



1. (a) Why did the river- lake Nilotics migration from their original homeland?

- River-lake Nilotics were also known as the Luo-speaking people
- Sometimes they are called Jonam (People of the river).
- Their original homeland was the Bahr-el-Ghazel region of Southwestern Sudan
- The reasons for their migration are not clear.
- Probably increase in population in their homeland.
- Over stocking of animals.
- They were looking for pasture and water for their animals.
- Flooding of River Nile.
- Famine
- Drought
- Internal conflicts/succession disputes/interclan wars.
- External attacks from neighbors like Danka's and Nuer.
- They were looking for fertile soils for Agriculture.
- Adventure and exploration/band wagon.

10x1= (10marks)

(b) Describe their migration and settlement in East Africa up to 1800.

- The River-Lake Nilotics (Jonam) came from Bahr-el-Ghazel Region of Southern Sudan.
- Luo movement spread over a long period of time (1000-1800).
- Their movements were usually in small family or clan groups.
- Sometimes the movements were seasonal.
- By 1400, the Lou left their cradle land and moved south wards following River Nile.
- They entered Uganda through northern Uganda at Nimule.
- Between 1480 and 1500 they had settled at Pubungu (Pakwach).
- This later became their major dispersal point from where they spread to different direction.

- One group under Gipiir and Tifool moved westwards into West Nile, mixed with the Sudanic Madi, Okebo and Lendu giving rise to the Alur people.
- A second group, the Jobito under labongo moved southwards into Pawir (Chope).
- This was the time when the Chweziempire of BunyoroKitarawas disintegrating.
- They set up the Luo-Bito dynasty and related sub-dynasties in Busoga, Buganda and Bukedi.
- Further movements occurred northwards, Eastwards andNorthwards into present day.
- The most prominent of these migrations was that led byLabongo who intermarried with the Madi to give rise to the Acholi tribe.
- Between 1500 and 1550 there were fresh migrations of other Luo groups that moved to Kenya including the JokaJok, Joke owiny, Jokoumold and Abasuba.
- The JokaJok moved from Sudan through Acholi, Kaberamaido and some settled there,
- Some settled in Budama while others continued to lamogi Hills in western Kenya.
- The luo who settled in Budama were known as the Jopadhola under Adhola.
- The JokOwiny (JokRwoth) moved from Pubungu through Kaberamaido and finally settled in Sigoma, Alego in the Nyanza region of Western Kenya.
- They were led by the fearless OwinySigoma.
- Between 1550 and 1650 the JokOmolo moved from Northern Bunyoro
 - Through Busoga, Budama and also settled in Nyanza province.
- The Abasuba, who were a mixed group of refugees from Buganda,Busoga, Begwere and Ssesse islands migrated between 1600 and 1800.
- Today they are represented by the Jo-gem, Jo-ugenya and Jo-Alegoin southern Nyanzi.
- The group that finally settled in Nyanza region became known as the Kenya Luo (Jaluo)

15x1 (15marks)

2. (a) How was the Hinda dynasty established in Karagwe?

- Karagwe got established in the area between Rwanda, Burundiand Lake Victoria in North western Tanzania.
- The earliest Bantu settlers in this area were farmers and had come from South west around the 5th and 10th centuries.
- However , many of them stayed for 2 to 3 centuries before migrating North-East to Ankole, Bunyoro and Toro.
- Later a section of these reformed the Karagwe fleeing from the Luo-invasion.

- On returning, they had mixed with the Chwezi.
- They reached Karagwe around the 16th century and set up the Hinda dynasty.
- The Banyambo who inhabited this area were therefore not strangers in this area.
- Towards the end of the 16th century, Ruhinda led his Chwezi immigrants from Ankole (north) into Karagwe-Bukoba in Tanganyika.
- Ruhinda displaced the local leader Nono, a son of Malija of the Basita who had united the area under their rule.
- Ruhinda therefore set up the Hinda dynasty.
- The way those newcomers established themselves over the local people is not very clear.
- To some historians, they were welcomed due to their intelligence and military superiority as well as administrative qualities.
- Ruhinda built his capital at Bwelenga as a Centre base of his rule
- He also sent his son with royal regalia like spears, drum and shields to establish sub-dynasties in the neighbourhood.
- This gave rise to smaller kingdoms under his sons like Ukerewe, Busiba, Ilingiro, Kyamtwana, Gisaka and Buzinga.
- They were all under direct authority of Ruhinda.
- Upon his death they all became independent and it retained its Bahinda rulers.

13x1= 13marks

(b) What changes did the Hinda introduce on the people of Karagwe?

- The Hinda introduced a number of changes i.e. political, social, and economic.
- They introduced a centralized system of administration which replaced the family or clan system of administration by clan leaders.
- They also introduced the royal regalia in the area which included spears, drums, bows and shields.
- New Age-set systems were encouraged among the Banyambo.
- There was the formation of sub-dynasties which were under Ruhinda sons e.g. Ukerewe, Nasa, Gisaka etc. (Any 2 examples)
- These later become independent dynasties especially after Ruhinda's death.
- The creation of those sub-dynasties created rivalries which later weakened the Hinda dynasty.
- Military training for boys in their respective age sets was introduced where skills of fighting were introduced.
- Iron working was introduced in the area.
- There was increase in population growth.

- Many of the local rulers lost their power for examples Nono.
- A new capital was also introduction of long horned cattle from BunyoroKitala.
- There was also introduction of long horned cattle from BunyoroKitala.
- Chwezi cultures, customs and language was introduced in Karagwe.
- There was growth of trade in the area based on barter system of exchange.
- There was introduction of the class system where the pastoral Himas dominated and ruled over the Banyambo who were basically farmers.
- Clan heads were responsible for the collection of the tributes from the Sub-dynasties.

Any 12x1= 12marks

3. (a) How did the Portuguese gain control of the East African coast between 1487 to 1510? 12marks

- Between 1487-1491 Pedro de Covilla to get information for the king of Portugal.
- In 1488 Bartholemew Diaz attempted to sail up to the Good Hope but neverreached India.
- This inspired John II king of Portugal to make preparations for an expedition to East African coast.
- In 1494, Portugal SIGNED A TREATY OF TordeSailles with Spain to permit heroperate in East Indies /far East.
- In 1497 – 8 Vasco Da Gama made a successful Journey to India, discovered lots of wealth /Gold at Sofala.
- Went back and reported his discoveries to the king of Portugal-Emmanuel
- “the fortunate”.
- In 1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral made an unsuccessful attack on Sofala Gold town.
- In 1502, Vasco Da Gama returned with 19 ships and 1500 soldiers captured Kilwa and its Sultan Ibrahim.
- In 1503, RuyLaurencoRavasco forced Islands of Zanzibar and made Mafia under Portuguese rule.
- He also forced the small towns like Pate to accept the over Lordship of the -
- King of Portugal.
- In 1504, Suiez Lopez made unsuccessful attack on Kilwa (rebellions) i.e.
- Had refused to pay tax to Portugal.
- In 1505, Francisco D'almeida came with 20 ships and 1500 soldiers,
- Attacked Kilwa and Mombasa i.e. seriously burnt, looted and captured.

- Sofala submitted peacefully.
- Next to be attacked was Kiwa, where the Sultan and his people field and all available possessions were destroyed.
- Mombasa tried to resist but was defeated and looted by Portuguese soldiers.
- D'almeidas junior commanders accomplished the conquest by erecting stone forts in the area.
- In 1506 – 07, Trista da Cunhm conquered Oja, Socotra, Lamu and Pate (any two).
- Some towns like Lamu quietly surrendered.
- In the very year (1507) the Portuguese made Mozambique their Headquarters.
- In 1509, Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia were captured and accepted Portuguese rule.
- In 1509, the Portuguese defeated the Turkish fleet that was the rival.
- Dom Duarte delnos visited Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar in 1509 and forced them
- To pay tributes.
- In 1510 the entire East African coast had been brought under Portuguese control.
- For effective administration the area was divided into two ie Northern and Southern.

Any 13 points = 13marks.

(b) Why did the African resistance against Portuguese rule fail?

- The coastal states were rivals e.g. MalindiVs Mombasa, SofalaVsKilwa.
- Some coastal town co-operated and helped the Portuguese e.g. Malindi.
- The Portuguese used the divide and rule policy where they sided with one time against the another.
- The Portuguese had powerful weapons e.g. Canons and muskets unlike the coastal people who had inferior weapons.
- The Portuguese had big and strong ship for carrying soldiers and weapons.
- The Portuguese soldiers were protected with armour.
- Portuguese had well trained soldiers compared to the coastal people.
- The Portuguese received sufficient support from their home Government.
- Portuguese had garrisons which were distributed at several points at the East
 - African Coast.
- Determination of the Portuguese to fight and conquer the coastal towns
- Portuguese used surprise attacks.
- The use of ruthless attacks by the Portuguese i.e. they used the scorched earth policy by burning and looting.

- Some coastal towns surrendered without struggle.
- The Zimba and Segeju Cannibals attacked and weakened some coastal towns.
- The Portuguese had prior knowledge about the East African coastal towns.
- Coastal towns lacked strong fortification.
- The Portuguese had able and brave leaders especially Vasco da Gama.
- The Portuguese were more skilled in naval warfare than the Arabs.
- The Africans had been weakened by slave trade.

12marks

4. (a) Why was slave trade on the increase in East Africa in the mid 19th century?

- Slave trade is the commercial transaction of buying, selling and transportation of human beings as items of trade from one region to another.
- In East Africa slave trade started on a small scale by the coastal Arabs by 1000AD but later it increased in size and volume.
- There was high demand for slaves in the Muslim world or Arabian countries in America, Portugal and France.
- The coming of more Arabs and Persians into East African between the 17th and
 - Mid 19th century increased the need for slaves.
- The French sugar plantations of Re-Union and Mauritius islands demanded for cheap labour.
- The transfer of Seyid Saud's capital from Muscat to Zanzibar led to more demand for slaves.
- The new Arab clove and coconut plantations established by Arabs on the East African coast also demanded for cheap labour.
- It was a way of getting rid of criminals, witches and destitute from society.
- There was no developed means of transport thus goods had to be carried by slaves in order to maximize profit.
- The abolition of slave trade in west Africa left East Africa as the only source of slaves.
- The existence of the Caravan trade in East Africa eased the movement of traders to the interior and acquisition of slaves.
- There was no alternative source of income other than the slaves.
- There was demand for cheap labour on the Portuguese plantations in Brazil since the supply of slaves from West Africa had declined.
- The hospitality of Africans to foreigners like Arabs attracted more people who dealt in slave trade.

- The need for foreign goods especially the guns by the interior chiefs also increased slave trade.
- The industrial revolution in Europe increased the demand for raw materials so slaves were needed to plant the raw materials.
- The profit from the sale of slaves were high so this attracted many people to carryout slave raids.
- The introduction of Swahili language which acted as a medium of communication.
- Establishment of Zanzibar as a slave market.
- Political prestige of some African chiefs like Mirambo, Muteesa I.

13x1= 13marks.

(b) What challenges did the abolitionists face?

- There were several challenges or problems the slave trade abolitionist faced in East Africa.
- The British Anti-slavery squadron operating in East Africa was small and unable to do the work effectively.
- The East African coastline was too large to be monitored effectively.
- The British abolitionists concentrated only at the coast of East Africa and
 - neglected the interior which was the source of slaves.
- The abolitionists were very few compared to the vast area where they had to operate.
- There was opposition from other European countries which had not yet industrialized e.g. Portugal, Brazil and Spain.
- The slave traders shipped the , slaves in ships bearing American and
 - British flags i.e. they exploited the weakness of the treaties.
- There were numerous Caravan routes which were unfamiliar to the abolitionist slaves could still be smuggled through them (lack of geographical Knowledge).
- The unfavourable climate of East African could not favour the abolitionists.
- There were no clear means of transport.
- They had insufficient social amenities like food drugs etc.
- The slave traders were usually armed and often fought the abolition of slave trade.
- There was lack of sufficient capital (funds) to enforce the abolition of slave trade.
- Tropical diseases like Malaria killed many abolitionists and scared many items.
- The freed slaves had no established areas or freed slave settlements.

- Slave trade had existed for so long in some societies hence it was regarded as part and parcel of the customs and cultures.
- The slave traders were mainly Arabs and Swahili muslims which religion permitted enslavement of pagans.
- At first Britain was left alone in the struggle to abolish slave trade.
- Hostile tribes like Masia, Nandi gave them hard time.
- Physical features like mountains, lakes, forests could not easily crossed.
- When slave trade ships were intercepted by the abolitionists. The Arabs could
 - pour/ throw the slaves in the Indian Ocean.
- Wild animals like lions threatened them.

Any 12marks. 1mark each = 12marks

5. (a) What were the causes of religious conflicts in Buganda between 1880-1900.

- These were political and religious wars fought among the four different religious groups in Buganda, i.e. Protestants, Catholics, Muslims and traditionalists.
- Existence of several religious groups in one area.
- Each group wanted to win favour of the king.
- The differences in Liturgies (teachings) of the four religious groups confused the followers.
- The death of Mutesa1 in 1884 which created a political Vacuum.
- The rise of Mwanga who was young, illiterate, erratic, weak-minded.
- Mistrust within the different Christian groups.
- Mwanga's irreligiousness.
- The killing of the Uganda Martyrs fuelled the wars.
- The killing of Bishops Hannington on the advice of the traditionalists.
- Mwanga's failure to control foreigners at his court.
- Christians were undermining Buganda's traditional beliefs.
- Involvement of captain Lugard in the politics of Buganda.
- Rumours that, Mwanga was learning Protestantism while he was in exile.
- The pages at the King's court was confused with the religious groups to follow.
(Fight for pages)
- Christian religious groups didn't want to be dominated by Muslims and vice versa.
- Struggle for power between the Catholics and Protestants.
- Religious conflicts in Europe where Britain and France were rivals were extended to their colonies.
- The traditionalists condemned European Christian missionaries.

- Each religion wanted to win more offices.

12x1 = 12marks

5. b) What were the effects of these wars on the people of Uganda?

- The wars were won by protestants who became a dominant force in the affairs of Buganda.
- Armed Christian groups were formed in order to defend themselves.
- Wars divided the Buganda society and later the whole of Uganda along religious wars.
- It created enmity between the followers of the different religious.
- It led to the formation of political parties along religious lines i.e. UPC for Protestants, DP for Catholics.
- Many people were killed.
- Political offices in Buganda were allocated according to religious lines e.g. The Katikilo was a protestant.
- Catholics and Muslims were side lined.
- School were built and run on sectarian grounds i.e. each denomination built its own schools e.g. Gayaza for Protestants, Kisubi for Catholics.
- The 20 counties of Buganda were allocated along religious lines i.e. Protestant got 10 countries, Catholics 8 and Muslim 2.
- The wars confused Mwanga leading to his exile.
- The wars led to the colonization of Uganda.
- The wars led to the rise of different personalities like Stanislaus Mugwanya,
 - Apollo Kaggwa, and Zokaria Kisingiri
- The confusion generated by the wars led to the signing of the Buganda agreement of 1900.
- Buganda lost her independence.
- There was massive destruction of property.
- The growth of Nationalism was slowed down because of division of people along religious lines.
- Islam and Buganda traditional religions were weakened.
- Christianity on the other hand was widely spread.
- Some Baganda took refuge in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro.
- Each religious group came to be associated with its country of origin.

13x1= 13marks

6. a) What were the causes of the Abushiri uprising of 1888-1890?

- The Abushiri uprising was a rebellion that was aimed at driving out the Germans from Tanganyika.
- The uprising or rebellion was led by Abushiri –bin-Salim who was an Arab sugar planter.
- The Arab and Swahili coastal people resisted the loss of their economic power.
- The coastal people feared the loss of their property for the GEACO demanded and started confiscating Arabs houses.
- The Germans demanded taxes and labour from coastal people.
- Abushiri and Bwana Heri had lost their political power
- The need for independence by coastal people.
- Africans were suspicious of increased German settlement at the coast.
- Heavy tariffs had been put on traders and local people e.g. hut tax, poll tax.
- Africans had been forced out of their middle man's position.
- Brutal ways of collecting taxes.
- Abolition of slave trade by the Germans.
- Exploitation of minerals and other resources by the Germans.
- Germans did not respect the culture and traditions of the coastal people
- Germans entered the mosques with dogs.
- Forced cash crop growing on Africans under severe conditions angered the coastal people.
- Germans applied forced labour to Africans who worked on their farms.
- Local rulers were being humiliated and harassed by the Germans by flogging them in public.
- The harsh methods of administration (direct rule) used by the Germans was provocative.

13x1=13marks

b) Why did this uprising fail to achieve its objectives?

- Germans had superior weapons.
- Lack of effective Co-ordination among the fighting groups.
- Lack of unity i.e. Abushiri was betrayed by Jumbe Magaya.
- Lack of a spirit of nationalism.
- German army was well trained and well equipped compared to the coastal people.
- Abushiri's army was small compared to that of the Germans
- Germans used ruthless Zulu, Somali, Nubians and Turkish mercenaries.

- Coastal people had different aims of fighting.
- Abushiri's recruited mercenaries (maviti) didn't know why they were fighting.
- Arab traders were not ready to embark on a prolonged war which would
 - Rain their trade.
- Famine due to the scorched earth policy led most people to surrender.
- Lack of a strong economy to sustain a prolonged war.
- German determination to crush the rebellion.
- Lack of strong leaders especially after the death of Abushiri.
- The rebellion lacked a national outlook (it was taken to be an Arab revolt)
- Some tribes easily gave in to the Germans which weakened the resistance.

12x1 = 12marks

7. (a) Why was the Uganda railway constructed?

13marks

- The Uganda Railway built from Mombasa in 1896 through Kisumu to Kampala and later extended to other parts.
- The main labourers were the Indian coolies under the chief engineer George White House.
- The line was built to meet British challenges as below.
- The British wanted to establish a firm and effective control over their sphere of influence i.e. Uganda and Kenya.
- Intended to ease the transportation of military weapons and personnel in Kenya and Uganda.
- The line was constructed to gain access to Uganda especially the source of the Nile.
- To eradicate slave trade through easing the movement of the abolitionists.
- To open the interior for trade and commerce /provide an alternative for other forms of trade.
- To forestall other powers i.e. the Egyptians and the Khartoumers.
- To conform to the doctrine of effective occupation as in the Berlin conference.
- To facilitate missionary activities in East Africa.
- For effective exploitation of resources i.e. minerals.
- Restore order in Buganda and her neighbours like Bunyoro.
- To promote the Economic activities of the settlers in Kenya.
- To provide a cheaper quicker and easier mode of transport.
- To open up the landlocked Uganda/link Uganda to the outside world.

- Intended to make the British East African territory self-reliant and able to pay for its administration.

13x1= 13marks

(b) What problems did the builders face in the construction?

12marks

- The builders faced various problems as shown below:
- The topography of East Africa proved to be a physical obstacle in the construction e.g. presence of rivers, lakes, mountains and steep rift valley (any two examples).
- The builders were attacked by wild beasts for example lions especially at Tsavo
- They were also faced with a problem of hostile tribes for example Nandi, Masai, Bunyoro.
- They had shortage of labourers
- Harsh or poor African climate which they were not used.
- Tropical diseases claimed their lives e.g. Malaria, small pox and jiggers
- (any 2 examples).
- Scarcity of food.
- Inadequate funding.
- Inadequate port facilities at Mombasa for offloading Railway machinery.
- Lack of cooperation between the Railway authority and the civil leaders.
- Lacked transport for the railway machineries.
- Water shortages especially in Nyika plateau.
- Wrangles in the British parliament over the value of the Railway.
- Financial bureaucracy delayed the work.
- Language barrier.
- Poor communication
- Poor housing/accommodation facilities.

Any 12 X 1 = 12marks

8. (a) Describe the German system of administration in Tanganyika up to 1919.

- German Administration in Tanganyika started in 1891 taking over from GEACO.
- The Germans used direct rule system.
- It involved the Germans in the direct administration of the colony.
- It was started and popularized by Carl Peters.
- At the top of the colony was the German Governor who was stationed at Dar-es-Salaam.
- At first most governors were soldiers

- The governor was directly responsible to the colonial ministers
- In 1904, the governor's council was set up to advise the governor.
- The council had three (3) Government servants.
- The Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914 there were 22 districts.
- The rebellious districts of Machege and Iringa were put under military control.
- Each district was under a district Officer called Berziksamtman.
- He had a police force and a small army to maintain law and order.
- The district officers were charged with the collection of taxes, appointed and dismissed African junior chiefs.
- The district heads also acted as Judges who presided over cases and
- Administered punishments.
- They also acted as the highest court of appeal.
- Districts were divided into countries which were further sub divided into Sub-countries.
- Sub countries were divided into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people.
- The two districts of Burundi and Rwanda were under German residents.
- Below the district heads were Akidas.
- Below the Akidas were Jumbes who were in charge of villages.
- Most of the Akidal were Arabs or Swahilis.
- These supervised Government projects like cotton schemes.
- Many chief's powers were removed.
- Others were created in areas where there were non-existed.
- German administration was characterized by mal-administration.
- They were only interested in making Tanganyika produce profits for their administration.
- The Akidas and Jumbes made German rule unpopular.
- The Germans applied forced labour on roads construction and cotton growing.
- They put up a brutal, harsh and cruel system of administration.
- Their rule ended in 1919

13x1= 13marks

(b) What changes did the British introduce in Tanganyika up to 1920?

- After the Germans had lost the war , it surrendered all her colonies to the League of Nations.
- Britain carried out a number of reforms in Tanganyika under the new governor Donald Cameron in 1923.

- Cameroon introduced indirect rule and closed the gap between the
- He established the native Authority ordinance in 1926 and set up the legislative councils where Africans were also represented.
- Africans were given power to collect taxes, administer justice and carry out some of the administrative duties.
- In 1926 the Tanganyika LEGCO was established by Cameroon comprising of 13 officials and 7 unofficial members.
- Africans were excluded from the Legco yet the settlers were included.
- The British settlers found it difficult to get labour because it was very expensive.
- The Government got involved in fixing wages so as to protect Africans.
- Taxation was introduced in Tanganyika which forced Africans to grow cash crops in order to raise money to pay these taxes.
- Africans were given land that previously belonged to settlers.
- Roads and railway networks were built and others extended to productive areas.
- Trade was developed as a result of developed transport network.
- He encouraged Africans to grow cash crops on their own shambas so as to improve their standards of living.
- The British started building more schools. In 1925 a Department of Education was established.
- The mining industry was also developed at Geita in 1922 where Gold exports increased.
- Government earnings increased and this improved people's standards of living.
- Slave trade was finally brought to an end in 1922.
- Ex-servicemen were resettled and many were given land that previously belonged to white settlers.
- Political parties were formed e.g. Tanganyika African Association. (TAA) was formed in 1919.

12 X 1 = 12marks

9. (a) What factors led to the signing of the devonshire white paper of 1923.

- The Devonshire white paper was a document signed by the Duke of Devonshire in London to solve the conflicts between the white settlers, Asia and Africans in Kenya.
- It was signed to clarify the British Government's attitude on issues raised by conflicts between the white settlers, Asians and Africans.

- The paper was issued because of the differences that arose as a result of Europeans and Asian influx into Kenya.
- Land and political right were the main issues in the dispute between white settlers and Asians.
- Settlers interests were being championed by Lord Delamere and colonel Guogan
- While Asians interests were championed by A.M.Jeevanyee
- Europeans had been given seats on the legislative council in 1907.
- In 1920 their number was increased to but still they were not contented whereas Asians and Africans were not considered.
- In 1918 , Europeans had been given seats on the executive council but no other races were considered.
- White settlers wanted to turn Kenya into a self-governing domination under whites i.e. to declare themselves independent of Britain.
- White settlers had acquired the fertile Kenya highlands but Africans and Asians were excluded.
- The white settlers promoted racial segregation by considering themselves superior.
- They advocated for separate development policy in social services like Education and health.
- They wanted to restrict Asian immigration into Kenya.
- They had discriminated Asians in towns and they wanted it to continue.
- The European settlers wanted the colonial Government to discourage Africans from growing cash crops and instead to work as labourers on European farms.
- The Europeans had set up a number of Association to serve as platforms for airing out the settlers grievances.
- The Asians wanted more voting power and equal representation in the LEGCO because they had not been considered.
- Asians opposed white restrictions on immigration to Kenya highlands which had been checked by the influence of settlers.
- Asians wanted the removal of all segregation against them in towns,in politics Education, Employment, business and health.
- The Asians had the support of the British colonial government in India.
- Some Asians sympathized with Africans and wanted to end their exploitation
 - e.g. Markhan Singh

- Asians wanted to acquire land in the fertile Kenya highlands but the whites settlers had exclusively dominated them.
- Africans demanded the withdraw of the “Kipande” (identity cards) that made them prisoners in their own country.
- They wanted the abolition of the poll tax.
- They wanted better labour conditions.
- They complained about the loss of their lands.
- They demanded for the abolition of forced labour on public works and European farms.
- Africans wanted to regain their independence from the British.
- They hated racial segregation.
- They hated white monopoly of trade.
- They wanted representation in Government for they had been left out.
- They demanded for similar Education opportunities.
- They formed tribal organization like the young Kikuyu Association, to act as their platform.
- It was against such back ground that the Duke of Devonshire summoned the two rival groups in March 1923 to go for a conference in London to air their grievances.

13 X 1 = 13marks

9. (b) What were the effects of the paper on the people of Kenya?

- Africans and Asians were denied settlement in the Kenyan highlands.
- Giving of highlands to settlers greatly stimulated plantation farming.
- The paper clarified that neither the white settlers nor the Asians would gain monopoly in the administration of Kenya.
- The free immigration policy increased Asian population in Kenya.
- The paper failed to address land and labour problems.
- The paper laid foundation for future independence struggle in Kenya e.g. Mau Mau Movement.
- It ruled out any constitutional changes in favour of whites.
- It fostered unity among Africans and Asians as it affected them equally.
- Africans were represented on the municipal councils
- The colonial government started training and educating Africans for future Independence.
- The East Africans high commission was established to promote co-operation among Africans and Asians e.g. white settlers.

- Asians continued to raise dissatisfaction against the whites.
- Asians were allowed to elect 5 members on the LEGCO.
- The paper confirmed Kenya as a settler's colony.
- It served as a warning to the settlers and Indians that their struggle to colonise Kenya would not be accepted.
- The paper was a great disappointment to Asian community, they were only given five (5) representatives.
- Racial discrimination in all residential areas was abolished.
- Kenya was primarily an African country.

12 X 1 = 12 marks.

10. (a) Why were the East African countries involved in World War II?

- This was a European war which was fought between 1939-1945.
- World war 11 was fought within Europe.
- It was a war between axis powers i.e. Germany, Italy and their allies against Britain, France, Russia USA and their allies.
- East Africa was under the rule of one of the war lords.
- When the war broke out, it was impossible for the East Africa to remain neutral for;
- Britain was in Buganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, yet back home in Europe, Britain and Germany were both opponent war lords.
- In neighboring Somalia and Eritrea there was Italy.
- Moreover, those Germans in East Africa had conflicting opinion where some supported Adolf Hitler while others did not.
- The presence of such opponents in such areas caused suspicion and tension.
- Seven battalions of the Kings African Rifles (KAR) were stationed on the Somali boarder.
- More troops poured into Kenya, formed by contingents from Nigeria, Gold coast.
- East Africa contributed large sums of money to the British war costs.
- In 1940 i.e. Italy joined the war as a Germany ally.
- Later when Japan joined on the side of Germany and attacked Britain, the KAR was expanded to 30 battalions.
- Thousands of East Africans soldiers went to India, Burma and others went to Madagascar.

Any 12 points = 12 marks

10. (b) What effects did the war have on the people of East Africa?

- There were political, economic and social consequences of the war on East Africa.
- The war quickened the growth of political movements (Nationalists) in East Africa.
- People's attitudes towards chiefs and African administrators changed.
- People began to resent their leaders.
- The war separated African families for they were left with no heads, so they suffered.
- Exports declined and lack of skilled man power suffered production. (Trade declined).
- Uganda's cotton and coffee growers had to be helped by the government when prices fell too low.
- Tanganyika had to increase rubber plantation production since Japan had captured Malaysia with its large rubber plantations.
- There was an increased demand for food stuffs.
- The war separated African families for they were left with no heads so they suffered.
- Many people were killed, wounded and others were permanently crippled in the military campaigns in Somalia, Burma, Ethiopia, India.
- Educated Africans like Jomo Kenyatta and Julius Nyerere were inspired by the war to mobilize the masses and agitate for self-rule.
- It led to the formation of the United Nations Organization.
 - (UNO) to maintain world peace and prevent war.
- There was decline in food production resulting into famine because all man power had been devoted to fighting.
- The world war Veterans brought and spread Venereal diseases and other sexually transmitted disease (STDs) like syphilis and gonorrhea.
- Africans realized that European were not as strong as they thought for they could also cry die and be defeated as Africans.
- The war brought misery and suffering.
- It led to increased resentment against colonial rule as a whole as some Ex-servicemen had acquired some skills about military organization.
- The British Government enabled the ex-soldiers to acquire Education and technical skills.

Any 13 points = 13marks.

END