. Mirambo's son Katuga became ntemi in 1890 and he inherited little from Ugowe his late fathers' state.

#### 4. (a) What factors led to the rise of Buganda Kingdom?

(12 marks)(Code: F)

- a. There were quite a number of factors that led to the expansion of Buganda kingdom
- b. The vacuum created by the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- c. The presence of Buganda strong and war-like leaders like Kateregga, Mutebi, Mawanda, Semakokilo, and Kyabagu& Jjunju.
- d. Buganda had a natural advantage of Lake Victoria, which acted as her southern boundary.
- e. Buganda gifted with enough rainfall and fertile soils, which favoured cultivation of bananas their staple food.
- f. The plenty of food meant steady growth in population and happy soldiers at the battle fields
- g. The presence of good climate, which promoted settlements, farming and other economic activities
- h. The introduction of a centralized system of administration in Buganda kingdom
- i. The political power was centred in the hands of the king who had an absolute power in the Kingdom and he was assisted by the Prime Minster (Katikiro)
- j. The creation of a strong and discipline royal army in Buganda kingdom used for defense and expansion.
- k. The small and compact size of Buganda kingdomwhich made it easy for effective control and management
- l. Buganda's participation in the long distance trade made her to obtain a lot of wealth and guns.
- m. The existence of specialized skills like women supplied foods while men concentrated on warfare, hunting elephants for Ivory, slaves and bark-cloth making.
- n. The presence of good succession system in Buganda kingdom, minimized succession disputes in the kingdom.
- o. The presence of weak neighbours of Buganda i.e. Buganda kingdom surrounded by weak societies like Bunyoro, Busoga, etc.
- p. Buganda had a national unity, promoted through intermarriages and the clan system.
- q. Buganda obtained tribute from all the conquered states, which she used to promote development in the kingdom.

- r. The absorption and incorporation of the defeated people into Buganda Kingdom led to the increase in population.
- s. The Kabaka's marriage from all the major clans promoted unity and loyalty in Buganda kingdom hence its growth.
- t. The existence of good roads networks in Buganda, which facilitated the movement of traders, administrators, etc.
- u. The early monopoly of guns from the Arabs traders and Europeans, gave Buganda advantage over her neighbours for example Kabaka Muteesa I had over 1000 guns.

**(b) Describe the political, social and economic organization of the kingdom during the 16<sup>th</sup> Century.**

**(13 marks)(Code: O)**

- a. In Buganda Kingdom political power centred in the hands of the Kabaka (king), that is to say they had a centralized system of administration.
- b. The King had absolute powers and all authority came from him and the Kabakaship was and still hereditary in Buganda kingdom.
- c. The Kabaka was also the final controller and giver of land in Buganda Kingdom.
- d. The Katikiro (Prime Minister) assisted the Kabaka and his major role was to advise the Kabaka and he perform some duties on his behalf.
- e. The Mulamuzi (Chief Justice) and Muwanika (Treasurer) were among the other prominent chiefs in Buganda.
- f. The Lukiiko also assisted the Kabaka and the Lukiiko was the legislative council, responsible for making laws governing the kingdom.
- g. The Kabaka married from all the major clans in Buganda Kingdom as a way of maintaining loyalty and unity among the Baganda.
- h. The Queen's mother and the Queen's sister also advised the King on matters pertaining to administration of the Kingdom.
- i. The King had palace officials who spied for him within the kingdom and Outside the Kingdom and fed him with the report.
- j. For easy administration, Buganda kingdom divided into counties and the Kabaka appointed chiefs to administer various areas on his behalf.
- k. These chiefs were answerable to the Prime Minister and they took orders from him and gave him the report on matters affecting their areas.
- l. The chiefs were responsible for supplying the king with Food, backcloth, beer, timber, firewood, men for security, etc.
- m. There was freedom movement of peasants within the kingdom with the permission of the headman.
- n. Peasants could be granted land by the local headman and paid tribute in form of beer, food, labour, and military service. Buganda had a standing army, used for defence and expansion of the Kingdom.
- o. The Kabaka also had royal bodyguards, which were composed of youths who were strong and energetic.
- p. Agriculture was the back born of Buganda's economy and the main crops grown were Bananas, Sweet potatoes, cassava and vegetables.
- q. Women carried out agriculture and children as men were spared for hunting and war fare against their enemies.
- r. They kept animals like cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and chicken for meat and eggs.
- s. Hima herdsmen who were highly skilled in cattle keeping looked after the Kabaka's herds of cattle.
- t. Crop rotation practiced in the kingdom in order to maintain soil fertility and high yields.



- u. They also traded with their neighbours' mainly barter trade and sometimes they used cowries' shells.
- v. They traded in items like iron hoes, backcloth, slave, ivory and guns with the Arabs, Swahili, Basoga and Banyankole.
- w. Those living on the shores of Lake Victoria and the islands of Ssesse and Buvuma carried out fishing activities.
- x. They also hunted wild animals like Elephants for ivory, Buffalos, antelopes, leopards, etc.
- y. They participated in the making of bark-cloth, which was used wearing within the kingdom.
- z. The people of Buganda kingdom practiced iron working and they made many iron implements like hoes, pangas, spears, arrows, for agriculture and defence.
- aa. In Buganda kingdom other specialists were canoe makers and crafts makers.
- bb. The conquered states paid tribute to the king and tax was another source of revenue for the Buganda kingdom.
- cc. Buganda carried out raids on her neighbours like Bunyoro, Busoga and Kooki for slaves, cattle and ivory.
- dd. In Buganda kingdom, each clan had its own burial site and a totem. The Kabaka belonged to the mother's clan.
- ee. Buganda had a class system, which comprised of royal, notable and commoners and any hardworking man from the commoners could easily be promoted.
- ff. Religiously, the Kabaka was the spiritual leader of the Buganda and he was considered to have semi divine powers with direct links with the ancestors.
- gg. The Baganda worshipped one god (Katonda) through various spirits (Balubaale) which were believed to reside in Lake Victoria (Nalubaale).
- hh. These spirits were consulted through prophets like Musoke was in charge of rain, Ddungu for hunting, Kibuuka for wars, Walumbe for death, Mukasa for lakes, Nagawonye for drought.
- ii. There was also a class of Herbalists who treated those who were sick in their societies using herbs obtained from the selected medicinal trees in the kingdom.
- jj. Witch doctors always consulted in case of some misfortune that befell the Kingdom or to ask for favours from the ancestors.
- kk. The Baganda dressed in backcloth and animals skins, which were properly made by the experts in the kingdom.
- ll. Marriage was polygamous in Buganda kingdom and it was seen as a sign of prestige and respect among the Baganda men.
- mm. Respect to the elders was highly emphasized in Buganda kingdom especially by the youth and the women expected to greet elders while kneeling down.
- nn. The Buganda also practiced boat racing, wrestling, and dancing were common forms of entertainment in Buganda kingdom.

5. (a) How did the Portuguese administer the East African coast between 1500 and 1700?

(13 marks)(Code: A)

- a. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to the coast of East Africa.
- b. Mainly came to trade, do exploration and spread Christianity.
- c. After the final conquest of the East Africa in 1510, Alfonso d'Albuquerque the Portuguese viceroy in India made Goa his headquarters.
- d. While Sofala in Mogadishu was made the regional headquarter.
- e. It was under a captain who took his orders from the viceroy at Goa.
- f. Cape Delgado was made the mid-point of East Africa possession.
- g. The area north of Cape of Delgado was under one captain stationed at Malindi.
- h. While the captain of southern areas was stationed at Mozambique.

- i. In the subsequent year Mombasa came to have its own captain.
- j. The captains were answerable to the viceroy in Goa.
- k. They controlled import duties.
- l. They also collected tributes from the local chiefs.
- m. They also collected export duties.
- n. They suppressed any resistances/rebellions.
- o. They maintained law and order.
- p. They used divide and rule policy.
- q. Hence dividing states against states e.g. they allied with Malindi against Mombasa.
- r. They used direct rule where indirect rule failed.
- s. Their rule was dictatorial, tyrannical, and brutal.
- t. They used military commanders as their administrators.
- u. At times they imported hard core criminals from Portugal as their administrators.
- v. Through building forts and garrisons e.g. fort Jesus at Mombasa.
- w. They discriminated and isolated themselves from the local people to strengthen their position.
- x. They discouraged slave trade and encouraged gold trade in at the coast of East Africa.
- y. They encouraged smuggling and looting of gold at the coast of East Africa.
- z. They were charging annual tributes and taxes on the local people.
- aa. They disrespected African culture at the coast of East Africa.

**(b) Explain the effects of Portuguese administration on the peoples of East Africa.**

**(12 marks)(Code: E)**

- a. There was massive destruction of property at the coast of East Africa and many towns were burnt down e.g. Kilwa, Mombasa, etc by the Portuguese soldiers and administrators.
- b. There was decline in gold and ivory trade at the coast of East Africa during the Portuguese rule and this led to wide spread poverty among the coastal people.
- c. The Portuguese soldiers and administrators looted coastal towns of any valuable property which led to the decline of the coastal towns like Kilwa, Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu, Mogadishu, etc.
- d. Many coastal towns were left in ruins due to the massive looting and raiding carried out by the Portuguese soldiers and administrators, e.g. Oja, Gedi, Brava, Lamu,
- e. There was outbreak of famine due to the massive destruction of crops and killing of able-bodied and energetic young people at the coast of East Africa
- f. There was wide spread poverty among the Africans since they were denied the chance of participating in trade by the Portuguese administration at the coast of East Africa.
- g. The revenue from taxes was stolen by the corrupt and unscrupulous Portuguese officials for their self-private motives which led to the under development of the coast of East Africa.
- h. The Portuguese administration made no efforts to improve upon the standards of living of the people of East Africa as they neglected the establishment of schools, hospitals, roads, etc.
- i. The Portuguese rule interrupted the culture and the general ways of life of the coastal people, since they introduced their own culture like Christianity to the people of East Africa.
- j. The coastal people were subjected to a lot of brutality and mistreatment by the Portuguese, to the extent that they nicknamed the Portuguese ‘*Afritti*’ meaning devils
- k. There was massive loss of lives due to raids and suppression of rebellions by the Portuguese soldiers hence led to the depopulation of the coastal areas.
- l. The Portuguese prevented the Arabs and the Persians from participating in the profitable coastal trade, which was booming at the coast of East Africa.
- m. The Portuguese reduced the spread of Islam during their rule on the coast of East Africa, since they were mainly Christians.

- n. The Portuguese introduced Christianity to the coastal people of East Africa, as the Portuguese missionaries converted some of the coastal people to Christianity.
- o. The Portuguese overthrew the Arab rulers and established their harsh and brutal administration at the coast of East Africa
- p. There was increased hostility among the coastal towns due to the use of divide and rule policy by the Portuguese e.g. Mombasa verses Malindi.
- q. The Portuguese introduced new crops on the coast of East Africa e.g. Pawpaws, Pineapples, Guavas, Bananas, Maize, Cassava, Groundnuts, etc. which improved upon the African diets.
- r. The Portuguese built fort Jesus at Mombasa which was used as a military base to suppress African rebellions along the coast of East Africa.
- s. The Portuguese enriched the Kiswahili language by adding new words like Meza (table), Pesa (money), Karata (playing cards),
- t. The Portuguese created a strong links between the East African coast and India where Portuguese headquarters stationed in Goa.
- u. The Portuguese opened the way for other European powers to come to East Africa e.g. Britain, Germany, Spain, France, which led to the colonization of East Africa.
- v. The Portuguese made East Africa know to the outside world especially Europe through the trading activities they carried out at the coast of East Africa.
- w. The Portuguese introduced new games like playing cards and they introduced tablecloths and headscarves to the coastal people of East Africa.
- x. The Portuguese improved transport facilities, at the coast of East Africa by improving on the building of ships and this made transportation on water much easier.
- y. The Portuguese improved on farming methods by encouraging the use of cow dung as soil manure or fertilizers, which led to increased agricultural production at the coast of East Africa.
- z. The Portuguese introduced new architecture at the coast of East Africa e.g. building houses using bricks, tiles roofs, etc which made east African coast beautiful.

6. (a) Describe the course of the Ngoni invasion into Southern Tanganyika between 1830 and 1860. (13 marks)(Code: C)

- a. Ngoni were Bantu speakers who had origins in South Africa-Natal Province.
- b. Their movement was sparked off by the expansionist wars of the Zulu under Shaka in 1820's
- c. This was the Mfecane era (the time of troubles)
- d. In 1820, Ngoni migrated from South Africa in different groups under different leaders.
- e. The largest Ngoni group was led by Zwagendaba
- f. Moving Northwards, they crossed into central Africa, destroying the Shona settlement of Zimbabwe in 1831
- g. Travelling through Malawi, they reached Ufipa plateau in 1840 where they settled
- h. Having defeated the small disorganized Fipa groups.
- i. The second group, the Maseko Ngoni reached East Africa under Maputo leadership.
- j. They travelled upto the Eastern side of Lake Malawi until they reached Songea.
- k. They settled here intermarried with the local people especially the Yao.
- l. They absorbed the young men and women into their ranks
- m. After the death of Zwagendaba in 1848, his group split into five groups
- n. Three of the groups returned southwards into Zambia and Malawi, while the other two remained into East Africa i.e. Tuta Ngoni and Gwangara Ngoni.
- o. The Tuta Ngoni Moved into Holoholo but they were driven out.
- p. They then changed course and settled in North East Tanzania
- q. They held young Mirambo captive in Bugomba
- r. The Gwangara Ngoni under Zulu Gama moved Eastwards and destroyed the Hehe and Sangu

- s. By 1860, they had reached Songea, where they clashed with the Maseko group
- t. The Defeated Maseko went back into Mozambique
- u. Others fled northwards to Morogoro where they were later known as the Mbuga.
- v. Others got scattered to Masai and Newale

6. (b) Why was their invasion successful? (12 marks)(Code: W)

- a. The Ngoni were successful in their invasion of Southern Tanganyika because of a number of factors which include the following;
- b. They captured young men whom they transformed into warriors
- c. They also took women as their wives, which increased their numbers
- d. They had an outstanding military organization copied from Shaka Zulu
- e. They divided their army into fighting units called impis
- f. They had an age set system as a military basis/ groups
- g. They had superior weapons e.g. Assegai(short stabbing spear) and large cow-hide shield
- h. They had good military tactics of attacking enemies e.g, cow horn formation
- i. They fought in the open and barefooted which facilitated their movement
- j. They used surprise attacks which weakened their enemies
- k. Most of their enemies were weak and small groups
- l. The Ngoni were more determine to defeat their enemies
- m. Most of the societies in East Africa were disunited and often at war with each other
- n. The use of scorched earth policy on their enemies which involved burning down houses, crops
- o. The Ngoni fighters were professionally trained armies and free from any work
- p. The Ngoni had experience in warfare, thus their success
- q. They had strong military leaders like Zwagendaba
- r. They had enough food for the fighters which boosted their morale
- s. The army was loyal and united to their leaders.

7. (a) Why did the British and Germans struggle for East Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?  
(13 marks)(Code: S)

- a. The struggle for East Africa was the scramble for East Africa by the European powers to acquire colonies in East Africa i.e. between Germany and Britain.
- b. The scramble and partition of East Africa began in the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (1880-1900).
- c. The factors that led to the scramble and partition of East Africa were economic, political, Social and humanitarian in nature
- d. There was need for raw materials to feed their industries in Europe, especially following the industrial revolution which took place in Europe.
- e. There was need to secure profitable markets overseas, for their finished or final goods manufactured from Europe, by the industries established after the industrial revolution.
- f. There was need to stop the useless wars that were being fought between the different African societies in East African e.g. Buganda verses Bunyoro, Nandi verse Masai, etc.
- g. The growth of nationalism in Europe, created the need for International recognition and prestige among European countries, hence colonization of East Africa by the Germany and Britain.

- h. The formation of new countries in Europe, i.e. Italy and Germany who wanted to be recognized internationally by acquiring colonies outside Europe, hence led to colonization of Tanganyika by the Germany.
- i. The power imbalance in Europe, created by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 also increased the demand for colonies by Germany, hence led to the colonization of Tanganyika by the Germany.
- j. The Franco-Prussian war ended in favour of France, thus forced Germany to rush for colonies in east Africa to compensate for the lost colonies in Europe.
- k. The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo, scared other European powers especially Britain and Germany in East Africa, hence they had to colonize east African countries.
- l. The Berlin conference of 1884-1885, also increased the desire for colonies by the European powers, hence colonization of East Africa.
- m. The strategic Importance of East Africa to the British, especially due to the presence of river Nile, forced them to take over Uganda and Kenya to safeguard their position in Egypt and Sudan.

**(b) How did the British administer their territories in East Africa?**

**(12 marks)(Code: H)**

- a. The British mainly applied the policy of indirect rule system of administration in Uganda.
- b. Indirect rule refers to the use of traditional chiefs to rule fellow Africans on behalf of the British.
- c. The traditional chiefs and traditional rulers used to collect taxes and mobilize labour for the British administrators.
- d. It was a system of administration that preserved traditional institutions like traditional courts, laws and roles of local chiefs
- e. Indirect rule mainly applied in areas with centralized kingdoms like Buganda, Toro, Ankole, etc.
- f. The indirect rule introduced and popularized by Captain Fredrick Lugard to administer Uganda a British Colony.
- g. A colony was divided into provinces and provinces were divided into districts and the districts were divided into counties
- h. And the counties were divided into sub-counties and the sub-counties were divided in parishes and parishes into sub-parishes.
- i. At the top of the administration, there was the Colonial Secretary based in London and he was the in-charge of all British colonies.
- j. Below the Colonial Secretary, there was the Governor responsible for the affairs of a given colony and he was directly answerable to the colonial secretary.
- k. Below the Governor, there were the Provincial Commissioners, who were heading every province in a given colony like Uganda.
- l. The Provincial Commissioners were answerable to the Governor and they took orders from the governor.
- m. Below the provincial commissioners, there were District Commissioners heading every district in Uganda.
- n. The District Commissioners took orders from the provincial commissioners' i.e. they were answerable to the provincial commissioners or they reported to the provincial commissioners.

- o. The County chiefs who were Africans headed the Counties and they took orders from the district commissioner.
- p. The sub-counties were headed by the sub-county chiefs who took orders from the county chiefs i.e. they were answerable to the county chiefs.
- q. The sub-counties sub-divided into smaller units called parishes and they were headed by the parish Chiefs.
- r. The parish chiefs were answerable to the sub-county chiefs i.e. they took orders from the sub-chiefs.
- s. The parishes divided into sub-parishes under sub-parish chiefs, who were answerable to the parish chiefs.
- t. In the north, the British created their own chiefs and councils of elders since they had no centralized governments
- u. In Eastern Uganda, Semei Kakungulu a British collaborator was used to administer the area on behalf of the British
- v. In Bunyoro, the British appointed Baganda agents like James Mitti to administer the area on their behalf.
- w. In Toro, indirect rule failed because the colonial government had failed to give the chiefs mailo land as promised in the 1900 Toro agreement.
- x. In conclusion, the above is the description of the British system of administration.

8. (a) Why was the 1900 Buganda Agreement signed?

(12 marks)(Code: W)

- a. Agreement signed between the British Special Commissioner Sir Harry H. Johnstone and the three regents of Daudi Chwa II i.e. Apollo Kaggwa, Stanislaus Mugwanya and Zakariyya Kasingiri.
- b. The negotiations were carried out for two and half months between Sir Harry Johnstone and the three regents.
- c. It was signed on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1900 at Mengo.
- d. It was part of the British Colonial efforts to strengthen their administration in Uganda for effective occupation.
- e. To define the position of Buganda within a wider Uganda
- f. To confirm that Buganda had submitted to the British rule.
- g. This was following verbal declaration of a protectorate over Uganda in 1894.
- h. To make Buganda a spring board for extending colonial rule to the rest of Uganda.
- i. To end the existing political problems in Uganda/ Buganda
- j. To regulate and define the relationship between Buganda and the British colonial government
- k. To end the political confusion during the reign of Kabaka Mwanga
- l. To end Kabalega's rebellion in Bunyoro against the British
- m. To end the religious wars in Baganda between the various religious groups
- n. To end the threats of Sudanese mutineers in the north
- o. To lay platform for Buganda's political and economic development
- p. To protect the Christian missionaries in Buganda/ Uganda
- q. To make Buganda self-reliant economy by introducing economic reforms
- r. To serve as instrument of colonial exploitation of Uganda's resources



- s. To find an acceptable way to both the Baganda and the British on how to assist the infant King Daudi Chwa
- t. To reward the Baganda for their support against the Banyoro
- u. To introduce political reforms for their efficient administration of the protectorate
- v. To solve the boundary problems between Buganda and her neighbors e.g. Bunyoro.

**(b) How did this agreement affect the people of Uganda?**

**(13 marks)(Code: A)**

- a. The agreement brought fundamental political, economic and social changes in Uganda as whole.
- b. The agreement made Buganda part of Uganda.
- c. Buganda's revenue merged with that of the rest of Uganda to finance the administration.
- d. It laid a foundation for Buganda's secessionist tendencies.
- e. Buganda given a special position i.e. Buganda became a state within a state.
- f. The agreement confirmed British rule in Buganda and Uganda as a whole.
- g. The British started extending their influence to other parts of Uganda.
- h. It laid foundation for signing similar agreements with other areas. e.g. Toro, Ankole, Bunyoro.
- i. The agreement redefined the boundaries of Buganda, including the 2 lost counties.
- j. It increased hostility between Bunyoro and Buganda over the lost counties.
- k. The Buganda's 20 counties allocated on religious basis i.e. Protestants given 10, Catholics 8, Muslim 2.
- l. It caused religious and political conflicts in Buganda between Protestants and Catholics.
- m. It made the county chiefs more powerful than ever before.
- n. They given full powers to assess and collect taxes.
- o. A tax of 3 rupees introduced in Buganda.
- p. It created a new class of rulers in Buganda, like Katikiro, Muwanika, Mulamuzi, etc.
- q. The traditional chiefs like Bataka and clan heads lost their powers to the new rulers.
- r. The Lukiiko became more powerful than ever before and it served as the highest court of appeal.
- s. The Kabaka's powers greatly reduced to constitutional monarchy.
- t. Kabaka lost power over land distribution and chiefs who became public servants.
- u. Hewas reduced to an employee of the British earning a monthly salary.
- v. He lost his military powers since he could not raise army.
- w. He lost control over revenue of the kingdom.
- x. Some Baganda collaborated with the British after the agreement, e.g. Apollo Kaggwa, James Miti.
- y. It marked the beginning of the exploitation of Uganda's' resources like minerals, forests, etc
- z. It promoted development of roads, schools, hospitals, etc In Uganda.

**9. (a) What led to the issuing of the 1923 Devonshire White Paper?**

**(13 marks)(Code: R)**

- a. Devonshire white paper was a statement of government policy issued in March 1923 by the Duke of Devonshire on a white paper, hence its name the "Devonshire White paper".

- b. It was issued in London by the duke of Devonshire who was the colonial secretary to solve the conflicts between white settlers, Asians and Africans in Kenya as discussed below;
- c. The conflicts arose as result of the increased influx of the European settlers and the Asians in Kenya.
- d. Land and political rights were the main issues in the conflicts between the three races in Kenya.
- e. Lord Delamere and colonel Grogan championed the interests of the settlers' communities in Kenya.
- f. A.M Jeevanjee spearheaded the interests of the Asians' group in Kenya.
- g. In 1907, the European settlers were given seats on the LEGCO by the British colonial government, other races were not considered.
- h. In 1918, the white settlers were given seats on the Executive council by the British colonial government, again other races were not considered.
- i. In 1920, the number of the European representatives to the LEGCO was increased to 11 and other races like Asians and Africans were not considered.
- j. The white settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a self-governing dominion for the white, and it was opposed by Asians
- k. The white settlers had been given land in the Kenyan Highlands by the colonial government, but the Asians and Africans were not given land, hence the conflict.
- l. The white settlers' discrimination against the Asians and Africans in many areas like education, business, job markets, hospitals, residential areas, etc.
- m. The white settlers opposed the Asians' demand to participate in the politics of Kenya together with the Europeans.
- n. The white settlers also opposed the Asians' demand for equal treatment in all sphere of life in Kenya like economics, political and social.
- o. The white settlers imposed restrictions on the immigration of the Asians into Kenya and the Asians allowed to live in the town only.
- p. The Asians wanted equal voting rights with European settlers in Kenya, but the colonial government did not allow it.
- q. The Asians wanted monopoly of trade and commerce in Kenya, but the European settlers who also desired to trade opposed it.
- r. The rise of vocalist Asians like Malkhan Singh who advocated for equality of all races in Kenya also led to the conflict.
- s. The colonial government in India supported the Asians against the white settlers in Kenya.
- t. The white settlers in Kenya had their views being supported by the governor Hayes Saddler.
- u. The Asians expressed their grievances through the East African Indian National Congress, which advocated for the rights of the Asians.
- v. In conclusion, the above factors led to the declaration of the Devonshire White paper by the colonial secretary, William Christian Cavendish.

**(b) What were the effects of the White Paper on the peoples of Kenya?**

**(12 marks)(Code: E)**

- a. The Devonshire white paper was a turning point in both the constitutional and political development of Kenya.



- b. None of the three groups was pleased with the outcome of the white paper.
- c. The Asians failed to win equality with the white settlers in Kenya in areas of politics, trade and commerce.
- d. The Africans and Asians denied the rights to settle in the Kenyan highlands as it was reserved for the whites only.
- e. The Asians were given five representatives on the legislative council in Kenya.
- f. The white settlers lost their dream of ever controlling Kenya as a racist colony as colonial office took over Kenyan affairs.
- g. There was increased influx of the European settlers in Kenya especially around Kenyan highlands as it was reserved for them.
- h. The white paper recognized the contribution made by the settlers' community towards economic development in Kenya.
- i. The administration of Kenya remained in the hands of the colonial office in London but not the white settlers.
- j. The white paper served as a warning to the white settlers and Asians that Kenya was for Kenyans alone.
- k. The white settlers resorted to controlling the finance, agriculture and industrial sectors after failing in politics.
- l. The plantation farming increased in Kenyan highlands which promoted cash crops economy in Kenya.
- m. The white paper clarified that neither the Asians nor the white settlers would gain monopoly in Kenya.
- n. The white paper failed to address the land and labour problem since Africans continued providing labour on white settlers' farms.
- o. It led to the establishment of the East African High Commission, to promote cooperation between Africans, Asians, and white settlers.
- p. It laid the foundation for future independence struggle in Kenya by the Africans.
- q. It led to the formation of the armed groups like the Mau Mau movement to fight for the African lost land and independence.
- r. It promoted unity among the Africans and Asians since they were equally affected by the outcome of the white paper.
- s. The Africans started sharing in the running of their country, through the councils or native councils created by the colonial office.

- t. The colonial government started training and educating Africans, in the preparation of self-rule.
- u. The Africans denied representation on the Legislative council, since a missionary nominated to represent them.

10. (a) Why was East Africa involved in World War I?

(12 marks)(Code: W)

- a. The First World War started on 28<sup>th</sup> July /1914 and ended in November 1918.
- b. It was a war between Germany, Austria, Hungary and their allies on one side against Britain, France, Russia, Serbia and their allies on the other side.
- c. It was purely a European war but at the end it spread all over the world including East Africa.
- d. Britain and Germany had colonies in East Africa, thus fighting took place in their colonies i.e. the Germans were in Tanganyika while the British were in Uganda and Kenya.
- e. The Major Warlords in Europe were the Germany and Britain who had colonies in East Africa hence involvement of East Africa.
- f. The Germany and Britain extended their conflicts and suspicions in Europe to their colonies in East Africa.
- g. Italy a great ally of Germany was in the neighboring Somalia and Eritrea and this threatened the British position in Uganda and Kenya.
- h. The presence of the King African Rifles (K.A.R), a colonial army in East Africa had to fight in defence of its masters' interests in Uganda and Kenya.
- i. The British government wanted to disorganize the Germans colony in East Africa especially Tanganyika and this forced the Germans to fight the British in East Africa.
- j. The Germans deliberately provoked the British in East Africa with the objective of diverting the British resources like diverting direction of the flow of River Nile.
- k. East Africa was strategically located to the British colonial interests, in North Africa and Middle-East, thus Britain had to protect it from other powers.
- l. Both Germany and Britain recruited the people, of East Africa into their army for the war.
- m. The people of East Africa wanted to support their colonial masters i.e. Britain and Germany who were in East Africa.
- n. The British in East Africa got involved in the war in order to protect her territory from the coast to the interior of East Africa Uganda
- o. The British wanted to meet any threat that General Lettow Von Vorbeck, the Germany commander in Tanganyika might pose.
- p. The British wanted to safeguard the Uganda railway line from the German's attack due to its economic importance to the British in Uganda and Kenya.
- q. The German's wanted to keep the British busy in East Africa so as to weaken their war efforts in Europe.
- r. The Germans fought in the First World War in order to preserve their colony in East Africa-Tanganyika.
- s. The German army was led by General Lettow Von Vorbeck and he moved into the Kilimanjaro area with the intention of attacking the Uganda Railway.
- t. However General Jackson C. Smuts came from South Africa and forced the Germans out of the Kilimanjaro area to River Ruvuma region.
- u. Some East Africans were forced to participate by their colonial masters; others participated for adventure and prestige.

(b) How did this war affect the peoples of East Africa?

(13 marks)(Code: A)

- a. World War I affected the peoples of East Africa both negatively and positively as discussed below;
- b. Germany was defeated and forced to surrender all her overseas territories to the LONs.
- c. Britain took over the German East Africa and renamed it Tanganyika in 1920.
- d. For the first time in history, the entire East Africa came under the British rule.
- e. The number of European settlers increased greatly especially in Kenyan Highlands since they came to set up plantation farms and white settlements.
- f. The Africans lost their land due to the large (massive) number of the European settlers who came to East Africa to set up plantation farms especially in Kenyan highlands.
- g. The British Governor Sir Donald Cameron restructured administration of Tanganyika.
- h. The indirect rule system was introduced, in Tanganyika by the British administration.
- i. It led to the growth of political power struggle among the European settlers who wanted representation in the government.
- j. There was a lot of misery and suffering among the people of East Africa due to the war.
- k. Many people lost their lives during the war; others wounded and some became permanently disabled due to the war.
- l. There was decline in agricultural production which led to starvation and famine to the people
- m. The war disrupted both internal and external trade in E.A since trading activities couldn't
- n. Many people became poor and their standard of living was negatively affected by the war since they could not take part in economic activities.
- o. World War I led to economic depression of 1929 to 1930's that hit the world's economy due to low prices and high level of unemployment.
- p. The Africans attitude towards the Europeans changed since the African soldiers ate, washed, slept and fought together with the European soldiers.
- q. The Africans were able to discover the weaknesses and the strengths of the Europeans during.
- r. The war led to the rise and growth of nationalism among the people of East Africa.
- s. The Africans opposed their local chiefs who served the colonial masters in East Africa
- t. The returning officers brought and spread diseases like small pox, meningitis, plaque, syphili.
- u. The East African people who fought alongside their colonial masters learnt new methods of fighting using modern weapons like guns, artilleries, etc.
- v. Ranks and medals were awarded to the ex-soldiers from East Africa by the British government.
- w. There was massive devastation and destruction of property in East Africa e.g. railway lines, roads, bridges, farms, houses, etc. were destroyed.
- x. The British government introduced a number of reforms in Tanganyika, in areas of economic, social and moral welfare of the people.
- y. In 1929, Sir Horace Byatt became Governor of Tanganyika and a four member executive council was set up to give advice.
- z. The war led to increased rate of exploitation of East Africa's resources especially by the European settlers and British administration.
- aa. Finally after the war, a serious consideration was made for the possibility of a closer union at governmental level.
- bb. Educational progress in Tanganyika was stopped by the British take-over after First World War.

THE END