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PRIMARY SIX TROPICAL QUESTIONS

THE E.A.C

- 1. Name the regional body that joins the three countries that are found in East Africa.*
- 2. List down four reasons why East African community was formed.*
- 3. Which body was replaced by East African community?*
- 4. List down three founder members of the East African Community.*
- 5. Outline four organs of the East African Community.*
- 6. Who was the president of Uganda by the time the E.A.C collapsed?*
- 7. Give two reasons why East African Community collapsed.*
- 8. Where are the headquarters of the E.A.C?*
- 9. Who is the current chairman of the E.A.C?*
- 10. Name the two countries that join EAC AFTER Tripartite treaty.*
- 11. Outline four benefits of E.A.C to Uganda as a member state.*
- 12. When was the E.A.C revived?*
- 13. List down the names of heads of state who revived E.A.C.*
- 14. Name the Law making organ of E.A.C.*
- 15. Who is the current secretary general of East African community?*
- 16. Outline at least two symbols of E.A.C.*
- 17. Mention three challenges of the E.A.C.*
- 18. What is the meaning of olive branches on the E.A.C coat of arms?*

METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH (EXTENDED) COLONIAL RULE IN E.AFRICA

- Using military force
- Signing treaties
- Through trading companies
- Using missionary work
- Through collaborators

SYSTEMS OF ADMINISTRATION IN EAST AFRICA

- a) Direct rule
- b) Indirect rule

INDIRECT RULE

This is a system of rule where colonialists ruled through ideal chiefs and kings

- It was introduced by Captain F.D Lugard

Reasons why the British used indirect rule

- a) It was cheap to use local leaders
- b) Shortage of man power
- c) To control rebellions
- d) To solve the problem of language barrier

Effects of indirect rule

- African customs were preserved
- Africans learnt new systems of administration
- It reduced rebellions
- It solved man power problems.

DIRECT RULE

- it is where the colonialists used their own officials to rule the natives.
- It was mainly by the Germans
- They used the Akidas and Jumbes to rule Tanganyika

Reasons why the Germans used direct rule

- a) They believed in their superiority over Africans
- b) They wanted to promote Germany culture
- c) They wanted to fully exploit East Africa's resources

Disadvantages of direct rule

- Traditional rulers lost their powers
- It promoted rebellions among Africans
- It undermined African cultures
- It created hatred between Africans and German colonialists

Colonial administration in Kenya

- Kenya was declared a British colony in 1895
- The head of the Kenya colony was at first a commissioner and later governor (1906)
- The first British governor was called Sir James Sadler

- The last British governor was called Sir M J Macdonald
- The major issue during colonial times in Kenya was the Kenya highlands that were once owned by the Kikuyu
- The Legco in Kenya was formed in 1906 but the first representative was appointed in 1944 called Eliud Mathui
- White settlers in Kenya were encouraged and led by Lord Baron Delamere

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN TANZANIA

- Tanganyika was declared a German colony in 1890
- The Akidas and Jumbes were appointed to replace traditional rulers

Qn: *Why Tanganyika had many rebellions*

- Germans had no respect for the natives
- They never allowed natives to grow cash crops on their own
- Africans were forced to work on whites plantations
- Germans were harsh towards natives.

HOW GERMAN RULE IN EAST AFRICA ENDED

- In 1914, Germany started world War I Germany East 1918
- Germany lost all her colonies including Germany East Africa
- Tanganyika was given Britain by the League of Nations as a Mandate territory ie. Tanganyika was ruled by Britain on behalf of the league of Nations
- German East Africa changed its name to Tanganyika in 1919

Qn: *Why was the League of Nations (LON) formed?*

- To prevent any other world war from braking out
- The first British governor of Tanganyika was Sir Horace Byatt
- The last British governor of Tanganyika was Sir Richard Turnbull

COLONIAL RULE IN RWANDA AND BURUNDI

- Rwanda and Burundi were both colonized by Germany
- The Germans used indirect rule to administer Rwanda and Burundi
- Having lost the First World War, Germany lost Rwanda and Burundi to the league of Nations.
- Rwanda and Burundi were handed over to Belgium as mandate territories.

Qn: *Why did attain independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya?*

- Tanganyika was mandate territory

- TANU put a lot of pressure on UNO to grant it independence
- Julius Nyerere co-operated with the last governor of Tanganyika Richard Turnbull.

Qn: Give three economic policies during colonial rule

- Compulsory cash crop growing
- Hut and gun tax payment
- Fertile land was given to white settlers

AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIAL RULE

- Some Africans collaborated
- Other Africans resisted

Examples of collaborators include:

- Laibon lenana of Masai
- Nabongo Mumia of Wanga
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa of Buganda
- Omukama Kasagama of Toro
- Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole
- Semei Kakungulu

Qn: Why some Africans collaborated

- They were too weak to resist
- They wanted protection from colonialists
- Enemy tribes had resisted

Qn.: How did Semei Kakungulu help the British to establish their rule in Uganda?

- He replied to capture Mwanga and Kabalega.
- He signed treaties with local leaders
- He set up colonial posts in Eastern Uganda
- He constructed road networks to ease administration.

Qn.: Why did Omukama Kasagama collaborate with the British?

- He wanted to get protection against Kabalega.
- He wanted to get guns to maintain peace.

Qn.: How helpful was Lugard to Toro Kingdom?

- He restored Kasagama to his throne
- He drove Kabalega out of Toro Kingdom.

Nuwa Mbaguta -Promoted education
 -building of roads in western Uganda.
 -Enforcing colonial administrative policies in Ankole

RESISTORS TO COLONIAL RULE

- Chief Awich of Payera
- Kabalega of Bunyoro
- Mkwawa of Hehe
- Chief Kivoi of Chagga
- General China and Dedan Kimathi of Kenya

Qn.: Why did the Africans resist colonial rule?

- To maintain their military superiority and might
- Enemy tribes had collaborated
- To preserve their independence
- They never wanted to lose their land

RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

The Nandi was resistance

- The Nandi didn't want the British to take their land
- They never wanted the railway line to pass through their land
- The need for independence