

KAMSSA 2022 HISTORY 2

1. Explain the role of the family in the social economic development of the pre-colonial societies (25 marks)

candidates are expected to examine the role of the family in the socio-economic development of the pre-colonial societies as below;

- Families provide the necessary labor
- The family ensured the production of children
- Family system provide market to the pre-colonial traders
- Families' facilitated transportation of goods from one point to another
- Each family got involved in food production
- Families provided security
- The family promoted the cultures of a given state
- The family-maintained family discipline through education of the children
- Families carried out punishments to wrong doers
- Families produced leaders
- Families got involved in various economic activities e.g. fishing
- A family paid taxes and tributes to the rulers
- The families-maintained trade routes through guarding them from smugglers
- Families ensured food security
- Families protected their societies from external invaders

2. Describe the social economic organization of the Ankole society in the early 19th century (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to Describe the sociosocio Social- economic organisation of Ankole society.

- The ankole society was divided into two classes i.e. the hima
- Marriage between the two classes was considered as a social disgrace
- They believed in the supreme called ruhanga
- Below him were small gods like wamala, omusisi, kazooba
- They also offered sacrifices to spirits of the dead to give them favors
- Cattle was everything to the Banyankole
- There were family shrines
- The Banyankole had great respect in the royal drum or Bagyendanwa
- Next to the royal drum was the special fire

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

- Pastoralism was their main occupation
- Then the Bairu carried out cultivation
- They were used to shifting cultivation
- They carried out iron working, blacksmith, dug their own iron core from the hills
- Carpentry was also done
- Pottery was another economic activity in Ankole
- People with skills like carpentry, blacksmith and potters were highly respected
- Trading ivory, pottery and hides were carried out with the Arabs and neighbors

3. Describe the impacts of the Arabs settlement on the coast (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to bring out the impacts of the Arabs on the Coast of East Africa.

- It made Zanzibar an entry port to the interior of East Africa
- The coming of the Arabs to the interior increased slave raids in the interior
- The coming of the Arabs into interior led to depletion of the elephant population
- New crops were introduced to the interior i.e. maize, wheat
- African chief, traders and kings gained a lot of wealth and property
- Trading centers developed in the interior
- Arabs introduced cowrie shells and coins into the interior
- The Arabs brought new cultures into the interior
- Arabs coming the interior led to the growth of new commercial empires in the interior
- Arabs intermarried with Africa
- Arabs brought Islam
- It increased warfare in due to the introduction of guns.

4. Assess the impact of colonial education on the socio- economic development of east Africa (25 marks)

A Candidate is expected to analyse the impacts of colonial education on the socio-economic development of East Africa

Reduced the levels of illiteracy

Led to establishment of many schools

- Created employment opportunities
- Created a class of elites
- Led to decline of African culture
- Led to agriculture modernization
- Introduction of foreign languages
- Led to improvement of labour force
- Created western civilization

SHORT COMINGS

- Led to high dependency burden
- Led to neo colonialism
- Encouraged laziness
- Created social divisions between the educated and the uneducated

5. Account for the outbreak of the maji maji rebellion in Tanganyika in 1905 (25 marks)

A Candidate is expected to explain the causes of the rebellion as below;

- The harsh and ruthless attitudes of the Germans towards Africans
- Disrespect of Islamic religion
- Mistreatment of the Africans by the Germans officials
- The role of kinjikitile Ngwale
- The role of the akidas and jumbes
- Need for independence
- High taxes imposed on the Africans
- Forced labours

- The forced growing of cash crops
- Grabbing of African land
- Disrespect of African culture
- The raping of African women
- The determination of the Africans to regain their independence
- The determination of Germans to take over Tanganyika

6. "The religious wars in Buganda were primarily caused by kabaka Mwanga" Discuss (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to explain the role of Kabaka Mwanga alongside other factors in the outbreak of religious wars in Buganda as below;

The role kabaka Mwanga

- The arrogance of mwanga
- Lacked the experience of dealing with the foreign visitors in the palace
- The killing of bishop Hannington
- The murdering of the Uganda martyrs
- The weakness of the royal Buganda
- The refusal by Mwanga to accept IBEACO
- Failure by Mwanga to have a religious stand

OTHERS

- Competition between Arab Muslims and white missionaries
- The death of kabaka Muteesa 1
- The role played by traditional chiefs
- Failure of the missionaries to give military assistance to Buganda
- Competition for political offices by the missionaries
- Presence of many religions in Buganda
- The disagreement among various pages in the palace
- The involvement of Lugard in the war

7. To what extent were social factors responsible for the scramble and partition of east Africa (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to explain the social factors that led to the Scramble and partition of East Africa along side other factors.

Role of social factors

- Spread Christianity
- Stop slavery /slave trade
- Civilization
- The need to introduce western education

Other factors

- Strategic location
- British occupation of Egypt
- Rise of nationalism in Europe
- Over exaggeration of the richest East Africa
- Raw materials
- Suitable climate

- Need to invest surplus capital
- Need for prestige
- Darwinism theory
- Effects of Berlin conference
- Discovery of minerals in South Africa

8. "The expulsion of the Asians in 1972 was a result of economic factors" Discuss (25 marks)

A Candidate is expected to explain the role of economic factors alongside other factors in the expulsion of Asians as below:

- They monopolized trade
- The desire to create jobs
- Asians were exploitive
- Asians practiced price discrimination

Other factors

- The harshness of Asians
- The desire to revenge against the British
- Asians had dual citizenship
- The inspiration from Gadaffi
- Asians were racists
- The increasing Asian population also worried Idi Amin
- Amin's dream I Toronto
- Amin wanted to reward his supporters
- The denial of sex to Amin

9. How has neo colonialism manifested its self in east Africa since independence (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to explain the indicators of neo-colonialism in East Africa as below;

- Foreign aid
- The use of foreign expatriates
- Multi-national companies
- Unfair trade terms
- Trade monopolies
- The influence of foreign currencies
- Technological dependence
- Interference with economic integration in Africa
- The signing of military pacts
- The export of foreign ideologies
- The presence of espionage net work
- Sponsoring of coup de tats
- Direct military intervention
- The presence of white settlers in Africa
- The use of foreign languages
- Nature of the literature
- Western education system

10. Discuss the contributions of cooperative movement towards the socio-economic development of East Africa (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to clearly bring out the contributions of cooperative movements towards the socio-economic development of East Africa as below;

- 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.
- 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
- 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 them
- members; Kenya and Tanzania have cooperative University college offering
- advanced courses while Uganda has a cooperative college 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 handcraft 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
- **However, the movements have some short comings**
- Decision making is difficult in time of crisis
- There is a lot of bureaucracy which slows down Decision making
- Cooperatives at times indirectly involve in the political struggles that lead to their closer by government.