

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA**

**1. Identify one reason that made Nabongo Mumia to collaborate with the British. (1 mark)**

- (i) To consolidate his position & that of his kingdom
- (ii) To secure military support against his enemies e.g. The Luo of Uganda.
- (iii) To obtain material benefits from the British
- (iv) To secure military support to expand his kingdom.
- (v) To gain prestige and fame by associating with the British.

(Any 1 x 1 =1 mark)

**2. State two problems that the imperial British East African company faced in administering**

**Kenya.**

- (i) Lack of funds
- (ii) Rivalry from the German company over control of the region
- (iii) Hostility and attacks by the local people
- (iv) Lack of personnel to administer the colony.
- (v) Lack of coordination between the Headquarters and company representatives in Kenya.
- (vi) Lack of good means of transport and communication to facilitate the coordination of their activities
- (vii) Lack of experienced administrators.
- (viii) Tropical diseases unfavourable climate. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

**3. Give the main reason why the British were able to conquer Kenyan communities during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

- (i) Military superiority of the British (1 x 1 =1 mark)

**4. Give two reasons why the Africans were opposed to British colonial rule.**

- (i) Loss of independence
- (ii) Land alienation
- (iii) Imposition of taxes
- (iv) Disruption of African culture
- (v) Disruption of coastal trade by the British
- (vi) Introduction of the kipande system
- (vii) Racial segregation
- (viii) Lack of African representation in the Leg-co
- (ix) Low wages
- (x) Brutal treatment

( Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

**5. Give one reason why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period.**

- (i) Europeans wanted to maintain semi-skilled labour for the colony.
- (ii) Fear of competition from educated Africans

(Any 1 x 1 =1 mark)

**6. State two terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1880.**

- (i) 1km coastal strip was awarded to the sultan of Zanzibar (10 miles)

- (ii) The islands of Pembe, Pate, Zanzibar and Lamu and River Ruvuma were given to the Germans.
- (iii) Witu and territory between River Uмба and Ruvuma were given to the Germans.
- (iv) The territory between river Uмба and Jumba were given to the British.  
(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

7. State two limitations of the Anglo-German agreement of 1886 (2mks)

- (i) It left the western boundary (Uganda) undefined
- (ii) It created pockets of German territories in British E. Africa. 2 points x 1mk = 2mks

8. Give two factors that contributed to the Portuguese success in their conquest of Kenyan coast

- They had superior weapons/arms
- They had well trained soldiers
- The rivalry/disunity among the coastal towns
- Ruthless attacks by the Portuguese
- Reinforcements of the Portuguese from Goa
- Weaknesses of the Turkish/Persia navies in the Indian ocean

Any  
2 x 1  
=  
2mks

9. Give two African communities which portrayed mixed reactions to the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya

- Agikuyu
- Akamba
- The Luo

2  
x 1 =  
2mks

10. (a) Give FIVE reasons why some African communities resisted the establishment of British rule in Kenya

- They were against the alienation of their land
- They were opposed to the payment of taxes e.g. hut tax and poll tax
- They were opposed to the Kipande system
- They were opposed to lack of political representation
- They were opposed to forced labour on European farms
- They were opposed to the government policy of destocking
- Imposition of unpopular leaders by the British
- Racial discrimination
- Some of the communities were encouraged by their religious leaders to resist
- They wanted to protect their independence against foreign invadene
- Those communities which were militarily superior to their neighbors believed that no other race/community could defeat them and thus resisted

Any  
5 x 1  
=  
5mks

(b) The results of the Agiriyama resistance to the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya

- The Agiriyama lost their independence as they became part of the British protectorate
- The leaders of the resistance i.e. Mekatilili wa Menza and Wanje were arrested and deported to Kisii
- They lost a lot of property like cattle and foodstuffs which were either destroyed or confiscated by British soldiers
- They lost their land which the British used for white settlement
- There was loss of life due to the use of explosives/gun fire
- They were disrupted from their trading activities as they fought against the British.
- They were prohibited from brewing traditional liquid which had been an important social/ a source of livelihood
- The Kayas were destroyed by British forces thereby forcing the Agiriyama to sue for peace.

Any  
5 x 2  
=  
10marks

**11. Two special interest groups that participated in the scramble of Kenya**

- Missionaries
  - Traders / imperialists
  - Explorers
- 1 x 2 = 2 Marks

**12. Two ways in which colonial land policies promoted settler farming / agriculture**

- Land was acquired for farming
  - Africans were available labour
  - Settlers were issued with title deeds which ensured their land ownership
- 1 x 2 = 2 Marks

**13. Two arguments advanced by the colonial government to deny Africans academic education**

- Africans would be aware of their rights
  - Africans were assumed not to have the mental capacity to pursue academic education
- 1 x 2 = 2 Marks

**14. Identify one method of colonial administration applied by the British in Kenya (2mks)**

- Direct in Kenya
- Indirect rule

**15. Give two reasons why Nabongo Mumia collaborated with the British (2 mks)**

- i) He wanted British protection in order to securely be accepted as king of the Wangata to be paramount chief.
- ii) He wanted their assistance against his hostile neighbors e.g the Luo of Ugenya.
- iii) He needed their support to expand his territory.

iv) He needed European goods for prestige and fame.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

**16.a) What were the activities of imperial British East Africa ( IBEA CO) between 1888 and 1895. ( 5 mks)**

- i) It traded with the local communities promoted legitimate trade.
- ii) It established administrative posts / maintained law and order / levying and collecting taxes.
- iii) It discouraged slave trading.
- iv) It provided information about the interior of East Africa.
- v) It built the Uganda railway.
- vi) It secured the British sphere of influence / promoted the spread of western civilization.
- vii) It secured the British sphere of western civilization.
- viii) It suppressed African resistance against the British .
- ix) It pioneered the construction of roads / improved infrastructure.

**17. a) State five reasons why the British used indirect rule in the administration of colonial Kenya (5m)**

- Inadequate means of transport and communication
- Lack of sufficient personnel to effectively run the colony
- Lack of enough financial resources to be used in the administration of the colony
- The British used the local rulers under indirect rule so as to effectively recruit labour and collect taxes as a source of revenue
- The British personnel were not willing to move into the interior to administer
- Lack of adequate resources in the colony worth direct rule for effective exploitation (5x1=5mks)

**b) Factors which promoted the growth of African nationalism in Kenya between 1945 and 1963**

- Experience gained by ex-servicemen enabled them to spear head the struggle for independence
  - Acquisition of independence by India and Pakistan (1947) and Ghana (1957) inspired African nationalist
  - The role of trade unions
  - The Mau-Mau activities
  - Formation of UNO (1945) which advocated for granting of independence
  - Formation of political parties e.g. KANU helped to mobilize Kenyans against colonial rule
  - The labour party in Britain was in favour of decolonization. (5x2=10mks)
- well – explained*

**18.a) Explain the results of Wanga collaboration with the British**

- It led to colonization of western Kenya
- Some of Wanga people were appointed into administration
- Mumia of Wanga was made a paramount chief
- The British used the kingdom as a base in the administration of western Kenya.
- Mumia lost his independence to the British

- Wanga was assisted by the British to subdue their enemies
- British helped him to expand his kingdom

(7x1=7mks)

**b) How did the Agiriama resist the British during the colonial period?**

- They objected to conscription into KAR in 1914
- They barred young men from providing labour
- They caused some to migrate to marginal areas (Taru desert) in order to escape tax payment
- They disobey the British administrators
- They denounced all appointed puppet rulers in support of the council of elders.
- They attacked European missionaries and administrators
- They attacked villages of converts and loyal chiefs and headmen
- They disrupted economic activities

Any (4x2

=8mks)

**19. State two terms of Anglo –Germany Agreement of 1886 (2mks)**

- i) The sultan of Zanzibar was given a ten -, mile coastal strip which included Islands of Pate, Merca and Lamu.
  - ii) Wiu and the territory between River Uмба and Ruvuma came under German sphere of influence .
  - iii) The British were to take the land between river Uмба and Juba in the North.
  - iv) Western boundary e.g Uganda was left open for any interested power.
- 2 x 1 = 2mks

**20. Identify two responsibilities granted to the Imperial British East Africa Company by the Royal Charter of 1888 (2mks)**

- i) To establish political authority in British East Africa and maintain law and order and security in the area .
- ii) To develop and regulate trade by facilitating the movement of goods and people between the coast and the interior.
- iii) To collect taxes / institute custom duty in the area.
- iv) To develop and civilize the indigenous people under the close monitoring of the Imperial Consul based in Zanzibar.

*2x1 = 2mks*

**21. State two problems which faced Africans in reserves during the colonial period. (2mks)**

- i) Disruption of economic activities such grazing, farming.
- ii) Poverty/insecurity.
- iii) Congestion / Overcrowding / Outbreak of diseases/Overgrazing /soil erosion.

- iv) Restriction in movements
- v) Men abandoned their families in search of employment.

*2x1 = 2mks*

**22a) Identify three factors which facilitated the establishment of British rule in Kenya during the nineteenth century (3mks)**

- i) Missionaries pacified Africans to accept colonial rule.
- ii) Presence of the trading company(IBEACO)
- iii) The British had superior weapons for conquest.
- iv) Collaboration of African communities with the British.
- v) The British got financial assistance from London.
- vi) Construction of the Kenya- Uganda railway which speeded up the movement of troops to the interior.
- vii) Signing up of treaties with Africans and the British.
- viii) The British used divide and rule strategy
- ix) The Africans had been weakened by Natural calamities e.g. famine /drought/locusts.
- x) Disunity among the Africans

*Any 3x1 =3mks*

**b) Explain six reasons for the Maasai collaboration with the British. (12mks)**

- i) They had been weakened by human and the cattle diseases.
- ii) Natural calamities such as drought, locust invasion.
- iii) Severe famine which made them look for food from the British.
- iv) The Nandi raided Maasai reduced their economic and military power.
- v) Succession disputes between Lenana and Sendayo.
- vi) The Kedong massacre made the Maasai to fear fighting back as about 100 Maasai were killed.
- vii) Lenana wanted to protect his position as a chief.
- viii) The maasai wanted back their women & children from Kikuyu who they kept custody after the 1891 famine

**ix) The Maasai wer engaged in civil wars**  
= *12mks.*

**6x2**

**23.State problems which the imperial British East Africa had in administering the Kenya protectorate.**

- i) Corruption of official of the company led to misappropriation of funds
- ii) Lack of knowledge or experience needed to accomplish their duties
- iii) Lack of navigable rivers making transport slow and expensive.
- iii) The company agencies encountered resistance from the African communities while carrying out their activities
- iv) The region though vast, lacked strategic natural

resources for exploit

v) There were no proper channels of communication between the head office in Europe and offices in colony.

Any 2x1=2mks

v) Inadequate personnel to administer the vast area one.

**24.(a) Three reasons why the Wanga collaborated with the British**

i) Need for protection against their neighbours like Nandi, Bukusu and Luo of Ugenya.

ii) Need to protect their independence and position of the king

iii) Need for European goods such as guns

iv) Nabongo wanted to use the British to expand his territory

v) Nabongo saw no need to resist having seen how the British dealt with resisting communities.

vi) Nabongo wanted his people to acquire western education and Christianity.

Any 3 one mark (3x1=3mks)

**25. Mention one method used to occupy Kenya by the British during the colonial period. (1mk)**

❖ *Signing of treaties*

❖ *Collaboration*

❖ *Military expedition*

❖ *Operational bases*

*1 x 1 = 1 mark*

**26. What was the duty of the colonial secretary during the colonial period? (1mk)**

❖ *He was the overall co-ordinator of the colonial policies. He was based in London.*

*1 x 1 = 1 mark*

**27. Give one reason why the British used indirect rule in Kenya. (1mk)**

❖ *Inadequate personnel*

❖ *Insufficient funds*

❖ *Fear of resistance by African communities*

*1 x 1 = 1 mark*