

## **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KENYA MARKING SCHEME**

### **1994 3b**

- the construction of railways and roads.
- Settler farming was encouraged this promoted agricultural production for export trade and local consumption.
- Africans were encouraged this promoted agricultural production for export trade and local consumption.
- Africans were encouraged to grow some cash crops such as cotton and later tea and Coffee.
- Introduction of money and establishment of bank industry to facilitate economic transitions.
- Development of local and international trade/ commerce.
- Establishment of industries such as food processing industries promoted the expansion of agricultural activities.
- Exploitation of mineral resources in the country e.g. soda ash at Magadi.
- Development of urban centres such as Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu.
- Introduction of exotic breeds of livestock e.g. sheep, " and cattle.
- Development of the tourists industry e.g. establishment of game reserves and parks. Establishment of research stations/centres to improve farming methods and breeds. Development of the fishing industry e.g. use of better fishing methods.

### **1996 Q 6**

- Government policy and support/ i.e. providing loans, land and labourers.
  - Favourable climate/adequate rainfall and temperature
  - Availability of transport/especially the railway and the feeder roads.
  - Fertility of the soil
- Any 2 points 1 mark each (2 marks)

### **1996 Q 9**

- Development of transport network/the construction of the Uganda railway
- Development of mining activities / Development of industries
- Development of trade.
- Development of agriculture
- Establishment of administrative centre.(Any 2 point, 1 mark each(2 marks)

### **1997 Q 6**

- Provided cheap and reliable transport network
- Opening up the Kenya Highlands to settlers.

### **1997 Q 7**

- Europeans aimed to produce and maintain a semi – skilled labour force for the colony.
- Fear of competition from educated Africans/ racial discrimination / claims for their rights.

### **1998 Q 10**

- To search for employment
- Colonial land policies (fertile land taken by Europeans)
- Colonial tax system-The reserves were over-crowded
- Attractive social amenities in towns-hospitals, schools, water, electricity etc.

### **1999 Q 9**

- To link Uganda with the coast

- To provide quick, safe and convenient means of transport for government administrators/ troops
- Open up Kenya for economic development/ to stop slave trade/ promote lifetime trade ½ ( Any 2 points, 1 mrk) ( 2 marks)

**1999 Q 12**

- To provide security
- To promote unity and a sense of belonging among members
- To cater for the basic needs of the members (Any 1 point, 1 mrk)(1 mrk)

**2000 Q 9**

- Provide efficient railway transport connecting the coast and the interior
- Alienation of the white highlands for European settlement
- Advertising the availability of free land in Kenya in foreign newspapers
- Loans
- Security

**2000 Q 11**

- Taking head count of those who were supposed to live in urban centers
- Enacting strict rules about migrations into urban centers/ creation of African reform
- Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in the urban centers lived there
- Introducing Kipande system Any 2 points, 1 mark ( 2 marks)

**2000 Q 12**

- To teach Africans basic literacy and numeracy skills
- To teach Africans better farming methods
- To train Africans catechists
- To teach Africans basic technical skills
- Civilize, better methods of hygiene (Any 2 points, 1 mark) ( 2 marks)

**2001 Q 8**

- By alienating African land through signing treaties
- By forceful occupation of African land
- Through legislation that allowed European to buy/ lease land
- Land bought cheaply by the Europeans (Any 2 points, 1 mark ( 2 marks)

**2002 Q 6**

- Europeans wanted to continue getting cheap African labour for their farms
- To avoid competition by African farmers
- To control the spread of disease and pests from African farms. 1mark

**2002 Q 8**

- African cultural practices and beliefs were incorporated into the Christian colonial period.
- Gave African clergy leadership opportunities in the church
- More African were trained as clergy
- Accelerated the spread of Christianity
- Led to the establishment of independent schools
- Led to the formation Nationalism. Any 1 point, = 1mark

**2002 Q 9**

- Unemployment led to poverty
- Low morality e.g. prostitution
- Increase in crime
- Development of shanties/slums
- Congestion leading to epidemics

- Break up of family set up
- Development of the Kipande system
- Deprived rural areas of manpower/negligence of agriculture 2marks

**2003 Q8**

- Setting aside the white highlands for European settlement deprived the Africans of rich agricultural land.
- Confining Africans to the reserves created shortage of land for farming due to overcrowding.
- Declaring some of the land as crown land denied the African the access to its use. Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)

**2004 Q 9**

- Creation of African reserves led to overcrowding forcing Africans to work in the settler farms.
- Declaring some of lands as crown lands denying the Africans the access of its use ( 1 mark)

**2005 Q 19**

- To facilitate the movement of the troops to suppress resistances/pacification.
- To transport the administrators into the interior for effective control of British East Africa.
- To promote the development of legitimate trade/Abolish slave trade
- To transport goods from interior to the coast (raw material) and manufactured goods from the coast.
- The British wanted to exploit the resources in the interior Any 3x1= (3marks)

(b)

- It led to the emergence of towns along the railway line e.g. Voi, Nairobi.
- It enabled people to travel to and from the interior to different destinations easily.
- It encouraged the construction of feeder roads thus improving transportation in the interior.
- It led to land alienation and establishment of settler plantations where different cash crops were grown/Displacement
- It stimulated both internal and external trade./Development of trade.
- It led to the Indian Coolies settling in Kenya/Introduction of India
- It led to employment opportunities to many people in Kenya.
- It provided revenue for the government.
- It made it possible for the missionaries to spread Christianity into the interior/Led to opening of interior.
- It enabled the government to administer more effectively /colonists.
- It led to the alteration of the Kenya –Uganda branch 6x2=12marks.

**2006 Q 11**

- Forced recruitment/ conscription/ Denying African rights/ growing crops
- Though introduction of Kipande system
- Creation of African reserves
- Through introduction of taxation by the British government ( 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

**2007 Q 10**

- Small scale farming was practiced
- Africans mainly grew foods
- Traditional methods of farming were used . 2x1 = 2marks

**2007 Q 20**

- Governor Northey saw the need to develop the highlands to meet administrative costs.
- The British industries needed cheap raw materials
- They thought the area had no occupants/was empty land.
- The government wanted to make the protectorate economically viable
- In order to control further influx of Asians into the protectorate 3marks.
  
- Africans who lost their land became poor.
- The displaced Africans were confined to Native Reserves thus leading to congestion/over use of land.
- Many Africans became squatters and lived in misery and hopelessness.
- The landless were to supply labour in settler farms for wages in order to pay taxes.
- The displaced Africans were forced to move to towns to look for employment.
- The movement to towns by the displaced African was disrupted.
- The traditional Social-Economic set-up of the African was disrupted.
- Loss of land led to bitterness and made Africans later to form political organizations to demand for their land. (5marks)

**2008 Q 8**

- They were attracted by social amenities.
- Towns offered higher job prospects/better wages.
- Many Africans found themselves in over crowded reserves/land alienation.
- In order to escape hut tax/forced labour.
- Some Africans wanted to open up businesses in towns. ( 2x1 = 2 marks)

**2008 Q 9**

- They demanded equal rights with the whites.
- They wanted to own land in the Kenyan highlands.
- They opposed restrictions on their migration into Kenya (1 mark)

**2008 Q 19**

- To carry out farming in order to meet the administration of the colony.
- The climate of the white highlands was suitable for white settlement.
- The whites would be loyal to the colonial government as opposed to the Africans.
- There were large tracts of seemingly unutilized land.
- The settlers were to carry out farming in order to produce goods to be transported by the railway. This would help meet the cost of maintaining the railways.
- The government did not want the Asians to take control of the colony. (3 marks)
  
- They were subjected to constant raids by the African whose land had been alienated.
- They had inadequate labour force as many Africans refused to work for them.
- The settlers lacked essential agricultural skills as many had not practiced farming before.
- They were not familiar with the seasons and therefore could not predict when and what to plant.
- They had inadequate capital to invest in farming.
- They were unable to market their produce during the world wars.

- The economic depression affected the market prices.
- There was high cost of production due to animal and crop diseases.
- There was inadequate transport and communication network which affected the movement of people and goods. (Any 6x2=12 marks)

#### 2011 Q9

- It facilitated the transportation of goods/services.
- It led to the development of urban centres.
- It facilitated the movement of traders/promoted trade.
- It opened up the interior for economic development e.g Plantation Agri & Industry
- It led to the creation of employment opportunities.
- It led to the development of other forms of transport & communication e.g roads & telecommunication
- It was the major source of revenue for colonial Authority

#### 2011 Q10

- The colonial government provided land to the settlers.
- The white settlers bought land from the colonial government.
- The colonial government passed land legislations that encouraged white settlers to own land. Any 2x1=2 marks

#### 2012 Q19 P1

- It hastened transportation of goods/services.
- It promoted the growth of trade/commercial activities.
- It opened the interior for better farming/agriculture.
- It led to the growth of industries/mining.
- It led to the growth/development of urban centres.
- It generated revenue to the colonial government.
- It created employment.
- It led to the development of other means of transport and communication Any 5 x 1= 5 marks

(b)

- The harsh climate created difficult working environment thus slowing down the work.
- There was inadequate labour which led to importation of workers from India.
- The workers were attacked by tropical diseases/pests leading to their ineffectiveness/death.
- The terrain was poor/difficulty thus slowing down the constructions work.
- Some communities attacked the workers/stole equipments thereby delaying the construction.
- They were attacked by wild-animals/man-eaters of Tsavo thus leading to deaths of some workers.
- The transportation of some constructions materials was difficult due to their bulkiness.
- There were irregular/delays in the supply of construction materials/equipment which slowed down the work.
- There was inadequate supply of essential/basic commodities which made life unbearable. Any 5 x 2=10 marks