



CODE F

1. (a) What were the factors for the growth and development of coastal states by 1500AD?

- a) Between 1000 – 1500, a total of 37 towns had developed along the coast.
- b) These included Malindi, Kilwa, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mogadishu etc.
- c) The absorption and displacement of the hunters and food gathers by the Cushites and Bantu.
- d) The Indian Ocean trade created wealth that was used to develop the coastal towns.
- e) For example; Kilwa benefited from the sale of gold and Mombasa from the sale of ivory and slaves.
- f) Trade further introduced guns and swords.
- g) The monsoon winds that eased the transportation of goods using the dhows.
- h) Islam acted as a rallying point for all Muslims.
- i) The use of Sharia law brought law and order in the region.
- j) The introduction of cowrie shells improved trade.
- k) The presence of highly demanded goods like gold; slaves etc.
- l) The coming of many immigrants from outside boosted the coastal population.
- m) These included the Bantu, Cushites, Egyptians, Persians, Syrians and Arabs.
- n) Some Bantu practiced iron working and produced iron implements for agriculture and defence.
- o) The coastal climate was cool and ideal for human settlement.
- p) The presence of fertile soils guaranteed a constant food supply.
- q) Most towns developed on islands, giving them added natural protection.
- r) The good natural harbours accommodated big ships from the Middle East, far East and Europe.
- s) Taxation of visiting traders ensured a source of revenue for development.
- t) The development and use of Kiswahili language eased communication and aided development.
- u) Some towns developed because they controlled major items i.e. Sofala – gold trade.
- v) The good leadership provided by the coastal leaders e.g. Sultan Ali Bin Al Hassan of Kilwa.
- w) Availability of trade items like gold, ivory, copper, slaves increased the volume of trade.
- x) Later coins were minted which improved business transactions further.
- y) Some towns developed on islands like Zanzibar which gave them added protection from mainland attacks.
- z) Presence of cheap slave labour boosted development.
- aa) Hospitality of the coastal people.
- bb) Introduction of Persians and Arabic architecture.
- cc) Presence of fresh waters.
- dd) By 1500 the coastal, social and economic reasons.
- ee) The Portuguese monopolized the trade and deprived Arabs and Africans from participating in it.

(13 marks)

(b) Why did they eventually decline by 1800AD?

(12 marks)

CODE D

- a) Towards 1500, most of the coastal towns started declining due to,
- b) The activities of the sea pirates.
- c) Disunity of the coastal states undermined peace and prosperity.
- d) Rivalry among the coastal towns e.g Mombasa against Malindi.
- e) Trading items had become scarce.
- f) The coming of the Portuguese was the main reason for the collapse of the coastal towns.
- g) The Portuguese created wars at the coast that disorganized trade.
- h) There were cultural and religious differences between the Portuguese and coastal people.
- i) Decline of the Indian Ocean trade.
- j) The Portuguese chased away the Arabs who had developed the coast.
- k) The destruction of gardens led to the outbreak of famine.
- l) The effects of slave trade devastated the coastal towns.
- m) The Segeju and Zimba cannibals from the Zambezi valley devastated Kilwa, Malindi and Mombasa.(man eaters)
- n) In 1528 Mombasa rebelled but it was quelled and the town was ruined.
- o) The Portuguese looted the riches of the coastal towns like Kilwa and Mombasa.
- p) They also over taxed the coastal people, impoverishing them.
- q) Portuguese officials were dishonest and corrupt and kept money from taxes to themselves.
- r) Constant resistance from the coastal towns like Mombasa affected trade.
- s) The Portuguese built and destroyed the beautiful architecture of coastal towns.

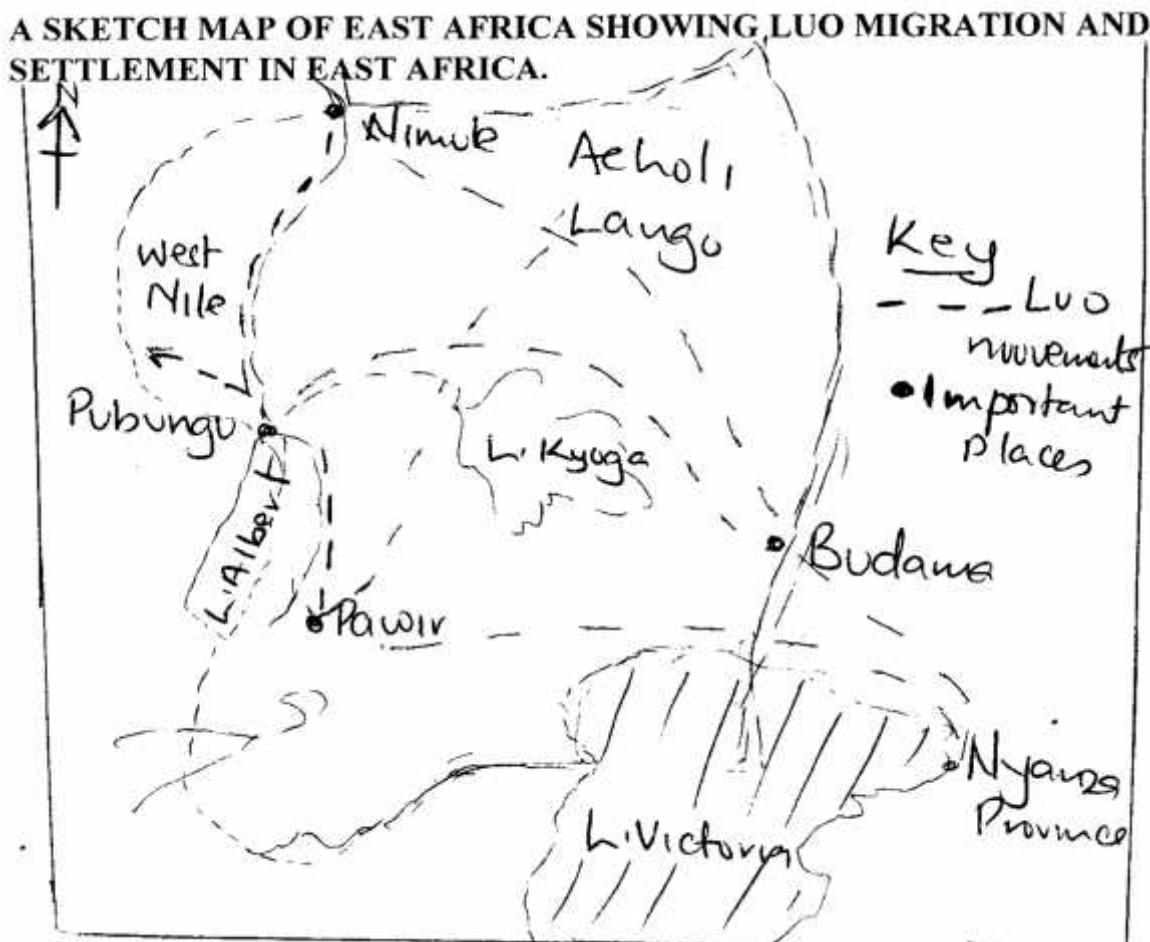
2. (a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Luo speaking people in East Africa up to 1800 AD.

(13 marks)

CODE M

- a) The Luo were also known as River – Lake Nilotes.
- b) Their movement was not clear.
- c) They settled around lake and rivers.
- d) They moved from Bahrel – Ghazel region of the southern Sudan.
- e) Their movement spread over a long period of time between AD 1000 and 1800 (slow and gradual).
- f) They moved in small family or clan groups.
- g) They were led by Olum together with his 3 sons-Gipiir, Labongo Tifool.
- h) At times their movements were seasonal.
- i) They moved south wards following the Nile.
- j) They entered East Africa through Northern Uganda/ at Nimule.
- k) Between 1480 and 1500 they had settled at Pubungu (Pakwach).
- l) This later became their major dispersal point from where they spread to different directions.
- m) 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.
- n) A second group the Jo – Bito clan led by Labongo moved southwards to Chope (Pawir) in Nn Bunyoro.

- o) This was the time when the Chwezi Empire of Bunyoro Kitara was disintegrating.
- p) They set up the Luo – Bito dynasty and related sub – dynasties in Busoga, Buganda and Bukedi.
- q) Further movements occurred Northwards, Eastwards and southwards into present day Acholi, Lango.
- r) Most prominent of the migrants were at that time led by Labongo who intermarried with the Madi to give rise to the Acholi tribe.
- s) Other snups moved to Kenya (Kenya Luo) e.g Joka Jok, Jok Owiny, Jok onto.
- t) Between 1500 and 1550, the Joka-Jok pushed eastwards from Sudan through Acholi, Kaberamaido and some settled there.
- u) Some settled in Budama while others continued to Lamogi hills in Western Kenya.
- v) Another group the Jok-Owiny (Jok Rwoth) moved from Pubungu through Kaberamaido and finally settled in Sigoma Alego etc in the Nyanza region in western Kenya.
- w) They were led by the fearless Owiny Sigoma.
- x) Between 1550 and 1650 the Jok Omolo moved from northern Bunyoro through Samia Busoga, Budama and also settled in Nyanza region.
- y) The Abasuba, a mixed group of refugees from the Ssesse islands, Buganda, Busoga and Bugwere migrated between 1600 and 1800 to the Nyauza province.
- z) Today they are represented by the Jo – gem, Jo – Ugenya and Jo – Alego and mainly settled in southern Nyanza.
- aa) The Luo who settled in Budama were known as the Japadhola (Adhola) under Adhola.
- bb) The group that finally settled in Kavirondo Gulf and the Nyanza region became known as the Kenya Luo (Jaluo)



CODE E

(b) What effects did the Luo have on the people of East Africa?

- a) There were intermarriages between Luo and local people leading to the
- b) Birth of new tribes like the Alur, Japadhola, Acholi, Lendu etc.
- c) New languages were introduced e.g Alur, Acholi, Japadhola.
- d) They became chiefs over local people in Acholi land.
- e) Traded with communities they met.
- f) Loss of cultures and languages by local people e.g in Lango some of the Langi gave up their Ateker language for Luo language.
- g) Abasuba eventually took up the Luo language and customs.
- h) Abaluya copied some aspects of the Luo initiation rites like removing of the sixth bottom tooth.
- i) Some Bantu speaking groups were defeated and some were absorbed in the Luo linguistic groups.
- j) Luo led to decline of Chwezi Empire of Bunyoro Kitara.
- k) As a result, small independent states emerged e.g Bunyoro, Busoga, Karagwe, Buganda, Ankole.
- l) They established Bito dynasty which lasted for 4- 5 centuries.
- m) Luo sub dynasties ruled over a large area in Busoga, Karagwe and western Kenya.
- n) There was heavy displacement of people in Bunyoro and Lango.
- o) The Luo introduced idea of chiefdom (Rwothdom)
- p) They introduced Pet names (empaako) eg Akiiki, Abwooli, Atwoki, Atenyi.
- q) Initiated the system of granting land to clans.
- r) Developed the system of royal burial sites for their kings/removal of their Jaw bones.
- s) Population increased.
- t) There were land disputes.
- u) Introduced new regalia like the royal drums, shields, royal fire, crown, stool etc.
- v) Introduced new crops like sim sim, millet, sorghum and peas (any one)
- w) During their movement, they led to inter – clan wars.
- x) The wars increased warfare and insecurity in the region.
- y) Loss of lives hence depopulation.
- z) A lot of property was destroyed.
- aa) Famine resulted due to destruction of crop.
- bb) They introduced short horned cattle (zebu).
- cc) The effects of the Luo migration were political, social and Economic on the people of East Africa.

(10marks)

3. (a) How did the Portuguese administer the East African coastal? (13 marks)

CODE A

- a) By 1510 the entire coastal was under Portuguese control.
- b) Portuguese were a group of Europeans who settled at the coast of E.Africa after the Arabs.
- c) After the final conquest of East African coast, the coast was divided into two;
- d) Alfonso Albuquerque became the Portuguese viceroy in India as the main headquarters at Goa.

- e) While Sofala in Mozambique was made the regional headquarter.
- f) Cape Delgado was made the mid-point of their East African empire.
- g) After some time, Mombasa was given its own captain.
- h) It was under a captain who took orders from the viceroy at Goa.
- i) The area North of Cape Delgado was under one captain stationed at Malindi.
- j) The captains were answerable to the viceroy in Goa.
- k) They controlled import duties.
- l) They also collected tributes from the local leaders.
- m) They also collected export duties.
- n) They also suppressed any resistance and rebellion.
- o) They also maintained law and order.
- p) They used divide and rule policy.
- q) Hence dividing states against states i.e. they allied with Malindi against Mombasa.
- r) Where indirect rule failed, they used direct rule e.g. on Malindi and Kilwa.
- s) The Portuguese were generally dictatorial and brutal.
- t) Their rule was hated hence constant rebellions.
- u) They used military commanders as their administrators.
- v) They used hard core criminals from Portugal to act as administrators.
- w) They used corrupt officers who embezzled all the collected dues.
- x) They constructed Fort Jesus in 1592 to strengthen their administration at the coast.
- y) They discriminated and isolated themselves from the locals to strengthen their position.
- z) The coastal people hated them and nick-named them "Aftri".
- aa) They discouraged trade in slaves and ivory encouraging only gold trade.
- bb) Smuggling and looting of Gold and other valuable property was common.
- cc) They kept the coastal people in absolute poverty.
- dd) They tried to spread Christianity but failed.
- ee) Generally life under the Portuguese was unproductive, oppressive and disappointing.
- ff) They set up fortified garrisons at the coast.

(13marks)

(b) Why were the Portuguese successful in controlling the East African coast for over 200 years? (12 marks)

- a) Portuguese were well equipped than their enemies/had bigger and modern weapons.
- b) They had bigger and stronger ships carrying many soldiers.
- c) Their soldiers wore armour and carried muskets for protection.
- d) Disunity and rivalry of the coastal settlements.
- e) Use of surprise and ruthless attacks made by the Portuguese.
- f) Coastal towns lacked well trained and well equipped armies.
- g) Towns which resisted were burnt to the ground/use of scorched earth policy.
- h) Portuguese had no competition from Europe at the time.
- i) Some coastal towns surrendered e.g. Sofala, Lamu
- j) Portuguese were determined to take over the coast.
- k) Coastal towns lacked strong fortification.

- l) Original Africans who had lost power, cooperated with the Portuguese against the Arabs.
- m) Wazimba and Segeju people ate and threatened African fighters in favour of the Portuguese.(man eaters)
- n) After the defeat of the Egyptian fleet and the Turkish pirates, no other strong Naval power remained in the Indian Ocean.
- o) Portuguese soldiers were financed by their home government.
- p) The divide and rule policy used by the Portuguese.
- q) Portuguese were informed about the coastal set up/had prior information.
- r) Coastal states had very weak economies that could not support a prolonged war.
- s) Famine and diseases further weakened them.
- t) Strong leaders like Vasco da Gama.
- u) Coastal towns had already been weakened by slave trade.
- v) Portuguese were skilled in Navy warfare.
- w) The Portuguese were successful because of political, social and Economic reasons.

4. (a) Explain the origins of the Bachwezi. (12 marks)

CODE O

- a) Their origins is not clear.
- b) They were the successors to the Abatembuzi in Bunyoro.(2nd inhabitals)
- c) Most of what is known about them is derived from myths.
- d) Some historians claim they were cushites/Gala people from Ethiopia.
- e) Others suggest they were possibly Greeks, Egyptians or Portuguese.
- f) Others further claim that they were Bantu speaking people.
- g) But unlike Tembulzi who were mythical, the Chwezi were real people.
- h) However they were regarded as demi-gods and performed miracles.
- i) People who entered Uganda through North or NorthEast.
- j) They were tall, light skinned people who came wandering into the interlacustrine region.
- k) They are the ones who established Bunyoro Kitara Empire.
- l) They are said to have been cattle keepers and kept long horned cattle.
- m) They established themselves with relative ease among the Bantu.
- n) They were great sportsmen and enjoyed wrestling, gymnastics, omweso, enziga.
- o) They were known by various names ie Chwezi, Tutsi, Hinda, Hima etc.
- p) They are people whose first leaders were Ndahura and the last Wamara.
- q) Their capital was at Bigobyamugenyi.
- r) Their rule lasted between 4 to 5 generation.

(10 marks)

(b) How were the Bachwezi organized between 1350-1500? (13 marks)

CODE B

- a) The Bachwezi were organised politically, socially and economically.
- b) Politically, they had a centralised monarchy.
- c) With the omukama as its head (king)
- d) And the capital at Bigo – Byamugenyi.
- e) Below the omukama was a chain of chief ruling over province and districts.
- f) The omukama appointed al the officials.
- g) He was the final judge/court of appeal.

- h) Succession to the throne was hereditary.
- i) The Bachwezi ruler lived in reed palaces with palace officials, palace women and slave artisans.
- j) Their palaces had enclosures and ditches for defense purposes.
- k) Omukama had a large army that fought with spears.
- l) Had royal regalia like spears, stools, drums and crowns.
- m) These were symbols of power.
- n) Socially, they were religious and believed in many gods.
- o) Had miraculous powers could perform miracles and disappear when annoyed.
- p) The Bachwezi were organized politically, socially and economically as explained above.
- q) Wore cowhide sandals.
- r) Built grass-thatched huts smeared with cow-dung and decorated inside.
- s) They were also great sportsmen e.g board game (omweso), enziga, riddles and wrestling.
- t) Economically, they were a pastoral group people who prized long horned cattle.
- u) They also grew coffee and chewed coffee beans.
- v) Carried out iron working.
- w) They carried out backcloth manufacture.
- x) Made beautiful pottery, shallow basins, jars, dishes.
- y) Introduced basket weaving.
- z) Salt mining was also carried out.
- aa) They were great hunters who used long spears.
- bb) They grew food like millet, legumes.
- cc) Carried out barter trade.
- dd) Had social classes e.g Hima and Iru.
- ee) Socially they carried out blood brotherhood pact.

(15 mark)

5. (a) Why was slave trade abolished in East Africa up to 1900?

CODE S

- a) Slave trade was the buying and selling of human beings as items of trade.
- b) The abolition of slavetrade started in 1772 (18th century)
- c) The industrial revolution where because of the discovery of machines, slave labour became useless.
- d) The industrial revolution which led to the rise of new industries that required skilled labour also led to the abolition for slaves who never provide skilled labour.
- e) The rise of humanitarians organisations forced Britain to declare slave trade illegal.
- f) The French revolution of 1789, which introduced ideas of liberty equality and fraternity forced Britain to abolish slave trade/ The American war of 1776.
- g) Economists like Adam Smith discouraged slave labour because he believed that it was more profitable for Africans to grow cash crops and export them other than exporting Africans themselves.
- h) The abolition of slave trade West Africa forced the abolitionists to come to East Africa too.

- i) The humanitarians regarded slave trade as evil and sinful.
- j) Dr. Livingstone preached against slavery and slave trade and exposed the destruction by slave raids.
- k) The need for raw materials e.g cotton, coffee, minerals, cocoa etc forced the whites to abolish slaves trade so as to allow them (slaves) to produce these items from their countries.
- l) The need to create market for finished goods forced Europeans to abolish slave trade.
- m) The need to spread Christianity and western culture to Africans decampaigned slave trade.
- n) Population increase in Europe made it useless to bring in more people whose services were by this time not needed.
- o) Philosophers advocated for liberty and equality of all men which ideas were against slavery.
- p) The foundation of new homes for freed slaves in Sierra Leone and Bagamoyo, Rabai Mpya.
- q) The signing of Anti – Slavery treaties between Sayyid Said and Europeans.
- r) The need to create trade through competitive labour led to the abolition of slave trade.
- s) The rote of the press, which reported how Arabs and Europeans had mistreated and enslaved Africans led to abolition of slave trade.
- t) William Wilberforce and darkson’s writings, newspapers and pamphlets influenced the government of England to end slave trade.
- u) The need to prepare East Africa for colonisation.

(12 marks)

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

- a) Slaves were mistreated by their buyers by chaining, whipping and not giving them food.
- b) It caused suffering and misery to many African societies.
- c) There was detribalisation and deculturisation because of endless slave raids.
- d) Acquisition of guns by powerful kingdoms caused insecurity.
- e) Powerful states like Buganda, Nyamwezi acquired power out of slave trade.
- f) Slave trade brought wealth and prosperity to those who were involved in it e.g Nyamwezi, Yao.
- g) Powerful societies enjoyed high standards of living due to profits from the trade.
- h) Many people were killed during the slave raids, others died on the way resulting in depopulation.
- i) Famine and poverty set in as agriculture was abandoned.
- j) Some societies like the Yao who had solely relied on slave trade as a source of livelihood found it hard to adopt to a new life when the trade was abolished.
- k) Slave trade led to the growth of coastal and in land towns like Zanzibar, Mombasa, Ujiji, and Tabora.
- l) Swahili language and culture spread rapidly along the slave routes in the interior.
- m) People like Mirambo, Nyungu Ya Mawe and Tippu Tip were able to build large commercial empires based on profits from slave trade.
- n) New crops were introduced into East Africa in exchange for slaves e.g rice, wheat.
- o) Many Europeans flocked into east Africa e.g missionaries, traders, Explorers and later colonialists.
- p) Islam was spread in the interior of east Africa through intermarriages.

- q) Slave trade led to a decline of less powerful societies while some powerful ones like Buganda grew and expanded.
- r) It led to legitimate trade in other items like copper, ivory, gold so east Africa was commercially opened to the outside world.
- s) There was destruction of property.
- t) People lost trust and confidence in traditional rulers.

(13 marks)

6. (a) Why did Christian missionaries come to east Africa during the late 19th century?

- a) Christian missionaries were Europeans humanitarians who came to east Africa to spread the word of God.
- b) They were sent by different Christian groups in Europe namely Church Missionary Society (CMS), Universities Missions to Central Africa (UMCA), White Fathers, and Holy Ghost Fathers.
- c) The evangelical revival in Europe encouraged missionaries to come to East Africa.
- d) Families were disrupted as men were taken away from their homes.
- e) Africans lost their dignity.
- f) Slave trade routes later developed into roads and railways.
- g) Conclusion; Slave trade attained the people of East Africa politically, Socially, Socially, Economically.
- h) They wanted to spread Christianity.
- i) They wanted to promote western Education in east Africa.
- j) They were invited by Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda.
- k) They wanted to create a civilized society among African communities (western civilization)
- l) They wanted to promote legitimate trade.
- m) They wanted to pave way for the coming of European imperialists.
- n) They wanted to abolish slave trade and slavery.
- o) Dr. Livingstone's writings stirred up interest of the missionaries to come to east Africa from Europe.
- p) The industrial revolution led to the discovery of Quinine which could cure malaria which encouraged missionaries to come to east Africa without fear of malaria.
- q) Missionaries wanted to explore the interior of east Africa (Adventure)
- r) They were encouraged by the different accounts of earlier travelers.
- s) They wanted to check the spread of Islam.

(10 marks)

(b) Describe missionary activities in East Africa between 1877 and 1900.

CODE A

- a) Missionaries carried out different activities which affected the lives of Africans politically, socially and economically,
- b) Many activities were positive but some were negative.
- c) Missionaries carried out Evangelisation and tried to convert as many people as possible.
- d) Started schools where they taught formal education.
- e) They built churches and consolidated Christianity in East Africa.
- f) They carried out Exploration work.
- g) They set up homes for freed slaves at Bagamoyo, Rabai.

- h) They identified hospitable and hostile tribes and informed their home countries.
- i) They helped in the signing of treaties e.g the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- j) Missionaries involved in trade and promoted commercial activities in East Africa (Legitimate trade).
- k) They translated the bible in some East Africa languages which helped the people to read it.(Carried out linguistic research.)
- l) They built hospitals like Mengo, Rubaga etc.
- m) They acted as intermeditors between the Baganda rulers and British colonialists.
- n) They contributed to the final abolition of slave trade.
- o) Missionaries acted as agents of colonial rule through calling their home government to come and protect them.
- p) Missionaries preached against traditional customs which led to some Africans to abandon them.
- q) They encouraged the growing of cash crops e.g coffee by Roman Catholics in 1899 in Kenya.
- r) They built roads and bridges and improved on transport.
- s) They encouraged and taught new architecture/vocational skills.
- t) They financed chartered companies.
- u) They encouraged modern methods of farming e.g use of crops rotation, fertilisers.
- v) They taught foreign languages e.g English, French, Latin etc.
- w) They involved themselves in African politics e.g helped in the overthrow of Kabaka Mwanga.
- x) Missionaries set up mission stations.
- y) Their missionary activities were aimed at promoting European colonialism in East Africa.

(15 marks)

7. (a) How did the Germans administer Tanganyika before 1914?

- a) German administration in Tanganyika started in 1891 taking over from GEACO.
- b) The Germans used Direct rule
- c) Involved German in the direct administration of the colony.
- d) It was started and populated by Karl Peters.
- e) At the top of the colony was the German Governor based in Dar-es-salaam.
- f) At first most governors were soldiers.
- g) The governors had wide powers and authority.
- h) The governor was directly responsible and answerable to the colonial minister.
- i) In 1904, the governor's council was set up to advise the Germans.
- j) The council had 3 government servants.
- k) The Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914 there were 22 districts.
- l) The rebellious districts of Mahenge and Iringa were put under military control.
- m) With police force and a small army to maintain law and order.
- n) Each district was under a district officer called Bezirksamtman.
- o) The districts were charged with the collection of taxes, appointed and dismissed African junior chiefs.
- p) The district heads also acted as judges who presided over cases and administered punishments.
- q) Also acted as highest court of appeal.
- r) Districts were divided into counties which were further subdivided into sub-counties.

- s) Sub-counties were divide into villages of 2000 to 3000 people.
- t) The two districts of Burundi and Rwanda were under Germany residents.
- u) Below the district heads were Akidas who were in charge of towns.
- v) Below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of Villages.
- w) Most of the Akidas were Arabs or Swahilis
- x) They supervised government projects like cotton schemes.
- y) Many chiefs were stripped of their powers /loss of power.
- z) Others were created in areas where they were nonexistent.
- aa) German administration was characterized by Mal-administration.
- bb) They were only interested in making Tanganyika produce profits for administration.
- cc) The Jumbe and Akidas madetheGerman rule unpopular.
- dd) Germans regarded Africans as weak and backward.
- ee) Germans applied forced labour on road construction and cotton growing.
- ff) German residents were posted to each area as supervisors and advisors.
- gg) Africans were paid less for their labour.
- hh) In some isolated areas like Choyga the German applied indirect rule.
- ii) This resulted into rebellions like Maji-Maji.
- jj) They put up a brutal harsh and cruel system of administration.
- kk) The Germans were in experienced in colonial administration.
- ll) They were arrogant and isolated themselves from the masses.
- mm) Germany rule came to an end in 1919.
- nn) It was only in unyanyembe where traditional rules were left with river.

(13 marks)

(b) How did direct rule system affect the people of Tanganyika?

- a) Loss of lives (7000 died)
- b) Loss of property e.g crops and settlement were destroyed.
- c) Africans lost fertile land to the Germans.
- d) Africans were subjected to forced labour.
- e) Harsh and exploitative taxes were forced.
- f) Famine called Fuga Fuga hit the people.
- g) Africans lost independence.
- h) Rebellions caused insecurity and instability.
- i) Villages, families were broken down due to war.
- j) However Germans changed their attitude towards local people because of war.
- k) Forced labour was abolished.
- l) Corporal punishments stopped.
- m) Reforms in social services like Education and health were instituted.
- n) Local chiefs lost their power to the Jumbes and Akidas.
- o) Germans /western culture was spread throughout Tanganyika.
- p) Now crops were introduced in Tanganyika e.g cotton, sisal.
- q) Serious discontent spread through different parts of Tanganyika.
- r) African cultures were steadily eroded away.
- s) Poor Africans in Tanganyika were over taxed making them poorer.
- t) Public flogging became the order of the day where Africans were forced to grow cash crops (People were humiliated and brutalised).
- u) In the end it led to rise and development of nationalism in Tanganyika as they wanted to be free.

- v) Direct rule led to rebellions e.g HeHe, Maji-Maji rebellions.
- w) Africans were demand a chance to trade.
- x) After 1904, Germans changed their system from Direct to indirect rule.
- y) Many powerful local chiefs were appointed.
- z) African interests became paramount.
- aa) Forced labour reduced.
- bb) Akidas were sacked.
- cc) Germans adopted/infrastructure dialogue as opposed to force.
- dd) Christianity spread in E. Africa except at the coast.

(12 marks)

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

- a) This was a treaty signed between the British commissioner Sir Harry Johnstone and 3 Baganda regents namely; Apollo Kagwa, Mugwanya Stanslus and Zakaria Kisigiri on behalf of a 3 year old king Daudi Chwa.
- b) It was signed on 10th March 1900.
- c) It was signed to define the position of Buganda within Uganda.
- d) The desire to have effective control over Buganda.
- e) It was signed to solve political conflicts in Buganda and Uganda.
- f) To limit and control the powers of the Kabaka.
- g) The need to follow the terms of the Berlin conference.
- h) It was signed in order to define the boundaries of Buganda.
- i) It was signed to lay a platform for Buganda and Uganda's economic development.
- j) The need to reduce the administrative costs.
- k) The need to settle the political confusion caused by Mwanga.
- l) The need to control religious wars in Buganda.
- m) It was signed to act as a starting point (spring board) for the extension of colonial rule to other parts Uganda like Ankole and Toro.
- n) It was signed in order to exploit the natural resources of Buganda.
- o) Buganda seemed to provide an ideal political atmosphere for development.
- p) Britain wanted to reward leading chiefs who had helped them.
- q) The British wanted to streamline the system of land ownership.
- r) To make Buganda safe for missionary activities.
- s) It was signed to end the threats of the Sudanese mutineers in the north.
- t) To serve as a legal document that would protect and safe guard the British.
- u) It was aimed at making Buganda self-reliant.
- v) It was signed to end omukama Kabalega's rebellion.
- w) It was signed for political, social and economic reasons.
- x) To confirm British rule over Buganda.
- y) It was signed to clear the confusion and bad administration of IBEACo.
- z) It was to define the relationship between Buganda and the British colonial Government.
- aa) To find an acceptable way to both the British and Baganda on him to assist the infant King.

(b) What were the terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement?

- a) The key terms centred around government, land and taxation.
- b) Buganda was to become a province of equal status with others in the protectorate ie Northern, Eastern and Western.

- c) Buganda was to continue with her king who was given a title of “ His Highness”
- d) Kabaka was to govern Buganda through the Lukiiko (parliament)
- e) Lukiiko was the legislative body and the highest court of appeal.
- f) The Lukiiko was to have a fixed membership of 89 including;
- g) 3 ministers ie prime minister, chief Justice and Treasure.
- h) 20 county chiefs, 60 notables (abakungu) and 6 Kabaka’s nominees.
- i) Buganda’s laws were to remain in force as long as they did not conflict with protectorate laws.
- j) The Kabaka was not to form army without the consent of the protectorate Government.
- k) The Kabaka was not to elect or dismiss any member of the Lukiiko without seeking British permission.
- l) Buganda was to be part of the British protectorate (of Uganda) and not to remain independent state.
- m) Buganda’s boundaries were to be formalized i.e the 2 counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi which previously belonged to Bunyoro were to be added to Buganda.
- n) Buganda was subdivided into 20 counties.
- o) Chiefs were to look after public works, maintain law and order and collect taxes.
- p) Issues concerning foreigners were to be referred to the protectorate government.
- q) Buganda land was divided into two namely mailo land and Town land.
- r) Mailo land (10,000m/s²) was to be distributed among the king, members of the royal family and leading chiefs.
- s) Squatters settling on this land were to pay rent (busuulu).
- t) Crown land (about 9000m/s²) half of Buganda land was reserved for the protectorate government.
- u) This included natural resources; lakes, rivers and swamps.
- v) People settling on this land were not to pay rent.
- w) Hut and Gun tax of 3 rupees was introduced and payable by all men 18 years and above.
- x) No more taxes were to be introduced without the approval of the Lukiiko and consent of the Kabaka.
- y) Revenue (money) from the taxes was to be remitted to the protectorate government’s treasury and not to the Kabaka.
- z) All chiefs including the Kabaka were to receive monthly salaries like all other civil servants in the protectorate.
- aa) The Kabaka was to get £ 1500 and the Saza chiefs £ 20 each every year.
- bb) The growing of cash crops was to be encouraged by the protectorate government to force Africans to pay taxes that would finance the colonial administration.
- cc) The protectorate government was to dishonor the terms of the Agreement of Buganda violated them.
- dd) The terms of the Agreement were largely to benefit the colonial government.

9. (a) Why was there an uprising in southern Tanganyika between 1905 -1907?

- a) This was the Maji Maji rebellion.
- b) It was an African resistance against German rule in Tanganyika.
- c) This rebellion got its name from the belief in magic water ‘Maji’ of River Rufigi.
- d) Maji Maji is a Swahili phrase meaning ‘magic water’.
- e) Kinjikitile’s religious propaganda that magic water would advert German bullets.

- f) Hatred of foreign rule.(need to regain their independence)
- g) Unsuccessful cotton scheme.
- h) Unfair taxation system.
- i) Forced labour on communal farms and public works.
- j) Cruel methods of collecting tax.
- k) Corporal punishment e.g flogging.
- l) Poor payment from the sale of cotton.
- m) Loss of land.
- n) Lack of respect for local customs (raping and eloping its wangudo women).
- o) Germany arrogance – entered mosque with dogs.
- p) The giving of a young man an asylum after seducing a chief's wife.
- q) The replacement of African traditional rulers with Akidas and Jumbes.
- r) Religious difference (spread of Christianity by the Germans).
- s) Coming of schools and hospitals vs traditional beliefs.
- t) Struggle to control trade.
- u) Military pride e.g by the Ngoni (The Bona massacres of 1897).
- v) Inspiration from other rebellion e.g Abushiri.
- w) The causes of the uprising were both short term and long term.

(b) Why did this uprising fail?

- a) Africans were armed with traditional weapons like spears, arrows and stones.
- b) Germans used modern weapons and firearms like submachine guns.
- c) Germans had skilled and well trained soldiers.
- d) Kinjikitile's false propaganda of using magic water never protected the Africans from German bullets.
- e) Africans did not make enough preparation before the war.
- f) Lack of unity among various tribes e.g the Hehe, Chagga , Nyamwezi did not join the rebellion.
- g) Maji Maji fighters lacked persistence e.g some tribes pulled out leaving fellow fighters to suffer at the hands of German forces especially after the defeat of the Ngoni.
- h) The German use of scorched earth policy destroyed Africans strength for it burnt down granaries, food stores houses.
- i) Lack of funds/ poor African economy.
- j) African suffered from famine due to scorched earth policy.
- k) Many African fighters took cover in the bush areas which made them easy prey to Germans.
- l) Germans got reinforcement from the Zulu, Sudanese.
- m) Lack of communication since Kinjikitile was far away in Ngarambe.
- n) Africans had been affected by slave trade.
- o) The death of African leaders demoralized the fighters.
- p) German determination.
- q) The rebellion failed because of the supervisory of the Germany and the weaknesses of African societies.

12 marks

10. (a) Why were political parties established in East Africa?

- a) Refers to the establishment of many political organisation.
- b) To fight for the independent of Africans in east Africa.

- c) They were formed as a result of stress or pressure of the colonial rule on the Africans in East Africa. To oppose African labour policies.
 - d) They were as a result of the influence of World War II.
 - e) The political parties were led by veterans or Ex-servicemen/soldiers who were redundant after the war.
 - f) They were formed to fight against European domination and discrimination.
 - g) The rise of African Nationalism in the late 19th century in East Africa led to the formation of political parties.
 - h) The influence of Pan – African movement (PAM) in the world led to the formation of political parties.
 - i) Presence of many religious groups e.g Catholics formed DP, UNC/UPC for Protestants etc.
 - j) Ideological difference e.g socialist ideology encouraged formation of Chana Chamapinduzi in Tanzania.
 - k) Western Education also led to the formation of political parties.(Rise of young educated African).
 - l) Cold war politicians in countries like USA and USSR encouraged colonies to form political parties, which they supported in order to sell capitalist and socialist ideas.
 - m) The Manchester conference of 1945 encouraged Africans to form political parties and fight for self-independence.
 - n) Germany support from their home governments.
 - o) German superior facts.
 - p) Grabbing of African land by Europeans.
 - q) To have a greater African representation in the lego.
 - r) Colonial oppression and exploitation such as forced labour, land alienation, taxation also led to the formation of political parties.
 - s) To act as a platform for voicing out African grievances.
 - t) The need to preserve African culture.
 - u) To extend voting rights to Africans,
 - v) Trade unions e.g TANU and KANU began as trade unions and later became political parties.
 - w) New influence of donor countries which dictated their former colonies to go multi - parties or single party.
 - x) In conclusion, political parties were formed to fight for African rights in political, social and Economic spheres.
- (b) Explain the problems faced by political parties in East Africa.**
- a) Poor organisation of political parties at times they clashed.
 - b) Leadership conflicts e.g between Obote and Musaaazi over UNC.
 - c) Legal banning of political parties by colonial governments.
 - d) Competition and rivalry for power among the different political parties.
 - e) Disunity i.e each party operated individually.
 - f) Lacked manifestos and programmes for solving National issues reduced the popularity of the political parties.
 - g) Party leaders had different interests and this increased disunity.
 - h) Political parties were religious based like DP and UPC, therefore they promoted religious discrimination.
 - i) Ignorance and illiteracy of the people who would be followers.
 - j) Political parties lacked finance to foster their activities.

- k) Language problems made it difficult for Ethnic parties to sell their ideas outside their locality.
- l) High levels of unemployment and poverty.
- m) There was development of Ethnic Nationalism as result of the formation of tribal parties (KANU – Kikufu, KADU - Luu)
- n) The death of some nationalists e.g General China of Mau-Mau.
- o) Detention and imprisonment of some nationalists e.g I.K Musaaazi, Jomo Kenyatta etc.
- p) The influence of capitalism and communism from USA and USSR confused party leaders. (Different, ideologies)
- q) Colonial policies e.g Divide and rule.
- r) Most African leaders were not full time politicians.
- s) Inferiority complex of African's.
- t) Most political parties were urban based leaving illiterate masses in villages.
- u) Poor transport and communication.
- v) In conclusion political parties, in their struggle to acquire state power encountered problems which were political, social and economic in nature.

12 x 1 = 12 marks

END