**HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA**

**Question l (a) Explain the origin and development of the Swahili culture along the E. African coast before 1500 AD.**

**CODE D**

a- The Swahili originated from an Arab world" Swahili" meaning coast

b- Swahili culture began with the Arab contacts on the East Africa n coast with

Africans.

C- At times it is referred to as Afro - Arab culture

­d- It developed between 13th and 15th centuries

e- It was complete civilization, borrowing from Arabic to African way of life

f- The Arabs on reaching the coast *f* inter married with the coastal people giving birth to a new race called the Swahili people.

g-- The Swahili were half castes" brown in colour

h-They spoke kiswahili as their language.

I - It was a mixture of Bantu and Arab words.

J This language remained an interrupted up to the 16th century. •

k- The Swahili occupied the coastal area of Kenya and Tanganyika.

l- They were basically Moslems due to Arab influence

m- As a result many mosques and Koranic schools were built.

n- They adopted Arabic way of dressing e.g. veils for women, Kanzu for men

0- They were mainly traders in item like gold, silk, ivory which made them rich.

p .. Their system of administration was based on sharia law and Islamic practices

q .. They used new titles e.g Sheikhs ,.'

r-- They used the quoran as a Holy book.

s- They took up Arab architecture e.g. flat - topped houses, use of bricks, use of

arches and domes.

L- Also carried out Agriculture e.g. grew vegetables to supplement their diet.

u- Kept some animals like goats, sheep and cattle.

v- Their main food stuffs were wheat lemons, and oranges.

w- They were restricted from eating pork

x. The Swahili culture grew steadily though by the 16th C. their culture was disrupted by the coming of the Portuguese.

**Qn1 (b) What effects did this culture have on the peoples** of the **coast? (CODE. E)**

a- Effects were political, social and economic

b- Mosques were built all over the coast b- Islam fostered unity among the Muslim brothers.

c- Islam greatly influenced the coastal cultures

d- Many town developed e.g. Mombasa, Kilwa, Malindi,etc.

e- Introduction of Sharia strengthened administration at the coast.

I- Improved morality at the coast due to strict Koranic teaching against immorality g- There were intermarriages which gave rise to the Swahili people.

h- The new Swahili culture came with a new language - Kiswahili.

1- Arabic was also adopted as an official language.

J- Kiswahili became the lingua Franca (i.e. common language used).

k-Strong commercial links were established externally.

1- Arabs who spread Islam imposed themselves on the local people as rulers

m- Food and sitting etiquette changed among the coastal people e.g. pilao, chapatti, rice and sitting cross legged.

n- New crops were brought e.g. rice, wheat oranges, lemons etc. 0- Some African societies were absorbed by the Swahili culture.

p- Islam exposed the East African coastal people to tile outside world especially

Arabia, India, Persia etc.

q- There was increased population

r- There improved S.O.L among the coastal people

s- Some societies at the coast gave up their economic activities e.g. food gathering,

and hunting for trade.

t- Islamic practices were introduced e.g. circumcision praying five times a day. u- New ruling dynasties were formed e.g. Shiraz dynasty.

v- Led to increased slavery along the coast.

**Qn 2(a) Describe the movements of the River - lake Nilotes into East Africa by 1800 AD.**

**(CODE M)**

a- These was a group of Nilotes who settled around lakes and rivers. b- They are also known as the luo/Jonan.

c- They include tribes like Langi, Alur, Kumam Japadhola etc.

d- They are believed to originally livedaround the shores of lake Rudolf (Turkana) in Northern Kenya.

e- Their *movement* spread out for a long period of time between AD 1000 and 1800 (slow and gradual).

f- They *moved* in a small families or clans or groups g- At times their *movements* were seasonal.

h- By about 1400, the ancestors of the Luo had started their ways up to- the Nile

from Barhr-ol. Ghazel and the equatorial province.

i- *Moved* South wards following the title under the leadership of Olum .

j- Entered East Africa through Northern Uganda at Nimule..

k- Between 1480 and 1500, they had settled at Pubungu (Pakwach).

1- This later became their major dispersal point from where they spread to different directions.

m- One group under Gipir and Tifooli *moved* Westwords into west NiIe (Nebbi district).

n- They mixed with the Sudanic Madi, Okebo and Lendu giving birth to the Alur.

0- The second group the Jo-bito clan under Labongo moved South wards to Pawir (Chope).

p- This was the time when the Chwezi empire of Bunyoro Kitara was disintergrating.

q- This catalyzed Its collapse and In its place setup the luo-Bito dynasty and related

Dynasties in Busoga, Buganda and Bukedi.

r- Further *movements* occurred north wards, East wards into present day Acholi " Lango etc.

s- Moost prominent of the migrants at the time were the Labongo who intermarried with the Madi to give rise to the Acholi tribe.

t- However some of the Luo *moved* into Western Kenya

u- They included the Joka - Jok , Jok - Owiny, Jok Omolo and others as refugees from Budama (Absasuba).

v- Between 1500 and 1550 the Joka - Jok pushced East wards from Sudan through Acholi, Kaberamaido and some settled theje,

w- Some settled in Budama while other continued to Larnoqi hills in Western Kenya. x- Another group the Jok-owinJ (Jokrwoth) moved from Pubungu and finally settled in Sigoma Western Kenya.

y- They were led by the fearless Owiny Sigoma

*Z:* Between 1550 and 1650 the Jok - Omolo *moved* from Northern Bunyoro through Busoga Budama and also settled in Nyanza region.

aa- The Abasuba a mixture of refugees from Ssese Islands, Buganda, Busoga and Bugwere migrated between 1600 and 1800.

bb- Today they are represented by the Jo-gem, Jo-Ugenya and Jo-Oleqo and mainly

settled in Southern Nyanza.

cc- The Luo who settled in Budama were known as the Jo - Padhola (Adhola) .

dd- These were often victims of the Masai and Banyole raids

ee- The group that finally settled in the Kavirondo gulf and the Nyanza regions became known as the Kenyan Luo (Jo-Luo).

Qn2(b) **What** effects **did they have on the people** of East **Africa? (CODE E)**

a- There were intermarriages between the Luo and the Local people leading to the

Births of now tribes E.g Alur, l.anqi Jopadhola.

b- The new tribes came with new languages like Alur Jopadhjola, Langi.

c- They established themselves as chiefs over the local people

d- They traded with the new communities they met.

e- Their coming resulted into loss of cultures and languages by the local people.

f- Led to the decline of Chwezi empire of Bunyoro Kitara

g- There was heavy displacement of people e.g. in Bunyoro and Lango.

h- They introduced the idea of chiefdom (Rwoth dom)

1- They introduced the idea of cattle keeping (Zebu) short horned cattle.

j- They introduced petty names e.g. Akiiki, Abwoli, Amooti etc.

k- Initiated the system of granting land to clans

1- Developed the system of granting of royal burial sites for their Abakamas (Kings).

rn- Their arrival led to population increase in the areas where they settled.

n- In Bunyoro they introduced new regalia like the royal drum, shields, royal fire .

q- Famine resulted due to destruction of crops r- A lot of property was destroyed.

s- The wars increased insecurity in the region.

**Qn3(a) Describe the origins of the Bunyoro - Kitara Kingdom**

**(CODE 0)**

1. Bunyoro Kitara was one of the Kingdoms in the interlacustrine region
2. The origins of this kingdom are not clear / mythical
3. It was founded in 1350 AD by the Chwezi after the departure of the Batembuzi
4. The Tembuzi therefore were the first occupants of this kingdom

e- The founders of this kingdom (the Bachwezi are believed to have come from

North or North East.

f- The Bachwezi were demi gods *I* miraculous people

g- They are believed to have been either cushites, Egyptians, Greeks or Portuguese.

h- They moved South words and settled in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.

i- Their dynasty was founded by Ndahura a grandson of Isaza.

J- At its peak the empire consisted of parts of Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, Karagwe,

Buganda, Rwanda, Burundi etc.

k- Its capital was at Bigo Byamugenyi

1- The Chwezi rule lasted four to five reigns after which it collapsed.

m- Several independent states emerged from the ruins of Bunyoro - Kitara .

n- Such Kingdoms included Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda, Wanga.

0- Some of their" independent states remained under Hima dynasty.

p- While others came under the Luo Babito dynasty founded by Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi or sub-dynasties.

**Qn 3 b) Decline of the Bunyoro** - Kitara **Kingdom**

**(CODE D)**

a- It is not clear why the Kingdom declined and collapsed.

b- But the Kingdom collapsed at the beginning of the 16th century.

c- The kingdom had grown too large in size to be effectively administered. d- There was resistance and wars from the local people like the Bantu.

e- Civil wars among the princes became common

f- Voluntary departure to the South led by the princes.

g- Rampant cattle diseases like Nagana.

h- There was also increasing epidemic like small pox that caused migrations.

i- Outbreak of famine caused by locust invasion.

j- The Luo invention also led to the decline of the Chwezi Empire. k- Lack of able leadership after the death of Wamala

1- Vassal states like Buganda wanted to be independent

m- The rulers were oppressive and therefore hated by their subjects.

n- Loss of popularity when people realized that the Bachwezi were ordinary human beings not demigods.

0- Lack of strong economy / decline of Bunyoro's economy.

p- The death of Bihogo the cherished cows of one of the princes.

**Qn 4** (a) **Why did Seyyid Said transfer his capital from Oman to Zanzibar**

**(CODE T)**

a- Seyyid Said was a prince of Oman who transferred his capital from Oman to Zanzibar.

b- Zanzibar and the East African Coast had better climatic conditions than Muscat

(Oman) which had a scorching sun heat.

c- Zanzibar had a deep and wide habour that could handle large vessels.

1. Zanzibar had good fertile soils for growing of cloves that was in high demand.

e- Zanzibar had plenty of sweet drinking water for inhabitants and calling ships.

f- East Africa provided natural resources like Ivory, Gold from Sofala than Oman

would provide.

g- Zanzibar had better strategic location than Muscat.

h- He wanted to introduce clove growing on the East African coast

i- Seyyid Wanted to control E. Africa coast effectively.

J- The people of the coast were friendly and loyal to Oman.

k- There was seriously religious persecution in Oman by that time.

1- Political persecutions also facilitates transfer of Seyyid's Capital to Zanzibar

m- Zanzibar's central position was ideal for controlling and expansion of inland trade (Wanted to control and exploit trade inland).

n- Zanzibar's position gave it security from attacks by main land rivals.

0- He wanted to control more effectively the rebellions by the Mazrui from Zanzibar

p- He wanted to check on the activities of sea pirates who had made trade across the Indian ocean difficult.

q- The East African coast would provide cheap source of labour (Slaves) to clove

p- He wanted to check on the activities of sea pirates who had made trade across the Indian ocean difficult.

q- The East African coast would provide cheap source of labour (Slaves) to clove

p- He wanted to check on the activities of sea pirates who had made trade across the Indian ocean difficult.

q- The East African coast would provide cheap source of labour (Slaves) to clove

**Qn 4.(b) What effects did Seyyid said's rule have on the E. African Coast?**

**(CODE E)**

1. Seyyid said built the economy of Zanzibar through many ways
2. Opened up large plantations of cloves and coconut

c- Zanzabar and Pemba became the world's largest producer of cloves (of world production)

d- Used salve labour to work on the plantation

e- Encouraged slave trade by sending slave caravans inland which led to

depopulation.

f- African in Zanzibar lost their fertile land to Arabs for clove plantations

g- He imported Indian Banyans to work in government treasury in Zanzibar

h- Indian Banyans became financiers of the caravans inland

1- He established security in Zanzibar through the creation of a strong army.

j- Made Zanzibar an international port which handled imports and exports

k- Zanzibar became the principal slave market in the 19th century

1- He collected custom duties (taxes) that enriched the economy of Zanzibar

m- There was an influx of European traders into Zanzibar who helped build the economy of Zanzibar e.g British, French etc.

n- Exported items like ivory, slaves, skins from Zanzibar.

0- Arabic and Swahili languages were introduced and used as languages of communication

p- Brought to an end the long struggle between the Mazrui and human Arabs of

the coast.

q- Purified Islam as a new faith in Zanzibar and the coast.

r- Built Mosques as places of worship

s- built quoranic schools as centres of learning Islam

t- He improved the monetary system by introducing copper currency to supplement the Maria

Theresa dollars and the Spanish crown.

u- He signed commercial treaties with USA (1833), Britain (1839) and France (1844)

v- Created market centres among African chiefdoms e.g Tabora among the Nyamwezi

w- United the coastal towns and brought them under one ruler

x- Later participated in the signing of treaties aimed at ending slave trade e.g Hammerton treaty (1845)

**Qn 5(a) Explain the causes of the Ngoni Migration into E. Africa**

**(CODE C)**

a- Ngoni are Nguni Bantu speaking people

b- They form the last group of the Bantu into East Africa

c- Originally they lived in S. Eastern Africa (Natal)

d- The reasons for migrations are not clear

e- But mostly related to the expansionist wars of Shaka- the Zulu king f- He created a period of wars that forced many to migrate

g- It was a period of "Mfcane"- time of troubles

h- This was around the 1820's

1- Population pressure

j- Internal conflicts among themselves

k- Need for fertile areas for Agric since they were farmers.

i- Influence of good leaders like Zwangendaba, Maputo, Zulu-Gama etc. rn- Diseases like small poxes, malaria sleeping sickness etc

n- Love for adventure

0- Boer invasion of S.Eastern Africa (Natal) ie effect of Great Trek causing land

shortage

p- The Ruthless army training started by Shaka made Ngoni Escape

q- Need for water and pasture for- their animals

r- Because of over stocking

s- Due to famine

t- Drought

u- The need to loot and increase their herds

v- The hostile climate i.e tired of the extreme winters

5. b) **Why the Ngoni were successful in conquering southern Tanganyika (CODE S)**

a- They captured young men who they transformed into their warriors

b- They also took women as wives which swelled their numbers

c- Had a strong army

d- They had an outstanding military organization inherited from Shaka

e- They divided their arm into fighting units called "Impis"

f- Had an age set system as the basis of military regiments

g- Had superior weapons e.g Assegai (short stabbing spears and large cow hide

shields

h- Had superior tactics of attacking their enemies i.e the cow horn formation

1- Also preferred fighting in the open and barefooted which facilitated mobility

j- Ngoni also used surprise attacks

k- Most African communities were weak

1- Some the East African communities were too small to resist the Ngoni invasion

m- The Ngoni had a strong determination

**Qn** 6.a) Describe **the British system of administration**

**(CODE B)**

a- The British used indirect system of administration

b- The system was explained by lugard in his book "The Dual Mandate in Tropical

Africa"

c- The conquered kings or chiefs were used to rule fellow conquered people

d- In E. Africa it worked well in centralized states like Buganda

e- At the top of administration was the colonial secretary for colonies in London

f- He was responsible for the British colonial affairs and answerable to British parliament

g- Below the colonial secretary was a governor who headed the colony and was responsible to him (these were whites and for Uganda they were stationed in Entebbe)

n- Colonies were divided into provinces led by provincial commissioner and was responsible to the governor

1- Provinces were divided into districts by district commissioners

j- The districts were split into counties under a county chief

k- The county chief was to maintain law and order

l- Counties were further divided into sub-counties under sub-county chiefs

m- Sub- counties were divided into parish under parish chiefs

n- Parishes were further divided into villages under village chiefs

o- Under indirect rule Africans featured mainly in local governments while the white

controlled central governments and supervised Africans.

p- Ordinary people with absolute loyalty like Semei Kakungulu were also used

q- African chiefs collected taxes which they had no authority to spend

r- African kings were mere figure heads with no power to exercise

s- The local government manned by African were generally weak and depended on the central government.

t- Sometimes they chose their own chiefs and imposed on the people

u- Political and social institutions of the African were to be preserved e.g the Lukiiko was modified into modern legislature.

v- Laws for governing the colonies were made in London

w- African agents could be dismissed in case the need arose and they could not appeal the decision.

**Qn6.b) Problems the British faced in the administration of Uganda (CODE P)**

a- Problem of language barrier

b- Tropical diseases e.g malaria

c- Wide spread rebellions e.g Lamogi and Nyangire in Bunyoro

d- Inadequate transport and communication

e- Illiteracy among the indigenous people

f- Many people in Uganda were divided along religious lines

g- There existed different systems of administration in Uganda

h- Some of the agent used were important e.g Baganda (Miti) in Bunyoro,

Kakungulu in some parts of Eastern Uganda

i- Lacked adequate funds yet experienced high costs of administration

j- Lacked uniform economic activities

k- Kiganda model of administration failed in other areas of Uganda

i- Failure in parts of British to understand the nature the Ugandan society

m- Agitation by Ugandans for political independence

n- Harsh tropical climates

0- Inadequate supplies e.g food, medicines etc.

**Qn 7.a)Describe the course of the Hehe resistance between 1890 and 1898.**

**(CODE C)**

a- It began with the closing of the trade route between Tabora and Bagamoyo in 1890 by Mkwawa the Hehe chief

b- He then sought alliance with Ngoni chief Chiburuma and Isike of Nyamwezi with intention of fighting against German administration

c-- In June 1891, Mkwawa ambushed the German force of 1000 men near Iringa where he killed 300 of them including the commander Lewski

d- Others escaped in shock and disbelief.

e- In August 1881 the Germans sent military weapons and soldiers to the Hehe so as to make peace with Mkwawa

f- In return Mkwawa sent representatives to offer presences and make peace to the Germane;

g- The Germans thought Mkwawa's people had come to attack them so they killed them

h- In 1892, Mkwawa attacked a large commercial caravan belonging to German traders at Mikindala to block German advance into their territory

1- Also attacked Kilosa Garrison killing all occupants.

J- To strengthen his position he built a fort at Kalenga where he could gather his supporters and prepare for war.

k- In Oct 1894, an expedition led by Governor Vonschele and captain John Van Prince attacked Kalenga.

1- Mkwawa managed to escape

m- Kalenga was occupied by Germans who later destroyed it and established a German settlement there

n- Mkwawa then attempted to ambush the Germans on their return to the coast but

failed

0- Between 1894 and 1896 the Hehe were in Guerilla war fair-against the Germans

p- In 1896, the Germans attacked the Hehe again

q- In 1898, Mkwawa was betrayed by some of his chiefs to the Germans.

r- To avoid being captured and embarrassment Mkwawa committed suicide

s- The German still cut off his head and sent it to the (German Museum)

**7.b) Why was the Hehe rebellion unsuccessful?**

**(CODE W)** a- There was disunity among the people of Hehe

b- Loss of morale among the fighting forces led to the collapse of the resistance

c -Existence of traitors like the chiefs who betrayed Mkwawa to the German

d- Lack of efficient mobilization and coordination among the Hehe

e- Lack of sufficient guns arms ie they lacked adequate modern weapons

f- The Hehe used poor methods of war fair like hiding, pitched battles etc

g- They had a poor and weak economy and could not sustain the war

h- Lack of a standing army

i- Lack of leadership after death of Mkwawa

.1- The Germans were determined and used all means to take control of the area

k- The Hehe did not have enough preparations for war

1-- The outbreak of diseases like typhoid, cholera, weakened the Hehe soldiers

m- The Germans used Intimidation e.g cut-off Mkwawa's head which made the Hehe

fear and thus surrendered

n- Germans were more superior military and better trained

Qn 8.a) **Explain the causes of the Anglo-German Rivalry in E. Africa? (CODE C)**

a- This was conflict between the British East African association (BEAA) and Germany east Africa association (GEAA) over an area of about 300KM in land from the coast

b- GEAA took over the area yet GfAA had reached an agreement with Sultan Bargash to trade

in the mainland.

1. Germany was afraid that the British might join with British south Africa company and force

her out of Tanganyika,

d- Britain was also afraid that Germany with company might link up with GEACO and push them out of Kenya.

e- Between 1886-1890 this was a race for Uganda

f- In 1890 Carl peters signed a friendship treaty with Mwanga. This worried the British

g- Fredrick Jackson tried to secure the same treaty but Mwanga refused

h- When it was rumoured that the German commissioner would visit Buganda, then British anxiety increased

1- Between 1887-1889 Mahdi Besiged Eminpasha (the Egyptian Equatorial governor)

J- Carl Peters heard that Jackson was on way to relieve the siege which would mean that the area would be taken over by the British

k- However, Emir! Pasha was rescued by Stanley before either Carl Peters or Jackson arrival

l- In 1888 the IBEA took over the job of protecting British interest in E. Africa

**Qn 8.b) Steps taken to end the rivalry**

**(CODE S)**

a- Through negotiation between British and Germany

b- There was Anglo Germany agreements of 1886 and that of 1890

c- By the 1886 agreement, the Sultan's dominion was limited to 10 mile coastal strip

d- The sultan acquired the towns of Brava, Kismayu and Merca.

e- The German sphere of influence was to consist of the area beyond the ten mile coastal strip from R. Ruvuma in the south to Umba on the foot hills of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

f- The British sphere of influence comprised of the area North of R. Umba

g- Witu in modern Kenya was to be a German enclave

h- But the 1886 agreement did not cater for Uganda which led to another scramble

i- The result was the 1890 agreement (Heligoland treaty) by which British got

Uganda and Germany received Heligoland in compensation.

J- The ten mile coastal strip was reverted to the Germans

k- The German gave up Witu to the British

1- Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia were to be under the British

m- The line from Umba was extended west ward across L.Victoria

n- Uganda was declared a British protectorate

0- The Uganda -Tanganyika boarder extended westward to Congo boarder

p- The 1890 agreement virtually solved the conflict between Germany and British

q- Effective occupation by colonial government ended the conflict.

**9. a) Describe the development of cash crop growing in Uganda between 1900 and 1945**

**(CODE. D)**

a- The British wanted Uganda to develop independently to avoid over dependence on the British government after 1900.

b- The opening of the Uganda railway in 1902 made transport faster and cheaper

c- The protectorate government thus encouraged the Ugandans to grow cash crops for economic development

d- The major crops grown were cotton, coffee, tea, sugar canes, tobacco, ground nuts etc

e- In 1902 the British cotton growing association was formed to promote cotton growing in Uganda

f- In 1904, the government through the missionary Kenneth Borup of the Uganda Cash Crop Company, distributed cotton seeds to farmers in Buganda, Bunyoro and BU50ga.

g- In 1908 governor sir Hesketh Bell issued the Uganda cotton ordinance h- This law aimed at improving the quality of cotton.

l- He recommended planting American Upland cotton seeds j- Other local seeds were destroyed

k- After three years, Uganda cotton exports was valued at 52,000 pounds.

1- The Uganda cotton ordinance banned hand ginning and recommended r arrners to take cotton to the ginneries.

rn- The government tried to build roads and railways to facilitate the transportation of cotton to the processing plants.

n- For example a railway line connecting Jinja to Namasagali (Kamuli) was completed in 1912.

0- Between 1918-1919 cotton exports increased to 660,000 pounds.

p- In 1912, Arabic coffee was introduced among the Bagisu on the slopes of Mt.

Elgon.

q- The growing and processing of coffee were planted In Buganda

r- In 1914, over 50000 acres of Robusta Coffee were planted in Buganda

s- Though the prices of coffee on international market was poor at this period the farmers were encouraged to grow until the prices rose up.

t- Coffee was affected by diseases, drought and the first world war but slowly the

farmers continued.

u- Between 1918 and 1919, coffee export amounted to 105000 pounds v- It was second in value to cotton exports.

w- Rubber growing was experienced at Namukekera but it received little attention x- By 1918/1919 financial year, rubber exports totaled to 26000 pounds

*X:* In 1924, tea plantations were established in Mubende and later other estates were developed in Lugazi (Mukono)

*zZ* Tobacco was started in Bunyoro and later it spread to west Nile and western

Uganda.

aa-Sugar cane growing was introduced in Lugazi in 1924 and it did so well.

bb-Other sugar cane plantations were later developed in Kakira Jinja and Kinyara. cc- Nanji Khalidas Mehta built a sugar factory in Lugazi in 1928 which produced

4000 tones of sugar per year.

dd-In 1929, another sugar industry was built in Kakira by Mudhivan

ee- The British trading companies and Asian traders handled the transportation, processing and marketing the cash crops.

ff- These traders earned high profits for their services as the middle men between African producers and foreign buyers.

**9. (b) How did Cash crop growing affect the people of Uganda?**

**(CODE H)**

a- Cash crop growing had for reaching effects on the people in Uganda. b- Cash crop growing led to the development of transport in Uganda

c- For example, the Uganda railway was constructed, Busoga (Namusagali Line)

main roads and feeder roads, ports, bridges etc

d- It also led to the development of trading centres into big towns and cities e- Such as Jinja, Kamuli, Pakwach, Soroti, Tororo, Mbale , Kampala etc.

f- Led to establishment of small agro-based industries for processing agricultural produce

g- Such as cotton ginneries, coffee hullers, spinning mills, oil refineries, soap processor etc

h- Farmers earned income which improved their standards of living

i- New scientific methods of farming were introduced which increased cotton production

j- For example, use of fertilizers, tractors, Ox-ploughs, mulching, crop rotation

etc.

k- The colonial government got revenue and put up social infrastructures 1- Such as schools, health centres

m- The natives got self employed on their farms while other I got employment in factories, purchasing and transport sector

n- Led to the development of harbours on L. Victoria, such as Port bell and Jinja etc

0- It enabled the Ugandans to pay taxes and meet family obligations using the income earned

p- Cash crop growing improved on the international trade between Uganda and foreign countries

q- Cash crop growing led to the formation of cooperative unions and trade unions in Uganda.

r- Such unions united people together to demand for their independence through the formation of political parties.

s- The farmers were able to educate their children who later formed the elite

class that struggled for the independence of Uganda.

t- Cash crops growing led to the influx of many foreign traders in Uganda

u- They established factories, plantations and business companies in Uganda

v- For example N.K Menta, Mujjibhai Madhivan sugar companies, Alidina Visram etc

w- Many people lost their land to foreign farmers especially in Lugazi, kakira, etc for sugar can growing.

**Qn lO.a) What led to the declaration of Devonshire white paper (CODE D)**

a-- The name was acquired from the Duke of Devonshire who was also the colonial a secretary

b- He issued a white paper to warrify British government position on issues raised

by the conflict between Asian and the white settlers.

c- Land and political rights where the main issues in the dispute

d- Europeans had been given a seats on the Logco council but not any other race

e- In 1920 their member was increased to 11 but Asians and Africans were not considered

f- Europeans had been given fertile land in the Kenya Highlands, Asians and

Africans were not

g- Asians demands for equal treatment were opposed by Europeans h- Racial asogiogation in schools, hospitals

1- Europeans allocated for separate development

j- They had set up a correction of association which became the plat form for

European views

k- The Asians were allowed to hive only in towns 1- Asians migration was restricted

m- Settles attitudes LD c1amase and Grogan were uncompromising n- Governor Haye .. saddlers had been uniont to a settlers interest

0- The Asians had the support of British colonial government in India p- The African demanded the withdraw of "Kipanda"

q- They wanted a reduction of pol-tax

s- The Kikuyu wanted their land back

t- Through different reasons the Asians backed or African support

u- In 1923 conference to deal with the gricvencous was a summoned on London by the colonial secretary "The Dula of Devonshire"

**10 .b) Terms of the Devonshire white paper (CODE T)**

a- These were terms set to solve conflicts between the settlers (European), Asian

and Africans, they included;

b- These were to be no more restriction in Asian immigration to Kenya

c- Racial discrimination was to be abolished and all races were to be treated equally d- Kenyan highlands were to be reserved to the white only

e- Asians were to elect only 5 members to the legislature council

f- One missionary was to be nominated to represent African in the legislature

council

g- Which settlers were not to given independence in Kenya

h- The colonial office was to keep chose watch over the colony (Kenya)

i- Europeans were not to have controlling influence in government in Kenya j- African interest were to be paramount.

k- There was to be no racial segregation in residential areas.

1- The legislative council was to be expanded to hold 11 European, 5 Asians and 1

missionary to represent Africans.

m- Kenya was to remain primarily African country

n- Voting was to be done on communal basis rather than common roll 0- All racial groups were to work towards self-government of Kenya

p- The document was to recognize the contribution made by the white settlers III Kenya

q- Asians were to stay only in towns

r- Africans were to be members on the native/local councils