

HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

1. (a) Describe the organization of the trade between Asania and Asia between 1000 – 1500 AD
(b) What was the impact of this trade at the coast of East Africa?
2. (a) Why were the Arabs less interested in the interior of East Africa before 1840?
(b) Why did they finally pick interest into the interior between 1840 – 1885?
3. (a) Describe the stages of the Portuguese conquest of the East African coast up to 1510?
(b) How did the Portuguese administer the East African coast?
4. (a) Why did the Ngoni migrate from south East Africa into East Africa?
(b) Why were the Ngoni successful in their invasion of East Africa?
5. (a) Trace the migration and settlement of the Luo in East Africa
(b) What were the effects of their migration on the people of East Africa?
6. (a) Why did Seyyid Said transfer his capital from Oman to Zanzibar in 1840?
(b) What effects did Seyyid Said's rule have on East Africa?
7. (a) Describe the organization of long distance trade in East Africa.
(b) What were the effects of this trade on the people of East Africa?
8. (a) Describe the German system of administration in Tanganyika up to 1914.
(b) How were the people of East Africa affected by their rule?
9. (a) Why were the 1900 Uganda agreement signed?
(b) What were the terms of this agreement?
10. (a) Why was the Uganda railway built?
(b) How did this railway affect the people of Uganda and Kenya?
11. (a) What were the cause of the land conflicts in Kenya between 1946 -196-0?
(b) How was this conflict organized?
12. (a) Why was East African countries involved in World War II?
(b) What were the effects of this war on the people of East Africa?
13. (a) Describe the course of the Hehe rebellion between 1890 and 1898.

****End****

HISTORY 241/1 EXAMINATION GUIDE

1. (a) *Organization of the trade between Azania and Asia by 1000-1500AD*

- The trade between Asia and Azania existed before Christ was born.
- The trade was between coastal people (Bantu , cushites) and Arabs from Persia, Saudi Arabia etc.
- Other foreign traders came from Egypt , Greece , India , Indonesia, Syria , Malaysia china etc.
- Trade was conducted through Indian ocean
- Trade was also conducted through the red sea and the Mediterranean sea.
- Foreigners were brought by dhows blown by monsoon winds
- April – November, the winds blew towards Asia
- May – October the winds blew towards Asia.
- Transport was slaves who used their heads to carry trade items.
- Coastal chiefs controlled this trade.
- It was also controlled by rich Arabs and Banyans
- Foreign traders feared to enter the interior due to hostile tribes, wild animals and tropical diseases.
- Medium of exchange was barter trade
- Cowrie shells from Maldives islands were used as currency
- Gold coins were later used when Kilwa started minting them
- East African major exports were ivory, copper, gold.
- Other exports were skins, hides, slaves guns, rhinoceros horns , tortoise shells etc.
- Imports to east Africa were silk, porcelain , glass ware , swords , spices , jars , stone pots, leads , clothes etc
- Coastal people exchanged goods with interior people like the Makaranga and the Nyika.
- Gold was mined in Mwenemutapa by the Makaranga
- Kilwa and Sofala were the major gold centres.
- Slaves were obtained through raids and sold at the coast.
- Ivory was obtained from the interior and sold mainly at Sofala and got mainly through hunting.
- Trade flourished between AD 1000-1500
- On arrival at the coast, imports were tatted by local chiefs.
- Trade was conducted in towns like Kilwa, Malindi, Sofala, Mombasa which acted as markets.
- The most important ports in this trade were Yemen, Oman,Hadramont .
- Slaves were sent to Asia to work as domestic servants , soldiers, miners etc.
- Ivory was exported to China for making Bangle bracelets , ornaments, decorations.
- Middle men like Nyika, Makaranga linked interior traders to coastal traders.

- Medium of communication was Kiswahili.
- Initial silent trade was used by traders to communicate.
- Dhows were used to transport goods exports from the coast to Asia.
- When demand for goods at the coast increased, Arab traders penetrated into the interior leading to rise of long distance trade.

10marks

(b) What was the impact of this trade at the coast of east Africa.

- Population increased at the coast after Arabs' settlement.
- Arabs and other foreigners settled at the coast
- Rise of a Swahili race of people
- Swahili culture developed out of Swahili race.
- Swahili language became the business language.
- Inter-marriage between coastal Africans and Arabs
- Arabic language became the administrative language
- New architecture was adopted made up of flat topped houses.
- Mosques were constructed for Arabs to worship.
- Islam spread at the East African coast.
- Arab oligarchy / hegemony was introduced at the coast.
- The Koran became the worship book and Islamic teachers called quadis surfaced.
- Sharia law and administration was introduced at the coast.
- New Islamic titles like sheikhs and sultans were introduced
- New food types were introduced at the coast eg. Pilao, chapatti red paper.
- Some food types became taboos at the coast eg pork
- New behaviours were adopted at the coast. Eg. Sitting with crossed legs
- New dressing code at the coast eg sandals , turbans , caps for men and veils plus long silk dresses for women.
- Growth of coastal towns like Kilwa , Sofala, Mogadishu , Zanzibar
- Some towns started minting their own coins like Kilwa Sofala, Zanzibar.
- Coastal Africa was linked to the outside world. Like Arabia
- Koranic schools were set up to teach the new faith
- Slavery was promoted at the coast with its evils like depopulation, famine etc.
- New crops were introduced at the coast like rice, wheat, bananas sugar canes.
- Guns were introduced for raiding slaves.
- Guns also led to inter-tribal wars hence loss of lives.
- New items were introduced at the coast eg. Spices.
- Coastal people abandoned fishing , farming, cattle keeping and took on trade.
- Arab culture was spread in the interior like naming , circumcision, fasting , mauled.

- Trade competition led to conflicts among coastal towns like Kilwa vs Malindi vs Mombasa.
- Trade discouraged African technology and skills due to bringing of already manufactured goods.
- Depopulation due to inter-tribal wars, slave trade etc.
- Traders who involved in the trade became very rich and lived a Luxurious life.
- Profits of Indian ocean trade attracted Portuguese who conquered the coast in 1510.

Any 15 points given 1mk each =15 mks

2. (a) *Why were the Arabs less interested in the interior of east Africa before 1840?*

- They had not developed a great feeling to spread islam.
- Most of them were pre-occupied with trade at the coast
- All the goods they wanted were available at the coast e.g ivory, slaves, gold, tortoise shell , copper, leopard skins
- The demand for goods they traded with interior people was still so low.eg spices, guns etc.
- Some came as political and religious refugees from Arabia and feared to go to the interior to face similar problems.
- Their knowledge of the interior was still very limited.
- They were still ignorant of the profitable interior trade
- They feared geographical barriers like thick forests, high mountains etc
- They feared interior hostile tribe like the Zimbabwes
- They were very few by 1840 to operate at the coast and in the interior.
- Wild animals in the interior threatened them.
- There was a danger of tropical diseases in the interior like malaria , small pox, sleeping sickness
- Poor transport and communication in the interior kept them at the coast.
- They didn't understand the language of the interior people .
- Civil wars among interior tribes kept them at the coast
- The conflict at the coast between Arabs and Portuguese did not allow Arabs to go to the interior.
- Arabs had no serious competition at the coast to threaten them towards the interior
- Permanent trade routes in the interior had not yet been established.
- Seyyid Said had not yet shifted his capital to the coast.
- Africans in the interior had not yet realized the importance of Arabs and didn't welcome them.
- The coast had good climate better than that of the interior
- Arabs lacked support from their home government to venture in the interior

Any 12 pts 1 mk each = 12 mks.

(b) Why did they finally pick interest into the interior between 1840-1855?

- They had discovered abundant trade opportunities in the interior.
- Increased demand for interior goods could not only be met by African middle men
- Arrival of Seyyid Said and his interest in interior trade.
- Seyyid Said set up caravans to conduct trade into the interior.
- Seyyid Said offered security to caravans into the interior using the red flag from Zanzibar
- The banyans and other middlemen asked for too much interest from Arabs and they decided to go themselves.
- Seyyid said signed trade treaties with France, USA, and Britain which increased demand for good including those in the interior.
- By 1840, Arabs had got the knowledge of the interior and were sure of their safety
- Arabs had also identified points where to get trade items
- Arabs had grown very rich and stronger with no option but to exploit the interior.
- Transport to the interior had improved from head portage to donkeys.
- Wanted to eliminate middlemen who were very expensive and get more profits.
- Earlier Arabs to settle in the interior attracted others. Eg. Tippu-tip,
- Some interior chiefs welcomed the Arabs eg. Mutesa of Buganda , Mirembe of Nyamwezi etc.
- Arabs had developed the spirit to spread Islam.
- Said's clove plantation at the coast increased the demand for slaves in the interior.
- There developed stiff competition for trade items at the coast and Arabs decided to withdraw to the interior.
- Population increase at the coast drove many to the interior
- Coming of Christians at the coast forced Arabs to the interior
- With introduction of guns , security in the interior increased
- Arabs wanted to establish military bases in the interior
- Africans in the interior had realized the importance of Arabs and started welcoming them.

Any 13 points given 1mk each = 13 mks

3. (a) Describe the stages of the Portuguese conquest of the East African coast upto 1510.

- It took 12 years to bring the entire coast under Portuguese hegemony /oligarchy /control.
- It begun with Vasco -da-gamas' exploration of the coast through Mozambique, Mombassa, Malindi to India on behalf of the king of Portugal and made a report to the king that the coast people were among the wealthiest on earth.

- He also informed the king that the Arabs at the coast were very brutal and hostile therefore a great need to use force to defeat them.
- 1499, king Emmanuel made a final decision to conquer the East African coast.
- 1500, Pedro attacked Sofala hoping to control its Gold trade but he was unsuccessful.
- 1502, Vasco - da- gama returned at the coast with 19 ships and captured Kilwa with its Gold trade.
- He imprisoned its sultan Ibrahim and released him after he had accepted to pay tributes to Portugal.
- Da-gama continued his Journey to Portugal and the sultan Ibrahim refused to pay tributes because Da-gama had not left any force to monitor him.
- 1503, Ravasco came with troops and captured islands of Mafia, Zanzibar and Pemba forcing them to pay tributes to Portugal
- 1504, Lopez tried to attack Kilwa and its habours but was unsuccessful
- 1505, Francisco D'almeida on his way to Gao (India) stopped at the coast and attacked 3 coastal towns
- He started with Sofala which surrendered Minus fighting
- Next in line was Kilwa which Francisco attacked with 20 ships and 1500 troops and the sultan and his people fled in panic.
- Francisco appointed a new sultan for Kilwa , looted the town and destroyed its fine architecture .
- Mombasa followed in the same order and it tried to resist in vain.
- Like Kilwa, Mombassa was also destroyed and looted. From there, Francisco continued to India (Gao)
- 1506-1507, Caville captured islands of Lamu, Kismayo , Brava , Pate, Oja. They tried to resist but were crushed and burnt down.
- Towns that welcomed and co-operated with the Portuguese like Malindi were rewarded by not paying tributes.
- Towns like Lamu, silently surrendered to portugual but other like Oja, Brava tried to resist but were crusted by Portugal.
- 1509, Pemba, Mafia and Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese control by Alfonso D'alberguerque.
- 1510, the entire coast had been brought under Portuguese control
- The coast was divided into southern and northern coast with each region having its own captain.
- Northern captain was stationed at Malindi and that of southern at Mozambique.
- The captains were answerable to the viceroy at Gao who was also answerable to the king of Portugal.
- Later, North was united with South with a headquarter of Mombasa.

Any 12 points given, 1 mk each = 12 mks

(b) How did the Portuguese administer the East African coast between 1500 - 1700?

- By 1510, the East African coast was fully conquered.
- After the final conquest, Alfonso -D'albuquerque the Portuguese viceroy in India made Gao his headquarters.
- Sofala in Mozambique was made the regional headquarters
- It was under a captain who took his orders from the viceroy at Gao
- Cape Delgado was made the mid point of the East African possession. (colony)
- Area north of cape Delgado was under a captain stationed at Malindi
- Area south of cape Delgado was under a captain stationed at Mozambique.
- With time, Mombasa started having its own captain.
- All captains were answerable to the viceroy at GAO
- Captains also collected tributes from local leaders.
- Captains collected export duties and important duties
- They suppressed any rebellion against the Portuguese.
- They maintained law and order along the coast.
- Portuguese rulers encouraged growing of maize, rice , cassava , pineapples.
- They used divide and rule policy working closely with Malindi against other coastal towns.
- Portuguese were dictatorial , brutal , harsh with inefficient and corrupt officers.
- Where indirect rule failed , they applied direct rule (force)
- Portuguese burnt down coastal towns like Mombasa , Kilwa and left them in ruins.
- They were hated by coastal people because they were harsh and brutal
- Portuguese introduced Christianity at the coast though it failed to spread.
- There were constant rebellions by Arabs and coastal people against Portuguese.
- Portuguese restricted Africans from participating in Indian ocean trade.
- Portuguese used military commanders as their administrators.
- At times, Portuguese imported hard core criminals from Portugal to administer the coast.
- Portuguese built fortified forts and garrisons in Mombasa and Sofala for security reasons.
- To strengthen their position at the coast, they constructed Fort Jesus in Mombassa in 1592 to act as the major military base.
- Portuguese had frequent rebellions against coastal people like Mombasa , Kilwa.
- Portuguese discriminated themselves from local people, having their own churches, priests and special communities.
- Portuguese encouraged Gold trade and discouraged slave trade.
- Portuguese encouraged smuggling and looting of coastal Gold , ivory etc.

Any 13 points given, 1 mk each = 13mks.

4. (a) *Why did the Ngoni migrate from south East Africa into East Africa?*

- They are part of the Nguni speaking people who lived in South Africa.
- Migrated due to Shaka's expansionist wars aimed at expanding his empire
- The wars created a period called Mfecane forcing the Ngoni to escape the troublesome period.
- Population pressure forced them North wards into East Africa.
- Internal conflicts like family and land conflicts made their stay in south Africa impossible
- Being farmers, they might have migrated due to land pressure to grow crops.
- Desire to find fertile soils to support crop growing like in the Fipa and Songea areas where they settled.
- Good leaders like Zwagendaba , Maputo, Zulu Gama led their people towards East Africa.
- Diseases like small pox, malaria, sleeping sickness might have influenced their migration.
- Love for adventure especially the youth who wanted to explore the area north of river Limpompo
- Increased famine due to Shaka's endless wars forced them into East Africa to look for food.
- External pressure from the Boers who took their land forcing them to migrate to East Africa (effects of Great trek)
- Some Ngoni pastoralists were looking for pasture and water for their animals.
- Being warriors some migrated to loot and increase their herds and wealth.
- Hostile climate like extreme winters forced them into East Africa.
- Group influence where especially the youth followed their parents.
- Over stocking might have caused land shortage in South Africa.
- Compulsory military training introduced by Shaka threatened them.

Any 12 points given, 1 mk each = 12 mks

(b) *Why were the Ngoni successful in their invasion of east Africa?*

- Captured young men and women during their migration who acted as warriors and wives.
- Had good military tactics copied from Shaka e.g divided their army into units called Impis, cow-horn-tactic, open space fighting
- Had a strong standing army ready to defeat any enemy
- Had superior weapons compared to enemies they met. Eg short stabbing spears, large cow hide shields etc.

- Most of Ngoni enemies were weak and small organized on clan basis and could not defeat the mighty Ngoni.
- Used surprise attacks against societies that could have resisted them.
- Ngoni used harsh and brutal fighting methods like burning villages, food stores and gardens which scared many societies and they ran away.
- Ngoni fighters were professionally
- trained to fight and free from any other work
- Had experience in large scale warfare due to the very many wars they had fought unlike the societies they met.
- Ngoni commanders promised fighters rewards after victory making them work hard to win.
- Ngoni fighters were loyal and united under their leaders and commanders.
- While fighting, they were determined and aggressive because they would not go back to South Africa in case of defeat.
- Ngoni fighters were not affected by famine because they looted food wherever they passed.
- The long distance from S.A to E.A of about 2000 miles gave them endurance and military discipline.
- Had strong leaders who commanded them like Zwangendaba , Maputo ,Zulu Gama etc.
- They met societies that were disorganized, disunited and at war with each other.
- Had an age set system as the basis of military regiments.

Any 13 points given, 1mark each =13 marks

5. (a) *Trace the migration and settlement of the Luo in East Africa.*

- Luo is a major group of the river lake Nilotes
- They originally settled around the shores of Lake Rodolf and later Bar-el-Gazel area and the equatorial provinces.
- Their movement was slow and gradual over a very large area between 1000AD-1800AD
- Moved in small families or clans moving seasonally
- By 1400-Luo ancestors had started moving up the Nile from Bar-el-Gazel and the equatorial provinces.
- 1480-1500, they had settled at Pubungu (Pakwach) which later became a major Dispersal point.
- Each group under its own ruler moved into a different direction
- Group under Gipir and Tifori moved westwards and mixed with Sudanic Okebo, Lendu and Madi giving rise to Alur people.

- A 2nd group of Jo-Bito under Labongo moved southwards at Pawir (Chope) at a time of Bunyoro Kitara disintegration.
- Another movement occurred Northwards, Eastwards and North Eastwards in present day Acholi. Lango etc.
- Labong migrants inter-married with Madi and gave rise to Acholi.
- Some labongo group that remained at Chope later moved south wards under Isingoma, Rukidi Mpuga and came into contact with the Chwezi.
- The labongo group also formed the Luo-Babito dynasty and sub dynasties in Buganda, Busoga, Bukedi among others
- One group of the Luo moved directly from Pubungu to Acholi, Langi , Teso and finally to Budama. They produced the Japadhola (Adhola) tribe who inhabit Tororo district.
- The Kenyan Luo moved to western Kenya. These were the Joka Jok ,Jok -owing and the Jok-omolo plus other refugees from Buganda
- 1500-1550 , the Jok Jok moved east wards from Pubungu through Acholi , Kabera Maidu and settled there.
- Some settled in Budama while other continued to Ramogi hills in western Kenya
- Another group of Jok owing moved from Pubungu and settled at Sigoma, Alego etc in Nganza provinces of western Kenya.
- Jok - owing group were led by a fear less Owiny Sigoma.
- Between 1550-1650, the Jok omolo moved from Northern Bunyoro through Busoga , Budama and also settled in Nyanza region.
- The Abasuba was a group of refugees from Buganda, Busoga, Bugwere , Ssesse islands that migrated between 1600-1800 AD
- The Luo who settled in Budama became known as the Jo-Padhola under leader Adhola.
- Ja-padhola were normally victims of Maasai and Bunyoro raiders.
- The group that finally settled in Kivirondo gulf and Nyanza region came to be called Kenya - Luo (Ja-Luo)

Any 12 points given , 1 mark each = 12 marks.

(b) What were the effects of their migration on the people of east Africa.

- Established themselves as chiefs over local people where they settled.
- Inter marriages leading to new languages like Alur, Kuman, Acholi (any two)
- In Acholi, Luo centralized states emerged.
- In Lango, some Langi , gave up their Ateker language for Luo
- Led to decline of Chwezi Empire of Bunyoro Kitara.
- Abaluya copied aspects of Luo initiation rites like removing 6th bottom teeth.
- Inter clan wars during migrations hence loss of lives plus property destruction.

- Small independent states emerged eg. Buganda , Bunyoro Busoga. Ankole Karagwe (any two)
- Establishment of Luo Babito dynasty which lasted for 4-5 centuries upto 1967. (400-500) years.
- Luo sub dynasties ruled over a very large area in Busoga, Karagwe, Ankole , western Kenya (any two)
- Displacement of people especially in Bunyoro eg Bahima.
- Abasuba eventually took up Luo language and cultures
- Luo drove away some Bantu groups like Samia and Banyole west of lake Victoria.
- Increased population where they settled.
- Led to land disputes due to high population
- Luo absorbed some Bantu groups where they settled eg at Alego.
- In other areas, Luos were also absorbed and lost their culture and languages.
- Introduced the idea of chiefdoms (rwoth doms)
- Introduced idea of cattle keeping (short horned cattle / hampless cattle in Acholi)
- Introduced petty names eg Empako, Akiiki, Atwooki, Atekyi ,Amooti
- Started idea of giving land to clans.
- Developed idea of Barial sites for Abakama
- Introduced regalia in Bunyoro eg Drums, shields, a horn , a royal fire.
- New food types like sim sim , millet, sorghum, peas (any two)
- Their movement led to inter clan wars leading to loss of live and property destruction.
- Luo inter married with the Bantu.

Any 13 points, 1 mark each = 13 marks

6. (a) Why did Seyyid Said transfer his capital from Omen to Zanzibar in 1840?

- Seyyid said was a prince of Oman born in 1791 at Muscat the capital of Oman.
- He gained power in 1804 and transferred his capital in 1840.
- He wanted to control the Indian Ocean trade himself rather than leaving it in the hands of his representatives who were corrupt.
- He hoped to get slaves to work on his clove plantation
- The fertile soils of Zanzibar good for clove growth attracted him.
- Zanzibar had a lot of natural resources like ivory, slaves, and gold.
- He was attracted by the deep and wide natural harbours at the coast to accommodate large ships.
- He was running away from political persecution at home even from his very relatives.
- He might have been running away from religious persecution in Oman.
- He wanted respect and prestige as a leader of Zanzibar and Oman.
- Zanzibar had sweeter water good for drinking
- Zanzibar was more loyal to his rule than Oman.
- He wanted to permanently end the Mazurui-Busaidi dynastic conflict once and for all.

- He wanted to effectively control his East African colony.
- Wanted to use Zanzibar to check on sea pirates
- Some coastal towns like Malindi and Pemba were hospitable.
- Zanzibar was an island with a security advantage.

Any 12 points, 1 mark each =12 marks

(b) What effects did Seyyid Said's rule have on East Africa.

- Effects were social , political , and economic
- He encouraged clove and coconuts growing.
- Zanzibar became the world's largest producer of cloves.
- Africans in Zanzibar lost fertile soils to Arabs for cloves growing.
- He used slave labour to work on his clove plantations
- Seyyid Said increased slavery in East Africa.
- He transformed Zanzibar into a strategic market for internal and external goods
- He made Zanzibar an internal port which handled imports and exports.
- Zanzibar became a principle slave market.
- He signed trade treaties with USA, Britain, and France etc.
- Increased trade along the coast.
- He signed treaties with interior chiefs like Mirambo, Fundikira.
- He fought sea pirates who used to destabilize trade.
- Collected customs duties and enriched Zanzibar's economy.
- Introduced a monetary system eg copper currency.
- Encouraged the use of Indian currency (Rupees) instead of Barter trade.
- Attracted Indian Banyans to work in his treasury
- Employed Indian Banyans to advise him on trade and to collect taxes.
- Banyans taxed all inports and exports which increased coastal revenue
- Banyans financed caravans into the interior to collect trade items to the coast.
- Seyyid Said offered security to the caravans into the interior using the red flag of Zanzibar.
- He created market centres among African chiefdoms eg. Nyamwezi
- Ended the mazrui-Busaidi conflicts, creating peace which attracted more traders.
- He encouraged Arab and Swahili penetration into the interior.
- He united coastal towns eg. Mombasa with other coastal towns.
- He ushered in a period of peace by establishing a very strong army.
- He opened up Koranic schools as centres of learning
- Encouraged the spread of Islam.
- Built mosques as worshipping places for Muslims.
- Encouraged the spread of Arabic, Swahili language and cultures.
- Helped to end slave trade in the 1845 Hamerton treaty that forbade slave trade outside his territory
- Unfortunately he died in 1856 on his first journey to Oman since 1840.

Any 13 points, 1 mark, each = 13 marks

7. (a) *Describe the organization of the long distance trade in east Africa.*

- It was trade over a long distance to and from the interior as well as with in the interior.
- Major participants were the Nyamwezi , Kamba, Yao , Chagga ,Baganda from the interior.
- Participants from outside were Arabs , Swahili , Zanzibar
- They travelled in caravans of 100-1000men.
- Caravans carried the sultan's flag for security reasons.
- Caravans were armed with porters and medicine men.
- Due to long distance, there developed regular stopping places with storage facilities and supplies for more goods.
- Trade was initially conducted on a barter system.
- With time, cowrie shells were used.
- Cowrie shells were later replaced with coins.
- Transport was by human porter age.
- Nyamwezi provided the most experienced porters.
- Exports from the interior were slaves, Ivory , Gold, Iron, Wax , Hides, Capper, Ostrich Feathers, Rhinoceros horns, honey salt etc.(any two)
- Imports from the coast were beads , guns , mirrors, glass ware, plates, pans , swords, Persian rugs, brass, clothes (any two)
- Negotiations were made with local chiefs and rulers over a wide area e.g Mirambo, king of Buganda Muteesa , Msiri, Tippu Tip etc
- Slaves were obtained by raiding villages.
- There were agent and bases inland and at the coast like at Ujiji , Bagamoyo, Tabora, Unyanyembe etc. (any two)
- Gold was got form Menamotapa kingdom.
- Ivory was obtained by hunting down elephants.
- It took months or years collecting items from the interior to the coast.
- Arabs and Swahili merchants were financed by Banyans who charged them interest.
- Caravans were sent in lands from Zanzibar and other coastal towns carrying sultan's flag and guarded by armed men.
- There were 3 major trade routes to the interior, the northern, central and southern routes.
- Northern route ran from pangani , Tanga, Mombassa in land to Kirimanjaro area to Eastern shores of lake Victoria and through Kenya as far as mountain Elgon.
- The route mainly supplied ivory and was controlled by the Kamba.
- The central route ran from Bagamoyo to Tabora.
- Central route was dominated by Nyamwezi
- Central route divided itself into three.
- North west to karagwe , Buganda and beyond.
- West to Ujiji and across lake Tanganyika into the Congo.

- South west to the area north and west of lake Nyasa towards Katanga.
- The southern route started from the southern coast of Tanganyika (Lindi and Kilwa)
- It passed through south Tanganyika through Northern Mozambique, Malawi deep into central Africa.
- This route was dominated by the Yao.
- However, there was another less significant route of Khartoumers.

Any 10 points, 1 mark each =10 marks.

(b) How did this trade affect the people of East Africa?

- Interior people like chiefs and other rulers became very rich.
- Growth of trade led to political development eg large political units based on military and economic power were formed like Mirambo, Nyangu yamawe, Tippu tip's empires were formed.
- Some rulers expanded their territories in order to gain control of trade routes, market places and places of production. E.g Kabalega expanded southwards to Katwe to control the salt deposits there.
- New commodities were introduced into the interior e.g fire arms , cloth , beads , glass etc (any two)
- States with access to guns were strengthened to dominate those without.
- African crafts and skills suffered due to importation of already Manufactured goods from over seas.
- Growth of trading centres and towns like Ujiji , Tabora.
- Caravan routes paved way for European explorers, missionaries and colonialist into the interior.
- Caravan routes later developed into roads and railway line.
- Desire to abolish slave trade resulted in the coming of Europeans in the 19th century hence colonization.
- Trade offered an alternative livelihood to some people e.g Kamba whose farming activities had been affected by drought and poor soils.
- Links between East Africa and outside world was strengthened.
- Arabs and Swahili investors established plantation around trading.
- New crops introduced e.g rice , maize, wheat , banana green paper (any two)
- Increased inter-tribal wars due to increased demand for slaves.
- Crop and property destruction as a result of wars and raids for slaves.
- Depopulation due to slave raids e.g Southern Tanzania along the southern route dominated by Yao.
- Detribalization and decentralization due to increased wars and raids for slaves.
- Arab culture introduced in the interior e.g dressing , eating habits (any two)
- Inter-marriages between the local people and Arabs giving rise to Swahili race.
- Spread of Islam through intermarriages and assimilation.
- Spread of the Swahili language (Kiswahili along the East African trade routes.
- Introduction of cowrie shells and coins for transactions.

- Famine due to stopping of agriculture in favour of trade.
- Loss of confidence in traditional rulers and customs due to slave raids (local people started respecting slave traders)

Any 15 points, 1 mark each =15 marks

12. (a) Why were East African countries involved in World War II

- War was fought between 1939-45
- It started in Europe.
- It was between German, Italy, Japan and their allies
- They were fighting against Britain , France and their allies
- East Africa was under the colonial rule of one of the warlords
- When war started, it was impossible for East Africa to remain neutral.
- Some Germans in East Africa were supporting Adolf Hitler
- British and Germans in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika were enemies back home.
- In Somalia and Eritrea which were close to East Africa was Italy causing suspicion and tension. (Italy was also in Ethiopia)
- 7 battalions of the King's African Rifles (KAR) were stationed on the Somalia border.
- KAR were joined by other troops from Nigeria , Ghana, India into Kenya.
- East Africa contributed large sums of money to the British war cost by paying taxes.
- 1940, Italy joined the war as a German Ally .
- When Japan joined the war on Gm side and attacked Britain, KAR was expanded to 30 battalions . (Britain got worried of her interests in India)
- Thousands of East African fighters went to fight in India , Burma
- Others fought in Madagascar.
- Africans had performed quite well during World War II thus Whites decided to give them a second chance.
- 8th May 1945, Germany surrendered and world war II ended.

Any 10 points 1 mk each = 10 marks

(b) What were the effects of the war on the people of East Africa.

- Effects were political, social, and economic
- Growth of nationalism in East Africa.
- People's attitudes towards African administrators and chiefs changed
- People started to resent them
- Exports declined due to low production because of the war.
- Cotton, coffee prices fell too low and government had to help farmers.
- War increased demand for some cash crops like sisal and cotton for army uniforms.

- Japan captured Malaysia with its large rubber plantations thus Tanganyika had to increase rubber production.
- Africans in Kenya were for the 1st time encouraged to grow cash crops eg. Sisal, cotton.
- Loss of lives.
- Led to India's early independence of 1947 and India supported East African independence.
- War veterans spread venereal diseases and STDs like syphilis , Gonorrhea
- Lack of Employment by veterans made them join liberation movements like Mau Mau.
- After the war. TZ became a trust territory of the British under UNO.
- European countries after the war began to change their attitudes towards Africans for the better.
- Those killed from the war were never returned for burial. There was no compensation given to their families.
- People were wounded and others permanently crippled during the war in Burma, Somalia, Ethiopia, India.
- Forced recruitment of Africans in the KAR to go and fight in Madagascar, India etc.
- Disruption of family life. Men abandoned their families to go and fight.
- Misery, suffering , poverty as families lacked support.
- Urbanization since veterans wanted to re-settle in towns and get white collar jobs.
- Veterans realized that whites were not as strong as they claimed (not superior)
- Economic boom in East Africa due to increased sale of raw materials.
- Italians were defeated by the British in 1941 and surrendered Kismayo , Somalia , Ethiopia to the British.
- Technical schools were built to produce war equipments.
- East Africans elite like Kenyatta, Nyerere , Obote due to western education emerged.
- Political parties were formed KANU, TANU, UPC
- Influenced the signing of the 1941 Atlantic charter by the president of USA and prime minister of Britain.
- African veterans interacted with white liberals who advised them to fight for their independence.
- Africans learnt how to speak European languages like French , English , German etc.
- Formation of UNO which pressurized Britain to decolonize.
- Formation of New super powers (USA, USSR) which pressurized Britain and France to decolonize.
- Led to rise of Labour Party in Britain which party was anti colonial.
- Led to organization of the Manchester conference in 1945 to spear head African decolonization.

Any 15 points given, 1 mark each = 15 marks

11. (a) What were the causes of the land conflicts in Kenya between 1946 - 60?

- Forced labour on white farms plus plantations.
- Over taxation so as to work for white on plantations, farms
- Unemployment since their land had been grabbed.
- Poverty since they had no land to grow crops
- Famine due to being landless.
- Squatters / camps/reserves
- Kipande systems
- Increased white settlement in Kenya
- Land alienation (Kenya highlands)
- Forced soil conservation of infertile lands of Africans.
- Rural urban migration
- Refusal to grow some cash crops like pyrethrum by the white settlers.
- Residential discrimination
- Settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a settler colony like S.A and Zimbabwe.
- Poor labour conditions like low pay, No food, and long working hours.
- Return of ex – soldiers like china, Kagai
- India's independence in 1947 inspired Kenyans to fight for their independence.
- Emergence of Kenyan elites like Jomo Kenyatta , Tom Mboya
- Failure of peaceful means made Kenyans to resort to violence.
- Colour bar system
- Racial segregation in education, employment.
- Cultural arrogance eg. Missionaries attacked female circumcision in Kenya.
- Unfair representation in the legco
- Desire for independence
- Formation of political association like young kikuyu association, young kikoyo association. Young Kirirondo Association.

(b) How was this conflict organized?

- Mau Mau started in 1946 to fight the white in Kenya and bring independence as soon as possible.
- Formed by KAU extremists like General china, Dedan Kimathe Bildad Kagai.
- It was largely a tribal movement of the Kikuyu
- Mau mau fighters took oaths of obedience , secrecy and love to the movement.
- Those who betrayed the movement were killed.
- Supporters of the movement sung lovely songs praising J.Kenyatta and his name was substituted by Jesus Christ.
- These Mau Mau songs were even taught in schools
- Kikuyi god and their great ancestors were highly respected by movement supporters.
- 1950, Mau Mau started acting violently against the Br.
- Britain declared Mau Mau illegal and unlawful.

- After being declared illegal, Mau Mau fighters ran to Aberdare mountains and hooted cattle for food, destroyed crops, and killed white settlers.
- Movement had headquarters in Nairobi.
- Local Kenyans provided Mau Mau fighters with food, shelter, spy information etc.
- Chiefs who opposed Mau Mau activities were killed eg. Chief Waruhei of Kiambu.
- 1952, Mau Mau activities forced the Br to declare a state of emergency.
- British government even got more soldiers from Br to defeat the movement.
- Interesting is that some KAR and police men belonged to the movement.
- 1953, Jomo Kenyatta was arrested and sentenced to 7 years in prison.
- 1955, 1956, General China, Dedane. Kimathi were also arrested.
- 1954, about 26,000 kikuyus were arrested suspected of belonging to the movement.
- 1956, the movement had been weakened and the hunt for its fighters continued upto 1960
- Uganda plus Kenya were made cash crop economies growing mainly coffee, cotton, and pyrethrum.
- IBEACo had recommended its construction.
- To protect the headwaters of river Nile / for strategic reasons.
- To act as a short cut to Egypt
- To make British East African territory self reliant and able to pay for its own administration.
- Germans recommended its construction after the 2nd Anglo - Germany agreement.

(b) How did this railway affect the people of Uganda and Kenya?

- Construction had political, social and economic effects on the people of East Africa
- Transport from interior to the coast was eased
- Uganda was opened to the outside world of Kenya, Tanzania
- Increased the exploitation of Uganda resources eg copper, cotton, coffee
- Promoted international trade and local trade
- Exportation of agricultural produce became possible eg. Coffee, tea
- Stimulated the growth of cash crops eg cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco
- Towns developed along the railway line eg Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Tororo, Jinja etc
- Kalindian harbour was developed
- Loss of life eg Nandi leader Kiitale was killed for refusing the line to pass in his territory and many Nandis.
- Increased Indian population in eg. 1 of those who came to construct the railway did not go back eg. Drivers, clerical officers, station managers.
- Increased European settlement into East Africa for trade plus agriculture.
- Increased land grabbing by white settlers eg. Kenya high lands.
- Land grabbing plus white settlement led to racism in Kenya
- Racism led to signing of the 1923 Devonshire white paper.

- Construction created employment opportunities for Africans eg. Loading and off loading , traffic officers, drivers etc.
- Saved lives of Kambas by transporting relief food among them. (1898- 1899, Kambas had been hit by famine)
- British administration of Bug was eased eg. Transport of troops, administrators became easy.
- Helped British to establish a firm control over Uganda thus East Africa lost independence
- Ended slave trade plus head portorage. Made slave use less.
- Opened gates for legitimate trade involving cash crop growing .
- Introduction of hut tax by the British to try and recover their money.
- Transport costs were reduced eg 1 tonne of coston from Kisumu to Mombasa cost 600 shs (1000kgms)
- Indians introduced Indian rupees, coins and later paper money.
- Feeder roads developed along the line to connect villages to urban centres
- Missionary evangelization was made easy by making movement of missionaries easy
- Uganda – Kenya boarder was transferred from Lake Rudolf to parts of Lake Victoria to make Kenya more productive to pay for its own administration.
- Kenya’s capital was transferred from Mombassa in 1907- Nairobi which was more control.
- Africans where the line passed lost land eg. Nandi, Masai
- Small scale industries sprung up along the line, eg cotton ginneries, copper, smelting, coffee processing plant.

Any 12 marks 1mk each 12 marks.

10 (a) Why was the Uganda railway built

- To establish a firmer and effective control over Uganda plus Kenya.
- Ease transportation of colonial troops, colonialists, arms etc.
- Help in elimination of slave trade. (Easing the movement of abolitionists)
- To provide an alternative means of transport to slave trade
- To open up East African interior to trade plus commerce
- To promote international trade between East and the outside world
- To encourage cash crop growing like cotton, coffee, tea
- To provide a quicker and cheaper means of transport
- To ease the work and movement of missionaries while civilising East Africa
- To fulfill the principles of effective occupation as had been demanded by the Berlin conference
- To frustrate other powers like Egypt which had also showed interest in controlling Uganda
- To open up Uganda for resource exploitation like copper at Kilembe .

(b) What were the terms of this agreement?

FINANCE

- All men 18 years and above were to pay hut tax of 3 rupees
- Taxes were to be collected by chiefs
- Exemption from taxes could only be caught from the principal British office.
- Revenue from taxes was to be for the protectorate government and not the Kabaka as before
- Tax revenue would be distributed for the development of other regions of Uganda not Buganda alone.
- Buganda was to stop collecting taxes from neighbouring states like Busoga, Ankole , Tororo, Karagwe
- Kabaka plus chiefs were to be paid a monthly salary like other civil servants.
- Kabaka was to get £ 1500 per year.
- Saza chief was to get £ 20 per 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 taxes.

LAND

- Buganda's land was to be divided into mailo and crown land.
- Mailo was to be for the Kabaka , his family members , his ministers, chiefs.
- Kabaka was to get 350 square miles of this land
- Princes were to get 22 square miles of this land
- Queen mother was to get 10 square miles of this land
- Saza chiefs were to get 8 squares miles of this land
- Free land titles were to be given to all the above people.
- Peasants settling on mailo land had to pay rent. (Busuulu)
- Kabaka was to appoint chiefs to look after his land.
- Crown land was to be given to the protectorate government for public projects.
- Queen of England had full control over this land.
- Crown land included uncultivated lands like forests, lakes, swamps, rocky areas.
- People who settled on crown land did not pay taxes (Busuulu)

GOVERNMENT

- institution of the kabakaship was to be reformed and retained
- kabaka was to be the 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 Mutesa as lineage
- Kabaka was to rule under the close supervision of the British representative
- Kabaka was to be assisted by 3 regents namely, Katikiro, Mulamuzi and Muwanika
- Buganda's Lukiiko was to have parliamentary powers (would make laws)

- It was to be the highest court of appeal
- Lukiiko members were to be fixed at 89 members . (20 were to be no tables, 20 saza chiefs , 3 ministers and 6 Kabaka nominees ,
- Kabaka would not dismiss any lukiiko member without consulting the British colonial government
- Buganda's laws were to remain in force for as long as they did not conflict with the laws of the British
- Buganda was to be one of the provinces in Uganda. 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 foreigner visitors entering the country would be referred to the protectorate government (Kabaka lost power over who should visit his kingdom)
- Kabaka was not to form an army without the consent of the protectorate government
- Buyaga and Bugangayizi which previously belonged to Bunyoro were to be added to Buganda.
- Buganda was to be divided into 20 counties , each with a Saza chief
- If kabaka and his chiefs refused to collect taxes and conduct themselves in an acceptable way to the British , the protectorate government would abrogate the agreement
- In case of misunderstanding the terms of the government, the English version would prevail over the luganda version.

END