

241/1

HISTORY  
OF  
EAST AFRICA  
Paper 1  
JUL/ AUG 2016  
2 Hours

UGANDA TEACHERS EDUCATION CONSULT (UTEC)

Uganda Certificate of Education

HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

Paper 1

(C 1000 AD to Independence)

2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **four** questions
- Extra questions attempted **will not** be marked
- All questions carry **equal** marks
- Use **maps and illustrations** where necessary

1. (a) How was Bunyoro – Kitara Kingdom established? (12 marks)  
 (b) What factors led to the collapse of this kingdom by the 16<sup>th</sup> century? (13 marks)
2. (a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Bantu speaking peoples into East Africa by 1800. (13 marks)  
 (b) What effects did their migration have on the peoples of East Africa? (12 marks)
3. (a) Why did the Portuguese gain control of the East African coast between AD 1500 and 1510? (13 marks)  
 (b) Why had they lost control of the coast by 1730? (12 marks)
4. (a) Describe the growth and expansion of Buganda Kingdom between AD 1300 and 1900. (13 marks)  
 (b) Why did this kingdom decline by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century? (12 marks)
5. Describe the organization of the following societies by the 19<sup>th</sup> century;  
 (a) Nyamwezi, (12 marks)  
 (b) Maasai. (13 marks)
6. (a) Describe the organization of the pre - colonial caravan trade in East Africa by the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (13 Marks)  
 (b) What effects did this trade affect the peoples of East Africa? (12 Marks)
7. (a) What were the causes of the 1885 – 1900 Wa-Franza – Wa-Ingleza conflicts in Buganda? (13 marks)  
 (b) How did these conflicts affect the people of Uganda? (12 marks)
8. (a) Explain the causes of the 1890 – 1896 Hehe Resistance? (13 Marks)  
 (b) How did resistance affect the peoples of Tanganyika? (12 marks)
9. (a) Why was the Uganda Railway built? (12 marks)  
 (b) How did it contribute to the development of East Africa? (13 marks)
10. (a) Why was East Africa involved in World War I? (12 marks)  
 (b) What were the effects of this war on the peoples of East Africans? (13 marks)

**END**

**1. (a) How was Bunyoro – Kitara Kingdom established?**

**(12 marks)**

**Introduction**

- a) Bunyoro -Kitara was one of the earliest kingdoms established in the interlacustrine region.
- b) The origins of this kingdom are not clear to historians / mythical.
- c) What is clear is that it was formed around AD1350 by the Chwezi after the disappearance of the Batembuzi.
- d) The Tembuzi therefore were the first occupants of this kingdom
- e) The founders of this kingdom (the Bachwezi) are believed to have come from North or North East
- f) The Bachwezi were demi gods/ miraculous people
- g) They are believed to have been either Cushites, Egyptians Greeks or Portuguese
- h) They moved southwards and settled in the interlacustrine region of East Africa
- i) Their dynasty was founded by Ndahura a grandson of Isaza
- j) At its peak the empire consisted of parts of Bunyoro, Toro Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda, Rwanda, Burundi etc
- k) Its capital was at BigoByamugenyi
- l) The Chwezi rule lasted for four to five reigns after which it collapsed
- m) Several independent states emerged from the ruins of Bunyoro – Kitara
- n) Such kingdoms include Bunyoro, Toro Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda, Wangaetc
- o) Some of their independent states remained under Hima dynasties
- p) while others came under the LuoBabiito dynasty or sub dynasties B
- q) Bunyoro kingdom that emerged under the Luo dynasty was a reduced state
- r) Traditions in Bunyoro claim that, IsingomaMpugaRukidi was the first of the Biito rulers
- s) These Babiito were a group of the Luo who had moved southwards from the Sudan and settled at Pawir (Chope) in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century
- t) Slowly they came in contact with the Chwezi and the Bantu subjects through intermarriages
- u) The Babiito gave up their cultures for that of the Bachwezi
- v) One tradition has it that the Chwezi invited the Luo to take over power after they had become unpopular

- w) Another tradition has it that Luo militarily conquered the empire
- x) By AD 1500 BunyoroKitara kingdom was much smaller covering nearly the present day Bunyoro (Hoima, Masindi and Kibale districts)

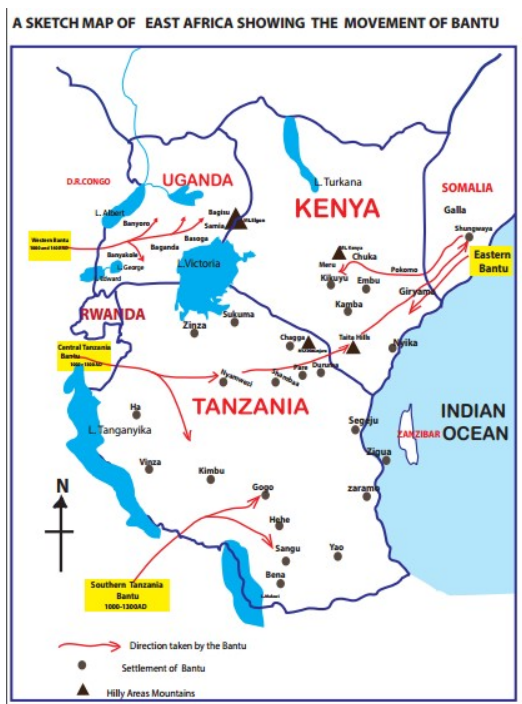
**(b) What factors led to the collapse of this kingdom by the 16<sup>th</sup> century? (13 marks)**

- a) It's not clear why the empire declined/ collapsed
- b) But the empire collapsed at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- c) The empire had grown too large in size to be effectively administered
- d) There was resistance from the local people like the Bantu.
- e) Civil wars among themselves caused by princes
- f) Voluntary departure to the south led by princes
- g) Cattle disease like Nagana
- h) The death of Bihogo. / The darling cow / misfortunes.
- i) The soothsayers interpreted it to mean the end of the empire (Chwezi were superstitious)
- j) Epidemics e.g. small pox caused by migrations / diseases.
- k) Outbreak of famine.
- l) The Luo invasion
- m) The death of Wamara resulting into poor administration / weak leadership
- n) Vassal states like Buganda wanted to be independent
- o) The rules were oppressive and therefore hated by their subjects
- p) Loss of popularity when people realized that they were ordinary human beings not demi gods
- q) Prolonged drought
- r) The kingdom was not well organized leaders paid less attention to their subjects
- s) Militarily weak/ Lack of formidable army.
- t) Lack of a strong economy/ Decline of Bunyoro's economy
- u) A Valid Conclusion – factors were internal and external, political economic and social ( 1 Mark)

**2. (a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Bantu speaking peoples into East Africa by 1800. (13 marks)**

- a) The Bantu are a group of people with a common word Ntu / Ndhu.
- b) Migration not clear.
- c) They are believed to have probably come from Niger – Congo basin or from Cameroon region about 2000 years
- d) Entered East Africa in-groups of family/ clan groups and did not settle in one place.
- e) Their migration were gradual and slow
- f) Entered East Africa in four different groups i.e. the western Bantu, the central and Northern Tanzania Bantu, the Coastal and Highland Bantu, the southern Tanzania Bantu
- g) Their contacts were either peaceful or hostile
- h) The first group to enter East Africa was of the Western Bantu/ interlacustrine Bantu.
- i) They entered between Lake Albert and Lake Edward area
- j) Settled around lake region of East Africa ( George, Albert Edward and Victoria)
- k) Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300 AD
- l) The Bantu in this group were basically agriculturists and a bit of pastoralism
- m) They established large and flourishing communities around this region
- n) Examples include Ganda, Soga, Nkore, Rwanda, Rundi, Toro, Nyoro, Kiga
- o) Other Bantu in this group moved to Western Kenya and gave birth to the Gisu and Luyia.
- p) The Chwezi later took control of their area and ruled them and other related people.
- q) The second major wave moved between South of Lake Victoria and North of Lake Tanganyika
- r) They settled on the Central Tanganyika Plateau
- s) They include the Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Gogo, Bena, Zinza and Ha among others.
- t) Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 and 1300 AD.
- u) They were initially farmers, but with time some changed to a semi pastoral life
- v) Some crossed the Tanzania plateau and reached Taita hills around 1300 AD.
- w) The Chagga, Pare and Taita decided to settle around these hills permanently.

- x) The Pokomo, Giriama, Segeju and Nyika moved northwards along the coast to Shungwaya
- y) At Shungwaya, there was another dispersal due to pressure from the Galla.
- z) The Nyika group moved Southward along the coast
- aa) These came to be known as the Coastal and Highland Bantu.
- bb) The Kamba, Chuka, Kikuyu and Embu moved to the Kenyan Highlands
- cc) And they became known as the Highland Bantu
- dd) Their migration was however curtailed by the Maasai and the Kamba
- ee) The coastal and highland Bantu are also referred to as the Eastern Bantu
- ff) The Southern Tanzania Bantu are fourth group.
- gg) They used the route between Lake Malawi and Lake Tanganyika and settled in Southern Tanzania.
- hh) They are believed to have come from Central Africa.
- ii) Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000 – 1300 AD
- jj) They include the Hehe, Sangu, Bena, Ngindo, Makonde, Yao, Meru, Zaramo etc,
- kk) They had at first settled at the coast where they had mixed with the Khoisans
- ll) Lastly in the 1840s, the Ngoni entered East Africa from South Africa



Directions 1 mark

Key, title, compass and the frame 1 mark

2 marks

**(b) What effects did their migration have on the peoples of East Africa?(12 marks)**

- a) Led to increase in population
- b) Introduced iron working and tools
- c) Introduced of new food crops e.g. bananas, beans, yams, pumpkins (any one)etc
- d) The local people adopted a settled life / building grass thatched house
- e) Introduced new farming methods e.g. shift cultivation, mulching, irrigation, zero grazing (any one)
- f) Bantu new languages were introduced e.g. Luganda, Lusoga, Lutoro, Runyoro (any one).
- g) They absorbed most of the non Bantu they met making them lose their identity.
- h) They displaced those who refused to be absorbed
- i) Led to intermarriages with the local people
- j) Led to the birth of new tribes e.g. Ganda, Luyia, Soga, Nkoreetc (any one example)
- k) They introduced a centralized system of administration.
- l) Led to destruction of property / villages
- m) Increased insecurity in the area resulting into loss of lives
- n) Introduced new fighting tactics e.g. cow horn formation by the Ngoni
- o) New fighting weapons were introduced e.g. short stabbing, spear wide cow shields by the Ngoni
- p) Led to development of trade e.g. barter trade and slave trade etc.
- q) They increased slave trade e.g. the Ngoni
- r) Culture / traditional religion was introduced
- v) A Valid Conclusion – effects were positive and negative, political economic and social ( 1 Mark)

**3. (a) Why did the Portuguese gain control of the East African coast between AD 1500 and 1510? (13 marks)**

**Introduction**

- a) The Portuguese were the first European to settle at the East African Coast
- b) Their coming was spearheaded by Prince Henry the navigator.
- c) The wish to control the coastal trade
- d) Presence of highly demanded goods like ivory, gold, spices, slaves etc (any one)
- e) Obtain wealth from the coast
- f) Hoped to levy taxes and tribute on the coastal towns
- g) The strategic location of the coast.
- h) Ideal for repairing vessels en route and getting fresh supplies
- i) The coast had good natural harbours.
- j) Search for a direct route to India/ East which was rich in a variety of goods
- k) Need to avoid the traditional land route under Muslim control (Suez Canal).
- l) The Portuguese wanted to rule the coastal people.
- m) The desire to spread Christianity.
- n) Wanted to revenge against the Muslims who had overran the Iberian Peninsular
- o) The search for the legendary John Prester believed to be inland for assistance.
- p) Believed that controlling the coast would prevent the Egyptians, Persian and Turkish forces from helping the Moslems brothers at the coast
- q) Spirit of adventure to learn more about East Africa
- r) To prevent other European rivals from gaining access to the coast
- s) The coast would provide bases for Portuguese ships and troops

**(b) Why had they lost control of the coast by 1730? (12 marks)**

- a) The Portuguese controlled the coast for close to 200 years and lost it because of the political, economic and social problems
- b) Constant resistance from the coastal towns like Mombasa
- c) In 1528 Mombasa rebelled but it was quelled and the town was ruined
- d) Portugal was a small and poor country / lack of funds



- e) Hence the administration of the scattered settlements became difficult
- f) Portuguese officials were dishonest and corrupt and kept money from taxes to themselves / smuggling most of the gold.
- g) They lacked enough ships to control the coast
- h) They were hated by the coastal people because of their greed, arrogance, and poor relations.
- i) Only Malindi was friendly to the Portuguese but she became unpopular but she was later forced to withdraw her support to the Portuguese
- j) The union of Spain and Portugal between 1580 – 1640 weakened her further.
- k) They were always disturbed by their traditional enemieslike the Oman, Arabs and Turks. They wanted to support Muslim brothers at the coast.
- l) The Turkish pirates always raided Portuguese settlements e.g. Ali Bey in 1585. 1588
- m) Disruption of the coastal trade by the Portuguese administration
- n) The fall of Fort Jesus in 1698.
- o) The Zimba and Segejus cannibals from the Zambezi valley devastated Kilwa, Malindi and Mombasa
- p) Harsh Climatic conditions
- q) Lack of manpower for the control of the vast area
- r) Language barrier
- s) They were attacked by tropical diseases e.g. malaria, small pox, sleeping sickness (any one)
- t) The coast was too wide to be effectively ruled i.e. approx. 2000 miles
- u) Communication between Portugal and the East African coast was another problem
- v) Portugal and Goa were too far hence help couldn't be got easily in case of any problem.
- w) The Portuguese failed to win the support of the local Africans - no friendship with locals
- x) There were religious differences i.e. between Christianity and Islam
- y) Persia and Oman assisted the coastal people to throw out the Portuguese.
- z) The arrival of more powerful powers like the Dutch, British, etc
- w) A Valid Conclusion –the reasons were internal and external, political economic and social  
( 1 Mark)

**4. (a) Describe the growth and expansion of Buganda Kingdom between AD1300 and 1900. (13 marks)**

- a) Buganda was initially part of the Large BunyoroKitara under the Chwezi.
- b) The kingdom got established on the northern shores of Lake Victoria by either Kato Kimera or Kintu around 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- c) It started as a small state made up of only Kyadondo, Mawokota and Busiro.
- d) Her systematic expansion began with Kabakakateregga around the 17<sup>th</sup> century, who extended the boundaries of the kingdom to Gomba, Butambala, Singo and Kyaggwe.
- e) Around the 18<sup>th</sup> century (1750) many immigrants arrived from Bunyoro, Mount Elgon area and Ssesse Islands and these increased her population.
- f) He also managed to bring Kooki under Buganda's control.
- g) Between 1814 and 1831 KabakaSsekamanya continued with the expansion of Buganda. He annexed Buwekula and Bwera and added them to Buganda.
- h) Between 1831 and 1851 KabakaSsuuna finally attacked Bunyoro and crushed it.
- i) Still in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, KabakaMawanda tried to annex Busoga but his efforts were unsuccessful.
- j) It was not until KabakaKyabaggu's reign that Busoga was finally over run.
- k) Around the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Mawogola, Buruuli, Bulemeezi and Bugerere were annexed to Buganda. This was at the expense of Bunyoro's declining power.
- l) With the coming of the British, Muteesa I managed to get military assistance in form of guns from them. This support enabled Buganda to defeat almost all her neighbours.
- m) The 1900 Buganda Agreement gave Buganda the two lost countries of Buyaga and Bugangaizi.
- n) These increased the counties of Buganda from the original ten to twenty.
- o) By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Buganda was at the peak of its greatness.
- p) It stretched from Lake Albert in the West, River Nile in the east and bordered the Bahaya states in Northern Tanzania.

**(b) Why did this kingdom decline by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**(12 marks)**

- a) Around mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Buganda began to decline due to the following reasons,
- b) The kingdom had grown too big to be effectively administered.  
At the peak of its power Buganda stretched from Lake Albert in the west, River Nile in east and bordered the Bahaya states in northern Tanzania
- c) Due to this vastness, distant areas like Busoga started breaking away which reduced its power and size.
- d) The location of the kingdom also made it open to foreign interference.
- e) It was located along the trade routes that brought in explorers, missionaries and later the colonialists.
- f) From around the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the kingdom suffered from poor leadership starting with Mwanga and his successor DaudiChwa.
- g) Mwanga was young, inexperienced and lacked the skills of handling foreigners especially missionaries which brought him into conflict with them leading to Buganda's loss of independence.
- h) DaudiChwa II was only three years when he inherited the throne and ruled through regents who also had their own interests.
- i) Mwanga's character and behaviours were inconsistent and not the best for a king.
- j) His barbaric act of killing the missionaries made the people lose confidence in the institution of kingship.
- k) The period of the scramble and the partition did not also leave Buganda independent.
- l) In 1894, it was declared a British protectorate and with the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement, the sovereignty of the kingdom was completely eroded.
- m) Buganda also had many enemies some stretching back to the time of its foundatione.gBunyoro and Busoga.
- n) Buganda's army though equipped with guns from the Arabs was weak to fight off the white colonialists who had the maxim gun.
- o) The coming of the missionaries and their teachings also weakened the kingdom further.

- p) They encouraged their converts to rebel against the Kabaka, something that had never happened in the history of Buganda.
- q) Lake Victoria also opened Buganda to white imperialists, i.e. the colonialists used the waters of this lake to come and conquer Buganda.
- x) A Valid Conclusion – factors were internal and external, political economic and social  
( 1 Mark)
- r)

**5. Describe the organization of the following societies by the 19<sup>th</sup> century;**

**(a) Nyamwezi, (12marks)**

- a) The Nyamwezi are Bantu speaking people from Congo belonging to the Central wave.
- b) They have diverse origins and speak different dialects (languages).
- c) They first settled in Central Tanzania around modern Tabora, between 1000 and 1500 AD.
- d) Politically, before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Nyamwezi lived in small independent chiefdoms of about 1000 people, bound together by ethnic association based on kingship and clan ties.
- e) This means that initially they had no centralized administration. Each chiefdom was independent of the other and headed by a chief called Ntemi (Mutemi / Mtemi).
- f) The position of Ntemi was hereditary. It was his son or a close relative who was supposed to succeed him upon his death.
- g) The Ntemi exercised political and judicial authority over his chiefdom.
- h) He was charged with the maintenance of law and order in his chiefdom.
- i) He also performed religious ceremonies and offered sacrifices on behalf of his people.
- j) In case of population explosion in one chiefdom new chiefdoms would be created. Splits were done following clan ties.
- k) Succession disputes would also lead to creation of new chiefdoms. Newly created chiefdoms looked at the parent chiefdom for guidance.
- l) For efficient administration, chiefdoms (Ntemiships) were further split into small political units headed by clan heads called Gunguli.

- m) The Ntemi chief was assisted by a council of elders called Wanyampala.
- n) Other important chiefs among the Nyamwezi were the Ritual officer (Mgawe), Army commander (Mutwala), information minister (Kikoma) and Tax / Revenue officer (Minile). All these took orders from the Ntemi.
- o) Each chiefdom had an army with a commander appointed by the Ntemi himself. Before going for battle, the Ntemi was supposed to offer sacrifices and bless the army.
- p) Though initially with no royal regalia, the Nyamwezi copied these instruments of power from the northern tribes like Bunyoro, Ankole and Buganda.
- q) During the 19<sup>th</sup> century two powerful Nyamwezi leaders emerged. These were Mirambo and Nyunguya Mawe.
- r) Economically, initially, the Nyamwezi were farmers growing mainly cereals like millet, sorghum and peas.
- s) The Ntemi was supposed to mobilize his people to grow enough food, guard against the misuse of land and settle land disputes.
- t) Food was collected as a form of tax. There were established national food stores (granaries) that were directly under the Ntemi.
- u) They also kept animals like cattle, sheep and goats. The Ntemi and his chief also kept large herds of cattle.
- v) They traded with their neighbours like the Vinza for salt, Zinza for iron tools and other items.
- w) Around the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Nyamwezi abandoned agriculture and went into trading.
- x) They controlled the Central trade route. They organized regular trade caravans to the coast, carrying mainly slaves, wax, grains, copper and ivory in return for guns, clothes, beads etc from the coastal Arabs.
- y) Pottery and craft making were also common. For example, they made baskets, mats and fish traps.
- z) Iron smelting was practised for making implements like hoes, knives, spears, arrowheads and pangas that were needed for defence and agriculture.
- aa) Fishing was practised by those who lived near rivers particularly Igombe and Ugalla. This supplemented their diet.
- bb) They also hunted elephants for ivory.

- cc) Socially, the Ntemi was the religious leader of his people
- dd) He therefore performed rituals, functions and offered prayers on their behalf.
- ee) He was the fountain of society and received a lot of respect from his people.
- ff) At death his body (Ntemi's) was buried up right with beer, food and weapons.
- gg) Good yields and the success of the people were dependent on the Ntemi's personal health and observance of special rituals.
- hh) He was supposed to avert any calamity that would befall them, their fields and animals. He prayed for good yields, success in battles and rain.
- ii) The Nyamwezi were religious people who believed in the spirits of the ancestors.
- jj) The Ntemi consulted the council of elders not only on political matters but also on judicial matters. He nevertheless remained the fountain of the judicial system and the final court of appeal.
- kk) Land was highly valued. It was communally owned by the clan or lineage. The Ntemi guarded against its misuse and settled disputes arising out of its ownership.
- ll) Respect for elders was highly expected of the youth. Any disrespect to them was considered a sign of disloyalty to society and would earn one curses. Elders were believed to be close to the spirit world.
- mm) Among the Nyamwezi were diviners and medicine men. These helped the Ntemi in execution of his religious duties. They interpreted events and circumstances to the people.
- nn) They originally built their houses around rivers. From here their settlements spread to the out-lying areas as they looked for fertile lands that could support agriculture.
- oo) Marriage was polygamous. However, marriage between close relatives was however discouraged.
- pp) The Nyamwezi did not speak a similar language. This was because of their diverse origins. They were only bound together by ethnic and cultural ties.
- qq) Functions like the delivery of twins, initiation of a new Ntemi, marriage, death etc were all celebrated.
- rr) Women dressed with a long horn tied on their head using a ribbon and had braids.
- ss) They also had their ears pierced and wore earrings. Men wore tunics (kanzus), a culture they copied from the coastal Arabs.

**(b) Maasai.**

**(13marks)**

- a) The Masaai fall under the Plain Nilotes.
- b) They moved from the area West Lake Turkana in around the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- c) They existed into two sub – groups, the Kwavi and Purko
- d) The Maasai society was decentralized /had no central authority.
- e) They were divided into 16 independent clans
- f) The clan was the basis of political organization
- g) Each clan had its own territory, cattle brand, pasture and water supply.
- h) Leadership was exercised through the age set system
- i) A young man became a member after circumcision performed at 18years
- j) Age sets were linear and their names were unique and never repeated.
- k) The most active age set was the Moran/ the junior warrior group
- l) It was led by a military captain called Olaiguanani
- m) The elders administered the clans/ groups of the clans
- n) They maintained law and order
- o) From mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Laibon became the centre of political power
- p) After initiation the boys became junior warriors- Ilmurran
- q) Once elected, Olaiguanani was presented with a ceremonial club Oriakha to symbolize his new status.
- r) He organized cattle raids and arrange the distribution of the booty
- s) A successful raid was a sign of social success and prestige
- t) The Ilmurran lived separately in manyattas where they were drilled in military techniques
- u) From junior warriors they progressed to senior warriors and finally to senior elders
- v) Socially, they believed in one supreme creator - Enkai.
- w) Who was the source of life and punished bad people.
- x) The Laibon prayed to the Enkai on behalf of the people
- y) Senior elders helped organized society especially during difficult periods
- z) Women and children were the lowest members of society
- aa) The warrior class (Moran) defended the homesteads

- bb) Women were initiated every year
- cc) Economically, the PurkoMaasai were pastoralists
- dd) They kept cattle, sheep and goats.
- ee) The KwaviMasaai (Iloikop) were cultivators
- ff) They grew crops like sorghum, finger millets, bull rush millet
- gg) They traded with other communities, like the Kikuyu
- hh) Exchanging hides, milk and butter for beans, millet, tobacco and sugarcane. There were established markets where goods would be exchanged.
- ii) Women did the marketing of goods
- jj) Iron– workers and made spears, arrow – heads and shields, ornaments
- kk) The were also hunters
- ll) Practiced some finishing
- mm) Art and crafts were also practiced
- nn) They also made honey wine
- oo) Women milked and herded animals
- pp) A valid conclusion / political social and economic (1 mark)

**6. (a) Describe the organization of the Pre - colonial caravan trade in East Africa by the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (13 Marks)**

**Introduction**

- a) This was the trade over long distances to and from the interior as well as within the interior. (1 mark)
- b) The major participants were the Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Baganda from the interior
- c) Participants from outside were the Arabs, Swahili and Zanzibaris
- d) Travelled in caravans of 100 and 1000 men.
- e) Caravans carried the Sultan's flag for security reasons
- f) Caravans were sent inland from Zanzibar and other coastal towns.
- g) They were armed and included porters and medicine men.
- h) It was mainly carried out during the dry season.



- i) Due to long distances there developed regular stopping places with facilities for storage of goods as well as food supplies
- j) The trade was initially conducted on a barter system
- k) With time, cowrie – shells were introduced
- l) These were later replaced by coins.
- m) Transport was by human beings /human portorage
- n) The Nyamwezi provided the most skilled porters.
- o) The Nyika and Makaranga also acted as porters
- p) Exports from the interior were slaves, ivory, gold, iron, wax, hides, copper, ostrich feathers, rhinoceros horns, honey, salt etc
- q) Imports from the coast were beads, guns, mirrors, glassware, plates, pans, swords, Persian rugs, brass, cloths etc.
- r) Chiefs provided security along the trade routes
- s) Most of the items East Africa exported were got from the interior
- t) Slaves were acquired through raiding or selling domestic servants
- u) Negotiations were made with local chiefs and rulers over a wide area e.g. Mirambo, Msiri, Tippu Tip Muteesaetc
- v) I.e. the trade involved taxation
- w) Gold was got from Menomotapa Kingdom
- x) Ivory by hunting down elephants.
- y) There were agents and bases inland and at the coast like **Ujiji, Bagamoyo, Tabora, Unyanyembe**etc
- z) It took months or years collecting items from the interior to take to the coast
- aa) The Banyans financed the Arabs and Swahili who charged them interest
- bb) The medium of communication was Kiswahili.
- cc) There were three major trade routes to the interior i.e. the northern, central and southern routes.
- dd) The northern route ran from Pangani, Tanga and Mombasa inland to Kilimanjaro area and to the eastern shores of L Victoria and thru Kenya as far as Mount Elgon.
- ee) This route mainly supplied ivory and was controlled by the Kamba.
- ff) The Central route ran from Bagamoyo inland to Tabora

- gg) It was dominated by the Nyamwezi
- hh) It mainly supplied slaves and salt
- ii) The Southern route started from southern part of Tanzania (Lindi and Kilwa) through Malawi then to the ancient Menomotapa Kingdom
- kk) It mainly supplied gold.
- ll) This route was manned and controlled by the Yao.
- mm) However, there was another less significant route of the Khartoumers.
- nn) It mainly ran through the Nile valley

**(b)What effects did this trade have on the peoples of East Africa? (12 Marks)**

- a) It led to the formation and expansion of states like Buganda, Urambo etc (any 1)
- b) And the rise of strong statesmen like Mirambo, Kivoi, Nyunguya Mawe, Msiri etc.
- c) Some rulers expanded their territories in order to gain control of certain trade routes, market places and places of production e.g. Kabalega expanded southwards to Katwe to control the salt deposits there.
- d) Led to the prominence of the Nyamwezi, Kamba and Yao because of their high commercial skills in organizing raids and caravans to the coast.
- e) The wealth generated from the trade enabled the participants to enjoy a high standard of living.
- f) Many people became rich in the interior especially the chiefs and rulers.
- g) The rise of some states also led to the decline of others especially those that had no access to the gun. The rise of Buganda weakened her traditional rival – Bunyoro.
- h) The introduction of the gun, increased warfare, tribal quarrels and slave raids in the interior.
- i) Slave raids in the interior caused tension in villages
- j) There was much devastation and destruction of property and crops as a result of the slave raids and the intertribal wars in the interior.
- k) Lives were also lost leading to heavy depopulation in the interior.

- l) The trade had eroded protection offered by society. Captured slaves were badly treated during their transportation to the coast.
- m) The trade led to the decline of agriculture resulting into wide – spread hunger and famine in the interior.
- n) Stimulated the growth of some crops like rice, maize, green pepper and wheat in order to feed the passing caravans.
- o) The Long distance caravan routes later developed into proper communication lines (roads and railway lines). This eased European penetration into the interior.
- p) The gun almost depleted wild life especially the elephant population
- q) Stimulated the growth of towns along the trade routes e.g. Tabora, Ujiji and Unyanyembe, Bagamoyo (any one)
- r) Opened East Africa to the outside world hence the coming of the missionaries and later the colonialists.
- s) Led to the colonization of East Africa, the colonialists used the caravan routes to penetrate the interior.
- t) Led to the decline of traditional skills and industrial structures like iron – working, pottery and bark cloth.
- u) It offered an alternative livelihood to the Kamba whose farming activities were affected by drought and poor soils.
- v) The Arab penetration into the interior, led to the loss of the middleman position in LDT by tribes like the Nyamwezi, Yao and Kamba.
- w) Protection offered by society was eroded and confidence in traditional rulers lost, as they could not provide security against the Slave traders.
- x) The trade depleted the resources of East Africa. Elephants were hunted down and young men taken. These were exchanged for simple and worthless items like mirrors and old clothes.

- y) Led to the spread of Islam in the interior mainly through intermarriages and assimilation in the trading centers and towns inland. Some Nyamwezi, Yao, Baganda and Kamba by 1844 had become Muslims.
- z) Traders who moved to the coast lost their traditional customs in favour of those they found at the coast.e.g the Nyamwezi.
- aa) There was deculturisation and detribalization as people were displaced due to the slave raid.
- bb) Led to the emergency of social misfits like the Ruga – Ruga and Maviti
- cc) The Swahili culture and language spread in the interior.
- dd) Those who moved to towns also adopted Arabic culture (dressing, eating habits, and sitting) architecture and designs in the interior.
- ee) New commodities were introduced in the interior like spices, glassware, beads, bangles, clothes, pans, fire arms, glass, rice, beakers and clay products.
- ff) Led to the introduction of cowrie shells and later coins in order to facilitate business transactions.
- gg) There were intermarriages between the coastal traders and the interior people giving rise to the Swahili race and culture.
- hh) When the trade declined, some societies like the Yao, found it hard to adopt a new life.
- ii) A valid conclusion; The Trade had far reaching political, economic and social effects on peoples of East Africa. Some of these were positive and other negative ( 1 mark )

**7. (a) What were the causes of the 1885 – 1900 Wa-Franza – Wa-Ingleza conflicts in Buganda? (12 marks)**

- a) These were religious wars fought between the different religious groups in Uganda
- b) They took place between 1885, and 1900
- c) They involved the Catholics from France and the Protestants from Britain
- d) They also involved the Moslems and traditionalists
- e) The appearance of several religious groups i.e. Muslims, Catholics, Protestants and traditionalists.

- f) Each religion wanted to win converts.
- g) Each religion wanted to win more offices.
- h) Each wanted to win the favours of the king/ they started speaking of evil of each other
- i) Catholics accused the Protestants that they wanted Mwanga to accept IBEACo because the company would help the Protestants against the Catholics
- j) When Mwanga was exiled in Kabula there was a rumour that he was with Mackay learning Protestantism
- k) Some leading Catholics said it was better to fight them than being ruled by the Protestants
- l) Western religion was brought by rival colonial master /Imperial rivalry between France and Britain
- m) Religious conflicts in Europe were extended to the colonies
- n) Christianity condemned traditional religion and customs
- o) The Christians didn't want to be dominated by the Muslims
- p) Pages at the royal court belonged to different groups led by prominent and overzealous converts
- q) Religious political division continued in the regiments of ex pages established by Mwanga
- r) Distrust between the various Christian groups as revealed by the division of offices of among the Protestants and Catholics
- s) The death of Mutesa I. in 1884 left a vacuum in Buganda's leadership.
- t) The disagreements among the various pages in the king's court
- u) Differences in the liturgies or teaching of the 4 groups
- v) The rise of Mwanga , his arrogance and inconsistencies
- w) Mwanga's failure to control foreigners at his court
- x) His killings e.g. Uganda Martyrs at Namugongo, Bishop Hannington 1885
- y) Involvement of Captain Lugard and the IBEACo

**(b) How did how did these conflicts affect the people of Uganda? (13 marks)**

- a) Loss of lives
- b) 30 Christian converts were burnt in 1886 at Namugongo
- c) Destruction of property e.g. banana plantations

- d) General insecurity in Buganda
- e) Just to protect themselves the Christians formed two armed groups
- f) By 1880s they urged their home govt. to colonize Uganda in order to protect their lives and interests and those of their converts
- g) Christians became identified with Britain and France
- h) In 1892 fighting broke out between the Wa-Fransa and Wa-Ingleza groups (the Battle of Mmengo)
- i) Chief offices in Buganda were divided according to religion
- j) Formation of political parties along religious lines DP for Catholics and UPC for Protestants
- k) The Catholics and Mengo were sidelined by the Buganda administration and forced into political inferiority
- l) Schools were run on denominational sectarianism
- m) There existed rivalry between schools of different religious denomination
- n) Mwanga was forced into exile
- o) Kiwewa and Kalema were overthrown by the religious factions
- p) Mwanga became confused and did not know which religion to follow/ He kept changing his alliance from one time to another
- q) Some Baganda became prominent as a result of the wars e.g. Kaggwa, Zakariya, Kisingiri
- r) Wars checked the spread of Islam
- s) Led to the signing of Buganda agreement to stop the religious wars
- t) Led to discrimination in Civil services
- u) Buganda was divided between the Protestants, Muslims and Catholics
- v) The Protestants took the central counties of Kyaggwe, Kyaddondo, Busiro, Mawotoka and the traditionalists lost
- w) The Catholics were given Buddu and Muslims were given Butambala and Gomba
- x) There were to be two Katikkiros one a Protestant and one Catholic but this ended in 1900 when the Katikkiro was confirmed as a Protestant
- y) They increased the disunity that had been created by British Indirect rule
- z) They ended Buganda's independence

- aa) Dominance of politics by the Protestants
- bb) Christianity and Islam weakened Buganda traditional religion
- cc) They led to the colonization of Uganda
- dd) Religious became an important factor in Buganda's politics
- ee) Christianity was spread widely
- ff) Divided the Ganda society and later the whole of Uganda along religious lines
- gg) Created enmity between the followers of the different religion
- hh) The wars were won by the Protestants
- ii) A valid conclusion: Were political, economic and social, positive and negative

**9. (a) Explain the causes of the 1890 – 1896 Hehe Resistance? (13 Marks)**

- a) Chief Mkwawa was a leader of the Hehewho occupy Southern Tanzania
- b) He rose up against the German imperialism in his territory
- c) He had built a powerful military state so he refuse to submit to the German rule
- d) The Germans had stopped Mkwawa's aggressive expansionist raid against his neighbours
- e) Mkwawa couldn't leave the Long distance trade route from Tabora to Bagamoyo which Germans wanted to take control of
- f) Germans despised Mkwawa and called him backward uncivilized
- g) The Germans refused to pay taxes to Mkwawa and he reacted by closing all trade routes
- h) The German massacre of Mkwawa's diplomatic envoys (messengers)
- i) The Germans subjected the Hehe to forced labour on public works.
- j) The Germans despised African culture by calling it satanic and barbaric
- k) The expulsion of Akidas and Jumbes mercenaries.
- l) Mkwawa's desire to maintain the Hehe independence.
- m) Mkwawa's opposition to the introduction of the German tax called the Hongo.
- n) Poor tax collection method
- o) His resistance was also a protest against the German grabbing of Hehe lands.
- p) Mkwawa's character - He was a big headed, arrogant and unpredictable ruler
- q) His expected support from chief Chabruma of the Ngoni and chief Siki of Tabora.

**(b) How did resistance affect the peoples of Tanganyika?**

**(12marks)**

- a) The Hehe were defeated
- b) The Hehe lost their independence
- c) Many people were killed.
- d) Depopulation
- e) There was destruction of property.
- f) Famine set in because people had neglected agriculture
- g) Trade was disrupted especially on the central trade route.
- h) The Hehe learnt a lesson, not bother fighting the Germans
- i) The Germans learnt that African resistance should not be taken for granted.
- j) After shooting himself in, his head was cut off and taken to a Germany museum where it stayed until 1954.
- k) Punishing them further, the Germans imposed a heavy fine on them.
- l) With the defeat of Mkwawa the Germans disbanded his council of advisers.
- m) Loss of land
- n) Displacement of people
- o) Conclusion: Political, economic and social, positive and negative.

**9. a) Why was the Uganda Railway built?**

**(12 marks)**

- a) The Uganda Railway was the line that was built from Mombasa to Kisumu and then extended to Uganda
- b) Construction work begun on 30th May 1896 at Kilindini (Mombasa) and George Whitehouse was the Chief engineer. The Indian coolies provided the labour.
- c) The work cost eight million pounds far higher than the two million pounds that Captain Mac Donald of the IBEA Company had initially estimated for the project.



- d) Right from the start, the line was called the Uganda Railway because the British interests were in Uganda not Kenya.
- e) To enable the British Government to establish firm control over their sphere of influence.
- f) To provide transport for arms and military personnel
- g) To ease administration in Uganda.
- h) The need to gain access to Uganda for the control of the Nile
- i) To eliminate slave trade.
- j) To make it possible to develop the interior for agriculture and other economic activities.
- k) To provide an alternative for other forms of trade/ legitimate trade
- l) To make transport quicker, easier and cheaper
- m) To forestall other powers i.e. Egyptians and Khartoumers
- n) To confirm with the aims of the Berlin conference.
- o) To facilitate missionary activities
- p) To promote exploitation of resources i.e. minerals.
- q) To link E .Africa to the outside world
- r) To make the economy of Uganda self – sustainable
- s) To encourage settler agriculture in Kenya
- t) To serve as a link between East Africa and Egypt
- u) To open up land locked Uganda
- v) To open up the interior for trade and commerce
- w) IBEACO support

- (b) How did the railway contribute to the economic development in East Africa? (13 Marks)**
- a) Transport and communication from the interior to the coast was made easier and quicker.
  - b) East African was linked to the outside world
  - c) Uganda and Kenya were opened up for exploitation of natural resources.
  - d) It stimulated economic growth since the crops grown could easily be transported for export.
  - e) It promoted cash crop production e.g cotton in Uganda and Pyrethrum in Kenya
  - g) It led to urbanization along the railway line (e.g. Kisumu, Jinja etc. with its associated social problems such as prostitution (any 1)

- h) Kilindiniharbour also developed as a loading and off – loading centre.
- i) There was loss of lives as who resisted the construction were killed. E.g. chiefs Orkoiiyyot of the Nandi
- j) It led to influx of Asians. A fifth of the coolies remain behind to do business.
- k) Others came as drivers, clerical officers, traffic and station managers.
- l) The presence of many Asians later created political problems especially in Kenya.
- m) This is because Asians wanted equality with whites in terms of education employment and representation in the LEG/CO
- n) The railway created employment opportunities for many people e.g. drivers, station manager.
- o) It transported rice to the Akamba people who were hard – hit by 1898 – 99 famine
- p) It eased British administration because administrators were easily transported.
- q) It led to loss of independence of Uganda and Kenya
- r) African lost land to European settlers especially Kenya highland.
- s) In 1902 part of Uganda was transferred to Kenya to give whites suitable land for farming.
- t) Slave trade and human portorage were ended.
- u) Taxation was introduced to recover the cost of building the railway
- v) Transport cost was reduced. Transport a tonne of cotton from Kisumu to mombasa cost only 600 shillings.
- w) East African economy was monetised as Asians brought rupees and later paper notes.
- x) It led to development of feeder roads
- y) The Nandi and Masaai lost land where the railway passed.
- z) The railway facilitated the activities of Christian missionaries while led to spear of Christianity and western civilizations.
- aa) Small scale industries sprang up e.g. ginnery and cooper smelting. This reduced the bulkness of raw materials.
- bb) It promoted international and local trade. Local markets were created.
- cc) It transformed Uganda and Kenya economies from reliance on Britian, instead cash crops such as coffee, cotton, tea. Etc. raised money for the countries.
- dd) It led to racism in Kenya
- ee) Led to the transfer of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi which was more central.

- ff) It increased standard of living of the East African peoples.
- gg) A valid conclusion: Political, Social and economic, positive and negative.

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

**(12 marks)**

- a) Introduction: This was the first global war that broke out on 28th July 1914, when Austria – Hungary declared war on Serbia. (1 mark)
- b) Germany sided with Austria – Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria and Serbia allied with Russia, Britain, USA and France.
- c) Despite the fact that this was primarily a European war, people in East Africa found themselves joining in on the side of the colonizing powers.
- d) Britain and Germany the major warlords in Europe had colonies in East Africa.
- e) East Africa was therefore involved because of extended conflicts and suspicion.
- f) There was a lot of suspicion and mistrust since the German and British colonies were adjacent to each.
- g) Each country was suspicious that the other would soon attack her colonial interests nearby.
- h) Britain was forced to join the war because of strategic reasons. She wanted to use East Africa to protect her colonial interests in North Africa and the Middle East.
- i) Germany provoked Britain into war well aware that this was the only way she would divert her attention and resources from the war in Europe.
- j) The British wanted to disorganize the German colonies before they could attack the British areas of interest.
- k) Britain and Germany that were involved in fighting had colonies in East Africa. These colonies were therefore under military obligation to provide troops to their colonial masters.
- l) The fighting powers (Germany and Britain) did not have enough troops; they therefore had to run to their colonies for more fighters.
- m) Even before the war started some Africans were already serving in the colonial armies like the Kings' African Rifles. KAR definitely had to fight in the interest of the colonial master.

- n) The colonial powers recruited Africans into their armies with the intention of using them as human shields in the war.
- o) The Settlers joined the war because they wanted to protect their position in East Africa.

**b) What were the effects of this war on the peoples of East Africans? (13 marks)**

- a) The war had a number of political, economic and social effects on East Africa, but most of these were negative and mostly on Tanganyika where the actual fighting took place.
- b) The war severely disrupted economic development in the three countries. This was due to the fact that fighting brought every economic activity to a standstill.
- c) Agriculture greatly declined, European plantations were destroyed or abandoned in order to concentrate on the war. African cultivation was equally affected resulting into famine.
- d) Trade and commerce also suffered greatly during the war. In the end, people lost the source of their economic power and became poor.
- e) Others were wounded and became war casualties.
- f) Lives were lost. Many Africans, Europeans and Asians were killed, wounded and others permanently disabled during the war campaigns.
- g) There was massive destruction of property e.g. villages, buildings, bridges, railway lines and towns that took years to build were all destroyed in four years
- h) There was an outbreak and spread of diseases like small pox, meningitis plagues and venereal diseases like syphilis that were brought by the returning soldiers.
- i) There was a serious outbreak of influenza between 1918 and 1919 which killed many people.
- j) There was a lot of suffering, misery and anarchy. Families were destabilized, as men had to leave their families (women and children) to go to the war front.
- k) After the war, the influx of European settlers into East Africa increased. These were mostly ex – soldiers which meant more loss of land by the Africans.
- l) With the increased European settlement in Kenya, settlers started agitating for political power and representation in government.
- m) African attitude towards Europeans changed. Many Africans became critical of European rule hence rise of nationalism.

- n) There was the copying of western cultures especially by the ex – soldiers.
- o) Ranks and medals were awarded to those who had successfully fought in the war, thus creating a new class of the ex – servicemen.
- p) The war ended with the defeat of Germany in 1918. She was forced to surrender all her overseas colonies (including Tanganyika) to the newly – formed League of Nations.
- q) In 1920, Britain took over German East Africa and renamed it Tanganyika. She (Britain) was mandated to administer the area on behalf of the League of Nations.
- r) Rwanda and Burundi were also transferred to Belgium as mandates to be added to Belgian Congo. Hence transferred from East Africa to Central Africa.
- s) After the defeat of the Germans in Tanganyika, the whole of the East African territory came to be under the British.
- t) A number of reforms were instituted by the new British administration. For example, Sir Donald Cameron introduced indirect rule (to replace German direct rule)
- u) There was increased exploitation because the British wanted to compensate for the losses they had incurred during the war.
- v) A valid conclusion (1 mark)
- w) Conclusion: The war had a number of political, economic and social effects on East Africa but most of these were negative and mostly on Tanganyika where the actual fighting took place. (1 mark)

**END**