

**UCE MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2016**

**MARKING GUIDE FOR (Set 1)**

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

**241/1**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES:**

Attempt any four questions only

All questions carry equal marks

Extra questions attempted shall not be marked.

No extra time shall be given to the candidates.

**MARKS AWARDS:**

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

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

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

1. (a) Why did the Arabs and Persians settle on the East African coast?

(12 marks)(Code: W)

- a. The desire to trade in the Ivory, gold and slaves
- b. The desire to spread Islam to the Non-Muslims
- c. The presence of Good climate at the coast of East Africa
- d. The presence of fertile soils along the East African Coast which favoured Agriculture
- e. The existence of Monsoon trade winds which blew the Dhows to and from Arabia
- f. The presence of good deep natural harbours at the coast of East Africa
- g. The internal strife and civil wars in Saudi Arabia forced the Arabs to move to East Africa
- h. The existence of religious and political persecutions in Arabia after the death of Mohamed
- i. The presence of sweet and fresh drinking water at the coast of East Africa
- j. Love for adventure and exploration among the Arabs led them to come to east Africa
- k. They were attracted by the wealth of the coastal towns like Kilwa, Mombasa, Malindi, Pemba, Zanzibar, Mafia
- l. The hospitality of the coastal people also attracted the Arabs.
- m. The influence of the first Arabs who had settled at the coast of East Africa.

(b) How did their settlement affect the coastal peoples during that period?

(13 marks)(Code: A)

- a. There was development of Afro-Arab culture which gave rise to Swahili culture at the coast of E.A
- b. The Arabs became the rulers in most coastal towns like Kilwa, Malindi, Mombasa, Tanga, etc
- c. There was intermarriages giving rise to Swahili people at the coast of east Africa
- d. There was emergence of Swahili language at the coast of East Africa
- e. The Africans adopted Arabs culture e.g. women wore silks veils and men put on turbans, kanzus
- f. The Africans started eating from nice Chinese plates brought by the Arabs
- g. They introduced new crops at the coast of East Africa like rice, wheat, fruits, etc
- h. They spread Islam at the coast of East Africa and many people became Muslims
- i. Big mosques were built at the coast of East Africa e.g. Hussin Kubwa built in Kilwa
- j. They built Koranic schools along the coast of E.A

- k. New Arab architecture was introduced at the coast of E.A e.g. building using stones in Arabic Styles, flat topped roofs etc
- l. They introduced Islamic and Sharia laws at the coast of East Africa
- m. Trade was boosted and the volume of trade increased at the coast of East Africa
- n. East African coast was opened to the outside World in terms of trade
- o. The coastal towns became important centres for wealth and power
- p. They developed coastal towns into modern urban centres
- q. Arabs acquired a lot of wealth and became powerful at the coast of East Africa
- r. Some coastal towns started minting their own coins like Kilwa, Zanzibar, and Mogadishu
- s. Boat building and fishing and navigation activities increased at the coast of East Africa
- t. There was promotion of local crafts e.g. cloth weaving, curving in Ivory and bones, pottery, smithing, etc
- u. Guns were introduced at the coast of East Africa
- v. Initially population increased at the coast of East Africa
- w. Increased demand for slaves increased slave raiding and insecurity
- x. There was depopulation due to the slave trade activities
- y. New farming methods of farming was introduced like use of human faeces as manure
- z. Arabic language was introduced at the coast of East Africa
- aa. Coastal prosperity attracted Portuguese to come to the coast of East Africa

2. (a) Explain the reasons that forced the Luo to migrate from their cradle land.  
(13 marks)(Code: M)

- a. The Luo were a major group of the river-Lake Nilotes
- b. They had originally settled in Southern Sudan around Bahrel-Ghazal area and the Equatorial province.
- c. They were basically pastoralists, though practiced some agriculture.
- d. They moved in search for water and pastures for their animals
- e. Over population in their areas forced them to migrate to East Africa.
- f. External attacks from their neighbors also led to their migration to East Africa.
- g. Internal conflicts/civil wars in their home land led to their movement
- h. Overstocking caused over grazing led to their migration
- i. They moved in search for fertile soils for agriculture practices

- j. Outbreak of epidemic diseases like sleeping sickness, malaria, dysentery, etc. **Any two**
- k. They migrated due to the prolonged drought in their home land
- l. Outbreak of famine due to food shortage in their home land
- m. Floods on the banks of river Nile due to the heavy rainfall in their cradle land
- n. The natural aggressive tendencies forced them to migrate to East Africa
- o. The need to settle around the rivers and lakes since they were fishermen
- p. The spirit of adventure/exploration/group influence led to their migration.

**(b) Describe their migration into East Africa?**  
**(12 marks)(Code: A)**

- a. The Luo were the major group of the River-lake Nilotes who spoke Luo language.
- b. The Luo were the Nilotics speaking people and sometimes they are refers to as the Jonam.
- c. They migrated from Bahrel Ghazel region in Southern Sudan into East Africa.
- d. Their movements spread over long period of time (i.e. between 1000-1800AD)
- e. Their movements were usually in small family or clan groups and sometimes their movements were seasonal.
- f. From Bahr-el Ghazel, the Luo moved to Wipac where they split into three main groups.
- g. One of the groups went northwards and formed the present-day tribes of shilluk, Nuer and Dinka in Sudan.
- h. The second group went towards the southern border of Ethiopia and Sudan and they are known as Anuak.
- i. The third group moved southwards following the course of the River Nile and settled at a place called Pubungu (Pakwach in the present day) around 15<sup>th</sup> century in Northern Uganda.
- j. Pubungu became a dispersal point for the Luo after a quarrel broke out between the two brothers i.e. Labongo and Gipir (Nyipir), after the death of their father Olum.
- k. The first group led by Gipir (Nyipir) moved westwards from Pubungu and settled in west Nile with his followers.
- l. They conquered Lendu, Okebu and Sudanic Madi they found in west Nile district of Nebbi.
- m. The Luo intermarried with these people and gave rise to the Alur people of West Nile (Nebbi district).

- n. The second group (Jo-Bito) clan led by Labongo moved southwards into Pawir or chope in Bunyoro region.
- o. They set up the Bito dynasty at the time when Bunyoro Kitara Empire was disintegrating.
- p. They set up sub-dynasties in Buganda, Busoga, Bukedi Toro, Ankole, etc in East Africa.
- q. The Luo group which went to Acholi from Pawir is believed to have been led by Jok-Omolo.
- r. They mixed with the Madi to form Acholi people of Northern Uganda in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader,
- s. Others settled among the Langi and the Kumam and greatly influenced their ways of life.
- t. The third group is believed to have stayed at Pubungu and later moved Eastwards to Budama and to Western Kenya.
- u. Between 1500-1550, the Jok-Ajok moved Eastwards directly from Southern Sudan through the Acholi land to Western Kenya.
- v. Some of them settled in Budama while others continued to Ramogi Hills in Western Kenya.
- w. The Luo who settled in Budama were called Jo-Padhola under chief Adhola and they were often the Victims of Masai and Banyole raids.
- x. The Luo group of People who remained in Busoga formed an ethnic group called the Balamogi.
- y. Between 1590-1670, Jok-Owiny (Jok-Rwoth) led by fearless Owiny Isingoma moved directly from Sudan through Northern Uganda to Western Kenya.
- z. And they finally settled in the Nyanza province, Alego and Kadimo areas in Western Kenya.
- aa. The Jok-Omolo moved from northern Bunyoro through Busoga, Budama, Samia and finally settled in the Nyanza Province in Western Kenya.
- bb. Between 1600-1800 the Abasuba group of refugees from Buganda and Ssesse Islands moved and settled in south Nyanza.
- cc. Today they are represented by the Jo-Gem, Jo-Ugenya in Southern Nyanza and Alego areas.
- dd. The Luo who settled in Kavirondo Gulf and Nyanza region were referred to as Ja-Luo of Kenya.

3. (a) How was the Kingdom of Buganda established?

(12arks)(Code: H)

- a. Buganda kingdom is located North-West of Lake Victoria shores and East of Bunyoro kingdom in the interlucustrine region of East Africa.
- b. Buganda kingdom was one of the states of Bunyoro–Kitara Empire of the interlucustrine region of East Africa.
- c. Buganda emerged/was established as an independent kingdom after the disintegration of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire.
- d. The Baganda descend from the Bantu clans which were already in the interlucustrine region of East Africa since 1000 AD.
- e. Buganda kingdom grew from a small nucleus in Kyadondo, which expanded to cover Busiro and Mawokota counties, around 14<sup>th</sup> century and still as a minor state.
- f. The coming of more settlers to Buganda led to the gradual expansion of the kingdom between 1600-1800AD.
- g. There are two traditions which explain the origins of the Buganda kingdom in the interlucustrine region of East Africa.
- h. One tradition states that, Buganda was founded by Kintu who came from the Mount Elgon direction through Budama and Busoga.
- I. Kintuis said to have come with Thirteen to fourteen (13-14) of today's Buganda clans.
- j. Another theory states that, Buganda was founded by Kato Kimeraa brother of IsingomaMpugaRukidi, the founder of the Luo-Bito Dynasty in Bunyoro.
- k. Five to Six (5-6) clans claim to have come with Kato Kimera from Bunyoro and each clan had a totem inform of an animal, insect or fish.
- l. Other clans which increased the population of Buganda came from Ssesse Island in the middle of Lake Victoria.
- m. The coming of these people meant expansion in both population and territories since the basic occupation of the population was cultivation or agriculture.
- n. The more the number of the people, the larger the areas of land are needed for cultivation hence expansion of the Buganda kingdom.
- o. Buganda waged successful wars against Bunyoro and other neighbours and

captured Kooki, Buddu, Bwera, Kiziba, parts of Busoga, Ssinga, Buruli, Bugerere and Bulemezi.

p. By mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Buganda kingdom had become so powerful that she had replaced former Bunyoro Kitara in strength and size in the interlucustrine region of East Africa.

q. Kabaka Ssekamanya annexed Buweekula from Bunyoro.

**(b) What factors led to the expansion of Buganda kingdom before 1800?**  
**(13 marks)(Code: F)**

- a. There were quite a number of factors that led to the expansion of Buganda kingdom.
- b. The vacuum created by the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara Empire during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- c. The presence of Buganda strong and war-like leaders like Kateregga, Mutebi, Mawanda, Semakokilo, Kyabagu & Jjunju.
- d. Buganda had a natural advantage of being sheltered by Lake Victoria which acted as her southern boundary.
- e. Buganda was gifted with enough rainfall and fertile soils which favoured cultivation of bananas their staple food.
- f. The plenty of food meant steady growth in population and happy soldiers at the battle fields.
- g. The presence of good climate which promoted settlements, farming and other economic activities.
- h. The introduction of a centralized system of administration in Buganda kingdom.
- i. The political power was centred in the hands of the king who had an absolute power in the Kingdom and he was assisted by the Prime Minister (Katikiro).
- j. The creation of a strong and discipline royal army in Buganda kingdom that was used for defense and expansion.
- k. The small and compact size of Buganda kingdom which made it easy for effective control and management.

- l. Buganda's participation in the long distance trade made her to obtain a lot of wealth and guns.
- m. The existence of specialized skills like women supplied foods while men concentrated on warfare, hunting elephants for Ivory, slaves and back-cloth making.
- n. The presence of good succession system in Buganda kingdom, minimized succession disputes in the kingdom.
- o. The presence of weak neighbours of Buganda i.e. Buganda was surrounded by weak societies like Bunyoro, Busoga, etc.
- p. Buganda had a national unity which was promoted through intermarriages and the clan system.
- q. Buganda obtained tribute from all the conquered states which she used to promote development in the kingdom.
- r. The absorption and incorporation of the defeated people into Buganda Kingdom led to the increase in population.
- s. The Kabaka's marriage from all the major clans promoted unity and loyalty in Buganda kingdom hence its growth.
- t. The existence of good roads networks in Buganda which facilitated the movement of traders, administrators, etc.
- u. The early monopoly of guns from the Arabs traders and Europeans, gave Buganda advantage over her neighbours for example Kabaka Muteesa I had over 1000 guns.

**4. (a) What problems did the Portuguese face at the East African Coast?**  
**(12 marks)(Code: P)**

- a. They ruled East Africa coast for 200 years
- b. The problems were political, social and economic
- c. There were constant resistance from both coastal towns and Islands like Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, etc. **Any one**
- d. Portugal was a poor country which lacked the funds/finances
- e. Administration of the scattered settlement was difficult for the Portuguese.



- f. Some of the Portuguese official were corrupt and kept the money from taxes to themselves.
- g. They lacked enough warships which weakened their control of the coast of East Africa.
- h. They were generally hated by the coastal people because of their greed and arrogance
- i. The union of Portugal with Spain in 1580 AD weakened Portuguese control of the coast of East Africa
- j. The Portuguese were disturbed by their traditional enemies mainly Arabs and the Turks
- k. They were also disturbed by the sea pirates from Turkey especially Ali Bey in 1585,1588, etc
- l. They faced the problem of harsh climatic conditions at the East African coast.
- m. They were attacked by the tropical diseases like malaria, small pox, sleeping sickness, etc. **Any two**
- n. They lacked enough manpower for the administration of the overseas possessions
- o. I.e. Portugal had very few officials to control; the vast east African Coast
- p. They suffered from language barrier i.e. did not understand the languages of the Africans and the Arabs
- q. They were also attacked by the Zimba cannibals from Mozambique
- r. Portugal and Goa were too far from East African coast and they could not get assistance easily.
- s. They did not established a firm relationship with the local people i.e. they had their own churches, lived on their own, thus they were hated.
- t. Difficulty of converting coastal people to Christianity due to deep rooted Islamic faith
- u. Stiff competition from other European countries like Britain, Holland etc
- v. Support given by the Omani Arabs to Zanzibar led to the destruction of the Portuguese settlements.

**(b) How did their rule affect the East African Coast?**

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

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

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

5. (a) Why did Seyyid Said transfer his capital from Oman to Zanzibar in 1840?  
(12 marks)(Code: W)

- a). Sayyid Said was born in 1791 at Muscat to Sultan Ibn Said Ahmed of the Busaidi ruling family of Omani.

- b). He came to power in 1804 after the death of his father in a naval battle and he ruled jointly with his elder brother Bedr bin Saif.
- c). Sayyid Said then killed his cousin brother and he became an absolute ruler at the age of 15 years.

Several factors were responsible for the transfer of Sayyid Said's capital from Muscat to Zanzibar as seen below.

- a). Good climatic-conditions at Zanzibar which was suitable for settlement attracted Sayyid Said to transfer his capital to Zanzibar.
- b). He wanted to control the Indian Ocean trade by himself, since it was a very profitable trade at the coast of East Africa
- c). The presence of trade items like Ivory, Gold, Slaves, Copper, etc. which were in plenty at the coast of East Africa.
- d). He wanted to end the Busaidi-Mazaria conflicts which were caused by the failure of the Mazrui governor at Mombasa to recognize the rule of the Busaidi of Oman Empire.
- e). He wanted to effectively control East African coast since his representatives were ineffective and corrupt.
- f). The fertility of the soils in Zanzibar, which supported the growth of cloves and spices also made him to transfer his capital to Zanzibar.
- g). The presence of cheap labour, as provided by the slaves who worked in clove plantations led to his transfer of the capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.
- h). The strategic location of Zanzibar as market for goods attracted Sayyid Said, to move the capital from Muscat to Zanzibar so as to control the rich market at Zanzibar.
- i). The presence of deep and wide natural harbours at Zanzibar, that could allow large ships from America, Britain, France, Spain, Germany, to land and load and off-load their goods forced him to transfer his capital to Zanzibar from Muscat.
- j). He wanted to impose taxes on the European traders along the Coast of East Africa and this made him to transfer his capital to Zanzibar from Muscat.
- k). Political persecutions forced Sayyid Said to move his Capital to Zanzibar from Muscat since Oman had become insecure for him to live and carry on with administration.
- l). The religious persecutions in Saudi Arabia also forced him to leave Oman and settled at the coast of East Africa which was free from such act.
- m). The hospitality of the people of East African Coast to the foreigners also led to his transfer from Muscat to Zanzibar.

- n). He wanted to gain more popularity and prestige by being a ruler of two territories i.e. ruler of Oman and Zanzibar at the same time
- o). Sayyid Said was so ambitious that when he failed to expand his empire in Oman he turned his attention to Zanzibar, thus the desire to expand his empire led to his transfer of the capital to Zanzibar.
- p). The presence of fresh sweet drinking water at the coast of East Africa made him to transfer his capital to Zanzibar from Muscat which had salty water not suitable for drinking.
- q). He wanted to check on the activities of sea pirates who had made trade across Indian Ocean insecure and very difficult hence his transfer of the capital to Zanzibar.
- r). Zanzibar had a security advantage since it was an Island hence he could easily protect it against any external attacks.
- s). He transferred his capital to Zanzibar due to his earlier contact with Zanzibar and the coast of East Africa which offered him a great impression economically.
- t). The trans-Atlantic trade also encouraged Sayyid Said to transfer to Zanzibar in order to supply slaves to European plantations in Brazil, Cuba, America, etc.

**(b) What effect did Seyyid Said's rule have on the east African Coast?**

**(13 marks)(Code: E)**

- a. Many people became rich in the interior of East Africa, especially the chiefs and rulers like Muteesa I, Kabalega, Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe, etc.
- b. The trade led to the development of political units in East Africa like Mirambo created a strong Nyamwezi Empire in central Tanganyika.
- c. Some rulers expanded their territories in the interior of East Africa like Kabalega expanded Southwards to Katwe to control salt deposits.
- d. The trade led to the introduction of some new commodities in the interior of east Africa, like guns, cloths, beads, glassware, swords, etc.
- e. The long distance trade led to the rise of strong men like Mirambo, Kivoi, Nyungu Ya Mawe, Msiri, etc in the interior of east Africa.
- f. Some states with access to guns were able to dominate those without them in the interior of east Africa like the Baganda, Banyoro and Nyamwezi.
- g. The trade made Nyamwezi, Yao and Akambato become prominent societies in the interior of east Africa since they generated a lot of wealth from it.

- h. There was decline in the traditional skills and industries due to importation of manufactured goods into the interior of east Africa from overseas.
- i. The trade routes paved ways for the explorers, missionaries and colonialists who later penetrated the interior of east Africa.
- j. The trading centres developed into towns like Tabora, Ujiji, and Bagamoyo in the Interior of east Africa.
- k. The caravan trade routes later developed into modern roads and railway lines in the interior of east Africa which later facilitated the movement of European colonialists.
- l. The trade encouraged the Europeans to come to the interior of East Africa, with the aim of stopping slave trade and slavery which had caused a lot of sufferings to the people of east Africa.
- m. It offered an alternative livelihood to the Akamba, Yao and Nyamwezi who were affected by the drought in their areas since it was semi-arid.
- n. The interior of East Africa was linked to the outside world, through this trade, since the Arabs and the Swahili traders exported the commodities from the interior to the outside world.
- o. The Arabs and Swahili investors set up plantations around the trading centres in the interior of East Africa.
- p. Some new crops were introduced like rice, maize, wheat, bananas, green peppers, etc in the interior of East Africa by the Arabs and the Swahili traders.
- q. There were increased inter-tribal wars in the interior of east Africa due to the massive slave raids among the different societies of the interior of East Africa.
- r. There was too much devastations and destructions of property and crops due increased wars and raids in the interior of East Africa.
- s. There was depopulation due to massive slave raids especially in southern Tanganyika, as practiced by the Ngoni and the Yao.
- t. There was de-tribalization and de-culturalization due to increased inter-tribal wars and slave raids in the interior of East Africa.
- u. There was loss of confidence in traditional rulers and customs due to slave trade and rampant slave raids in the interior of East Africa.
- v. Famine out broke out as agricultural production was interrupted since many people were engaged in the trading activities in favour of Agriculture in the interior of East Africa.
- w. There was the introduction of Arabic architecture and designs like flat-roofed houses built using stones, bricks, ornaments, in the interior of East Africa.

- x. The Arabic culture was introduced like dressing code e.g. long dresses silk dresses for women with veils and eating habits like eating pilao, chapatti were adopted in the interior of east Africa.
- y. There was widespread of Islam in the interior of East Africa especially by the Arab slave traders and the Swahili slave dealers.
- z. The Swahili culture and language were introduced and spread in the interior of East Africa by the Arabs and the Swahili traders.
- aa. There were intermarriages between the coastal Arabs and the interior people of East Africa, which partly increased the population.
- bb. There was destruction of wild life due to increased hunting of elephants for ivory and leopards for skins, Rhinoceros for horns.

6. (a) How did the activities of Christian missionaries lead to the colonization of East Africa? (13 marks)(Code: A)

- a. At first European Christian Missionaries worked as religious people but later became agents of colonialism in East Africa.
- b. The Christian missionaries softened Africans hearts and minds of the Africans through their biblical teaching, which made the Africans to accept colonial rule in East Africa.
- c. They provided vital information about East Africa's rich natural resources like raw materials, minerals, fertile soils, forests, rivers, etc which attracted colonialists to East Africa.
- d. They created collaborative groups of Africans who assisted colonialists in the establishment of their rule in East Africa e.g. Semei Kakungulu, Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Omukama Kasagama of Toro, Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole, Lenana of Masai, etc.
- e. They divided Africans along different religious lines e.g. Catholics, protestants, etc in Buganda this weakened the Africans by causing religious wars, which called for the intervention of colonialists.
- f. They asked for protection from their home government, which ended in the colonization of east Africa by the European Imperialists.
- g. They financed the chartered companies like IBEAC<sub>O</sub>, when it became bankrupt in East Africa and this eventually led to the coming of the European colonialists.
- h. They called for legitimate trade; the profits of it attracted the colonialists to come to East Africa, hence colonialism of East Africa.

- i. They provided western (formal) education to the Africans who later acted as interpreters, clerks and servants to the colonialists in east Africa, hence led to the colonization of East Africa.
- j. They provided health services by building health centres and hospitals, which were later used by the European imperialists when they came to east Africa.
- k. The Christian missionaries implemented the policy of effective occupation as laid down in the 1884-1885 Berlin conference; hence they contributed to the colonization of East Africa.
- l. They built mission stations and churches e.g. Rabai in Kenya and Bagamoyo in Tanzania which acted as administrative posts, which were used by the colonialists in East Africa.
- m. They helped in stopping slave trade by fighting against slave trade dealers and exposing problems created by the slave trade activities in East Africa to the colonialists like Dr. David Livingstone.
- n. They set up infrastructure like roads and railways which facilitated (eased) the movements of the European imperialists in East Africa, hence establishment of their rule in East Africa.
- o. They promoted agriculture by encouraging cash crops growing like cotton, coffee, tea, and tobacco in east Africa, upon which the colonial economy survived.
- p. They played important role in overthrow of some hostile African leaders in east Africa like Kabaka Mwanga and Omukama Kabalega, hence the coming of the colonialists to East Africa.
- q. They fought against African traditional customs and values like killing of twins and human sacrifices which called for the establishment of the colonial rule in east Africa.
- r. They encouraged the use of foreign languages like English, Latin, French, German, etc which promoted colonialism, by reducing the communication barriers with the local people in East Africa.

**(Any 13 points x 1= 13 marks)**

**(b) What problems did the missionaries face in East Africa?**

**(12 marks)(Code: P)**

- a). They had language barrier, since they did not know the language of the Africans.
- b). They also faced hostility from the Islam especially at the coast of East Africa.
- c). They suffered from the tropical diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness, etc



- d). They were also being attacked by the hostile tribes like the Nandi, Galla, Masai, Karamojong, etc
- e). They had problem of transport since roads were not well developed in East Africa.
- f). They also had communication problem since communication facilities were lacking at that time.
- g). There were also geographical barriers which made their movement difficult e.g. rivers, lakes, thick forests, etc
- h). They also faced opposition from the traditional rulers in East Africa e.g. Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda killed Bishop Hannington.
- i). They were also being attacked by the wild animals like lions, leopards, hyena, etc
- j). They also faced opposition from the African traditionalists who believes in traditional customs and cultures.
- k). They were also mistaken for military assistance by traditional rulers in East Africa.
- l). They lacked enough supplies, like funds for food, water, clothes, drugs, etc.
- m). Factional rivalries and quarrels' among the various Christian factions.e.g.Religious war in Uganda.
- n). They were few in number making their work difficult in East Africa.
- o). Unfaithful porters stole missionary's properties.
- p). Some intervened in politics which endangered their lives.
- q). They also met a lot of resistance from land owners who did not want give Christian missionaries their land for churches, stations, schools, hospitals, etc
- r). They also met opposition from the Arabs slave traders at the coast of East Africa.

**7. (a) Describe the German system of administration in Tanganyika.**  
**(13 marks)(Code: G)**

- a. At the top, there was the Colonial Minister based in Berlin-Germany as the overall administrator of the German colonies in Africa.
- b. In Tanganyika, a Governor was the head of the colony and he was stationed at Dar-el-salaam, preferably a soldier was appointed.

- c. The Governor had powers and authority over the colony and he was directly answerable to the colonial minister in Berlin-Germany.
- d. The Governor's councils were set up to advise the governor on the matters affecting a given colony and this council was composed of the Germans only.
- e. Tanganyika was divided into 22 districts for easy administration by the Germans administrators in Tanganyika.
- f. Each district was put under a district officer called the Berzirksamtmann.
- g. The district officer was deployed with a police force and a small army unit to maintain law and order in the area under his control.
- h. The district officers acted as Judges and the highest court of appeal in the district where people would get fair court hearing and courts ruling.
- i. The district officers appointed chiefs who presided over local courts and administer punishment to the culprits or those found guilty of the offence.
- j. The districts were divided into counties, which were further, divided into sub-counties and sub-counties were divided into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people.
- k. The district officers were assisted by the Akidas and the Akidas were assisted by the Jumbes who were in-charge of villages.
- l. The Akidas and Jumbes became harsh, brutal and disrespectful of African culture, customs, traditional rulers and African chiefs.
- m. The Akidas and the Jumbes were responsible for collecting taxes and supervising the economic activities like compulsory cotton schemes.
- n. In Nyamwezi, local chiefs were left with traditional roles and they were made the Akidas by the Germans administration.
- o. In other areas puppet chiefs were created to promote German interests like at Usambara and Unyanyembe.
- p. The Germans administration was characterized by Mal-administration, harsh and brutal methods of tax collection as done by the Akidas and the Jumbes.
- q. There was forced labour on road construction and cotton growing schemes in Tanganyika and this was the work of the Akidas and the Jumbes.
- r. The cotton scheme was under the supervision of the Akidas and the Jumbes who mistreated the Africans in the course of their work.
- s. The Germans were arrogant and isolated themselves from the local people of Tanganyika since they considered themselves superior as compared to the Africans.
- t. The Germans rule was brought to an end in 1919 by the League of Nations which gave Britain the mandate of taking care of Tanganyika.

**(b) What were the effects of their rule on the people of Tanganyika?**

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

- a. The Africans in Tanganyika lost their independence to the Germans, who became the administrators of Tanganyika.
- b. The position of the Akidas and Jumbes were raised as administrators in Tanganyika by the Germans.
- c. The Germans destroyed the Africans traditional and cultural institutions in Tanganyika, by introducing their own culture.
- d. Many Africans were killed, by the Germans administrators who were harsh, cruel and brutal to the Africans.
- e. There were many rebellions which occurred against Germans rule, in Tanganyika e.g. Maji-Maji rebellion Hehe rebellion
- f. The Africans were forced to provide labour on the German plantations and other projects like roads construction, schools hospitals, bridges, etc.
- g. The Germans exploited the Africans through imposition of heavy taxes, forced labour, etc which made the Africans to hate German rule in Tanganyika.
- h. It contributed to the growth of African nationalism in Tanganyika, as the Africans started demanding for self-rule from the German administrators.
- i. It promoted the spread of Christianity, in Tanganyika except at the coast where Islam was deeply rooted and very few people were converted to Christianity.
- j. It led to depopulation in some areas in Tanganyika since a large number of Africans were killed e.g. at Matumbi, Usagara, Bangwa, etc.
- k. The Germans introduced forced cash crops growing, which caused famine in most parts of Tanganyika, since Africans concentrated on cash crops production.
- l. The Africans lost their land to the Germans due to the massive land grabbing and they were forced to live in camps and reserves.
- m. There was increased immorality in Tanganyika, as the Germans administrator's raped Africans women and girls e.g. Wangindo females.
- n. The Germans undermined Muslims Arab culture e.g. they entered mosques with dogs and shoes during hours of prayers.
- o. The German's administrators in Tanganyika ignored the introduction of education to the people of Tanganyika.

- p. The direct rule created employment opportunities for the German settlers in Tanganyika.
- q. The African societies in Tanganyika were divided into collaborators and resisters due to the direct rule.
- r. There was the development of infrastructure like roads and railway lines which facilitated the exploitation of Tanganyika's resources e.g. minerals, forests, etc.
- s. The African traders were removed from trading activities, by the Germans e.g. Nyamwezi people.

8. (a) Why did the Nandi rise against the British in 1895?

(12 marks)(Code: W)

- a. The Nandi were one of the Plain Nilotes groups living in central Kenya and they occupied the Highland escarpment west of the UasinGishu plateau in Kenya.
- b. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century they had become very powerful at the expense of their neighbors Masai from 1895, the Nandi resisted the British due to the following reasons;
- c. The Nandi resisted British attempt to establish colonial rule, i.e. they wanted to prevent Britain from setting up its rule in Kenya.
- d. The Nandi wanted to be independent of foreign rule, and they disliked the British influence in their country.
- e. The Nandi never wanted the British to cross their land, since they would grab it from them hence their resistance against the British.
- f. The Nandi were militarily superior due to their experience in raiding expeditions over neighboring tribes encouraged them to fight against the British.
- g. The Nandi were war-like people i.e. they were warriors and had a lot of experience and confidence which made them attack the British with the hope of winning.
- h. The Nandi's believe in their cultural superiority, forced them to fight against the British who had come to Kenya.
- i. The British arrival with claim of racial superiority over the Nandi violated Nandi integrity hence the rebellion against the British.
- j. The Nandi disliked the Europeans because of their colour and dress, which resembled those of female devils thus, had to be expelled instantly.
- k. The prophecy made by Orkoiyot cultural leader and religious leader KimnyolearapTurakat inspired the Nandi to fight the British colonial administration.

- l. He prophesized the coming of the iron snake which turned out to be the railway line and train from the coast of East Africa to the interior via Nandi's land.
- m. The Nandi resisted from being thrown out of their land through which the railway line had to pass.
- n. The Nandi resisted the British settlers' desire to occupy their land through a forced Peace treaty of Kipture and the Nandi were not ready to compromise with them.
- o. The Nandi resisted because they were being forced into reserves out of their land by the British colonial administration and white settlers.
- p. The British interference with the Nandi Ivory and slave trade forced the Nandi rebel against them.
- q. The killing of two Nandi warriors by a British trade (Andrew Dick) who had quarreled with the Nandi led to the rebellion.
- r. The killing of a British trade Peter Weste, who was trying to establish trade relations with the Nandi, sparked off the resistance.
- s. The Nandi resisted because their enemies had collaborated with the British i.e. the Masai and Abaluyia.
- t. The Nandi had good leadership especially Orkoiyot Koitale encouraged the Nandi to fight against the foreigners who were invading their land.
- u. They were inspired the earlier rebellions, like the Hehe, Abushiri in 1880's in Tanganyika against the German rule.

**(b) Why were they able to resist the British for a long time?**

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

- a. The Nandi warriors were just about 2,000 but the British took 11 years to defeat them due to a number of favourable factors on the side of the Nandi as seen below;
- b. The environmental advantages of a mountainous country, with steep slope, heavily wooded valleys, which provided ideal ground for guerilla warfare.
- c. The mountains and the thick forests were unsuitable for the maxim guns and riffles used by the British against the Nandi.
- d. The wet and cold climate, of the Nandi land caused respiratory infections among the British forces and weakened them in favour of the Nandi.
- e. The Nandi practiced mixed economy, which reduced the effects of the crop burning by the British troops as they lived on their livestock.

- f. The British troop's mobility (movement) was limited by the large number of porters, who carried food e.g. Chief Odera Ulala of the Luo provided the porters.
- g. The Nandi had a highly disciplined well trained and efficient army, which had experience of warfare against the Masai and other neighbors.
- h. The Nandi were courageous fighters and well trained to handle weapons at the battle fronts by their leaders from childhood.
- i. Their experience in raiding expeditions made them to put up a strong resistance, against the Sudanese soldiers who were employed by the British to fight them.
- j. The Nandi had good military tactics that involved at night fighting and laying ambushes which took the British troops un aware.
- k. The Nandi had no strategic points in their land to be defended against e.g. had no political unit upon which the British could impose fine.
- l. The Nandi fought their enemies in separate groups, according to their clans and residences which made it difficult for the British to defeat them.
- m. The British underestimated the military strength of the Nandi forces i.e. at first they sent small expeditions that the Nandi crushed.
- n. The Nandi made their own weapons, which they used to fight a prolonged war against the British e.g. Spears, arrows, pangas, etc
- o. The Nandi had acquired a lot of guns from the Arab slave traders, which they used to resist the British for long.
- p. The Nandi never suffered from natural calamities and adversities like famine, diseases, floods, etc unlike other African societies.
- q. The Nandi were more determined to fight and defend their country from the British intruders.
- r. The British troops did not know the geography of Nandi land, thus a prolonged war.
- s. The cutting off communication lines and railway lines, by the Nandi prevented the transportation and reinforcement of British troops to the war thorn areas.
- t. The Nandi used the traditional religion as a unifying anti-colonial force to fight against the British i.e. they were united together by the traditional religion.
- u. The British field commanders made major mistakes, during the war i.e. they did not plan well how to manage the difficult landscape and climate of Nandi land.
- v. Mwanga's revolt of 1897 and the Sudanese army mutiny (rebellion) of 1898, made the British to withdraw from the Nandi problem to go and solve these new problems.
- w. While British were dealing with the new crisis, the Nandi raided railways and road caravans without tough measures being taken against them.

9. (a) What were the problems faced during the construction of the Uganda Railway?  
(12 marks)(Code: P)

- a. They faced hostility from some African tribes like Nandi, Kikuyu, Masai, etc
- b. They were attacked by the tropical diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness, small pox, etc
- c. Lack of funds to finance the construction of the railway
- d. They lacked enough manpower to do the work since Africans refused to work for them
- e. The construction was also delayed by the geographical factors like valleys, mountains, rivers, etc.
- f. They were attacked by the wild animals like Lions, Leopards. At Tsavo National Park
- g. They also suffered from harsh climatic conditions like drought, heavy rainfalls, sunshine,
- h. There was lack of good storage facilities to keep the rail materials
- i. The cost was very high especially of maintaining the Indian coolies e.g. 32000 Indian coolies 500 clerical staff were employed.
- j. There was lack of water, food, medicines for the builders of the rail way
- k. Limited technology slowed down the construction work
- l. Poor roads to transport the heavy railway materials from Mombasa to the interior.
- m. The long distance delayed the arrival of the rail way equipment from Mombasa
- n. There was language barrier between the Indian coolies and the Africans
- o. There was hostility from the Germans who were present in East Africa.

(b) Explain the contribution of the Uganda Railway to the development of East Africa.  
(13 marks)(Code: C)

- a). Promoted the development of agriculture in Uganda and Kenya
- b). Eased transportation of trade items like cotton, coffee, tobacco,
- c). Opened up Uganda to the coast of East Africa and beyond
- d). New goods reached the interior of East Africa like cloths, mirrors, guns, etc
- e). More Europeans settlers flooded East Africa (Kenya)
- f). Promoted the spread of Christianity in Uganda and Kenya
- g). Development of urban centres in Uganda and Kenya like Kampala, Nairobi, Kisumu, Jinja, etc.
- h). Promoted plantation farming in East Africa which created more employment opportunities
- i). Confirmed British occupation and rule of Uganda and Kenya
- j). Eased colonial administration in Uganda and Kenya
- k). Promoted abolition of slave trade in East Africa by encouraging the movement of abolitionists.
- l). Loss of land to the white settlers in Kenyan Highlands
- m). Introduction of new currency to facilitate trade e.g. coins, Indian rupees, etc
- n). Promoted development of small scale industries in East Africa
- o). Promoted the exploitation of East African resources by the British like minerals, labor etc
- p). Many schools, hospitals, were constructed in East Africa
- q). Development of more roads, telegraph lines and postal stations in Uganda and Kenya
- r). More Asians traders were attracted to East Africa (Uganda and Kenya) e.g. Alidina Visram, Mehta,
- s). Promoted western culture like dressing code, eating, language, etc

**10. (a) Explain the causes of the Kikuyu conflicts against the British in Kenya?**  
**(12 marks)(Code: K)**

- a. The Mau Mau was a secret nationalistic movement in Kenya formed by some members of the Kenya African Union.
- b. The Mau Mau movement was formed by the extremist ex-soldiers of World War II to fight against the British colonial government in Kenya.
- c. The word “Mau Mau” means “Mzungu arudi ulaya mwa Afrika apate uhuru” (let the European go back to Europe and African acquire independence).



- d. Several factors caused the Mau Mau rebellion or Kikuyu uprising against the British in Kenya as seen below;
- e. Massive land grabbing, by the colonial administration and white settlers in Kenya annoyed the Kikuyu people of Kenya and this caused the Mau Mau rebellion.
- f. The forcing of the Africans to live in small and infertile reserve areas, while the whites lived in large and fertile Kenyan highlands, forced the Kikuyu to rebel against the British in Kenya.
- g. Over exploitation of the Africans by the white settlers, and the British colonial administration in Kenya led to the rebellion against them by the Kikuyu people of Kenya.
- h. The Africans wanted to abolish the kipande system, imposed on them by the white settlers and the British colonial government in Kenya.
- i. The introduction of the forced labour on Africans, by the British colonial administration and white settlers led to the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya.
- j. The refusal (denial) of the Kikuyu people by the British from growing certain cash crops like coffee, tea, pyrethrum, etc. partly led to their rebellion against the British.
- k. The mistreatment of the Kenyans, by the British colonial administration and the white settlers caused the rebellion against them by the Kenyans.
- l. The Kenyans were being harassed (coarse) to work on white farms e.g. they were canned, flogged, tortured, etc. thus the rebellion.
- m. The use of force or violence to enforce the policy of soil conservation, by the British colonial government, forced the Kenyans to rebel against them.
- n. The presence of racial segregation or discrimination in Kenya, against the Africans by the white settlers also led to the rebellion.
- o. The presence of ex-servicemen in Kenya like Itote Wairu, Dedan Kimathi, Bildad Kagiya, etc provided leadership for the rebellion.
- p. The conflict between the Kikuyu and the Scottish white missionaries who wanted to abolish female circumcision among the Kikuyu females also led to the rebellion.
- q. The Kikuyu people had a hidden agenda of controlling the politics of Kenya, thus they had to spearhead the rebellion against the British in Kenya.
- r. The role played by the traditional religion and its experts of oaths taken by the Kikuyu led to the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya.
- s. The declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya, by the British colonial government angered the Africans hence the rebellion in Kenya.
- t. The emergence of Jomo Kenyatta and other educated Africans provided the long awaited leadership for the movement.

- u. The arrest of the leaders of Mau Mau movement, like Jomo Kenyatta, Bildad, Itote, etc. sparked off the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya against the British.
- v. The desire by the Kenyans to regain their lost independence partly caused the Mau Mau rebellion against the British in Kenya.
- w. The presence of the thick bamboo forests, on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and Aberdares ranges which gave good ground for guerrilla warfare.
- x. The Africans were denied western education by the British colonial government in Kenya, thus the Kenyans had to rebel against them.
- y. The unfair taxation system introduced by the colonial government in Kenya on the Africans, forced them to rebel against the British colonial government.
- z. Failure to have direct African representation in the legislative council annoyed the Africans and this led to the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya.
- aa. The Kenyans suffered from famine, poverty and misery since they were not allowed to grow certain crops like coffee, cotton, pyrethrum hence the rebellion.
- bb. The high cost of living in Kenya, forced the Africans to demand for better wages which led to the outbreak of Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya.
- cc. The failure to attain independence through peaceful means, forced the kikuyu people of Kenya to use violence hence rebellion.
- dd. The Egyptian revolution of 1952 also inspired the Kenyans to rebel against the British colonial government in Kenya.
- ee. The struggle for independence in Ghana also influenced the struggle for independence in Kenya.
- ff. The reluctance of the British to grant constitutional reforms, in Kenya caused the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya against British administration.
- gg. The influence Manchester conference of 1945, which called upon the Africans to use force against the colonial masters if they were to attain their self-rule
- hh. The Careless Utterances made by the white settlers in Kenya also led to the war e.g. in 1950, a prominent settler announced “we are here to stay and other races must accept that fact with all what it implies.”

**(b) How was this rebellion organized? (13 marks)(Code: O)**

- a. In 1951, African leaders mainly the extremist ex-soldiers became impatient with the slow pace of constitutional changes in Kenya.

- a. In the same year 1951, Mau Mau was declared unlawful society and its leaders took refuge in the forests and on the slopes of Mount Kenya.
- b. Kenyatta and many other African leaders were arrested and imprisoned for seven years in 1953 for masterminding the Mau Mau rebellion.
- c. The extremist ex-soldiers decided to use violence in order to achieve their goals of attaining independence in Kenya.
- d. The freedom fighters called themselves the “Kenya Freedom Army”, which became widely known as Mau Mau movement in Kenya led the organization.
- e. The word “Mau Mau” is Kikuyu word which means (Go Go) **“MuzunguarudiulayamwaAfrikaapateuhuru”** (let the European go back to Europe and African get independence).
- f. The Mau Mau rebellion began as a secret movement by the Kikuyu aimed at driving away the Europeans from Kenya.
- g. The supporters (fighters) took oaths of loyalty that united them and made them to keep the secrecy of the movement.
- h. As fighting intensified (became serious), the oaths grew more and more horrible and terrifying to the African fighters in the movement.
- i. Death penalty was imposed on those people who were suspected of betraying the movement and this created fear which bound the fighters together.
- j. The Mau Mau rebellion was a tribal movement of the Kikuyu and it never spread beyond the Kikuyu land since its leaders were basically the Kikuyu.
- k. Attempts were made to get support from other tribes in Kenya like the Kamba, Luo, Luyia and Nandi among others but it did not succeed.
- l. The Mau Mau movement had its headquarters in Nairobi, where orders and supplies like food, medicines and firearms among others were given to the fighters.
- m. The masses (local population) provided food, shelter and information to the fighters in the forests and Mount Kenya areas and Aberdeya Ranges.
- n. The movement comprised of ex-servicemen of the World War II, the squatters from European farms and willing youths who were suffering from unemployment.
- o. The educated Africans played a big role in organizing and coordinating the activities of the movement like Jomo Kenyatta, Didan Kimathi among others.
- p. The young Kikuyu youths went to the Bamboo forests and Aberdares ranges and the slopes of Mount Kenya.
- q. The Mau Mau fighters organized surprise attacks, guerrilla warfare and retreated into the forests, their base or hiding place.

- r. The Mau Mau movement was characterized by the cattle theft, crop destruction killing of the white settlers and their African collaborators.
- s. The Mau Mau fighters sung hymns in kikuyu language and the name of Jomo Kenyatta was substituted for that of Jesus Christ.
- t. The hymns were also taught in African schools in Kenya to arouse nationalistic feelings among the Kenyans.
- u. In 1960, the state of emergency was lifted by the British colonial government and calm was restored in Kenya and the process of granting independence was speeded up.

**THE END**