**HISTORY 1 (EAST AFRICA) 241/1 SEMINAR**

1. **What was the land of Zenji? 15mks**

* Zenj was a word coined by the *Arabs* and *Persians who visited the coast from 1000 A.D*.
* When the Arabs came at the coast, they thought that it was an empire. They therefore called it the *Zenj Empire.*
* Zenj as a name was brought by Arab scholars Al Massud Al Idris and Ibn Battuta who always visited the coast.
* Arabs thought that this empire began from *Mogadishu* to *cape Delgado.*
* The whole of this area was *3000 kilometers* long.
* It penetrated *10 miles* into the interior of East Africa.
* The area comprised of *Islands like Zanzibar and coastal towns like Mombasa which were all* independent.
* The word Zenj means the *land of the black people*.
* The Greeks who came before the Arabs earlier, called this area *Azania*.
* The whole area was divided into *four* clusters;
* The *north/ Benadir* which included Mogadishu, Barawa, Merca etc.
* The *central/ Malindi* comprised of settlements such as Gedi, Kaliifi and Takangu.
* The *south* comprised of areas such as Kilwa and Sofala.
* The fourth was the *off- shore Islands* such as Mafia, Pate, Zanzibar and Pemba.
* The Cushites group of Somali, Galla and Rendille occupied north and north eastern Kenya.
* All the coastal towns at this place were totaling to *37* in number and were always at *war* with one another.
* The main capital of all the coastal states is said to have been Rupta. Rupta was however a *mystery* that became difficult to identify on the map.
* When the Portuguese came at the coast, they shifted the capital to *Goa.*
* The name Zenj today survives in *Zanzibar*.
* It was first occupied by the Bushmen. However, later the Bantu and the cushites settled on this island.
* With time, the Arabs, Persians, Indonesians, Egyptians and Indians came and settled permanently at the coast
* Azania survives in *Tanzania.* It is majorly settled by the Bantu today though it was home to the Khoisan.

***b). WHY WAS IT WRONG TO CALL ZENJI AN EMPIRE? 10mks.***

* The area was not purely inhabited by only the Bantu speaking people.
* At first, the area was peopled by hunters and food gatherers called the Khoisan.
* It was also occupied by the Cushitic tribes such as the Galla, Somali and Rendille who mostly settled in north and north eastern Kenya.
* The whole area from Mogadishu to Sofala was not a single political entity.
* Each coastal settlement such as Kilwa, Zanzibar, Mafia and Mombasa had an independent ruler.
* Each settlement such as Kaliifi, Vumba among others had an independent way of life.
* The coastal settlements were rivals and always at war with one another. E.g. Mombasa vs. Malindi.
* Sometimes, the stronger states such as Kilwa controlled weaker states such as Pemba and Sofala.
* By 1000 A.D, the coast was inhabited by many foreign groups such as the Indonesians, Persians and Greeks among others.
* The various people at the coast had their own organisation with languages differing.
* From 1500 A.D, the Portuguese attempted to establish an empire at the coast but they also failed due to constant rebellions and secessions at the coast.
* ***In conclusion, the word Zenj Empire was misleading because the empire never existed on the E. African coast.***

1. **Describe the way of life at the coast of East Africa between 1000-1500 13mks.**

* The coastal life at this time was greatly under the influence of the *Arabs.*
* Other foreigners who influenced the coast included *Persians, Egyptians, Greeks, Syrians* and *Indians.*
* Religiously, *Islam* was predominantly practiced.
* There were *many coastal towns* such as Mombasa, Zanzibar and Mogadishu each with its own ruler.
* Coastal towns were either under *sheikhs* or *sultans who* ruled according to *Sharia law.*
* Towns were always at war with each other for *domination and control of trade.*
* Each town had its own *army* armed with spears, swords, daggers and later guns.
* Some towns were *fortified* whereas others were found on *islands* such as Zanzibar.
* *Kiswahili* was the main language at the coast. This had come into existence as a result of *intermarriage* between the coastal people and the Arabs.
* *Islamic practices* such as fasting, circumcision, among others were so common at the coast.
* Men used to put on *Kanzu, caps and Turbans* while women *veiled* themselves.
* The rich people wore gold ornaments such as bracelets, ear rings, nose rings among others.
* The system of administration was based on *Koran* and *Sharia*.
* The official language at the coast was *Arabic*. It was also the language of instruction.
* Many *mosques* sprung up right from Mogadishu up to Sofala.
* *Koranic schools* were also set up to teach and facilitate the spread of Islamic religion.
* Many *flat-topped* houses were setup especially in Zanzibar, Mombasa and Kilwa.
* The houses were built in a *square form*. These were built with *stones* and *bricks having arches and domes*.
* There were also *social classes* among the people e.g. the rich and poor, the village and town dwellers, among others.
* The coast was flourishing with *coastal* *trade* at this time.
* At first, the trade was *barter*. However, later *Cowrie shells* were introduced.
* Some towns such as Kilwa and Mombasa minted their own *coins* that replaced cowrie shells.
* The coast exported *gold, slaves* and *ivory* and imported *beads, rags, silk, glasses* etc.
* The relationship between Arabs and inhabitants was *friendly.*
* The rich merchants lived in *urban centers* while the poor ones lived in *villages*.
* Poor people supplied *food stuffs* such as rice and banana for the rich in towns.
* Poor people also practiced *craft work like weaving baskets, making carpets, mats e.t.c*.
* Coastal people also raised *animals* such as *sheep, goats, horses* etc for both milk and meat.
* The *Arabs* became *rulers* and Africans the ruled/ subjects.
* There was increased *insecurity* at the coast as Arabs began raiding for slaves using guns.
* Bantu engaged in *agriculture* growing *wheat and rice and also* engaged in *portery*.
* Arabic *food stuffs* and etiquettes were introduced e.g. rice
* Coastal *resources* such as wildlife were exploited and *fishing* was carried out to supplement the diet at the coast.
* Trade opened East Africa for *outside world*.
* ***In conclusion, the coast of E. Africa between 1000 and 1500 A.D was more organised and prosperous.***

***b). Why did coastal states decline by A.D. 1500? 12mks***

* The exhaustion of the *trading items* such as Gold from the coast led to their collapse.
* Interstate *conflicts* e.g. between Mombasa and Malindi led to the destruction of the coastal wealth hence leading to the collapse.
* *Rivalry* and competition for power among these states such as Malindi and Mombasa led to the collapse of the coastal states.
* *Slave* trade that led to the exportation of energetic people led to the collapse of the coastal states.
* *Wars* in the interior e.g. between Bunyoro and Buganda reduced on the goods brought to the coast and partly led to the decline of the coastal states.
* *Religious conflicts* especially between the Portuguese and the Arabs retarded the growth of the coastal states hence their decline.
* The *dynastic struggles* especially in Kilwa also led to the collapse of the coastal states.
* Outbreak of *famine* at the coast due to wars led to the decline of the states.
* The *man eaters* such as the Segeju and the Zimbas who invaded the coast led to the decline of the coastal states.
* The *exhaustion* of the soils at the coast led to poor harvests that increased famine and led to the collapse of the coastal states.
* Coming of the Portuguese partly led to the decline of coastal states
* Destruction of *fine infrastructure* at the coast by the Portuguese left the states in shambles and led to the decline of the coastal states*.*
* The *constant rebellions* waged by the coastal states against the Portuguese also led to the collapse of the coastal states.
* *Corruption and embezzlement* of funds practiced by the Portuguese led to the decline of the coastal states.
* The chasing away of the Arabs by the Portuguese from the coast from 1510 also led to the collapse of the coastal states.
* The *looting and squandering* of the coastal wealth by the Portuguese led to the decline of the coastal states.
* Portuguese monopolized the coastal trade that made Africans poor and contributed to the collapse of the coastal states.
* The Portuguese heavily taxed the coastal people which also made them poor and contributed to the decline of the coastal states.
* ***In conclusion, the factors for the decline of the coastal states were both internal and external.***

***3a). WHY DID NGONI MIGRATE INTO EAST AFRICA? 12mks.***

* The Ngoni were the fifth and the *last* group of Bantu to come to E. Africa.
* Unlike the other groups of Bantu that came in E. Africa, the Ngoni came from *S. Africa*.
* They were called *Nguni* in S. Africa but in E. Africa, they were called *Ngoni.*
* While in S. Africa, they lived near *Natal,* the north of *Zulu land.*
* *They were close relatives of the Ndwandwe and the Zulu.*
* Ngoni began entering E. Africa from *1840* due to the following reasons;
* The outbreak of *mfecane* in S. Africa that increased insecurity led to their migration into E. Africa.
* The rise of *Shaka* in Zulu land who waged wars on his neighbours also led to their migration into E. Africa.
* The hostile *climate* along Natal also partly led to their migration into E. Africa.
* The increased *population* along the eastern boundary of S. Africa also led to their migration into E. Africa.
* Need to *loot* and increase on their wealth led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* *Overstocking* in Natal increased pressure on land that partly led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* *Soil exhaustion* along Natal due to over cultivation led to their migration.
* Shaka’s *expansionist* foreign policy led to the birth of a series of wars that led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* Outbreak of *famine* in S. Africa due to various wars partly led to their migration into E. Africa.
* The *group* influence and love for adventure among the Ngoni also partly led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* Need to spread their *culture* such as language and iron smelting partly led to their migration into E. Africa.
* Need for *water and pasture* for their animals also led to their migration into E. Africa.
* Outbreak of *disease* such as malaria, small pox among others in S. Africa also led to their migration into E. Africa.
* Influence of good charismatic *leaders* such as Zwangendaba, Zulugama and Maseko among others also led to their migration into E. Africa.
* Love for *adventure* among the Ngoni people partly led to their migration into E. Africa.
* Need to set up *independent* communities in E. Africa also led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* The outbreak of *great trek* in S. Africa where the Boers displaced the Ngoni also led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* The prolonged *drought of 1820-1821* along Natal partly led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* The ruthless army *training* in Zululand under Shaka Kasezangakona also partly led to the migration of the Ngoni into E. Africa.
* The overstocking in Natal also led to their migration into E. Africa.

***b). Describe Ngoni Migration and Settlement into East Africa. 13mks***

* They were relatives of the Ndwandwe and came from S. Africa during the period of *mfecane.*
* Mfecane was a period of massive killing and *lawlessness* in S. Africa.
* There were *many groups* which left S. Africa during this period. The Ngoni left S. Africa in *two* major groups.
* Ngoni began migrating from the South of *R. Limpopo* in around 1820.
* The first group of the Ngoni was led by Induna (chief) *Zwangendaba*.
* This group pushed *north wards* into central Africa destroying the Shona communities in 1831.
* On the eclipse day of *19th November 1835*, this group crossed R. Zambezi.
* Ngoni pushed further northwards and finally reached *Malawi.*
* In 1840, they settled around the *Ufipa plateau* after destroying the Fipa communities.
* At this time, the *second group* of the Ngoni *(Maseko Ngoni)* arrived into E. Africa led by *Maputo.*
* Travelling up the eastern side of L. Nyasa, this group reached *Songea*.
* Unfortunately, in 1848 *Zwangendaba* died. Power struggle followed his death which made the group to split into *five* smaller groups.
* Three groups went back to central Africa settling in present day *Zambia and Malawi.*
* The other two groups namely the *Tuta and Gwangara Ngoni* remained in E. Africa.
* The Tuta Ngoni led by Ntabani moved further northwards into the present land of the *Holoholo.*
* However, they were forced away by the Arabs hence finally settling in *Runzewe district* north of Tabora in north eastern Tanzania.
* It was this group that majorly destabilized the *Long Distance Trade*.
* It’s also this group that took *Mirambo* as a young captive in Bugomba.
* From Ufipa, the Gwangara moved eastwards under the leadership of *Zulugama.*
* Ngoni destroyed the Hehe and Sangu communities under their new leader *Mbonani.*
* Ngoni settled in *Songea* where they met the Maseko Ngoni.
* Since the Maseko were many and had set up a *stronghold* in Songea, the Gwangara had no option but to accept their rule.
* However, they later revolted forcing *Maseko* away from Songea.
* In 1860, the *Gwangara Ngoni* settled into this area after driving away the Maseko Ngoni.
* *Maputo* led his group back to south western Malawi where they settled.
* Another sub group of Maseko ngoni moved to *Morogoro.*
* *They later expanded to areas of Masaai, Newale and Tundura*
* They came to be known as the *Mbuga* Ngoni.

**4a. *How did the Western/ Interlacustrine Bantu and Migrate To East Africa? 13mks.***

* Western Bantu were part of the larger Bantu group of people that settled in E. Africa
* Western Bantu were the *first* group of Bantu to come into E. Africa.
* Western Bantu are at times known as the *interlacustrine* Bantu because they mainly settled around the great lakes of E. Africa.
* It was the *largest* group of Bantu to come including the Baganda, Bagishu and Banyankore among others.
* Their origins are not clear
* Their movement began *2000 years ago*.
* Western are said to have come from *Congo basin/ Katanga province.*
* *Some historians believe that they came from west Africa around Cameroon highlands or Niger-Congo basin*
* Interlacustrine entered E. Africa between L*. Albert and L. Edward.*
* This route is called the *western route* hence the name western Bantu.
* Their migrations took place from *1000-1300* A.D.
* Most of them settled around the *North West of Lake Victoria.*
* Western Bantu liked settling around lakes such as *Edward, Albert, Victoria and George.*
* This is the reason as to why they are called *interlacustrine* Bantu.
* During their movement, they moved in groups such as clans, families e.t.c.
* It was a purely *agricultural* group and that’s the reason as to why they settled along lakes and rivers.
* The *Chwezi* later captured their communities which forced them further south and East wards
* Those that went eastwards include the Baluyia of western Kenya and Gishu of both Eastern and western Kenya
* Those who went southwards include include Banyankore, Bakiga among others

***b). What were the Effects of western Bantu in East Africa? 12mks***

* Western Bantu led to *population* increase in areas where they settled e.g. interlacustrine region since they came in large numbers.
* Western Bantu *displaced* some of the Bushmen from E. Africa up to both central and S. Africa.
* Western Bantu *absorbed* some people of E. Africa like the Cushites, Bushmen, Luo, among others.
* Western Bantu led to *secondary migrations* e.g. after the coming of the Western Bantu the Sanje migrated into central Africa.
* Western Bantu established *large political* structures such as kingdoms and chiefdoms.
* Western Bantu developed *trade since they brought new trading items such as iron implements*.
* Led to the birth of new *tribes* such as Ganda, Nyoro among others in E. Africa.
* Led to the *intermarriage* with the other people like coastal Arabs which created a strong bond among them.
* Led to the outbreak of various *wars due to their need to acquire land.*
* Introduced new *languages* such as Luganda, Runyankore and Rukiga e.t.c. in E. Africa.
* Their wars led to the *destruction* of many properties such as huts and farmlands.
* Western Bantu developed *agriculture* in E. Africa through introducing *new crops* such as Bananas, Yams, among others.
* Western Bantu introduced the idea of *iron smelting* in E. Africa.
* Western Bantu e.g. the Ngoni increased *slave trade* in E. Africa.
* They also introduced the keeping of domestic animals such as cows, goats and sheep on a small scale.
* Increased *insecurity* in E. African because of their wars of settlement.
* Western Bantu introduced a *centralized* system of administration in E. Africa.
* Introduced *new languages* such as Luganda, Runyankore and e.t.c.
* Changed the *economy* of E. Africa from hunting and collecting root tubers from the forests to agriculture, trade and iron smelting.
* ***In conclusion, the impacts of Bantu were political, social and economic in nature.***

5 **(a) How did the Portuguese gain control of the East African Coast between 1498 and 1510? 13mks**

* The Portuguese were the first European settlers to settle at the coast of E. Africa.
* Portuguese were used on *sea* and travelling on the water (Sea faring people).
* King John of Portugal sent Pedro da Calvilha to India to get valuable information so as to plan for the journey.
* Batholomew Diaz attempted to sail up to the Cape of Good Hope but never reached the Far East.
* Portugal signed the Tordasailes treaty with Spain that gave her permission to operate in the Far East.
* In 1498, Vasco Da Gama made a successful survey to India and he discovered a lot of wealth in the Far East especially the gold trade at Sofala.
* The idea to conquer the coast was taken after the return of *Vasco Da Gama* to Portugal in 1499.
* In 1500, *Pedro Alvares Cabral* tried to capture Sofala and its Gold trade but he was unsuccessful.
* In August 1501, Joao Nova tried to capture Kilwa but also failed.
* In 1502, *Vasco –da Gama* returned with a fleet of 19 warships and attacked Kilwa.
* The *Sultan* of Kilwa (Sultan Ibrahim) was imprisoned until he accepted to pay tributes to the king of Portugal.
* As he did not impose an army of settlement, the Sultan did not bother to pay.
* In 1503, *Ruy Laurenco Ravasco* forced the Island of Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar and some small towns to pay tributes to the king of Portugal.
* In 1504, junior commanders led by *Lopez surez* attacked Kilwa, and its harbors.
* *Gold trade* was disrupted but the Sultan refused to pay tributes.
* In 1505 the king of Portugal sent *Francisco D’ Almeida* with a fleet of 20 warships with 1500 men.
* He attacked *Sofala* which surrendered without struggle.
* He continued to *Kilwa*, the Sultan (Sultan Ibrahim) and his men fled. The Portuguese looted the town and burnt it down.
* A lot of *destruction* especially the fine architecture took place.
* *Mombasa* tried to resist but was defeated and looted.
* D’Almeida’s junior commanders accomplished coastal conquest by erecting stone forts around *Kilwa* and *Sofala*.
* From 1506-1507*, Tristao-da-cunha* led an expedition which attacked the Islands and towns north of Mombasa e.g. Oja, Brava, Lamu, pate and Scotra.
* The towns which resisted like *Oja* and *Brava* were destroyed; Malindi which was cooperative and friendly was exempted from paying tributes.
* In 1509, *Alfonso d’Albuquerque* put Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar under Portuguese.
* *In 1510*, the Portuguese conquest had successfully been completed.
* All the towns and Islands had acknowledged the *supremacy* of the Portuguese.
* For the first time in history of the coast, the entire coastline from Sofala to Scotra was under the control of one man and was the *king of Portugal*.
* The *captain of Malindi* was in charge of the Island and towns on the northern coastline.

**(b) How did portuguese administer the East African coast? 12mks**

* The Portuguese after final conquest straight away established an effective administration over the coast.
* After the final conquest of E. Africa, *Alfonso d’Albuquerque* the Portuguese viceroy in India made goa his headquarter.
* *Sofala* in Mozambique was made the regional headquarters. It was under a captain who took his orders from the *viceroy* at Goa.
* *Cape Delgado* was made the midpoint of the E. African possessions.
* The area north of cape Delgado was under one captain stationed at *Malindi*.
* *Mozambique* became the head quarter of Captain in south.
* In future, *Mombasa* was given its own captain
* The captains also collected *tributes* from the traders and taxes from the *local people*.
* They also suppressed any *resistance* that broke out at the coast.
* The administrators were few, inexperienced and they were too inefficient to manage the entire coastline.
* Portuguese built *garrisons* and *forts* for effective control e.g. Fort Jesus in 1593 especially in Mombasa and Kilwa.
* The Portuguese also employed the *divide* and *rule policy for example, they allied with Malindi against Mombasa.*
* Portuguese kept the coastal people in *abject poverty* just to weaken them both politically and militarily.
* They also administered the coast through *discrimination* and isolation from the local people for example, they had their own churches.
* They also governed through smuggling and looting of *gold* that weakened the coastal trade
* Portuguese used *dictatorial, tyrannical* and *brutal* methods such as imprisonment, flogging and killing at worst.
* They also used professional military *commanders* as administrators.
* At times, Portuguese used *criminals* from Portugal to preserve law and order at the coast.
* During their administration, they failed to develop the coast due to their greed for money.
* They discouraged trade in slaves and ivory and only encouraged gold trade.
* Their rule led to constant rebellions with the coastal people and they were unfriendly with them which led to the decline of trade.
* They looted, destroyed and burnt down most of the coastal states such as Kilwa and Mombasa.
* They also tried to enforce Christianity on the coastal people which caused religious wars that retarded the coastal states.
* ***In conclusion, during the Portuguese rule, rebellions became the order of the day as the coastal people tried to fight against their rule.***

**6a) Describe the salient features of the Chwezi 12mks**

* The origin of the Chwezi is still a subject of *debate.*
* Mythology of interlacustrine region states that Chwezi were *descendants* of Tembuzi.
* Ndahura the founder of the Chwezi was a paternal *grandson* of Isaza, the last of the Abatembuzi rulers.
* Some historians (Euro-Centric) say that the Chwezi were *Portuguese, Egyptians or Greeks* who got lost from E. Africa.
* Afro-Centric historians believe the Chwezi were either *Cushites* or *Galla.*
* Other moderate historians believe that they were a *pastoral tribe* among the *Bantu.*
* Whether true or wrong, the fact is that the Chwezi were a pastoral people who succeeded the Abatembuzi as rulers of the *Kitara Empire*.
* They are called by various names such as the *Hima, Tusi* or *Bahinda*.
* They set up a *Bunyoro-Kitara empire* covering Uganda, Western Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and north western Tanzania
* Local people believe that the Chwezi were *semi-gods* with supernatural powers of performing miracles with a lot of ease.
* Local traditions say that they had *bright eyes* that it was impossible to look into them.
* Bachwezi were fearless *wanderers* who could go where no one dared to go.
* The Chwezi were *tall, light skinned* with soft brown hair. They always moved with *long-horned cattle*.
* Bachwezi were great sports men who liked *Omweso* (board game) and *wrestling*.
* They were organized on a *class basis and lived in* *grass- thatched* houses.
* Chwezi never died but always *disappeared* when annoyed.
* Bachwezi were very skilled *porters* making round bowls, Jars and decorated dishes.
* The Chwezi always built reed palaces with a *royal enclosure (Orurembo).*
* Bachwezi always wore *cow-hide (Tangira)* sandals.
* The Chwezi had *royal regalia* of kingship i.e. the royal crown, drums, spears, arrows, stools among others.

**6(b) Explain the importance of the Bacwezi in the history of Bunyoro kitara kingdom 13mks.**

* The *Chwezi* are remembered for so many things they introduced in E. Africa. These were political, social and economic as seen below;
* The Chwezi introduced *centralized* structure of administration.
* Chwez introduced a *royal enclosure* which consisted of earth works (ditches) for defence.
* The Chwezi built a capital at *Bigo bya mugenyi* which still stands as a tourist attraction.
* Introduced *coffee growing* in the interlacustrine region which later became a cash crop.
* Th Chwezi introduced *bark cloth making*, a culture the Baganda inherited from them.
* The Chwezi introduced the *board game (Omweso)* in E. Africa.
* Introduced *pottery forms* comprised of spherical bowls, jars, shallow basins and dishes.
* The Chwezi set up a large *Chwezi empire covering central and south western Uganda, Rwanda, north western Tanzania and eastern Kenya*.
* Led to the formation of smaller states such as *Ankore and Karagwe* with *Hinda dynasties.*
* They introduced *cow-hide* sandals.
* Bachwezi introduced the building of *grass-thatched* houses.
* The Chwezi are said to have created the *hotsprings* and crater lake of Toro.
* Chwezi are remembered for introducing the construction of the *reed –palaces*.
* Introduced *long horned cattle locally known as the Ankole cattle reared in south western Uganda*.
* The Chwezi also introduced *iron working* in E. Africa which was later adopted by the Bantu especially the Baganda.
* Chwezi introduced a *class system* where the pastoral Bahima ruled the agricultural Bairu.
* Bachwezi also introduced *palace officials*, slave artisans and royal women.
* The Chwezi introduced the division of the kingdom into *smaller units* (Sazas).
* Chwezi introduced the making of blood pacts.
* Introduced new royal regalia comprised of a drum and spear.
* ***In conclusion, the impacts were political, social and economic in nature***

**7a) Explain the Origins of Ankole 10mks**

* Just like Buganda and Bunyoro, Ankole was one Kingdom that made up Bunyoro –Kitara Empire of the Chwezi.
* Perhaps what distinguishes it from the rest is the fact that over with the Advent of the Luo, the Kingdom remained under Chwezi rulers.
* Traditions in western Uganda claim that when the Chwezi were driven further to the South, Rukidi Mpuuga a son of wamara, the second and last Chwezi ruler remained behind to consolidate parts of his fathers’ territory into the state of Ankole.
* He established Hinda dynasty that ruled Ankole upto 1967 when president Apollo Milton Obote Opeto.
* The kingdom got established in south western part of Uganda around the 15th Century.
* Initially, Ankole was called Karo-Karungi meaning peaceful land.
* It was a small area made up of only the present day Rwampara County.
* However between the 15th and 17th Centuries, Ankole remained a small and insignificant Kingdom.
* Its expansion stated around the 18th Century when it produced number of ambitious kings (Abagabe) who extended its boundaries
* The people who inhabited Ankole are called Banyankole.
* They are believed to be descendants of the Chwezi
* They belong to the wider group of the western Bantu.
* They are classified as Hima (upper class pastorals and Bairu (low class peasants.
* They speak the language called Runyankole

**7(b) How was the Ankole Kingdom organized during the 19th Century? 15mks**

* Ankole Kingdom was part of Bunyoro - Kitara Kingdom Empire under the Chwezi rule.
* It was one of the Kingdoms in the Great Lakes regions of East Africa.
* The Kingdom remained under the Chwezi rule with the advent of the Luo.
* Politically, Ankole had centralized administrator with Omugabe as its head.
* Omugabe had large herds of cattle and estates.
* Ankole was divided into 16 districts for easy administration like Rwampara, Buhweju, e.t.c.
* Chiefs were charged with keeping peace, settling disputes and sending bear and millet on Omugabe’s Palace.
* Ankole had Royal Regalia e.gRoyal drum, which was called Bagyendwanwa.
* Each of the 16 districts was put under a chief appointed by Omugabe.
* Next to Omugabe was Nganzi – Prime Minister.
* The position of Omugabe was hereditary.
* There was Royal fire which could not get off until the death of the given Omugabe.
* Each year a Munyankole was supposed to send one cow to the Royal Kraal.
* Ankole had no standing army, but able – bodied men could gather and form the Army.
* Socially Ankole was devided into two distinct classes. i.eBairu Brahima.
* The Bairu were not highly respected and were subjects.
* Sexual intercourse between the Bahima and Bairu was prohibited.
* They believed in a supreme being Ruhanga.
* No sacrifices were made to him because he was sovereign.
* There was small gods like Kazooba, who were offered sacrifices.
* Spirits of the dead were highly respected because they could bring blessings or curses.
* There was family Shrines where Sacrifices could be made likemilk and grains.
* Cattle were a sign of prestige and enhanced one’s status.
* Cattle were an important element among the Banyankole.
* Economically, they traded with the Arabs at the Coast in honey, plates, glassware, e.t.c.
* They also traded with their neighbors like Baganda in food, pottery, Ivory e.t.c.
* Cattle keeping were their main occupation. They kept Long Horned Cattle.
* Cultivation was mainly done by the Bairu, growing millet and Iron tools.
* They also practiced Iron working and made tools likehoes, arrows, spears e.t.c.
* In conclusion, the organisation was political, social and economic

**8a). *Describe the internal trade of East Africa during 19th century. 15mks***

* It was the trade between the *interior and the coast*. It was carried out by *walking long distances*.
* The major participants in this trade included; Buganda, Bunyoro, Nyamwezi, Akamba, Chagga, Kikuyu and Yao e.t.c. from *the interior* of East Africa.
* The main traders from outside were *Arabs, Swahili and Zanzibaris*.
* Traders travelled in *caravans* between 100 -1000 traders.
* The traders always moved with *sultan’s flag. They also* moved with *guns* for protection.
* The traders moved with *medicine men and porters*.
* Goods were carried by *slaves* from the interior. The journey to and from the interior would take more than *5 months*.
* Regular *stopping* places were set up e.g. at Ujiji and Tabora.
* The trade was initially *barter* trade.
* However, later coastal towns such as Zanzibar began minting their own *coins.*
* It involved both imports and exports. Imports included slaves, ivory, gold, ion, eax, salt and ostrich feathers etc.
* Goods got from the *coast* included spices, arms, clothes, mirrors, brass, glassware, swords, bangles etc.
* Slaves were got through *raids in central Africa, Kenya and Tanzania.*
* However others *were prisoners* and law breakers. These were mainly exported to Middle East where they worked as domestic workers and soldiers.
* Other slaves however were sold at the coast where they worked in coastal plantations.
* Gold was mainly got from *Menomotapa* Kingdom.
* Ivory was got by *hunting and exported to China to make bangles and furniture.*
* The chiefs from the interior collected taxes from the *coastal traders.*
* Indians *Banyans* financed the Arabs and Swahili traders.
* The trade was conducted on *three* major routes namely northern, central and southern route.
* The *Northern trade* route which began from *Pangani* ran to *Tanga* and finally *Mombasa*.
* From Mombasa it ran to *Mt. Kilimanjaro and Taita. From here*, it split into three sub routes*.*
* One sub route ran to L. Baringo and L. Turkana, the second one ran up to Mt. Elgon through the rift valley and the third one to the shores of L. Victoria.
* This route was controlled by the *Kamba* and greatly dealt in Ivory.
* The *central route* which was the biggest and busiest ran from *Bagamoyo*, through *Nyamwezi* land to *Tabora*. It had *three* sub routes;
* *One* sub route ran *south west* ward to Kazembe, Sukuma and Uziguwa.
* *Another* sub route ran across L. Tanganyika to *Eastern Congo* in the Empire of *Tippu tippu.*
* The *third* Sub route ran north wards to *Karagwe, Ankole up to Buganda and Bunyoro*.
* This route was mainly dominated by the *Nyamwezi* and supplied Ivory, copper, slaves and wax.
* The *Southern route* started from *Kilwa* ran through *Malawi* to the old Kingdom of *Mwenomutapa*. This route was dominated by the *Yao* and dealt in gold.
* However, there was another *insignificant route.* This ran from *Sudan* up to *Northern Uganda, Turkana Masaailand up to the coast*.
* This route was used by the *Somalis* and the *Khartoumers and mainly delt in slaves and ivory.*

b). **How did it affect the people of E. Africa? 10mks**

* There was the introduction of *guns* in East Africa which increased slave raids.
* The introduction of guns increased *instabilities* in East Africa since kingdoms such as Buganda used them to raid others.
* It increased *fear and tension* in East Africa as a result of slave trade.
* *Depopulation* was realized since many people were taken into slavery at the coast of E. Africa.
* A lot of lives were lost and property was *destroyed* e.g. huts were burnt down and farmlands destroyed.
* It led to the decline of *agriculture* as many people abandoned farming to trade.
* It caused *suffering* and misery e.g. many people lost their beloved ones.
* The trade made some *tribes* famous e.g. Nyamwezi, Yao, Akamba and Baganda, among others.
* There was the *exploitation* of African resources e.g. gold, ivory among others.
* Led to the growth of *processing industries* at the coast to satisfy the market of food that was at the coast.
* Led to the spread of *Swahili* culture in the interior of E. Africa by the Swahili traders.
* It led to the rise of *new men* e.g. Mirambo, Msiri, Tippu Tipu and Muteesa I e.t.c who generated a lot of wealth from this kind of trade.
* It led to the introduction of *foreign goods* e.g. clothes, mirrors, e.t.c in the interior of E. Africa.
* It weakened some *societies such as Buzinza, Ukerewe and Usukuma among others* due to slave raids.
* Led to the spread of *Islam* into E. Africa that was spread by the Muslim Arab traders.
* Improved on the *living conditions* of the people due to the wealth generated during this pre- colonial trade.
* Led to *intermarriage* between the Arabs and the E. African people especially at the stopping centers such as Ujiji and Tabora.
* Led to the introduction of *cowrie shells and coins* at the coast and later in the interior of E. Africa which eased trade.
* *African technology* such as black smithing, pottery among others was destroyed as E. Africans diverted to trade.
* A lot of *wealth* was accumulated by the participants such as Tippu Tipu, Msiri among others.
* It resulted into the outbreak of *famine* due to abandoning of agriculture in the interior of E. Africa.
* *Opened* E. Africa to the outside world.
* The trade *attracted Europeans* such as the Germans and the British who later colonized the interior.
* Led to the development of *modern roads* and railways from the former caravan routes.
* Led to the growth of *urban centers* in East Africa e.g. Tabora, Ujiji, Kampala e.t.c that acted as stopping centers during this trade.
* Led to the rise of *new Empires* such as Nyamwezi Empire set up by the active traders during the long distance trade.
* Promoted *friendship* among the coastal and interior E. African people.
* *Decline of societies* such as Yao that were relying on slave trade after its abolition.
* There was the introduction of *new languages such as Kiswahili and Arabic* that were later used in Kenya and Tanzania.
* Led to the rise of the bandit groups such as the ruga ruga, maviti among others who were later used as merceneries for acquiring slaves by kings.
* Depopulation was realized in some parts of E. Africa due to slave raids.
* Led to the decline of E. Africa’s development because most of its people were taken as slaves. E. Africa lost between 30- 40 million energetic people annually because of slave trade.
* Led to the introduction of new farming methods such as plantation agriculture to feed the traders.
* New types of crops such as rice, Peas, Spices, Rubber and fruits were introduced into E. Africa which diversified agriculture.
* ***In conclusion, the impacts were both positive and negative as seen above.***

**7(a) How Mirambo was able to build his empire? 13mks**

* Mirambo was born in *C.1830 or C. 1839 to Kasandha a* hereditary chief of Uyowa.
* His mother was the daughter of the Ntemi of *Uliankuru*. He was a tall, tough and soft spoken person.
* His real names were Mbulya Mbelya but nick named Mirambo because of his bravery and it meant dead bodies.
* During his child hood, the *Ngoni (Tuta Ngoni under Ntabani)* took him into captivity in Bugomba.
* It was during this period that he learnt *rare military skills*.
* He expanded his empire from *Urambo* his capital and the reasons for this were political, social and economic as seen below;
* He had acquired a lot of *wealth* from raiding his neighbors such as Uzigua that he used in setting up his own kingdom.
* He had a good *relationship* with great African Chiefs such as Muteesa I which partly led to his rise.
* He had a strong standing army of the *Ruga-Ruga* that he used in extending his kingdom to Burundi, Vinza and Bimbwe among others.
* He welcomed various *visitors* in his empire e.g. the Swahili traders who enriched his chiefdom and led to its rise.
* He had weak *neighbors* such as Tongwe, Vinza, Konongo and Zinga that he raided and led to his rise to power.
* He had various *guns* that he had acquired from the Arab traders which he used to strengthen the army leading to the rise of the kingdom.
* He put all the conquered states under efficient *military officials* who worked for the development of the kingdom
* He was the controller of the central *trade route* where he got a lot of taxes that he used in setting up a great empire.
* He had a strong relationship with the *Arabs and Whites* from the coast that enriched his kingdom and led to the rise of his kingdom.
* He always *personally led* his army in wars which increased its efficiency and partly led to the rise of the kingdom.
* His people were *hospitable* which attracted various people in his empire leading to the rise of his kingdom.
* He had learnt good military *tactics such as cow- horn formation* from the Ngoni that he used to set up his kingdom.
* He *levied* a lot of duties from the conquered states which he used to develop his kingdom.
* He always rewarded his soldiers with the *booty* which increased their morale and loyalty to him.
* The empire was *strategically located* i.e. along the central trade route that enabled him to control this route of the caravan trade.
* Mirambo was such a *charismatic leader* who always made wise decisions that led to the rise of his kingdom.
* Mirambo also used merceneries such as Mapimpiti and Maviti that he used in raiding for slaves leading to the rise of his kingdom.
* He was a fore- sighted ambitious man who knew what he wanted and always looked for avenues of getting it.
* He also ensured a good relationship with the Sultan of Zanzibar and declared his area a free- trade zone for the Arabs.
* Mirambo always conquered and absorbed his neighbors like the Tongwe into his army that led to the rise of the kingdom.
* Mirambo was also a highly determined man who tolerated no any nuisance. E.g, when the Arabs refused paying taxes for using the central route; he closed it and fought them until they accepted to pay.

**7(b) What Factors led to the decline of Mirambo’s empire? 13mks**

* The *death* of Mirambo in 1884 partly led to the collapse of the Empire.
* Enmity from Mirambo’s *neighbors* such as the Sumbwa and Sukuma who constantly attacked his kingdom partly led to the collapse of the kingdom*.*
* It lacked a solid *foundation* since it had been built by Mirambo.
* The penetration of the *Germans* into the interior of Tanganyika who disorganized it also led to the collapse of his kingdom.
* Mirambo’s chiefs were *weak* since he did not appoint them on merit but on traditional ruling family.
* The empire lacked *unity* due to people of divergent origins. This weakened the kingdom and partly led to the collapse of the kingdom.
* The misbehaviors of *Ruga Ruga* after Mirambo’s death who looted the people also led to the collapse of the kingdom.
* *Local chiefs* declared themselves independent due to much power that they had. This led to the crumbling of Mirambo’s Empire.
* The empire was *too big* for effective control from Urambo the capital.
* The weakness of Mirambo’s *successors* such as Mpandashalo also partly led to the collapse of the kingdom.
* The *brutality* of Mirambo who killed his own people increased local rebellions from the people leading to the collapse of the kingdom.
* Attacks from diseases such as *small pox in 1860* that forced many people to migrate from his empire.
* The *dictatorial* tendencies of Mirambo also partly led to the collapse of the kingdom.
* The coming of the *missionaries* in his empire who taught against the traditional authority also led to the collapse of his Empire.
* The decline of the *pre-colonial trade* which was the back bone of his kingdom also led to its collapse.
* The ending of *slave trade* made his empire very poor and partly led to its collapse.
* It lacked an effective *centralized administration* due to the presence of many semi-independent states.
* *Misunderstandings* with the Arabs between 1870 and 1875 also weakened his empire and led to its collapse.
* Constant *civil wars* in his empire led to its collapse.
* The emergency of various *strong states* such as Buganda and Karagwe around the empire led to its collapse.
* ***In conclusion, the factors for the collapse of the kingdom were political, social and economic.***

**8 (a). Why did the Christian missionaries come to East Africa during 19th Century? 12mks**

* Christian missionaries were the second group of Europeans who came to East Africa with a purpose of spreading the gospel of Christ.
* Their coming was as a result of the revival of religious movements in Europe during the 18th century
* By the, 19[[1]](#footnote-1) century, different missionary societies had been formed and had arrived in different parts of East Africa
* They included the Church Missionary Society (CMS), the White Fathers, the University Mission of Central Africa (UMCA), the Mill Hill Fathers, the Verona Fathers etc
* They wanted to spread Christianity among the people
* To check on the growing Islamic influence in East Africa
* To stamp out slave trade and slavery in East Africa
* To promote legitimate trade as an alternative to slave trade
* Some came due to love for adventure
* To pave way for colonization
* To answer the call of African kings e.g. Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda had invited the missionaries to his kingdom
* Others were encouraged by the early travelers and explorer's reports about East Africa
* The reports and speeches of Dr. Livingstone in London encouraged
* To resettle and rehabilitate the freed slaves as a way of restoring human dignity
* The improvement in the transport and communication network especially in the field of navigation could have led to the coming of missionaries in East Africa
* To civilize the backward and uncivilized Africans
* To promote western education
* They were inspired by the work of humanitarian like Granville sharp, Clarkson, William Wilberforce, and Thomas Buxton
* They came after the revival of Religious evangelism or movement in Europe.
* The discovery of quinine that could cure malaria made East Africa not to be seen as white man’s grave.
* Missionaries came as fore runners of European imperialism in E. Africa.
* To promote equality, liberty and Brotherhood among the races.
* Came to trade with Africans
* To provide medical services to the Africans and prove on the Health conditions. This is seen in many hospitals and dispensaries they set up.
* Due to industrial revolution that had generated a lot of wealth for most European countries. They had made a lot of money for even oversees adventures helping propagating their faith

**8(b) Describe the role played by Christian missionaries in the colonization of East Africa 12mks.**

* Missionaries *built hospitals such as Mengo hospital in 1897* which improved the lives of the Africans.
* *Funded trading companies*. For example, When IBEACO ran bankrupt and threatened to withdraw from E. Africa, CMS funded it with 50.000 pounds.
* Missionaries set up different *mission centers* such as Rabai Mpya in1846 from where the gospel spread to other areas.
* Missionaries opened up different *hospitals* and medical centers to treat African diseases e.g. in 1897, they constructed Mengo hospital.
* Missionaries built *churches* in E. Africa such as Namirembe, Nsambya and Lubaga cathedrals.
* The Missionaries also *trained* Africans as clerks and Teachers. These later served as colonial administrators.
* They involved in political affairs such as the religious wars and the overthrow of Buganda’s kings such as Mwanga and Kalema.
* They preached the gospel that helped in the spread of Christianity.
* *Wrote many books* in African languages especially Kiswahili e.g. Dr. Krapt wrote a grammar book in Kiswahili which promoted African languages.
* *Taught* the Africans better farming methods such as plantation agriculture and the application of fertilisers.
* *Translated* the bible into local languages e.g. Rebman and Dr. Steere translated New Testament into Kiswahili.
* Taught people *skills* such as Carpentry, bricklaying, sewing, among others which improved on their standards of living.
* Missionaries taught Africans *new languages* such as English, French and German.
* They constructed homes for the freed slaves e.g. in 1868, Holy Ghost Fathers constructed one in Zanzibar and later Bagamoyo.
* Involved in *exploration* work e.g. Rebman discovered Mt. Kilimanjaro in 1848 and Krapt discovered Mt. Kenya in 1849.
* Missionaries built many *schools* such as Gayaza High school and Namilyango College which promoted literacy.
* The Missionaries also aided the British in their *colonization of E. Africa* e.g. in 1900, they acted as intermediaries in signing Buganda agreement.
* They de-campaigned the African Traditional religion and cultures such as killing of twins by branding them satanic.
* They constructed roads such as Muranga road in Kenya.
* They built mission centers such as Rabai Mpya
* ***In conclusion, the activities were political, social and economic.***

***9a). What caused Wangereza Wafaransa conflicts? 12mks***

* *W’ingleza- W’afranza* conflicts are sometimes called religious wars. They were religious wars between different *religious groups* in Buganda.
* The religious groups included the *traditionalists, Muslims* who were the first to come to Buganda*,* Protestants who came in 1877 and *the catholics* in 1879.
* Religious wars in Buganda began from *1884- 1900* due to the following reasons;
* The *death* of Muteesa I in 1884 left no experienced leader who would handle all religions together without conflicting.
* The *rise* of Mwanga who was arrogant also led to the religious wars.
* The *overthrow* of Kiwewa by the Muslims in 1888 annoyed the Christians and led to the religious wars.
* The involvement of *Capt. Lugard* right from 1890 who gave guns to the Protestants also led to the wars.
* Failure of Mwanga to control *foreigners’ activities* around his court partly led to the wars.
* The difference in the *doctrines* created tension e.g. Christian monogamyVs traditional polygamy which led to the wars.
* *Un- favorable treatment* that the Lugard was giving the catholics also led to the wars.
* All the groups did not want to be *dominated* by the others which led to the wars.
* Killing of *Bishop Hannington in 1885* increased tension among religious groups that led to the wars.
* The *clashing imperialism* between the French and the British also led to the wars.
* Role of *ambitious young men* e.g. Semei Kakungulu and Sir Apollo Kaggwa who supported the wars to get jobs in future from whoever wins.
* The *open condemnation* of traditional religion by the Christians annoyed the traditionalists and led to the wars.
* The presence of *religious wars* in Europe since periods of reformation led to the outbreak of religious wars in Buganda.
* Western religions had been brought by the *rival colonial masters of France and Britain*. There political rivalry was therefore extended to religious rivalry in Buganda.
* *Rumor* which catholics got that Mwanga was learning Protestantism from Kabula annoyed them and led to the wars.
* All the four religions wanted to win more *political offices* in the kingdom of Buganda.
* They wanted to win *favors* of the Kabaka of Buganda. This brought in unhealthy competition that led to the wars.
* *Muteesa’s favoritism* of Protestants at the expense of other groups sowed seeds for the wars.
* *Confusing character* of Muteesa and Mwanga who remained undecided on which group to follow brought about suspicion that led to the wars.
* The appearance of *several religious* groups at the Kabaka’s court created confusion leading to the religious wars.
* Rumors that Mwanga was planning to *drive all religions* out of Buganda in 1885 led to conflicts that led to the wars.
* Since Mwanga was the custodian of the traditional religion, he felt slapped in the face when the Christians openly *undermined it. This led to the wars.*
* ***In conclusion, the causes were both internal and external.***

***b) Describe the course of these conflicts 13mks***

* Religious wars were wars between *various religious groups* in Buganda.
* They included the *Traditional religion, Islam* which was the first to arrive in Buganda in 1840s, *Protestants* who came in 1877 and the *Catholics* who arrived in 1879.
* They are at times known as the *W’igereza-Wafransa conflicts*.
* Tension began piling in 1884 when *Muteesa I died* and his son Mwanga who was incompetent succeeded him.
* In January 1885, he ordered all his subjects to stop dealing with missionaries and when they refused, he killed three of them.
* In December 1885, he ordered for the killing of Bishop Hannington who was killed by Chief Luba in Busoga.
* On 25th May 1886, Mwanga severely caned Kaggwa who was severely *beaten* and Dionozius was *killed*.
* On 3rd June 1886, Mwanga requested his pages to denounce Christianity and when they refused they were burnt.
* In September 1888, all religious groups learnt that Mwanga was attempting to abolish all religions. They therefore *allied and overthrew him* before he effected his plan.
* *Kiwewa his brother* was made the new Kabaka. All the offices were divided among the Protestants, catholics and Muslims.
* The problems came back when the Muslims *deposed off Kiwewa* for refusing to be circumcised.
* The Muslims now installed his brother *Rashid* *Kalema*. During this period of Muslim rule, Christian missionaries were expelled from Buganda.
* The Muslims *torned down* all the churches and burnt many Bibles to show their victory over the Christians.
* From 1888-1889, there was a civil war where the Christians joined Mwanga in Kabula and waged a war against Kalema and his Muslim allies.
* Kalema was *deposed off* and was driven out of Buganda in 1890 with his allies in Bunyoro
* Mwanga became the Kabaka again but now facing a problem of the Protestants and catholics who were competing for *domination* in the kingdom.
* In 1890, *Capt. Lugard* was sent to act as the representantive of IBEACO and he used the Protestants to influence Mwanga sign a protection treaty.
* After the treaty, *Lugard armed the* Christians and they pursued the Muslims to Bunyoro where they had gone.
* In June 1892, *war broke out* between the Catholics and the Protestants.
* Lugard gave Protestants *500 guns* which helped them to defeat the catholics.
* After their defeat, Mwanga with the catholics ran to *Buddu* for a refuge.
* In 1893, the *Portal treaty* was signed Between Sir Gerald Portal and Mwanga and Portal divided Buganda between the catholics and the Protestants equally.
* The Protestants were given the central counties of *Kyadondo, Mawokota, Busiro* and *Kyaggwe.*
* The catholics were given *Buddu* whereas the Muslims were given *Butambala* and *Gomba.*
* *Mwanga protested* against this act and decided to join Kabalega his former foe against the British.
* In 1894, a *protectorate* was declared over Uganda.
* In 1897, Mwanga was deposed off and was replaced by his infant son Daudi Chwa.
* In 1899, Kabalega and Mwanga were *captured* and exiled to the islands of Seychelles.
* ***In conclusion, the religious wars that started with the rise of Mwanga ended with the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement.***

***10a). What led to the scramble for and partition of East Africa? 12mks***

* The term scramble refers to the *rush*, competition or struggle for a share whereas partition refers to the *division.*
* Scramble for and partition of E. Africa therefore refers to the *competition* and the *division* of E. Africa among European countries.
* Scramble for and partition of E. Africa began after the *unification of Germany* and *Italy* in 1870 and 1871.
* It was majorly among *Britain, Germany, France, Italy* and *Belgium* and the following were the reasons for the scramble for and partition of E. Africa;
* Need by the British to fight *slave trade* from the interior of E. Africa led to scramble for E. Africa.
* The need to effectively spread *Christianity* in E. Africa also led to the scramble for E. Africa.
* Need to stop the spread of *Islam* from the coast of E. Africa also partly led to the scramble for E, Africa.
* Need for *raw materials* for their industries also partly led to the scramble for E. Africa.
* Desire for *markets* for their industries also led to the scramble for E. Africa.
* The need by the British to protect their i*nterests* (Nile) in Egypt partly led to the scramble for and partition of E.Africa.
* Need to *invest* their surplus capital in E. Africa partly led to the scramble for E. Africa.
* The discovery of *Quinine* removed fear of tropical malaria and led to the scramble for E. African countries.
* The discovery of *minerals* in S. Africa made Europeans to think that even in E. Africa they do exist. This led to scramble.
* Need for *prestige* among European countries partly led to the scramble of E. Africa.
* The rise of *nationalism* in Europe especially after 1870 partly led to scramble for E. Africa.
* The formation of different imperial societies in Europe such as the *Primrose* *league* in Britain and *German Colonisation Society* (GCS) that campaigned for colonialism.
* The role of *News papers* in Europe such as Daily mail, the times among others which pressurized their home governments to acquire colonies from E. Africa.
* *Spirit of adventure* among the whites partly led to the scramble for E. Africa.
* Colonialists claimed that they had come to *civilize* the Africans.
* The *strategic location* of E. Africa especially having the source of the Nile also led to her colonisation.
* Need to get areas where they could re- settle their surplus *population partly led to their colonisation.*
* The 1884 *Berlin conference* that encouraged Europeans to acquire colonies also led to the scramble for E. Africa
* The role of *trading companies* in E. Africa which acquired colonies for their home governments and called upon their governments.
* The role of *missionaries* that called for protection from their home governments also led to the scramble for E. Africa.

b). ***Describe the methods used by Europeans in the establishment of colonial rule 13mks***

* European countries used a number of methods to bring E. African countries under their rule. These were both peaceful and violent seen as below;
* Europeans used *treaties* such as the 1900 Buganda agreement to establish colonial rule.
* The Europeans used *mutual cooperation* and help as it was between Buganda and the British.
* Used *Consuls and commissioners* as the case was in Zanzibar to acquire more teritorries.
* Used an *army of occupation* especially in areas with strong resistance.
* The European used *explorers and geographers* who supplied them with information.
* European colonialists used *merceneries* e.g. the Sudanese soldiers were used by Lugard to suppress Kabalega and Nandi rebellion.
* Used *colonial economic policies* such as legitimate trade that was used to woo Africans.
* Used *religion* which divided the people hence making them weak.
* Employed *trading companies* such as GEACO and IBEACO in entrenching colonialism.
* Used the building of *forts* and military stations such as Fort Portal and Fort Patiko to strengthen security.
* Signed *agreements* among themselves such as the Anglo-German agreements of 1886 and 1890.
* Used the construction of *transport and communication* such as Uganda railway to ease the work of colonisation.
* Used *intimidations* e.g. In Teso, they used to shoot in air which scared the people hence accepting colonial rule.
* Used *deceit and trickery* e.g. they tricked Mwanga to come out of hiding in 1893 and made him to sign the Portal treaty which took away Buganda.
* Used the *divide and rule* policy as it was in Tanganyika and in Uganda where Buganda were used against Bunyoro.
* Europeans also used *diplomacy* where they negotiated for peace e.g. in 1900, the British and Buganda negotiated.
* Used *indirect rule* especially in centralized societies e.g. in Buganda, Toro and Ankole.
* The use of *direct rule* especially in central Tanganyika and Karamoja.
* The Europeans used *experienced militaristic* men such as Capt. Lugard and Carl Peters.
* They also used the *inter-state rivalry* e.g. Buganda Vs Bunyoro to weaken the Africans.
* Used *collaborators* such as Nuwa Mbaguta, Semei Kakungulu and Kaggwa to win for them more territories.
* Where diplomacy failed, *force* was applied. E.g. Germans used force on Wahehe, Wamatumbi and the British used force on Bunyoro.
* The European colonialists also used *gifts* such as clothes to influence people welcome them.
* ***In conclusion, the colonialists used both force and diplomacy.***

***11a). Why did the British apply indirect rule in Uganda? 13mks.***

* This was the British *colonial administrative* *policy.*
* It was popularized by Captain *Fredrick Lugard* in his book “***The Dual Mandate Of Tropical Africa”***
* The British would pass *directives* to the rulers and in turn would pass them to the subjects. It was used because of both internal and external factors;
* The British applied it in Uganda because it was *cheap.*
* It was the only solution to the *poor transport system that was existing in Uganda.*
* It was a *dual benefit* that both the Africans and the whites benefited.
* The need by the British to have a *unique administrative* system from other colonialists also led to their introduction of indirect rule.
* Presence of already established *institutions* in Buganda such as counties led to their introduction of indirect rule.
* The system had been a great success in *India.*
* Africans were used to their *climate.* I.e. tropical climate and that’s why the British used it.
* The British had many *colonies* and therefore indirect rule would be the only answer to this dilemma.
* It was the easiest way to *entrench colonial rule* without people’s realization.
* Sign of *appreciation* to the black collaborators such as Semei Kakungulu.
* British wanted to solve the problem of lack of *skilled man power*.
* Local people *understood* their fellow Africans better than the whites.
* The system would reduce *resistance* against the British.
* It would enhance effective *colonial exploitation* of Africans.
* The system indirectly granted more *powers* to the British over the Africans.
* Need to use the Africans as the *shock absorbers*.
* People were more *loyal* to their chiefs than the British.
* *Willingness* of some societies such as Buganda to work with the colonialists.
* The *kingship structures* were easily adoptable to the British system in London.
* Presence of *Lukiiko* in Buganda that would act as a model of administration.
* To solve the problem of *language barrier*.
* It was *flexible* i.e. would be changed any time.
* Need by the British to *preserve African institutions*.
* British feared to penetrate the interior which was infested with *tropical diseases.*
* ***In conclusion, the British applied indirect rule policy because it was cheap.***

***b). How did the British apply it? 12mks.***

* The British purely applied *indirect rule* in Uganda.
* It was the system of rule where the British used *local chiefs* to rule on their behalf.
* Conquered *chiefs* and kings were made to rule the conquered people.
* It was introduced and popularized by *Captain Fredrick Lugard.*
* At the top was the *colonial secretary* answerable to the British Parliament.
* He was in charge of *colonial affairs* in the British Empire.
* Below him were the *governors* responsible for colonies.
* They were purely *whites* responsible to the colonial secretary.
* Below the governors were the provincial commissioners heading provinces.
* They were answerable to the *governor.*
* Below them were the *district commissioners* heading districts.
* These were answerable to the *provincial commissioners*.
* Districts were sub-divided into *counties* under *chiefs.*
* These were *Africans* who took order from the district officials.
* Every district had a *district council*.
* Counties were also sub-divided into *sub-counties* under sub*-county chiefs.*
* Sub-county chiefs were *Africans* answerable to county chiefs.
* Sub-counties were broken into smaller units called *Parishes* under Parish chiefs.
* Parishes were divided into *sub-parishes* under sub-parish chiefs.
* The *sub-parish chiefs* took orders from the parish chiefs.
* The *village headsmen* were at the bottom heading villages.
* They got orders from sub-parish chiefs and passed them onto the *common man.*
* The village headman up to the governor formed a chain of command.
* Indirect rule worked at the *local levels i.e* from the district up to the village level.
* Africans were given all *posts* between the Districts up to the village.
* The top posts were reserved to only the *British.*
* The system was based on *assumption* that every area was like Buganda.
* In the north where there was no organized governments, the British created their *own chiefs* and council of elders e.g. *Amet* was made a Rwoth.
* In Eastern Uganda *Semei Kakungulu* a British loyalist administered the area. He introduced a *kingdom* model of administration in the area.
* The British appointed *Baganda agents* such as Miti to govern Bunyoro.
* In Ankore, *Bairu* were used by the British to rule the Bahima.
* In this system, *local chiefs* were charged with presiding over local courts, maintenance of schools, peace keeping and tax collection among others.
* African chiefs were placed on government *wages and salaries*
* British government made laws from *London* which governed the Africans.
* A *central government council* was setup in Entebbe to advise the governor.
* The local councils were *financially weak* and depended on handouts.
* The government council handled cases involving the whites.
* ***In conclusion, the British structure of administration was based on the indirect rule policy.***

***12. Explain the causes of Maji Maji rebellion 13mks***

* Maji- Maji rebellion was one of the *greatest* early uprisings in E. Africa.
* Maji-Maji is a Kiswahili word meaning *magic water.* The water was got from R. Rufigi.
* It was mixed with herbs, millet and sorghum flour. It was sprinkled on the fighters to give them immunity and courage against German bullets.
* It began from 1905-1907 and organized by Bokero *Ngwale Kinjikitile of Ngarambe*.
* The rebellion involved many societies such as *Mbuga, Pogoro, Bena, Ngoni,* Wamatumbi Ngindo and Zaramo among others.
* The rebellion was caused by a number of reasons which were social, political and economic as seen below;
* The introduction of the *forced labour* by the Germans on government projects like roads provoked the Africans to resist them.
* Germans promoted *western education* that Africans opposed because they always wanted to stay home with their children helping them.
* The introduction of the *hut tax* to get finance that was to help in financing the administrative angered the Africans to cause the rebellion.
* The 1897 *massacre* of the Ngoni by the Germans annoyed the Africans and led to the rebellion as the Ngoni wanted to revenge.
* The *poor methods* of tax collection including entering people’s homes at night, public floggings, e.t.c. also annoyed the Africans leading to the war.
* Rise of *nationalism* among the Africans who wanted to regain their independence.
* The Germans always interfered in African affairs. E.g. they gave asylum to a young man who had slept with Chief Chabruma’s wife which was an abomination among them Ngoni.
* The mistreatment of Africans who were working on white farms like denying them enough food, water, e.t.c. also led to the rebellion.
* *Magic water* of Kinjikitile gave Africans courage and partly led to the resistance.
* The Germans were forcing people in the south east to *grow cotton* for the government yet the payments (35 cents per year) were very poor.
* *Land alienation* of the germans especially in southern Tanganyika in places such as Kilombero, Rufigi and Lukuledi valleys led to the resistance.
* Refusal of the government to *pay* the workers due to 1904 poor harvest of cotton left Africans angry and led to the rebellion.
* The replacement of African traditional rulers with harsh Akidas and Jumbes partly led to the rebellion as it annoyed the Africans.
* *German colonial agents of Akidas and Jumbes raped* Wangindo women which annoyed the Africans and partly led to the rebellion.
* The Germans *despising* of the African cultures. E.g. they called African Traditional Religion satanic and even burnt shrines.
* Germans entered African mosques with shoes and dogs. This provoked Africans to rise against them
* The *arrogance and brutality* of the German officials who flogged people publicly partly led to the rebellion.
* ***In conclusion, the causes were both long term and short term.***

***b) Describe the course of maji maji rebellion*** **13mks.**

* The rebellion had started slowly in 1904 when *Bokero Ngwale Kinjikitile of Ngarambe* emerged and claimed that he was possessed by a spirit called Hogo that resided in the tributary Rufigi valley.
* He preached that he had magic water that would be sprinkled on the prospective fighters *and immunize them of the German Bullets*.
* This water was got from *R. Rufigi mixed with herbs, millet and sorghum flour.*
* A secret movement *called jujila* was established by the Wangindo and Wamatumbi. It secretly encouraged the people to go to Kinjikitile for magic water. Many people from all corners of south of central Tanganyika joined.
* Kinjikitile applied the medicine and told the fighters to go back to the whitefarms and *wait for his order of striking*.
* The rebellion officially began on 12th July 1905 when the impatient Wamatumbi in the district of *Kilwa Nandetta village* refused to pick cotton for the government but instead uprooted it.
* They even attacked the houses of the Akida to *revenge* for the poor payments.
* On 16th July 1905, the people cut a telegraph line that was connecting *Dar es Salaam and Kilwa.* Many *Arabs* and a *German planter* were attacked and killed.
* The Germans at the coast received this information and decided to send *troops* to quell down the resistance.
* The troops killed 27 of the rebels and the villagers were forced to pay a *fine.*
* Two leaders were caught and *hanged* and the Germans thought that the rebellion was over.
* In mid August, there were attacks on Europeans, Swahili and Arabs in the village of *Mandaba.*
* The rebellion now spread to a wider area including *Mahenge, Songea, Urugulu, Liwale, Masasi and Dar es Salaam* as far as *Bagamoyo.*
* Many *plantations, missions, administrative buildings and Swahili shops* were destroyed.
* The coastal town of *Samanga* near Kilwa was attacked and government officials (Akidas and Jumbes) were killed on 2nd August 1905.
* On 30th August 1905, Africans gained success in Lukuledi and Mahenge valleys. In September, Ngoni and Bena joined the rebellion.
* In November 1905 as things were moving well for the Africans, Germans got *reinforcements* from Germany, Zulu and Sudanese and Somali merceneries.
* On 27th February, the Germans hanged *48 leaders* of the rebellion including Abdallah Mpanda which demotivated the Africans.
* The Germans started *hanging* the captives which scared many African fighters. They ran to exile in Mozambique and Malawi
* By August 1907, the war was over and Africans now began dying due to *famine.*
* ***In conclusion, the rebellion was organized by Kinjekitile Ngwale.***

**13a). *What were the causes of Hehe resistance from 1890-1898? 13mks***

* Mkwawa was a son of *Munyigumba*, one of the great Hehe leaders during the 19th century.
* He came to power after killing *Mwambambe* who had seized the control of Uhehe after the death of Munyigumba.
* He began resisting the Germans from *1890* due to the following political, social and economic reasons;
* The Germans wanted to stop the *expansionist policy of Mkwawa in land which led to the resistance*.
* The Germans *massacre* of Mkwawa’s envoy in 1891 annoyed him and led to the rebellion.
* *Arrogancy* of the Germans who considered Mkawa very weak when he requested them to negotiate laid foundation for the rebellion.
* Need by the Germans to reduce on Mkwawa’s powers and extend their control into the area was resisted by Mkwawa and led to the resistance.
* Desire by the Germans to introduce *forced labor* in the area provoked Africans into a resistance.
* Mkwawa’s desire to maintain the *independence* of Uhehe at all cost also led to the rebellion.
* Mkwawa’s *earlier victories* over his neighbors such as the Ngoni assured him of victory which led to the rebellion.
* The refusal of the Germans to *pay taxes [Hongo]* for using the trade route between Bagamoyo to Tabora.
* Need by Mkwawa to follow his father’s *legacy* (resistance) also partly led to the rebellion.
* The *closure* of the trading routes by Mkwawa to the German traders provoked the Germans to fight.
* Mkwawa’s expectation of help from *Chief Chabruma* of the Ngoni and *Siki* of Tabora greatly encouraged him to cause the rebellion.
* Need by the Germans to take away the *land* of Mkwawa’s people (Wahehe) also led to the resistance.
* Rise of the spirit of *nationalism* among the Hehe partly led to the rebellion.
* The outbreak of *coastal revolt* in 1888 made Mkwawa to think that the Germans were now weak which led to the rebellion.
* Need by the Germans to stop Mkwawa’s raids over the neighbors also led to the rebellion.

**b). What were the effects the effects of Hehe rebellion in Tanzania? 12mks**

* The Wahehe chiefs’ *council* was banned by the Germans.
* The Hehe were *defeated* by the Germans at the battle of Kalenga.
* The Germans imposed a *huge fine* on the Hehe as a punishment for causing the war.
* Many crops were *destroyed* as a trick used by the Germans to starve fighters. This brought about famine outbreak in the area.
* Many people were *killed because of the Germans brutality in suppressing the rebellion.*
* There was *depopulation* due to massive killings in Tanganyika.
* Trade in the area was *disrupted* and therefore came to a standstill which increased *poverty* among the Africans.
* *Displacement* of many people from war tone zones.
* Laid foundation for *future rebellions* such as Maji Maji in Tanganyika inorder to achieve what was not achieved by Mkwawa.
* It ended the long standing *hostility* of the Hehe. They became hospitable.
* The Hehe learnt a *lesson* never to face the Germans militarily.
* *Insecurity and tension* spread into the interior for almost 10 years.
* At the end, the *Wahehe* submitted to the Germans rule.
* The resistance made the Germans to *respect the Wahehe* throughout their rule in Tanganyika due to the strong resistance they had staged up.
* Many forts such as *Iringa* were constructed in Uhehe to secure peace in the interior.
* Mkwawa’s head was cut off and sent to *Germany.*
* The uprising led to the *penetration* of the Germans into the interior of Tanganyika.
* *Divided* the Africans into those who supported the Germans and those who resisted.
* ***In conclusion, the impacts were both long term and short term.***

**14a). *Explain the terms of 1900 Buganda agreement 13mks***

* It was a document signed between *British* and *Buganda* kingdom in 1900.
* The agreement was first called *Uganda agreement* but since it dealt more with Buganda issues, the name was changed to Buganda agreement.
* Negotiations were between the *regents* of Kabaka Daudi Chwa namely *Apollo Kaggwa, Stanislus Mugwanywa* and *Zacharias Kisingiri* with the British special commissioner *Sir Harry Johnston*.
* The terms of 1900 Buganda agreement were on *land, finance, boundaries and administration.*
* Buganda’s land was to *be divided into two* i.e. *the crown and mailo land*. The mailo land was to be given to *Kabaka, members of his family, his ministers and chiefs.*
* The Kabaka was to be given *350 square miles, 22 for princes, 10* for the Queenmother and each Saza chief was to be given *8 square* miles each.
* All owners of the mailo land were to be given *free land tittles.*
* All peasants on this land were to pay *Busuulu* (rent) to their respective land lords.
* Crown land was to be given to the *protectorate government* for public projects. This land included all the *uncultivated land, swamps, rocks, lakes, and forests*.
* All people who were settling on this land were *not* to pay rent.
* Buganda’s boundary was to be *redefined.* The former two counties of Bunyoro including *Buyaga* and *Bugangaizi* were to be given to Buganda.
* Buganda was to be divided into *20* *counties.*  Each county was to be under a *chief.*
* All men above 18 years were to pay a *hut tax of three rupees.* Local chiefs were to be entrusted with the role of *collecting these taxes.*
* *No more tax* was to be introduced without the consent of the Kabaka and the approval of *Lukiiko.*
* *All the revenue* from Buganda was to go to the protectorate government and not the Kabaka as it used to be.
* Buganda’s *collection of tributes* from her *vassal states* was to stop with immediate effect.
* All the *natural resources* like copper, gold, e.t.c. were to be given to the protectorate government.
* The Kabaka was to be *salaried.* He was to be paid *1500 pounds* annually and his chiefs were to be paid *20* pounds each.
* The protectorate government was to encourage the *growing of cash crops* like cotton and coffee to raise enough revenue to run the government.
* The institution of *Kabaka ship* was to be retained. In this Kabaka ship, Kabaka was to be the *supreme leader*.
* Kabaka was to be given the title of *His highness. Daudi Chwa II* was to be recognized as the Kabaka of Buganda. Kabaka ship was to be limited to only *Muteesa* *lineage.*
* The Kabaka was to rule under a close *super vision* of the protectorate government.
* The Kabaka was to be assisted by three regents namely; *Katikkiro, Mulamuzi, and Muwanika.*
* The Lukiiko was to have *parliamentary* *powers.* It was also to act as the *highest court* of appeal.
* Membership on this Lukiiko was to be fixed at *89 members.* It was to consist of *60 notables, 20 saza chiefs, 3 ministers and 6 Kabaka’s nominees.*
* The Kabaka was not to *dismiss* any member of the Lukiiko without the consent of the protectorate government.
* Buganda’s laws were to remain working as long as they did not *contradict* with those of protectorate.
* Buganda was to be made one of the *provinces* making up Uganda.
* All *cases involving foreigners* were to be handled by the protectorate government.
* Kabaka and African courts were not to give *death* *penalties.*

***b). How did the terms of 1900 Buganda agreement affect the history of Uganda? 12mks***

* It redefined the *boundaries* of Buganda to make them 20 including the lost counties of Buyaga and Bugangaizi.
* Greatly reduced *Kabaka’s powers* e.g. he had no powers to dismiss his ministers.
* Made Buganda *part of Uganda* hence Buganda lost its independence.
* A tax of three *(3) rupees* was introduced which increased hard work among people.
* It *formalized* the British rule over Buganda.
* Made the protectorate government to *favor Protestants* over other religions.
* Kabaka *lost power* over land. He was not supposed to distribute the land which was not his (crown land).
* Laid foundation for *Buganda’s secessionist* tendencies since it was given a privileged position.
* Laid foundation for future *political problems* e.g. Kabaka crisis of 1953 that affected Buganda even after independence.
* Kabaka *lost control* over his chiefs as they were given more power and they became colonial workers.
* Increased *hostility* between Bunyoro and Buganda over the lost counties such as Buyaga and Bungangaizi.
* *Elevated* the status of the Lukiiko to the parliamentary status of Uganda.
* Increased the hostility between Buganda and the *rest of Uganda* as it made the British to favour it.
* Created a new class of rulers in Buganda e.g. Katikkiro, Muwanika, Mulamuzi, e.t.c.
* Saza chiefs were made more *powerful* as they could asses and collect taxes.
* Led to the *division* of Buganda’s counties based on religious lines e.g Muslims were given Gomba and Butambala.
* Laid foundation for the *signing of other treaties* e.g. Toro agreement in June 1900, Ankole August 1901 and Bunyoro agreement of 1903.
* Giving land to Buganda’s Chiefs created a *new class* *of landlords.*
* Introduction of taxes led to the *migration* of people from Buganda to other areas which were free from colonialism.
* Encouraged the development of *roads, hospitals, and schools* as a way of tapping Uganda’s minerals.
* Buganda lost her *land* to the British (crown land).
* Led to the development of *Baganda peasants* who obtained land and those who had settled on the Crown land.
* Kabaka lost control over *revenue* as Buganda’s revenue was to be sub merged with that of other regions and taken by the protectorate government*.*
* Led to the creation of *police force and army* in Uganda.
* Led to the creation of *Bataka federation* condemning the unfair land distribution of the agreement.
* Made some Baganda e.g. Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu, who had obtained land in the agreement to become *open collaborators*.
* ***In conclusion, the impacts were both long and short term.***

***15. Why was Uganda railway constructed? 12mks***

* Uganda railway was the first action undertaken by the British to make Uganda *self sufficient.*
* It was called Uganda railway because it was intended to *develop Uganda*.
* The construction of the railway began on *30th May 1896* at Mombasa and in 1931, it reached *Kampala.*
* Though the British expected to use only 2 million pounds in the construction, in the end *8 million pounds* had been spent.
* The work of surveying was done by *Capt. Macdonald* in 1892 and *George White house* was the chief engineer. Since Africans were hostile, labor was provided by the *Indian Coolies*.
* The factors for its construction were political, social and economic as seen below;
* Need to *transport* agricultural products such as cotton and coffee to the coast necessitated its construction.
* To ensure the quick and easy *movement of troops and arms* to areas where there was active resistance to colonial rule such as northern Uganda.
* Need to make the *administration of Uganda* easier by transporting colonial administrators to various regions faster.
* It was a request made by the *missionaries* in order to make their work easier*.*
* The need to get an *alternative means* of transport to head porterage which was the commonest mode of transport led to its construction.
* Need to effectively bring *slave trade* to an end since head porterage went along with slave trade.
* To make the economy of Uganda *self-sustainable* and there fore reduce on the financial burden of Britain.
* The need to gain *access* to Uganda from the coast for effective control of the Nile by the British led to its construction.
* To link Uganda to the *outside world* for a meaningful international cooperation and trade led to its construction.
* To fulfil the recommendation of IBEACO that *suggested its construction* way back in 1890.
* To make transport from Uganda to the coast *cheaper* and accessible.
* To promote the exploitation of *minerals* such as coppoer at Kilembe.
* The British wanted to *kick out their rivals* like the Germans fromUganda and Kenya led to its construction*.*
* To confirm with the aims of the 1884-1885 *Berlin* *Conference* that initiated the idea of infrastructural development to confirm effective occupation.
* To solve Uganda’s problem of being *land-locked* that had hindered its full participation in international trade.
* To *develop* their investments such as Tobacco plantations in northern Uganda.
* To ease and promote *European settlement* in Uganda and Kenya.
* To link the two *British colonies* of Uganda and Kenya.
* To create *employment opportunities* for the British nationals who would work on the railway.

***b). What were the effects for the construction of Uganda railway*? 13mks**

* The construction of Uganda railway affected Uganda both positively and negatively as seen below;
* *Employment opportunities* such as driving were created and many Africans were employed.
* Increased on the *population* of the Asians in both Uganda and Kenya because the Indian coolies after the construction settled in E. Africa.
* Led to the development of *cash crop* growing in Uganda.
* Encouraged the *settlement of whites* in Kenya because of the improved transport network in the interior.
* Boosted *trade* between Uganda and Kenya which led to the economic growth and development.
* It *linked* Uganda to the outside world which improved its international cooperation.
* It eased the work of *Christian missionaries* especially in deeper areas due to the improved transport.
* *Transport costs* were reduced e.g it costed only 600 shillings for one to transport a tone of cotton from *Kisumu to Mombasa*.
* Increased *resistances* such as Nandi resistance in E. Africa inorder to defend the land.
* The presence of *Asians* created *political problems* especially in Kenya as they wanted more political power.
* Its construction was the end of both Uganda and Kenya’s *independence as* the railway brought more areas under colonial rule.
* Many *towns* such as Namasagali, Jinja among others developed along the rail line.
* Led to the transfer of Kenya’s capital from *Mombasa to Nairobi in 1907*.
* Led to the emergence of *small scale industries* such as copper smelting and UNGA in 1909 due to the improved transport network.
* African economy was *monetized* as Asians brought rupees and later paper notes.
* African l*and* especially in Kenya highlands was taken over by the Whites.
* It ended *slave trade* in E. Africa as the railway acted as an alternativeto the head porterage.
* It boosted the economic growth that led to improved *standards* *of living*.
* The boundary between Uganda and Kenya was *altered* to put the highlands into Kenya for economic development of Kenya.
* Various *taxes* such as hut tax were introduced by the British in Uganda to recover their expenses on the railway.
* Many *feeder roads* were constructed connecting to the railway.
* Helped in quickly *transporting relief* to other areas hit by disasters e.g. Between 1898 and 1899, rice was quickly transported to the Akamba to fight famine in the area.
* Many Africans such as Masaai were forced into *reserves* during the construction of the railway.
* Opened Uganda for *exploitation* by the British.
* Different *habors* such as Kilindi were developed.
* Many people *lost their lives* e.g. the coolies died during the construction and Africans died during resisting its construction.
* ***In conclusion, the impacts were political, social and economic.***

***16a). Explain the role of TANU in the struggle for the independence of Tanganyika*. 13mks**

* + - On the 7th of July 1954, TANU was set up to replace *T.A.A (*Tanganyika African Association)
    - *Mwalimu Julius Nyerere* was the first leader of this party.
    - It was *set up* to unite the Africans in Tanganyika for the common cause.
    - Its philosophy was that Tanganyika was an *African country.*
    - The party opened up *branches* in different areas of the country.
    - In 1954 a *U.N.mission* was sent to Tanganyika.
    - Here, TANU presented a *report* proposing constitutional changes towards independence.
    - In 1954, TANU supported *Sukumas* against colonial rule.
    - The people of *Morogoro, Iringa and Usambara* were supported by TANU.
    - In 1957, TANU demanded for the *independence* of Tanganyika in the next 2yrs.
    - In 1958, TANU won a *landslide victory* in the elections of the legislative council.
    - After defeating *United Tanganyika party*, TANU gained fame especially that UTP was disbanded.
    - It greatly proposed for the increase of *African membership* on the Legco.
    - In 1960, TANU won *70 out of 71* parliamentary seats.
    - This victory clearly showed that Africans wanted *independence.*
    - On 1st March 1961, Tanganyika was granted *internal self- independence*.
    - Nyerere became the *first Prime minister* of Tanganyika.
    - On 9th.Dec.1961, Tanganyika was granted *full independence* with Julius Nyerere as the first president.

***b). Why did Tanganyika achieve independence earlier than Uganda? 12mks***

* Tanganyika was the *first country* to receive independence in E.Africa on 9th.Dec 1961.
* on 9th.Oct.1962. *Uganda* got hers and on 12th.Dec.1963 *Kenya* also got her full independence.
* The following can explain why Tanganyika got independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya.
* Tanganyika was a *U.N. mandated* state unlike other E. African countries.
* The role of *a Nyerere* who was a man of great charisma.
* Nyerere was such a *great unifier* cutting across different tribal boundaries.
* The *close links* that Nyerere had set up between Tanganyika and UNO.
* *Great unity* of the people in Tanganyika was lacking in other E. African countries.
* The *cordial relationship* between Nyerere and the Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull.
* The strength of *trade unions* in Tanganyika.
* TANU which drove Tanganyika to her independence had *no rival political party.*
* Nyerere was *never imprisoned* as the case was on other nationalists in both Kenya and Uganda.
* Tanganyika had a *national language* i.e. Swahili unlike Uganda
* TANU was *never banned* as the case was with other political parties in E. Africa.
* There were *no settler demands* in Tanganyika as the case was in Kenya.
* Tanganyika never had *parochial nationalism*.
* There were no *tribal conflicts* in Tanganyika.

***17a). Explain factors for the formation of political parties in E. Africa.***

* + - A political party is the group of people who have come together with a common political objective. Political parties were formed in E.Africa as early as 1940s.
    - The first political parties to be formed included; *KANU, KADU, TANU TAA, UNC, UPC and K.Y,* they were formed due to the following political, social and economic reasons;
    - Need to oppose the *colonial forced labor led to the formation of political parties in E. Africa*.
    - Need to fight against *poverty* intentionally created by the whites to weaken Africans also partly led to the formation of political parties.
    - Escalating levels of *unemployment* among the Africans also led to the formation of political parties to chase away the colonialists and created jobs for the nationals.
    - Need to fight for the *better prices* of Africans’ agricultural produces also led to the formation of political parties.
    - The role of *Pan African Movements* in the whole of Africa inspired Africans to form political parties in E. Africa inorder to fight colonial rule.
    - Need to gain *power* through elections after the failure of rebellions also led to the formation of political parties.
    - *Land alienation* of the whites such as the Kenya highlands led to the formation of political parties to fight for African land.
    - Role of the *ex-soldiers* after world wars who came with democratic ideas of liberty, equality e.t.c. also led to the formation of political parties.
    - The rise of *nationalism* among the Africans partly led to the formation of political parties.
    - The *exploitation* of the colonialists partly led to the formation of political parties to struggle against the exploitation.
    - Need to *end* the exploitation of the colonialists in terms of taxation, mineral exploitation among others led to the formation of political parties.
    - They were formed to demand for the *independence.*
    - To demand for the increase of the *Africans membership* on the LEGCO led to the formation of political parties.
    - Need to bring *racism* to an end especially in Kenya led to the formation of political parties.
    - Need to *unite* Africans against colonialism also led to the formation of political parties.
    - To act as a *platform* for the Africans to air out their grievances such as poverty, overtaxation, forced labour e.t.c.
    - The increased levels of *literacy among the Africans also led to the formation of political parties.*
    - Need to *remove restrictions* on trade, movement and agriculture partly led to the formation of political parties.

***b). What was the role of different political parties in fighting for the independence of E. African countries? 12mks***

* + Political parties *decampaigned* colonialism.
  + Political parties *mobilized* all the Africans to fight for their independence.
  + *Sensitized* Africans on the advantages of being independent.
  + They organized all *demonstrations, strikes and boycotts* which weakened the whites.
  + Gave Africans *platform* to air out their grievances such as forced labour and unemployment.
  + Political parties *exerted force* on the colonialists to release prisoners such as Kenyata.
  + Were used by different politicians to gain *political power.*
  + Political parties engaged in *military confrontation* e.g. KANU engaged in MAU MAU in Kenya*.*
  + Solicited for *financial support* from different countries such as USSR, USA and China.
  + Political parties such as UPC created *unity* among the Africans which led to the growth of African nationalism.
  + Fought for the *freedom* such as political representation on the LEGCO, freedom of movement e.t.c.
  + Fought against *racism* of the whites.
  + Fought for the development of African *agriculture* which improved on the economic growth and development*.*
  + Led to the *recognition* of their countries internationally like UNO, OAU e.t.c.
  + Helped their countries to gain a *republican status*.
  + The pressure they put on the whites led to the improvement of *infrastructure* e.g. roads.
  + ***In conclusion, the roles were both internal and external.***

**15(a) Explain the causes of the Mau Mau rebellion. 13mks.**

* Mau-Mau means *Muzungu* *Ayende Ulaya Mwafrica Apate Uhuru.*
* It was a *guerilla* movement aimed at representing African problems created by the white settlers in the highlands of Kenya.
* It was majorly dominated by the *young Kikuyu* who were members of the former askaris.
* At first, the movement was known as the *Kenya Land and Freedom Army* (KLFA) but from 1952 after moving their bases to the forests of *Aberdare* and Mt. Kenya, the name was changed to Mau-Mau.
* It was led by the ex- servicemen of world war II like Gen. China and the causes were political, social and economic as seen below;
* The rise of *nationalism* among the Kenyans led to the rebellion as they wanted to achieve their independence by all means.
* Introduction of *unfair taxes* such as the poll tax in Kenya also led to the rebellion since Africans never had ways of earning money to pay them.
* Lack of direct African *representation* on the *Legco* annoyed Africans as it left their interests unrepresented hence leading to the rebellion.
* Need by the Africans to get equal *education opportunities* with the whites yet the whites were resisting it since they never wanted to be equal with the Africans led to the rebellion.
* The kikuyu were resisting the *terracing of their land* which had caused social and family suffering.
* Role of the *African elites* such as Tom Mboya and Jommo Kenyatta who mobilized Africans and provided leadership also led to the rebellion.
* The return of African *ex-soldiers such as Gen. China* who had realized the difference between Europe and Kenya in terms of development and blamed this on the government partly led to the rebellion.
* Poor methods of *tax collection* including collecting taxes during night and confiscation of people’s property for failure to pay it led to the rebellion.
* Fear of turning Kenya into a *white settler colony* as whites had gained more influence in government affairs as it was in S. Africa and Rhodesia.
* *The poor working conditions* where Africans were forced to work on government projects and settler farms where they were poorly paid.
* Allienation of *the African land* especially Kenya highlands by the British brought about the rebellion as Africans wanted to regain their land.
* The *forceful gazetting* of the Africans into reserves where the living conditions were unbearable without roads, schools, hospitals, e.t.c.
* The stopping of Africans to grow *cash crops* like cotton undedr the assumption that it would destroy quality led to the rebellion.
* Theb racial segregation where Africans were segregated in jobs, residence, education, transport e.t.c.
* *Economic grievance* of the Africans characterized by unemployment, poverty famine e.t.c. also annoyed Africans and brought about a rebellion.
* The appalling *housing conditions* such as in Pangani, Majengo and Mathare in the African societies also led to the rebellion.
* Introduction of the *identity cards* (Kipande system) to be carried by the Africans during their movements. This was opposed by Kenyans led by Harry Thuku and the refusal of the government to withdraw it led to the rebellion.
* Reluctance of the British to effect *constitutional rule also led to the rebellion.*
* The *undermining* of the African cultures such as female genital mutilation which was considered barbaric by the British also led to the rebellion.
* ***In conclusion, the causes were political, social and economic.***

b). ***What were the effects of MAU MAU rebellion? 12mks***

* There was a massive loss of lives e.g. about 10.000 *Africans,* 1.000 *government troops,* about *2.000 loyalist Kikuyu* and *58 European* and *Asians* were killed.
* Africans were *defeated* though at a high cost of 50.000 pounds by the whites.
* There was *economic decline* in Kenya since all the resources were used to finance the war and trade had come to a standstill.
* The war left families *split* due to resettlement programmes of the government to weaken Mau-Mau supporters.
* Due to pressure exerted on the British, they *released political prisoners* such as Kenyatta which boosted struggles for independence.
* There was *detribalization* of the people as different people were organized in the same reserve where they got mixed up.
* Led to the *whites’ exodus* into S. Africa which saved Kenya from becoming a White settler colony as Rhodesia and S. Africa.
* Many Africans such as Kenyatta and Kimathi Dedan were *imprisoned* for a long period of time.
* In 1954, the *Lyttelton constitution* was drafted to give Africans some political posts in the government and as a result, *B.A. Ohanga* was appointed as the first African minister in Kenyan government.
* Many *properties* such as crops were destroyed.
* The rebellion forced the government to *lift a ban* on African political organizations. This led the the formation of KANU.
* Led to the *destruction* of agriculture which led to famine.
* Many Africans were forced to live in *detention camps where living conditions were poor.* E.g. it is estimated that 40.000 Africans like the Embu, Kikuyu and the Kamba died from there.
* In order to appease the Africans, the British effected reforms e.g. many *schools,* for Africans were opened and financed by the government.
* Many Europeans such as USSR started *opposing colonialism* and criticized Britain and the whites in Kenya for the killing of the blacks fighting for their rights.
* It gave a *death blow* to the racist tendencies in Kenya.
* Led to the declaration of a *state of emergence* in Kenya on 20th October 1952 by Governor Baring which went on up to 1960.
* Many *livestock* belonging to the Kikuyu in Nyeri, Yambu and nearby areas were seized and taken by the government troops.
* The rebellion taught the British that Kenyans badly wanted their independence. This is why from 1960, the process towards the attainment of Kenyan independence was smooth and quick.
* ***In conclusion, the impacts were both positive and negative.***

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)