

MARKING GUIDE 2020
FOREAST AFRICAN
HISTORY

1a. Describe the movement and settlement of the Western Bantu into East Africa 13mks

- a. Bantu refer to a linguistic group of people who speak similar or related languages characterized with a common suffix “Ntu”.
- b. Although these languages are similar, they are not necessarily the same.
- c. The exact place and time when the Bantu started migrating is uncertain.
- d. Their migration is believed to have taken place between 1000-1800AD.
- e. It is believed that they could have come from the Cameroon highlands or the Niger-Delta and temporarily settled in the Congo basin.
- f. Their migration into East Africa was slow and gradual.
- g. Their conquest of the East African societies was either violent or peaceful.
- h. The **Western Bantu** were the **first group** to enter into East Africa.
- i. They were also referred to as the **interlacustrine Bantu** because they settled around the lake shores.
- j. They moved in East Africa around 1000-1300AD.
- k. They entered East Africa using the routes between Lake Albert and Lake Edward.
- l. basically, cultivators had kept a few animals and that is why they settled around lakes and rivers with fertile soils.
- m. The people that belonged to this group included the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Bagishu.
- n. Others moved to Western Kenya and gave birth to Gisu and Luyia communities.
- o. Some moved from Western Uganda to North Western Tanzania and settled at Bukoba and Karagwe and they included the Balunda, Bahaya.

A Intro=01+Body=10+Map=02=13/13

b. What were the effects of their settlement into East Africa 12mks

- a. They led to the displacement of people from their land of settlement e.g. the Sanje and Dorobo.
- b. It led to wide spread of iron working and use of iron implements e.g. hoes pangas which improved agriculture.
- c. They led to the spread of centralized system of administration whereby the king was the supreme leader of a society.
- d. They introduced new crops which were adopted by the East Africans e.g. Bananas, yams.
- e. They led to the development of long distance trade due to their participation e.g. Baganda, Nyamwezi.
- f. They also caused depopulation due to the wars of conquest.
- g. They led to the rise of the Swahili people and culture at the coast due to their intermarriage with the Arabs and the fusing of the two cultures.
- h. They spread their cultures and customs which were adopted by the East Africans.
- i. They led to population increase especially where they settle that led to land conflicts.
- j. They introduced the short horned hump less cattle in East Africa which are still reared today.
- k. New farming methods like shifting cultivation, mulching were introduced and adopted.
- l. It led to the emergence of new tribes like the Banyankole, Basoga, and Bagishu in East Africa.
- m. Their coming led to the intermarriages with the local people giving rise to new races.

- n. The struggles and conflicts for land between the Bantu and the local natives led to destruction of property and loss of lives.
- o. They absorbed some people in East Africa who lost their Identity e.g. the Bushmen.
- p. The Bantu languages like Kikuyu, Lutoro, and Luganda were introduced.
- q. They introduced the system of building permanent round grass thatched huts to replace caves.
- r. Some Bantu adopted some of traditions of the people who were already living in East Africa.e.g. Circumcision and patrilineal inheritance from the Cushites and Nilotics.
- s. In conclusion the effects of the Bantu settlement in East Africa were positive and negative, political, social and economic and any other acceptable conclusion.

B=Body 12+Con 01=13/13

2 (a) What were the origins of the Bunyoro – Kitara Kingdom?

- Bunyoro Kitara was one of the kingdoms in the interlacustrine region.
 - The origins of this empire are not clear / mythical.
 - It was formed in 1350 AD by the Chwezi after the disappearance of the Batembuzi.
 - The Tembuzi therefore were the first occupants of this kingdom.
 - The founders of this kingdom (the Bachwezi) are believed to have come from North or North East.
 - The Bachwezi were demi gods/ miraculous people.
 - They are believed to have been Cushites, Egyptians Greeks or Portuguese.
 - They moved southwards and settled in the interlacustrine region of East Africa.
 - Their dynasty was founded by Ndahura a grandson of Isaza.
 - At its peak the empire consisted of parts of Bunyoro, Toro Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda, Rwanda, Burundi etc.
 - Its capital was at Byamugenyi.
 - The Chwezi rule lasted for four to five regions after which it collapsed.
 - Several independent states emerged from the ruins of Bunyoro- Kitara. Such kingdoms include Bunyoro, Toro Ankole, Karagwe, Buganda etc.
 - While others came under the Luo Babito dynasty or sub- dynasties.
 - Bunyoro kingdom that emerged under the Luo dynasty was a reduced state.
 - Traditions in Bunyoro claim that Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi was the first of the Biito rulers.
 - These Biito were a group of the Luo who moved Southwards from the Sudan and settled at Pawir in the 15th century.
 - Slowly they came in contact with the Chwezi and the Bantu subjects through intermarriages.
 - The Biito gave up their cultures for that of the Bachwezi
 - One tradition has it that the Chwezi invited the Luo to take over power after they had become unpopular.
 - Another tradition has it that Luo militarily conquered the empire.
 - By AD 1500 Bunyoro Kitara kingdom was much smaller covering nearly the present day Bunyoro (Hoima, Masindi, and Kibale district.)
- (b) Explain the factors for the collapse of this kingdom by the start of the 18th century.**
- The collapse of Bunyoro kingdom was caused by internal and external factors.
 - Growth of neighbours who were too steady e.g. had to lose Singo and Buddu to Buganda.
 - The kingdom was too big for effective administration i.e. it had part of Ankole, Buganda etc.
 - European assistance to the neighbours of Bunyoro.
 - Natural calamities like diseases, famine etc.

- Divisionism within the Bunyoro society e.g. Babito against Bahiru.
- Weak leaders / poor administrative policies like Kamurasi's inspired subject states to break away.
- The Arabs' activity of supplying fire arms to Buganda that made Buganda a strong competitor politically to Bunyoro.
- Revolts and rebellions from survivor Nyoro – princess e.g. Kaboyo broke away and formed Toro.
- Bunyoro's army with time became too weak and unable to guard the kingdom.
- Succession disputes within the kingdom led to its collapse.
- Lack of strong economy.
- Militarily weak / lack of formidable army.
- The kingdom was not well organized i.e. leaders paid less attention to their subjects.
- Loss of popularity as people realized that they were ordinary human beings not demi-gods.
- The rulers were oppressive leaders and therefore hated by their subjects.

3a. Describe how the Portuguese acquired control of the East Africa coast by 1510 12mks

- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to settle at the coast of East Africa.
- Their conquest of the coast of East Africa took over 10 years.
- In 1498, Vasco da Gama sailed with 3 ships and reached Mozambique, Mombasa, Malindi on his way to the Far East.
- He carried out a survey of the Coast on behalf of King Emmanuel – The Fortunate of Portugal.
- He informed the king about the good natural harbors, trading prospects, hostility of the Arabs.
- Based on Vasco da Gama's report to King Emmanuel, in 1499 he declared the conquest of the coast.
- In 1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese captain made unsuccessful attack on Sofala.
- He hoped to control Sofala's gold trade.
- In 1502, Vasco da Gama returned on his second Journey and this marked the beginning of the conquest.
- He commanded a heavily armed fleet of 19 ships and captured Kilwa because of its gold trade.
- He imprisoned its ruler Sultan Ibrahim and only released him after recognizing Portuguese rule.
- Sultan Ibrahim later refused paying tribute after Vasco had sailed to India and had not left the army.
- In 1503, Rui Lawrence Ravasco came with reinforcement and was able to capture the islands of Mafia, Zanzibar and other small towns.
- He forced them to pay tribute to Portugal.
- In 1504, Lopez Suarez successfully attacked Kilwa and its harbors.
- The gold trade was seriously disrupted but the Sultan refused to pay tribute.

- q. In 1505, Francisco D'Almeida on his way to Gao where he had been appointed the first Portuguese Viceroy had a stopover at the coast.
- r. He managed to attack three towns of Sofala, Kilwa and Mombasa.
- s. He started with Sofala which surprisingly surrendered without struggle.
- t. Sofala preferred to be under Portuguese rule than the sultan of Kilwa.
- u. Kilwa followed in line, when Francisco's fleet of 20 ships and 1500 men arrived in Kilwa, the sultan and his people fled in Panic.
- v. The Portuguese appointed a new sultan in Kilwa, looted the town of any valuable item.
- w. He then went to Mombasa, the town tried to resist but its soldiers could not defeat Portuguese soldiers.
- x. In 1506, Trista De Cunha captured the Island of Kismayo, Brava, Pate, and Ofa.
- y. Some towns like Lamu quickly surrendered and only paid tributes.
- z. Towns that welcomed and Co-operated with the Portuguese like Malindi were exempted from paying tribute to Portugal
- aa. In 1509, the more distant island of Pemba, Mafia and Zanzibar were Conquered by Alfonso D'Albuquerque.
- bb. By 1510, the entire East African Coast line was under the Portuguese control.

A Intro=01+Body=11=12/12

b. What challenges did the Portuguese face at the coast of East Africa 13mks

- a. They had few officials as compared to the land of 3000kms to be controlled.
- b. The Portuguese were hated by the coastal people as they never made efforts to create friendly relationship.
- c. There was language problem since they did not know the coastal language.
- d. The communication means from Portugal and the coast was a problem.
- e. The coastal Moslems hated the Portuguese Christians and never wanted the Portuguese to rule them.
- f. The constant rebellions at the coast weakened the Portuguese especially Mombasa.
- g. They were attacked by the Segeju and Zimba Cannibals from Zambezi valley.
- h. Tropical diseases at the coast made their work difficult e.g. small pox.
- i. The Oman Arabs assisted the coastal people to resist the Portuguese rule.
- j. They faced a challenge from powerful rivals from Britain, Holland, Spain in trade.
- k. The Turkish sea pirates became a problem to the Portuguese as they disrupted trade.
- l. The Portuguese were not used to the coastal climate which was not favourable to their lives.
- m. The withdrawal of Malindi's support from the Portuguese.
- n. The decline of the Indian Ocean trade weakened their economy and financial base.

- o. The Portuguese were harsh and brutal to the coastal people hence increasing opposition
- p. The forceful union of Portugal and Spain in the 1580 weakened the Portuguese administration
- q. The poverty that hit the coast due to the negative effect of the wars at the coast weakened the Portuguese administration.
- r. The smuggling of trade items to the North weakened the economy of the Portuguese.
- s. in conclusion the challenges faced by the Portuguese at the coast were political, social and economic, long term and short term and any other acceptable conclusion.

4a. Describe the organization of the Long distance trade 13mks

- a. This was the trade that was carried out between the coastal people like the Arabs and Swahili and the People of the interior of East Africa like the Nyamwezi, Yao, Kamba, and Baganda.
- b. It is also referred to as the pre-colonial trade of the 19th Century.
- c. Other historians refer to it as the 19th Century Caravan trade or the 19th century trading activities.
- d. It was referred to as long Distance trade because it involved moving long Distances from the interior to the coast.
- e. The trade started in the first half of the 19th Century.
- f. The coastal traders who participated in trade were Arabs, Swahili.
- g. The interior communities that participated in trade were Nyamwezi, Yao, Kamba, Baganda, Banyoro etc.
- h. Trade was carried out among friends majorly to avoid mal-practices like cheating.
- i. The trade was first carried out on barter basis where goods were exchanged for goods.
- j. Later cowrie shells were introduced as a means of exchange to replace barter system.
- k. Commodities brought by the Arabs from the coast included guns, gun powder, clothes, beads, glass Etc.
- l. East African communities availed goods like slaves, copper, ivory, Rhino horns, wax, hides and skin, gold.
- m. Trade was organized in well guarded caravans and passed along specific routes.
- n. Trade was controlled by the Arabs and organization of caravans was their duty.
- o. The African chiefs offered security and accommodation to the caravan.
- p. The trade was carried out along three routes i.e. the northern, central and southern route.
- q. The Northern route was used by the Kamba and other people, who availed ivory and iron implements at the coast.
- r. The central route was used by the Nyamwezi, Chagga and the major item along this route was slaves.
- s. The Southern route was used by the Yao who also captured slaves.
- t. Merchants had agents and bases in the interior for collection of goods e.g. Tabora, Ujiji.
- u. The major item of the trade was slaves.

- v. Slaves were got from the interior through raids in villages and the sell of criminals and prisoners of war.
- w. Gold was got from menomotapa kingdom and ivory by hunting down elephants.
- x. It took months or even years collecting items from the interior to take them to the coast.
- y. Initially the means of communication was sign language or silent trade or dump trade.
- z. Later Swahili was introduced as a means of communication.
- aa. The means of transport was human potterage i.e. carrying goods on the head and the Nyamwezi were the most experienced porters.
- bb. Indian Banyans were the financiers of this trade and provided loans at an interest to traders.

A Intro=01+Body=10+Map=02=13/13

b. Why did the trade eventually decline 12mks

- a. Heavy taxation imposed on traders by local chiefs like Mirambo demoralised the traders.
- b. High interest imposed on loans by the Indian Banyans made the trade un profitable to the traders.
- c. The death of outstanding leaders in East Africa e.g. Mutesa 1 in 1884.
- d. There was the reduction of some trade items due to over exploitation e.g. ivory.
- e. The coming of the Christian missionaries who campaigned against slave trade.
- f. The abolition of slave trade worldwide led to the decline of Long Distance Trade.
- g. The construction of the Uganda Railway made slave trade transport useless hence the decline of trade.
- h. Some tribes got tired of walking long distances and hence pulled out of business.
- i. Stiff competition especially after the Arabs penetration in the interior.
- j. The introduction of legitimate trade made people to abandon the Long Distance Trade.
- k. The roads were poorly built and this discouraged the trader.
- l. There was a problem of language barrier especially in the interior where few people knew Kiswahili.
- m. The hostile tribes in the in the interior like the Masai attacked and robbed traders.
- n. Constant inter-tribal wars in the interior created insecurity.
- o. The Ruga–Ruga had become a problem to the traders after the death of Mirambo.
- p. Wild animals like lions had scared the traders and claimed their lives.
- q. The scramble and partition of East Africa led to the final decline
- r. Inconclusion the reasons for the decline of the trade were, political, social and economic, short term and long term and any other acceptable conclusion.

B=Body 12+Con 01=13/13

5.(a) What factors led to the religious wars in Buganda between 1885- 1900?

- Political religious wars in Uganda were also referred to as Wa'faransa–Wa`ngereza wars.
- The wars took place between 1880s -1890s.
- The religious wars occurred over the struggle for converts among the four religions in Uganda as each wanted to get more converts.
- Presence of four religious faiths i.e. Islam, Protestants, Catholic, no doubt these religions conflicted with one another hence resulting into political religious wars.
- They involved Protestants, Catholics, Muslims and traditionalists.
- The struggle for political domination by the four religious denominations.

- The struggle to win the favour of the Kabaka's recognition caused the political religious wars.
- The rise of Mwanga with his arrogance, pride and inconsistency i.e. showed no serious interest in matters of the other 3 foreign religions beside traditional religion.
- Imperial rivalry that existed between France and Britain e.g. in fact those countries were just behind curtains as the wars went on.
- The struggle between Christianity generally against Islam i.e. Muslims were disrespecting Christians and vice-verse.
- Serious rivalry and mistrust between the Protestants and Catholics that resulted from division of the offices between Catholic and Protestants.
- Traditionalists felt too uneasy simply because the other 3 religious denominations considered them as pagans where as they were original group in the region hence the wars.
- Fredrick Lugard's direct sympathy and military support he gave to the Protestants i.e. in early 1891, he gave more than 500 guns to the protestants with aim to fight Catholics thus the wars.

(b) How did these wars affect the people of Uganda?

- Led to loss of lives i.e. 1000s of Catholics, Muslims and Protestants.
- Protestants emerged out of the wars with victory.
- Protestants gained a dominant position of Uganda politics since then up to date.
- Destruction of property such as roads, banana plantations.
- For some time, insecurity caught up the whole Buganda.
- Later political developments relied more on religious affiliation i.e. for Protestants DP etc.
- Mwanga was made more perplexed and confused as he did not know which group he was to follow after the war.
- The wars greatly divided Buganda from then up to date along religious lines.
- Divisionism affected education i.e. schools were built and run on religious sectarianism e.g. Kisubi for Catholics, Kings College Buddo for protestants.
- The war formalized the Scramble and Partition of Uganda.
- The wars led to refugee problems into Uganda where people moved away from Buganda to other areas e.g. Muslims went as far as Ankole.
- To end the political and social turmoil the Buganda agreement of 1900 was signed that finally divided the political destiny of Buganda

6. (a) Explain the role played by Explorers in the colonization of East Africa.

- Explorers were Europeans travelers who came to adventure more about the Dark Continent.
- They included; John Speke, James Burton, and Dr. James Livingstone etc.
- They exaggerated the wealth and economic potential in East Africa e.g. the reliable rainfall.
- They exposed the horrors of slave trade hence arousing the desire to end this evil trade.
- Some served as colonial administrators e.g. Sir Samuel Baker became the governor of the Equatorial province.
- Some built forts, which were later used as administrative centers by the colonialists e.g. Sir Samuel Baker built one at Potiko.
- They discovered routes and waters which simplified the movement of future colonialists.
- Some drew maps, which aroused Europeans curiosity about East Africa e.g. Jacob Erhardt.
- They focused the attention of Europeans on East Africa by destroying the wrong impression Europe had about Africa in general.
- They provided the geographical information about East Africa.
- They discovered Uganda's physical features.

- Some signed treaties with African chiefs on behalf of their societies.
- They discovered the source of river Nile which was of great importance to the colonialists.
- They established well working relations with African chiefs.
- They also gave information about hostile and accommodative societies in Africa.
- Called for legitimate trade which hastened colonialism.
- Called for European civilization in East Africa.
- The success of their adventurous mission led to increased Missionary interest in East Africa.

(b) What hardships did the Explorers face in East Africa?

- Inadequate man power.
- Shortage of funds.
- Lack of effective administration.
- Hostile tribes e.g. Nandi.
- Lack of trusted agents.
- Disease like malaria.
- Thick forests which were not easy to penetrate.
- Lack of geographical knowledge.
- Poor climatic conditions which they were not used too.
- Shortage of supplies.
- Distance between East Africa and their home government was too big hence this delayed supply.
- Language barrier.
- Hostile leaders like Mwanga.
- Shortage of funds.
- Traditional cultures were too strong in some East African communities e.g. Nandi etc.
- Rivalry among European colonialists in some areas.

7a. What were the causes of the Abushiri 1888? 13mks

- a. This was the earliest coastal rebellion against the German rule.
- b. It was spearheaded by an Arab leader at the coastal called Abushiri Salim bin al Harthi.
- c. Other leaders later joined him to include Bwana Kheri a Swahili who led the Zigua people against the Germans; Mataro who led the attack on Kilwa.
- d. At times this revolt is known as the Arab revolt at the coast of East Africa.
- e. It is also referred to as the coastal revolt or resistance of 1888-1890.
- f. The German interference with the coastal trade sparked off the revolt.
- g. The coastal people were tired of being under foreign rule and therefore fought for their independence.
- h. The brutality of the Germans against the coastal people led to the revolt.
- i. The need by the Germans to abolish slave trade annoyed the slave traders at the coast.
- j. The disrespect of African traditions at the coast annoyed the Africans to resist.
- k. The Germans did not give respect to Islam and Islamic practices at the coast.
- l. The heavy taxes levied on the coastal people and traders by the Germans led to the resistance

- m. The disrespect of the local rulers and sultans at the coast led to the resistance.
- n. The forced labour imposed on the coastal people annoyed them.
- o. The restrictions put on the ownership of property and land by the Germans greatly annoyed the coastal people to rebel.
- p. The coastal chiefs resisted due to the fear that they would lose the revenue (Hongo) which was imposed on caravan traders.
- q. The denial of the Arabs to participate in ivory trade annoyed them to resist.
- r. The dismissal of the coastal chiefs (Lewis) by the Germans led to the war.
- s. The grabbing of African land by the Germans led to the revolt.
- t. The passing of the new land laws by the Germans regarding land ownership caused the revolt.
- u. The rise of powerful coastal leaders like Abushiri, Mataro who organized the coastal people against the Germans.
- v. The Germans overexploited African resources like minerals, land which annoyed the coastal people.
- w. The replacement of the sultan's flag by the Germans sparked off the revolt.

A Intro=01+Body=12=13/13

b. Why did the revolt fail ? 12mks

- a. The Germans had superior weapons compared to the Africans.
- b. There was no unity in the planning of the rebellion.
- c. Abushiri employed poor military tactics.
- d. The German forces were stronger than the coastal forces.
- e. The Germans were economically stronger than the coastal people.
- f. Some Africans supported the Germans against Abushiri.
- g. Famine that broke out in 1887- 1889 weakened the African resistance.
- h. Support given to German by Zulu, Somali and Sudanese mercenaries weakened African resistance.
- i. Lack of arms especially after the Germans blocked Zanzibar route weakened Abushiri.
- j. The scorched earth policy employed by the Germans weakened the Africans.
- k. Abushiri lacked organization skills e.g. he fought without a central command.
- l. The Germans were more militarily knowledgeable and skilled.
- m. The lack of spirit of Nationalism among the Africans.
- n. The poor military organization, experience and training compared to the Africans.
- o. The arrival of Major Wissman gave morale to the German fighters.
- p. The flat nature of the coast was a disadvantage to the Africans because they had no defensive barrier where they could hide.
- q. The determination of the Germans to defeat the Africans.
- r. Some Africans believed it was impossible to defeat the whites thus easily surrendered.
- s. The hanging of Abushiri scared many African leaders who decided to surrender.
- t. In conclusion the reasons for the defeat of Sultan Abushiri were both internal and external and any other acceptable conclusion.

B=Body 11+Con 01=12/12

8.(a) Why did Sir Harry Johnston sign an agreement with the Buganda regents?

- To formalize British rule over Buganda and Uganda.
- It was intended for the British to tighten their hold over Uganda and Buganda.
- It was part of British colonial effort to strengthen administration in Uganda for effective occupation.
- It was signed to make Buganda pay for her own administration.
- To define the boundaries of Buganda.
- To introduce and stimulate cash crop growing that intended to meet imperialistic ends i.e. to tap raw materials etc.
- It was signed to restore law and order that had been torn apart by the political religious wars.
- It was signed to give Buganda her special privileges from the rest of Uganda which was in line to the principle of divide and rule.
- To deal with Kabalega once and for all.
- To answer the call from Church Missionary Society to help the young king Daudi Chwa
- It was signed to make Buganda act as the nucleus of British imperialism in Uganda.
- To act as approve for British official taking over Buganda finally the whole of Uganda.
- It was to clearly define the relationship between Buganda and British colonial government.
- It was intended for the British to fight their authority over Uganda and Buganda.
- To act as legal document upon which the British were to base their imperialism.
- The need to follow the terms of Berlin Conference.
- Intended to reward the leading Baganda chiefs for their support in the takeover of Buganda.
- To clear confusion and effects of bad administration of IBEACo.
- To exploit the natural resources of Uganda.
- Find an acceptable way to both the Baganda and the British on how to assist the infant king.

(b) What was the significance of the Agreement on the people of Uganda?

- The Kabaka lost control over his chiefs since they were now to be paid by the colonial government.
- The Kabaka's political powers were reduced to a merely constitutional monarchy.
- The Kabaka's power was undermined.
- The agreement empowered the Christian and Moslem chiefs who collaborated with the British.
- The Kabaka lost power over army.
- The agreement favoured Buganda's position within the protectorate but not other kingdoms.
- It created land aristocracy which at times led to landless among the peasants who became squatters.
- The Kabaka lost power over the revenue of Buganda.
- Luggiko became the legislature.
- The Kabaka's judicial powers were taken away and could no longer pass death sentences.
- Confirmed the lost counties to Buganda i.e. Buyaga and Bugangayizi which became a source of hostility between the two kingdoms.
- Created new class of people i.e. land lords, tenants etc.
- Buganda collaborated in extending British rule over Uganda.
- Infrastructures were developed like roads, schools, hospitals etc.
- Buganda's revenue was to be combined with those of other kingdoms and taken by the colonial government.
- It defined once and for all the boundaries of Buganda within Uganda.
- It brought the idea of graduated taxes into Uganda.

- Britain was able to exploit Uganda economically.
- Cash crops like cotton were encouraged to be grown in Uganda.
- It cleared the ground thoroughly for the abolition of kingdoms in Uganda.
- The agreement elevated the British position in Uganda than even before.
- Poll tax and hut tax was introduced.
- It made Buganda part of Uganda and placed her on the same footing with other provinces.
- Led to congestion in small huts due to fear of paying taxes this resulted into spread of diseases.
- Taxes led to migration of people to areas where colonial rule was not yet effective.
- Led to development of agriculture especially cash crops.
- Made the colonial government fail to create a united Uganda.
- The agreement ended the religious wars that had destabilized Buganda.
- Laid the foundation of the abolition of kingdoms.
- It also encouraged the development of roads, schools and hospitals especially in Buganda.
- The police and the army were created to help in the maintenance of law and order.
- Led to growth of nationalism among the Buganda.

9.(a) What reasons led to the coming of the white settlers to Kenya in the late 19th century?

- The White settlers who came to Kenya were from British, South Africa, and Canada etc.
- Before 1900, settlers were arriving in Kenya on their own initiative.
- However, at the end of 20th century Charles Eliot gave them official encouragement.
- The British foreign office drew up scheme for quickly settling its excess population.
- The settlers were attracted by the suitable climate of Kenyan Highlands.
- They wanted to develop the land through where the Railway was to pass in order to make it pay for its construction.
- The British government favoured the establishment of a new royal white dominion purely founded on principal of British tradition.
- They wanted to exploit African land since Africans were considered lazy to develop it
- They were attracted by fertile volcanic soils for agriculture purpose.
- They were attracted by beautiful sceneries' in Kenya.
- They wanted to settle ex-soldiers of Anglo-Boer wars of 1899 -1901 and the First World War.
- They also had a desire to stop in human acts of slave trade.
- They wanted to introduce legitimate trade.
- They wanted to encourage cash crop growing.
- The official encouragement by Sir Charles Eliot attracted many settlers in Kenya.

(b) How did their settlement affect the people of Kenya?

- Modern farming methods were introduced into Kenya by white settlers.
- Better roads were constructed hence improving communication in Kenya.
- Improvement in science and technology with in Kenya.
- Africans lost their most viable lands.
- Commercial farming was introduced in Kenya which led to better yields to establish farms.
- It led to discovery of minerals by the Europeans e.g. in 1931 gold was discovered at Kakamega province.
- Africans got revenue which increased their standards of living.
- Animals of high breed were introduced into Kenya e.g. exotic sheep, cattle etc.
- More land was put into utilization hence this improved and increased agricultural output.
- The value of land in Kenya greatly increased.

- The value of land in Kenya greatly increased.
- African standards of living improved.
- Economy of Kenya landed entirely into the hands of Europeans.
- The colonial government was able to tighten its control over Kenya with the money generated from agriculture.
- Commercial farming was introduced in Kenya.
- It resulted into forced labour.
- It encouraged more Europeans to come into Kenya.
- Social services like healthy centers, schools were constructed.
- Africans were enslaved by the Europeans in their shambas and homesteads.
- Africans got gainful jobs.
- Kenya became industrialized.
- Fostered the growth of Nationalism in Kenya as the Kenyans saw their country landing into hands of Europeans.

10.(a) Describe the development of Education in Uganda by 1920.

- In this period the colonial government did little to promote education.
- Schools were opened and run by Christian's missionaries.
- Such missionary groups included the CMS, Mill father and Comboni missionaries.
- Evangelism was however their main purpose.
- Whenever their efforts and activities were at first concentrated in Buganda.
- However, they spread to other parts of Uganda but a little later.
- Whenever they could build a church/ mission, they would also put up a grammar school.
- The missionaries themselves acted as the teachers.
- Their curriculum emphasized the 3rs reading, writing arithmetic.
- However, by this time very few Africans parents wanted to take their children to school.
- From 1900 the missionaries introduced formal school education.
- It was however ran alongside traditional education which they found.
- The aim of this type of education was to create and develop a literate community.
- Those who had this type of education could be Clerks, interpreters catechists.
- Most of the very first schools in Uganda were boarding schools.
- It was mainly children of chiefs and influential families who joined this school.
- The same year a CMS founded school was opened – Mengo High school.
- A consideration for the education of girls was taken into account.
- And by 1903, 7800 girls were attending school.
- The girl's syllabus stressed submissiveness, handwork and good behavior.
- In 1905 a boarding girls school was opened named Gayaza High school.
- It was built by the CMS.
- IN 19056 Kings College was opened.
- In 1907 Ngiora High school was built.
- In 1908, St. Mary's College Kisubi was opened.
- Kisubi was initially located at Rubaga before moving it to Kisubi.
- More schools were opened up in Masaka, Kamuli, Iganga, Hoima, Mbarara.
- Such schools included Ntare School, Mityana SS Namukozi etc.
- In the schools more emphasis was put on religious knowledge, English, geography and arithmetic.
- Most of these schools were run along denominational lines
- They were headed by reverend, nuns and priest.

- TTCs were later set up but first at Mukono by the Anglican Church.
 - From 1920, the colonial government picked interest in education.
 - It was because of weakness found in missionary education.
 - They had also neglected animal and agriculture.
 - Their village schools were also overcrowded and poorly staffed.
- The colonial government thus set up a department of education to guide education.
- In 1922, the colonial government opened up a technical school at Makerere to train the craftsmen and technicians.
 - Those who went there were awarded certificate, diploma and degrees from the University of London.

(b) Why did the government become interested in controlling education after 1920?

- Before 1920, education was in the hands of the missionaries.
- In 1924, the government instituted the helps- stokes commissions to re examine the state of education in all the East African countries.
- After research, the commission found a lot of weakness in missionary education.
- Their education was more theoretical than practical.
- They had also neglected animal husbandry and agriculture in their schools.
- Missionaries had also neglected technical and industrial education on their curriculum.
- The village mission schools were too many and poorly staffed.
- The government therefore wanted to reduce on the village mission schools.
- Hygiene was also poor in these schools and the government wanted to improve on this.
- The government therefore wanted to rectify the above weakness found in education of Uganda.
- There was need for the inspection of mission schools.
- It wanted to change the theoretical system of education of a practical one.
- Wanted to include technical and industrial education on the curriculum.
- The missionaries had also found it expensive to shoulder education alone.
- The government realized the role of education in economic development, so they started regarding it as an investment in human resource.
- The need to provide employment opportunities to those who were unemployed.
- The government had no direct involvement in education hence there was need to establish a department of education to guide the schools.
- There was need for the government to control the syllabus since each denomination was teaching what suited them.
- It wanted to finance education.
- It wanted to introduce sponsorship to students going for education
- It wanted to increase their people like Eric Hussey in education administration.

END