

CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY MARKING SCHEME

1991 Q21 (b, c, d)

- Some Arabs fled to the Kenyan coast as a result of religious and political persecution
- Some Muslims came to the Kenya coast to spread Islam
- To establish settlements
- To explore the region

- Availability of items of trade
- Demand for goods from the Kenyan coast and Arabia
- Existence of enterprising merchants in Arabia and the Kenyan coast
- Accessibility of the Kenyan coast by sea
- The monsoon winds facilitated movement of traders
- Relative political stability of the Kenyan coast

- The Muslims traders who settled among the African communities along the Kenyan coast converted them to islam.
- Trading towns developed along the Kenyan coast
- Arab Muslim culture spread along the Kenyan coast
- The Arab immigrants intermarried with indigenous communities giving rise to the Swahili community.
- Muslim system of government (sharia) was introduced at the coast
- Contact between Arabia and the coast stimulated trade between the coastal towns and the outside world
- Arab traders introduced new crops along the Kenyan coast
- The slave trader brought about wars among the communities
- Slave trade led to depopulation of the region.

1996 Q2,3

- Accessibility of the Kenyan Coast via the sea
- Availability of funds to finance their journey
- Availability of dhows
- The Monsoon winds which powered their dhows to the coast.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2 marks)

- John Krapf built a church in Rabai
- Converted people to Christianity.
- Translated the Bible into Kiswahili
- Trained the first catechist who later spread the gospel.
- Encouraged other European / missionaries to come to Kenya.
- This exploitation of Kenya led to the opening up of the interior for more missionary activities.

Any 1 point, 1 mark each (1 mark)

1996 Q10

- Jihad/Holy wars
- Missionary activities of Muslims scholars

- Commercial interactions /Interactions/Intermarriage
- Influence of already converted African rulers
- Intermarriage
- Migration of Muslims /Arabs.
- Fear of being enslaved

1996 Q17

- The Portuguese used superior weapons
- Lack of Unity among the Coastal communities e.g. rivalry between Malindi and Mombasa
- The Portuguese fought as one united found of people
- The Portuguese knew the Geography of the East African Coast very well after obtaining information from Vasco Da-Gama visit of 1498
- They had well trained soldier
(5marks)

(b)

- The harsh Portuguese rule provoked resentment from the coastal communities.
- Coastal communities. Some coastal communities organized a series of revolts against the Portuguese colonial administrators embezzled revenue and so they made it difficult for Portugal to run their possessions on the Kenya coast/ inefficient / non committed administration.
- Trade along the Kenyan Coast declined therefore the Portuguese found retaining their control over the East African coast a liability.
- The Portuguese settlements were attacked by the Zimba terrorists from the lower Zambezi valley who looted property and killed people. This made life difficult for Portuguese many of them and so those who survived were unwilling to continue to stay at the East African coast.
- The coastal Arabs and the Swahili obtained support from the Turks and Amani Arabs – their fellow Muslims who helped them to drive away the Christian Portuguese colonists
- Delay in reinforcement due to distance.
- Composition of other European powers. (Any 5 x 2)

1997 Q 2

- Commercial activities between the Arabs and Africans
- Arab settlement along the coast.
- Intermarriage between the Arabs and other communities.
- Islam was more accommodative to African traditional practices
- Development of Kiswahili language.

1997 Q 3

- To expand their commercial empire
- To establish political control over the Kenyan coast
- To assist in ending the Portuguese rule

1997 Q16

- Mission stations were established by Christian missionaries to serve as centers for converting Africans.

- To serve as centers where Africans would be taught basic literacy to enable them to read the bible.
- To teach Africans new methods of carpentry, farming and masonry
- To train African catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity.
- To use them as centers for the spread of Western European culture
- To serve as health centers where basic health care was provided to Africans.
- To serve as settlements for freed slaves and other displaced peoples.
- Serve as centers for the pacification of Africans/ centres to promote European colonization.
- Serve as base where European missionaries could operate from.

(b)

- Hostility by believers of traditional religion who saw missionaries as a threat to their beliefs and cultural practices.
- Opposition by leaders of Islamic faith and other believers whose interests were to advance their religion in the region.
- Harsh tropical climate coupled with tropical diseases e.g. malaria
- Inadequate funds and supplies such as food.
- Inadequate personnel to carry out missionary activities
- Rivalry among different Christian groups
- Communication barrier/ lack of common language of communication to facilitate interaction with and conversion of Africans.
- Strict Christian doctrines which were incompatible with traditional beliefs and practices.
- Limited transport and communication facilities
- Vastness of areas covered by individual missionaries
- Hostility from African rulers who often identified missionaries with colonialism and loss of their traditional authority.

1998 Q3

- To trade/commerce

1998 Q 4

- To act as hiding place against/ attacks by their enemies.
- To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast /administration base.
- Use it for storing armaments/storage of items before transportation.
- Use as a watch tower.

Any 2 points 1 mark each.

(2marks)

1998 Q 18 (pp2)

(a)

- Disunity/rivalry among the coastal towns enabled the Portuguese to play one against the other e.g Mombasa and Malindi.

- Military superiority-the Portuguese had better weapons and their soldiers were better trained and organized (surprise attacks) ½
- The construction of forts by the Portuguese e.g. Fort Jesus made them able to sustain their control over the area.

(b)

- Introduction of new crops such as maize sweet potatoes and bananas/manure
- Introduction of new architectural designs/fort Jesus
- Absorption of Portuguese words into the Kiswahili and India
- Disruption of the Indian Ocean trade/gold trade
- Decay of many coastal towns e.g. Gedi
- Establishment of a close link between Kenya and India
- Introduction of guns and other weapons along the coast leading to slave trade and insecurity in the area.
- Decline in trade between Arabia and the Kenyans and Arabs have a negative impression of Christianity and Europeans
- Their harshness made Africans and Arabs have a negative impression of Christianity and Europeans

Any 6 points 2marks (12 marks)

1999 Q 6

- Some Portuguese words were added to Kiswahili
- Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast
- The Portuguese introduced crops such as maize and cassava/ new farming
- Methods
- The Portuguese built Fort Jesus and Vasco Da Gama Pillar which have become historic sites
- Links between coastal settlement and India were strengthened

(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2

marks)

1999 Q19

a)

- Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns.
- Islam was the main religion practiced in the towns.
- Islamic law/Sharia was used in administration.
- Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture.
- Trade was the main economic activity in the towns.
- In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and other African.
- The city states were ruled by Imams/Sultans/sheikhs.
- The city states were independent political entities.
- Towns minted and used their own coins/money.
- People wore woven and silk clothes.

(b)

- Disruption of trade by the Portuguese resulted in loss of revenue
- Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the coastal
- towns led to the total destruction of some coastal settlements

- Invasion of coastal settlement by the Zimba led to the disruption of economic activities of the coastal settlement.
- Increased conflicts between the city states discouraged traders from the interior to bring trade goods to the coast.
- The draught spell hindered farming activities
- Conflicts between the Mazrui family and the Al Busaidi family over the control of the coastal settlement.
- Taxes levied on the coastal settlements by the corrupt Portuguese administrators weakened the economic base of the settlements.
- Rivalry between European Nations for the control of the trade along the East African Coast led to the decline of some coastal towns.

(Any 5 points, 2 marks each

(10 marks)

1999 Q19

- Demand for their commodities
- Availability of trade goods
- Unsuitable climatic conditions for farming
- Proximity to the coast
- Existence of entrepreneurs like chief Kivoi
- Existence of a well organized local trade

(Any 5 points, 1 mark) (5

marks)

- The raids for slaves by traders led to insecurity and fear making people abandon their economic activities.
- Able-bodied people were taken away as slaves leaving the weak who could not work effectively.
- It led to the death of family members denying the family the much needed workforce.
- Led to loss of skilled labour force e.g. iron smiths
- Methods used in acquiring slaves such as burning of houses led to destruction of the environment and human suffering
- Slave raids and slave of people led to depopulation/ displacement
- Promoted interaction between African communities e.g. the Akamba and Agikuyu
- Led to the spread and use of Kiswahili in the interior of Kenya
- Led to the spread of Islam and Islamic culture
- Opened up the interior of Kenya for European penetration

(Any 5 points, 2 marks) (10

marks)

2000 Q19

- The people lived in settlements that were politically independence of each other. The settlement were ruled by Muslims leaders/ sultans
- The majority of the inhabitants of the city states were Muslims
- The people who lived in the city states spoke Kiswahili
- They participated in the Indian Ocean Trade

- The Architectural designs of their houses were influenced by Arabian and Persian designs
 - They practiced mixed farming. They grew bananas, yams and coconuts.
 - They fished in the Indian Ocean- Fish/ sea food was a major part of their diet
 - They practiced spinning and weaving
 - The city states were ruled according to the Islamic laws/ sharia
 - Their way of dressing was influenced by Arabian way of dressing/ buibui
 - Oriented diet.
-
- Rivalry for the control of the Indian Ocean trade weakened the coastal settlements. Each one of them wanted to dominate the trade.
 - Wars of conquest by the Portuguese against the coastal settlements.
 - Destroyed and wakened many of them.
 - Establishment of Portuguese rule at the coast led to disruption of the Indian Ocean trade – the main economic base of the towns. The Portuguese also diverted trade to Portugal leaving them with little revenue.
 - Invasion of the settlements by the Zimba a warrior community from the Zambezi valley – they caused widespread destruction.
 - Occasional unfavourable climatic conditions which characterized the period let to inadequate rainfall and shortage of water in some coastal settlements. For example Gedi which subsequently declined.
 - Conflicts / wars between Oman Arabs and the Portuguese over the control of the coastal settlements affected economic activities in the area.
 - Some Africa middlemen diverted trade goods to Northern routes by – passing the towns that were under Portuguese control.

Any 4 points, 2 marks

(8marks)

2000 Q 4

- The Indian ocean provided the highway through which the traders traveled
- The traders had the skills of harnessing the monsoon winds (Trade winds) They knew what times of the year to come to the Kenyan coast and what times to go back
- The traders had marine technology e.g. had ship – building technology and knew how to use the compass for the navigation of the ocean.

2000 Q5-8

- For security reasons as they could easily see the enemies as they approached by sea

(1 mark)

- They had strong ships called carracks which they used to attack the Arabs who used dhows
- The people along the coast were disunited e.g. Malindi and Mombasa were arch-enemies
- The Portuguese got reinforcements from Goa their base in India and also from Portugal
- The Portuguese were well trained and better organized (2 mark)

7.

- For it preached against African customs e.g. polygamy and female circumcision
- It also undermined African traditional religious and beliefs as Africans adapted Christianity and stopped believing in the ancestral spirits. (2 marks)

8.

- Exchanging slaves with other goods/ buying slaves from African
- Raiding other communities from slaves
- Enticement and gifts (Any 2 points, 1 mark) (2 marks)

2001 Q 5,6

5.

- Trading activities between the Arabs and the local communities
- Intermarriage between the local communities and the Arabs
- Settlements of Arab traders along the coast. (any 2 points, 1 mark) (2 marks)

6.

- To ensure revenue from taxes was remitted to Oman
- To prevent the rulers/ governors of the coastal settlements from declaring themselves independent.
- Maximum economic control
- Control Indian Ocean trade (Any 1 point, 1 mark) (1 mark)

2001 Q7 (pp2), 18

- Trading activities
 - Migrations and settlement of Muslims in Africa
 - Jihads/holy wars, especially in West Africa
 - Intermarriages
 - Establishment of Islamic centres of learning
 - Missionaries activities /Muslim scholars
 - Influence of already converted rulers e.g. Toure (any 2 points, 1 mark)
- (1mark)

18. a

- To spread Christianity
- To help abolish the slave trade
- To explore the region

- To spread western civilization
- Promote legitimate trade
- Educate Africans (Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 marks))

(b)

- Christian missionaries converted Africans to Christianity.
- They built school where Africans were taught to read and write
- They built hospitals which helped to improve the health standards of the people.
- They introduced new crops and new farming methods.
- They introduced new vocational skills e.g carpentry and masonry
- Translated the Bible into local languages
- Drew map of the interior of the great Lakes region which inspired many explorers to come to Africa /opened the interior.
- Influenced their governments to take interest in the region which later led to colonization.
- Undermined authority of African leaders.
- Introduced the western culture which undermined African culture.
- They wrote the first Kiswahili dictionary and grammar book.
- Established settlements for freed slaves and gave security to destitute.
- Helped in improving transport system by developing roads connecting their stations.
- Promoted disunity among people of different denominations and non Christians Vs Christian. (any 6 point 2 marks (10marks))

2002 Q2, 4

- Existence of enterprising local traders among the Akamba
- Demand for some commodities of trade
- To spread Islam
- Existence of trade routes
- Strategic middle position of Akamba land between the coast the hinterland.
- Unfavorable climatic conditions of Akamba land

Any 2 points, 1 mark each

=2marks

- To escape religious conflicts between different Islamic sects in Arabia/civil wars.
- To escape from political persecution in Arabia
- To spread Islam
- For adventure/exploration (1mark) Any 1 point, 1mark

2002 Q19

(a)

- To control trade with the coastal towns
- To spread Christianity/ revenge on the Muslims who had conquered and controlled their homeland for over 700 years/look for pastor John

- The Kenyan coast was strategically located on the way to the East and could act as a base for their trading and navy ships.
- To control the India Ocean trade (3x1=3 marks)

(b)

- It led to the decline of the Indian Ocean trade/decline of gold trade
- It led to the decline and ruin of towns
- It led to loss of life during their constant raids on coastal towns
- The heavy taxes that were imposed on the coastal peoples hindered the development of commercial and agricultural resources at the coast
- They built Fort Jesus which became a historic monument in the subsequent years
- They brought new crops to the coast e.g. maize, groundnuts and pineapples
- They introduced the use of farmyard manure
- Their language enriched the Kiswahili language
- The introduction of guns and other advanced weapons by the Portuguese contributed to insecurity in the region
- Commercial links between the Kenyan coast and the Arabian Peninsular were almost completely cut off.
- Some African were converted to Christianity.
- Closer links between the Kenyan coast and India developed
- Their conquest of the Kenyan coast exposed the area to other European powers. (Any 6 points, 2 marks =12 marks)

2002 Q 20 (pp2)

(a)

- Both religions are monotheistic i.e. they teach the worship of only the God.
- Their teachings are contained in Holy Books the Bible and the Koran.
- There is life after death.
- Communicating with God is through prayer and fasting.
- There are angels
- God communicates his messages through prophets.
- Faith and good work.
- There is judgment after death.
- Existence of level and hell.
- Both recognize the significance of Abraham.
- Both believe in creation theory.

(b)

- Translation of the Bible to many European languages enables people to read the world and challenge some of the teachings.
- Corrupt practices in the church e.g. pluralism (holding more than one office in the church. Buying offices in the church.
- The clergy lived luxurious lives and many lived for worldly pleasures in the monasteries and nunneries which was not in accordance with the teachings of Bible.

- Sale of indulgencies to those who had sinned in order to be forgiven.
- Practice of the nepotism and appointment of their relatives to high offices.
- The clergy ignored the rule of celibacy and kept mistresses.
- The faithful were opposed to the heavy taxes imposed on them to sustain the church.
- Reformist questioned some church practices and ceremonies e.g. confession.
- The growth of nationalism throughout Europe made many people to question why they were Answerable to Rome.
- Excessive secular and religion powers for the pope.
- The age of Renaissance (Rebirth) likened traditional beliefs of the church at the time
- Struggled for papacy
- The development of printing press to production of more religious materials.
- The unwillingness of the clergy to compromise with the demands of the reformists especially after the trial and excommunication of Martin Luther.

2003 Q 4

- They facilitated the movement of goods to and from the Kenyan Coast / dhows.
- They facilitated the movement of traders who established themselves along the Kenyan coast.

Any 1 x 1 = (1marks)

2003 Q 5

- It led to the expansion of trade between Kenya and Arabia.
- The stations were centres of learning / schools where learners /catechists were preached to.
- They served as health centres / hospital where the sick were preached to.
- The missionaries mixed freely with the people thus converted them to Christianity .

Any 3 x

1 = (3marks)

2003 Q 6

- The needy found homes and thus they were converted
- The stations were centres of learning / schools where learners/ catechists
- were preached to
- They served as health centres / hospital where the sick were preached to.
- The missionaries mixed freely with the people thus converted them to Christianity.

2003 Q 16

(a)

- In 1500 Podro Alvares Cabral conquered Sofala.
- In 1502 Vasco Da Gama attached the town of Kilwa and demanded tribute.
- In 1503 Zanzibar and other Coastal towns were conquered by Ruy Lourenco Ravasco.
- In 1505 Mombasa and Kilwa were conquered by Francisco D' Almaida.

- Between 1506 – 7 Lamu was conquered by Tristao da Cunha.
- 1509 Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese ruling.

Any 3x 1 (3marks).

(b)

- The decline of the Indian Ocean trade denied them revenue to
- support their
- In Portuguese officials were corrupt and pocketed funds which would have been used to manage the empire.
- Portuguese officers were cruel / ruthless to the Africans and Arabs who resented them. And therefore did not co-operative.
- There were constant rebellion against the Portuguese and his weakened the control.
- Combined attacks from Persians, Arabs and Turks proved formidable for the Portuguese.
- The Portuguese faced stiff competition from the British and Dutch which reduced their profits.
- The Portuguese had inadequate personnel to effectively manage the extensive coast.
- Portugal lacked capital to pay the administrators at the coast and the demoralized them.
- The Portuguese lacked administrative skills were unable to a correctively.
- Portugal was forcefully united with Spain and this reduced her autonomy.
- The Portuguese at the coast were attacked by Wazimba and this reduced their population.
- Distance from Portugal delayed reinforcement. Any 6 x2 = (12marks)

2004 Q 19

(a)

- The climate in Zanzibar was pleasant as compared to Muscat which was hot and dry throughout the year
- The need to control the towns along the East African Coast more effectively
- Zanzibar had a wide deep and well sheltered harbour in which ships could anchor
- Zanzibar's strategic position was convenient for trade with the mainland
- Zanzibar had fertile solids for the cultivation of cloves
- Zanzibar had clean and sweat water for drinking

(b)

- Commercial relations between different Kenyan communities were established strengthened
- It led to the rise of a class of wealthy Africans for example Kivoi, Mewendwa of Kitui and Karuri wa Gakure.
- The local people developed a taste for imported goods such as clothes, brass, wire, guns and gunpowder
- It led to a decline in local craft and industry as the people preferred imported products/ decline in agriculture
- It led to the intensification of the slave trade which caused untold suffering to many communities/ depopulation

- The Interior of Kenya was opened up to the foreigners
- Islam and Swahili culture were spread into the interior by traders
- New crops introduced into the interior from the coast (cassava, maize, guavas)
- The trade led to development and growth of the urban centers in Kenya
- It led to intermarriages between communities. (6 x 2 = 12 marks)

2005 Q 3

- Akamba/ Agiriyama (Mijikenda)/ Any
1x1=(1 mark)

2005 Q 5

- Remains of Chinese coins
- Fragments of Chinese pottery/Fossils/Artifacts
- Information in the Periplus of the Eritrean Sea. Any 2x1 = (2 marks)

2006 Q 4

- External attacks/ Inadequate water supply/ Drought
(Any 1 x 1)

2007 Q 6

- Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
- Availability of labour/slave labour
- Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.
- Zanzibar had fertile soils. Any
2x1=2 marks

2007 Q 19

(a)

- The coming and establishment of settlements along the coast by early visitors.
- The development of the Indian Ocean trade.
- Some towns were established on islands for security.
- Existence of deep, well sheltered harbours.
- Climatic conditions were favourable.
- Increase in population due to intermarriages.
- The settlement of Muslim refugees from Arabia.
- Effective administration by the rulers of the towns enabled them to expand.
Any 5x1= 5 marks.

(b)

- Each town had a leader whose title was the Sultan or Sheikh.
- The towns were governed using Islamic Laws/Sharia.
- People developed and spoke the Kiswahili language.
- Women wore 'Buibui' and men put on 'Kanzu'
- The main religion practiced was Islam.
- The people adapted Arabic and Persian architectural designs.
- They ate oriental foods.
- They carried out trade with Europeans as well as with the communities in the interior of Kenya.

- They practiced mixed farming/or grew bananas, cashew nuts as well kept animals.
 - They carried out fishing.
 - Education was provided in 'Madrassa' Any 5x2=10marks
 - Responses should be in prose.
- 2008 Q 5,6**
- They wanted to participate in trade. (1 mark)
 - The Church Missionary Society (C.M.S). (1 mark)
- 2008 Q 18**
- (a)
- The availability of trade items
 - The demand for goods.
 - Existence of enterprising merchants.
 - The accessibility of the coast.
 - Existence of local trade.
 - There was political stability.
 - Existence of natural harbours
 - The occurrence of monsoon winds. (Any 3x1 =3 marks)
- (b)
- The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese.
 - The Portuguese administrators were corrupt/misused the funds meant to finance the administration.
 - Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire far away
 - Malindi, their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them.
 - Decline of the Indian ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire.
 - The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast.
 - Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch, the British and the French reduced the Portuguese source of revenue.
 - The defeat and departure of Fort Jesus by the Omani Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end.
- (Any 6x2=12 marks)
- 2009 Q 5**
- Egyptians /Turks /Arabs (Omans)/Persians /The British /Dutch French
- Any 2x1 = 2marks
- 2010 Q 19**
- They wanted to participate in the trade/control the commercial activities along the coast.
 - Some came as political/religious refugees
 - Some came as explorers/wanted to find out about the resources along the coast
 - They wanted to spread their religion.
 - They wanted to establish settlements along the coast Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

- Availability of items of trade encouraged traders to come to the coast.
- The high demand for goods/trade items from Kenyan coast by consumers in the outside world led to increased trade.
- The existence of local trade among the Africans along the coast provided a base upon which Indian Ocean trade developed.
- The Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of vessels/ships to and from the coast thus enabling the merchants to take part in the trade.
- The Indian Ocean provided access to traders from Asia and Europe.
- The relative peace/political stability provided conducive environment for trade.
- The availability of credit facilities from Indian Banyans/money lenders enabled many people to take part in trade.
- Existence of enterprising merchants at the coast/foreign lands promoted trading links enabled trade to flourish.
- The natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of ships for loading and unloading of items of trade.
- Advancement in ship/boat building led to better sailing vessels thus increased trading activities to and from the coast.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

2011 Q19

- They wanted to find a sea route to India.
- They wanted to spread Christianity/reduce the Muslim influence.
- They wanted to take part in the Coastal trade.
- To control strategic points on the East-African Coast from other European rivals/to act as a supply base for their sailing vessels.
- Due to desire for exploration/adventure. Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(b)

- The Portuguese built fort Jesus for defence purpose which later became a tourist attraction.
- Their harsh and cruel manner of suppressing rebellions led to loss of lives.
- They introduced new food crops which are staple foods for many Kenyans.
- Constant rebellions against the Portuguese rule interfered with the trading activities leading to its decline.
- The coastal towns that resisted Portuguese rule were destroyed and left in ruins.
- They educated the coastal people on how to use animal manure in farming and thus increasing crop yields.
- Some words borrowed from Portuguese language were used to enrich Kiswaili language.

- The Portuguese imposed heavy taxation which impoverished the coastal people.
 - They fostered good relation between the E.A and India
- Any 6x2 = 12 marks

2012 Q5 P1

- Existence of **natural** harbours
- Accessibility of the East African Coast
- Existence of monsoon/trade winds
- Knowledge of boat making/sailing ship/dhows

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

2012 Q6 P1

- Mazuri
- Nabahan
- Busaidi

1 x 1 = 1 mark

Any

2012 Q7 P1

(i) The Akamba

1x1 = 1 mark