

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

### **1994 Q23**

- Some communities such as the Wang collaborated with the British.
- Lack of unity among African communities made it possible for the British to idbdue diem once at a time.
- The British used superior weapons and tactics
- Civil wars and epidemics has weakened some communities such as the Maasai so they could not resist.
- The missionary factor.
- Activities of I.B.E.A.

### **1996 Q 4**

- The imperial British East Africa Company/ IBA Co (1 mark)

### **1996 Q 11 (pp 2)**

- Indirect rule
- Direct rule

### **1997 Q 4**

- Military superiority of the British

### **1997 Q 5**

- Absence of a clear policy on the administration of colonial possessions.
- Lack of funds the colonies were not economically viable.
- Lack of personnel.
- I.B.E.A.C long experience in the region.

### **1997 Q17**

- Britain wanted to gain access to Uganda so as to control the source of the Nile
- In order to establish a market for her manufactured goods
- To use Kenya as an outlet for surplus capital investment
- To use Kenya as a source of raw materials for her industries
- To protect European missionaries and other British nationals who were already settled in Kenya and Uganda.
- To prevent Kenya from being colonized by other European powers
- To stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.
- To control fertile highlands

(Any 6 points 1 mark each) (6 marks)

- Some communities had established strong social- political systems which they were not willing to allow foreigners to destroy.
- Those communities which were military superior to their neighbours believed that no other race/ community could defeat them and thus resisted.
- Some communities resisted because their socio- economic political set ups were strong enough to sustain resistance.
- They wanted to protect their independence against foreign invaders
- Some of the communities were encouraged by their religious leaders to resist. Such leaders promised their people that they would receive supernatural protection against firearms
- Most communities underestimated the military strength of the British
- They were against the alienation of their land
- They were opposed to the payment of taxes e.g. hut tax, poll tax/ Kipande system/ lack of political representation.

- They were opposed to the government policy of de-stocking
- They were opposed to forced labour for European farms
- Imposition of unpopular leaders by the British
- Racial discrimination and organize of the British.

(Any 9 pts 1mark each( 9 marks)

**1998 Q 5-7**

5.

- Land alienation
- Imposition of taxes
- Loss of independence
- Forced labour
- Disruption of coastal trade by the British
- Cultural interference (raping women)

Any 2 points 1 mark each. (2 mark)

6.

- A 10km coastal strip was awarded to the Sultan of Zanzibar (10 miles)
- The islands of Pemba, Pate, Zanzibar and lamu were given to the Sultan of Zanzibar.
- With and the territory between river Umba and River ruvuna were given to the Germans.
- The territory between river Umba and Juba were given to the British

any 2 points 1 mark each

7.

- To make the colony self sustaining /economic viability of the land
- To produce raw materials for their home industries

**1998 Q19**

- Christian Missionary factor
- Presence of trading company (IBERA CO)
- Superior military power/ good army/ force
- Disunity among African communities
- Collaboration of some communities with British / signing of treaties
- The British policy of indirect rule.
- Financial support from home government.
- Had strong military system
- Understood the terrain
- Adopted guerrilla warfare
- Had reliable foods supply / strong / stable economic background
- Were proud, confident, community having subsued their neighbours e.g. maasai
- Had strong unifying institution of the Koyiyot
- Kimnyoles prophecy
- Superiority in numbers
- Distance of replenishing of supplies of e.g. food, arms.

**1999 Q 7**

- The British tax payers were not ready to sustain the administration of the colony because it was expensive
- The company officials were familiar with the region- based on their trading experience in the area.
- The British tax payers did not see the economic benefits of the colony

- Inadequate personnel (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 marks)
- 1999 Q 8**
- Nabongo Mumia was made a paramount Chief of the region
  - The Wanga Kingdom was strengthened using the military support from the British
  - The wanga rulers princes were used to administer the surrounding communities
  - The Wanga Kingdom expanded (Any 2 points, 1 mark) (2 marks)

**2000 Q 20**

- Mumia of the Wanga was made a paramount chief of the
  - Abaluyia/ the whole of western Kenya.
  - He was assisted by the British to subdue his enemies such as the Luo of Ugenya and other Abaluyia sub-clans.
  - The British assisted him to expand his kingdom and he ruled over a vast area.
  - The kingdom was used as a base in western Kenya by the British- more British people visited wanga kingdom.
  - The kingdom was used by the British to subdue / colonise communities in western Kenya.
  - Mumias lost his independence to the British when the Wanga kingdom was made part fo the British East Africa Protectorate / colony.
  - Wanga people appointed and
  - Colonialisation (Any 5 points 1 mark (5marks))
- 
- Britain wanted free access through Kenya Uganda in order to control the source of Nile – this was critical to her interests in the Nile valley and Egypt.
  - Britain wanted to establish strategic stations along the to safeguard their interest in India.
  - British wanted a source of raw materials for her industries and markets for her manufactured goods.
  - To protect British traders and missionaries who were already operating in the region.
  - To help stop slavery and slave trade through direct occupation of the region.
  - To promote legitimate trade in the region by developing other economic ventures e.g. plantation farming / investment of surplus capital, naturalism plus prestige (Any five points, 2 marks (10marks))

**2001 Q 7**

- Represented the British government/ answerable to the British government
- Overall in charge of colony
- Adjusted some cases
- Supervised the provincial administration
- Gave assent to bills before they became law
- Appointing administrators (Any 2 points, 1 mark ( 2 marks))

**2001 Q 10**

- The British supported Lenana against Sendayo in the 1894 succession dispute.
- The Maasai were protected against raids by their neighbours
- Maasai leader (Lenana) was made a paramount chief.
- Maasai were rewarded with cattle acquired from unco-operative peoples e.g. the Nandi and Agikuyu.
- Employed as missionaries (Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mark))

**2002 Q 5**

- He wanted British protection in order to securely be accepted as King of the Wanga.
- He wanted their assistance against his hostile neighbours e.g. the Luo of Ugenya.
- He needed their support to expand his territory.
- He needed European goods for prestige/fame. Any 1 point, 1 mark each = 1 mark

**2003 Q 17**

- To establish their control over the source of River Nile because of their interests in Egypt.
- To help stop slave trade in the region and replace it with legitimate trade.
- To protect their missionaries who were already in Kenya so that they could carry out their missionary work/ spread of Western civilization.
- To establish a reliable market for their manufactured goods in Britain.
- For prestige
- To ensure settlements for surplus population.
- To invest surplus / excess capital
- To secure sources of raw materials.
- To prevent colonization of Kenya by other powers.

Any 5 x 2 = (10marks)

- The communities were not united hence they were easily defeated.
- The communities had inferior weapons as compared to the superior British weapons.
- The soldiers had little knowledge about the British military tactics.
- Their population had been weakened / reduced by catastrophe such as famine and rinder pest and civil strife.
- Their leaders lacked adequate organizational skills to mobilizing the people.
- The British used treachery when dealing with some communities / collaboration.
- The economic base of the communities was destroyed by the British thus making them weak.
- The soldiers were demoralized when many warriors were captured / skilled (e.g. Aembu and Ameru in 1906/ scorched earth policy).
- The Kenya – Uganda Railway facilitated the faster movement of British troops.

Any 5 x 2 = (10marks)

**2005 Q 8**

- Anglo-Germany agreement. 1x1= (1mark)

**2005 Q 20**

- They used military conquest to crush the resistances of African communities./Direct rule
- They signed treaties of protection with some local leaders/collaboration.
- They established administrative posts in the interior from where they controlled the protectorate effectively.
- They tricked African leaders to give away their land.
- They occupied areas that were previously under the imperial British East African company (IBEACo.) rule
- They used missionaries to persuade Africans to accept authority.

Any 3x1= (3marks)

- The Central Government was headed by a Governor who represented the British Government.
- The Governor ensured the implementation of colonial policies.
- There was a legislative council which made laws for the colony
- The laws were approved by the Governor
- The colony was divided into provinces headed by provincial commissioner.
- The provinces were divided into Districts headed by District Commissioners.
- Divisions were divided into locations headed by African Chiefs.
- Locations were divided into sub-locations headed by sub-chiefs.
- The sub-locations were divided into villages headed by headman.
- All administrators from the rank of the District Officer to Governor were British.
- Divisions headed by the District Officer

Any 6x2= (12marks)

**2005 Q 21a**

- Most communities did not have centralized administrative systems therefore the British appointed chiefs
- There were many ethnic groups with diverse social- cultural systems which made it difficult for the British to apply indirect rule
- Most communities resisted British rule and so they had to be controlled directly.
- There was an existing system of direct rule used by the imperial British East Africa company on which the British built their administration
- Had enough administration administrators

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

**2006 Q 10**

- Direct
- Indirect rule

( Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

**2006 Q 19**

- It traded with the local communities/ promoted legitimate trade
- It established administrative posts/ maintained law of order
- It discouraged slave trading
- It provided information about the interior of East Africa
- It built the Uganda Railway
- It secured the British sphere of influence/ promoted the spread of Western civilization
- It suppressed African resistance against the British
- It pioneered the construction of roads/ improved infrastructure

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- The company lacked qualified administrators
- There was mismanagement of funds by the company officials/ corruption
- The area was too vast for the few officials to manage
- Some African communities resisted/ rebelled against the company rule
- The company lacked adequate funds/ capital for its day to day activities
- There was poor communication between the company officials and the colonial office in Britain/ poor communication
- Company official were affected by unfavourable climate conditions/ tropical diseases
- Translation of the Bible into local languages enhanced missionary activities

- The discovery of quinine which was cure for malaria facilitated missionary work
  - Some African rulers were friendly to missionaries therefore they supported missionary activities
  - African converts became evangelists and thus spreading Christianity
- (Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

**2007 Q 7**

- Agiriyama
- Bukusu
- Somali

**2007 Q 8**

- To facilitate effective administration of the colony (1x1=1mark)

**2008 Q 7**

- They did not want to pay taxes to the British.
- They had lost their independence/the British replaced the Agiriyama traditional rulers with their own appointees.
- The British did not respect their culture, for example:- destruction of shrines/raping their women.
- They were forced to join the British army.
- They lost their land to the British.
- The British disrupted their trade in ivory and food stuffs. (2 marks)

**2009 Q 7**

- To force Africans to work in European settlers farms

**2010 Q 20**

- To obtain raw materials for her industries.
- To stop slave trade/establish legitimate trade.
- To establish market for her manufactured goods.
- To protect her trading empire from other European powers.
- To protect Christian Missionaries who were already operating in Kenya.
- To invest surplus capital in Kenya
- To impose their cultivation/culture. Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

**2011 Q20**

- Signing treaties between colonial agents and Africans rulers/collaboration.
- Use of military attacks against unfriendly communities/ use of force
- Establishing administrative stations/operational basis.
- Offering gifts to friendly chiefs/treachery. Any 3x1=3 marks
- The land belonging to the Nandi was alienated for white settlement.
- The Nandi lost their independence as the British established their rule.
- The Nandi were resettled in reserves where they could not carry out their farming activities.
- They were forced to live as squatters on European farms where they provided cheap labour.
- There was massive loss of life as the British forces raided/carried out punitive expeditions.

- The Nandi lost property which was either destroyed or confiscated by the British.
- The Nandi lost their military superiority in the region as they were subdued by the British.
- The Nandi warriors were conscripted into the colonial security forces.

Any 6x2 = 12 marks

**2012 Q18 P1**

(a)

- They wanted to safeguard their independence.
- They were proud people who disliked interference by strangers. .
- Had successfully raided /fought their neighbours/intruders in the past
- They disliked the Whiteman's/European skin colour/dressing.
- They did not want to lose their land.
- They fought to avert the fulfilment of Kimnyole's/Orkoiyot's prophecy.
- They had an able leader who inspired them to fight/resist.

(b)

- Lenana was made a paramount chief of the Maasai because of his cooperation.
- They Iqstjaiid which was taken up by the British for farming/settlement.
- They were rewarded with material wealth/granted favoured status due to their cooperations.
- They lost their independence/were manipulated as their land became a British protectorate.
- It led to the division/separation between those for/against collaboration thereby weakening them further.
- They were hired as mercenaries to assist the British in subduing/ suppressing communities that were resisting establishment of colonial rule.
- It led to the eviction/displacement of the Maasai thereby causing untold suffering /loss of livelihood.
- It led to the disruption of their economic structure thereby causing loss of wealth.

Any 5x2= 10 marks