



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019

241/1: HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA

MARKING GUIDE

1(a) Describe the organization of the trade between the East African coast (Azania) and the outsiders between AD 1000 and 1500? (13mrks)

- a) The trade between the East African coast(AZANIA) and the outsiders was conducted between the coastal people of east Africa (the coastal bantu and Cushitic people) and Arabs from Persia and Saudi Arabia.
- b) This trade was also known as the Indian Ocean trade.
BODY OF ESSAY
- c) Other participants in this trade came from Egypt, Greece, india, Indonesia,malyasia,Syria and china.
- d) The trade was conducted mainly across the Indian ocean trade, the red sea and the Mediterranean sea
- e) The foreigners were brought by dhows blown by monsoon winds, the dhows were therefore the main means of transport for foreigners.
- f) From November to April the winds blew towards east Africa while from may to October north eastwards to the Asian continent
- g) Foreigners did not enter the interior for fear of hostile tribes, wild animals,deasesaes etc
- h) The coastal rulers and the local chiefs controlled the east African trade
- i) Barter was the main medium of exchange and transaction during this trade
- j) Sometimes however,cowrie shells from the maldiv island were used as currency and medium of exchange
- k) Later gold and copper coins were used when towns like Kilwa started minting their own coins.
- l) East Africa's major exports to foreign countries were ivory, slaves, and gold
- m) Other exports from east Africa included skins, copper, gum,rhino horns, tortoise shells etc.
- n) Imports into east Africa were silk, swords, porcelain, glassware, spices, clothes, shells, etc.
- o) The coastal people exchanged goods with the interior people like in Makaranga.
- p) The exchange of goods took place through intermediaries like the Nyika.
- q) Gold was mined at Mwenomupata in Central Africa by the Makaranga and sold at the coast.
- r) Kilwa and Sofala were major gold centers where gold was traded in and exported from.
- s) Slaves were obtained through raids and sold at the coastal towns like Kilwa and Sofala.
- t) Ivory was obtained from the interior through hunting elephants and was sold at the coast.
- u) The language of communication during this trade was Kiswahili.
- v) The main trading centers in which this trade was conducted were kilwa, Mombasa, Sofala, Mogadishu.

b) In what ways did this trade affect the peoples of the EAST AFRICAN COAST? (12 mrks)

The Indian ocean trade had both positive and negative effects on the coast and these effects were as follows.

- A) The trade led to population increase at the coast because many foreigners came and settled at the coast
- B) The trade led to the development of more than 37 coastal towns like Kilwa, Malindi, Mombasa, Mogadishu, Sofala,
- C) The trade led to economic prosperity at the coast especially between AD 1200 and 1500
- D) There were intermarriages between Africans and Arabs leading to the Swahili race
- E) This was followed by the development of Kiswahili language which eased communication at the coast
- F) New architecture was introduced at the coast of East Africa like houses built in Arabic and Persian styles, stone houses which were flat topped
- G) The people of East Africa were converted to Islam. Many people embraced the new religion.
- H) Peoples of East Africa adopted Arabic ways of dressing, veiling by kanzus by men, sitting cross-legged culture.
- I) Sharia law based on the Koran was adopted by the people at the coast of East Africa.
- J) New titles were introduced at the coast. Religious leaders were called Khadis, sultans, Imams etc.
- K) Mosques for worshipping Allah by the Muslim people were constructed at the coast.
- L) Koranic schools where Islamic religion was taught were constructed at the coast of East Africa.
- M) People of East Africa started using Arabic as the official language.
- N) Food etiquette was influenced by Arabic and Persian customs. For example chapatti, pilawo, red pepper, etc.
- O) People of East Africa lost their independence to the foreigners. The administration at the coast was taken over by the foreigners.
- P) Cowrie shells introduced as medium of exchange and transaction at the coast of East Africa.
- Q) Some towns started minting their own coins to show independence like Kilwa, Sofala and Zanzibar.
- R) Slave trade was promoted because of the increase in demand for slaves.
- S) New crops were introduced by the Arabs. These crops like rice, wheat, and bananas.
- T) There was depopulation due to slave trade and the raiding of the people.
- U) People started using foreign goods like swords, glassware, beads, jars etc.
- V) There was insecurity due to introduction of guns and the rampant raiding of people.
- W) East Africa was linked to the outside world through the trade.
- X) This later attracted the Portuguese who distributed the region for two centuries.
- Y) People started using human faeces as fertilizers for agricultural activities.

The trade led to rivalry between the coastal towns in an attempt to control the trade. For example Mombasa against Malindi, Kilwa, against Sofala.

In conclusion the effects of the Indian Ocean trade at the coast of East Africa were both positive and negative as mentioned above.

OR; the effects of this trade were both long and short term.

OR; the effects of this trade were political, economic and social.

2(a) How did the Portuguese establish their administration at the coast of East Africa between 1498 and 1510? (13marks)

- a) The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to the coast of the east Africa.
- b) The conquest of coast started in 1498 when Vasco Da Gama appeared at the coast.
- c) The decision to conquer the coast was taken after Vasco da Gama return to Portugal 1499.
- d) The main reasons being the good natural harbors, prosperous trade, strategic location pf the East African coast and many others.

BODY OF ESSAY

- a) in 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Sofala and its gold trade.
- b) In 1502 Vasco da Gama returned on his second journey with a heavily armed fleet of 19 ships.
- c) He attacked Kilwa because of its lucrative gold trade.
- d) He seized the palace of the sultan Ibrahim and imprisoned him but later realized him after he had agreed to be under the Portuguese rule.
- e) He forced the sultan to pay a large yearly tribute but he refused to pay it after Da Gama ha d left.
- f) 1503, Ruy Lourenco Ravasco arrived at the coast and was able to conquer Zanzibar and some other small towns.
- g) He later forced these islands to pay yearly tribute to the king of Portugal.
- h) 1504 Lopez Suarez unsuccessfully attacked Kilwa and its harbors .
- i) The gold trade at kilwa was disrupted but the sultan refused tom pay tributes to the Portugal.
- j) In 1505 Francisco D’Almeidas the Portuguese first Viceroy of Goa came with a large fleet of 20 ships and 1500 men.
- k) He managed to attack Sofala, Kilwa and Mombasa almost at once.
- l) Sofala surrendered without a struggle to these invading troops.
- m) Kilwa was attacked but the sultan and his people had fled the town.
- n) The town was looted and all the fine architecture was burnt And destroyed.
- o) Mombasa tried to resisit, but was defeated and forced to surrender to the Portuguese.
- p) Mombasa was looted and destroyed by the Portuguese invaders.
- q) D’Almeidas junior commander later accomplished the conquest of Mombasa.
- r) The junior commanders elected stone forts in Kilwa and Sofala.
- s) Between 1506 and 1507 Triasto da cuncha invaded Oja,Brava,Pate,Lamu and Socotra
- t) Some towns like lamu quietly surrendered and only paid tributes to the Portuguese.
- u) Oja and Brava tried to resist but were destroyed and defeated.
- v) In 1509 mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese rule by the efforts of Alfonso Alberquenque.
- w) He also defeated a large Egyptian fleet at Diu
- x) In the same year 1509, DOM Duart Dalmos visited mafia,pemba and Zanzibar to collect the tributes that had not yet been paid.
- y) For effective control of the coast, Portuguese headquarters were set up at Goa under Viceroy.

- z) The East African coast was divided into two, with a captain at Malindi and another at Mozambique. These acted as headquarters at the East African coast but under the Viceroy at Goa in India.
- aa) 1510, the entire East African coast was under the Portuguese rule.

b) Why did the Portuguese rule decline between AD 1600 And 1700? (12 marks)

- a) The Portuguese ruled the coast of East Africa for over 200 years after which their rule collapsed. The reasons for the collapse of their rule were political, economic and social as explained.
- b) the Portuguese coastal possession was too wide for effective control by the Portuguese.
- c) the Portuguese had inadequate manpower for managing and administration of the overseas possessions leading to the collapse of their rule at the coast.
- d) the constant resistances from both coastal towns and islands like Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia led to the decline of the Portuguese rule.
- e) the Portuguese rule at the coast declined because Portugal was a small and a poor country which lacked funds or finances to effectively manage its overseas possessions.
- f) corruption and greed among Portuguese officials ruling the East African led to the decline of their rule because they were only interested in making quick money.
- g) they had inadequate warships which weakened their military control over the coast of East Africa.
- h) the union of Portugal with Spain in 1580-1640 further weakened the Portuguese control of the coast.
- i) THEY were generally hated by the coastal people because of their ruthlessness and arrogance towards people.
- j) they were disturbed by their traditional enemies mainly the Arabs and Turks.
- k) the Portuguese rule declined because they were disturbed by the sea pirates from Turkey especially Ali Bey in 1585 and 1588.
- l) The religious differences increased the enmity between the Portuguese and Arabs leading to the fall of the Portuguese rule.
- m) The harsh treatment of their subjects on the coast made the Portuguese lose Malindi's support.
- n) They were attacked by tropical diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness and small pox hence killing many of them.
- o) They faced the problem of harsh, hostile and unfavourable coastal climatic conditions which killed many of them.
- p) They were attacked by the Zimba and Segeju cannibals from the Zambezi river in Mozambique who devastated Kilwa, Malindi and Mombasa.
- q) Portugal (Lisbon) and Goa were too far from East African coast and they could not therefore get assistance easily.
- r) They failed to establish a firm and cordial relations with local people. For instance they had their own churches and lived in their own.
- s) Disruption of coastal trade by the Portuguese administration denied them a dependable income. This also made the people hate them more.

- t) The fall of Mombasa/Fort Jesus which was their strong hold to the arabs and Persians in 1698 further weakened the Portuguese.
- u) The smuggling of gold by the Arabs at the coast from the north denied the [Portuguese a reliable source of income.
- V) The stiff competition from more powerful European rivals like Britain Holland made the Portuguese rule to decline.
- w) The support given by the Omani Arabs to Zanzibar led to the destruction of the Portuguese settlements.

In conclusion, the Portuguese rule at the coast of East Africa declined/collapsed due to the political economic and social factors explained above.

Or; In conclusion, the Portuguese rule ta the coast of East Africa decline due to long and short term reasons.

Or; In conclusion, the decline of the Portuguese rule at the coast of East Africa was brought about by external and internal factors

3a) Why did the Bantu migrate from their original homeland? (12 marks)

INTRODUCTION.

- a) The Bantu are a group of people who speak a related language with “ntu” word.
- b) The Bantu are believed to have migrated from Niger-Benue area between 1000-1500AD.
- c) Historians also believe that the Bantu could have migrated from Katanga region of Congo or Cameroon.

BODY OF ESSAY.

- d) The reasons for the migration of the Bantu are not clear. They have remained obscure and mythical.
- e) The Bantu migrated from their original homeland because of political, economic and social reasons.
- f) It is generally believed that they could have moved in search for fertile soils for agriculture.
- g) The Bantu could have also moved from their original homeland because they wanted to export their iron working skills.
- h) The movement of Bantu from their original land was due to population pressure in their cradle land.
- i) The Bantu also migrated from their land due to internal conflicts like family quarrels in their cradle land.
- j) It’s believed that the Bantu migrate from their original land because of external conflicts.
- k) Diseases like small pox, malaria and sleeping sickness and many others compelled the bantu to migrate from their cradle land.
- l) Bantu cradle land faced a lot of floods therefore therefore they had to migrate and settle elsewhere.
- m) Hostile climate conditions like drought forced the Bantu to migrate from their cradle land.
- n) Bantu migrated from their cradle land due to famine which hit them

- o) The Bantu left their original land due to love for adventure and desire to discover things beyond their land.

b) How did the migration and settlement of the Bantu affect the peoples of East Africa? (13 marks)

- a. The Bantu introduced iron working and use of iron tools in the areas where they settled in East Africa.
- b. The Bantu migration and settlement into East Africa led to population increase.
- c. They introduced new crops like yams, bananas, beans, cassava in the areas where they settled in East Africa.
- d. The Bantu introduced new farming methods like shifting cultivation, mulching, irrigation, zero grazing.
- e. The Bantu absorbed most of the non Bantu people who were made to lose their identity .many Bantu languages were introduced in the areas where they settled. These languages included Lusoga, Luganda, Lutooro, Lunyoro etc.
- f. The settlement of the Bantu led to the emergence of new tribes in East Africa like Baganda, Basoga and many others.
- g. The Bantu displaced those communities and people who refused to be absorbed by them
- h. The Bantu intermarried with the local people where they settled leading to the rise of new tribes.
- i. They introduced centralized systems of governments of kingdoms wherever they settled in east Africa.
- j. Their migration and settlement led to loss of lives of the people of east Africa due to wars of resistance.
- k. Their migration and settlement led to development of trade like slave trade, barter trade.
- l. The traditional religion and culture of the Bantu was introduced to the people of east Africa.
- m. The Bantu introduced new fighting tactics like the cow horn formation used by the Ngoni.
- n. The migration and settlement of the Bantu led to the destruction of property of the people.

In conclusion, the migration and settlement of the Bantu into east Africa had tremendous positive and negative effects on the peoples of east Africa as explained above.

OR; in conclusion, the migration and settlement of the Bantu had political, economic and social effects

OR; conclusively, the migration and settlement of Bantu had long and short term effect on the people.

4(a) How was the Chwezi kingdom organized? (13 marks)

The Chwezi kingdom can also be referred to as Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom Empire.

Chwezi kingdom was one of the earliest kingdoms in the interlucustine region.

This kingdom had a centralized monarchy.

The King Omukama was the head

The king appointed all chiefs and officials to assist him in the administration.

Omukama had a chain of chiefs and representatives in the provinces and districts.

Omukama was the final judge and highest court of appeal.

Succession to the throne was hereditary.

The kingdom had royal regalia e.g. spears, stools, drums, crown, royal fire e.t.c

The Chwezi dug royal enclosures and had a ditch system for protection of their palaces e.g. bigo byamugenyi and protection of their animals.

Chwezi had slave attendants palace officials and women.

Chwezi built reed palaces for their kings

They were pastoralists who kept long horned cattle for milk, meat, and hides.

Chwezi practiced a mixed economy. The Bairu carried out agriculture and kept short horned humples cattle

Chwezi carried out hunting and they used long spears.

Chwezi grew coffee for social purposes like drinking chewing and blood pact brotherhood.

Chwezi made back cloth used for many purposes.

Chwezi carried out pottery work they made round bowls jars shallow basins footed and decorated dishes.

They carried out barter trade with their neighbors

Built grass thatched huts smeared with cow dung

Carried out salt mining especially from Lake Katwe

Chwezi carried out basket weaving too.

Chwezi had a class system of Bahima and Bairu

Chwezi also had a high social culture e.g. the coffee berry /blood brother hood pact

Chwezi put on cow hide sandals.

Chwezi were great sports men they played games like board games (omweso) and ring game(enzigga)

Chwezi believed in many gods.

Chwezi had strange powers and used to make miracles.

b) Why did the kingdom decline during the 16th century? (12 marks)

The reasons for the decline of the Chwezi Empire are not clear

The empire started declining at the beginning of the 16th century

Constant struggles for power among the princes civil wars was one of the causes for the collapse

There were also local revolts from the ruled Bantu cultivators leading to the collapse

The death of the darling cow Bihogo was another reason for the decline

The poor interpretation of the death of Bihogo by the fortune teller from Mbale was another cause for the collapse

Drought was another factor of the collapse

Locust invasion of the area also led to the collapse

Famine due to drought and locust invasion account for the decline

Epidemic diseases like small pox and Nagana contributed to the collapse

The chwezi state had grown too big in size for easy control this led to its end

The death of able leaders like wamara contributed to its decline

The absence of able leaders after wamara's death was another cause

With increased weakness vassal states e.g. Buganda that wanted to be independence broke off the state

There was also military weakness that contributed to its decline.

Chwezi rulers were also very oppressive they were hated by the subjects and this collapse

Decline of the chwezi economy also led to the collapse.

Chwezi lost popularity when the people realized they were just ordinary human beings and not demi gods this led to the collapse.

The last blow was the Luo invasion of the area.

It is also believed that the chwezi just withdrew voluntarily on the eve of the Luo invasion

In conclusion, factors for the decline of the Chwezi state were mainly due to internal weakness. Though also some external factors contributed.

OR factors for the decline were political, social and economic.

5(a) How was east Africa's interior trade organized during the 19th century? (13 marks)

East Africa's interior trade was long distance trade / caravan trade.

The long distance trade was the trade carried over long distances to and from the coast or interior as well as within the interior.

Major African participants were the Nyamwezi, Yao, Kamba and Buganda

The Arab and Swahili traders from Zanzibar were the trade partners

Traders moved in caravans trade of 50-500's of men for security

There were regular stopping places that were developed due to the long distance involved these places again worked as storage facilities for the goods and supplies

The made of exchange was at first barter later cowries shells and Indian rupees were used as money.

Transport was mainly by human portorage. This was done by slaves.

The Nyamwezi provided the most active and experience porters.

Exported items included gold, slaves, ivory, salt, wax, hides etc

Imports included clothes, beads, guns, glassware etc

Negotiations were made with local chiefs over wide areas e.g. Mirambo, Muteesa I, Msiri Tippu tip for the safety of traders.

They were agents both inland and at coast e.g. at Tabora ujiji etc

It took months/ or even years moving to the interior and back to the coast collecting trade items.

The Indian Banyans financed the Arab and Swahili traders going to the interior. Banyans charged high interests rates because of the risks involved

Trade caravans carried the sultan's red flag. They were guarded by armed men in front behind and on the sides.

There were three major trade routes from the coast to the interior. These were the northern central and southern routes.

Northern trade route started from the coast at Pangani/Tanga/Mombasa inland through Kenya to Mt Kilimanjaro area, the Eastern shores of lake Victoria and beyond to Mt Elgon

Northern trade route was controlled by the Kamba people

Central route started from the coast at Bagamoyo inland through Tabora, ujiji and beyond

At Ujiji this route divided into two one went as far north as Buganda the other as far west as the Congo

The route was the busiest and controlled by the Nyamwezi

Southern route ran from Malindi at the coast and Kilwa to Lake Malawi.

This route was controlled by the Yao.

There was also another route from Cairo through Sudan to northern Uganda this route was controlled by the khartoumers Sudanese traders.

THE SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE LONG DISTANCE TRADE ROUTES.

(b).What were the effects of this trade on the people of East Africa? (12 marks)

- Chiefs became rich e.g Mirambo, Nyungu etc.
 - Land political units developed out of the profits from the trade e.g Nyamwezi
 - Chiefs expanded their territories to gain control of the trade routes and products
 - New commodities were taken to the interior e.g firearms, clothes, beads, glass/metal ware
 - States with access to guns dominated those without e.g Buganda against Bunyoro
 - Local crafts and skills suffered because of the introduced foreign items of trade
 - There was growth and development of trading centres e.g Tabora, Ujiji etc
 - Caravan routes paved way for European explorers, missionaries and colonialists/ colonization in the 19th Century. Caravan routes were later developed into roads and railwaylines
 - Alternative live hood was offered to some people experiencing drought, poor soils e.g The Kamba
 - Plantations were established around trading settlements in the interior by the Arabs and Swahilis
 - New crops e.g rice, maize,cloves,wheat,bananas, green paper were taken to the interior
 - There was increased inter tribal wars due to desire to get slaves/ slave raids
 - There was depopulation in the interior especially around Yao land
 - There was depopulation of wildlife e.g elephants for ivory.
 - Interior people lost confidence in their chiefs and customs
 - Agriculture was stopped leading to famine
 - Cowrie shells, coins and rupees were spread into the interior
 - Swahili language was spread into the interior
 - Islam was spread into the interior
 - There were intermarriages between Arab traders and the interior people resulting into Swahili people
 - Interior of East Africa was linked to the Outside world
 - A lot of property in the interior was destroyed due to wars and slave raids
 - Arabic architecture was spread into the interior e.g use of bricks, stones etc
 - There was tribalism and deculturalisation due to increased wars and slave raids
 - Arabic/ Swahili culture was spread to the interior e.g dressing and eating habits
- The effects were both negative and positive OR political, social and economic OR far-reaching to the interior people.

6a) How did the Europeans acquire their colonies in east Africa? (12 marks)

- a) The major European powers that partitioned east Africa were the british,the French the Germans and the Belgians.
- b) The Europeans used a variety of methods in order to colonies in EA.

BODY OF ESSAY.

- a. They used Christian missionaries who made every work done by the Europeans appear good in fact the Christian missionaries softened the hearts of the Africans making them to easily accept the colonialists.
- b. They gave reward gifts, to East Africans in order to make them supportive.

- c. They used treaty signing such as the Buganda agreement of 1900, Ankole agreement of 1902 and many others which were used as evidence of acceptance of colonial rule.
- d. Sometimes they could use force where peace failed. For example, they used force against Kabalega and Mwanga.
- e. The Europeans used collaboration methods from Arabs especially chiefs such as Semei Kakungulu.
- f. They used information from explorers who identified areas of hospitality and places of economic importance.
- g. They used divide and rule method by introducing different religions such as Catholics and Protestants.
- h. They gave harsh punishments to the resisters such as hanging them in order to intimidate and threaten potential resisters.
- i. They used traders in the name of chartered companies who eventually became the men on spot.
- j. They built transport and communication lines for effective administration of their colonies.
- k. They used tricks of promoting Africans but could not be allowed to achieve their goals.
- l. They built administrative centers and military bases from where the colonialists operated.
- m. Use of intimidation and threats against those who attempted to resist like the Lugbara.

b) How did colonialism affect the peoples of East Africa? (13 marks)

- a. Colonization ended the independence of East African societies leading to servitude.
- b. African traditional leaders lost their powers to the colonialists for example Kabalega and Mwanga.
- c. Colonization completely ended slave trade and slavery in East Africa.
- d. It also speeded up the development of legitimate trade in East Africa in East Africa which enabled them participants to earn income.
- e. Colonialism led to establishment of colonial rule in East Africa.
- f. Colonialism led to economic exploitation of the African resource like lands which made the Africans poor.
- g. It led to widespread rebellions wars of resistances leading to loss of lives and destruction of property.
- h. Colonialism also led to the rise of nationalism as people started revolting against the German rule in Tanganyika.
- i. Forced labor in European establishment was equally introduced leading to immense suffering and poverty.
- j. The Africans were made to pay heavy taxes like hut tax and poll tax which made the Africans poor.
- k. The colonialists introduced forced production of cash crops like cotton, pyrethrum which couldn't be consumed by the local people.
- l. Tribal institutions which existed in East Africa were destroyed by the colonialists.
- m. Colonialism led to massive loss of lives arising from the many resistances against the white men.
- n. The establishment of colonial rule ended the long distance trade.
- o. African traders who had previously participated in the trade were edged out of the business.

- p. Land was confiscated from the Africans and given to the white settlers leading to the landless and poverty.
- q. Western civilization was spread through building schools where the Africans were taught how to obey the white man. It promoted literacy.
- r. Colonial rule undermined African cultures in EA.
- s. Colonial rule led to the spread of Christianity in East Africa.
- t. Health facilities in east Africa were improved on leading better health for the people.
- u. White settlers settled into east Africa especially Kenya
- v. Direct and indirect rule was established by the colonialists.
- w. Colonialism created tribalism and rivalry among the societies.eg the banyoro and Buganda conflicted.
- x. Colonial rule divided and ruled the African societies.
- y. The colonialists introduced currency in East Africa which facilitated economic activities.
- z. It led to emergence of new states like Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.
- aa. The colonialists established and developed towns in East Africa.
- bb. The colonialists also built roads, railways and communication network to provide easy transport for exploited resources
- cc. Colonialism resulted into separation and dividing of people who previously belonged to one ethnic group. for example the samaya and banyarwanda.

In conclusion, the effects of colonial rule to East Africa were political, social economic or any other acceptable conclusion

7a) Why were the Anglo German agreements of 1886 and 1890 signed? (13marks)

1. The 1886 and 1890 Anglo german agreements were agreements signed to diffuse the misunderstandings between the british and the germans in East Africa.
2. The misunderstandings between the british and the germans in east Africa had arisen as a result of the conflicting british and German imperial interests in East Africa/over colonies

BODY OF ESSAY.

- a) The agreements were signed because of the existing conflicts between the imperial british east African company(I.B.E.A.co) and the German East Africa company(G.E.A.co) over an area of about 300km inland from the coast.
- b) The Gea co took over the area yet the IBEA co had reached an agreement with sultan bargash to trade in the mainland.
- c) Germany was afraid that the british might join with the british south African company and force her out of Tanganyika.
- d) Britain was also afraid that the german WITU company might link up with the Gea co in Tanganyika and push her out of Kenya
- e) Carl Peters made treaties with chiefs in Usagara and the surrounding areas under the german protection
- f) Carl Peters made treaties with chiefs in Usagara and the surrounding areas under the German protection.

- g) g} Yet Witu and part of Kilimanjaro which initially had been acquired by Harry Johnson a British came under German protection
- h) h} This brought about hatred and suspicion between the trading companies
- i) i} By 1886 the two governments came into negotiations to define the dominations of the sultan of Zanzibar and to settle their rival claims in the Kilimanjaro area peacefully.
- j) j} The second Anglo-German treaty of 1890 was signed due to continued interference on each other 's spheres of influence because
- k) k} The western boundary of the two spheres was undefined ;causing more rivalry among their companies
- l) l} Was also signed due to the British and French missionaries in Buganda as a result of the politico-religious conflicts.
- m) m} In 1890 Carl Peters signed a friend treaty with Kabaka Mwanga –This worried the British.
- n) n} Fredrick Jackson tried to secure a similar treaty but Mwanga refused
- o)
- p) When it was rumoured that a german commissioner would visit Buganda ,the british anxiety increased.
- q) Between 1887 and 1889 the Mahdi besieged Emin Pasha-the Egyptian equatoeial governor.
- r) Carl petrs heard that Jackson was on the way to reliev the siege which could mean that the area would not be taken over by Britain.
- s) However ,Emin Pasha was reduced byu Stanley before either Carl peters or Jackson arrived.
- t) In 1888 the IBEA co had taken over the job of protecting the british interests in east Africa.
- u) Germany feared the French –russian threat after the fall of Bismarck in early 1890s thus neede the support of the british.
- v) There was a strong desire by the germans to acquire heligoland hence the signing of the treaty..

b) What were the terms of these agreements? (12marks)

The sultan's domination was to be limited to 10 mile coastal strip.

- a) The sultan also was to acquire the town of Brava ,kismayu and mecra.
- b) The germany sphere of infliuence was to consist of the area beyond the 10 milw coastal strip from R. Umba on the foot hills of mount Kilimanjaro.
- c) The area north of river umba was to become British sphere of influence.
- d) Witu in modern kenya wss to become a german enclave.
- e) By the 1890 agreement (Heligoland treaty) Britain ws to get Uganda.
- f) While Germany was to receive strategic Heligoland archipelago wich its navy neede to contol the Kiel Canal which connects germany to the north sea ports in compeesation.
- g) The 10 mile coastal strip was to revert to the Germans ;they bought it from the sultan.
- h) The germans were to give up Witu to the british.
- i) Zanzibar ,pemba and mafia were polaced under the british rule.

- j) The line from river Umba was to be extended eastwards across lake Victoria.
- k) Uganda and Kenya were to be declared a british protectorate (spheres of influence)
- l) The Uganda –tanganyika border was to be extended westwards to congo boarder.

In conclusion, the terms of the 1886 and 1890 Anglo –german agreements were political,economical nd social as described above.

NOTE;all termsa of treaties/agreements should be expressed using the following expressions ;was to....,were to.....etc

8(a) Describe the German system of administration in Tanganyika. How was the policy of direct rule applied by the Germans in Tanganyika?(13marks)

The german administration in Tanganyika started in 1891 after a formal take over from the german east Africa company

The main german system of administration in Tangantika was a policy called direct rule

This policy f direct rule involved the direct use/deployment of the germans in the administration of their colony

At the top of administration was the german governor with his headquarters in dare s salaam

At first most of the governors were usually soldiers

The governor had wide powers and was responsible/ accountable to the colonial minister

In 1904 the governors council was set up to advise the governor responsible for Tanganyika

The german territory of Tanganyika was divided into administrative units called districts by 1914 there were 22 districts in Tanganyika

Each district was under a district officer called Berzirksamtmann

Two of the districts mahenge and iringa were put under military control because their of their rebellious nature

The district officers collected taxes appointed and dismissed African chiefs

Each district had a police force to maintain law and order

They also nacted as judges presiding over cases and administering punishmentalso and also commanded small police force

They also acted as the highest court of appeal

Districts were divided into counties and sub counties

Below the district heads were the akidas

Below the akidas were the jumbes

The jumbes were in charge of the villages and were appointed by the germans

Africans had to work on public works

The germans administration replaced African chiefs with german personel and their agents

Whenever possible the germans made the use of African chiefs to assist the governing districts .For example they used the chagga chiefs to assist them

They practiced brutal, cruel,harsh methods of administrations and tax collection

The germans were generally arrogant and they isolated them selves from their subjects

The germans, the arabs and Swahili akidas disrespected African chiefs and customs

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(b) What changes did the British introduce in Tanganyika after 1920 (12 marks)

- a) The major British concern was to set the economy on its feet again after the war's disruptions
- b) The barrier set up between the rulers and ruled by the Germans remained
- c) Between 1925 and 1931 Governor Sir Donald Cameron established indirect rule
- d) Sir Donald Cameron established the Native Authority Ordinance of 1926 whereby the African leaders were empowered to collect taxes, administer justice and carry out some executive tasks
- e) In 1926 he established Tanganyika Legislative Council whereby settlers were incorporated in the government and other communities were to share in the work of the government
- f) Africans were limited to the local councils and this later provoked the young mission-educated against colonial rule
- g) New roads were built and old ones were extended other railway lines were constructed to help communication with Kenya
- h) Many settlers went to Kenya hence settlers' problem in Tanganyika was reduced
- i) In 1925 they set up a department of education to direct and finance the education system in cooperation with the missionaries
- j) A new system emerged whereby Europeans controlled local administration. This was seen later by the Africans as means to prevent political development of Africans
- k) The Land Ordinance of 1923 was issued whereby settler land was demarcated and allocated on one year lease. The British put slavery to an end in Tanganyika when they took over the administration of the country
- l) The British found it difficult to get labour and when they obtained it, it was very expensive
- m) The government fixed wages to safeguard Africans from exploitation
- n) Many Africans continued producing coffee and cotton on their gardens
- o) Land re-allocation and soldiers' settlement schemes were set up during this period
- p) In conclusion, the changes introduced by the British in Tanganyika were political, economic and social or any other acceptable conclusion

9 (a) What were the causes of the 1952-56 conflict between the Kikuyu and the British? (13 marks)

- a) This was the Mau Mau uprising which was an African revolt against the British colonial rule in Kenya which took place in Kenya between 1952 and 1956
- b) Mau Mau standard for 'Mzungu Arudi Ulaya Mwa Afrika Apate Uhuru' loosely translated it means 'Let the whites return to Europe so that Africa gets its independence'
- c) Mau Mau rebellion took place because the Kikuyu were fighting to get back their political independence which they had lost to the British
- d) The Kikuyu had been pushed to reserves where life was hard. This made Mau Mau inevitable
- e) It took place because of the racial segregation in education, health, employment, etc
- f) The rebellions took place because the Africans were poor while the Asians and Europeans were rich since they monopolized economic activities like trade
- g) They rebelled because the Kikuyu were tired of forced labour
- h) It took place because the Kikuyu were given low wages or no pay at all
- i) The rebellion occurred because Africans were restricted from growing cash crops on excuse that this would lower the quality of the products

- j) It took place because the british were reluctant to put in place constitutional reforms
- k) Kikuyu wanted direct presentation on LEGCO yet they were not listened to
- l) Some extremists in KAU were dissatisfied with KAU which wanted peaceful means of achieving independence
- m) In 1946, KAU extremists and ex soldiers formed the Kenya land reform army which developed into and became the Mau Mau movement
- n) World war 2 veterans returned with new grievances idea of independence
- o) It took place because of the African hated restriction of movement by use of kipande system which was a burden
- p) Africans disliked continued domination of politics of Kenya by the Europeans
- q) Africans were not allowed to participate in politics of their country kenya
- r) Lack of direct African presentation in the LEGCO
- s) Africans were protesting the imposition of heavy taxes
- t) Grievances like lack of jobs and proper education led to the conflict
- u) Eroding of African culture like putting a ban on female circumcision
- v) Africans hated massive arrests and detentions hence the rebellion
- w) Fear of Kenya becoming a white settler colony like south Africa provoked the war
- x) The role played by the educated African elites like kenya was instrumental in provoking the war
- y) Africans fought the british because they hated the introduction of Christianity
- z) Unemployment and low standards of living among war veterans caused the mau mau
- aa) The conflict was encouraged by other earlier resistances like abushiri, maji maji etc
- bb) Increase in growth of nationalism led to the mau mau rebellion

b) How did this conflict affect the people of Kenya up to independence?(12 marks)

- a) Both Africans and Europeans lost lives in this conflict. There was therefore great loss of lives as a result of this conflict
- b) About 13000 africans and 58 europeans died in the conflict
- c) There was massive depopulation in Kenya
- d) In 1952, the colonial government declared a state of emergency in Kenya. This made life very hard for the people in Kenya
- e) Many kikuyu,kamba and meru were forced to detention camps and reserves where life was very hard
- f) Political leaders like Kenyatta were imprisoned. Some later died in prison
- g) Military leaders like dedan kimathi, Wairiu Itote (general china) were arrested and imprisoned
- h) Many supporters of the mau mau movement were arrested forexample 26000 kikuyu were arrested in april 1954
- i) Famine hit the area as a result of the prolonged conflict leading to more suffering of the people
- j) Clans and families were divided and disintegrated due to being either loyal or disloyal to the mau mau this led to disunity
- k) Prisoners suffered harsh treatment and bad living conditions. For instance they suffered from lice
- l) The war was very costly to execute. It cost 50000 to Kenya and Britain. This affected economies of the two countries
- m) Many Europeans started opposing colonialism and criticised Britain and white settlers

- n) Settlers were forced to give up their idea of Kenya as a white man's country
- o) Kenya's road to independence was accelerated because of the reforms which were instituted by the British government
- p) British government came to good and peaceful terms immediately with Africans and white settlers
- q) Kenyatta and other Mau Mau leaders were later released to take part in government
- r) Africans' interests gained supremacy in Kenya because the British started to look at the African interests with positivity
- s) The conflict led to exodus of many white settlers to South Africa
- t) A lot of property was destroyed as a result of the war. This included houses, farms and the government infrastructures
- u) There was decline of Kenya economy as a result of the war which negatively affected the people
- v) Africans were eventually encouraged to grow cash crops
- w) Political parties like KAU were later allowed to operate by the colonial administration
- x) African nationalism was strengthened as a result of the conflict
- y) Five Africans were allowed to sit on the LEGCO in 1956 as the way of allowing the Africans to participate in the affairs of their country. These included Tom Mboya, Oginga Odinga, Daniel Arap Moi and Ronald Ngala

In conclusion, the conflict affected the people negatively and positively or any other acceptable conclusion

10(a) Explain the reasons for the formation of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) 1954 (12 marks)

- a) TANU was formed on 7th July 1954, that is why it was called saba saba
- b) It was transformed from Tanganyika African Association (TAA) which was the major political party in Tanganyika
- c) TANU was formed to prepare people of Tanganyika for self governance
- d) To destroy tribalism which threatened to eat up the Tanganyika society
- e) To lead in the struggle for national unity of the whole of Tanganyika
- f) To struggle for democratic government and have representatives in local, district and central government.
- g) The party was also in order to have more African representation in both the executive and legislative council
- h) TANU was formed in the Tanganyika to do away with racism and discrimination of all forms
- i) To encourage workers from trade unions which would fight to protect their rights
- j) The need to fight against European exploitation of African resources like land, labour and minerals led to the formation of the TANU
- k) The influence of the second world war led to the influence of the TANU
- l) The rise of African nationalism in Tanganyika
- m) TANU was formed by the Tanganyika nationalists in order to fight the evils of colonialism like forced labour, forced cash crop growing and land grabbing

- n) The party was formed as a way of removing bad trade restrictions which had been put in place by the colonialists
- o) TANU was formed to serve as a mouth piece for the people of Tanganyika to help them air out their grievances

b) What problems did the people of Tanganyika face in the struggle for independence (13marks)

- a) The large size of Tanganyika was a problem to the nationalists because travelling to politicize and sensitize the masses was a challenge
- b) The road and railway road networks were poor and this affected the mobilization of the masses
- c) The largest population of Tanganyika was largely illiterate and politically insensitive to the need for independence
- d) Dependence on agricultural activities left the population economically backward and unable to support anti-colonial campaigns
- e) The people of Tanganyika were generally poor (lacked funds) and therefore very difficult to mobilize
- f) Tanganyika had a diverse population which was difficult to mobilize . Lack of cultural unity was therefore a problem
- g) There were no capable leaders in Tanganyika until the rise of Julius Nyerere possibly without him; independence wouldnt have been realized
- h) Nationalists like Julius Nyerere feared violence considering the maji maji rebellion of 1905-1907 in which Africans were defeated and many people died
- i) Europeans in Tanganyika did not actively involve the Africans in the politics the grounds that they were still incapable of handling their own affairs
- j) The british administrators opposed the struggle for independence because they considered it a rebellion
- k) The british tried to suppress and limit the activities of trade unions like Tanganyika African association
- l) The western education introduced produced a class of people who adored western culture .They were not there for willing to participate in the independence struggle
- m) Mobilization and politicization of the masses was generally lacking
- n) Tanganyika was a trustee state and its independence was to be granted through the UNO which was a long process
- o) Poor means of communication , lack of mass and electric media like news papers,radios hindered communication
- p) There was limited freedom of speech and expression. This made it hard for the nationalists to reach out to the people
- q) The majority of the people were illiterate and therefore unfazed the need for independence
- r) Closure of some party branches by the central government was a big problem for the nationalists in Tanganyika

In conclusion, Tanganyika faced a number of political, economic and social problems in its struggle for independence or any other acceptable conclusion