**P210/2 HISTORY**

SCORE BOARD

00-----07 Poor/Hopeless essays

08-----12 Average essays

13-----17Good essays

18----21 V/Good essays

22----25Excellent essays

NB: All Questions carry equal marks @ 25 marks

**Qn1.Describe the Social and economic Organization of Karagwe Kingdom by 1800.**

* It was founded around the C10th ,and they arrived around Bukoba in Northern Tanganyika
* Around C16th Bachwezi immmigrants led by Ruhinda who overthrew nono who was son of Malija
* Ruhinda established the kingdom on 3 sub-dynasties ie Kyamutwara, Busubi&Kelewe
* It didn’t have a standing army but used all able bodied men to maintain law and order.
* Conflicts were settled by Customary laws
* Family was the smallest unit and family heads formed the Cornerstone of Societal administration.
* Clans were united by language and cultural traits
* Muharambwa was the chief priestess and the society believed in the God, gods and spirits. They believed in the use of magic
* Marriage was exogamous i.e. across clans and it was abominable to marry from the same clan(endogamous)
* Believed in the royal regalia (stools, spears, shields, Drums) but the drum(s) were highly respected.
* The expansion of the kingdom was based on the drum legacy which was a symbol of strength- it was intensified by Ntare IV.
* Marriage Institution was polygamous and it was a source of prestige
* Socially they believed in the Caste system which was based on economic specialization i.e. the Caste of Pastoralists(privileged) and a caste of agriculturalists(Unprivileged)
* Head of Chiefdom was known as Ihanga and ruled through clan heads but his decisions would be challenged.
* The ageset system was too a cornerstone of its social organization. Youths or the junior ageset always assembled at the chief's residence to receive military skills,court manners,societal norms of histophere,biosphere,hydrosphere,etc
* Senior ageset (elders) were custodians of customary laws,discipline and agents of survival and continuity of society.
* Initiatiation ceremonies like celebration of twins' birth, death, big harvests etc. all of which led to unity, belongingness etc.
* Traditional schooling or education was manned by the senior agesets or elders.It centered on continuity of society.
* Land was communally owned especially for the pastoral caste and production was based on family system.
* Division of labour was too invisible as collective efforts were emphasized but women constituted the largest bulk of the agricultural caste.
* Agricultural caste grew millet, sorghum, yams, pumpkins, cashewnuts
* Pastoralism was another economic activity;they kept long horned cattle and they exchanged animal products like beef,skins,hides,stewed blood,etc
* Raiding was done especially for ivory and slaves especially to supply the central trade route of the Nyamwezi
* Participated in Long Distance trade with the Nyamwezi,Bunyoro,Baganda and the Coastal Swahili Arabs.
* They dealt with or in slaves, ivory, gold, Beewax, honey etc.
* Iron working was too done a practice they copied from the chwezi,Bunyoro and the Nyamwezi,Made tools like hoes,panges,machetes,etc for crop husbandry and defensive purposes.
* Carpentry especially wooden tools,mats,dishes,etc
* Small scale fishing was carried out in the swampy areas especially with lung fish.The surplus was dried and bartered for other items and communities like the Bakiga,Bwamba,yeke,Zembe,etc
* Families facilitated long distance trade as guides,guards,and security personnel an aspect they copied from the Nyamwezi etc

(25marks)

**Qn.2 How did local trade thrive in the interior of East Africa?**

* Long before Arabs and Swahili merchants usually referred as the Zanzibar's organized caravans into the interior, Africans were at a long distance and markets had come into existence and a trading chain had developed.
* Local trade was basically intra i.e. with in communities where clans or families bartered goods they produced in plenty.
* Families had specializations in medicine, boat building, agriculture, black smith, back cloth making etc.
* Local trade involved occasional market days which were staged at the chiefs' courts or strategic places
* Societies like the Banyoro had well organized market systems manned by the Abarusura; and the too collects revenue or taxes inform of food stuffs, cowrie shells, or otherwise.
* Local trade also cut across the societal boundaries ie communities traded with@other for example the Baganda traded with the Banyoro, pokomo and Galla, Acholi and the Banyoro etc.
* Trading communities actively involved were Baganda, Baganda, Chagga, Pokomo,

Masai, Kikuyu, Ankole, Toro, kikuyu, Akamba, Embu,Galla Arabs and Swahili.

The Pokomo supplied agricultural produce to the Galla in Exchange for ivory and to the Swahili for Axes and hoes.

* The items involved wereivory(ivorytrade),slaves,irontools,beewax,honey,grains,timber,etc
* Medium of communication in the local trade system was the use of local languages especially in the interlacustrine region where the "ntu"prefix was dorminant in their linguistic dialect
* Medium of exchange was purely barter system where goods were exchanged for goods in the initial stages before the introduction of cowrie shells and coins later.
* Mode of transport was human porterage in the pre-colonial trade. Chiefs and kings always used families or the junior age to carry trade articles to market centers, and to other communities.
* Societies like Nyamwezi,Karagwe,Ukami,hehe, etc. used their subjects for transportation purposes
* Cattle were highly prized by many people, some pastoralists would only part with their cows in emergencies. Kikuyu frequently exchanged their iron implements for cattle with the Embu and Akamba and gave Masai grains for cows.
* Forest dwellers sold honey and bee wax which was useful for curing diseases(honey)and the bee wax for waxing drum skins, bow strings,etc
* Iron hoes and salt were the most important trade items over the wider area of East Africa and became a formal currency in some communities. Both commodities were on demand and were easily transportable, it was possible to value other items e.g. crops, pots, etc.
* Communities who lived besides rivers and lakes found dry fish as a useful trade article to trade with their neighbours e.g. the Nyamwezi who lived near river maragasi always dried the fish which they sold too far away communities like the yeke tribe and the Bakiga of kigezi.
* Transport routes were largely maintained by family systems but in organized kingdoms, they were maintained under a social mobilization programme known as "Bulungi Bwansi"
* Etc. (25 marks)

**Qn3: Describe the role of African tradition religion to the existence and survival of societies by the early C19th.**

* African tradition religion was a belief or a system in the existence of God,gods,supernatural beings,spirits,etc
* It also involved the belief in physical features like mountains,trees,rivers,rocks,etc
* In the African settings, religious leaders doubled as political or social leaders and were highly respected.
* Scholars like professor Mbiti describe ATR as the belief in God and his assistants.
* Communities had different names for their gods and God for example were for the Bagisa, Rubang for the Acholi, Ruhanga for the Banyoro and Banyankole,katonda or lissoddene for Buganda, etc.
* It was classified or interpreted in doctrinal, ritual, mythical and organizational demensions.
* Through ATR,solutions were sought from the spirits or religious interpretations especially social calamities and challenges
* It was only the African religious experiences that provided answers to the abstract events in society like death and its causes, destiny of man after death, origin of sin, origin of the universe, causes of day and night, etc. Reliable answers were found in ATR.
* Tradition religion was a basis of cultural presentation and practices
* It was a channel through which African life was celebrated socially, politically and economically including rites of conception,birth,initiation,pregnancy,etc
* ATR was used in the maintenance of law and order; It promoted harmony and peaceful co-existence. Through ATR, It was easy to identify wrong doers.
* Through tradition, Leaders emerged i.e. each society had religious leaders and consultants who acted as priests, prophets, seers, soothsayers.
* Tradition religion facilitated agricultural activities e.g. among the iteso,farmers used to offer prayers for the seeds before planting them and during the harvests,etc
* African tradition religion promoted unity since it was a binding factor cutting across families, clans, and states with similar religious beliefs and practices e.g. the Baganda were united by the same belief of Mandwa.
* African tradition religion was used as a tool of morality in society especially its emphasis on the ethic of punishment of wrong doers
* African tradition religion compelled people towards respecting community norms.
* Through African tradition religion, Africans were able to satisfy their spiritual hunger through religious practices that involved music, dance and drama, prayers and sacrifices
* African traditional religion was a source of identity in society i.e. one's particular way of belief and practice helped to identify the person with a given family, clan and community.
* African tradition provided a hopeful and a happy life after death since the wrong doers had been punished on earth.
* African tradition provided people with medicine men who were religious leaders but doubled as heaters, Counselors, witch doctors, etc.
* African tradition religion was a channel through which Africans communicated with their ancestors which Africans communicated with their ancestors which kept their spiritual life (s) active.
* African tradition provided played very important role in facilitating tradition education e.g. children were taught about gods, the importance of sacrifices, the importance of ancestors, etc.
* Etc (25 Marks)

**QN4: Describe the contribution of Sir Donald Cameron to the social and economic development of Tanganyika between 1925 and 1945.**

* He was the governor of Tanganyika from 1925-1931 after sir Horace Byatt
* He cherished the development of African enterprise through the introduction of indirect rule system where he divided Tanganyika into II provinces where leaders collected taxes and administered justice
* He introduced the Native courts ordinance of 1929 which strengthened the local courts. Even the local authorities had their own funds.
* He is credited for championing African farming e.g. he encouraged the Chagga on the slopes of mountain Kilimanjaro to grow Arabica coffee through his resident administrator Charles Dundas.
* In 1926, he encouraged the Chagga to form the Kilimanjaro Native planters 'association to organize the growing and marketing of coffee in the area.
* He encouraged plantation agriculture of cotton, sisal and rubber; and he encouraged Africans to grow such crops voluntarily in order to avoid the occurrence of a rebellion similar to the maji maji of 1905
* E continued with Byatt Horace's policy of labour of non-intervention
* He is credited for making taxation reforms and improving those left behind by Byatt, which he made progressive in nature.
* Donald Cameron allowed mineral exploitation in Mwanza, Musoma district and along the shores of Rukwa. By 1939, it contributed £1,000,000.
* He contributed to the infrastructural lay out of Tanganyika e.g. Tabora-Mwanza line completed in 1928,Moshi-Arusha line completed in 1929,etc
* He appealed to the British government to increase funding in terms of aid for e.g. between 1922 and 1926, Britain extended £3,085,891 for roads, railways urban development and marketing system.
* He contributed to the social services like education, Medicare and veterinary services for e.g. govt, expenditure increased from £15,754 in 1925 to £80,000 in 1929 on the construction of schools and hospitals.

**Qn5: Assess the impact of wage employment on the peoples of Kenya during the colonial period.**

* Wage employment was an integral part of the colonial labour policy that involved both skilled and unskilled labour.
* It involved Kenyans being employed on European farms, firms and residences.
* The aim was to sustain their tax obligation and livelihood.
* Kenyans became involved in the trade to the extent of rivaling Asians.
* It led to the 1918-1919 Northey circulars that compelled all Chiefs to recruit Africans into the labour market.
* Led to the introduction of direct taxes like income, hut and poll taxes in order to compel Africans into the labour market.
* It led to the creation and confinement of Africans into reserves e.g. Laikipia, Ngogi and Limuru.
* From 1945, Africans began private farms and reaped or got or gained from the increased world prices of Agriculture which improved their standards of living.
* Due to the earned wages, Africans were able to take their children to school.
* It stimulated the agricultural development in Kenya as many Africans offer labour on the Tea, Pyrethrum, Sisal, Coffee and Cotton plantations.
* It led to the 1915 native registration ordinance that introduced the Kipande system
* It led to landlessness and Squatter system in which Kenyans were allowed to stay on European farms on condition that they offer labour to their settler masters.
* It led to the enactment of the 1919 resident's law which required Africans to serve their masters for at least 180 days in a year.
* It led to the growth of the Kenyans nationalism because through trade unions thus carrying events to the historical Mau Mau rebellion.
* It led to the development of African labour movement to fight for the African workers' rights and save them from European exploitation. Through these, working conditions were improved.
* It led to the growth of African enterprenual skills and self-enrichment as Africans participated in various economic activities.
* It led to the concept of migrant labour system where Kenyans moved from the northern parts of Kenya to seek employment in the southern parts. This also led to rural-urban migration with its negative effects.
* It indirectly empowered the settlers to have the labour services of Africans by law.
* It led to the collapse of the African social welfare system as Africans were pushed into reserves.
* Etc (25marks)

**Qn.6 Examine the challenges faced by the Trade Union Movement in East Africa.**

* These were labour organizations or social welfare associations that were meant to fight for the workers' rights like good wages, good housing, good or appropriate working hours and the general welfare.
* They originated from the appauling or declining welfare services among the workers in farms and firms.
* They were organized association of workers or employees formed for the protection and promotion of their socio-economic interests.
* Some of them were Bukoba-Buhaya Union, Central organization of Trade Unions, Uganda federation of labour, Federation of Uganda Trade Unions, Uganda Public employee Union, Uganda labour Congress, Tanganyika federation of labour etc.
* Some of the challenges included:
* Financial Constraints: lack of funds curtailed the union activities such as publication on workers' rights and promoting worker-employer relations. This was further affected by the poor members that couldn’t raise the badly needed resources or their annual subscription fees or membership fees.
* They were marred with leadership struggles or factionalism for example the East African Trade Union Congress and African Workers Federation collapsed soon after their formation, and by 1953 they were non-existent.
* There was the infusion of politics into the ranks of the Trade Unions by nationalistic parties or politicians. This affected the autonomy of labour movements with government intervention and restrictions on their activities for example Rashid Kawawa and Micheal Kamaliza were compromised by TANU of Nyerere by giving them government or cabinet posts yet they were leaders of Tanganyika federation of labour. In Kenya, even government de-registered the African workers federation and the East African Trade Unions Congress, and were later banned.
* Trade unions were marred or formed on racial lines even when they belonged to the racial lines even when they belonged to the same industry for example in Kenya, Africans and Asian workers had separate trade unions.
* Trade Unions were at recognized by employers as legal or official organizations of their firms. They always stopped them to organize on their firm and farm premises. The employers always victimized the union leaders over baseless allegations of sabotage and incompetence, all aimed at failing their interests and morale.
* The colonial government was negative towards the trade unions. To this, there existed frequent harassments and arrests of the union members and leaders for example Kubai and Singh of the East African trade Union Congress were detained for illegally organizing strikes.
* Trade Union activities were curtailed by acts or a law for example in 1952, the Union Ordinance of 1043 was amended and a number of labour regulatory measures put in place to control the trade Union movement.
* Staff associations were; legalized and empowered in order to weaken the leadership the trade Unions 'leadership.
* Strict registration i.e. the registrar of trade unions was given powers to put Unions on probation for 12 months before registration.
* Intrigue among the labour organization i.e. provincial Association to spy on other labour organizations.
* Etc

(25 marks)

**Qn.7: Explain the factors that led to the growth of towns in any one country of East Africa between 1898 and 1945.**

* The growth of towns literally meant Urbanization. Some of the towns in East Africa included Nairobi,Dagoretti,Voi,Kisumu,Eldoret,Naivasha,Machakos(Kenya);Jinja,Mbale,Kampala,Kasese,Pakwach,etc(Uganda),Dar-es-salam Tabora, Ujiji, Tanga,etc (Tanganyika)

NB: The learner must choose one country to draw examples from as required by the Question theme or stem.

* The colonial establishment of the transport communication systems e.g the establishment of the central railway led to the growth of Dar-es-salam, Tanga, Tabora and Ujiji(Tz) while Nairobi, Kisumu,Voi,etc (Kenya)
* Activities of trade and Commerce; the volume of trade increased with the coming of the Asians and Indians especially with wholesale and retail trade towns emerged like Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu became import-export centers due to Asian influence. In Uganda, Kampala, Jinja, Iganga, Mbale and Kamuli emerged from villages into towns
* Effects of cashcrop growing; whenever cash crop farming took route, agro based towns emerged e.g. in the Kenyan highlands, Kilimanjaro area, Mountain elgon area. Arusha in Tanganyika became Urbanised because of coffee growing in the Kilimanjaro areas.
* Colonial policy of establishing Industries; areas that had both processing and manufacturing firms, developed into towns and urban centers e.g Jinja grew after the establishment of a copper smelting plant; also Dar-es-salam, Nairobi and Kisumu too emerged due to manufacturing Industries.
* Establishment of power supply and other forms of energy e.g. Mombasa was electrified in 1906 by the Mombasa electricity light and power Company, Nairobi in 1807 from the Ruira HEP station, Kampala and Entebbe by owen falls dam in 1952.
* Strategic location of some places led to their growth into towns e.g. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salam, Tabora and Ujiji grew into export-import centers due to their confluencial location. The same with Kisumu that handled Import and exports of Uganda.
* Presence of good social facilities like schools, hospitals, recreational centers, housing estates, tourist centers etc. made Kampala, Nairobi, Dar-es-salma emerge into towns or urban centers.
* Effects of the mining activities, for example oil drilling in Mombasa led to its electrification and growth into a town, copper mining in Kasese,Tororo due to limestone mining, soda ash in Naivasha,gold mining in Kakamega,etc.
* The choice of areas as administrative centers e.g. Mombasa gained great urban status because it was chosen as the capital city and later Nairobi. Equally, Entebbe and Kampala grew into towns due to being administrative centers of the colonial regime.
* Good climate and fertile soils god for both human settlement and crop husbandry e.g. Kenyan highlands, Kilimanjaro region,mt.Elgon area,etc gave rise to towns like Arusha,Nairobi,Mbale,etc
* Activities of the IBEACO led to the former villages turning into towns. e.g.Machakos,kibwezi,Mumias,Dagoretti,etc

(25 marks)

**Qn.8 Describe the attempts made to bring about the East African territories by Independence.**

* The British aimed at uniting or merging all the East African territories into a federation.
* Aimed at creating a large British empire of the East African states.
* It was also intended to ease the exploitation of the East African resources and harmonize the political processes between the 3 states.
* In 1898, the first attempt to unite Kenya and Uganda was made by Sir Harry Johnstone but it failed.
* In 1905, Sir Charles Elliot who succeeded sir Johnstone also attempted to establish a Common administration but was frustrated by the British government.
* In 1922, Winston Churchill who was the British Colonial Secretary gave serious consideration to the federation of East Africa but left office before realizing this dream.
* In 1924 when Amery Succeeded Churchill as the Colonial Secretary, he set up a Commission headed by Ormsby Gore to explore the possibility of a closer Union but he failed as he faced opposition from Africans
* Ormsby instead suggested regular seminars to discuss cooperation of railways, posts, harbours, health and agriculture.
* In 1927 with the appointment of Sir Edward Griggs as the governor. He convinced the white settlers to agree to the idea of the federation of the East African territories.
* In 1928, Sir Edward Griggs set up the Hilton young Commission to research on the possibility of closer Union but still he faced opposition from the Africans.
* In 1948, the East African posts and telecommunications and the East African harbour and railways Cooperation were formed.
* In 1953, the British Colonial government raised the issue of the Closer union but it was opposed by young nationalists like Musazi in Uganda, Kenyatta in Kenya and Japhet Kirilo and Nyerere in Tanzania.
* In 1961 and 1963 when Tanzania and Kenya attained their Independence, the idea of the closer union was nearly recognized when the East African Common Services Organization.
* In 1961, there were attempts to bring the three states together through the Education Cooperation through the establishment of Colleges in Nairobi, Dar-es-Salam and Kampala with the awarding of Cambridge degrees and certificates.
* Etc (25 marks)

**Qn.9 Describe the Social and economic developments in Kenya between 1963 and 1983**

* The Social and economic development in Kenya were a manifestation of Africanisation, Harambee philosophy and later the concept of Nyaoism.
* The guiding principle was the development of rural infrastructure, mobilization of the population and equipping Kenyans with appropriate skills of development.
* Land settlement and irrigation projects;The programme was initiated with a focus on boosting rural peasant farming for increased income, savings and welfare. Settlements schemes were created in areas like lugary,Songhor and Muguga.Irrigation Schemes like Bura,Mwea,lake Kenyatta and Hola-Irrigation,were started
* Development of rural finance schemes; this involved the provision of land and capital to people to enable them purchase farm machinery and equipment.These funds were chanelled through the cooperative bank of Kenya, Agricultural finance corporation, Agricultural development corporation, Kenya Grain growers 'Cooperative Union.
* Expansion of education services, Government started Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1974; government provided adult education to farmers, businessmen, women and those in the informal sector. Education Institutes were given trained graduates like Egerton in Njoro,Meru agricultural Institute,Bukura Institute of Agriculture,Jomo Kenyatta College of agriculture and Technology.
* Development of transport and Communications, it Involved roads and railway lines extended to the agriculturally potential areas e.g. Eldoret railway line to Kitale and Trans-Nzoia,railway line from Nakuru to Solai and Nyakururu,have transformed the areas of Kericho,Londiani and molo.
* Rural agriculture development; In this' farmers were assisted and enabled to acquire land,capital

And disease control methods. They were encouraged to grow wheat,wattle,riceand cashew nuts.Cotton was encouraged in South Nyanza,Sisal in the highlands, Sugarcane in Western Kenya and the rift valley provinces.

* Rural electrification: Because of the inadequate hydro power potential, Kenya developed other energy sources like Geo-thermal at Olkaria power station and solar energy inn the Western province. Large hydro power development were setup on R.Tana,Mashinga,Kamburu,Gitaru and Kindaruma that supplied up to 16% of the total land area of Kenya.
* Rural Industrial development; Government encouraged both primary and extractive industries that are involved in the exploitation of rural resources,forestry,fishing,mining and agriculture to feed the urban based manufacturing industries e.g. Tea-firms in Nyanza,Nyeri,Nairobi and Muranga,milk processing plants under Kenya Cooperative Creameries were set up in Nakuru,Kapasbet and Eldoret.
* Development of rural health services, every district was provided with a hospital and @ division had a healthy center; Massive immunization Programmes,family planning,etc formed the primary health care of Kenyans
* Development of parastatal organizations; these were set up to regulate Capitalism which was bound to exploit the peasants. These helped rural farmers with market research, transport services, educational services and price stabilization e.g. coffee board of Kenya, Kenya Tea Development Authority, National Cereals Marketing board, Pyrethrum marketing Board,etc
* Development of rural trade; It was meant to empower and develop African enterprenuership.Legislation for non-citizens to obtain permits(work)was set up, issuing of restrictive trade licences,etc to allow Kenyans get Involved in trade too.
* Decentralization planning; it involved local people participating in decision making and resource allocation and exploitation. This was under the district focus for rural development where the government extended grants to the local populace.

Etc

(25marks)

**Qn.10 Explain the importance of foreign trade to the development of any one country of East Africa since independence.**

* Foreign trade is the buying and selling of goods and services. It involved both bi-lateral and multi-lateral trade.
* Leads to exploitation of idle resources e.g. minerals-oil in the Albertine region
* Supplements on the local production e.g. the importation of clothes,rice,etc
* Creates competition among producers with in the country which ensures quality Improvement
* Generates foreign exchange in the economy
* Provision of a wide basket of gods and services
* Leads to employment opportunities e.g. car Importers, coffee exporters,etc
* Through foreign trade, technology has improved through E-trade
* Enabled Uganda to get what it can't produce at home e.g. fridges,computers,medicines or drugs,etc
* Encouraged specialization, especially in the agro-based sector with value addition.
* Socially, it has promoted Uganda's image especially through the AGOA relations with AMERICA
* Strengthened the concept of the East African Community.
* ETC (25marks)