**HISTORY 1 UCE**

**MAKING GUIDE**

1. (a) WHAT WERE THE FACTORS FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICAN COASTAL STATES BY AD 1500?

* There were about 37 coastal towns along the coast of East Africa between 1000- 1500 AD
* Those included Kilwa, Pemba,Mombasa,Mogadishu,Zanzibar, Mafia ( any 2)
* Good leadership provided by the coastal leaders.
* Absorption and displacement of early inhabitants ( hunters and food gatherers)
* The prosperous Indian ocean trade.
* The cool coastal climate.
* The coming of foreigners at the East African coast ( Arabs, Persians, Indians)
* The good natural labours
* The use of Kiswahili language.
* The presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
* Influence of Islamic religion which united all Muslim traders.
* Presence of highly demanded goods like gold copper,silver,slavesetc.
* Introduction of cowrie shells which eased trade.
* Monsoon winds which eased transportation of goods.
* Introduction of guns.
* Taxation of the visiting traders.
* The Bantu practice of iron working
* Some major towns developed because they controlled major trade items.
* Most towns developed on Island giving them added natural protection.
* The use of sharia law which ensured law and order.
* Minting of coins by some towns like Kilwa greatly improved trade.
* Strategic locations of some towns e.g. Zanzibar
* Presence of cheap labour provided by slaves
* Hospitality by East African coastal people.
* Presence of fresh drinking water
* Introduction of Arabic and Persian architecture. (13 mks)

(b) WHY DID THESE TOWNS EVENTUALLY DECLINE?

* The coming of the Portuguese
* There was constant wars e.g.MalindaVs Mombasa.
* Cultural and religious differences between the Portuguese and the Arabs.
* The Portuguese chased the Arabs who had developed these towns.
* Rivalry among coastal towns.
* Exhaustion of trade items/ goods became scarce
* Famine as a result of destruction of gardens.
* Activities of slave trade made coastal towns too restless due to constant raids for slaves.
* Man eaters (segeju and Zimbas) invaded the coast leading to decline.
* Portuguese war led to destruction of life, property and general insecurity
* Portuguese looted riches of the coastal towns.
* Portuguese highly taxed the coastal people leading to poverty.
* Constant rebellions by towns
* Activities of sea pirates
* Corruption among officials during Portuguese rule. ( 12 marks)

1. (a) WHY WERE THE PORTUGUESE ATTRACTED TO THE EAST AFRICAN COAST FROM 1487.

* To search for the direct sea route to the East
* Need to avoid the traditional land route under Muslim control
* They wanted to obtain wealth from the East African coast
* The wish to control the coastal trade
* They wanted to levy taxes and tributes from the coastal Arabs
* The coastal strategy which had good natural harbours and ports
* The search for the legendary King Prester John who was believed to be in the interior of East Africa
* The coast was ideal for the repair of vessels (ships) and getting resources like food and fruits.
* To prevent Egyptian, Persian and Turkish help from reaching their Muslim brothers at the coast
* Desire to prevent other European rivals from gaining access to the Indian ocean trade
* To revenge against the Arab Muslim who had earlier captured them in the Iberian Peninsular
* Desire to spread Christianity
* The spirit of adventure and exploration
* Hospitality of the coastal people
* The coast would provide bases for troops and ships

(b) WHAT WERE THE STEPS TAKEN BY THE PORTUGUESE TO TAKE OVER THE EAST AFRICAN COAST UPTO 1510?

* The conquest started in 1498 when Vasco da Gama explored the Southern part of the coast, reached Mozambique, Mombasa, Malinda and then India
* In 1499 Vasco da Gama reported to King Emmanuel about the economic resources of the coast, hostility of Arabs etc
* In 1500 PedroAlvares Cabral attempted to capture sofala because of its Gold trade but failed.
* In 1502 Vasco da Gama came back to the coast with a command of 19 ships
* He captured Kilwa,imprisioned Sultan Ibrahim and later set him free after accepting to pay tributes to Portugal
* In 1503 Ruy Lawrence Ravasco was sent and he captured the Islands of Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar.
* In 1504 surez Lopez was sent, however he was unsuccessful in capturing Kilirma.
* In 1505 Francisco D’ Almelda with a fleet of 20 ships and 1500 men attacked three coastal towns of sofala, Kilwa and Mombasa
* Sofala surrendered without a struggle
* Kilwa was next and the Sultan fled. it was destroyed and looted
* Mombasa tried to resist but could not match the Portuguese army therefore it was destroyed.
* Between 1506-1507 Tristoa de Culna captured the small towns of Lamu, Kismayu,Brave and Pate
* The towns and Islands that tried to resist were burnt down
* Towns like Malindi that did not resist the Portuguese were exempted from paying tribute to Portugal
* In 1509 the Island of Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia were conquered and put under Portuguese administration by Alberqueque Alfonso.
* By 1510 the coastal towns were conquered and put under Portuguese administration
* For effective administration, the coast was divided into two ie the Northern and Southern region each under a captain

1. (a) DESCRIBE THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF THE FOLLOWING SOCIETIES
2. Chagga

* Were Bantu speakers
* were part of the Eastern Bantu group
* They are related to tribes like GwenoSukuma and Shamba
* Had a chief who controlled both political and religious powers
* The chiefs were encouraged to extend the Frontiers of their Chiefdom
* Rivalry between the Chagga and neighbours
* E.g. the chagga chief was assassinated by the Masai
* Below the Chiefs, were Judicial councilors and administrators
* They were directly appointed by chiefs
* Also were changed with tax collection
* Chagga were farmers ie grew bananas, millet etc
* carried out irrigation
* Also kept cattle
* women carried out zero grazing
* were black smiths
* Traded with neighbours
* Exchange of their surplus goods for cattle and iron products
* Chagga were organised on clan basis
* Each clan had a clan head
* Believed in god Ruwa
* Ruwa was believed to have freed mankind and provided him with food
* Ritual leaders existed
* Believed in ancestral spirits

Any 12 points ( 12 marks)

3(b) Acholi

* Were formed as a results inter marriages between Luo, Ateker and Sudanic Madi 17th century
* Power was centred around the Rwot
* Who ruled on advise of a council
* The council was made up of Prominent elders from all major clans
* Clan councils up held traditional, religious and legal practices
* The councilors were used to establish law and order
* They also regulated the course of revenge
* The Rwot appointed village chiefs called Jogos
* The Jogos were responsible for the collection of taxes and tribute
* The Rwot also gave favour according to work
* Didn’t have a permanent standing army
* Able- bodied men would be called to form an army in case of need
* The Acholi were Pastoralists
* Cows were kept for prestige, food and bride wealth
* Were farmers- grew Creals
* Traded with the neighbours- Langi
* Raidings- disrupted trade relations.
* Fishing also carried out
* There was division of labour
* Milking was for men
* Each clan had it’s ritual and regalia
* Believed in Jok- Lubanga as their supreme creator
* Spirits worked for good and bad earthy things
* Land was communaly owned
* The Rwot was the religious/ devine leader

Any 13 points = 13 marks

4. (a) DESCRIBE THE COURSE OF THE NGONI INVASION INTO EAST AFRICA

BETWEEN 1830 AND 1860

* Ngoni were Bantu speakers whose origins were in south East Africa- Natal
* It was sparked off by the expansionist was of the Zulu under Shaka in 1820’s
* This was the Mfecane era- time of troubles
* In 1820 the Ngoni migrated from s. East Africa in different groups under different leaders
* The largest Ngoni group was led by Zwangendaba
* They pushed northwards and crossed into central Africa destroying the Shona settlement of Zimbabwe in 1831
* They crossed R. Zambezi on 19th November 1835 which was a solar eclipse day
* They travelled through Malawi and Reached Ufipa plateau in 1840 where they settled having defeated the small
* disorganized Fipa groups
* A second group, the MasekoNgoni under Maputo travelled up the Eastern side of L. Malawi until they reached songea
* They settled here intermarrying with the local people especially theYar
* In 1848 Zwangendaba died and his group split into five
* Three of them returned south into Zambia and Malawi while the, other two groups remained in East Africa ie the Tuta and the GwangwaraNgoni
* The TutaNgoni moved Northwards into the land of the Holohole but were driven away
* Then they changed course and settled in North East Tanzania
* They held young Mirambo capture in Bugomba
* The GwangaraNgoni under Zulugana moved Eastwards and destroted the Hehe and Sangu communities
* By 1860 they had reached Songea where they clashed with the Maseko group
* The defeated Maseko were driven away back into Mozambique
* Others fled northwards to Morogoro where they later became known as the Mbunga
* Others scattered to Tunduru, Mascasi and Newale

13marks

1. GIVE REASONS FOR NGONI SUCCESS

* The Ngoni had good leaders egZwangendaba, Zulugma, Maputi
* The Ngoni were more determined than the societies they came across.
* They had an outstanding, wellorganised, well trained armies
* They were divided into fighting units called Impis
* They had age set system which was the basis of their military Organisation
* They used surprise attacks
* They were experienced fighters unlike their counterparts
* They carefully planned each battle
* They had superior weapons i.e. short stabbing spears ( assegai) and large cowhide shields
* They had superior military tactics e.g. cow horn formation
* They met disunited societies which were after at war with each other
* The Ngoni confronted small and disorganized societies
* Some of the societies they met were militarity weak
* The Ngoni moved bare footed which facilitated easy and swift movement
* The East African communities had been affected by slave trade
* They had enough food to sustain them because they ever looted food wherever they passed
* The Ngoni applied scorched earth policy which weakened their enemies
* They captured many young men whom they trained as warriors and took women as wives thus increasing their numbers

12marks

5. (a) WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA?

* This was trade over long distances to and from the interior as well as within the interior
* It developed around the 1st half of the 19th century because of its profitability
* The high demand for local items like ivory, slaves, Gold
* Interior chiefs also demanded for foreign products like guns, beads, cloth
* Surplus production of food, bark cloth metal ware enabled trade to occur
* The coming of Seyyid said and his involvement in the trade
* Seyyidorganised personal trade caravans into the interior to look for items demanded
* The introduction of the guns that improved security for the trade
* Presence of organisedsocieties in the interior e.g. Yao, Nyamwezi, Kambaetc.
* The abolition of slave trade in west Africa left East Africa as only the rehable source of slave trade
* The development of the trade routes which eased penetration and movement into the interior
* The introduction of cowrie shells which made transaction easy
* The use of coins by some coastal towns
* There was specialization among the people where women after homes and men went to trade
* The growth and development of Kiswahili language eased business transaction
* The growth and development of Zanzibar as a market Centre
* Exhaustion of trade goods at the immediate hinterland resulted into long journey into the interior
* The presence of Islam which cemented unity and brought trust worthiness among the traders.
* The good and favourable climate which was ideal for business and agriculture
* Some tribes were strategically located giving them an edge in this trade e.g. like Nyamwezi
* The flat nature of land eased the movement of the traders e.g. Nyamwezi land
* Hospitality given to foreigners by interior people
* Establishment of plantations in maritius Madagascar etc. by the French that needed slave labour
* The coming of Indian Banyans who financed the traders
* Existance of slaves as porters who carried goods from the interior to the coast
* Interdan wars and raids resulted into easy capture of people as slave

1. EXPLAIN THE ORGANISATION OF LONG DISTANCE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

* This was trade over long distances to and from the interior as well as within the interior
* The major participants were the Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chagga, Baganda from the interior.
* Participants from outside East Africa were Arabs, Swahili and Zanzibar
* They travelled in caravans of between 100-1000 men
* Caravans carried the sultan’s flag and they were armed. there were also traders, porters and medicine men
* Kiswahili was used as the language of communication
* Initially trade was conducted on barter system
* With time, cowrie shells were introduce, later replaced by coins
* Goods were transported by Human porterage
* Imports from outside were silk clothes beads, glass, guns, porcelain etc.
* Exports from the interior were slaves, gold ivory salt Rhino horns, hides and skills ( any 2 marks)
* Slaves were obtained by raiding villages or selling domestic servants by local chiefs and rulers
* Negotiations were made with local chiefs and rulers over a wide area e.gMirambo, mutesa 1, Msiri,Tipputipele
* It took months and years collecting and transporting trade items from the interior to the coast
* Gold was got from menomotapa empire named by the Makaranga people
* Ivory was got by hunting elephants
* Caravans from Zanzibar sent into the interior were well guarded against hostile tribes, robbers and wild animals.
* To facilitate the trade , there were agents and bases both in land and at the coast e.g. Tabora, ujiji, Bagamyo
* Arab and Swahili merchants were financed by the Banyans who charged them some interest
* There were three major trade routes to the interior i.e. Northern, central and Southern
* The Northern route run from Pangani, Tanga and Mombasa in land to eastern shores of l. victoria
* This route was controlled by the Kamba
* The central route run from Bagamoyo to Tabora then to Karagwe, Buganda and Bunyoro
* This route was dominated by the Nyamwezi
* The southern route started from the southern part of Tanganyika( from kilwa and Lindi) through Malawi to L. Nyasa, Mozambique, Malawi and Central Africa
* This route was dominated by the Yao
* There was another less significant route of the Khartoumers from Sudan ( 13 marks)

6(a) WHAT WERE THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY THE MISSIONARIES IN EAST AFRICA?

* Language barrier where East Africa had very many languages
* Influence of Islam which was deeply rooted in East Africa
* Tropical diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness
* Hostile tribes e.g.Masai, Nandi
* Inadequate transport since there were no developed roads
* Communication back to their home governments was difficult since there were no phones
* Wild animals e.g. lions, Leopards
* Opposition from traditional rulers who looked at missionaries as a threat to their power e.g. Mwanga ordered the killing of Bishop Hannington
* Rivalry and competition among religious factors
* Missionaries always ran out of supplies e.g. food, medicine, water etc.
* Inadequate funds
* Limited personnel-they were few yet they had large areas to operate
* At times missionaries got involved in political and judicial matters which showed a negative image to their Christian work
* The unconducive tropical climate
* Limited geographical knowledge
* Thick forests
* Unfaithful porters stole their property
* They were mistaken to be slave traders
* Difficult geographical barriers e.g. mountains, hills, rivers, lakes
* Lack of altrenative for the converts
* Missionaries lacked decent accommodation
* They met resistance from land owners
* Arabs slave traders sometimes attacked missionary station and looted them of their property
* Missionary preaching contradicted with African practices and made it hard for Africans to welcome Christianity e.g polygamy
* Missionaries were suspected to be agents of colonialism
* Intertribal wars in the missionaries in settling them instead of doing useful work

(b)WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES ON THE PEOPLE OF EAST AFRICAN?

* They promoted legitimate trade after the abolition of slave trade
* They divided the Baganda and later the whole of Ugandans along religious lines
* They promoted cash crops economy where cash crops like coffee, cotton, sisa were introduced
* They opened up mission stations e.g. Rabai, Bagamoyo
* They preached Christianity where many people get practical schools in carpentry, brick laying and agriculture
* They created employment opportunities where Africans were trained in clerical work like teaching, nursing etc.
* They constructed roads to open up the interior for legitimate trade
* They promoted the study of African languages e.g. Swahili and translated the new testament into Kiswahili
* Missionaries acted as colonial agents where they softened the hearts of Africans through their preaching and Education
* Missionary education provided pioneer national lists e.g. Milton Obote, Julius Nyerere, Jomo Kenyatta who contributed a lot to the liberation struggle in their countries
* Missionaries engaged in the politics of many societies e.g. in Buganda they helped in the overthrow of kabakaMwanga
* They introduced formal education ( literacy) through building schools in East Africa ( Reading and writing)
* Schools were built e.g. Namilyango college (1903), Gayaza ( 1905), Kings college Budo ( 1906)
* Built hospitals and provided better health services e.g. Rubaga, mengo etc.
* Led to abolition of slave trade
* Promoted and introduced new languages in East Africa e.g. English, French, German, Latin ( at least 1)
* Introduced plantation Agriculture and improved farming methods e.g.fertilisers, crop rotation etc.
* Brought a culture of morally and fought backward and primitive African cultures like the murder of twins
* Paved way for European colonization in East Africa
* Influenced some local leaders to collaborate with colonial administrators
* African elites formed political parties based on religion e.g. DP for Catholics, UPC for protestants, KANU for protestants, KADU for Catholics
* East Africans died due to religious wars
* They settled and rehabilitated freed slaves
* Civil wars in East Africa were reduced

7. (a) WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE 1888 ABUSHIRI UPRISING?

* It occurred at the coast of Tanganyika led by Abushri bin Salin and lala joined by Bwana Heri
* It was against German imperialism
* Need for independence by coastal people
* The need to protect their economic power
* Arabs were forced out of their middle man’s position due to heavy tariffs
* High taxes and brutal methods of collecting them
* The abolition of slave trade by the German
* The GGA company had started confiscating Arab houses
* Exploitation of minerals and other resources by German
* The introduction new land policies
* The German did not respect the cultures and traditions of the coastal people
* German entered mosques with their dogs
* They committed adultery with people’s wives which annoyed the Muslims
* Forced cash crops growing
* Harsh methods of administration/ direct rule
* The Africans were suspicious of increased German settlement at the coast
* They were protesting the loss of their property (10 marks)

(b) WHY DID THE UPRISING FAIL?

* German superior weapons compared to the Africans
* Lack of effective co-ordination among the fighting groups
* Lack of unity i.e. Abushiri was betrayed by JumbeMaganya of Usagara
* Germany army was well trained and equipped compared to Africans
* Division emerged as coastal people had different aims of fighting
* Swahili and their leaders wanted to regain independence
* The Germans used ruthless Zulu, Somali, Nubians and Turkish troops
* The recruited merchinaries did not know why they were fighting
* Arab traders aimed at safe guarding their economic interest
* Arabs were not ready to embark on a prolonged war which would ruin their trade
* Famine was another cause for failure because the Germans had used the scorched earth policy which destroyed crops.
* Abushiri and his army used poor fighting tactics which involved direct confrontation
* Lack of strong economy to sustain a protracted war fare
* Lack of defensive barriers ie topography did not favour the coastal people
* Lack of strong leadership especially after death of Abusive.
* Lack of a spirit of nationalism on the part of the coastal people
* Some African communities supported the Germans like Zigna under King Mkubwa
* The presence of Maviti led to the crashing of the local people tinstead fighting the Germans
* The arrest, capture and killing of Abushuri demoralized his fighters
* Surrender of Bwana Heri
* German determination to crush the rebellion
* Abushiri was cut off from the supply of guns when he withdrew to the interior. (15 marks)

8. (a) DESCRIBE THE DIRECT RULE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA.

* German administration in Tanganyika started in 1891 taking over from GEACO
* Germans used Direct rule system
* It involved the Germans in the direct administration of their colony
* It was started and popularized by Kary Peters
* At the top of the colony was the German Governor statuated at Dar es- saalam
* At first most governors were soldiers
* The governor had wide powers and authority
* The governor was directly responsible to the colonial minister
* In 1904 the governors council was set up to advise the governor
* The council had 3 governments servants
* The Germans divided Tanganyika into districts and by 1914 there was 22 districts
* The rebellious districts of mahenge and Iringa were put under military control
* With a police force and a small army to maintain law and order
* Each district was under a district officer called Berziksmtman
* The district officers were charged with the collection of taxes, appointed and dismissed African junior chiefs
* The district heads also acted as judges who presided over cases and administered punishments.
* They also acted as highest court of appeal
* Districts were divided into counties which were further divided into sub counties
* Sub counties were divided into villages of 20,000 to 30,000 people
* The two districts of Rwanda and Burundi were under German residents.
* Below the districts heads were Akidas
* Below the Akidas were the Jumbes who were in charge of villages
* Most of the Akidas were Arabs or Swahili
* These supervised government projects like cotton schemes
* Many chiefs were stripped of their powers and others were non existence
* German administration was maned by Mal administration
* The Germans were only interested in making Tanganyika produce profits for administration.
* The Jumbe and Akidas made German rule unpopular
* German residents were posted to each area as superiors and advisors
* Germans regarded Africans as weak, dishonest and backward
* They applied forced labour on road construction and cotton growing
* Being paid less for their labour resulted into rebellions like Magi Magi
* They put up a brutal harsh and cruel system of administration
* Germans were arrogant and isolated themselves from local people. their rule ended in 1919.

(b)WHAT WERE THE REFORMS INTRODUCED BY THE BRITISH IN TANGANYIKA AFTER 1919?

* The British took over Tanganyika in 1919 as a mandate territory.
* They established a new administration with Sir Horace Byatt as the first governor.
* He retained the Akidas and generally the whole German Administration as he found it
* He was later accused of failure to put Tanganyika to a serious economic recovery track.
* He was therefore replaced with a new governor – Donald Cameron between 1925-1931
* He introduced indirect rule.
* He closed the gap between the Government and the people.
* He established the Native Authority ordinance of 1926.
* This empowered Africans to collect taxes, administer justice and carry out some executive tasks.
* In 1926 he established the Tanganyika LEGACO of 13 officials 87 official members.
* Settlers were also represented on the LEGCO to share in the work of government.
* Africans were limited to local council and this later provoked the young mission educated against colonial rule.
* The government gave Africans back their land that previously belonged to the settlers.
* The government fixed wages to safe guard Africans.
* In the land ordinance of 1923, Europeans were not to buy land for large estates they were only to lease for one year.
* Land allocation and the soldier’s resettlement scheme were put up.
* Many Africans were encouraged to grow cash crops on their small shambas e.g. coffee and cotton.
* Taxation was introduced in 1923 to enable the British meet their cost of administration.
* There was improved government provision of social services.
* Transport was developed e.g. roads were constructed and old ones extended.
* The mining industry was developed at Gertcile by 1922 Gold exports rivaled sisal.
* In 1925 they set up a department of Education to direct and finance education.
* Education was encouraged and schools were built to cool Africans.
* The British put slavery and slave trade to an end in 1922.
* Political parties were later formed e.g.TAA in 1919.
* A new system emerged where by Europeans controlled central Administration which was later seen by Africans as a means to prevent political development of Africans.

9 (a) WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE MAUMAU REBELLION IN KENYA?

1. MauMau is a Swahili slogan mean ‘Mzungu Arudi Ulaya Mwafika Apate Uhuru- meaning ‘Europeans should go back to Europe and Africans acquire them independence.
2. Loss of their Land.
3. Africans hated racial segregation in jobs, residential areas etc.
4. Social degradation of Africans like Europeans.
5. Forced labour on European farms and public works.
6. African were poor while whites and Asian were rich.
7. Africans wanted to regain their independence.
8. Africans were restricted from growing their own cash crops.
9. Influence of earlier rebellions
10. Belief in traditional religion.
11. Reluctance of the British to effect constitutional reforms in Kenya.
12. Resistance to abolition of female circumcision
13. Africans hated imposition of high taxes.
14. Africans demanded the withdrawal of Kipande or identity cards.
15. Denying of Africans their freedom especially by putting them in reserves which were crowded
16. Disrespect of African cultures by whites in Kenya.
17. Lack of direct African representation in the LEGCO.
18. Reluctance of the British to effect constitution changes in Kenya.
19. White settlers continued to keep control of the Government.
20. the WW II veterans returned with new grievance and ideas for independence
21. Some extremists in KAU were dissatisfied by KAU which wanted peaceful means of acquiring independence
22. In 1946 KAU extremists and ex- soldiers formed the Kenya land Reform Army ( Mau Mau movement)
23. Opposition to Christianity
24. The role of education elites like Jomo Kenyatta
25. Fear of Kenya becoming another South Africa
26. Grievances like lack of jobs, Education and general unemployment

9b) HOW DID THE REBELLION AFFECT THE PEOPLE OF KENYA UP TO INDEPENDENCE?

1. Loss of lives
2. Famine struck
3. Property was destroyed
4. Decline in Kenya’s economy
5. A lot of insecurity took place
6. Many kikuyu, Kamba, Embu, Meru were forced into reserves and detention camps
7. Political leaders e.g. Kenyatta were imprisoned
8. Military leaders were arrested e.g. Dedan Kimalti and many supporters were arrested e.g. 2000 Kikuyu
9. Clans and families disintegrated due to being loyal or disloyal
10. Britain spent a lot of money to suppress the rebellion (i.e. it cost 50,000 pounds)
11. Many Europeans started opposing colonialism and criticized Britain and white settlers
12. Settlers were forced to give up their idea of making Kenya, a white man’s country
13. Kenya’s progress to independence was accelerated
14. Many white settlers moved away from Kenya to safer area
15. The British Government came to good terms immediately and peaceful with Africana and the white settlers
16. Kenyatta and other Mau Mau leaders were released to participate in government
17. Africans interest gained supremacy over Asian and white settler interests
18. Political parties like KAU were allowed
19. Nationalism was strengthened
20. In 1956, 5 Africans were allowed to sit on the Legco and their number increased to 14 in 1958

10a) WHY WAS TANU FORMED?

1. TANU is Tanganyika African National union
2. It was formed in 1954 due to the growth of African Nationalism in Tanzania
3. It was formed on 7thJuly 1954 from Tanganyika African Association ( TAA) ie called Sabasaba
4. It was formed as a result of the emergence of African educated leaders like Julius Nyere
5. It began as Tanganyika African Association TAA which Nyere transformed into TANU
6. It aimed at advocating for the independence of Tanganyika
7. Nyerere re-organised it into an effective political organ to mobilize the people
8. It made it clear that Tanganyika was mainly African majority government
9. It promoted unity among Africans
10. It inculated the spirit of Nationalism among Africans
11. It opened up economic development for Africans
12. It championed African struggle for self governance
13. As a multi- racial political movement it won the support and sympathy of all races
14. Promoted the African social welfare
15. Opened employment opportunities for Africans ( 10 marks)

(b)EXPLAIN THE CONTRIBUTION OF TANU TO THE HISTORY OF TANGANYIKA

1. Formed on 7th July 1954 from Tanganyika African Association (TAA)
2. Made it clear that Tanganyika was mainly African and therefore had to have an African majority government
3. In 1954, TANU presented a report to UN visiting teams proposing a planned constitutional process towards independence over the next 20-25 years
4. In 1955, Nyerere president of TANU visited the UN in New York to explain TANU’s aims and to press for support
5. He won much sympathy and respect
6. In 1957, it demanded for independence in the next 2 years
7. When its demand for one man one role was rejected, Nyerere resigned his seat on the Legco
8. Because of its multi racial policy, TANU won a land slide victory during the 1958 Legco elections
9. 1960 TANU won the elections and Nyerere became the Chief minister
10. TANU called for independence the following year (1961) and it was granted.
11. It Africanized the civil service
12. TANU introduced a special training scheme to accelerate a change over
13. On 9th Dec 1961 Tanganyika was granted its independence with TAWO forming the government
14. In 1963 Tanganyika became a one part state under TANU
15. It united all political groups in Tanganyika which minimized conflicts
16. It recommended the British Administration to set up a time table for granting independence
17. It co-ordinate with UN for Tanganyika’s independence
18. Promoted a peaceful struggle for independence
19. Stopped racial conflict in Tanganyika
20. United all political groups in Tanganyika which minimized conflicts and led to easy granting of independence. (15 marks)