a. Settlers were forbidden to beat Africans working in their farms.
b. There was rapid development in infrastructure and social amenities for the Africans medical services and education were greatly improved.

168. What were the results of the Ndebele war of 1893?

- British government formally recognised the right of the British South African company to administer Matebeleland as part of Southern Rhodesia
- Hut tax was imposed to raise revenue for European administrators
- Native reserves were established and most of the remaining land was distributed to the whites.
- African land was alienated by the company and later given to the white settlers
- Ndebele and Shona were forced to work in Eropean homes, mines and farms
- The Ndebele cattle were confiscated.

169. **Give the factors which led to the outbreak of the Chimurenga war of 1896-97.**

- Forced labour - Africans were forced to work in European farms/mines where they were treated cruelly
- Loss of independence – the Ndebele had no king, their *induna* had no power. Etc
- Loss of land – African land was occupied by the white settlers.
- Loss of their cattle to the Company Officials. The Company officials confiscated cattle and ordered some to be shot and burnt due to the spread of Rinderpest.
- Imposition of hut tax – hut tax was collected with a lot of force.
- Dislike of the native police force. The force comprised of African soldiers most of them from Mashonaland. They mistreated the Ndebele thus provoking them.
- Natural calamities – the calamities were given religious interpretation, like the 1895 drought which led to famine followed by locust invasion.
- British interference and stoppage of gold trade between the Shona and the Portuguese. The Shona were provoked

v) To enhance the abolition of slave trade and development of legitimate trade.
vi) To enable the transportation of British troops from one troubled spot to another.

104. What were the problems faced by the Kenya – Uganda railway Builders?

- *Attack from wild animals.* The railway had to cross a semi – arid area where they were attacked by lions
- *Shortage of labour.* The British engineers with the help of the Indian laborers constructed the railway. The local people gave people very little support toward the projects. The hiring of India laborers and British engineers was expensive and this delayed the completion of the railway.
- *Attack from local Ethnic Communities*: The railway had to cross the interior. In some areas the railway builders were attacked by the local communities who were against the construction of the railway across their country i.e Nandi.
- *Diseases.* Majority of the railway builders were foreigners who were not used to the local environment so they died of such tropical diseases as Malaria, small pox e.t.c
- *Heavy rains.* Sometimes heavy rains caused further delays in the construction of the railway especially in the highland regions where there is much rainfall.
- *Severe droughts*. Severe droughts especially in the 19th century contributed to shortage of food locally. The railway builders therefore had to

stop the construction work to go for food and other supplies across long distances. Sometimes food imports took long time to reach them.

- *Geographical obstacles:* The railway line had to pass through the rift valley with its steep gorges, plateaus, steep escarpments and deep streams. These geographical obstacles delayed the construction work and also increased the construction cost as bridges over these features were expensive and dangerous.
- *Arab rebellions*: The Arab rebellions at the coast delayed the construction work near Mombasa.

105. What were the impacts of the Kenya – Uganda railway? 34

i) The construction of the railway attracted increased Europeans immigrants who settled close to the railway.
ii) Many African communities were displaced to give room for the construction of the railway.
iii) African lost their land to the European settlers who settled in the interior in large numbers.
iv) The railway enhanced effective colonisation of Kenya and Uganda by the British. The colonial administrators could now be able to transport soldiers even in areas of great resistance.
v) The railway promoted internal and external trade through rapid and cheaper movements of goods.
vi) The construction of the railway increased employment levels. A number of Africans were employed during the construction work. Today many Kenyans work with the railway department.
vii) Emergence of urban and industrial centers e.g Nairobi, Voi, Kisumu etc.
viii) The railway increased the movement of people within the country e.g people could move from the lake region to the coast.
ix) Led to the settlement of a large Asian community in East Africa. Many of the Indians did not go back after the end of their contract with British government to work on the railway. Instead they used the money they got as railway workers to start small businesses.

106. Give two reasons that led to the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway.

i) To help the transportation of grain from farmland to urban centers
ii) To influence (foster) development in the interior. Siberia was a huge and almost uninhabited region which needed exploitation

107. State three problems faced b the Trans-Siberian railway builders.

- Diseases
- Communication problems
- Lack of adequate equipment necessary in the construction of the railway.

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168. State the communities which participated on the Maji Maji revolt.

- Zaramo
- Matubi
- Ngunda
- Polero
- Mbunya
- Bena

169. What were the causes of the Maji Maji revolt?

- Imposition of hut tax
- Forced labour
- Lack of respect for the African chiefs

- Introduction of the cotton programme which was not profitable to the Africans
- Dislike of Akidas (chiefs) and Jumbes (headmen) who were very harsh to the Africans.
- Alienation of land leaving the Africans landless
- Loss of independence – African chiefs lost their power over their subjects
- Disrespect of the African culture and customs – military men and house boys slept with African women, an offence punishable by death according to the African customary laws.

170. Explain the outcomes of the Maji Maji revolt.

- Loss of life – many people died during the war
- Famine – the war created insecurity among the Africans compelling them to abandon their agricultural activities as they fled for safety.
- Destruction of property – farms, houses, livestock etc.
- Creation of tribal wars and differences among the Africans. The Maji Maji charm proved ineffective in protecting Africans against the German bullet.
- German administrators introduced new reforms.
  c. Ended forced labour
  d. Africans were involved in local administration
  e. The communal cotton scheme was dropped and Africans encouraged to grow cash crops.

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2

Published by:

Worldlink Press Publishers
Kenya Chapter
P.O. Box 17075
Tel: 316925 fax: 316928
Nairobi.

ISBN: 9966-932-54-2

First Published 2000
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Typeset and Printed by:
Worldlink Press Publishers
Kenya Chapter
P.O. Box 17075
Tel: 316925
Nairobi.

- Reduce trade barriers by ending unfair and discriminatory competition.

- Improve trade relations between countries through discussion instead of unilateral activities.
- Monitor the imposition of quotas on imports and exports.

b) United Nations conference on Trade and Development (UNCIAD)

- Improve trade and development in developing countries
- Encourage international trade especially between the rich and developed countries and the poor developing ones.
- To improve international shipping
- Help the developing countries find market for their products
- To minimise the gap between the developed and developing countries.

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HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

S. K. KAMORE.

Were not ready to abandon their culture, so they formed their own churches which integrated their culture and traditions in their life.

iv***) Social, economic and political issues***.
Throughout Africa, missionaries supported the colonial government in oppressing the Africans. The Africans therefore formed their own churches through which they could fight against the oppressive socio-economic and political measures of the colonial government.

Examples:

- Loss of African land
- Loss of political independence
- Poor representation of Africans in the colonial governments
- Poor quality education
- Forced labour
- Payment of hut and poll taxes
- Domination of the white in the African economy, etc.

The Africans through independent churches played a vital role in one struggle for independence.

v) *Publication of scriptures in vernaculars*. With the translation of the bible into local African languages the Africans were able to read the bible in local African languages on their own. This enabled them to detect the discrepancies between the missionary teachings and practice. The missionaries used the policy of “do as I say not as I do”.

vi) *Failure of the Christian missionaries to promote the Africans into priests and bishops.* The converted Africans were only used as catechists and assistants. They were not promoted to senior posts. So they formed their own churches where they could get promotions to senior posts such as bishops, priests, etc.

vii) *Excommunication of the African Christians from mission churches*. Those Africans who did contrary to the missionaries' expectations were excommunicated from the churches. Example: Those who married many wives and circumcised their female children. The Africans formed their own churches to accommodate such African Christians.

viii) *Domination of foreign languages in church worship*. The white missionaries used their foreign languages in church worship i.e English, French, Latin etc. This hindered the Africans from active

participation in the church activities. So Africans formed their own churches where they could use their own languages in worship as their own musical instruments.

139. <u>What factors led to the spread of Islamic Religion during the first hundreds years of its existence?</u>

(i) *Trade*: Most of the Arab traders were Muslims. These traders spread Islamic religion wherever they went to trade i.e. during the Indian Ocean trade and the trans-saharan trade. They converted those people whom they traded with.

(ii) *Jihad* – Islamic religion spread rapidly due to the Islamic holy war. Those who opposed Islamic faith were killed. Very many soldiers were willing to fight the holy because they strongly believed that if one died while fighting one would go to heaven directly. Through Jihad Islam spread far and wide i.e. a large part of Middle East was placed under Arab control.

(iii) *Political crises in Arabia*. The political and religious conflicts developed in Arabia due to the rise of Islamic religion. These disputes made the weaker groups to migrate to escape from persecutions. These migrants settled along the East Coast of Africa and also in West and North Africa. They helped in the spread of Islamic religion in all these areas.

(iv) *Islamic belief against slavery*. According to Islamic religion a Muslim was not supposed to enslave a fellow Muslim. This belief made many people especially in Africa to accept Islamic religion to escape from being enslaved. This led to rapid expansion of Islamic religion in Africa.

(v) *Intermarriage*: The Arabs migrants who settled in West Africa and at the East coast of Africa intermarried with Africans and converted them to Islamic religion. The intermarriages resulted in further spread of Islam and changed the lives of the local people.

(vi) *Flexibility of Islamic religion*. Unlike Christianity, Islamic religion accommodated the cultures of other people. For example Islamic religion accommodated the African cultural practices such as polygamy, female circumcision, etc. This made the Africans in West and East Africa to accept Islamic faith without much resistance.

(vii) Introduction of Islamic schools, colleges and universities especially in Africa. The Arabs introduced Islamic education based on the Koran (Holy book). In these schools Africans were

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taught to read Koran on their own. Therefore Islamic religion spread through education and schools in some parts of the world.

(viii) Islam's strong belief in life after death especially for soldiers who fought the Jihad. This faith encouraged Arab soldiers to fight tirelessly and fearlessly against the unbelievers.

140. <u>Give the major teachings of Islamic religion.</u>

- Islam is a divine revelation committed to the world through the Prophet Mohammed.

- "There is no God but Allah and Mohamed is his prophet". Allah is the creator, master and ruler of everything that is in the world.
- Mohamed was the last prophet of Allah.
- There is life after death. It will come after the day of judgement. During this time those who are not charitable and merciful will be punished.
- Koran is the Muslim holy book.
- Muslim believe in the existence of angels who are sent by Allah to give information to his messengers i.e. angel Gabriel who appeared to prophet Mohamed.

141. <u>State five pillars of Islamic religion.</u>

The pillars of Islamic religion are the religious practices that are compulsory to all Muslims. These practices include:

(a) Daily recital of the creed.

(b) Performing prayers five times a day facing Mecca. Prayers can be recited anywhere but preferably in the mosque.

(c) Fasting from dawn to dusk during the holy month of Ramandhan. During this month Muslims do not eat anything during the day. They only eat at night. Idd-ul-fir marks the end of Ramadhan.

(d) Payment of legal alms: Muslims should show kindness to the poor. The rich must pay Zakat to the poor. Zakat is money or goods which rich Muslims must give to the less fortune members of Muslims community.

(e) Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in one's lifetime if possible.

<u>NOTE</u>: Among Muslims the washing preceded by the washing of feet, face and hands in a prescribed manner before prayers. Muslims are not allowed to worship idols, drink wine, eat pork, and lend money.

137. **What are the main features of independent churches in Africa.**

- The Africans who were opposed to the European mission churches formed these churches.
- Independent churches met the spiritual needs of the African without renouncing their culture.
- The independent churches tolerated African customs and traditions such as polygamy, female circumcision.
- These churches had different interpretations of the scriptures on issues related to prophecy, Holy Spirit baptism, etc.
- The churches used African musical instruments and songs during the worship.
- Independent churches were in the forefront in the struggle for independence in Kenya.
- They adopted the doctrines of the mission churches but allowed traditional African practices.

138. <u>Explain the factors which led to the rise and development of independent churches in Africa.</u>

i) Divisive character of Christianity.

The missionaries introduced Christianity along their denominational lines. These led to frequent rivalries between members of different denominations i.e. Protestants and Catholics. This divisive element was contrary to the gospel teachings which emphasize church unity. Consequently the Africans decided to form their own churches with the aim of uniting the Africans.

ii) Piece meal interpretation of scriptures:

The missionaries interpreted the Bible to fit their own lives. Much emphasis was given on specific scriptures which favoured the Christian missionaries and the colonial administrators. The Africans formed their own churches which could

enable them interpret the Bible independently without any restriction from the white missionaries.

iii) *Cultural clashes:* The white Christian missionaries were greatly opposed to some African customs and practices like polygamy, female circumcision, veneration of ancestral spirits. The Africans