

P210/2 , 2019

Social and economic History of East Africa since 1800-to present

Time3 Hours

Instructions to candidates

*The paper is consisted of three sections **A, B and C***

*Answer **four** questions in all taking at least one from each section.*

All questions carry equal marks

Section A

- Describe the social and economic organizations of any one agro-pastoral society of East Africa during the early 19th century.
- The candidate is free to choose any society of his or her choice. These include the Iteso, Chagga, Ankole ,Masaai. The Context of the society must be exhibited.
- The chagga were principally located on Mount Kilimanjaro in northern Kenya.
- Pre-colonial organized groups were founded on kingship, locality, age and gender. Localized patrilineages formed the sub units within a district and chiefdoms were composed of several districts. Chiefs were chosen with the chiefly lineages. Chiefs appointed the district heads. Lineages were led by the senior male, who was the ritual head and also led by a spokesman or political ritual head and also by a spokesman or political representative for external relations. A system of male age grades cross cuts lineages and districts. Women also grouped in age grades.

- There was absence of centralized leadership ,in these societies there were no centralized system of administration like the Chagga and the Iteso
- Exogamous patrilineages were basic building blocks of the kinship system that were sometimes called clans. They varied in size from a few households to many dozens. Lineages were linked between kinship and land tenure.
- Egalitarian ,In these societies there was equality among members of the society, The members considered themselves as equally important and this helped in maintenance of law and order and thus society members lived in harmony
- Age- set system ,In these societies the age-set system brought people of the same age together from the different lineages
- Conflicts between chiefdoms were resolved either through chiefly diplomacy or warfare. Conflicts between individuals were solved either within the lineages, between lineages within age grade or a consortium, or by the district heads or chiefs. Hearings took place at every level. Fines were imposed, and persons could be expelled from whatever group was trying the case. Individuals were sometimes killed. There were elements of social control in every group.
- Ancestral of origin, the of segmentary societies were linked together by assuming ancestors who had a common to all members of a given lineages.
- These societies believed in traditional religion, They practiced African traditional religion, these believed in the power of ancestral spirits who were assumed to be the custodian of their traditional faith.
- They believed in the council of elders, these consisted of the clan leaders as well as the family heads. Their major focus was dispute resolution within the societies and outside communities.
- These societies believed in the initiation ceremonies, The ceremony conferred adult status, with all the social and ritual

privileges that went with it. Boys circumcision consisted of the removal of the fore skin, to instill bravery, encourage cleanliness and symbolize a man's responsibilities as a husband, father and soldier.

- The next mile stone in sexual life was the wedding. Marriage partners were chosen by families on the basis of social acceptability. A virgin bride was highly valued and generously rewarded by friends and relatives. Polygamous marriages were negotiated by the parents of the couple. Bride wealth was paid and elaborate series of ceremonies held. Both males and females were ritually circumcised before they were considered fit for marriage. Traditionally, a widow was inherited by her husband's heir.
- The composition of the pre-colonial house hold changed over its life cycle and differed in polygamous house hold from monogamous ones. After marriage, the initial domestic unit was that of the husband, wife, and eventually young children. The husband later built a hut of his own, which he shared with his older sons, the wife keeping her own hut with unmarried daughters and very young sons. Households often had other single relatives like the widows and widowers attached to them.
- Divorce was permitted on serious grounds, such cruelty or suspected infidelity was unacceptable. Adulterous couples who were caught were forced to lie together in a public simulation of intercourse while their bodies were pierced with a pole. The various pre-colonial chagga chiefdoms welcomed missionaries, travellers and forced representatives as they did to trades.
- As regards religious life, indigenous chagga cosmology, all human activities had potential spirit –wordy significance. The seen were closely linked. Dead ancestors cared how their descendants behave. Living persons were capable of evoking god or the spirits for benign or malign purposes. Incurable illness, infertility or other misfortunes were considered likely to have been caused by human or spirit agencies. Spells, curses, amulets and witch craft here

common phenomenon, both to defend and to harm. Diviners could be consulted. Rituals marked all life cycle events.

- In the economic organization, these societies 'economy was based on agriculture. They were cultivators but (with permission) traded by women in the market. They also grew millet, maize, beans, finger millet (elusive Coro Cana), cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar canes, pawpaws (*papaya*), pumpkins, squashes and tobacco. Many of the annual vegetable crops were grown by women's property. The societies such as chagga made beer out of bananas millet and millet. In most of the populous parts of the mountain, a few stall-fed cows were kept by each house hold. On areas where there was more pasture, large herds were grazed. Some men owned considerable numbers of animals, but others had none.
- Milk was highly a highly valued food and meat, local lineages held strong slaughtering feasts several times a year. There was a system of cattle lending where by many households tendered animals that were not their own. In return for caring for an animal, the borrower received the milk and the manure and eventually, when the animal was slaughtered, was entitled to a portion of meat. Lineage slaughtering feasts were held to coincide with major life cycle rituals and no more ordinary occasions.
- The chagga obtained all the food they required surplus to trade for cattle, iron ware and salt. The chagga were actively involved in far reaching trading connections that the coastal Swahili residents networked with them. The chagga chiefdoms traded with each other, with the people of the regions immediately surrounding the mountain (such as the kamba and Masai,) and also with the coastal caravans. Some of this trading was hand to hand; some of it at the market had several produce markets largely run by women.
- A system of taboos, these decentralized societies had a system of taboos which were based on in their customary norms and values of a particular society.
- War fare also played an important role in the pre-colonial economy. War yielding loot for the winners and often was the

basis for the exaction of the tribute from the losers. Moreover, the protection of traders and trade routes had military aspects.

- The village assembly, these were forums where members exchanged ideas relating to the day to day management of the societies.
- In pre-colonial times land was regarded as a male property, inherited patrilineal by males from males or transferred by males to males. Widows and women in other relationships to the men could occupy, hold and use land but could not obtain a transferable interest.

- 2. How did Seyyid Said reform the social and economic sectors of Zanzibar during the 19th century? After transferring his capital to Zanzibar, Seyyid Said made a lot of development both positive and negative as analyzed below;
- Economically, he encouraged the growing of crops on Zanzibar and Pemba Islands. He increased the high demand for cloves in Europe and Asia. He encouraged his subjects to grow them who brought revenue to the Zanzibar economy. By growing cloves, Zanzibar became the chief supplier of cloves worldwide which made East Africa to be known in the coloristic circles.
- The settlement of Seyyid Said at the coast encouraged the Indian Banyans to settle in Zanzibar and along the coast line. It has to be noted that these were experienced traders, money lenders who gave money to Africans at the coast. Their activities helped to increase on the volume of trade at the coast and in the interior.
- They even facilitated the slave trade activities as they exchanged slaves for manufactured goods. He encouraged trade between East Africa coast and outside world. He changed Zanzibar into an international trade center not for only slaves but also for manufactured goods. This encouraged the coming of traders from France, Asia, Germany and Britain.

- Zanzibar became an entry port for East Africa as it handled the volume of trade between the rich interior and the outside world. European traders increased the commercial activities at Zanzibar and it became a point of trading activities worldwide.
- Seyyid Said boosted trade through signing of commercial treaties with foreign countries like Britain, France, USA, and German. This boosted the diplomatic relations between East Africa and the outside world. He equally signed trade treaties with the interior chiefs in East Africa i.e. he signed a treaty with chief Fundikira granting him passage of his trade caravans to the Congo forests. He also signed a security treaty with Mirambo to guard against the activities of Rugaruga, Mapiti and Maviti. Through this, He was also to encourage trade with the interior tribes of East Africa
- The settlement of Seyyid Said led to the improvement of the security as Indian Ocean waters were monitored effectively. It has to be noted that before he transferred his capital, sea pirates had disrupted trade ships, therefore upon his settlement, he fought and controlled the sea pirates which improved not only the security between the rot of trade at the East Africa coast.
- He transformed the standards of commercial relation. He revolutionized trade at the coast. It has to be noted that, trade was previously on barter system but he encouraged and introduced cow i.e. shells, Indian rupees and later coins. Therefore, monitoring trade at the East African coast.
- He encouraged Europeans to establish trading posts not only in Zanzibar but in the interior of East Africa e.g. Germans opened up trading posts in Tanga, Dar-el-Salam, Ujiji, Urambo which partly explained the urbanization that developed their after.
- He introduced a taxation system that neither to never exist in the trading activities of East Africa. Zanzibar being strategically located at the entry of the East Africa interior, he taxed imports

and exports; there by raising revenue. The Indian banyans who were skilled and experienced traders were used by Seyyid Said in the assessment and collection of taxes.

- Following the establishment of clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba, there was need for cheap labor. Accordingly, Seyyid Said organized to the interior for cheap labor hence slave raid and slave trade respectively in East Africa, East Africa became depopulated as many people were taken to work on the clove plantations. It's no wonder that later Zanzibar became the leading slave trade center on the East African coastline.
- Ironically, later Seyyid Said participated in the abolition of slave trade. he signed the hammertoe treaty of 1844 with Britain which stopped slave trade activities outside his territory. He also provided patrolling ships in order to monitor the slave chiefs on the Indian Ocean waters.
- His activities at the coast at Zanzibar in particular also encouraged the Arab and Swahili traders to penetrate into the interior. This led to development of caravan routes into the interior which subsequently turned into good modern transport and communication lines like Tabora, Bagamoyo routes were replaced by the railway line in the later years.
- His settlement led to the introduction of new Islamic faith not only the coast but is also to the interior. Islam was spread to the interior through early trade contacts with the inferior tribes i.e. Ibrahim Bin Ahmed was the 1st Arab to arrive in Buganda in 1844 and Kabaka Ssuuna allowed him to preach Islam to the Baganda.
- The settlement of Seyyid Said led to the development and spread of Swahili language and culture. This came in form of intermarriages combined with Islamic teachings. It also established Quran schools and to a certain degree sharia law was applied. This was a social revolution and transformation in East Africa.

- Seyyid introduced the gun and gun powder to the East Africa communities which increased raids, tribal wars and warfare in the interior of East Africa e.g. the conflicts between the Nyamwezi and the Usambara, the conflict between Buganda against Bunyoro were all fueled by Seyyid's distribution of guns and gun powder among the interior societies.
- His settlement at the coast helped to end the East Africa coastal conflicts that had made trade insecure. This brought in a period of peace and security to the coastal people and to the related towns that previously fought each other like Kilwa against Mombasa, Sofala, Pemba, Pota that were all brought under one rule of Seyyid Said. Therefore, he brought political stability at the coast of East Africa.
- In conclusion; Seyyid Said died in 1856 and had given the Europeans and Americans an impression that he was the ruler of the whole of East Africa yet he was for Zanzibar and Pemba islands only. Before his death, he had divided his empire between his two sons i.e. one taking Zanzibar and the other one Oman/Muscat.

3. To what extent did external factors contributed to delay in the abolition of slave trade in East African countries during the 19th century?

- The illegal use of the British and American flags by the slave dealers and smugglers made it difficult to effect the abolition process. It has to be emphasized that Britain had championed the abolition campaign but the Portuguese, French and Spanish posted the British flags on their ships and ferried away slaves to Europe. Also slave traders used African flags flowing the decolonization period hence a delay in its abolition.

- The British patrol squad was limited in operation only to the coastal areas i.e.; Zanzibar and Pemba and slave dealers used alternative routes and the practice went on and discovered in the interior.
- There was a question with the national prestige and independence i.e. many countries especially Brazil, America and Britain regarded other countries as inferior and the British abolition crusade was not recognized internationally because of the independence. Therefore, they could not allow Britain to detect over their economic understandings/activities.
- Opposition from other countries like France, Spain and Portugal.
- The British anti-slavery ships were too few
- The principal of humanities and liberty were not fully appreciated in Europe. in East Africa slave trade was not in human since Africans had other practices which were in human e.g. Human sacrifice, killing of twins were still acceptable. Therefore slave trade was seen as a less evil and that is why it lasted for so long to be abolished.
However internal factors were responsible for the delayed abolition of slave trade.
- Lack of enough funds.
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- The abolishment ignored the interior and concentrated at the coast.
- Tropical diseases in the interior like yellow fever.
- Lack of good roads to interior of East Africa.
- The abolition crusade was left to missionaries alone.
- Hostility from the chiefs who benefited from it like Kabalega.
- The treaties that were meant to abolish slave trade were weak like the Hemerton treaties only prevented the movement of slave ships but not the practice.
- Opposition from Arab slave dealers i.e. Tipu Tipu, Seyyid Said.

- The abolitionists lacked adequate knowledge of the coast and East Africa.
- Presence of armed slave dealers who at times killed the abolitionists.
- Slave trade was very profitable. It took a shorter time to earn profits than growing crops that had a long gestation period.
- Slave trade crusade campaign was oral and verbal in nature.
- There was permanent demand of the slave labourers at the coast to work on coastal plantations at Zanzibar.
- It was difficult to identify slave ships because they used American and British flags.
- The long gestation period of the crops that was introduced to replace slave trade like they took long to mature.
- Technical and scientific problems also undermined the production of crops as required in the legitimate trade.

Section B

- 4. Assess the contribution of the Indigenous religious movement to the social and economic development of any one country of East Africa during the 1st half of the 20th century.
Indigenous religion movements were the independent churches and these included the
 - Namia Luo Mission: John Owalo who promised to liberate the Africans from colonial exploitations or oppression.
 - Reverend Ezekiel Apidi's church of Ngiya and pagile.
 - Okoth's church of 1922 etc. founded a small in Kenya.
 - In 1941, for kikuyu ministers founded an Independent church.
 - The people of God's church founded in 1920.
 - Dini ya roho religion of the spirits in 1916.
 - African Independent Peter coastal founded in kikuyu land.
 - Onyango of Alego founded a church in 1937 and it spread among the Luo and gussi in Nyanza province.

- The following were the contribution of the independent churches to the social and economic development of East Africa.
- The independent churches exposed African nationalism in east Africa such movements showed that Africans were politically alert as opposed to the European belief that Africans were politically deaf
- The independent churches attracted formation of trade unions in east Africa. i.e. in Kenya the independent churches forced Africans to form trade unions and social welfare associations which they campaigned the exploitation of African labor i.e. the African workers federation, the east African trade union congress, Kenya federation labor, The Young Kikuyu Association, the Kikuyu central association, the Kikuyu central Association, the young Kavirindo Association , Taita Hills Association etc. such associations encouraged Africans to work together against the common enemy.
- They preserved the cultural independence of east African languages, African worship, names, music, songs, dances, local instruments etc.
- They promoted unity among Africans i.e. they independent churches kept Africans together as one family as they opposed demonism which the Christian missionary church had introduced in line with preaching i.e. differences between Anglicans and Catholics.
- The African independent church encouraged formation of political parties that agitated from independence i.e. KANU, KADU were inspired by the independent churches, such political parties were used as a platform to express African grievances against the colonial government.
- They won the sympathy of the outside world and hence received financial assistance i.e. “Abayudaya” (the African Jews) from Bugishu, Mbale used to get aid from Israel.
- They build their own infrastructures i.e. Rev. Apindi established schools in Kenya i.e. Ndiya Re-hull in African children.
- The independent churches forced missionaries to Africanize their church i.e. they allowed African instruments i.e. drums, xylophone, languages, songs as well as the African clergy.
- They exposed the colonial nature of the missionaries i.e. they confirmed that missionaries were fore runners of colonialism in east African by expressing their injustices and discrimination.
- They protested/opposed changes in Kenya from the protectorate to a crown colonial state i.e. such opposition was led as Rev. Sam Okoth.
- They opposed the land grabbing policy of the British settlers in Kenya as they demanded for the return of all the grabbed land especially in the Kenyan highlands and Kikuyu land.
- They promoted the monarchical interests i.e. the abalamaki mouth agitated is the recognition of the Kigunda culture by the missionaries thus promoting Buganda’s dormancy.
- The independent churches formed the spiritual army which was meant to struggle of African independence. I.e. independent churches in Kenya mobilized fighters through church preaching’s that paused way of the Mau Mau rebellion of 1954 – 56.
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5. To what extent did the transport sector contribute to the development of the migrant labour systems in any one country of East Africa during the colonial period?

Transport and communication sector include development of Road transport network, air, water and railway while communication sectors included news papers, radios, postal services and telecommunication services. They were significant in the following ways.

- They facilitated the exploitation of minerals like gold and copper
- They promoted agricultural development through transporting agricultural products
- Promoted legitimate trade
- Facilitated industrial development of east African countries
- Allowed the movement of colonial administrators and troops all over east Africa
- Transport sector encouraged the spread of Christianity linked east Africa to the outside world as Uganda was a land locked country it was linked to the coast
- Transport encouraged settler farming in the Kenya highlands
- Transport and communication enabled east Africans to obtain revenue or acted as a source of revenue which made the economy self-sustaining
- Led to development of education services
- Led to effective occupation of east African territories

However,

- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources of east African countries where the indigenous people benefited less
- Displacement of people like in areas where the railway passed
- It led to rebellions like the Nandi rebellions. The development of agriculture. The building of the railway encouraged the development of plantation farming in Kenya as peasant farming [in Uganda. New cash crops were introduced like

coffee, tobacco, tea, pyrethrum and other fruits. However, cash crop farming reduced on the African subsistence food farming.

- The railway improved the import and export trade in east Africa. It increased the volume of trade because the transportation of goods and other items became very easy and faster.
- As a result of improvement in trade, new goods and services reached east Africa like cotton clothing, glassware, rubber items. These were exchanged in goods through the monetary system. To promote trade further, a new currency was introduced in form of Indian rupees, copper coins and paper money to replace the traditional barter system of exchanging. With its construction, the economy of east Africa became monetary or integrated into cash economy.
- Linked Uganda to the coast and opened east Africa to the western capitalistic world. The railway opened Uganda which was a land locked country there by realizing the foreign penetration of the Uganda interior with traders and settler farmer.
- It amplified transport for both the people and goods and the colonial administrators such modern transport services gradually replaced the old forms of transport that is human portage.
- More railway lines, telegraphic lines and postal services were built to connect the railway line to east Africa interior. This enabled the British to exploit the African resources that is agriculture and minerals.
- It facilitated the abolition of slave trade and the introduction of legitimate trade. With the abolition, some communities lost trade while with legitimate trade which made the east African dependent with the British manufactured goods.
- It led to the effective exportation of minerals in Kenya and Uganda. It led to the exploitation of gold in the south of the Nyanza province at Kakamega, soda ash at Naivasha while in Uganda, copper was exploited at Kasere (Kilembe) and the phosphates at Tororo.
- Christianity was spread or extended to many parts of east Africa by the missionaries with the railway construction, the missionaries were able to move and approach to the remote areas were also built along the railway line.
- Urbanization or the growth of towns took route. i.e. (it led to the XP) omitted many towns grew and developed along commercial centers because of the trade activities and settler residences like Voi, Naivasha.
- Small scale industries emerged to process the agricultural products by exporting like the coffee canneries and the cotton ginneries were established to process and reduce the bulk of coffee and cotton respectively. Later, copper smelting plants were established at JINJA and Mwanza to process copper ore. In Kenya, industrialization was developed faster than Uganda because the settlers used Kenya as their residence and Uganda as a garden.
- Loss of land. The constructing of the railway line made many Africans to lose a lot of land that was claimed for the construction e.g. as the railway approached the lake victoria basin, the British declared all the land as a part of crown land, while in Kenya, the Kenyan highlands were occupied by the British with plantation farming, the Africans were put into camps or labor reserves like

Laikipia that were infertile and infested with diseases and those who remained on pieces of land occupied by the whites they became squatter.

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6. Describe the process of the development of The Uganda Railway in the period 1882-up to 1956.

- The idea of building the railway was brought by William Mackinnon of the IBEACO 1892 and the survey was done by Mack Donald.
- The project eventually began at Kalindini on Mombasa on 30th May, 1876 with George Whitehouse as a chief engineer.
- From Mombasa, the railway line reached Voi in 1898 and by 30th June 1899, the line had reached Nairobi. This was the store for the construction materials.
- In 1900, the line had reached Nakuru and by 20th December 1901, it had reached Kisumu where it connected to Uganda in 1902.
- In 1913, the Nairobi line was extended to European farm at Nyeri.
- In 1921, there was a major expansion of the line in Kenya as it extended to Nakuru northwards of Eldoret.
- In 1928, the line was extended to Kitale where pyrethrum plantation farms had been established.
- From Kisumu, through Lake Victoria, it was connected to Uganda through a regular steamer ship service that ferried goods across Lake Victoria to Port Bell in Luzira.
- In 1929, Sir Hesketh Bell connected to Kampala to Port Bell in Luzira.
- In 1929, the Namasagali Jinja line was constructed to transport cotton from Busoga.
- In 1929, the railway line was extended from Jinja up to Soroti through Mbale to encourage cotton and coffee growing and transportation of cattle.
- In 1931, the line had reached Kampala which was used in the transportation of goods like coffee from Jinja to Kampala.
- In 1936, a 3300km Kampala to Kasese line was to transport copper from Kasese to Kampala (Kilembe mine) to Jinja for smelting.
- In 1965, the railway line was connected to Pakwach to transport tobacco, simsim and cotton from northern Uganda.

7. How far did the 1900 Buganda agreement solve the social and economic challenges affecting the people of Uganda?

Governance or administration

- Article 6 stated that her Majesty the Queen would recognize the Kabaka as the native ruler of the province of Buganda under her majesty's protection and overrule as long as his administration right from the chiefs recognizes and confirms to the laws and regulations instituted for governance by her majesty's governance.
- Upon death of the Kabaka however, the majority of the native council Lukiiko would only elect the successor and the range of selection was to be limited by the royal family of Buganda, the descendants of Muteesa I. the elected Kabaka would only become a King after royal assent of the queen of England.
- For purposes of native administration, the kingdom of Buganda was divided into 20 different administrative counties like Kyaggwe, Bugerere, Bulemeezi, Kyadondo, Mawokota, Bululi, Bugangaizi, Buddu, Ssesse, Buvuma, Kooki, Gomba, Mawogola, Busujju, Bugabula, Kabula, Singo. According to article 9, a chief was appointed by the King but approved by her Majesty's representatives who served as head of the country to be paid a salary of 200 pounds every year.
- To assist the Kabaka in administration, was allowed appoint 3 native officers of state to be approved by her Majesty's representatives, the prime minister, chief justice and the treasurer. To be paid 300 pounds a year and shall be constituted by the regents during the minority of the King.
- A native council (Lukiiko) was instituted by the agreement, to consist of all the chiefs who were allowed to have authority, the 3 native ministers and any other 6 members, the Kabaka wished to have in a parliament. In total, it was composed of 89 members. The function of the council was to discuss all matters concerning the native administration of the Kingdom and to forward to the Kabaka any resolution voted by the majority. However, before giving effect to such resolution, the King was required to first consult with the majesty's representative.

a) Revenue/taxation

- Article 4 of the agreement put it that the revenue of the kingdom of Buganda, collected by Buganda's administration will be combined in general revenue pool of the Uganda protectorate with that of other provinces of the protectorate.
- New taxes were also introduced as provided by article 12. Taxes agreed upon were the hut tax of 3 rupees or 4shs, to be paid per year is any house or hut or habitation. Gun tax of 3 rupees/4shs to be paid by any person who possessed/ had a gun, any firearm or pistol. The Kabaka was allowed with only 50 license free guns in his possession. The other taxes included the land rent to be paid by the land lords to the protectorate government and also by tenants to the land lords in Busala.

b) Land

- Article 15-16 of the agreement provided the terms and conditions under which the land of the kingdom was to be dealt with. Land was divided into two i.e. mailo land and crown land. Mailo land was given to the Kabaka and some 4000 imp chiefs and clan leaders and

the Kabaka's family. According to the article 17, the life to all minerals found on private estates would be taken to belong to the estate owner who would subjected of a 10% duty when minerals are mined.

- Crown land approximate of 55% of land in Buganda was from the protectorate government for communal use and public projects. Most of this crown land consisted of forests, swamps and rich fertile areas.

Section C

8. How successful have been the measures taken by East African governments to solve challenges of neo-colonialism since independence. This is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial master came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular. A candidate should be able to get measures from 3 countries various measures have been taken to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism these included.

- Establishment of east African community (EAC) in the period 1967-1977 and its revival in 1999.
- Promotion of African medicine and craft measuring
- Implementation of Harambee policies in Kenya
- Expulsion of the Asians by Amin
- Encouragement of Swahili as a national language in both Kenya and Uganda
- Implementation of Africanisation policies like Africanisation of civil service education
- Diversification of the economy eg industrialization.
- Common man's character
- Nationalization of multi- National Corporation like Barclays Bank, Bata shoe company shell.
- Indigenisation of the curriculum
- However despite these measures Neo-colonialisms has persisted

- East African government continues to get foreign aid
- There are presence of expatriates,
- Presence of multinational corporations.

9. Examine the contribution of the Asian activities to the social and economic development of any one country of East Africa since independence.

- Created and promoted employment opportunities to the people of the East African region
- Established Trading markets in various parts of East Africa
- Founded many development / commercial Bank like the Diamond Trust bank, Bank of baroda, Crane banks
- Ensured technological development like the telcom companies.
- Promoted unity and solidarity in the region
- Relative infrastructural development was promoted
- Improvement in communication systems in the region
- Specialization was promoted
- Industrialization was promoted in the East African countries
- Enhanced trade and commerce in the region
- Promoted research on pests and diseases in the region
- The Asian community has promoted education development in East Africa

However the Asians activities had failures

- Failed to ensure unity of the people of East Africa since they do not support intermarriages
- ineffectiveness in harmonizing trade relations among the various East African actors
- The Asian Banks have failed to finance long-term development projects
- Failure to control economic conflicts of between the local citizens and the Asians.

Mark as whole 25 marks

10. How did the East Africa community perform between 1967 to 1977?

The community succeeded in the establishment of the common service authority which was beneficial to the partner states. Services of great value were delivered to the people of East

Africa collectively for instance the East African airways, the east African posts and telecommunication, the colleges etc. such services improved on trade and commerce and the social welfare in the region

Through the common services and other institutions, the east African community provided employment opportunities to the people of the region. Member states had the mandate to appoint officials and administrators to any of the organs of the east African community either within or in any other partner state.

The partner states successfully established the common market. This was to give priority to the goods and services produced in the region. In the same way the east African community provided ready market which increased production in the partner states. Kenya benefited more since she was highly industrialized than Uganda and Tanzania.

The east African terms of co-operation enabled the establishment of the east African development bank with its headquarters in Uganda. The east African development bank encouraged industrial development through advancing funds to partner states at low interest rate. Priority was given to Uganda and Tanzania who were less industrialized than Kenya.

Between 1967 and 1971, there was harmonious co-operation among the partner states. The east African authority constantly met and discussed matters of urgency which also promoted unity and solidarity in the region. In fact the east African community strengthened the bond between Uganda and Tanzania during the reign of Obote as him and Nyerere extended constant visits between themselves.

Consequently, the east African legislative assembly was established under the terms of the east African treaty of co-operations. The legislative assembly was charged with regulating uniform laws which would be ratified by the partner states. The legislative assembly worked hand in hand with the east African court of appeal.

Relative infrastructure development was promoted by the east African community for instance the east African community led to the expansion of Entebbe air port, developing or improving on the high way from Kampala to Nairobi, extension or improvement of the Uganda railway which was then incorporated into the east African railways. The infrastructure development strengthened trade and commerce in the region

Specialization was to a recommendable degree promoted as a way of preventing unnecessary competitions among partner states. For instance Kenya was the workshop of the region due to her high levels industrialization. She provided industrial goods through her companies like Unilever, Kenpoly etc. Uganda was the food basket of the region. At the same time Tanzania and Uganda processed raw materials for the Kenyan industries e.g. tobacco, coffee, cotton, tea etc

The East African community tried to ensure protection of the infant industries. Foreign importation was discouraged and partner states were mandated to impose import duty on goods from other members which would threaten the local infant industries. Member states agreed to regulate uniform taxation policy through the customs union in order to encourage interstate trade and industrialization.

The East African community laid conditions which favored free movement of labour and people without major restrictions. For instance it became easy for citizens from any member state to move, work or settle in other member states. This harmonized relations in the region

The East African community therefore scored relative success in promoting trade and commerce in the region. The body discouraged cross-border restrictions to enable harmonious trade relations among partner states. Regional trade was also made easier through the customs union

Currencies of member states were almost equated during the days of east African community. This regulated activities of the east African development bank which also promoted financial relations in the region for the smooth running of the commercial activities

Though not successful, the east African community opted to expand its member countries to include other countries outside the region. This was aimed at expanding market for goods and services produced in the east African region.

- The community harmonized education. Many colleges and universities were Inco-operated into the east African college e.g. Makerere college. The quality output from the east African colleges was desirable in and outside Africa. Established the common service authority to provide common services

FAILURES OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The organization failed to establish a common currency which could be uniformly used by the partner states. As such trade and commerce were not realized to the required level

The East African community did not Endeavour to solve political conflicts among the member states e.g. after the rise of Amin, Nyerere failed to recognize his regime, referring to Amin as a murderer at the same time Nyerere's government had disagreements with Kenyatta's government. Such political conflicts affected the performance of East African Community

Personal struggles among the East African head of state was a major weakness for instance at one time Amin claimed that Nyerere was a woman, Amin would have married him. Consequently, personal bickering were witnessed between Nyerere and Kenyatta for instance in 1976 at public lecture at the university of Ibadan (Nigeria), Nyerere referred to Kenyatta as a prostitute admiring her jewellery. All these cost the East African Community in depth.

It failed to meet from the time of the rise of Idi Amin in Uganda. As such by 1977 the problems in the region and within the East African Community had largely accumulated and could not save the image of the East African Community. It should be noted that the East African Community that made decisions and policies had to meet consistently to look for the way forward of the organization

The East African Community failed to effectively harmonize industrial development among member states for instance Uganda and Tanzania out of suspicion acquired funds from the East African development bank and out of economic nationalism they duplicated some of the industries found in Kenya. This was an offset to the East African Community since it narrowed down the market and generated unnecessary competition among member states

The East African Community was ineffective in harmonizing trade relations among the member states e.g. Kenya restricted products from Uganda and Tanzania e.g. maize and milk. Consequently, Uganda and Tanzania hiked the import duty on commodities from Kenya. This affected trade and commerce among the partner states.

The incompetence of the East African Community was also witnessed when she failed to prevent foreign intervention in the East African affairs for instance China intensified her interests in Tanzania through providing aid for the construction of Tanzala railway and developing the harbour at Dar-es-salaam. Consequently, USA extended foreign aid to Kenya aimed at sabotaging East African relations while Uganda under Amin involved with the Arab world at the expense of the East African Community because of foreign influence Tanzania and Kenya soon declined their participation in the East African Community in early 1977

The East African Community failed to pursue any step to punish member states who failed to pursue their obligations e.g. Kenya with held revenue from the railways amounting to 100 millions. Uganda and Tanzania also blamed Kenya for using all the partner states. This affected the activities of the East African Community

The East African Community failed to follow up appointments by partner states which were affected by nationalistic struggles (self interests) of member states for instance the East African Community failed to intervene when Tanzania blocked some of Amin's appointed ministers from taking their seats at the East African council in Arusha

The protection of the local industries was over exaggerated by the partner states e.g. between Tanzania and Kenya economic conflicts broke out where Tanzania blocked commodities from Kenya under the guise of protecting her industries. Consequently, Uganda and Tanzania charged heavy import duty on Kenyan products. Uganda and Tanzania went a head to consume Asian commodities especially from India and china at the expense of Kenyan products.

☐ Ideological differences out competed the basic aims of the East African Community for instance Tanzania adopted communism and there after entered into an economic treaty with china to help her develop an independent railways co-operation and modernize her natural harbour at Dar – es- salaam. Consequently Kenyan interest was influenced by capitalist states especially USA and Britain. All these reduced the participation of partner states in the activities of the East African Community.

Mark as whole 25 marks

P210/2 , 2019

Social and economic History of East Africa since 1800-to present

Time 3 Hours

Instructions to candidates

*The paper is consisted of three sections **A, B and C***

*Answer **four** questions in all taking at least one from each section.*

All questions carry equal marks

Section A

1. How did land use practices influence the utilization of Natural resources in any one society of East Africa during the 19th century?
2. Describe the role played by the age categorization in the social and economic development of any one pre-colonial society of East Africa during the early 19th century.
3. To what extent did the Asian Merchants contribute to the development of trade in East Africa societies during the 19th century?

Section B

4. To what extent did the colonial policies influence the outbreak of Mau Mau rebellion of 1952?
5. Assess the impact of land and labour laws to the social economic development of Kenya during the colonial period
6. Explain the effectiveness of the colonial industrialization strategy in the social and economic development of Kenya during the colonial period

7. Examine the contribution of trade unions to the social and economic development of any one country of East Africa during the colonial period.

Section C

8. How are the challenges of land tenure systems been tackled in any one country of East Africa since independence?
9. Assess the achievement of the Harambee philosophy to the social economic development of Kenya in the period 1963-up to 1978.
10. Assess the impact of collective farmer's institutions to the social and economic development of any one East African country since independence.

UMTA 2017

P210/2

Time 3 Hours

1. Examine the significance of the initiation ceremonies to the social economic development among the Kikuyu during the early 19th century.

The candidate is expected to give significance of initiation ceremonies to the social-economic development of Kikuyu in the period 1800-1850

It is thought that the system of circumcision was borrowed from Cushitic and Nilotic peoples by the early Thagicu, one of the ancestral groups of the Kikuyu.

Of all the kikuyu life stage, circumcision (*Irua*) was far the most important, signifying not only a child passage into adulthood, but a whole wealth of other socially significant meanings and assumptions of responsibility.

For both boys and girls, initiation into adulthood through circumcisions on clitoridectomy –marks their admission into full membership of kikuyu society.

Through circumcision and the period of initiation and instruction that accompanied it, an individual became a full participants in society as whole, beyond the scope of the village (*Itura*) and their families ,their responsibilities ,therefore, extended not just to their family group, but to the kikuyu as a nation.

On the basic level, the social consequences of a boy circumcision meant that that he became a warrior and they would spend several years in the service of the entire people to defend and protect, and attack neighboring tribes .Uncircumcised boy, would remain a boy even if he lived up to ninety years. Would also be barred from getting married and raising children. For girls circumcision meant that she was able to bear children and marriage was usually swift to follow.

Among the kikuyu circumcisions marked the passages of a child into adulthood .The cutting of a foreskin or clitoris marked the cutting away of childhood.

Circumcision was important as it was necessary for maintaining relation with ancestor's and their God. Circumcision enabled boys to become warriors (*Anake*)

For girls clitoridectomy marked's girls transition from childhood to womanhood.

The circumscion among the women marked their assumption of her female identity, allowing her both to procreate and to take part in traditional rituals and traditional governing councils .It marked socially constructed roles and responsibilities, status and gender relations.

It is also the time when initiates are instructed in the rules and regulations of their society and their responsibilities within it.

Circumcision marked cultural identity and the desire to continue ethnic identity and traditions, male circumcision was a rite of passage was of major importance to the social status of a man essential to him.

Male circumcision was important as it was one way of reinforcing masculinity or maleness as well as femininity or femaleness.

It was a source of unity. Among the kikuyu male circumcision was perceived as the source of new social relations, the bonds between men circumcised in the same group being considered closer than those to their parents.

Mark as whole 25 marks

2. How did the cultural practices influence the utilization of natural resources in Buganda during the 19th century?

Natural resources refer to resources given to man by God. These include, land, water bodies, rivers, swamps, forests etc, while cultural practices refer to what people in a particular society agree to do and it guides their

practices. They include their settlement, belief system, religion, their marriage practices.

Presence of water bodies influence the belief system and religions. As people worshiped lakes like among the Baganda, they worshiped Lake Nalubaale.

Forests influenced the security systems and their religion as people were able to get spears, and people worshiped trees.

Vegetation influenced the settlement patterns because they obtained grasses which they used to construct their houses.

Presence of trees like “Mituba” influenced the clothing patterns they were able to get backcloth which they used to wear.

Presence of minerals influenced the security systems they were able to get spears which they used to defend their societies.

Favorable climate influenced the nature of settlement, i.e. permanent settlement which later on influenced agriculture.

Presence of water bodies influenced the cultural economic activities like fishing to the communities around lake Victoria or Nalubaale.

Land influenced the items that were used in bride price.

Mark as whole 25 marks

3.To what extent did Mirambo contribute to the development of long distance trade during the 19th century?

Mirambo was born around 1830AD and spent part of life as a captive of the Tuta - ngoni in Bugoma. He was a strong and ambitious leader, revolutionized the status of the Nyamwezi and long distance trade.

He established friendly relations with Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda with whom they traded in salt, slaves, iron implements, grains and livestock.

He provided security for the Arab-Swahili caravans which crossed his empire and even his soldiers escorted these caravans to the coast.

He acted as a commercial leader of the long distance trade among the Nyamwezi, therefore coordinated the trade activities among the Nyamwezi

He made commercial agreements with external traders such as Arabs at Tabora, Msiri of Katanga, Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar as well as Tippu Tip of eastern Congo and such treaties improved the volume of the Long distance trade

He regulated trade and traders by charging them taxes or tributes in his empire which was needed to expand his empire. He controlled trade in the region by imposing taxes on traders passing through his area.

He zealously fought the Ngoni in the north of his empire who were trying to disrupt the long distance trade.

Mirambo and his army guarded and maintained the Central route since it passed through this empire.

He supplied trade items to Arabs which they needed e.g slaves, ivory and food.

He welcomed his empire many trade actors this made his empire the Centre of Long distance trade in the interior.

He and his people offered markets for Arabs goods like guns, gun powder, mirrors, daggers and clothes.

Mirambo supplied porters (*Pagazi*) to assist carry goods and copper from the interior to the coast, he therefore offered transport to the long distance traders in the interior.

Mirambo carried out raids using army the *Ruga Ruga* for slaves, food, ivory and other items which were needed by the long distance traders. He raided societies like Kanongo, Pimbwe among others.

He provided a peaceful atmosphere for long distance traders through his empire by giving them food, accommodation and escorts.

One of the most important trade routes linking the coast to the interior, passed through the region, connecting Tanganyika with the Zanzibar.

Others were Tippu Tip (1837-1905) who expanded knowledge of central Africa, provided safe passage to Europeans through dangerous territories.

By 1880s he extended his trade empire to the upper Congo, to Lake Tanganyika all the way to Bagamoyo then from there was shipped to the island of Zanzibar.

Tippu Tip resisted the European presence at first but after negotiations with Henry Morton Stanley.

He delivered trade items copper ore and gold to the coastal Arabs

Mark as whole 25 marks

Section B

4 Examine the impact of scramble and partition of East African countries during the colonial period.

It resulted in the separation and dividing of people who previously belonged to same ethnic grouping since the colonialists ignored ethnic boundaries.

The partition also accelerated the spread of European culture that had been started by missionaries, East Africans were to worship a foreign God, dress, eat, bury and married like the whites.

It marked the beginning of the economic exploitation of East African resources, minerals and forests were all exploited to the benefit of the whites.

Hut and gun taxes were for the first time introduced and imposed to the Africans this was completely new phenomena that East African

East Africans that previously grew crops for their own consumption were now forced to grow crops that they could not eat such as sisal, cotton coffee and tea.

It ended the long distance trade in East Africa and crumbled the trading empires of Mirambo, Tippu Tip and Nyungu ya mawe

It increased missionary activities divided the Africans along religious lines creating enmity between followers of different religion.

After the partition the colonialists began crush programs of developing their colonies by putting up infrastructure like roads, railways to help in the exploitation of the East A African resources.

Eat African lost a lot of their land to the colonialists for example the Kenyan highlands were taken over by the white settlers and half of Buganda land was taken over as crown land

It accelerated missionaries' activities in East Africa, the lack of security was now solved more and more East Africans were therefore converted and more schools and hospitals built

It led to an influx of a new group of people into East Africa particularly in Kenya these were the white settlers this ended in the displacement of many East Africans like Maasai and Kikuyu.

It sped up the development of legitimate trade in East African since slave trade had been abolished East Africans were therefore to grow crops to feed European industries.

Some East African economies expanded greatly due to the increase in demand of East African goods on the international Markets.

Production increased greatly due to new technology and new methods.

The standard of living and equality of life for East Africans improved drastically, although the European got the lion's share of it. East Africans obtained new and better goods.

There was technological advancement and better agricultural practices.

Colonialism created the need to cures of diseases that were otherwise unknown in Europe. The exposure of Europeans to those diseases prompted efforts to cure them which benefitted the world.

European spread formal education to East Africans eventually East African had a class of educated leaders who later fought colonialisms.

Brought East Africans closer to the world, mysteries about East African were dispelled.

Mark as whole 25 marks

5 To what extent did the German policies influence the outbreak of Maji- maji rebellion by 1905?

The candidate is expected to give the background to the Maji-maji rebellion which occurred in Tanganyika against the German rule. The time frame for this question is about 1891 to 1905. To a larger extent the German policies influenced the outbreak of Majimaji rebellion.

Ruthless German policies, harsh and cruel rule

Grabbing of land by the Germans

Germans condemnation of African culture and religion

Forced labour introduced by the Germans

Germans forcefully raped, fornicated and committed adultery with the Ngando women hence annoying the African men.

Forced cotton growing, because it was a cash crop and not a food crop

Heavy taxation imposed by the GEAC officials

Land alienations.

The direct system of administration involving the Akidas and Jumbes who were German agents.

Other factors included

The role played by the African traditional religion

The presence of Prophet Kinjikitire who inspired the people of Tanganyika to rebel against the Germans.

Mark as whole 25 marks

6 Describe the development of transport and communication sectors in any one country of East Africa during the colonial period.

The candidate is expected to state in a chronological order the development of transport and communication sectors in any one country of East Africa during the period 1896 to 1962

It eased administrative workers for the colonialists; It encouraged the spread of Christianity among east African countries

Uganda railway was developed by the colonialists to promote economic activities that later on facilitated monetization of the economy. Its construction started in 1896 and was completed in 1956. It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources.

Roads were also developed by the colonialists to promote both plantation and peasant agriculture.

Water transport was developed more especially on Lake Victoria which enabled the countries to promote legitimate trade.

Air transport was established in various countries of East Africa. As it transported the equipment and goods to areas which were hard to reach.

There was development of posts and tele communications in various countries of East Africa.

There was development of newspaper which eased communication among various categories of East Africa.

In 1950s there was development of National Radio stations in various countries of East Africa.

Mark as whole 25 marks

7 Assess the impact of labour laws to the social-economic development of Kenya in the period between 1896 and 1960.

Labour policies forced the Africans to lose their land rights.

The land policies promoted the Kenya's aristocratic settlers which comprised the visible minorities.

Labour laws led to mechanization of agriculture

Africans that lost land led to famine

The colonial labor policies led to landlessness of many Kenyans as many Kenyans were confined to labour reserves.

Labour laws led to loss of lives and destruction of property through the mau- mau rebellion as Kenyans were opposed to the notorious Kipande systems.

Labour laws led to the development of plantation agriculture as it led to rapid economic transformation

Labour laws led to monetization of the economy of the Kenya

Labour laws led to infrastructural development

Colonial labour laws led to introduction of new crops

Labour laws led to influence of Europeans settlers in Kenya.

The labour policies led to the growth of the economic and social nationalism in Kenya.

Labour laws led increased cash crop productivity.

Labour laws led to social and economic inequalities among the people of Kenya.

Labour laws led to the development of the wage economy.

The unfair labour laws led to insecurity as people raised against though the Mau- mau rebellion of 1950s.

Labour laws led to rise to independent churches as they were protesting the poor working conditions Kenyans were subjected to during the labour camps.

Labour laws led to the development of modern transport and communication networks.

Mark as whole 25 marks

Section C

8. Examine the impact of Harambee philosophy on the social –economic development of Kenya since independence.

Harambee was a post-independence strategy which was designed to kenyanise the economy. It was a swahili word meant to awaken and alert

Kenyans towards unity and promote economic and social development, under president Jomo Kenyatta in the period 1963-to 1978.

Harambee led to Kenyasation of agriculture

Harambee led to the development of internal and international trade.

It led to infrastructural development of various parts of Kenya.

It led to development of cooperatives movements.

Regional unity was created as the East African community was established in the period 1967 to 1977

It led to development of educational facilities as a number of educational infrastructures were put in place.

It led to the eradication of ignorance as many Kenyans were sent to overseas countries to access education.

Harambee encouraged fairness and equal distribution of wealth especially rural population

It led to the development of games and sports among the people of Kenya.

Mark as whole 25 marks

9. Describe the steps taken to address challenges of land tenure systems in any one country of East Africa since independence.

The land size of Uganda has remained 248,000 sq kms since 1962

Land is one of the most essential pillars of human existence and economic development in Uganda. It belongs to the citizens of Uganda. It is one of the most invaluable assets for the citizens. Land tenures define the rights and duties of individuals with respect to each other in their use of property.

Improving land governance. These concerns the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about land ownership and its utilization

Security of tenure to all members of the society with specific measures to enhance security of tenure and property rights of women.

Transparent decision making regarding land and natural resources

Decentralization of land administration like the establishment of the District land boards in 1998 in various districts in Uganda

Effective, efficient and responsive land administration services to all citizens land administration services to all citizens

Designing land laws and technical reforms that have been put in place aimed at improving land governance like the enactment of the 1995 constitutions which defined the various ways of land tenures which includes the customary, freehold, Mailo and leasehold. This was later followed by the 1998 land act and the land amendment act of 2010.

There is a provision which protects the rights of bonafide occupants of the mailo land.

The land information systems .The design and implementation of the land implementation systems and securing records has been implemented in Uganda by 2015.This has helped in effective decentralization of the cadastral and registration services.

The establishment of the land fund regulations whose purpose is to enhance access to land.

The government has put up mechanisms to address land disputes in a speedy manner

. Mark as whole 25 marks

10. How effective were the measures taken to solve problems of Neo-colonialism in any one country of East Africa since independence?

Neo-colonialism is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial master came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular. It is the social and economic policies in which a great power (s) indirectly maintained or extends its influence over the people of East Africa. A candidate should be able to get measures from any one country of East Africa. Various measures have been taken to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism these included.

Indigenization of the education curriculum through the teaching of native languages to various school students.

Establishment of east African community (EAC) in the period 1967-1977 and its revival in 1999.

Promotion of African medicine and craft measuring

Implementation of Harambee policies in Kenya

Expulsion of the Asians by Amin

Encouragement of Swahili as a national language in both Kenya and Uganda

Implementation of Africanisation policies like africanisation of civil service education.

Through foreign direct investment which is a category of cross-border investments made by a resident in one economy (the direct investor) with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprises (The direct investment enterprise) that is resident in an economy other than that of direct investments.

Diversification of the economy eg industrialization.

Adopting of post independent development strategies like the Common man's charter which was initiated in Uganda by President Apollo Milton Obote

Nationalization of Multi-national Corporation like Barclays Bank, Bata shoe company shell.

Establishment of The East African development bank to finance various activities of the respective countries.

However despite these measures to combat Neo-colonialisms they have not been effective as

East African government continues to get foreign aid

There is presence of expatriates,

Presence of multinational corporations

. Mark as whole 25 marks

P210/2 , 2019

Social and economic History of East Africa since 1800-to present

Time3 Hours

Instructions to candidates

The paper is consisted of three sections A, B and C

*Answer **four** questions in all taking at least one from each section.*

All questions carry equal marks

Section A

1. Analyze the social and economic organization of decentralized societies of East Africa during the pre-colonial period.**25 Marks**

The social and economic organization of the chagga as an example of a decentralized society.

- The chagga were principally located on Mount Kilimanjaro in northern Kenya.
- Pre-colonial organized groups were founded on kingship, locality, age and gender. Localized patrilineages formed the sub units within a district and chiefdoms were composed of several districts. Chiefs were chosen with the chiefly lineages. Chiefs

appointed the district heads. Lineages were led by the senior male, who was the ritual head and also led by a spokesman or political ritual head and also by a spokesman or political representative for external relations. A system of male age grades cross cuts lineages and districts. Women also grouped in age grades.

- There was absence of centralized leadership ,in these societies there were no centralized system of administration like the Chagga and the Iteso
- Exogamous patrilineages were basic building blocks of the kinship system that were sometimes called clans. They varied in size from a few households to many dozens. Lineages were linked between kinship and land tenure.
- Egalitarian ,In these societies there was equality among members of the society, The members considered themselves as equally important and this helped in maintenance of law and order and thus society members lived in harmony
- Age- set system ,In these societies the age-set system brought people of the same age together from the different lineages
- Conflicts between chiefdoms were resolved either through chiefly diplomacy or welfare. Conflicts between individuals were solved either within the lineages, between lineages within age grade or a consortium, or by the district heads or chiefs. Hearings took place at every level. Fines were imposed, and persons could be expelled from whatever group was trying the case. Individuals were sometimes killed. There were elements of social control in every group.
- Ancestral of origin, the of segmentary societies were linked together by assuming ancestors who had a common to all members of a given lineages.
- These societies believed in traditional religion, They practiced African traditional religion, these believed in the power of ancestral spirits who were assumed to be the custodian of their traditional faith.
- They believed in the council of elders, these consisted of the clan leaders as well as the family heads. There major focus was dispute resolution within the societies and outside communities.
- These societies believed in the initiation ceremonies, The ceremony conferred adult status, with all the social and ritual privileges that went with it. Boys circumcision consisted of the removal of the fore skin, to instill bravery, encourage cleanliness and symbolize a man's responsibilities as a husband, father and soldier.
- The next mile stone in sexual life was the wedding. Marriage partners were chosen by families on the basis of social acceptability. A virgin bride was highly valued and generously rewarded by friends and relatives. Polygamous marriages were negotiated by the parents of the couple. Bride wealth was paid and elaborate series of ceremonies held. Both males and females were ritually circumcised before they were considered fit for marriage. Traditionally, a widow was inherited by her husband's heir.
- The composition of the pre-colonial house hold changed over its life cycle and differed in polygamous house hold from monogamous ones. After marriage, the initial domestic unit was that of the husband, wife, and eventually young children. The husband later built a hut of his own, which he shared with his older sons, the wife keeping her own hut with unmarried daughters and very young sons. Households often had other single relatives like the widows and widowers attached to them.

- Divorce was permitted on serious grounds, such cruelty or suspected infidelity was unacceptable. Adulterous couples who were caught were forced to lie together in a public simulation of intercourse while their bodies were pierced with a pole. The various pre-colonial chagga chiefdoms welcomed missionaries, travellers and forced representatives as they did to trades.
- As regards religious life, indigenous chagga cosmology, all human activities had potential spirit –wordy significance. The seen were closely linked. Dead ancestors cared how their descendants behave. Living persons were capable of evoking god or the spirits for benign or malign purposes. Incurable illness, infertility or other misfortunes were considered likely to have been caused by human or spirit agencies. Spells, curses, amulets and witch craft here common phenomenon, both to defend and to harm. Diviners could be consulted. Rituals marked all life cycle events.
- In the economic organization, these societies 'economy was based on agriculture. They were cultivators but (with permission) traded by women in the market. They also grew millet, maize, beans, finger millet (elusive Coro Cana), cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar canes, pawpaws (*papaya*), pumpkins, squashes and tobacco. Many of the annual vegetable crops were grown by women's property. The societies such as chagga made beer out of bananas millet and millet. In most of the populous parts of the mountain, a few stall-fed cows were kept by each house hold. On areas where there was more pasture, large herds were grazed. Some men owned considerable numbers of animals, but others had none.
- Milk was highly a highly valued food and meat, local lineages held strong slaughtering feasts several times a year. There was a system of cattle lending where by many households tendered animals that were not their own. In return for caring for an animal, the borrower received the milk and the manure and eventually, when the animal was slaughtered, was entitled to a portion of meat. Lineage slaughtering feasts were held to coincide with major life cycle rituals and no more ordinary occasions.
- The chagga obtained all the food they required surplus to trade for cattle, iron ware and salt. The chagga were actively involved in far reaching trading connections that the coastal Swahili residents networked with them. The chagga chiefdoms traded with each other, with the people of the regions immediately surrounding the mountain (such as the kamba and Masai,) and also with the coastal caravans. Some of this trading was hand to hand; some of it at the market had several produce markets largely run by women.
- A system of taboos, these decentralized societies had a system of taboos which were based on in their customary norms and values of a particular society.
- War fare also played an important role in the pre-colonial economy. War yielding loot for the winners and often was the basis for the exaction of the tribute from the losers. Moreover, the protection of traders and trade routes had military aspects.
- The village assembly, these were forums where members exchanged ideas relating to the day to day management of the societies.
- In pre-colonial times land was regarded as a male property, inherited patrilineality by males from males or transferred by males to males. Widows and women in other relationships to the men could occupy, hold and use land but could not obtain a transferable interest.

2. How did the land use practices influence the utilization of natural resources in any one interlacustrine society of East Africa during the early 19th century? **25 Marks**

- Natural resources refer to resources given to man by God. These include, land, water bodies, rivers, swamps, forests etc, while cultural practices refer to what people in a particular society agree to do and it guides their practices. They include their settlement, belief system, religion, and their marriage practices. While the cultural practices refers to what people agree to do together, their way of life it include the belief systems ,dressing codes ,health practices among others
- Presence of water bodies influence the belief system and religions. As people worshiped lakes like among the Baganda, they worshiped Lake Nalubaale.
- Forests influenced the security systems and their religion as people were able to get spears, and people worshiped trees.
- Vegetation influenced the settlement patterns because they obtained grasses which they used to construct their houses.
- Presence of trees like “Mituba” influenced the clothing patterns they were able to get backcloth which they used to ware.
- Presence of minerals influenced the security systems they were able to get spears which they used to define their societies.
- Favorable climate influenced the nature of settlement, i.e. permanent settlement which later on influenced agriculture.
- Presence of water bodies influenced the cultural economic activities like fishing to the communities around Lake Victoria or Nalubaale.
- Land influenced the items that were used in bride price.
- Others that influenced utilization of natural resources included
- Presence of local industries that provided tools to tame the environments i.e iron smelting (black smith)that enabled communities to acquire hoes, and spears.
- Strong organizational abilities of the existing kingdoms.
- Family systems which also promoted utilization of natural resources.

3. Examine the impact of the Ngoni migration and settlement on the social and economic development of East African societies during the 19th century. **25 Marks**

impact of the Ngoni invasion

- It led to the process of empire building in Southern Tanganyika that is; it resulted into the formation of strong states under chief Mukwawa. It also forced the Hehe people to re-organise themselves in order to withstand the military pressure and raiding of the Ngoni.
- In control Tanganyika, it helped to strengthen the Nyamwezi society and thus turned powerful. This empire building made the kingdom very strong to the extent of resisting colonial rule.
- Destruction of societies, the weak states especially in south Tanganyika were destroyed through raiding by the Ngoni like Usambara, Usogara, Ukomi, etc. such communities were raided by the Ngoni to beef of their population as they continued to migrate many Africans were left to live a wandering(*miserable*) life.
- Loss of lives and property, the invasion resulted into large-scale destruction of human settlement. This was due to the wars of aggression fought mainly in southern parts of Tanganyika to enable the Ngoni get land villages were looted and raided and thousands of people were killed which resulted into long term food shortages thus misery and suffering in South Tanganyika.
- There was development widespread of insecurity in Tanganyika as a result of the invasion and invaders seemed to be militarily strangers compared to the local communities. As the Ngoni invaded the villages for food and cattle supply as well as grabbing land, fear and panic increased within southern Tanganyika among the inhabitants who abandoned their agriculture fields/activities through a crisis in southern Tanganyika.
- It led to the spread of new military tactics in the region (*South Tanganyika*) that is; the Zulu type of military system, the Ngoni established and spread the use of short-stabbing spears that replaced the long-throwing spears that were last for once and for all.
- They introduced the cow-horn method of attack, surprise attacks and night ambushes. They also introduced military regiments and the idea of the system of standing armies and many societies adapted these fighting techniques for raiding.
- It led to of rise of personalities like Mirambo. It should be noted that Mirambo had spent a lot of time in captivity among the Tuta-Ngoni from where he acquired military skills. Others were like Nyunguyamawe and Chief Mukwawa of the Hehe society, such laders built long lasting empires that have survived the taste and time up to the colonial period.
- It led to the disruption of trade that is; it completely displaced the people and disrupted the activities of trade especially those who were involved in Long Distance Trade, the southern Caravan trade route of Long Distance Trade became very insecure because of the constant Ngoni raids which forced the traders to shift to the central route that made of Nyamwezi to rise to province during the Long Distance Trade.
- The Ngoni also raided the Swahili and Arab traders between Kilwa and Sofala and between Tabora and Ugigi thus destructing the business activities in the areas mentioned above.
- Detribalization as a result of the constant attacks and insecurity caused by the Ngoni, many people were forced to flee while others were incorporated or absorbed in the ranks of the Ngoni. This led to loss/contamination of cultures of the conquered people that is; the Tanga who were forced to drop their cultures in favour of the Ngoni way of life like dressing, housing, etc.

- As a result of Ngoni invasion, there emerged a group of robbers who retorted *the* people of Tanganyika and these included the *Ruga-Ruga*. These people carried out raids of the neighboring societies for items like land, slaves, etc. leading to a period of insecurity and suffering. It has to be noted that these groups of robbers invaded trade routes, raided villages and sometimes ambushed trade caravans thus causing chaos in southern Tanganyika.
- They were also used as mercenaries by Mirambo as well as the Swahili and Arab traders to raid for them slaves and escort the trade caravans of the coast.
- Ngoni led to intermarriages that is; the Ngoni began to intermarry with the local inhabitants they found in southern and central Tanganyika therefore this reduced on the insecurity that come with the Ngoni and instead promoted social cohesion and unity.
- It also promoted inter-cultural exchanges where the Ngoni copied the cultures of the local people and vis-à-vis that is; many people in South Tanganyika adopted the Ngoni belief or tradition religions that is; mwani cult which they picked from the Ndebele as they moved northwards therefore this was widely facilitated by the intermarriages which led to erosion of former cultures.
- The Ngoni invasion prepared the people of Tanganyika to resist against colonialism. The local inhabitants having adopted the fighting tactics of the Ngoni they later used them to resist colonial intrusion against the Germans that is; in the Maji-Maji rebellion of 1905. 1907 In Ngoni people used the tactics of fighting against the Germans in Tanganyika.
- It increased the scale of slave trade especially in Tanganyika. They resorted on capturing people in order to improve and expand their intrusions and later raided villages for trade to sell to the Arab traders.
- Many societies in South Tanganyika lost their political power and independence to the Ngoni. This occurred as a result of defeated societies which lost their traditional leaders and conquered by the Ngoni.
- The Ngoni introduced new crops/food stuffs to the people of Tanganyika like yams, pumpkins, maize, particularly in the Kilombero areas.
- There was loss of land in the Eastern and southern Tanganyika. This was taken away by the Ngoni people in order to establish their settlement like Tuta-Ngoni displaced the Hehehe from their land.

In conclusion therefore, the Ngoni invasion of East Africa constituted both crisis and revolution (*positive and negative*) in the first half of 19th Century

Section B

- c) 4 To what extent did Buganda Agreement solve the social and economic problems of Buganda by 1900?

Governance or administration

- Article 6 stated that her Majesty the Queen would recognize the Kabaka as the native ruler of the province of Buganda under her majesty's protection and overrule as long as his

administration right from the chiefs recognizes and confirms to the laws and regulations instituted for governance by her majesty's governance.

- Upon death of the Kabaka however, the majority of the native council Lukiiko would only elect the successor and the range of selection was to be limited by the royal family of Buganda, the descendants of Muteesa I. the elected Kabaka would only become a King after royal assent of the queen of England.
- For purposes of native administration, the kingdom of Buganda was divided into 20 different administrative counties like Kyaggwe, Bugerere, Bulemeezi, Kyadondo, Mawokota, Bululi, Bugangaizi, Buddu, Sseese, Buvuma, Kooki, Gomba, Mawogola, Busujju, Bugabula, Kabula, Singo. According to article 9, a chief was appointed by the King but approved by her Majesty's representatives who served as head of the country to be paid a salary of 200 pounds every year.
- To assist the Kabaka in administration, was allowed appoint 3 native officers of state to be approved by her Majesty's representatives, the prime minister, chief justice and the treasurer. To be paid 300 pounds a year and shall be constituted by the regents during the minority of the King.
- A native council (Lukiiko) was instituted by the agreement, to consist of all the chiefs who were allowed to have authority, the 3 native ministers and any other 6 members, the Kabaka wished to have in a parliament. Ina total, it was composed of 89 members. The function of the council was to discuss all matters concerning the native administration of the Kingdom and to forward to the Kabaka any resolution voted by the majority. However, before giving effect to such resolution, the King was required to first consult with the majesty's representative.

d) Revenue/taxation

- Article 4 of the agreement put it that the revenue of the kingdom of Buganda , collected by Buganda's administration will be combined in general revenue pool of the Uganda protectorate with that of other provinces of the protectorate.
- New taxes were also introduced as provided by article 12. Taxes agreed upon were the hut tax of 3 rupees or 4shs, to be paid per year is any house or hurt or habitation. Gun tax of 3 rupees/4shs to be paid by any person who possessed/ had a gun, any firearm or pistol. The Kabaka was allowed with only 50 license free guns in his possession. The other taxes included the land rent to be paid by the land lords to the protectorate government and also by tenants to the land lords in Busala.

e) Land

- Article 15-16 of the agreement provided the terms and conditions under which the land of the kingdom was to be dealt with. Land was divided into two i.e. mailo land and crown land. Mailo land was given to the Kabaka and some 4000 imp chiefs and clan leaders and the Kabaka's family. According to the article 17, the life to all minerals found on private estates would be taken to belong to the estate owner who would subjected of a 10% duty when minerals are mined.
- Crown land approximate of 55% of land in Buganda was from the protectorate government for communal use and public projects. Most of this crown land consisted of forests, swamps and rich fertile areas.

25 Marks

- 5 Assess the impact of transport and communication sectors on the social and economic development in East Africa during the colonial period. **25 Marks**

KENYA CASE STUDY

a) UGANDA RAILWAY

- It started in Mombasa on 30th May 1896 and from this point, it was extended to Kisumu by 26th December 1901 and later to Uganda the final destination. The railway in Kenya was extended to agricultural and mineral zones to transport the minerals or mineral ores and agricultural output to the coast. The idea of building the railway was brought about by William Mackinnon of the IBEACO in 1892 and eventually began at Kalidini at Mombasa on 20th May 1896 with engineer Sir George Whitehouse. From Mombasa, the railway line was extended to Voi in 1898 and by 1899 on 30th June, the line had reached Nairobi where the stores for the railway construction materials were established.
- By 1900, the line had reached Nakuru and by 20th December 1901, it had reached Kisumu where it connected to Uganda in 1912. In 1913, the Nairobi –Thika was extended to the European farms at Nyeri and Nanyuki to boost the sisal and coffee growing there. In 1912, there were also major expansions of a line especially from Nakuru northwards to Eldoret. In 1928, the line was extended to Kitale where pyrethrum plantation farms were established.
- Transport and communication sectors include development of Road transport network, air, water and railway while communication sectors included newspapers, radios, postal services and telecommunication services. They were significant in the following ways

b) ROADS

- It took the form of both tarmac and murrum roads that were established by the colonialists to supplement the railway network.

AIRPORT TRANSPORT

- It extended to Kenya in 1925 when the first plane was imported to Kenya. In 1928, the Wilson airport was built which made it easier for the smaller planes to be used in internal flights. Air fields were built in Kisumu and Eldoret in western Kenya by 1930.

c) WATER TRANSPORT

- This one was not well developed as the roads and railway networks. Because most of the rivers in Kenya were not navigable due to lack of sufficient volumes of water while other rivers had rocks as a result of the rift valley formation. Therefore water transport was limited to the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria to boost the Indian Ocean waters transport, the central government improved the port facilities in order to accommodate the big volumes of ships that were docking in Mombasa.

d) POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION

- They were introduced in Kenya in 1900 when the general post office was introduced ornamented up in Nairobi.
- By 1912, the telegraphic lines had reached most parts of Kenya. The introduction of east African telecommunication put the administration on the posts and telecommunication services in that hands of the east African posts and telecommunication commission that established its secretariat in 1941.
- The development of agriculture. The building of the railway encouraged the development of plantation farming in Kenya as peasant farming [in Uganda. New cash crops were introduced like coffee, tobacco, tea, pyrethrum and other fruits. However, cash crop farming reduced on the African subsistence food farming.
- The railway improved the import and export trade in east Africa. It increased the volume of trade because the transportation of goods and other items became very easy and faster
- .
- As a result of improvement in trade, new goods and services reached east Africa like cotton clothing, glassware, rubber items. These were exchanged in goods through the monetary system. To promote trade further, a new currency was introduced in form of Indian rupees, copper coins and paper money to replace the traditional barter system of exchanging. With its construction, the economy of east Africa became monetary or integrated into cash economy.
- Linked Uganda to the coast and opened east Africa to the western capitalistic world. The railway opened Uganda which was a land locked country there by realizing the foreign penetration of the Uganda interior with traders and settler farmer.
- It amplified transport for both the people and goods and the colonial administrators such modern transport services gradually replaced the old forms of transport that is human portage.
- More railway lines, telegraphic lines and postal services were built to connect the railway line to east Africa interior. This enabled the British to exploit the African resources that are agriculture and minerals.
- It facilitated the abolition of slave trade and the introduction of legitimate trade. With the abolitionists, some communities lost trade while with legitimate trade which made the east African dependent with the British manufactured goods.
- It led to the effective exportation of minerals in Kenya and Uganda. It led to the exploitation of gold in the south of the Nyanza province at Kakamega, soda ash at Naivasha while in Uganda, copper was exploited at Kasere (Kilembe) and the phosphates at Tororo.

- Christianity was spread or extended to many parts of east Africa by the missionaries with the railway construction, the missionaries were able to move and approach to the remote areas were also built along the railway line
- .
- Urbanization or the growth of towns took route. i.e. (it led to the XP) omitted many towns grew and developed along commercial centers because of the trade activities and settler residences like Voi, Naivasha.
- Small scale industries emerged to process the agricultural products by exporting like the coffee canaries and the cotton ginneries were established to process and reduce the bulk of coffee and cotton respectively. Later, copper smelting plants were established at JINJA and Mwanza to process copper ore. In Kenya, industrialization was developed faster than Uganda because the settlers used Kenya as their residence and Uganda as a garden.
- Loss of land. The constructing of the railway line made many Africans to lose a lot of land that was claimed for the construction e.g. as the railway approached the lake victoria basin, the British declared all the land as a part of crown land, while in Kenya , the Kenyan highlands were occupied by the British with plantation farming, the Africans were put into camps or labor reserves like Laikipia that were infertile and infested with diseases and those who remained on pieces of land occupied by the whites they became squatter.
- They facilitated the exploitation of minerals like gold and copper
- Asked the movement of colonial administrators and troops all over east Africa
- Transport sector encouraged the spread of Christianity linked east Africa to the outside world as Uganda was a land locked country it was linked to the coast
- Transport encouraged settler farming in the Kenya a highlands
- Transport and communication enabled east Africans to obtain revenue or acted as a source of revenue which made the economy self-sustaining
- Led to development of education services
- Led to effective occupation of east African territories

However,

- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources of East African countries where the indigenous people benefited less
- Displacement of people like in areas where the railway passed
- It led to rebellions like the Nandi rebellions.

6.Examine the contribution of the social and economic policies on the development of any one country of East African during the colonial period. **25 Marks**

- Plantation agriculture i.e. this agriculture policy was introduced by the colonial regime to stop slave trade or encourage provision of agriculture raw materials to European industries in Europe. The colonialism introduced the policy of cash crop growing especially tea, coffee, sisal, wheat etc. in all the three east Africa colonies i.e. Lord Delmare in Kenya encourage the Baganda, Banyoro, Basoga and Banyankole to start cotton and coffee plantations. Above all, it was a colonial policy for the chiefs and kings to instruct their subjects to grow cash crops e.g. governor Hayes Sadler told king Kasagama of Toro, “my friend advise our chiefs and people grow produce for sell. I wish to see Toro advance like Buganda and other parts of the protectorate and I think this is also a wish.”
- Peasant agriculture in countries i.e. Uganda was encouraged and plantation agriculture was discouraged i.e. food crops for substance survival was encouraged because Uganda lacked large land for mechanized farming.
- Trade. The import and export trade was also encouraged as Africans exported cotton, coffee, sisal and later minerals in their semi-finished form i.e. Iron ore and coffee ore as in return of whites bring in finished goods for the Africans to buy i.e. clothing, wine etc. it should be noted that the export trade, the prices were determined by the whites which was unfair trade to the Africans as finished products were

bought expensively. Also in improvement trade, prices were determined by the whites thus unfavorable balance of trade i.e. in 1915, Moriss Carter recommended the price of tea to be reduced from 75 to 10 irrespective of the challenges faced by farmers.

- Land grabbing was another economic policy in which the Europeans grabbed the fertile lands of the Africans for both settlement and agriculture production. I.e. governor Sir Hayes Sadler and Lord Delamare passed land laws that took over the Kenyan highlands, Kikuyu land, Nyanza province, Kiambu areas and among the Luo in Kenya. In 1912 land grabbing was common in the south, Mombasa and around Kilimanjaro areas. In Uganda land grabbing took form of the crown land, this policy made Africans landless and led to the creation of reserves or camps that had untold suffering.
- The labor policy there was forced and early paid labor, in which Africans were forced by law to work on the white projects i.e. plantations, farms, mines and residence. Forced labor was more painful in Kenya where labor laws were strict and confined Kenyans to particular zones especially under the Kipande system. The creation of labor reserves and districts from governors e.g. Governor Edward Northey they issued warrants to all headmen of homesteads in Kenya to provide laborers to white projects.
- Taxation policy under this policy, the colonial leaders introduced taxes as a way of raising revenue and forcing Africans into the capitalist system e.g. in Kenya and Uganda, taxes were hut tax, income, poll, toll, land taxes were introduced in order to force Africans into wage economy. It should be noted the system was progressive in nature i.e. the more an African earned, the more he was taxed in order to encourage greater efforts, the colonial regime basically, put the taxes at 3 rupees annually 1 yearly but in the extreme cases of financial crisis e.g. would levy twice a year (16 rupees).
- The industrialization policy. Under this policy, the colonial rule intentionally delayed the development of industries of the manufacturing industries which were meant to reduce the bulky of exported goods e.g. coffee, sisal, cotton ginneries, copper smelting planting especially at Jinja and Kisumu. It should be noted that on paper, the colonialists of establishment of manufacturing industries but in reality did not support them. The industrialization policy was meant to process semi processed products which were exported to European industries for finished products.
- The transport policy. The Europeans developed roads and railways targeting agricultural and mineralized areas e.g. construction of Uganda railway was meant to tap the agricultural and mineral resource in Uganda there even colonial administrators e.g. Hesketh Bell Started a Programme of road building that linked to all parts of Uganda in 1905, even in 1912 he masterminded the 898km stretch of the railway line between Jinja and Namasagali to tap the cotton growing therefore

the transport system positioned towards the coast i.e. the aim of taking over the main hinterland.

- Even colonial administrators e.g. Hesketh Bell started a Programme of road building that linked to all parts of Uganda. In 1905, even in 1912, he masterminded the 98km stretch of the railway line between Jinja and Namasagali to tap the cotton growing therefore the transport system positioned towards the coast with the aim the usurping the main hinterland.
- The monetary policy. The colonialists introduced money to replace the barter trade system so as to facilitate trade. The British first introduced the Indian coins/rupees in Uganda and Kenya which eventually led to monetization of social institutions e.g. bride price, fighting animals, the purpose of the monetary policy was to integrate the east African countries into the western capitalistic economy.
- The banking policy whereby in 1907 the national bank of India set up a branch at Entebbe in Uganda in 1910, the British standard chartered bank of south Africa was also introduced and later the Barclays bank was also established to promote trade and commerce.
- The mining policy. The colonial government encouraged exploitation of gold, copper, salt, soda ash e.g. the British mined copper from Kilembe, smelt it Jinja and was exported to Lancashire complex in London.
 - The timber policy i.e. the forested areas in east Africa belonged to the colonial government and had monopoly to exploit timber especially in southern Tanganyika and Northern Uganda such timber was used in the construction of colonial countries e.g. industries, hospitals.

7. Describe the events that led to the formation of trade unions in East African countries during the colonial period. **25 Marks**

- Trade unions were labour organizations that were created by workers to represent their rights and interests. They were for the protection of the workers economic right as its main responsibility. Workers were allowed to participate in union activities outside working hours. Every worker had a right to form or join a trade union of his / her choice for the promotion and protection of their economic and social interests, to collective bargaining and representations and to withdraw their labour.
- The Kenyans workers began struggling for their economic and social rights as soon as the foreign countries came to Kenya for its resources and labour.
- The working class began to setup their organized first strike in 1900, Early trade unions formed included the Indian trade union (Mombasa and Nairobi, 1914).

- By 1928, trade unions were the association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their employments.
- The first African workers movement had to take the form of associations, i.e Kenya African civil servants associations, the railway African staff associations, The Railway artisan union (1922), Trade union committee of Mombasa 1931, Workers protective society of Kenya 1931.
- In 1936, There was formation of a non –racial trade union with Makhan Singh as its leaders and made several declaration that no workers should work for more than eight hours a day and reduction of wages.
- The outbreak of the Second World War worsened the economic conditions of Kenyans workers and peasants in 1948, many trade unions were affiliated to the labour trade unions of East Africa.
- In 1955 the trade union movement entered a new phase in East Africa with the formation of Tanganyika Federation of labour. These labour organizations began direct confrontations with the colonial government.

Section C

8.How did President Idi Amin justify the declaration of Economic nationalism in Uganda by 1972? **25 Marks**

- The need to Ugandanise the economy, President Amin hoped to use the policy to put the economy in the hands of the Ugandans
- The need to reward and please some Ugandan who had supported him during his coup d'état.
- The desire to punish Britain ,Amin s decision to expel the Asians was intended to punish Britain .After the coup of 1971 ,Amin made a visit to Britain and was not warmly welcomed a factor that greatly annoyed him.
- Racisms that was practiced by the Asians/ Indians
- The question of dual citizenship, the Asians /Indians had a binary citizenship which annoyed President Amin.
- The Asians disliked serving the people of Uganda

- Trade inequalities which were perpetuated by the Asians
- The desire to end corruptions which were exhibited by the Asians.
- His claim of Gods inspiration.

9.Examine the contribution of foreign factors towards the outbreak of Zanzibar revolution by1964. **25 Marks**

- Africans were tied of Arab racism and dominance. The total Arab population on the Island was about 30,000 while the Africans were about 250,000 yet the Asians were 20,000. Despite the Africans numerical strength, the social and economic sectors of Zanzibar were dominated by the Arabs, the Arabs minify dominated and abused African as slaves, on aspect that provoked nationalistic feelings that led to the form. The British colonial legacy indirectly contributed to the Zanzibar revolution. During the colonial period, the British regarded the *Arabs* as the traditional rulers of Eastern Coastal islands, remained insensitive to popular demands for political reforms, and ignored the need for positive changes in the land tenure system.
- Consequently, the premature handing over of independence and poor political planning by the British and the *Arabs* led to the Zanzibari uprising. The British and *Arabs* wanted to transform the administrative system of the islands into constitutional monarchism. The independence of December 10, 1963 was characterized by the recognition of Zanzibar as an *Arab* state which majority *Africans* opposed..
 - The desire for the genuine social and economic independence, the independence granted to them in 1963 was a gimmick (sham). This was because the British granted over the administration to the Arabs instead of the Africans. The people of Zanzibar were not ready to continue with foreign moles as they had suffered enough under the Arabs and the British.
 - Land grievances from the Arabs who were the minority group (50,000) had confiscated almost the cultivatable land and had established large clove estates on it. The Africans and shiraz almost remained with no land a factor which led them to same as Squatters on the Arabs firms. These landlines turned them into lab our assets for the Arabs,
- Desire to end the harsh rule. The Arabs had a dominated the legislature, executive and police get above all the police was too harsh and brutal in to methods of dealing with people.
- The British favor toward the Arabs annoyed the Africans. The British extended scholarships to the Arabs and this created hatred among the Africans. Above all, the British made constitutional preparation to form Zanzibar in to an Arab state for example they ensure this in all the pre independence elections that were organized. Africans won at only local levels but not at parliamentary levels, immutably, Africans got annoyed and revolted.

- Economic grievances contributed to the spirit of rebellion in Zanzibar, which was an Island of inequality. The socio-economic pyramid of Zanzibar had majority *Africans* at the bottom, the *Indo-Pakistani* in the middle and the minority *Arabs* at the top
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 - The fall in the price of cloves on the world market increased the racial conflict between the *Afro-Shirazi* and *Arabs*. The economic conditions on the Island were not good from the eve of the revolution due to the fall in the price of cloves on the world market.
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- Dismissal of Africans from policy force by the Arab minority government who never trusted Africans especially from Tanganyika mainland. This led to the run consequently many Africans were suspended of disloyalty to Arab government and subsequently, they were retrenched from police it has to be noted that some police men went with their guns and it was those people who joined John Okello who easily organized a rein.
 - Education imbalance due to inability to pay fees, a number of Africans never went to school and those who did had heavy inferior education with the low cost schools, higher education was deliberately made expensive by the British in order to promote Arab race who were collaborators. Being uneducated, the Africans remained backward and despised and would not compete for the same jobs with the Arabs.
 - Increased poverty among Africans. The majority Africans lived in life of misery exercised by poor feeding, poor housing, these sharply contrasted with the wealth, luxurious and comfortable life enjoyed by the Arabs and the Asians. The British set up most social facilities like roads, hospitals and recreation facilities in the Arab residential areas and this made Africans resettle hence the Zanzibar run.
 - Too much exploitation of the Zanzibar resources, the major business in the Island was dominated by the Arabs who controlled import and export trade, whole sale trade, transport business etc. Africans had no in commerce and trade to which they resented the Arabs and Asians domination of trade and economy.
 - The economic prices of 1960s. there was a fall in the prices of cloves on the world market and this had a negative effects on Zanzibar whose economy depended on cloves. This was inflation in Zanzibar, reduction of wages which all brought resentment hence the 1957 .
 - Influenced of socialist ideas. A number of Afro Shirazi in Pemba Island got in touch with socialist ideas that advocated for unity, equality and land reforms etc. due to this influence, Abdul Rahman Mohammed broke away from the ZNP and formed the Puma but this division between the ZNP and to PPP helped the Afro Shirazi to carry out the reduction.
 - Heavy taxation, the minority government imposed the unrealistic, Taxes included poll taxes, hut tax and folly tax, etc. Africans could not afford such taxes because they lacked factors of production. These produced resentful and automatically caused the reasons.
 - The repressive laws. Africans were regains by law to wear badges on their chests, bearing sultan's picture. This was formed loyalty to the sultan, a factor that caused resentment. Anybody who disrespected this law was subjected to crowns of lashes and imprisonment.

- The slave trade legacy, the young Africans had learnt the human slave trade where the Africans had been kidnapped and sold a number of Africans into slavery in the Arab world. This contributed to the strong sense of resentment and explains the 1964 revolution where young Africans formed its backbone.
- The racial differences African difference. Africans who had been rescued from slave trade by the British had become Christians. These resented Islam and its Arab partner. Above all, many Zanzibaris who were Muslims felt that their masters were executing policies that were contrary to Islamic teachings? That's why both Christians and Muslims jointly exacted the revolution.
- The Arab plan to kill Africans contributed to the revolution. It was rumored that the Arabs intended to kill all male Africans so as to eliminate Africans from Zanzibar. For every Arab killed during the 1961 riots, 60 Africans were killed in revenge. Above all, only girls and women who were fit for marriage were to be spared, this rumor increased the tensions of Africans that led to the revolution.
- The rise of John Okello. He was a Ugandan born in Uganda who served as a Panther and later joined Afroshirazi Party since 1952 where he moved to Zanzibar and planned a revolution. Although he was a foreigner, he was elected by the Zanzibaris because of his oratory ability to bring out grievances of the Africans against the racial superiority, although the people of Zanzibar were already in a revolutionary move, it was sparked off by charismatic and courageous militant John Okello who provided both military and organizational skills.
- Consequently, the historical inferiority of Africans labeled on them by the Arabs haunted them and hence they desired for a fundamental change. The Africans were still aggrieved by the slavery and slave trade practices by Arabs. Worse yet, the Arabs and Asians continued to disguise the Africans and Shirazi as descendants of slavery. They were mistreated and despised by these foreigners whose pride and arrogance influenced them to turn the tables against the government. The African-Arab relations were injured from the old days of slavery when African personality was subjected to humiliation by the Arab slave-lords. Until independence, Africans still craved to restore their taunted dignity.
- The long period of Economic domination under minority Arab rule made the Zanzibari revolution inevitable. Zanzibar and Pemba islands were under Arab aristocracy since the days of the establishment of Oman rule by Seyyid Said in the 1840s.
- Racism was another factor behind the Afro-Shirazi uprising on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The Arabs in Zanzibar considered themselves a superior race compared to the African and the Shirazi.
- The Arab rule was oppressive and arbitrary in conduct. In a bid to maintain strong grip over the government, the Arabs applied ruthless measures and used harsh laws to govern the islands.
- The land grievances influenced Africans to rise up against the Arabs. Land in Zanzibar and Pemba was unfairly distributed. The Arab minority alienated land in the most productive areas where they established large plantations of cloves and coconut. On the other hand, the Africans were confined in semi-Arid regions with poor soils and low rainfall. Many Africans became

squatters as the *Arabs* scrambled for more land to establish plantations on which *Africans* were forced to offer their labour. The land grievances were strong among the *Zanzibaris* who lost their ancestral areas to the Arabs. The land conflict was worsened by the eviction of African squatters in Zanzibar by *Arab* landlords because they never supported the ZNP.

- The policy of the *Arab* settlers extracting labour from the African population in Zanzibar led to the Zanzibari uprising. For more than a century, the *Africans* laboured for the Arabs under inhuman conditions
- The dismissal of Africans from the police was another blunder made by the ZNP-ZPPP government led by Prime Minister *Mohammed Shamte*. The government discharged the police officers for fear that they were sympathetic to the opposition.
- Mistrust and suspicion of *Africans* against the democratic measures of the *Arab* minority government forced them to effect a revolution. The *Africans* feared protection from the ZNP-ZPPP coalition government. They had not supported the ZNP for so long and therefore, suspected harsh treatment like arbitrary imprisonment and political assassinations by the ZNP-ZPPP coalition government. The *Arab* government in the same way feared retaliation from *Africans* if they were to acquire political power in Zanzibar. On the other hand, the *African* leaders were afraid of the possible restrictive measures to which the ZNP-ZPPP coalition government would resort to in its effort to suppress the ASP members and supporters. Consequently, *Sultan Jamshid* immediately began importing military hardware to the suspicion of Africans, and resorted to authoritarian measures of suppressing African opposition and maintain itself in power. The *Afro-Shirazi* were only sure of security only if they threw away the *Arab* government and established an *Afro-Shirazi Party* government.
- Religious conflicts also influenced a desire for change on Zanzibar and Pemba islands. The ZNP-ZPPP *Arabs* blamed members of the ASP for being agents of Christianity, and called the party a Christian organisation whose major aim was to conscript Muslims into Christianity. Members of the ASP on their part blamed the Arabs for imposing Islam on *Africans* against their wish. This is one reason why John Okello organised an *African* force against the *Arab* minority government.
- The *arabisation* policy of the *Arabs* on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba caused African grievances to stage up a revolution. The policy involved making all sectors like the civil service and the police force *Arab-oriented*, where all posts of influence, ranks and promotions were reserved for *Arabs*. The policy of *Arabisation* led to the discrimination of *Africans* in employment and politics. The effectiveness of the policy was further witnessed when the *Arabs* imposed *Arabic* on the islanders, which caused much discontent amongst the *Afro-shirazi*, who looked at the policy as complete elimination of African cultural and customary values.
- The poor taxation system, which heavily squeezed or creamed off the meager resources of the islanders increased *African grievances*. The *Arabs* and the *Asians* who enjoyed an economic upper hand were less taxed and others were excepted from paying tax dues. In commerce, the *Africans* were unable to compete with foreign importers because they enjoyed tax breaks and subsidies from government. The deprival of economic power through dubious taxation made Africans to desire for immediate change.

- The *Afro-Shirazi* organised a resolution to access social services. The *Arabs* and the *British* totally neglected *Africans* and intentionally deprived them of the necessary social services, which included education, sanitary and housing facilities. The islanders were denied education because it would make them conscious of their socio-economic and political needs. Education was made too expensive for *Africans* to afford. Due to poor sanitary and health, an estimated *thirteen thousand Africans* had died by 1964. This made the Zanzibar revolution inevitable.
- External forces inspired the nationalists in Zanzibar to rebel. By 1964, many African states had acquired self-rule and independence. The *Africans* in Zanzibar considered the 1963 independence as a sham (*Uhuru wa waarabu*) because they believed they had not yet regained their freedom. It is also true to say that the *Zanzibaris* boosted by sympathy and support from the *Africans* in Tanganyika and their leader *Julius Kambarage Nyerere*. On achieving independence,
- The Zanzibari uprising was influenced by forces of socialism. Because of British influence, the *Arabs* practiced capitalism based on individual motives, where they and the Asians dominated resources like land and all the economic activities, yet they were the minority. The people of Zanziba and Pemba hence preferred to reverse the trend by eradicating racial inequalities, promote prosperity for all and ensure a progressive taxation system. Such ideas were influenced by socialism and were encouraged by leaders like *Mohammed Babu* of the *UMMA* party.

10 To what extent have the measures to combat post-independent challenges been successful in any one country of East Africa since independence? **25 Marks**

This is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial master came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular. A candidate should be able to get measures from 3 countries various measures have been taken to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism these included.

- Establishment of east African community (EAC) in the period 1967-1977 and its revival in 1999.
- Promotion of African medicine and craft measuring
- Implementation of Harambee policies in Kenya
- Expulsion of the Asians by Amin
- Encouragement of Swahili as a national language in both Kenya and Uganda

- Implementation of Africanisation policies like africanisation of civil service education ,Implementation of Ujamaa policy, Harambee and Common Man s charter
 - Diversification of the economy e.g. industrialization.
 - Nationalization of multi -National Corporation like Barclays Bank, Bata shoe company shell.
 - Localizations of the curriculum
 - Promotion of the local languages
- However
- despite these measures Neo-colonialisms has persisted
 - East African government continues to get foreign aid
 - There are presence of expatriates,
 - Presence of multinational corporations.
 - Increased occurrences of foreign aid

P210/2 , 2019

Social and economic History of East Africa since 1800-to present

Time3 Hours

Instructions to candidates

*The paper is consisted of three sections **A, B and C***

*Answer **four** questions in all taking at least one from each section.*

All questions carry equal marks

Section A

1. How far did the traditional rulers influence the availability of trading commodities in any one society of East Africa during the early 19th century?
- Food production, each head of the unit was involved in the production of food basically for consumption and at times for sell among trading societies in Baganda and Chagga. Production was both for subsistence and trade i.e. inter and intra trade.

- In decentralized societies; traditional leaders provided security i.e. among the Iteso, Karamajong, Masai, the village members acted as defenders of the society. In case of any attack of the society, able bodied men were mobilized from strong families and clans to defend the society.
- Traditional leaders ensured food security, each homestead pre-colonial setting, had food stores, a granary for so that would be used during times of famine or scarcity or shortage like the Nyamwezi, the Ntemi instructed from heads to construct food granaries like; Bunyoro during the reign of Kabalega.
- Traditional leaders maintained trade routes by the ways of the guard and maintaining them especially among the Nyamwezi, Yao, Akamba, it was compulsory to the leaders near the trade route to ensure security.
- Traditional leaders encouraged their subjects to pay taxes and tributes to the rulers, kings, chiefs, they paid taxes in form of money, food, mines, cattle and women.
- Families got involved in various economic activities like; fishing, mining, trade which boosted the economic organization and the development of the pre-colonial societies.
- Traditional leaders encouraged Trade Education (*informal*) it was the these leaders who taught many aspects like hard work depending on the surroundings and economic in tropics like hemisphere and biosphere economies.
- Traditional leaders categorized leaders who played a key role in the process of obtaining trading items, since all pre-colonial societies were made up of family members who came from these societies i.e. among the Banyoro the Hima family provided leaders while in Buganda the Balangira family provided leaders.
- Traditional leaders facilitated Production of labour i.e. These leaders encouraged their communities to be organized to provide social labour that was required in the social and economic development in pre-colonial state, such labour was used on wells, springs, etc like among the Baganda peasants (*Abakopi*) provided labour to the Royal clan (*Abalangira house*).
- Traditional leaders led to Production of children i.e. They ensured the production of children by increasing the population in the pre-colonial states which strengthen society capacity in production of trading items.
- Traditional leaders provided market for the pre-colonial traders i.e. They bought backcloth, arrows, pangas, wooden stools, agriculture produce and meat which were provided by the neighboring societies.
- Traditional leaders facilitated transportation of goods from one point to another i.e. among the Nyamwezi families acted as porters, guards and guides on the central route in Long Distance Trade.
- Traditional leaders maintained discipline this the education of the discipline, pushing those who disobeyed family norms and rewarding good conducts. This was a good for production of the trading items
- Traditional leaders facilitated the coming of the Arabs, the family acted as the custodian of African culture i.e. family names, the norms, taboos, etc. remained strong in the family. (What families preserved culture in the pre-colonial period).

There other factors

Presence of water bodies led to obtaining of trading activities like fishing to the communities around Lake Victoria or Nalubaale.

Land led to obtaining of agricultural inputs

Presence of local industries that provided tools to tame the environments i.e iron smelting (black smith) that enabled communities to acquire hoes, and spears.

Strong organizational abilities of the existing kingdoms.

Family systems which also promoted obtaining of trading items

2. Assess the significance of African traditional education to social and economic development of East African societies during the 19th century.

significance of Traditional Education

- It ensured good discipline among children because they were taught to respect elders, property, to be humble, kind and loving to every member of the society.
- It promoted unity, co-operation and togetherness because all children were taught the importance of being united under African Traditional Education (*ATE*) they were taught how to co-operate with others especially the neighbors.
- It promoted hard work among the young ones, all children were trained and taught how to work hard so as to sustain and become rich especially those from the rich families. Children were taught to work hard to maintain the wealth of the family.
- It promoted social and political defense in the family, clan and society. Societies like Karamojong trained their children or sons to defend cattle from cattle-rustlers and their homes from the enemies hence security was observed among such societies.
- It promoted political development that is; Buganda and Bunyoro the boys were trained and equipped with political curriculum and above all they had to be warriors which led to the development of strong kingdoms that is; the Abarusula of Bunyoro and Abambowa in Buganda. Such groups facilitated the political development in their response kingdoms.

- It ensured the rise of good leaders in some societies that is; Mirambo of the Nyamwezi that is; he rose to power after he had been captured and trained by the ruler Ngoni.
- It preserved traditional culture because culture was the core subject. Each family/clan taught children how to preserve their culture, respect their culture and to be proud of their culture thus promotion of African culture.
- It promoted religious values and rituals. Religion like a culture was emphasized through African Traditional Education (*ATE*) children knew about God's existence, the spirits and ancestors which they held with high value and promoted the spiritual development of the youth.
- It promoted entertainment that is; children got entertained because of the stories they learnt. Children also entertained others through wrestling and dancing competitions.
- African Traditional Education (*ATE*) promoted work. This was because children were taught to perform communal duties that is; harvesting, collective defence, cleaning wells and springs.
- It helped in the initiation of children from childhood to adulthood. This was done among the Kikuyu and Bagishu through circumcision, female circumcision among the Sebei. Among the Baganda it was done by counseling by aunties and uncles.
- It promoted strong marriages as girls were taught that is; they were taught how to nurse a man in bed, preparing warm water for the husband, giving charms for their husbands, how to care for babies, how to cook good food, etc. such aspects kept marriages strong.
- African Traditional Education (*ATE*) promoted specialization that is; this was because children were taught or trained in specific fields with specific skills that is; medicine, culture rearing especially the Karamajong, Banyankole and Baganda respectively.
- African Traditional Education (*ATE*) encouraged morality as the curriculum was based on moral aspects and discouraged immorality that is; incest, adultery, fornication, murder, abortion were not encouraged.
- It provided good health and hygiene this was promoted through the teaching and treatment measures through the various diseases, medical practices, pregnancy care, illness, breast feeding, menstruation controls, family planning methods, bathing, etc were all taught.
- It promoted a spirit of self-reliance and independent among many societies. Independence was encouraged as it would undermine laziness therefore children were taught to be self-reliant and independent by constructing their own huts when they grew up.
- It promoted virginity among the girl-children which enabled parents of the girl-child high dowry when a virgin got married. It should be noted that it was prohibited to have early sex intercourse among the youth.
- It promoted a sense of responsibility that any adult was free to discipline any child any time where a child was his or not.

3 Describe the features of coastal trading Centres of East Africa during the early 19th century.

They were characterized by the presence of Islam which opened the coast of East Africa to the outside world.

There were many Arabs which characterized many economic activities at the coast like boat building,

Many coastal towns became very important states of wealth, trade and power like the coastal states of Zanzibar and Kilwa acted as great commercial centres of the early centuries.

Many of the coastal towns developed into urban centers along the coast of coastal towns developed from small trading and settlement centres into large scales in urban centres such as Mombasa, Kilwa and Zanzibar.

- They were characterized with commercial farming or plantation at the coast. New crops and foods like rice, wheat, spices, cloves, fruits, cowpeas,
- The Muslim Arabs acquired a lot of wealth along taxes and farming. This later led to the emergence of the Indian Banyans (*class of wealthy traders*) who boasted the trading activities at the coast.
- The Islamic influence led to the development of trading contacts between the interior and as a result, Long Distance and Ivory Trade developed and boomed.
- The coastal towns were characterized by the presence of Arab traders who introduced minted coins that replaced shells and the barter system of exchange which was unreliable.
- The coastal towns were characterized with the use of cowrie shells and the barter system of exchange.
- The coastal towns were characterized with the African crafts, skills and art.
- The coastal towns were characterized with the interaction of various people like Christianity from Europe like the Portuguese, British and the French came to trade.
- The Islamic influence led to the loss of the African Traditional Religion along the coast as the Africans became Muslims or were forced to become Muslims thus adopting a new religious culture at the coast. It involved the construction of mosques that replaced African Tradition shrines.
- The coastal towns were characterized with the intermarriages with the coastal people thus producing a new race the people known as the Afro-Arabs.
- The coastal towns were characterized with the formation of new language which was the Swahili language, that is; It was a mixture of Arabic and the Bantu African Languages
- The coastal towns were characterized by different types of education literacy/education through the Islamic Koranic schools that were established along the coast.

- The coastal towns were characterized with new fashion styles and cultures like the sitting habit with crossed legs, eat rice, the dressing code of '*kanzus*', hijabs and veils.
- Coastal towns were characterized with new leaders / rulers of social leaders along the coast.
- The coastal towns were characterized by strong Islamic influence which strengthened the unity of the coastal people and acted as a bond of unity among the coastal people.

Section B

4 How did foreign religion activities affect the social and economic sectors in any one East African country in the period 1875-1960?

- Islam opened the coast of East Africa to the outside world. Indeed after the coming of Islam, the coastal people begun to trade with the outside world that is; Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Europe which brought in forms of civilization.
- Through Arabs with their Islamic influence introduced many economic activities at the coast like boat building, which was introduced at Zanzibar and fishing was carried out on a large scale.
- Through Islamic influence, many coastal towns became very important states or wealth, trade and power like the coastal states of Zanzibar and Kilwa acted as great commercial centres of the early centuries.
- The Islamic influence led to the development of urban centres along the coast of coastal towns developed from small trading and settlement centres into large scales in urban centres such as Mombasa, Kilwa and Zanzibar.
- The Islamic influence brought commercial farming or plantation at the coast. New crops and foods like rice, wheat, spices, cloves, fruits, cowpeas, etc. were introduced by the Muslim Arabs at the coast thus widening the crop-husbandry.
- The Muslim Arabs acquired a lot of wealth along taxes and farming. This later led to the emergence of the Indian Banyans (*class of wealthy traders*) who boasted the trading activities at the coast.

- The Muslim Arabs introduced many economic activities at the coast like Boat-building was introduced in Zanzibar and fishing was carried out on a large scale.
- The Islamic influence led to the development of trading contacts between the interior and as a result, Long Distance and Ivory Trade developed and boomed.
- The Muslim Arab traders introduced minted coins that replaced shells and the baster system of exchange which was unreliable. This facilitated the trading activities of the coast.
- The Muslim Arab traders introduction minted coin that replaced cowrie shells and the better system of exchange which was unreliable. This facilitated the trading activities at the coast.
- The Muslim Arab activities along the coast changed the occupations or livelihood of the coastal people from cattle keepers and farmers to traders and businessmen.
- The Islamic influence that came with the Muslim Arabs led to the disappearance of the African crafts, skills and art. The coastal people begun copying new skills from Muslim Arabs like the building styles and even abandoned their African implements like daggers.
- The Muslim Arab traders exploited the Africans as labours on their farms as porters, labored on the cloves and nice farms. This therefore changed the social economic status as they earned wages.
- The Islamic influence attracted Christianity from Europe like the Portuguese, British and the French came to trade and preach the Christian doctrine as a way of challenging Islam.
- The Islamic influence led to the loss of the African Traditional Religion along the coast as the Africans became Muslims or were forced to become Muslims thus adopting a new religious culture at the coast. It involved the construction of mosques that replaced African Tradition shrines.
- The Muslim Arabs intermarried with the coastal people thus producing a new race the people known as the Afro-Arabs which increased the population at the coast.
- The Islamic influence come along with the Swahili language, that is; It was a mixture of Arabic and the Bantu African Languages Swahili therefore gradually led to the disappearance of the African languages as it became both the commercial and official language at the coast.
- The Islamic influence brought literacy/education through the Islamic Koranic schools that were established along the coast. Although the education was dominated by Islamic faith and doctrines, it benefited the African children as it contributed or reduced on the illiteracy levels.
- The Islamic influence came with new fashion styles and cultures like the sitting habit with crossed legs, eat rice, the dressing code of '*kanzus*', hijabs and veils. This eroded the traditional fashions and cultures of the coastal people.
- The Islamic influence led to the introduction of the Sharia law at the coast, that is; new Quaranic courts of law were established and the Muslim judges were put in place to settle cases of both Africans and the Arabs. This therefore destroyed African system of laws.
- Socially the Muslim Arabs became the new rulers of social leaders along the coast. This was so because they were wealthier than the Africans. Therefore Africans lost their social and political positions to the Muslim Arabs.

- The Islamic influence strengthened the unity of the coastal people acted as a bound of unity among the coastal people. Missionaries promoted formal education. They encouraged the teachings of 3Rs (reading, writing and arithmetic). They also taught religion, agriculture and technical education skills like carpentry, they built many missionary schools in many parts of east Africa like Kings College Buddo, Gayaza High School in Buganda while in Kenya they built Alliance High School. They also opened up demonstration schools like in 1902, an agricultural school was built for research in tropical agriculture while another one was set up in 1905 to teach Africans how to grow cotton in Marunga.
- The missionaries introduced Christianity which came with the introduction of bibles and other items which they supplied to the Africans freely thus explaining the high rates of converts. They also built churches on the strategic hills of the east African countries like in Uganda they built on Nsambya, Lubaga, Namirembe hills while in Kenya they built at Taweta Rabai, Machakos, Nairobi, Nyeri. While in Tanganyika they built them on Moshi, Lushoto, Bagamoyo, Usambara, Tabora, Mpotwa. Christianity however undermined the African religion and Islam.
- The missionaries developed the African languages and learnt them too. They for example taught Christianity in African languages like Bishop Tucker preached in Buganda using Luganda. They also translated the bible into local languages and even wrote other books like Krapt published a Swahili dictionary.
- They introduced new cultures. English as a new language, new religion, new eating habits, new dressing habits, monogamy. However they condemned them being barbaric or backward like the twin murder, polygamy and nakedness.
- The Missionaries introduced health centers like they built hospitals, dispensaries, sick bays and clinics to treat the Africans from tropical diseases like in Uganda the C.M.S built health centers like Nsambya hospital, Mengo hospital while in Kenya and Tanganyika hospitals were located in the kikuyu land and Tanga regions respectively. They also introduced modern medicines for the treatment of disease like quinine to treat malaria. However such modern medicines undermined African traditional medicines as they were branded backward.
- The missionaries attracted the European settlers to come to east Africa as they established their centers in many parts of east Africa. White settlers followed them in many parts like kikuyu land in Kenya, Arusha and Moshi in Tanganyika. They made Africans lose their land to the whites.
- The missionaries led to the outbreak of the religious wars in Buganda. These wars were conflicts between the protestant missionaries and catholic missionaries that started in 1888 to 1892. Later, the Christians (Protestants and Catholics) came together against the Muslims and traditionalists. This ended with the defeat of the Catholics and the Muslims.
- The missionaries stopped slave trade. They condemned slave trade with being evil, backward, and satanic to the extent of campaigning it until it was abolished. Later they built new homes for the freed slaves in Zanzibar, Mombasa and Bagamoyo.
- They created a new class of educated people in east Africa. This class of people was graduates of the missionary education who later helped the missionaries and the colonialists in their work to extend colonialism like Semei Kakunguku, Sir Apollo

Kaggwa, Zakaria Kisingiri and they acted as collaborators, clerks, translators, soldiers.

- They trained the 1st class of civil servants in east Africa. These were the first Africans to join into the missionary schools and later the colonial schools. After their education, they served as civil servants in the police, army and administration. Eventually, they became new leaders in the new independent east Africa like Kenyatta of Kenya, Nyerere of Tanzania and Obote of Uganda.
- The missionaries helped the colonialists to colonize East Africa. The flag followed the cross. The missionaries preached Christianity which made the east Africans change their attitudes towards colonialists, as the biblical injunctions softened their hearts against resistance like to love your neighbor as you love yourself. Also the missionaries financed the IBEACO in Uganda and Kenya and they also assisted in the signing of the Buganda agreement which was later used as a document of the British occupation in Uganda.
- The missionaries introduced religion in the politics of Buganda and this remained a strong cause of political discrimination during the early days and after independence. During the time when political parties were formed, they were formed on religious grounds like democratic party(DP) for Catholics and the DP members were even nicknamed members of “dini ya papa” while UPC and UNC were protestant parties and the two were nicknamed the united protestants of country. It should be noted that since independence, religion has influenced politics in Uganda.
- The missionaries promoted trade in east African i.e. after the abolition of slave trade, they encouraged the development of legitimate trade i.e. trade in industrial goods, some missionaries doubled as traders and exchanged goods such as clothing, mirrors, guns etc. with the Africans.
- The missionaries encouraged cash crop farming in east Africa, missionaries like Kenneth Borup and Rebman plus Krapt introduced cotton, coffee, pyrethrum, tea, sisal. They also included agriculture in the school curriculum or syllabus to the extent that each school established a school garden.
- The missionaries encouraged construction of roads which solved the transport problems of east Africa. It should be noted that the C.M.S financed the construction of the Uganda railway when it became bankrupt and above all road were developed both marram and tarmac in all areas where the missionaries settled. They also conducted vocational employment to the Africans like training in jobs, many Africans were employed by missionaries on their farms as workers.
- The missionaries favored the development of small scale African industries hence encouraging the development of entrepreneur skills towards the east Africans.
- The missionaries led to the development of independent churches in east Africa because of their discriminatory tendencies especially racism which forced many Africans to break away from the European churches like Joshua Kate broke away from the C.M.S and formed the Abumalaki church of Buganda.

5 To what extent did the physical factors influence the development of urban Centres in the first half of the 20th century?

The influence of fertile soils and conducive climatic conditions attracted many people to settle in such areas.

The strategic locations in some areas explains rapid development into urban centres. Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tabora and Ujiji experienced due to their coastal location and influential locations a factor that enabled them to develop as export and import centers.

The colonial establishment of transport and communication systems with the construction of the Uganda-Kenya railway and the subsequent road networks, many areas along these routes developed from villages into towns as in economic and social activities. Urbanization refers to the process that involves the growth and development towns and the surrounding areas

To influence of the mining activities like oil drilling in Mombasa was a factor responsible for the development of urban centers, Towns like Kasere in Uganda because of copper mining, Tororo in Uganda (Phosphates mining) Naivasha in Kenya a sodash mining, Gold mining Kakamega in Kenya, Diamond mining at Mwandui in Tanga

The influence of the fertile soils and the conducive climatic conditions attracted many people to settle in such areas, such area were conducive for both human settlement and crop husbandry eg the Kenya England Kilimanjaro Mt Elgon areas that led to better areas thus emerging urban centers, eg Arusha Nairobi and Mbale emerged because of the commercial agricultural activities

- Good natural harbors

- Favorable climate
- Places free from Diseases
- Fertile soils

Influence or effects of mining activities were responsible for rapid electrification and industrial establishment that made it develop into urban centres like Kasere in Uganda due to presence of copper, Tororo in Uganda.

The activities of trade and commerce also served to transform numbers of areas into towns, with the completion of the Uganda railway, the volume of trade and commerce due to the coming of Indian and Asians their activities in local trade especially in wholesale and retail trade became a backbone for the growth in commercial centers that later emerged into urban centers e.g Nairobi.

The choice of some areas as administrative centers helped into access more social and economic services that transformed into towns e.g Mombasa gained great urban advancement due to its choice as a first capital of Kenya emerged into an urban center because of its administrative choice.

The effect of cash crops growing. Upon white settlement in East Africa in agricultural zones, like the Kenyan highlands, Kilimanjalo areas.

The colonial policy of establishing industries, Areas that had both processing and manufacturing firms developed into towns and urban centers.

Establishment of power period and other forms of energy led to rapid development of urban centers in places like Mombasa once electrified as early as 1906 by the Mombasa electricity light and power company.

The presence of good social facilities like the rural health centers, recreation centers, housing centers, led to the emergency of many urban centers e.g Kampala and Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

Other factors included

Human factors that contributed to development of Towns.

. Colonial influence that establishment of good social facilities like school and Health infrastructure.

Strategic location of some places

Presence of the transport and communication systems like construction of Uganda railways

- Trading and commercial activities it transformed a number of Areas into towns
- Presence of industries
- Establishment of Hydro electrical power
- The impact of cash crops growing
- Presence of good social facilities.

6. Examine the factors that led to the development of colonial economy in any one country of East Africa in the period 1890 to 1956.

The need to encourage the people of East Africa to take part of the production of the crops for the export.

The need to make colonies to make them self-sustaining and self-supporting in order to save the European tax payers money that was utilized during the colonial rule /economy establishment.

The need by the colonialists to create European monopoly and direction of export trade of the colonies to suit the interests of the colonialpowers.

The need to create an economically viable and systematic exploitation of East African agricultural and mineral resources by the colonial powers.

The colonial economy was established to turn the economy from barter to monetary economy

The need to exploit minerals from the mineralized areas from places like Kasese

The need to create a modern transport to have effective control over the colonies by the system to reach all the desired areas.

The need to spread the movement of European missionaries and spread Christianity.

7. Assess the impact of stationed engines to the social – economic development of any one East African country during the colonial period.

The establishment of the industries boosted exploitation of the Kenyan resources that benefitted the British capitalistic system.

It led to exploitation of the African labour force were recruited but cheaply paid

Stationed engines contributed to unbalanced regional development in Kenya as industries were located in urban areas.

It made Kenya dependent in European capitalistic economy as what was produced both agriculture and mineral products to feed European industries.

The colonial industries disrupted the African craft industry as the Kenyans turned to the consumption of the European manufactured goods.

The stationed engines availed employments opportunities to many Kenyans both skilled and unskilled.

It boosted agricultural production through widening the market of the agricultural produce .Once processed, it became easy and cheaper to transport goods and services to Europe and other parts of the world.

The colonial industrialization laid the foundation stone for modern industry in Kenya especially with the establishment in the agro-processing industries and later manufacturing firms.

Stationed engines stimulated the development of modern transport and communication services in Kenya.

Section C

8. Describe the features of the development plan in any one country of East Africa implemented since independence.

- Acted as a basic Of Unity. The philosophy harambee was a call for unity aware of ethnic division that had extended the Kenyan society and a need for togetherness in national development from Ugandans, Kenyatta's government edged unity though a one party system since the western multiparty system would economic tribalism for example KANU was organized on a national basis with branches both regional and at a village level, despite the fact that it was founded by Kikya elites, a broad based government was formed and emphasized mobilization of Kenyans under one manifesto. By 1978, Kenyatta mobilized national dialogue in which his successes Moi moved to continue with it under renewed philosophy of nieces which called for peace, love and unity.
- Rural development ,Through Harambee, the Kenyan government was able to realize rural development plans though co-operative markets rural transformation was expanded from 1000 co-operative to 2531 co-operative by 1983, the development of rural areas was emphasized because 80% of the Kenyans lived their transformation involved constructing feeder roads, loan facilities ,ready market for agriculture product. The same stuttered was used by molls government though the creation on a distance task forces that were established in 1963, this reduced on tax levels in rural areas.
- Agriculture, Trade and commerce, e.g
- Harambee facilitate the government policy of kenyanisation of agriculture, trade, commerce and civil services this took the form of aggressive education programs for example between 1963 up to 66, African employment had risen 60% while by 1968, about 46000 families had been resettled in 800 hectares of land the government had got white settlers which increased on the African participation in agricultural Gradually by 1980, the Africans participation in trade and commerce greatly improved to the extent that there was competition between Asians and Africans in trade and commerce.
- Harambee contributed to rapid economic growth and diversification of the economy between 1964 up to 82, the economy developed at rate of 5.1% per annum. This was due to encouragement of investment that, led to the establishment of both consumer and manufacture industries in Kenya for example beverage industries, like tusker, this boosted the taxable base of Kenyans thus fulfilling the aim of self-reliance.
- Infrastructure development, Social-economic infrastructural development and service delivery were achieved easily through harambeee, under the theme of pulling resources together, fundraising programs were edged by the government in order for the rich to give the poor. Such money raised in once, was used to construct, improve and rehabilitate the social-economic infrastructures for example

by 1968, 250 health centers, 17 technical schools, 700 secondary schools and youth pyrotechnical institution had been put in place under self-help project. In addition, kilometers of roads and railway extension were made especially in Eldoret, Nakuru and Kiambu areas. In 1974, basic education was provided together with food, milk and scholastic materials, all this was intended to curb down, poverty, ignorance.

- Promotion of collective action groups, Though Harambee policy, regional unity and co-operation was achieved. This was intended to widen the market in order to promote the industrial sector, that's why Kenyatta was instrumental in convincing doctor Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda and Julius Nyerere of Kenya to form the original block which was the East African community in 1967, it is no wonder that by that time the East African community collapsed, Kenya had benefited more than any other East African country.
- Education e.g Under the objective of eradicating ignorance Kenyatta's government founded all over seas education for Kenyan students of international universities for example Oxford in London. The product of these students helped in testing Harambee philosophy of self-reliance. Though its educational program, Kenyatta's government tried as much as possible to minimize racial discrimination that was in Kenya's education system. It abolished schools that were racially biased especially those of the Asians at times the black Kenyans were sent to western schools than the Ministry of Education pact by way of admission. In short, Harambee ended the racial discrimination in schools of Kenya.
- Import substitutions; Harambee philosophy showed a great commitment to national building and in a way of improving foreign support, it attracted international body agencies like IMF, World Bank who were pleased by the attractive objectives of the philosophy, that's why the government was able to construct import substitution industries thereby achieving the objective of the economic growth.
- Promoted national unity through promotion of Swahili language teaching in various sectors of the economy.

9 . Assess the impact of indigenization policy to social and economic development of any one East African country since independence.

- African socialism was introduced in Tanzania's by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere through the Arusha declaration of 1967. It was an ideology that was meant to transform Tanzania through enforcing brotherhood and working together among Tanzanians. It was also known as ujamaa policy because of its emphasis on brotherhood. Mwalimu Nyerere introduced, improving people's standards of living, creating a classless society and frizzling Tanzania's economy among others. From 1967-85, African socialism in Tanzania managed to register the following achievements.
- African socialism promoted national unity in Tanzania. Ujamaa programme, over 120 tribes in Tanzania were united. This was mainly achieved through re-settling

people of license organizing the same villages this were known as ujamaa villages bringing together people and encouraging them to like and work together in the long run created national unity as tribalism was minimized. In addition, Kiswahili language was emphasized as a national language spoken by all Tanzanians regardless of their tribal back grounds which also enhanced national unity.

- Employment opportunities were created under African socialism through the maintained of self-reliance, the government was able to set up various projects like small scale industries which created employment opportunity for Tanzanians. Besides mwalimu Nyerere's philosophy emphasized communal work and discouraged idleness and this appealed to Tanzanians to go to the rural areas to provide labor on farms and by 1985, the problem of unemployment had been reduced in Tanzania.
- African socialism promoted education. At independence in 1961, Tanzania had a by % of illiterate people billions under the African socialism, the government introduced universal primacy education that expanded literacy skills. Primacy schools were also constructed in different parts of the country to cater for young Tanzanians and 18 secondary schools were also put in place in addition to tertiary institutions. Much as the university of Dar-es-salaam was already in existence, it was further expanded under Ujamaa policy. Therefore by 1985, when Ujamaa collapsed, it had literacy as many Tanzanians had learnt how to read and write in Kiswahili.
- Ujamaa policy improved on the prisons of social services other than education. Facilities that were expanded, the government also extended health facilities and safe water to all the ujamaa villages. For example over 150 hospitals and 260 dispensaries were set up in different parts of Tanzania under ujamaa policy. Such facilities improved the health standards of Tanzanians.
- If led to cultural transformation. Culturally, Kiswahili language was enhanced though the education. System and it became a national language. Ujamaa also created cultural cohesion by drawing people together and though indoctrination, Tanzanians was made to consider themselves as the same people regardless of the different tribes they belonged to. This consequently resulted into national unity which party explains why the country did not experience any internal political. Instability.
- African socialism led to massive nationalization due in Tanzania. As soon as the policy which declared them the Arish declaration of 1967, the government took over private enterprises such as banks, insurance companies and land. Through nationalization, Affixation was also achieved when foreigners were replaced by Tanzanians, the nationalization due also promoted self-enhanced on income inequality.
- Ujamaa policy led to successful land re- distribution. The government embarked resettlement programmer on resettlement programmer than the creation of new villages when people were requested to settle, these were known as ujamaa villages where land was available for people to work together. This reduced on income gaps among Tanzanians

- Ujamaa policy also promoted agriculture. It led to the formation of co-operation societies among the farmers who were already living and working together and they were taught under methods like use of fertilizers. The co-operative societies also extend over development facilities and boosted Agriculture productivity. As a result though which was increase in the production of food such as maize, cassava, rice among others and Tanzania became self-reliant in terms of food.
- Ujamaa policy contributed to infrastructural development. The government tried to construct roads to connect to the rural areas where most ujamaa projects were located for example the Arusha-moshi highway was accomplished in 1970 while the railway network was also expanded between 1973 and 1975, various tarmac roads were constructed in rural areas which eased the mobility of people and transportation of agricultural produce. Such rural roads that were tarmacked include Tanga-Arusha road Dodoma –ujiji roads among others
- Ujamaa policy facilitated proper utilization of Tanzania's resources . emphasis was put on the maximum utilization of all available resources for the benefits of all Tanzania. For instance land that had been idle was put to use for cultivation and animal husbandry. New methods of farming such as crop rotation irrigation among others were arranged in order to maximally utilize the land resources and as a result Tanzania became self-reliant in terms of food. In addition other resources like minerals such as tin and copper were also exploited in order to make Tanzania self-reliant.
- Though was development of small scale industries as one of the achievements of ujamaa. The success of agriculture led to the emergence of agro- processing factories like sugar factories in kilombo and ruji areas, Cotton grains and coffee lueries in kilimanjaro, maize mills in usambara among others. In addition, industries producing fertilizers and pesticides were also set up in Tanzania to boost in agriculture production. The mushrooming of such industries and factories led to urbanization and also wanted employment opportunity for Tanzanians.
- Ujamaa policy made Tanzania famous in the world as it became a reference point for researchers and scholars who visited the country to check on the success of Nyerere's socialist reforms. A number of books were written referring to African socialism in the country (Tanzania) and at the same time the country gained cordial relations with other socialist countries like former USSR and China. China particularly helped Tanzania to fund the construction of the Tanzania railway line.
- It inspired other African countries to adopt African socialism. For instance president Obote of Uganda, emulated Nyerere's ideology and also introduced a new mode of socialism known as "common man's government" which he declared through the Nakimu pronouncement of 1969. This proved that Ujamaa was not only appropriate for Tanzania but also other African countries which made Nyerere a popular leader in independent Africans
- Since Tanzania enjoyed political stability under ujamaa policy, Tanzania was united and they loved their country as a result they were security conscious and this explains why their country did not experience any form of political instability since 1967. In addition Tanzania was put under one party system which the CCM as

the only ruling party. (Chama cha mapindisi).was also ensured political stability in the country.

- Ujamaa policy also checked on neo colonialism in Tanzania, it made Tanzania become self-reliant as it led to development using local resources and dependency on foreign powers was avoided. The nationalizing, foreign influence was greatly checked and the country was able to enjoy total independence. However, with time, foreign influence came in from powerful socialist countries like china.

Negative impacts

- Ujamaa policy failed to fully eliminate food insecurity. Although it aimed at attaining self-sufficiency in terms of food, in the long run it created food insecurity. This was because agricultural production on cash crops like cotton, coffee, and sisal at the expense of food crops yet at the same time communal farming was hated by many Tanzanians. As a result, the country experienced famine in 1974 which left many Tanzanians suffering and they hated the policy of ujamaa.
- The policy failed to provide country with social services to the people of Tanzania; the villages were too many like over 8000 ujamaa villages and the government failed to extend social services to all of the country for example piped water, schools, health facilities were lacking in many of the ujamaa villages as a result, people's S.O.L remained poor. In terms of education only elementary education was emphasized while high education was largely neglected.
- It failed to create a classless society. It did not fully eliminate the free market economy / capitalism because some government officials in the ruling party accumulated a lot of assets and powerful businesses and so they constructed a rich class. The government officials were also put in charge of suppressing various ujamaa projects which they concentrated on enriching themselves and they put up houses in urban centers where they rented out to the government and they got a lot of money. This made them richer compared to other Tanzanians in the ujamaa villages and therefore the income gap between rich and the poor kept on widening
- Ujamaa stressed rural development. This policy got busy with road construction, schools, hospitals, piped water in the rural areas which meant that urban areas were to be left out since they wanted people to go to villages. In this case, government failed to build industries hence the economy remained village based.
- The policy ignored the people's will (liberty ,aspiration, view , ideas) since the masses were never consulted during the decision making in the implementation of the ujamaa activities. It was social, economic and apolitical ideology from above (top-down) and the policy was only known to TANU officials and the

peasants were ignorant. About it was a top-bottom arrangement instead of being a bottom to arrangement,

- Compton among party officials looking at the weakness of ujamaa, the money that had been used to expand rural development, industrializing and provision of social services was embezzled by big people which left Tanzania with hardly no resources for implementation of ujamaa policy. These people used money for private businesses and gained a lot and started lending money to government to implement ujamaa.
- The introduction of ujamaa in Tanzania led to her isolation of Tanzania from capitalistic world that were opposed to the policy. This meant that she would no longer access aid. Or funds from the capitalistic world which was very much needed in the implementation of various moral programmes for example the rural electrification came to a standstill in 1978 because the IMF failed to fund it.
- Disunity arose from this policy (the ujamaa). The implementation of the ujamaa policy led to the formation of classes such as the haves and they have not (peasant workers). However, compared to other countries the effort to unite the people of Tanzania looked much higher than others but the level of disunity increased because of the education levels. Like the people who were educated were ones who could have led the way to achieve unity but they failed because they used to abuse peasants which made them hate the educated people.
- The policy failed to promote democracy. Tanzania became a one party state under the Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party. A ruling one. It should be noted that a combination between the Afro-shiraz party and TANU. This was of organized opposition to challenge the unrealistic political policies therefore though which no freedom of association as advocated for by the ideology.
- In some cases, many people got settled in one village which led to overcrowding and the spread of diseases like cholera and dysentery. The hurried connection of people to settle in villages led to wide spread resettlement to the policy by several people in this case, families were destroyed and people were forced to join villages. The Tanzanian suffered a great deal due to diseases and to make matters worse the medical facilities were very few and poor. In that they could not save the all population of Tanzania.
- Environmental degradation. It failed to protect the environment in the effort of boosting crop production if employed in discriminative method of farming like deforestation which eventually led to soil erosion, floods, drought in Tanzania and forced the low people to hate the policy and even up to to date Tanzania had less forests compared to other countries of east Africa.
- The ujamaa policy field Tanzania to foreign aid, this was often failed to get resources to implement the policy. It had no option but to begin depending on foreign aid much as the aim of ujamaa was not to depend on the foreign aid. The people of Tanzania were forced to depend on it because money in Tanzania was not enough to implement the policy. It should be noted that Tanzania depended on foreign aid which was obtained from socialist countries like china, Russia, north Korea and Cuba by facing to these countries. It meant that Tanzania was no longer an independent state but a dependent on these east African countries.

- Ujamaa policy caused economic crisis in Tanzania whereby the new local who took over the key sectors of the economy after nationalization lacked experience to stir the economy to move it to greater heights. By putting an emphasis on food crop growing rather than cash crop production, this led to decline in foreign exchange earning because of the decline in trade. Commercial farming killed completion and initiatives which have developed the economy. In this case therefore the ujamaa policy in Tanzania fell in too deep economic crisis. In short the ujamaa policy wreaked the government ability to provide the needs of people in villages because of its limited resources.
- The policy failed to contribute the support of intellectuals in Tanzania that is they looked at it as backward and traditional whereby they disliked ujamaa because of its cooption and creating poverty among the people and brought in dependency syndrome which eventually made Tanzania to rely on foreign aid and as a result of neo colonialism was brought in to which intellectuals hated.
- The ujamaa policy was experimental, it had never worked in Tanzania before Nyerere only experimented it out. Though he did not have enough knowledge and this limited their ability to implement and conceptualize the policies of brotherhood for example Nyerere loved socialist ten dances as an individual and he falsely believed that they would work for the people of Tanzania and that's why by 1985 ujamaa failed because it was completely divorced from actual realities and the need of people of Tanzania.
- Ujamaa policy faced a problem of price fluctuation in Tanzania and in the world. Tanzania experienced a policy of rise and fall of agricultural commodities and tiers which also a global problem for example there was a fall in production of maize, cotton, coffee on the world market and in Tanzania in the mid 1980s. this discouraged hard work on plantation and also facilitate the end of ujamaa policy in Tanzania around 1985.

10. Examine the contribution of the collective action groups to the social and economic development of East African countries since independence.

Cooperatives are autonomous associations of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprises .They were based on the values of self-help, self-responsibilities, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity.

Cooperatives were tailored to the production of cash crops like tea, coffee and cotton for export by the East African country.

Cooperatives contributed to the replacement of the exploitative middlemen

Supported the economies of scale, where various categories' of farmers mobilize resources like transportation facilities to reduce on the costs incurred in production processes.

They are viable agents that delivered more goods and services more cheaply/

Cooperatives were effective grass root based, multi –sectorial and pervades every aspects of society in both rural and urban areas.

Cooperatives provided affordable loans to their members who did not have access to credit from private financial institutions. This has enabled average farmers to afford purchase of improved agricultural inputs, implements, seedlings, chemicals, fertilizers and others.

Cooperatives demonstrated a versatile organizational framework to facilitate primary producer's involvement in domestic and international trade and provided a permanent institutional framework through which problems of basic human needs were addressed.

Cooperative banks have provided loans to their affiliates; these loans have enabled the borrowing cooperatives to expand their enterprises which in turn benefitted their members. E.g Kilimanjaro cooperative banks has supported women cooperatives group to start new enterprises thus increased their incomes and contributed to poverty reduction.

Cooperatives have provided education, training and information to their members; Kenya and Tanzania have cooperative University college offering advanced courses while Uganda has a cooperative colleges offering certificates and diploma courses.

Cooperatives also acted as marketing agencies, they collected, assembled and sold or exported agricultural commodities.

They played the role of social protection through price stabilization and some cooperatives invested some of their profits in social work.

They were vital institutions through which farmer's voice /voice of the poor were channeled

Cooperatives have been considered by the East African governments as instrument to mobilize the society to implement government programs.

Cooperatives have promoted transport and handicraft s sectors ,commercial crafts cooperatives like the Wamuyu handicrafts cooperatives and Akamba wood carvers have been in business since the 1960;s

Cooperatives have contributed to the social –economic development of East African countries through performing agricultural production, agro-processing, production and agro-marketing functions ,crop processing ,milk processing ,fisheries and bee-keeping.

1 Describe the social-economic organization of the Nyamwezi during the early 19th century.

The candidate is expected to give a description of Nyamwezi in the period early 19th century.

Social

Nyamwezi was organized with a small independent chiefdom ruler by chiefs called Ntemi or watemi

Ntemi or watemi was a ritual leader and his duties was incase of drought to mediate with the ancestors and offer sacrifices to the gods and provide rain. The society had a medicine man known as ufumu who fore told, presented and led the burial ceremony of the Ntemi.

Marriage was polygamous and Nyamwezi man could have as many wives as he could for prestigious purposes.

Functions like the birth initiations of the Ntemi marriage, death were all celebrated. This brought about community belongingness and a sense of togetherness

Economic organizations

The economy was under the control of the Ntemi or Watemi who guided his subjects in crop cultivation. They maintained what they referred to as the traditional grain reserve granary at the Ntemi's place of residence

Food security was highly emphasized, the Ntemi encouraged the Nyamwezi to keep some food in their store or granaries after harvesting so as to avoid food scarcity this was implemented by **Ggungulis** who were the settlement leaders

The economy was mixed ie they were agriculturalists and cattle keepers. They grew resistant crops especially sorghum and kept animals like goats, cattles and sheep, at a later stage they also grew ground nuts.

They carried out small scale fishing especially on river **Maragasi** the fish supplemented their diet and the surplus fish was dried for future consumption especially in the time of drought and famine. It should be emphasized that day fish later became a trading item especially to the land tribes eg the Bamba, Zimba Yemba and Yeke

They practiced iron smelting was practiced thus making iron implements like spears, knives arrow heads and pangas that were used for defense and crop husbandry.

Nyamwezi traded with their Neighbors like the vinza for salt and the tinza for the iron tools. They played a key role in transporting goods in the long distance trade or **pagazi**. They played the middle- man ship role between the coastal and the interior communities.

During the second half of 19th century Nyamwezi chiefs and the successful traders organized caravans to and from the coast. Nyamwezi dominated the

central route of the long distance trade as they supplied slaves copper ivory in exchange for guns, glass wore beads

2 Explain the influence of cultural practices on the utilization of natural resources in East African societies during the 19 century.

Natural resources refer to resources given to man by God. These include, land, water bodies, rivers, swamps, forests etc, while cultural practices refer to what people in a particular society agree to do and it guides their practices. They include their settlement, belief system, religion, and their marriage practices. While the cultural practices refers to what people agree to do together, their way of life it include the belief systems ,dressing codes ,health practices among others

Presence of water bodies influence the belief system and religions. As people worshiped lakes like among the Baganda, they worshiped Lake Nalubaale.

Forests influenced the security systems and their religion as people were able to get spears, and people worshiped trees.

Vegetation influenced the settlement patterns because they obtained grasses which they used to construct their houses.

Presence of trees like “Mituba” influenced the clothing patterns they were able to get backcloth which they used to ware.

Presence of minerals influenced the security systems they were able to get spears which they used to define their societies.

Favorable climate influenced the nature of settlement, i.e. permanent settlement which later on influenced agriculture.

Presence of water bodies influenced the cultural economic activities like fishing to the communities around lake Victoria or Nalubaale.

Land influenced the items that were used in bride price.

3 Assess the importance of local industry in the pre-colonial East African societies during the 19 century.

A candidate should define the local industries that existed in East Africa in the period 1800-1850. These include arts and crafts, black smith iron working, back cloth industries, pottery,

They play the following roles

- Facilitated hunting because through black smith they obtained spears
- Enabled agriculture through production of hoes
- Led to development of trade ie local trade, international trade, long distance trade because communities were able to get trading items
- Local industries facilitated or influenced religious practices because items used for worshipping like pots were obtained through pottery
- Local industries promoted local craftsmanship and artisanship
- Influenced the dressing code among the Baganda they obtained tools they used in back clothing making. Local industries promoted mining as they were able to conduct mineral extraction because of tools obtained
- Canoe boat making facilitated fishing along East African lakes like on Nalubaale
- Local industries enhanced social cohesion in the pre-colonial societies
- Local industries provided employment opportunities
- Local industries enabled the extraction of wild game and fruits
- Local industries enabled the growth of long distance trade routes

Negative one

- Spears were used to raid communities led to development of slave trade.
- Local industries facilitated class division with those in industries living a better life.

4 To what extent did physical factors responsible for the development of urban centers in East Africa during the colonial period? .

Urbanization refers to the process that involves the growth and development towns and the surrounding areas

To influence of the mining activities like oil drilling in Mombasa was a factor responsible for the development of urban centers, Towns like Kasere in Uganda because of copper mining, Tororo in Uganda (Phosphates mining) Naivasha in Kenya a sodash mining, Gold mining Kakamega in Kenya, Diamond mining at Mwandui in Tanga

The influence of the fertile soils and the conducive climatic conditions attracted many people to settle in such areas, such area were conducive for both human settlement and crop husbandry eg the Kenya England Kilimanjaro Mt Elgon areas that led to settler areas thus emerging urban centers, eg Arusha Nairobi and Mbale emerged because of the commercial agricultural activities

- Good natural harbors
- Favorable climate
- Places free from Diseases
- Fertile soils

Other factors included

Human factors that contributed to development of Towns.

. Colonial influence that establishment of good social facilities like school and Health infrastructure.

Strategic location of some places

Presence of the transport and communication systems like construction of Uganda railways

- Trading and commercial activities it transformed a number of Areas into towns
- Presence of industries
- Establishment of Hydro electrical power
- The impact of cash crops growing
- Presence of good social facilities.

5 Describe the attributes of the colonial economy in any one country of east Africa

Attributes are the characteristics of the colonial economy

It was characterized by agricultures ie plantation agriculture in crops like tea, rubber, cotton etc

Also peasant agriculture was promoted in places like Uganda

It was characterized by infrastructural development ie construction of roads railways, Airport development of communication infrastructure.

Promotion of trade ie legitimate trade, trade in agricultural activities

Land alienation policy compulsory of acquisition of land, fertile lands were taken African lost their land.

The colonial labour policy acquiring free land, through policies like forced labour wage employment, Kipande systems of labour and migratory labour policies like acquiring foreign labour

Taxation policy eg hut tax and gun taxes

The industrialization policy

The monetization of the economy

Establishment of financial institution to facilitate the economy

6 Examine the role foreign factors contributed to the establishment of agriculture during the colonial period.

Foreign factors are factors that influenced the development of agriculture outside earth Africa

The Berlin conference of 1884-1885 that formed the Basis for the colonalisation of east Africa

The role of chartered companies that facilitated crop provisions in various countries ie IBEACO.

The industrial revolution in Europe that Necessitated crop growing to get raw materials

The colonial government policy to develop Kenya as a settler economy and Uganda as a black man's country

European missionaries and administrators that provided an enabling environment for agricultural development

Provision of foreign labour that played a role in agricultural development

Construction of infrastructural development however there was internal factors that contributed to the establishment of agriculture during the colonial period
Foreign the closure of British markets in Canada and Latin America

The support of British and German governments towards the establishment of agriculture

Other factors included

Fertile soils

Presence of cheap labour

The presence of conducive climate in east Africa

Shortage of raw materials out side east Africa

The colonialists signed various agreements that provided a conducive employment for the development of agriculture

7 Assess the impact of the social and economic policies pursued by Germans in Tanganyika in the period 1891-1919

Policies pursued by German included the direct method of administration like the use of Akidas and jumbes who were the German agents

Compulsory of acquisition of fertile land, loss of land by African to the Germans

Over taxation of Africans by the German ie hut and gun tax plus the methods of collecting taxes which was house to the people of Tanganyika

Forced labour of Africans by Germans on their farms

Discrimination in the provision of social services like education and health

Sexual harassment of the African wives was totally apposed

The presence of strong African religions yet the Germans despised it thus forcing Africa to fight to protect their religion

The Germans abused African cultures they looked at it as barbaric, so the Africans wanted to defend their cultures

Cash crop restrictions, the indigenous Tanganyika's were prevented from growing cash crops such as coffee sisal

Famine and starvation, most Africans were busy producing cash crops on German plantation. This made them Neglect food crop production for their upkeep

Grievance over idle land. Germans owned large pieces of land which were idle , This brewed feelings of jealousy amongst the landless Africans who appealed to the colonial government for land reforms but in vain

8 Examine the challenges faced by East African countries since independence

Unemployment,

Neo-colonialisms

Dependence on foreign aid

Poverty

Inadequate infrastructure

Disunity

Land tenure systems

Lack of funds to implement land consolidation policies.

Lack of clear laid down policies to guide land tenure systems for insistence, although the land act, 1998, amended in 2009, provision basic tenets of land policy, several provisions do not conform to sections of other laws.

Inadequate supply of skilled and experienced professionals like land surveyors, valuation surveyors and land economists.

Inadequate capacity of the existing institutions of land management and administration at the national and local government levels to implement land tenure systems.

Poor enforcement of land use regulations.

Outdated information on land including cadastral maps to topographical maps and district maps. The National Atlas and other related maps have never been updated since the 1960s.

The existing land law vests land ownership in the citizens of Uganda. In order to acquire any land for public use such as roads, open spaces and industrial parks, there has to be adequate compensation of the land owner

9 How has Neo-colonialism manifested itself in Uganda since independence?

This is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial masters came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular. A candidate should be able to get manifestations from 3 countries.

Through foreign aid

It is manifested through foreign investments and foreign banking institutions

The use of foreign languages as official languages of independent countries of East Africa

Dependency syndrome, almost the 3 East African countries depend on big powers for economic survival, they need markets for their products.

The western countries have designed a strategy where the East African countries are producers of raw materials with limited value additions and sources of markets and dumping places for foreign manufactured goods.

Neo colonialism in religion .Religion has not been spared traditional gods like Nyabingi of Kigezi,Kazoba of Ankole ,Ruhanga of Bunyoro,Lubaale of Buganda has been neglected

Manifested in literature and art where films and theatre portray East African countries as unfortunate races

Foreign Non-government organizations are tools for neo-colonialism

Foreign education systems have dominated the education sectors of East African countries

10 Account for the re-establishment of the East African community in 1999.

To promote the spirit of regional co-operation which is deeply rooted in the history of the region?

To strengthen institutions of cooperation, capitals goods as well as services and information within the region

Easing of border crossing

Harmonization of fiscal and monetary policies

Facilitation of inter –state transport and improvement of communication links between partner states.

To develop adequate, reliable and affordable energy supply in the region

To facilitate and strengthen regional joint programs to sustain agricultural and livestock development

To promote sector policies to facilitate trade and investments

To promote resource mobilization especially for investment projects ,the East development bank was to finance regional projects.

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER 4 QUESTIONS CHOOSING ATLEAST ONE QUESTION
ON FROM EACH SECTION.**

MUKONO – TIME 3HOURS 2014

P210/2 (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA SINCE 1800)

Section A

1. Describe the different forms of land tenure systems that existed in East African societies in the early 19th century
2. Assess the importance of local industries to the social economic development of East African societies during the early 19th century.
3. Explain the role played by the pagazi in the social economic development of east Africans during the 19th century.

SECTION B

4. Examine the significance of transport and communication sector to east African countries during the colonial period.
5. Describe the role played by the primary sector to the social economic development of any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.
6. Assess the impact of colonial economic policies to development of Kenya in the period 1905-1963.
7. Examine the consequences of scramble and partition to any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.

SECTION C

8. Describe the events that led to the outbreak of 1964 Zanzibar revolution
9. Examine the measures taken by the east African governments to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism since independence
10. How successfully have been the policies pursued by east African governments to address independence challenges?

END

1. Describe the different forms of land tenure systems that existed in east African societies in the early 19th century

The different forms of land tenure systems that existed include:-

- Communal
- L ownership were the land was owned by the community in totality
- Individual ownership of land
- Land ownership in trust for other community members like clan lands
- The land owned by the head of the society like in Buganda where earned was owned by the Kabaka
- While community resources like forests, lakes and rivers were owned by the body
- The candidate should be about to show the features in those different land tenure systems

Marks as whole 25

2 Assess the importance of local industries to the social economic

Development of east African societies during the early 19th century

A candidate should define the local industries that existed in east Africa in the period 1800-1850. These include arts and crafts, black smith iron working, back cloth industries, pottery,

They play the following roles

- Facilitated hunting because through black smith they obtained spears
- Enabled agriculture through production of hoes
- Led to development of trade ie local trade, international trade, long distance trade because communities were able to get trading items
- Local industries facilitated or influenced religious practices because items used for worshipping like pots were obtained through pottery
- Local industries promoted local craftsmanship and artisanship
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- Local industries promoted mining as they were able to conduct mineral extraction because of tools obtained
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- Local industries provided employment opportunities
- Local industries enabled the extraction of wild game and fruits
- Local industries enabled the growth of long distance trade routes

Negative one

- Spears were used to raid communities led to development of slave trade.
- Local industries facilitated class division with those in industries living a better life.

Marks as whole 25

2. Explain the role played by the pagazi in the social economic development of east Africans during the 19th century

The pagazi is the name given to transporters in long distance trade these included mainly the Nyamwezi and other communities

- Transporters facilitated trade by moving trading items from one place to another
- Played the role of establishment of trade routes like northern routes, central
- Transporters promoted innovation and business ideas from one place to the other
- Transporters promoted economic activities like mining
- Transporters establish commercial contacts both with the interiors tribes and coastal places
- Transporters opened up the interiors to the outside world
- Transporters facilitated the introduction of monetary economic
- Led to the coming to the Arabs into the interior of east Africa
- Facilitated the movements of guns into the interiors of east Africa
- Transporters earned the movement which enabled them to carry out business transactions.

Marks as whole 25

3. Examine the significance of transport and communication sector to east African countries during the colonial period

Transport and communication sector include development of Road transport network, air, water and railway while communication sectors included news papers, radios, postal services and telecommunication services. They were significant in the following ways.

- They facilitated the exploitation of minerals like gold and copper
- They promoted agricultural development through transporting agricultural products
- Promoted legitimate trade
- Facilitated industrial development of east African countries
- Allowed the movement of colonial administrators and troops all over east Africa

- Transport sector encouraged the spread of Christianity linked east Africa to the outside world as Uganda was a land locked country it was linked to the coast
- Transport encouraged settler farming in the Kenya highlands
- Transport and communication enabled east Africans to obtain revenue or acted as a source of revenue which made the economy self sustaining
- Led to development of education services
- Led to effective occupation of east African territories

However,

- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources of east African countries where the indigenous people benefited less
- Displacement of people like in areas where the railway passed
- It led to rebellions like the Nandi rebellions.

Marks as whole 25

4. Describe the role played by the primary sector to the social economic development of any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.

The primary sectors included mainly agriculture which is composed of plantation agriculture, peasant agriculture, livestock sub-sector crops, fisheries subsector

Agriculture promoted legitimate trade in all the 3 east African countries

Agriculture played a role of promoting infrastructural development like roads and water transport

Enabled the colonial economy to be self sustaining or acted as a source of revenue

Agriculture led to monetarization of the economy

Cash crops that were introduced formed the economic pillar of east Africa's economy both during the colonial period and post colonial period.

Agriculture created employment opportunities to various citizens of east African countries.

Agriculture enabled people to supply their labour

In areas where cash crops were introduced social services sprung up especially schools and health centers

Agriculture led to development of industries

Agriculture enabled communities to obtain animal products like milk, hides and others

However agriculture also played negative roles like loss of land by indigenous communities in order to conduct agriculture

Agriculture encouraged taxation which was exploitation in nature.

6. Assess the impact of colonial economic policies to development of Kenya in the period 1905-1968

The impact were both positive and negative

- Land policies forced the Africans into labour markets
- Africans that lost land led to famine
- The colonial land policies led to landlessness of many Kenyans as a result of the land alienation policy labour policies led to creation of labour reserves.
- Land policies led to loss of lives and destruction of property through the Mau Mau rebellion
- Plantation agriculture led to rapid economic transformation
- Policies led to monetization of the economy
- Policies led to infrastructural development
- Colonial policy led to introduction of new crops
- Economic policy led to influence of European settlers in Kenya.

7. examine the consequences of scramble and partition to any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.

By the end of 19th century the entire east Africa was under colonial rule. The consequences of the partition were

- There was a new class of people i.e. collaborators or resisters

- African lost their land as a result of numerous rebellions that occurred during the scramble process
- Scramble and partition led to east African suffer under the subsequent policies like forced labour, taxation, land alienation
- The scramble and partition led to the end of uncouth acts like killing of tweaks
- It led to development of physical infrastructure
- Led to end of slave trade and introduction of legitimate trade
- Scramble and partition led to development of schools
- Development of agriculture that led to Improvement of people's standards of living
- Scramble and partition led to creating of enabling environment for improving and solving long standing conflicts like the signing of treating.

Marks as whole 25

8. Describe the events tat led to the outbreak of 1964 zanzibar revolution.

- The coming of sayyid said to Zanzibar which came up with many Asians or Arabs in 1840's
- Establishment of clove plantation in 1850's
- The British colonialisation of Zanzibar which favoured Arabs that led to formation of Afro-shiraz race
- The granting of sham independence by the British to the Arabs in 1963
- Grabbing of land from the indigenous people by the Arabs
- The discriminatory tendencies that existed in Zanzibar by the Arabs
- The dismissal of Africans from the police force by the Arabs minority government
- Social imbalances practiced by the Arabs
- Taxation imposed on the indigenous Africans.
- The end of world II which divided the world into two blocks communists and capitalists
- The coming of John Okello who inspired the local population.

Marks as whole 25

9. Examine the measures taken by the east African governments solve the problem of Neo-colonialism since independence

This is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial masters came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular. A candidate should be able to get measures from 3 countries various measures have been taken to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism these included.

- Establishment of east African community (EAC) in the period 1967-1977 and its revival in 1999.
- Promotion of African medicine and craft measuring
- Implementation of Harambee policies in Kenya
- Expulsion of the Asians by Amin
- Encouragement of Swahili as a national language in both Kenya and Uganda
- Implementation of Africanisation policies like africanisation of civil service education
- Diversification of the economy eg industrialization.
- Common man's character
- Nationalization of multi national corporation like Barclays Bank, Bata shoe company shell.
- However despite these measures Neo-colonialisms has persisted
- East African government continues to get foreign aid
- There are presence of expatriates,
- Presence of multinational corporations.

Marks as whole 25

10. How successfully have been the policies pursued by east African government to address independence challenges?

East African government have implemented a number of policies like

- East African community it was successfully in promoting regional unity (1966-1977)
- Africanisation policies were successfully in putting the

- Economy in the hands of east Africa educational infrastructures put in place
- Civil servants were replaced
- Promotion of cooperative movements
- Land tenure systems
- Implementation of policies like harambee in Kenya Ujamaa in Tanzania economic war 1972

However this policies have not been successful.

- Neo-colonialism has persisted
- Foreign Aid has persisted
- The countries is still facing problems of disunity
- Desired development has not been achieved

1. To what extent did the environment influence land use of the various societies of East Africa during the early 19th century.

Environment refers to soils or land vegetations and water bodies

It influenced land use in the following ways

- Presence of forest influenced the food gathering Activities in various communities like Mabira in various communities like Mabira in Buganda gathering of wild fruits.
- Vegetation influenced nomadic pastoralism like in Bunyoro Ankole and Maasai.
- Presence of water bodies like lake Nalubale influenced fishing activities
- Presence of forests influenced hunting activities.
- Land/soils influenced Agriculture activities and crop farming
- Presences of minerals influenced the mining activities. However there were other factors.
- Nature of society leadership whether centralized and decentralized determined how to use land Nature of settlement, with those who were in centralized society decided to conduct mixed Agriculture,
- Customs laws and regulations in societies determined land use
- The level of technological development which societies that has developed tools to fame were able to use it like hoes spears influenced the land use.
- Need to get items they could not produce influenced land use in East African societies

2. How did natural resources influence cultural practices of any one society of East Africa during the 19th century?

Natural resources refer to resources given to man by God. These include, land, water bodies, rivers, swamps, forests etc, while cultural practices refer to what people in a particular society agree to do and it guides their practices. They include their settlement, belief system, religion, their marriage practices.

Presence of water bodies influence the belief system and religions. As people worshiped lakes like among the Baganda, they worshiped Lake Nalubaale.

Forests influenced the security systems and their religion as people were able to get spears, and people worshiped trees.

Vegetation influenced the settlement patterns because they obtained grasses which they used to construct their houses.

Presence of trees like “Mituba” influenced the clothing patterns they were able to get backcloth which they used to wear.

Presence of minerals influenced the security systems they were able to get spears which they used to defend their societies.

Favorable climate influenced the nature of settlement, i.e. permanent settlement which later on influenced agriculture.

Presence of water bodies influenced the cultural economic activities like fishing to the communities around lake Victoria or Nalubaale.

Land influenced the items that were used in bride price.

(3) Assess the impact of trading commodities to the social economic development of East African societies during the 19th century.

The trading communities in East Africa included SALT, Iron ivory, slaves, clothes tobacco. The time frame for the question is 1800-1900. So the candidate should be able to make their explanation putting in mind the time frame.

The impact can be positive or negatives.

- Ivory as a trading commodities make East Africans to improve on their incomes / revenue.
- Salt enabled communities to improve on their nutritional status
- Spears enabled communities to protect themselves against external Aggression.
- Trading commodities resulted into utilization o natural resources like fisheries resources enabled the use of lake Nalubaale.
- Slaves, opened east Africans to the outside world.
- Trading commodities resulted into the militarization of the economy like the introduction of rupees that facilitated trade.
- Tobacco led to the coming of external people to East Africa like the Arab Khatoumes.
- Trading commodities led to expansion of Kingdoms like acquisition of Guns.
- Slaves led to development of plantation Agriculture i.e. clove plantations
- Negative impact
- Ivory led to destruction of the environment.
- Presence of salt resulted into massive conflicts with various communities fighting for it.
- Slaves as trading commodities resulted into depopulation.

(4) To what extent did the Human factors contribute to development of towns in East Africa during the colonial period?

Urbanization refers to the process that involves the growth and development towns and the surrounding areas.

Human factors that contributed to development of Towns.

- Presence of the transport and communication systems like construction of Uganda railways
- Trading and commercial activities it transformed a number of Areas into towns
- Presence of industries
- Establishment of Hydro electrical power

- The impact of cash crops growing
- Presence of good social facilities.
- Colonial influence that establishment of good social facilities like school and Health infrastructure.

Other factors included

- Good natural harbors
- Favorable climate
- Places free from Diseases
- Fertile soils
- Strategic location of some places

5. Describe the role played by complimentary sectors to the social economic development of any one country of East Africa during the colonial period.

Complementary sectors refer to transport, energy.

- Transport or road networks promoted both plantation and peasant agriculture.
- Transport promoted legitimate trade.
- Transport promoted energy development as it transported the equipment to areas where factories were established.
- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources
- It eased administrative workers for the colonialists.
- It encouraged the spread of Christianity among east African countries.
- Transport promoted economic activities that later on facilitated monetization of the economy.
- Led to improvement of the social services like health and educational services.
- Transport promoted tourism and regional integration of various east African countries during the colonial period.
- Energy or HEP was used for improvement of the industrial and commercial production.
- Communication improved the awareness levels of the people towards the development issues during the colonial period.

6. Account for the different east African responses to the establishment of European colonial rule.

The East Africans reacted in different ways towards the establishment of colonial rule it included resistance and collaboration.

Reasons for resistances

- Desire to preserve cultural and traditional values.
- Need to preserve their economies during the period of colonization some east African societies had acquired wealth through their participation in LDT so such societies were not ready to lose their wealth
- There existed traditional interstate rivalries
- Some societies had not known the European military might
- Need to appease their traditional gods.
- Need for preservation of their self independence

Reasons for their collaboration.

- Some East African leaders thought that collaboration was the best way of defending themselves against their hostile neighbors.
- Some East African communities were too weak to put up an armed resistance.
- Collaborated to acquire relative peace.
- The influence of Christianity that had soften the hearts of Africans
- Community was weakened by Natural calamities.
- Signing of treaties that facilitated the acquisition process.

7. Describe the features of the colonial industrialization policy in Kenya in the period 1920-1963

Industrialization was one of the strategies colonialists embarked on to make the economy self-sustaining. Some of the key features of industrialization include;

- Colonialists deliberately neglected the development of manufacturing in Kenya.
- The industries were Agro based industries mainly producing Agro processing industries.
- Produced items that included Kimbo, Blue Band, and soaps like Omo, Lux, Sunlight and Life bouy.

- From 1945 most of the industries were light one like Athi River Cement factory. The metal box company at Thika** Kenya overseas limited for pharmaceuticals.
- They were based on hydro electrical power.
- Industrial and commercial development corporations played a central role in stimulating financial and industrial growth.
- Most of the industries were owned by foreigners.
- The policies emphasized processing factories aimed at reducing the bulk for export to Europe but not for stimulating and engineering economical development.
- Most of the industries were urban based.

8. Examine the effectiveness of the policies adopted by Jomo Kenyatta in order to make independence meaning to the people of Kenya.

Jomo Kenyatta was president of Kenya from 1963 to 1978. During that time Kenya faced numerous challenges that included neo-colonialism. The economy dominated the Foreigners High National debt and poor land tenure systems among others. He adopted various policies to solve those problems like,

Through Harambee policy regional unity and cooperation were achieved through East African Community.

There was social economical infrastructural development and service delivery was effective.

Harambee was effective in the Kenyanisation of agriculture trade, commerce and civil service.

Rural development was achieved through encouragement of the cooperative movements.

Harambee was effective in contributing to rapid economic growth and diversification of the economy.

It was effective in the eradicating ignorance when the government funded all overseas education for Kenyan students.

However it was not effective,

- In solving the land question.
- It prompted neo-colonialism due to increased foreign aid.
- Harambee initiative had been interfered with by the donor pressure or influence.

It prompted social – economic discrimination among the Kenyans.

9. Describe the post-colonial social and economic changes that have taken place in East Africa.

Changes in the educational sector from discriminatory practices to multiracial educational institutions.

In health, new governments put focus on establishing health infrastructure, primary health, preventive and curative.

Change in gender was equality was emphasized.

Changes in ownerships to means of production like banks were government acquired 51% share.

Changes in land tenure system the land which was owned by the colonialists was given to the Africans.

Transport and communication changed and new road networks were established.

Agriculture improved.

Trade and commerce were controlled by indigenous population.

Establishment of cooperatives.

New integration arrangements were emphasized like the East African Community 1967 – 1977

10. Explain the challenges east African governments have faced when addressing problems of land tenure systems since independence.

Lack of funds to implement land consolidation policies.

Lack of clear laid down policies to guide land tenure systems for insistence, although the land act, 1998, amended in 2009, provision basic tenets of land policy, several provisions do not conform to sections of other laws.

Inadequate supply of skilled and experienced professionals like land surveyors, valuation surveyors and land economists.

Inadequate capacity of the existing institutions of land management and administration at the national and local government levels to implement land tenure systems.

Poor enforcement of land use regulations.

Outdated information on land including cadastral maps to topographical maps and district maps. The National Atlas and other related maps have never been updated since the 1960s.

The existing land law vests land ownership in the citizens of Uganda. In order to acquire any land for public use such as roads, open spaces and industrial parks, there has to be adequate compensation of the land owner.

Mbogo **2018**

P 210/2 A-Level

Social and economic History of East Africa since 1800-to present

Time 3 Hours

Instructions to candidates

*The paper is consisted of three sections **A, B** and **C***

*Answer **four** questions in all taking at least one from each section.*

All questions carry equal marks

Section A

1. To what extent did cultural practices influence the utilization of natural resources in any one society of Uganda during the early 19th century?

Natural resources refer to resources given to man by God. These include, land, water bodies, rivers, swamps, forests etc, while cultural practices refer to what people in a particular society agree to do and it guides their practices. They include their settlement,

belief system, religion, and their marriage practices. While the cultural practices refers to what people agree to do together, their way of life it include the belief systems ,dressing codes ,health practices among others

Presence of water bodies influence the belief system and religions. As people worshiped lakes like among the Baganda, they worshiped Lake Nalubaale.

Forests influenced the security systems and their religion as people were able to get spears, and people worshiped trees.

Vegetation influenced the settlement patterns because they obtained grasses which they used to construct their houses.

Presence of trees like “Mituba” influenced the clothing patterns they were able to get backcloth which they used to ware.

Presence of minerals influenced the security systems they were able to get spears which they used to define their societies.

Favorable climate influenced the nature of settlement, i.e. permanent settlement which later on influenced agriculture.

Presence of water bodies influenced the cultural economic activities like fishing to the communities around Lake Victoria or Nalubaale.

Land influenced the items that were used in bride price.

Others that influenced utilization of natural resources included

Presence of local industries that provided tools to tame the environments i.e iron smelting (black smith)that enabled communities to acquire hoes, and spears.

Strong organizational abilities of the existing kingdoms.

Family systems which also promoted utilization of natural resources.

. Mark as whole

2. Describe the migration and settlement patterns of the Ngoni during the 19th century.

The Ngoni migrated from South Africa to Tanganyika between 1820-to 1840. The migration was called the ***Mfecane***. The Ngoni were led by Zwangendaba one of the defeated leaders by Shaka , Zwangendaba's followers started to use the Ngoni. These included to the Bantu speaking people who settled in South East of South Africa. Their invasion of East Africa was part of the large scale movement of the various groups of the Nguni following the rise of Shaka and his nation building techniques.

Zwangendaba died in Mapupu in 1845, after his death, his group was divided into two, and then each of the groups split up. In the end there were 5 separate groups.

Three went back to cattle raiding in Malawi and Zambia.

Two groups went north as far as Lake Victoria ,there they found Arabs who were taking local people as slaves ,the Ngoni sold some of people they captured to the slave traders.

Many Ngoni moved back to Southern Tanganyika, others were either killed or settled down to live with the local people.

Another group, called the Maseko Ngoni reached Songea in Southern Tanganyika from the eastern side of Lake Malawi. They settled and intermarried with the local people called the Yao.

Marks as whole 25

3 Examine the role of trade and industry to social and economic development of pre-colonial societies of East Africa.

A candidate should define the local industries that existed in East Africa in the period 1800-1850. These include arts and crafts, black smith iron working, bark cloth industries, pottery,

They play the following roles

- Facilitated hunting because through black smith they obtained spears
- Enabled agriculture through production of hoes
- Led to development of trade ie local trade, international trade, long distance trade because communities were able to get trading items
- Local industries facilitated or influenced religious practices because items used for worshipping like pots were obtained through pottery
- Local industries promoted local craftsmanship and artisanship
- Influenced the dressing code among the Baganda they obtained tools they used in bark clothing making. Local industries promoted mining as they were able to conduct mineral extraction because of tools obtained
- Canoe boat making facilitated fishing along East African lakes like on Nalubaale
- Local industries enhanced social cohesion in the pre-colonial societies
- Local industries provided employment opportunities
- Local industries enabled the extraction of wild game and fruits
- Local industries enabled the growth of long distance trade routes

Negative one

- Spears were used to raid communities led to development of slave trade.

Local industries facilitated class division with those in industries living a better life.

Marks as whole 25

-

Section B

4. Describe the events that led to the occurrence of Religious wars in Buganda Kingdom (1888-1892).

The evangelization period that sparked off the need to civilize African thus explorers to come to East Africa.

The coming of the explorers in Uganda with the view of spreading Christianity in various parts of the country.

The coming of Islam in Buganda in 1844, Islam was the first religion to be introduced in Buganda and it spread around and inside Kabaka's court slowly by Arabs and Swahili traders popularly known as Zanzibaris, these acted as opposition to the establishment of Christianity. This created competition between Muslims and Christian at the Kabaka's palace.

The arrival of Church missionary society (C.M.S) Christian missionaries who arrived at the Kabaka 's palace following Herny Stanley's initiatives and were accommodated at Mengo. In 1879, the white holy ghost fathers from France arrived and were also accommodated.

The death of Kabaka Muteesa in 1884, which had diplomatic skills that managed to keep all the three religions in the palace.

The arming of the protestant by the British through Lugard, which gave them courage to fight their competitors- Catholics. Then missionaries like Stokes also armed Buganda Christians which also fuelled the wars to extent of Christian going to church with their riffles at hand.

The coming to power of new Kabaka Mwanga, who lacked the experience to handle the situation, above all his ordering to kill Christian converts in the period of 1886.

The signing of the Berlin Act of 1884-1885, this resulted into the scramble and partition of Uganda. People like Lugard thought to use the Church missionary society, Buganda Christian to colonize the area yet the French hoped to use the Catholics.

Arrival of Christian missionaries who were fore runners of European imperialism and represented colonial interests of their home governments. The CMS were British and Protestants yet Roman Catholics white fathers were for the France.

The Killing of Bishop Hannington in Busoga annoyed the Christian who became angry and declared war against the Kabaka as a way of defending themselves from the possibility of being victimized.

Rise of political class (Christian converts) who struggled for political power together with the Muslims. For example Apollo Kaggwa, Semei Kakungulu and others, while Muslims wanted the post of Kawuta.

Formation of various groups who were competing to control affairs that were happening in Buganda kingdom was a crucial event that led to occurrence of Religious war.

Marks as whole 25

5. Assess the impact of plantation agriculture to the social –economic sectors of Kenya during the colonial period.

The colonial government in Kenya was earned money through export of crops like coffee, tea which made the economy self-sustaining. Colonial economy referred to the system of production and consumption which

were introduced in the colonies by the colonialists in order to fulfill their economic demands such as raw materials, markets, areas for investment and areas for settlements. This included Agricultural, mining, communication and transportation of commerce and trade.

It led to introduction and maintenance of forced labour policy, where the Kenyans were forced to work on European farms under the *Kipande* systems

It resulted into social and economic struggle between Indians and European settlers for control of Kenya which undermined economic control of Kenya.

Infrastructure such as railways, roads, water transport and telecommunications were extended to plantation areas and towns.

Plantation agriculture promoted the policy of land alienation in Kenya. Many Kenyans were displaced from their fertile pieces of land by white farmers.

Many Kenyans after losing their land were forced to settle in reserves which were less fertile. Many of them later became squatters on European farms yet others became wages laborers on European plantations. Kenyans became dependents on European manufactured goods and producers of raw materials for Europeans.

It was export –import trade oriented economy, which specialized in the production of raw materials for the Metropolitan industries and importation of manufactured goods to Africa.

Migrant labour systems developed and this affected food production as people moved to cash crop producing areas and left rural areas.

Taxation was introduced and Kenyans were forced to go and work on European plantations and other projects to earn money and pay taxes.

Kenyan family ties were weakened as people left rural areas so as to be employed on European plantations

Marks as whole 25

6. Examine the significance of transport and communication sectors to the social economic development of East African countries during the early 20th century. Transport and communication sector include development of Road transport network, air, water and railway while communication sectors included newspapers, radios, postal services and telecommunication services. They were significant in the following ways.

- They facilitated the exploitation of minerals like gold and copper
- They promoted agricultural development through transporting agricultural products
- Promoted legitimate trade
- Facilitated industrial development of east African countries
- Allowed the movement of colonial administrators and troops all over east Africa
- Transport sector encouraged the spread of Christianity linked east Africa to the outside world as Uganda was a land locked country it was linked to the coast
- Transport encouraged settler farming in the Kenya highlands
- Transport and communication enabled east Africans to obtain revenue or acted as a source of revenue which made the economy self-sustaining

- Led to development of education services
- Led to effective occupation of east African territories

However,

- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources of east African countries where the indigenous people benefited less
- Displacement of people like in areas where the railway passed
- It led to rebellions like the Nandi rebellions.

Marks as whole 25

7.How did Buganda agreement trigger social and economic developments in Uganda up to 1960?

Buganda was negotiated by Sir Harry Johnson Representing the British on one hand and Bishop Tucker and three regents on behalf of Kabaka Daudi Chwa,these included Apollo Kaggwa,Stanlus Mugwanya and Zakaria Kisingiri.

The agreement triggered a number of social and economic developments up to 1960.

The system of land tenure system was changed, the system of individual ownership of land was introduced the new system of mailo land was introduced. Land was given to notables, majority of peasants remained tenants of chiefs.

The new land reforms structure strengthened the positions of the chiefs and were no longer loyal to the Kabaka.

New forms of taxations were introduced, New taxes were introduced mainly the hut tax, gun tax and graduated tax. This led to overcrowding in hut because the baganda overcrowded in hut in order to avoid paying taxes.

Buganda's revenue was reduced as all revenue collected by the chiefs was handed over to the British ,a small portion was handed to Buganda.

The introduction of compulsory tax proved harsh as it was very difficult to raise the 3 rupees that were imposed.

The agreement triggered introduction of wage scheme in Buganda. The scheme created an incentive for people to desire employment which became a basis for Buganda's development.

The signing of Buganda agreement led to development of road and railway transport. The road and transport network connected the interior of Uganda to the coast.

Cash crops or both peasant and plantation farming was introduced in Buganda, the agreement triggered introduction of cotton, coffee and tea.

The agreement triggered signing of other agreement like the Tooro and Ankole agreements in 1901, which helped in the peaceful subjugation of those areas.

New social classes were created and included notables, peasants, royalists/ princes, chiefs and squatters. These formed the aristocracy class in Uganda.

The agreement triggered for the British to shape Buganda along religious lines. In the period that followed jobs were procured following religious affiliations. The Protestants gained much more than any other groups.

Marks as whole 25

Section C

8 Describe the steps taken by any one country of East Africa to address unemployment challenges since independence.

The candidate is expected to select one of East Africa and describe the policies that have been implemented to solve unemployment since independence like

- East African community it was successfully in promoting regional unity (1966-1977)
- Africanisation policies were successfully in putting the Economy in the hands of East Africa like restriction of trade activities
- Development of cooperative societies.
- Educational infrastructures put in place like primary, secondary and higher learning institutions.

Promotion of agriculture

Implementing of import substitutions policies

- Promotion of cooperative movements
- Designing policies to ensure equitable Land tenure systems
- Implementation of policies like harambee in Kenya Ujamaa in Tanzania economic war 1972
- Promotion of the health sectors

Building strong physical infrastructure that linked various parts of East Africa.

Marks as whole 25

9. Assess the impact of Swedish International development Agency (SIDA) to the social-economic development of anyone country of East Africa since 1980s.

Health sector. Sida has been instrumental in funding activities for migrant health and rights in East African countries with partnership with other UN agency, the International Organizations for Migration. The activities involved were HIV prevention and reproductive health and rights.

Environment, Sida has supported activities to restore productivity of Lake Victoria through funding a number of NGOs to design conservation measures on the lake.

Water and Sanitation, Sida has been instrumental in funding activities aimed at provision of clean and safe water, like delivery of water in Daadab refugee camp in Kenya by 2006.

It has funded activities that influence legal and policy frameworks covering the rights of migrants to health, increase their access to healthcare and create regional partnerships and networks to raise human rights of the migrants.

Technological gap

Education

Industrialization

Employments opportunities

People's welfare

Minimizing of inflation

Overcomes balance of payment.

Marks as whole 25

10. Examine the challenges faced by cooperatives in any one country of East Africa since independence.

The candidate is expected to give a historical background of the Cooperative movement and then states the challenges.

The cooperative movement in East Africa started through spontaneous initiatives of individual European settlers farmers during the colonial days. It was after 1945 when smallholders were allowed to form their own cooperatives societies. East African participation in the cooperatives was intensified after attaining

independence and been allowed to grow cash crops, thus cooperative societies became a vehicle for economic advancement.

The challenges that cooperatives have faced included,

Lack of real benefits has been a weakness in far too many societies as members do not see any advantages accruing to them. Hence such members hesitate to participate.

Low motivation and loyalty among the members ,this is as a result when government intervention in running of cooperatives has caused the members to conceive them as arms of the government used for the implementation of its policies rather than as their own institutions working for the betterment of their own standards of living.

The membership has not brought promised member specific benefits. This has reduced the incentives for membership, contributing to the low financing of and general participations in cooperatives.

The administrators of Agricultural cooperatives have tended to stick to old ways and means of marketing and developing their products (in relations to value additions) even when the environment has clearly changed.

At the cooperator's levels, the members are ignorant about the rules governing the operations of cooperative societies. Most often the by-laws only available in English which many members do not understand.

Lack of member awareness and rampant poor leadership complement each other in bringing about a state of non-participation by members in cooperatives societies everywhere.

Poor governance practices and Corruption and embezzlements, most cooperatives are poorly constituted boards; poor unqualified managers are hired to run the cooperatives, the leaders elected do not work for the members interests. Some member's democratic rights and keep them ignorant of what goes on.

The cooperative organizations have been directly affected by the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic. They have lost their members, their work force and their leaders. This has in turn affected their revenue, thus weakening their role in providing efficient services.

Maladministration

Inadequate capital resources

Internal conflicts

Politicization of the cooperatives movement in any country of East Africa.

Price fluctuations

Political instability

Nepotism

Marks as whole 25

End

Mbogo 2018

P 210/2 A-Level

Social and economic History of East Africa since 1800-to present

Time3 Hours

Instructions to candidates

The paper is consisted of three sections A,B and C

*Answer **four** questions in all taking at least one from each section.*

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Section A

2. To what extent did cultural practices influence the utilization of natural resources in any one society of Uganda during the early 19th century?

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Presence of water bodies influence the belief system and religions. As people worshiped lakes like among the Baganda, they worshiped Lake Nalubaale.

Forests influenced the security systems and their religion as people were able to get spears, and people worshiped trees.

Vegetation influenced the settlement patterns because they obtained grasses which they used to construct their houses.

Presence of trees like “Mituba” influenced the clothing patterns they were able to get backcloth which they used to ware.

Presence of minerals influenced the security systems they were able to get spears which they used to define their societies.

Favorable climate influenced the nature of settlement, i.e. permanent settlement which later on influenced agriculture.

Presence of water bodies influenced the cultural economic activities like fishing to the communities around Lake Victoria or Nalubaale.

Land influenced the items that were used in bride price.

Others that influenced utilization of natural resources included

Presence of local industries that provided tools to tame the environments i.e iron smelting (black smith)that enabled communities to acquire hoes, and spears.

Strong organizational abilities of the existing kingdoms.

Family systems which also promoted utilization of natural resources.

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Marks as whole 25

3. Examine the role of trade and industry to social and economic development of pre-colonial societies of East Africa.

A candidate should define the local industries that existed I east Africa in the period 1800-1850. These include arts and crafts, black smith iron working, back cloth industries, pottery,

They play the following roles

- Facilitated hunting because through black smith they obtained spears

- Enabled agriculture through production of hoes
- Led to development of trade ie local trade, international trade, long distance trade because communities were able to get trading items
- Local industries facilitated or influenced religions practices because items used for worshipping like pots were obtained through pottery
- Local industries promoted local craft manship and artisanship
- Influenced the dreaming code among the Baganda they obtained tools they used in back clothing making. Local industries promoted mining as they were able to conduct mineral extraction because of tools obtained
- Canoe boat making facilitated fishing along east African lakes like on Nalubaale
- Local industries enhanced social cohesion in the pre-colonial societies
- Local industries provided employment opportunities
- Local industries enabled the extraction of wild game and fruits
- Local industries enabled the growth of long distance trade router

Negative one

- Spears were used to raid communities led to development of slave trade.

Local industries facilitated class division with those in industries living a better life. **Marks as whole 25**

Section B

4. Describe the events that led to the occurrence of Religious wars in Buganda Kingdom (1888-1892).

The evangelization period that sparked off the need to civilize African thus explorers to come to East Africa.

The coming of the explorers in Uganda with the view of spreading Christianity in various parts of the country.

The coming of Islam in Buganda in 1844, Islam was the first religion to be introduced in Buganda and it spread around and inside Kabaka's court slowly by Arabs and Swahili traders popularly known as Zanzibaris, these acted as opposition to the establishment of Christianity. This created competition between Muslims and Christian at the Kabaka's palace.

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The coming to power of new Kabaka Mwanga, who lacked the experience to handle the situation, above all his ordering to kill Christian converts in the period of 1886.

The signing of the Berlin Act of 1884-1885, this resulted into the scramble and partition of Uganda. People like Lugard thought to use the Church missionary society, Buganda Christian to colonize the area yet the French hoped to use the Catholics.

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Formation of various groups who were competing to control affairs that were happening in Buganda kingdom was a crucial event that led to occurrence of Religious war.

Marks as whole 25

5. Assess the impact of plantation agriculture to the social –economic sectors of Kenya during the colonial period.

The colonial government in Kenya was earned money through export of crops like coffee, tea which made the economy self-sustaining. Colonial economy referred to the system of production and consumption which were introduced in the colonies by the colonialists in order to fulfill their economic demands such as raw materials, markets, areas for investment and areas for settlements. This included Agricultural, mining, communication and transportation of commerce and trade.

It led to introduction and maintenance of forced labour policy, where the Kenyans were forced to work on European farms under the *Kipande* systems

It resulted into social and economic struggle between Indians and European settlers for control of Kenya which undermined economic control of Kenya.

Infrastructure such as railways, roads, water transport and telecommunications were extended to plantation areas and towns.

Plantation agriculture promoted the policy of land alienation in Kenya. Many Kenyans were displaced from their fertile pieces of land by white farmers.

Many Kenyans after losing their land were forced to settle in reserves which were less fertile. Many of them later became squatters on European farms yet others became wages laborers on European plantations.

Kenyans became dependents on European manufactured goods and producers of raw materials for Europeans.

It was export –import trade oriented economy, which specialized in the production of raw materials for the Metropolitan industries and importation of manufactured goods to Africa.

Migrant labour systems developed and this affected food production as people moved to cash crop producing areas and left rural areas.

Taxation was introduced and Kenyans were forced to go and work on European plantations and other projects to earn money and pay taxes.

Kenyan family ties were weakened as people left rural areas so as to be employed on European plantations

Marks as whole 25

6. Examine the significance of transport and communication sectors to the social economic development of East African countries during the early 20th century. Transport and communication sector include development of Road transport network, air, water and railway while communication sectors included newspapers, radios, postal services and telecommunication services. They were significant in the following ways.
- They facilitated the exploitation of minerals like gold and copper
 - They promoted agricultural development through transporting agricultural products
 - Promoted legitimate trade
 - Facilitated industrial development of east African countries
 - Allowed the movement of colonial administrators and troops all over east Africa
 - Transport sector encouraged the spread of Christianity linked east Africa to the outside world as Uganda was a land locked country it was linked to the coast
 - Transport encouraged settler farming in the Kenya highlands
 - Transport and communication enabled east Africans to obtain revenue or acted as a source of revenue which made the economy self-sustaining
 - Led to development of education services
 - Led to effective occupation of east African territories

However,

- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources of east African countries where the indigenous people benefited less
- Displacement of people like in areas where the railway passed
- It led to rebellions like the Nandi rebellions.

Marks as whole 25

7. How did Buganda agreement trigger social and economic developments in Uganda up to 1960?

Buganda was negotiated by Sir Harry Johnson Representing the British on one hand and Bishop Tucker and three regents on behalf of Kabaka Daudi Chwa,these included Apollo Kaggwa, Stanslus Mugwanya and Zakaria Kisingiri.

The agreement triggered a number of social and economic developments up to 1960.

The system of land tenure system was changed, the system of individual ownership of land was introduced the new system of mailo land was introduced. Land was given to notables, majority of peasants remained tenants of chiefs.

The new land reforms structure strengthened the positions of the chiefs and were no longer loyal to the Kabaka.

New forms of taxations were introduced, New taxes were introduced mainly the hut tax, gun tax and graduated tax. This led to overcrowding in hut because the Buganda overcrowded in hut in order to avoid paying taxes.

Buganda's revenue was reduced as all revenue collected by the chiefs was handed over to the British, a small portion was handed to Buganda.

The introduction of compulsory tax proved harsh as it was very difficult to raise the 3 rupees that were imposed.

The agreement triggered introduction of wage scheme in Buganda. The scheme created an incentive for people to desire employment which became a basis for Buganda's development.

The signing of Buganda agreement led to development of road and railway transport. The road and transport network connected the interior of Uganda to the coast.

Cash crops or both peasant and plantation farming was introduced in Buganda ,the agreement triggered introduction of cotton ,coffee and tea.

The agreement triggered signing of other agreement like the Tooro and Ankole agreements in 1901, which helped in the peaceful subjugation of those areas.

New social classes were created and included notables, peasants, royalists/ princes, chiefs and squatters. These formed the aristocracy class in Uganda.

The agreement triggered for the British to shape Buganda along religious lines. In the period that followed jobs were procured following religious affiliations. The Protestants gained much more than any other groups.

Marks as whole 25

Section C

8. Describe the steps taken by any one country of East Africa to address unemployment challenges since independence.

The candidate is expected to select one of East Africa and describe the policies that have been implemented to solve unemployment since independence like

- East African community it was successfully in promoting regional unity (1966-1977)
- Africanisation policies were successfully in putting the Economy in the hands of East Africa like restriction of trade activities
- Development of cooperative societies.
- Educational infrastructures put in place like primary, secondary and higher learning institutions.

Promotion of agriculture

Implementing of import substitutions policies

- Promotion of cooperative movements
- Designing policies to ensure equitable Land tenure systems
- Implementation of policies like harambee in Kenya Ujamaa in Tanzania economic war 1972
- Promotion of the health sectors

Building strong physical infrastructure that linked various parts of East Africa.

Marks as whole 25

9. Assess the impact of Swedish International development Agency (SIDA) to the social-economic development of any one country of East Africa since 1980s.

Health sector. Sida has been instrumental in funding activities for migrant health and rights in East African countries with partnership with other UN agency, the International Organizations for Migration. The activities involved were HIV prevention and reproductive health and rights.

Environment, Sida has supported activities to restore productivity of Lake Victoria through funding a number of NGOs to design conservation measures on the lake.

Water and Sanitation, Sida has been instrumental in funding activities aimed at provision of clean and safe water, like delivery of water in Daadab refugee camp in Kenya by 2006.

It has funded activities that influence legal and policy frameworks covering the rights of migrants to health, increase their access to healthcare and create regional partnerships and networks to raise human rights of the migrants.

Technological gap

Education

Industrialization

Employments opportunities

People's welfare

Minimizing of inflation

Overcomes balance of payment.

Marks as whole 25

10. Examine the challenges faced by cooperatives in any one country of East Africa since independence.

The candidate is expected to give a historical background of the Cooperative movement and then states the challenges.

The cooperative movement in East Africa started through spontaneous initiatives of individual European settlers farmers during the colonial days. It was after 1945 when smallholders were allowed to form their own cooperatives societies. East African participation in the cooperatives was intensified after attaining independence and been allowed to grow cash crops, thus cooperative societies became a vehicle for economic advancement.

The challenges that cooperatives have faced included,

Lack of real benefits has been a weakness in far too many societies as members do not see any advantages accruing to them. Hence such members hesitate to participate.

Low motivation and loyalty among the members ,this is as a result when government intervention in running of cooperatives has caused the members to conceive them as arms of the government used for the implementation of its policies rather than as their own institutions working for the betterment of their own standards of living.

The membership has not brought promised member specific benefits. This has reduced the incentives for membership, contributing to the low financing of and general participations in cooperatives.

The administrators of Agricultural cooperatives have tended to stick to old ways and means of marketing and developing their products (in relations to value additions) even when the environment has clearly changed.

At the cooperator's levels, the members are ignorant about the rules governing the operations of cooperative societies. Most often the by-laws only available in English which many members do not understand.

Lack of member awareness and rampant poor leadership complement each other in bringing about a state of non-participation by members in cooperatives societies everywhere.

Poor governance practices and Corruption and embezzlements, most cooperatives are poorly constituted boards; poor unqualified managers are hired to run the cooperatives, the leaders elected do not work for the members interests. Some member's democratic rights and keep them ignorant of what goes on.

The cooperative organizations have been directly affected by the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic. They have lost their members, their work force and their leaders. This has in turn affected their revenue, thus weakening their role in providing efficient services.

Maladministration

Inadequate capital resources

Internal conflicts

Politicization of the cooperatives movement in any country of East Africa.

Price fluctuations

Political instability

Nepotism

Marks as whole 25

End

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER 4 QUESTIONS CHOOSING ATLEAST ONE QUESTION
ON FROM EACH SECTION.**

MUKONO – TIME 3HOURS 2014

P210/2 (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA SINCE 1800)

Section A

11. Describe the different forms of land tenure systems that existed in East African societies in the early 19th century
12. Assess the importance of local industries to the social economic development of East African societies during the early 19th century.
13. Explain the role played by the pagazi in the social economic development of east Africans during the 19th century.

SECTION B

14. Examine the significance of transport and communication sector to east African countries during the colonial period.
15. Describe the role played by the primary sector to the social economic development of any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.
16. Assess the impact of colonial economic policies to development of Kenya in the period 1905-1963.
17. Examine the consequences of scramble and partition to any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.

SECTION C

18. Describe the events that led to the outbreak of 1964 Zanzibar revolution
19. Examine the measures taken by the east African governments to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism since independence
20. How successfully have been the policies pursued by east African governments to address independence challenges?

END

5. Describe the different forms of land tenure systems that existed in east African societies in the early 19th century

The different forms of land tenure systems that existed include:-

- Communal
- L ownership were the land was owned by the community in totality
- Individual ownership of land

- Land ownership in trust for other community members like clan lands
- The land owned by the head of the society like in Buganda where land was owned by the Kabaka
- While community resources like forests, lakes and rivers were owned by the body
- The candidate should be able to show the features in those different land tenure systems

Marks as whole 25

2 Assess the importance of local industries to the social economic

Development of east African societies during the early 19th century

A candidate should define the local industries that existed in east Africa in the period 1800-1850. These include arts and crafts, black smith iron working, bark cloth industries, pottery,

They play the following roles

- Facilitated hunting because through black smith they obtained spears
- Enabled agriculture through production of hoes
- Led to development of trade ie local trade, international trade, long distance trade because communities were able to get trading items
- Local industries facilitated or influenced religious practices because items used for worshipping like pots were obtained through pottery
- Local industries promoted local craftsmanship and artisanship
- Influenced the dressing code among the Baganda they obtained tools they used in bark clothing making.
- Local industries promoted mining as they were able to conduct mineral extraction because of tools obtained
- Canoe making facilitated fishing along east African lakes like on Nalubaale
- Local industries enhanced social cohesion in the pre-colonial societies
- Local industries provided employment opportunities
- Local industries enabled the extraction of wild game and fruits

- Local industries enabled the growth of long distance trade routes

Negative one

- Spears were used to raid communities led to development of slave trade.
- Local industries facilitated class division with those in industries living a better life.

Marks as whole 25

6. Explain the role played by the pagazi in the social economic development of east Africans during the 19th century

The pagazi is the name given to transporters in long distance trade these included mainly the Nyamwezi and other communities

- Transporters facilitated trade by moving trading items from one place to another
- Played the role of establishment of trade routes like northern routes, central
- Transporters promoted innovation and business ideas from one place to the other
- Transporters promoted economic activities like mining
- Transporters establish commercial contacts both with the interior tribes and coastal places
- Transporters opened up the interior to the outside world
- Transporters facilitated the introduction of monetary economic
- Led to the coming of the Arabs into the interior of east Africa
- Facilitated the movements of guns into the interior of east Africa
- Transporters earned the movement which enabled them to carry out business transactions.

Marks as whole 25

7. Examine the significance of transport and communication sector to east African countries during the colonial period

Transport and communication sector include development of Road transport network, air, water and railway while communication sectors included news papers, radios, postal services and telecommunication services. They were significant in the following ways.

- They facilitated the exploitation of minerals like gold and copper
- They promoted agricultural development through transporting agricultural products
- Promoted legitimate trade
- Facilitated industrial development of east African countries
- Allowed the movement of colonial administrators and troops all over east Africa
- Transport sector encouraged the spread of Christianity linked east Africa to the outside world as Uganda was a land locked country it was linked to the coast
- Transport encouraged settler farming in the Kenya highlands
- Transport and communication enabled east Africans to obtain revenue or acted as a source of revenue which made the economy self sustaining
- Led to development of education services
- Led to effective occupation of east African territories

However,

- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources of east African countries where the indigenous people benefited less
- Displacement of people like in areas where the railway passed
- It led to rebellions like the Nandi rebellions.

Marks as whole 25

8. Describe the role played by the primary sector to the social economic development of any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.

The primary sectors included mainly agriculture which is composed of plantation agriculture, peasant agriculture, livestock sub-sector crops, fisheries subsector

Agriculture promoted legitimate trade in all the 3 east African countries

Agriculture played a role of promoting infrastructural development like roads and water transport

Enabled the colonial economy to be self sustaining or acted as a source of revenue

Agriculture led to monetarization of the economy

Cash crops that were introduced formed the economic pillar of east Africa's economy both during the colonial period and post colonial period.

Agriculture created employment opportunities to various citizens of east African countries.

Agriculture enabled people to supply their labour

In areas where cash crops were introduced social services sprung up especially schools and health centers

Agriculture led to development of industries

Agriculture enabled communities to obtain animals products like milk, hides and others

However agriculture also played negative roles like loss of land by indigenous communities in order to conduct agriculture

Agriculture encouraged taxation which was exploitation in nature.

6. Assess the impact of colonial economic policies to development of Kenya in the period 1905-1968

The impact were both positive and negative

- Land policies forced the Africans into labour markets
- Africans that lost land led to famine
- The colonial land policies led to landlessness of many Kenyans as a result of the land alienation policy labour policies led to creation of labour reserves.
- Land policies led to loss of lives and destruction of property through the Mau Mau rebellion
- Plantation agriculture led to rapid economic transformation
- Policies led to monetization of the economy

- Policies led to infrastructural development
- Colonial policy led to introduction of new crops
- Economic policy led to influence of European settlers in Kenya.

7. examine the consequences of scramble and partition to any one country of east Africa during the colonial period.

By the end of 19th century the entire east Africa was under colonial rule. The consequences of the partition were

- There was a new class of people i.e. collaborators or resisters
- Africans lost their land as a result of numerous rebellions that occurred during the scramble process
- Scramble and partition led to East Africans suffer under the subsequent policies like forced labour, taxation, land alienation
- The scramble and partition led to the end of uncouth acts like killing of twins
- It led to development of physical infrastructure
- Led to end of slave trade and introduction of legitimate trade
- Scramble and partition led to development of schools
- Development of agriculture that led to improvement of people's standards of living
- Scramble and partition led to creating of enabling environment for improving and solving long standing conflicts like the signing of treaties.

Marks as whole 25

8. Describe the events that led to the outbreak of 1964 Zanzibar revolution.

- The coming of Sayyid Said to Zanzibar which came up with many Asians or Arabs in 1840's
- Establishment of clove plantation in 1850's
- The British colonisation of Zanzibar which favoured Arabs that led to formation of Afro-Shirazi race
- The granting of sham independence by the British to the Arabs in 1963
- Grabbing of land from the indigenous people by the Arabs

- The discriminatory tendencies that existed in Zanzibar by the Arabs
- The dismissal of Africans from the police force by the Arabs minority government
- Social imbalances practiced by the Arabs
- Taxation imposed on the indigenous Africans.
- The end of world II which divided the world into two blocks communists and capitalists
- The coming of John Okello who inspired the local population.

Marks as whole 25

9. Examine the measures taken by the east African governments solve the problem of Neo-colonialism since independence

This is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial master came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular. A candidate should be able to get measures from 3 countries various measures have been taken to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism these included.

- Establishment of east African community (EAC) in the period 1967-1977 and its revival in 1999.
- Promotion of African medicine and craft measuring
- Implementation of Harambee policies in Kenya
- Expulsion of the Asians by Amin
- Encouragement of Swahili as a national language in both Kenya and Uganda
- Implementation of Africanisation policies like africanisation of civil service education
- Diversification of the economy eg industrialization.
- Common man's character
- Nationalization of multi national corporation like Barclays Bank, Bata shoe company shell.
- However despite these measures Neo-colonialisms has persisted
- East African government continues to get foreign aid
- There are presence of expatriates,

- Presence of multinational corporations.

Marks as whole 25

11. How successfully have been the policies pursued by east African government to address independence challenges?

East African government have implemented a number of policies like

- East African community it was successfully in promoting regional unity (1966-1977)
- Africanisation policies were successfully in putting the
- Economy in the hands of east Africa educational infrastructures put in place
- Civil servants were replaced
- Promotion of cooperative movements
- Land tenure systems
- Implementation of policies like harambee in Kenya Ujamaa in Tanzania economic war 1972

However this policies have not been successful.

- Neo-colonialism has persisted
- Foreign Aid has persisted
- The countries is still facing problems of disunity
- Desired development has not been achieved

N Ama 2018

Section A

1 Describe the social systems of the intelacustrine societies pre-colonial institutions in East Africa during the early 19th century

OR

Examine the role of social systems to the social and economic developments of the in between lakes societies during the early 19th century.

Social systems include the families, clan systems, age groups and age sets as well as initiation ceremonies that existed in various East African societies. The

following are the roles played by the social and economic developments in between lake societies of East Africa.

Age sets, and clan system facilitated trade and commerce in the interior of East African societies e.g. in the Nyamwezi.

Developed and maintained trade routes of the various communities that participated in intra and inter –trade.

Age sets facilitated hunting and food gathering activities.

Age sets provided labour in the communities.

Social systems promoted social cooperation's among the members of the communities.

Maintained social order by promoting culture which acted as keepers of cultural norms and taboos which were cherished in the societies.

Social systems monitored the morals of the communities.

Social systems were the basis for communal work like communal planting which promoted the spirit of togetherness and social cohesion.

Social systems played a big role promoting African traditional religious values through prayers, sacrifices and worships.

Social systems promoted education acquisitions among the communities.

Bridged transitions from childhood to adulthood in various communities of East Africa.

2 Analyze the social and economic developments brought by Seyyid Said in East Africa during the 19th century.

Seyyid Said is also known as Said Bin Sultan (1790-1856)

Eventually transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840

He is recognized the suitability of Zanzibar climate and soils and initiated large-scale cultivation of cloves (Which were an essential preservative used in Europe prior to the invention of refrigerators).

He financed and equipped caravans by extending credit to Arab led caravans that ensured steady supplies of slaves.

He transformed Zanzibar town and developed it into international entry port exporting ivory and slaves.

Financial changes by encouraging the Indian traders to settle in Zanzibar played a key role in ending barter system of trade.

He also sought slaves as cheap labour to attend to the large –scale cultivations that he put in place.

Made changes in the taxation system in Zanzibar that had never existed before.

Gun powder and guns were introduced on the coast and interior of East Africa.

Linked East African coast to the outside world.

Seyyid Said brought renewed prosperity to Oman and Zanzibar through plantations he initiated and the Arab-Indian alliance.

He increased Islamic faith in East African coast and the interior. The Islamic faith affected social and economic well-being of many societies of East Africa.

Improved Swahili as the lingua Franca of the coast and the interior of East Africa.

3. Describe the various types of land use that existed in East African communities during the 19th century.

Land was owned under communal, customary and individual ownership.

Land was one of the most important basic resources and a central factor in which human beings and almost all other living creatures depended on for their living in the interlacustrine region of East African communities.

Land was owned and controlled customarily with heads of clans managing both the administration of rights for their subjects as well as land disputes.

Customary tenure was the right and sovereignty exercised by the leadership of the customary institutions in the allocations of land, its administration and settlement of disputes over it.

The customary (communal) land use where the agro-pastoral communities stayed. Community and clan elders had the authority to allocate land to individuals households and households enjoyed rights over land.

Agro-ecological zones ,Pastoral land use (Communal land use) where the communities involved into seasonal movement onto people ,these included the Karimajong in North Eastern Uganda, Banyankole and itesos. These practices have influenced pastoral culture. The land use was characterized by territorial expansion, transhumance and competition over grasslands.

Used for agricultural purposes (*Okulima*)

Forests as hunting grounds and sources of energy.

Livestock keeping

Mining like Salt mining in Kibiro in Bunyoro

Fishing on Lakes like Nalubaale ,mwitanzige in Uganda.

Hunting in places like Mabira forests

Food gathering.

Human settlements.

For burying the dead (*Ebijja / Amasiro*)

For pottery (*Ekibumbiro*)

For industry development like arts and crafts.

Ritual grounds and worshipping places (A *matambiro,amasabo*,)

Section B

4 Assess the impact of transport and communication sectors on social-economic developments of any one country of East Africa during the 20th century.

The candidate is expected to select one country of East Africa. Transport and communication sector include development of Road transport network, air, water and railway while communication sectors included newspapers, radios, postal services and telecommunication services. The following were the impact of transport and communication sectors.

- They facilitated the exploitation of minerals like gold and copper
- They promoted agricultural development through transporting agricultural products
- Promoted legitimate trade
- Facilitated industrial development of east African countries
- Allowed the movement of colonial administrators and troops all over east Africa
- Transport sector encouraged the spread of Christianity like east Africa to the outside world as Uganda was a land locked country it was linked to the coast
- Transport encouraged settler farming in the Kenya highlands
- Transport and communication enabled east Africans to obtain revenue or acted as a source of revenue which made the economy self-sustaining
- Led to development of education services
- Led to effective occupation of east African territories

Transport infrastructure improved on domestic economic productivity i.e. inward and foreign direct investment, wider markets, increased specialization and economies of scale, labour market supply and labour productivity.

Trade improved the volume of legitimate trade among East African countries which in turn facilitated the growth of key sectors of the economy like agriculture.

Effective transport systems led to East African integration ,the East African federations, the well-established transport system between which were designed to link to productive centers ,linked the distribution hubs across East African to compete effectively and created greater efficiencies.

The effective and transport infrastructure road, rail, air opened up production zones in the land locked country, which allowed improvement in import and exports. The air transport impacted on developing local economic potential.

Transport linked East African countries to the outside world ,which encouraged the realization of foreign penetration of various countries.

Transport system led to abolishment of the notorious slave trade

Telegraphic lines and postal services connected various countries of East Africa and interior parts.

The establishment of air transport linked East Africa with other countries, cities and towns with respect to transporting goods needed for development.

However,

- It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources of east African countries where the indigenous people benefited less
- Displacement of people like in areas where the railway passed
- It led to rebellions like the Nandi rebellions.

Transport system led to loss of land in various countries of East Africa.

Transport facilitated exploitation of East African resources like agricultural and mineral resources.

Transport led to East African countries to develop dependency syndrome of the British manufactured goods.

Transport system led to regional imbalances since it was only put in place where resources were available.

5 Describe the background to the European scramble and partition of East Africa during the colonial period.

The candidate is expected to give a chronological flow of the factors that led to European scramble and partition of East Africa.

The countries that participated in scramble and partition of East Africa these included German and Britain.

The coming of explores and missionaries in East Africa.

The industrial revolutions that took place in Europe this necessitated need for raw materials and market for European manufactured goods.

The signing of the Berlin conference of 1884-85 where big powers were required to show sphere of influence in the country they were interested in.

The prevalence of slave trade which European countries which wanted to be abolished.

The surplus population that existed in Europe so the colonies were to settle the surplus population.

The evangelization period that took place in Europe so the there was a need to civilize East African countries.

6. Examine the impact of colonial economic policies in East African countries during the first half of 20th century.

The impact were both positive and negative

- Land policies forced the Africans into labour markets
- Africans that lost land led to famine
- The colonial land policies led to landlessness of many Kenyans as a result of the land alienation policy labour policies led to creation of labour reserves.
- Land policies led to loss of lives and destruction of property through the Mau Mau, Maji-maji rebellions
- Plantation agriculture led to rapid economic transformation
- Policies led to monetization of the economy
- Policies led to infrastructural development
- Colonial policy led to introduction of new crops
- Economic policy led to influence of European settlers in Kenya.
- Taxation policies led to exploitation of East African.

7 To what extent did the natural factors responsible for development of towns in East Africa during the colonial period?

Urbanization refers to the process that involves the growth and development of towns and the surrounding areas

Human factors that contributed to development of Towns.

. Colonial influence that establishment of good social facilities like school and Health infrastructure.

Strategic location of some places

Presence of the transport and communication systems like construction of Uganda railways

- Trading and commercial activities it transformed a number of Areas into towns
- Presence of industries

- Establishment of Hydro electrical power
- The impact of cash crops growing

Presence of good social facilities.

Other factors included

To influence of the mining activities like oil drilling in Mombasa was a factor responsible for the development of urban centers, Towns like Kasere in Uganda because of copper mining, Tororo in Uganda (Phosphates mining) Naivasha in Kenya a sodash mining, Gold mining Kakamega in Kenya, Diamond mining at Mwandui in Tanga

The influence of the fertile soils and the conducive climatic conditions attracted many people to settle in such areas, such area were conducive for both human settlement and crop husbandry eg the Kenya England Kilimanjaro Mt Elgon areas that led to settler areas thus emerging urban centers, eg Arusha Nairobi and Mbale emerged because of the commercial agricultural activities

- Good natural harbors
- Favorable climate
- Places free from Diseases
- Fertile soils

Section C

8 Describe the steps taken any one country of East Africa to address development planning challenges since independence.

The candidate is expected to select one country of East Africa

- . Establishment of east African community (EAC) in the period 1967-1977 and its revival in 1999.
- Implementation of Africanisation policies like Ujamaa policy, Common man charter and Harambee policies in Kenya
- Expulsion of the Asians by Amin
- Implementation of Africanisation policies like africanisation of civil service education
- Diversification of the economy eg industrialization.
- Common man's character
- East African government continues to get foreign aid

9 How has Neo-colonialism portrayed itself in any one country of East Africa since independence?

Neo-colonialism refers to the indirect control of the East Africans nations by their colonial masters. It is modern attempt by developed countries to perpetuate colonialism; it is advanced stage of colonialism because it exists in form of cultural, educational, economic and technological industries. It is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial master came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular.

A candidate should be able to portray / manifestations from one country of East Africa..

Through foreign aid

It is portrayed through foreign investments and foreign banking institutions

The use of foreign languages as official languages of independent countries of East Africa

Dependency syndrome, almost the 3 East African countries depend on big powers for economic survival, they need market for their market.

The western countries have designed a strategy where the East African countries are producer of raw materials with limited value additions and sources of markets and dumping places of the foreign manufactured goods.

Neo colonialism in religion .Religion has not been spared traditional gods like Nyabingi of Kigezi,Kazoba of Ankole ,Ruhanga of Bunyoro,Lubaale of Buganda has been neglected

Portrayed in literature and art where films and theatre portray East African countries as unfortunate race

Foreign Non-government organizations are tools for neo-colonialism

Foreign education systems have dominated the education sectors of East African countries

10. Assess the impact of revived East African community to social-economic development since-1999.

Promoted the spirit of regional co-operation which is deeply rooted in the history of the region

Strengthened institutions of cooperation, capitals goods as well as services and information within the region

Eased border crossing

Harmonization of fiscal and monetary policies

Facilitated inter –state transport and improvement of communication links between partner states.

Led to development of adequate, reliable and affordable energy supply in the region

Facilitated and strengthened regional joint programmes to sustain agricultural and livestock development

Promoted sector policies that have facilitated trade and investments

Promoted resource mobilization especially for investment projects, the East development bank was to finance regional projects.

UMTA 2017

P210/2

Time 3 Hours

3. Examine the significance of the initiation ceremonies to the social economic development among the Kikuyu during the early 19th century.

The candidate is expected to give significance of initiation ceremonies to the social-economic development of Kikuyu in the period 1800-1850

It is thought that the system of circumcision was borrowed from Cushitic and Nilotic peoples by the early Thagicu, one of the ancestral groups of the Kikuyu.

Of all the kikuyu life stage, circumcision (*Irua*) was far the most important, signifying not only a child passage into adulthood, but a whole wealth of other socially significant meanings and assumptions of responsibility.

For both boys and girls, initiation into adulthood through circumcisions on clitoridectomy –marks their admission into full membership of kikuyu society.

Through circumcision and the period of initiation and instruction that accompanied it, an individual became a full participants in society as whole, beyond the scope of the village (*Itura*) and their families ,their

responsibilities ,therefore, extended not just to their family group, but to the kikuyu as a nation.

On the basic level, the social consequences of a boy circumcision meant that that he became a warrior and they would spend several years in the service of the entire people to defend and protect, and attack neighboring tribes .Uncircumcised boy, would remain a boy even if he lived up to ninety years. Would also be barred from getting married and raising children. For girls circumcision meant that she was able to bear children and marriage was usually swift to follow.

Among the kikuyu circumcisions marked the passages of a child into adulthood .The cutting of a foreskin or clitoris marked the cutting away of childhood.

Circumcision was important as it was necessary for maintaining relation with ancestor's and their God. Circumcision enabled boys to became warriors (*Anake*)

For girls clitoridectomy marked's girls transition from childhood to womanhood.

The circumscion among the women marked their assumption of her female identity, allowing her both to procreate and to take part in traditional rituals and traditional governing councils .It marked socially constructed roles and responsibilities, status and gender relations.

It is also the time when initiates are instructed in the rules and regulations of their society and their responsibilities within it.

Circumcision marked cultural identity and the desire to continue ethnic identity and traditions, male circumcision was a rite of passage was of major importance to the social status of a man essential to him.

Male circumcision was important as it was one way of reinforcing masculinity or maleness as well as femininity or femaleness.

It was a source of unity. Among the kikuyu male circumcision was perceived as the source of new social relations, the bonds between men circumcised in the same group being considered closer than those to their parents.

Mark as whole 25 marks

4. How did the cultural practices influence the utilization of natural resources in Buganda during the 19th century?

Natural resources refer to resources given to man by God. These include, land, water bodies, rivers, swamps, forests etc, while cultural practices refer to what people in a particular society agree to do and it guides their practices. They include their settlement, belief system, religion, their marriage practices.

Presence of water bodies influence the belief system and religions. As people worshiped lakes like among the Baganda, they worshiped Lake Nalubaale.

Forests influenced the security systems and their religion as people were able to get spears, and people worshiped trees.

Vegetation influenced the settlement patterns because they obtained grasses which they used to construct their houses.

Presence of trees like “Mituba” influenced the clothing patterns they were able to get backcloth which they used to wear.

Presence of minerals influenced the security systems they were able to get spears which they used to defend their societies.

Favorable climate influenced the nature of settlement, i.e. permanent settlement which later on influenced agriculture.

Presence of water bodies influenced the cultural economic activities like fishing to the communities around lake Victoria or Nalubaale.

Land influenced the items that were used in bride price.

Mark as whole 25 marks

3.To what extent did Mirambo contribute to the development of long distance trade during the 19th century?

Mirambo was born around 1830AD and spent part of life as a captive of the Tuta - ngoni in Bugoma.He was a strong and ambitious leaders, revolutionized the status of the Nyamwezi and long distance trade.

He established friendly relations with Kabaka Muteesa 1 of Buganda with whom they traded in salt, slaves, iron implements, grains and livestock.

He provided security for the Arab-Swahili caravans which crossed his empire and even his soldiers escorted these caravans to the coast.

He acted as a commercial leader of the long distance trade among the Nyamwezi, therefore coordinated the trade activities among the Nyamwezi

He made commercial agreements with external traders such as Arabs at Tabora,Msiri of Katanga,Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar as well as Tippu Tip of eastern Congo and such treaties improved the volume of the Long distance trade

He regulated trade and traders by charging them taxes or tributes in his empire which was need to expand his empire. He controlled trade in the region by imposing taxes on traders passing through his area.

He zealously fought the Ngoni in the north of his empire who were trying to disrupt the long distance trade.

Mirambo and his army guarded and maintained the Central route since it passed through this empire.

He supplied trade items to Arabs which they needed e.g slaves, ivory and food.

He welcomed his empire many trade actors this made his empire the Centre of Long distance trade in the interior.

He and his people offered markets for Arabs goods like guns, gun powder, mirrors, daggers and clothes.

Mirambo supplied porters (*Pagazi*) to assist carry goods and copper from the interior to the coast, he therefore offered transport to the long distance traders in the interior.

Mirambo carried out raids using army the *Ruga Ruga* for slaves, food, ivory and other items which were needed by the long distance traders. He raided societies like Kanongo, Pimbwe among others.

He provided a peaceful atmosphere for long distance traders through his empire by giving them food, accommodation and escorts.

One of the most important trade routes linking the coast to the interior, passed through the region ,connecting Tanganyika with the Zanzibar.

Others were Tippu Tip (1837-1905) who expanded knowledge of central Africa, provided safe passage to Europeans through dangerous territories.

By 1880s he extended his trade empire to the upper Congo, to Lake Tanganyika all the way to Bagamoyo then from there was shipped to the island of Zanzibar. Tippu Tip resisted the European presence at first but after negotiations with Henry Morton Stanley.

He delivered trade items copper ore and gold to the coastal Arabs

Mark as whole 25 marks

Section B

4 Examine the impact of scramble and partition of East African countries during the colonial period.

It resulted in the separation and dividing of people who previously belonged to same ethnic grouping since the colonialists ignored ethnic boundaries.

The partition also accelerated the spread of European culture that had been started by missionaries, East Africans were to worship a foreign God, dress, eat, bury and married like the whites.

It marked the beginning of the economic exploitation of East African resources, minerals and forests were all exploited to the benefit of the whites.

Hut and gun taxes were for the first time introduced and imposed to the Africans this was completely new phenomena that East African

East Africans that previously grew crops for their own consumption were now forced to grow crops that they could not eat such as sisal, cotton coffee and tea.

It ended the long distance trade in East Africa and crumbled the trading empires of Mirambo, Tippu Tip and Nyungu ya mawe

It increased missionary activities divided the Africans along religious lines creating enmity between followers of different religion.

After the partition the colonialists began crash programs of developing their colonies by putting up infrastructure like roads, railways to help in the exploitation of the East African resources.

East African lost a lot of their land to the colonialists for example the Kenyan highlands were taken over by the white settlers and half of Buganda land was taken over as crown land

It accelerated missionaries' activities in East Africa, the lack of security was now solved more and more East Africans were therefore converted and more schools and hospitals built

It led to an influx of a new group of people into East Africa particularly in Kenya these were the white settlers this ended in the displacement of many East Africans like Maasai and Kikuyu.

It sped up the development of legitimate trade in East African since slave trade had been abolished East Africans were therefore to grow crops to feed European industries.

Some East African economies expanded greatly due to the increase in demand of East African goods on the international Markets.

Production increased greatly due to new technology and new methods.

The standard of living and equality of life for East Africans improved drastically, although the European got the lion's share of it. East Africans obtained new and better goods.

There was technological advancement and better agricultural practices.

Colonialism created the need to cures of diseases that were otherwise unknown in Europe. The exposure of Europeans to those diseases prompted efforts to cure them which benefitted the world.

European spread formal education to East Africans eventually East African had a class of educated leaders who later fought colonialisms.

Brought East Africans closer to the world, mysteries about East African were dispelled.

Mark as whole 25 marks

5 To what extent did the German policies influence the outbreak of Maji- maji rebellion by 1905?

The candidate is expected to give the background to the Maji-maji rebellion which occurred in Tanganyika against the German rule. The time frame for this question is about 1891 to 1905. To a larger extent the German policies influenced the outbreak of Majimaji rebellion.

Ruthless German policies, harsh and cruel rule

Grabbing of land by the Germans

Germans condemnation of African culture and religion

Forced labour introduced by the Germans

Germans forcefully raped, fornicated and committed adultery with the Ngando women hence annoying the African men.

Forced cotton growing, because it was a cash crop and not a food crop

Heavy taxation imposed by the GEAC officials

Land alienations.

The direct system of administration involving the Akidas and Jumbes who were German agents.

Other factors included

The role played by the African traditional religion

The presence of Prophet Kinjikitire who inspired the people of Tanganyika to rebel against the Germans.

Mark as whole 25 marks

6 Describe the development of transport and communication sectors in any one country of East Africa during the colonial period.

The candidate is expected to state in a chronological order the development of transport and communication sectors in any one country of East Africa during the period 1896 to 1962

It eased administrative workers for the colonialists; It encouraged the spread of Christianity among east African countries

Uganda railway was developed by the colonialists to promote economic activities that later on facilitated monetization of the economy. Its construction started in 1896 and was completed in 1956. It facilitated the exploitation of natural resources.

Roads were also developed by the colonialists to promote both plantation and peasant agriculture.

Water transport was developed more especially on Lake Victoria which enabled the countries to promote legitimate trade.

Air transport was established in various countries of East Africa. As it transported the equipment and goods to areas which were hard to reach.

There was development of posts and tele communications in various countries of East Africa.

There was development of newspaper which eased communication among various categories of East Africa.

In 1950s there was development of National Radio stations in various countries of East Africa.

Mark as whole 25 marks

7 Assess the impact of labour laws to the social-economic development of Kenya in the period between 1896 and 1960.

Labour policies forced the Africans to lose their land rights.

The land policies promoted the Kenya's aristocratic settlers which comprised the visible minorities.

Labour laws led to mechanization of agriculture

Africans that lost land led to famine

The colonial labor policies led to landlessness of many Kenyans as many Kenyans were confined to labour reserves.

Labour laws led to loss of lives and destruction of property through the mau- mau rebellion as Kenyans were opposed to the notorious Kipande systems.

Labour laws led to the development of plantation agriculture as it led to rapid economic transformation

Labour laws led to monetization of the economy of the Kenya

Labour laws led to infrastructural development

Colonial labour laws led to introduction of new crops

Labour laws led to influence of Europeans settlers in Kenya.

The labour policies led to the growth of the economic and social nationalism in Kenya.

Labour laws led increased cash crop productivity.

Labour laws led to social and economic inequalities among the people of Kenya.

Labour laws led to the development of the wage economy.

The unfair labour laws led to insecurity as people raised against though the Mau- mau rebellion of 1950s.

Labour laws led to rise to independent churches as they were protesting the poor working conditions Kenyans were subjected to during the labour camps.

Labour laws led to the development of modern transport and communication networks.

Mark as whole 25 marks

Section C

8. Examine the impact of Harambee philosophy on the social –economic development of Kenya since independence.

Harambee was a post-independence strategy which was designed to kenyanise the economy. It was a swahili word meant to awaken and alert Kenyans towards unity and promote economic and social development, under president Jomo Kenyatta in the period 1963-to 1978.

Harambee led to Kenyasation of agriculture

Harambee led to the development of internal and international trade.

It led to infrastructural development of various parts of Kenya.

It led to development of cooperatives movements.

Regional unity was created as the East African community was established in the period 1967 to 1977

It led to development of educational facilities as a number of educational infrastructures were put in place.

It led to the eradication of ignorance as many Kenyans were sent to overseas countries to access education.

Harambee encouraged fairness and equal distribution of wealth especially rural population

It led to the development of games and sports among the people of Kenya.

Mark as whole 25 marks

9. Describe the steps taken to address challenges of land tenure systems in any one country of East Africa since independence.

The land size of Uganda has remained 248,000 sq kms since 1962

Land is one of the most essential pillars of human existence and economic development in Uganda. It belongs to the citizens of Uganda. It is one of the most invaluable assets for the citizens. Land tenures define the rights and duties of individuals with respect to each other in their use of property.

Improving land governance. These concerns the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about land ownership and its utilization

Security of tenure to all members of the society with specific measures to enhance security of tenure and property rights of women.

Transparent decision making regarding land and natural resources

Decentralization of land administration like the establishment of the District land boards in 1998 in various districts in Uganda

Effective, efficient and responsive land administration services to all citizens land administration services to all citizens

Designing land laws and technical reforms that have been put in place aimed at improving land governance like the enactment of the 1995 constitutions which defined the various ways of land tenures which includes the customary, freehold, Mailo and leasehold. This was later followed by the 1998 land act and the land amendment act of 2010.

There is a provision which protects the rights of bonafide occupants of the mailo land.

The land information systems .The design and implementation of the land implementation systems and securing records has been implemented in Uganda by 2015. This has helped in effective decentralization of the cadastral and registration services.

The establishment of the land fund regulations whose purpose is to enhance access to land.

The government has put up mechanisms to address land disputes in a speedy manner

. Mark as whole 25 marks

10. How effective were the measures taken to solve problems of Neo-colonialism in any one country of East Africa since independence?

Neo-colonialism is a new form of colonialism and imperialism where former colonial masters came back with new methods of colonizing the Africans in particular. It is the social and economic policies in which a great power (s) indirectly maintained or extends its influence over the people of East Africa. A candidate should be able to get measures from any one country of East Africa. Various measures have been taken to solve the problem of Neo-colonialism these included.

Indigenization of the education curriculum through the teaching of native languages to various school students.

Establishment of East African Community (EAC) in the period 1967-1977 and its revival in 1999.

Promotion of African medicine and craft measuring

Implementation of Harambee policies in Kenya

Expulsion of the Asians by Amin

Encouragement of Swahili as a national language in both Kenya and Uganda

Implementation of Africanisation policies like africanisation of civil service education.

Through foreign direct investment which is a category of cross-border investments made by a resident in one economy (the direct investor) with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprise (The direct investment enterprise) that is resident in an economy other than that of direct investments.

Diversification of the economy eg industrialization.

Adopting of post independent development strategies like the Common man's charter which was initiated in Uganda by President Apollo Milton Obote

Nationalization of Multi-national Corporation like Barclays Bank, Bata shoe company shell.

Establishment of The East African development bank to finance various activities of the respective countries.

However despite these measures to combat Neo-colonialisms they have not been effective as

East African government continues to get foreign aid

There is presence of expatriates,

Presence of multinational corporations

. **Mark as whole 25 marks**

Umta 2018 P 210/2 A-Level

Social and economic History of East Africa since 1800-to present

Time 3 Hours

Instructions to candidates

*The paper is consisted of three sections **A, B** and **C***

*Answer **four** questions in all taking at least one from each section.*

All questions carry equal marks

Section A

- 1. Examine the role of social systems to the social and economic developments of the interlacustrine societies during the early 19th century.**

Social systems include the families, clan systems, age groups and age sets as well as initiation ceremonies that existed in various East African societies. The following are the roles played by the social and economic developments in between lake societies of East Africa.

Age sets, and clan system facilitated trade and commerce in the interior of East African societies e.g. in the Nyamwezi.

Developed and maintained trade routes of the various communities that participated in intra and inter –trade.

Age sets facilitated hunting and food gathering activities.

Age sets provided labour in the communities.

Social systems promoted social cooperation's among the members of the communities.

Maintained social order by promoting culture which acted as keepers of cultural norms and taboos which were cherished in the societies.

Social systems monitored the morals of the communities.

Social systems were the basis for communal work like communal planting which promoted the spirit of togetherness and social cohesion.

Social systems played a big role promoting African traditional religious values through prayers, sacrifices and worships.

Social systems promoted education acquisitions among the communities.

Bridged transitions from childhood to adulthood in various communities of East Africa.

Mark as whole

2. Describe the various types of land use that existed in East African communities during the 19th century.

Land was owned under communal, customary and individual ownership. Land was one of the most important basic resources and a central factor in which human beings and almost all other living creatures depended on for their living in the interlacustrine region of East African communities. In Buganda land rights and control was divided into four main types, these included clan rights-*obutaka*, The rights of the king and his chiefs –*obutongole*, individual hereditary rights-*obwesengeze* and peasant rights of occupation –*ebibanja*.

Land was owned and controlled customarily with heads of clans managing both the administration of rights for their subjects as well as land disputes.

Customary tenure was the right and sovereignty exercised by the leadership of the customary institutions in the allocations of land, its administration and settlement of disputes over it.

The customary (communal) land use where the agro-pastoral communities stayed. Community and clan elders had the authority to allocate land to individuals households and households enjoyed rights over land.

Agro-ecological zones ,Pastoral land use (Communal land use) where the communities involved into seasonal movement onto people ,these included the Karimajong in North Eastern Uganda, Banyankole and itesos. These practices have influenced pastoral culture. The land use was characterized by territorial expansion, transhumance and competition over grasslands.

Used for agricultural purposes (*Okulima*)

Forests as hunting grounds and sources of energy.

Livestock keeping

Mining like Salt mining in Kibiro in Bunyoro

Fishing on Lakes like Nalubaale ,mwitanzige in Uganda.

Hunting in places like Mabira forests

Food gathering.

Human settlements.

For burying the dead (*Ebijja / Amasiro*)

For pottery (*Ekibumbiro*)

For industry development like arts and crafts.

Ritual grounds and worshipping places (*A matambiro, amasabo,*)

Mark as whole

- 3 To what extent did the internal factors contribute for the development of long distance trade in East Africa during the 19th century?

This is a two sided question, the internal factors greatly contributed to long distance trade.

The presence of trading items in the interior of East Africa, which included slaves, ivory and other minerals which were needed for making bangles in Europe.

Discovery of the interior resources. The interior had many valuable resources.

Demand for African goods at the coast and the desire for European manufactured goods by the interior communities helped LDT to develop.

The development of Swahili languages that acted as lingua franca to various communities of East Africa.

Presence of ambitious leaders who had interests in trade these included Mirambo of Nyamwezi.

The presence of well developed, organized and willing state societies led to the growth of long distance trade like Akamba, Kikuyu, Banyoro and Nyamwezi.

The division of labour among the communities e.g. the Nyamwezi and the Yao.

However to a less extent foreign factors also played

The role played by Indians and Arabs merchants was an external factor; these provided financial support to the trade.

The French sugar industries on the islands of Mauritius, Madagascar, where the people were to provide labour through the slave trade.

The introduction of firearms by the Arabs which made it for the people of East Africa to transform their traditional skills into modern ones which enabled them to acquire slaves.

The introduction of copper coins as a medium of exchange led to the growth and expansion of long distance trade.

Mark as whole

Section B

4. Assess the impact of colonial economic policies in East African countries during the colonial period.

The impact were both positive and negative

- Land policies forced the Africans into labour markets
- Africans that lost land led to famine
- The colonial land policies led to landlessness of many Kenyans as a result of the land alienation policy labour policies led to creation of labour reserves.
- Land policies led to loss of lives and destruction of property through the Mau Mau, Maji-maji rebellions
- Plantation agriculture led to rapid economic transformation
- Policies led to monetization of the economy
- Policies led to infrastructural development
- Colonial policy led to introduction of new crops
- Economic policy led to influence of European settlers in Kenya.

- Taxation policies led to exploitations of East African.
- **Mark as whole**

5. Describe the challenges faced in the development of transport and communication sectors in East Africa during the early 20th century.

The Mazrui uprising that occurred between 1895-1896 at Mombasa delayed the beginning of the railway construction.

Lack of financial support from the British government. Initially, the constructors of the infrastructure like the railway underestimated the expenditure of the cost for the construction.

Presence of wild animals like the man eaters i.e lions at Tsavo. This delayed the constructions for some time until the lions were killed or scared away by the European gun fire.

Physical features were a major hindrance during the construction of the railway. These included features such as rivers and rift valleys.

Tropical diseases affected the development of transport and communication sectors. Diseases like small pox, jiggers affected the Indian coolies.

Hostile tribes, these included the Nandis, Masai who resisted the construction of the railway and other roads from passing through their areas.

Raids on the constructors by East African posed a challenge on the development of transport and communication sectors during the colonial period. The raiders' grabbed equipment's as well as destroying the infrastructure.

Labour related challenges. East Africans were reluctant to provide labour services.

Mark as whole

6. Examine the impact of urbanization on the social and economic development of Kenya during the colonial period.

Urbanization thus refers to the development of towns measured in terms of the proportion of total population living in a given area.

Urbanization in Kenya led to racial discrimination as the colonial government instituted mobility laws.

It led to rural urban migration as many Kenyans moved from villages to towns or trade centers.

Many Kenyans were integrated into the wage economy as they sought employment in order to pay various taxes.

Urban centers became the industrial base of Kenya.

The urban centers provided ready markets for the agricultural products.

Urbanization paved way for regional imbalances; the southern part of Kenya had the highest number of urban centers with facilities like education, health and electricity, which contributed to the gross domestic products of Kenya.

It led wage economy as they sought for employment in order to pay the various taxes like income tax, commercial tax and ground rent.

The rapid growth of towns resulted into slum development, Kenyan were over crowded in the small African locations that later developed into slums.

Mark as whole

7. Describe the salient features of the colonial economy in any one country of East Africa in the period 1896-1960.

Introduction of cash crops, Crops for exchange were emphasized these included cotton, coffee and tobacco, these crops were grown on both large and small scale this was because the Europeans were interested in exploiting East African.

Taxation was another feature of the colonial economy. The colonialists wanted to sustain their economy and make them self-sustaining; they introduced a number of taxes to be paid by the East African. These included hut tax, gun taxes as well as poll tax.

Forced labour was another feature of the colonial economy

Mineral extraction

Industry development

The economy was monetized .The means of exchange was now from the barter systems that had existed during the pre-colonial period. New forms of currencies were introduced by the East African currency board by 1922.

New financial institutions were introduced in Uganda. Banking systems were started with the establishment of the first bank in 1906 National bank of India which was turned in Grindlays bank.

The economy was characterized by the introduction of modern transport systems. These involved constructions of the railway lines, roads linked to them and building ports. This aimed at transporting agricultural products from the productive rural areas. In East Africa there were constructions of Kenya-Uganda railways in the period 1896-1956.

Land alienation was another feature of the colonial economy. Land was confiscated by colonialist's to facilitate the introduction of various projects. Good and fertile land was grabbed by whites. In Kenya and Tanganyika, land was alienated by British and Germans respectively.

Trade monopoly and economic dependency of East Africans to Europeans. Legitimate trade was introduced were the Europeans dominated both the export and import trade basing on the trade and their Asian commercial agents. The East African traders and businessmen could not market their products to abroad markets.

Mark as whole

Section C

8. To what extent did the Implementation of Ujamaa policy revolutionize the social and economic sectors in Tanzania in the period 1967 to 1985?

Ujamaa was a Swahili word that meant brotherhood; it was a new brand of economic and social strategies to improve the people's standards of living.

To a large extent the implementations of Ujamaa revolutionaries the social and economic sectors through the following ways.

Ujamaa revolutionised the tax reforms, the progressive taxes were introduced during the implementations of Ujamaa.

It revolutionised agricultural sectors where improved methods of farming like mulching, crop rotations and terracing.

It led to land redistribution as Nyerere 's government either bought off the settlers farms or relocated them to the Tanzanian peasants.

Implementation of Ujamaa led to infrastructural development in Tanzania especially the roads and railways .Roads were constructed connecting rural areas to the tarmac road terminals that led to urbanizations.

It revolutionarised the provisions of the basic social services, where education facilities were expanded and the education system was redesigned to suit the interests of the Tanzanians.

In areas of culture, the revolution was facilitated by the Ujamaa villages as it became very easy to spread and use of Swahili as a national language.

Mark as whole

9. Describe the major features of any development plan for any one country of East Africa during the post-colonial period.

The development plan of any East African countries at the time of independence.
It included agriculture

Patterns of crop and livestock developments.

Industries

Mining

Transport and communications

Health sectors

Education

Road sectors

Trade and commerce

Money and banking

Labour services

Mark as whole

10. Assess the impact of the revived East African community on the social and economic sectors since 1999.

Promoted the spirit of regional co-operation which is deeply rooted in the history of the region

Strengthened institutions of cooperation, capitals goods as well as services and information within the region

Eased border crossing

Harmonization of fiscal and monetary policies

Facilitated inter –state transport and improvement of communication links between partner states.

Led to development of adequate, reliable and affordable energy supply in the region

Facilitated and strengthened regional joint programmes to sustain agricultural and livestock development

Promoted sector policies that have facilitated trade and investments

Promoted resource mobilization especially for investment projects, the East development bank was to finance regional projects.