

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KENYA

20. a) State three methods which were used by the colonial government to acquire land for

**European settlement.**

- (i) Through signing of treaties with Africans e.g. Maasai agreement's 1904 & 1911.
- (ii) Through use of force
- (iii) Some parts of unoccupied were declared crown land. They were leased, granted or sold to settlers

3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Apart from providing settlers with land explain six other ways through which the colonial

**government promoted settler agriculture in Kenya. (12 marks)**

- (i) The government provided continuous flow of African labour to settlers by imposing heavy taxes and imposing forced labour laws. The Kipande system was introduced to restrict movement of labourers.
- (ii) Agricultural activities of the Africans were controlled to reduce competition for markets upto 1930's. Africans were not allowed to grow any main cash crops.
- (iii) The colonial government boosted settler agriculture by providing adequate transport network to ease marketing of their produce and delivery of farm produce.
- (iv) The colonial government provided extension services through the department of agriculture and established research stations to facilitate the development of better breeds for better yields
- (v) Banking system & loan facilities were introduced to subsidize settler initiatives.
- (vi) The government encouraged settlers to form co-operatives e.g. KCC & KFA. This facilitated marketing of the produce & purchasing of farm inputs.
- (vii) Through political representation in the Legco they managed to get many concessions e.g. tariffs barriers & removal of custom duties.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

### ANS 20 DIST 1

6. Name the engineer who was in charge of the construction of Uganda Railway (1mk)  
-George Whitehouse (1mk)

20.(a) Identify the terms of Devonshire white paper of 1923

- (i) Kenyan highlands were set aside for white settlers only
- (ii) Indians were to elect five members to Legco
- (iii) The European demand for a self government was rejected
- (iv) Racial segregation in residential areas was abolished
- (v) Africans interest were to be given the first priority since Kenya was an African country

- (vi) The colonial secretary was to have strict control of the affairs of the colony
- (vii) A missionary was to be nominated to represent African interest in the Legco
- (viii) Settlers were to maintain their numbers in the Legco. 1x5 = 5mks

(b) Discuss ways in which the Agikuyu were affected by colonial land policies before 1963

- They lost their land
- Much of their land was occupied by the settlers
- Landless kikuyu were moved to native reserve
- The Agikuyu who lost their land became very poor
- Over utilization of land led to serious soil erosion
- Some went to work in settlers arms wage laborers or squatters
- Others migrated to towns in search of employment
- They formed extremist groups called Mau Mau
- Agikuyu spearheaded the struggle for independence by encouraging formation of

national movement

**ANS 6,20 DIST 2.**

9. The head of the executive council in Kenya during the colonial period

- The governor

1 x 1 = 1mk

21. (a) Three factors which enabled the white settlers to establish farms in Kenya during the colonial

Period

- Government policy/support i.e providing loans, land and labours
- Favourable climate/adequate rainfall and temperature
- Availability of transport especially railway and the feeder roads
- Fertile soils in the highlands

Any

3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Six results of the development of railway transport in Kenya during the colonial period.

- It led to the loss of land among some African communities
- Facilitated the movement of goods and people
- Led to the development of urban centres/towns
- Encouraged the coming of white settlers to Kenya
- Led to the development of agriculture/ settler plantation
- Promoted the development of trade between Kenya and the outside world/ building of industries
- Provided a source of revenue to the government
- Led to opening up of the up of the interior
- It made it possible for the missionaries to spread Christianity into the interior
- It enabled the government to administer more effectively/colonization
- It led to employment opportunities to many people
- It encouraged construction of feeder roads thus improving transportation in the interior

Any

6 x 2 =  
12mks

**ANS 9,21 DIST 3**

**7. Give two ways in which the construction of the Kenya Uganda Railway helped stop**

**Slave trade in Kenya**

**(2mks)**

- Slave porters were no longer needed since the railway would ferry goods to and from the coast.  
**1 x 1 = 1mk**
- It enabled the quick movement of troops into the interior to stamp out the trade
- It helped promote other profitable sources of income which acted as an alternative to slavery and slave trade.

**8. Identify any two groups that provided Education to Africans during the colonial period**

(  
**2  
m  
k  
s  
)**

- The missionaries
- The colonial government
- The Asians
- The African themselves

**2 x 1 = 2mks**

**20. a) State five benefits of the construction of the Uganda railway to the colonial**

**government in Kenya**

**(5mks)**

- It enabled the British to administer the colony more effectively
- The railway promoted the exploitation of natural resources of the colony.
- It promoted the growth of trade.
- It was a major source of revenue for the colonial government
- It enhanced the development of other forms of transport and communication.**5 x 1 = 5mks**

**b) Outline the efforts made to improve health services in Kenya during the colonial period**

**(10mks)**

Various missionary groups established medical facilities in the country

- The missionaries started medical training centres after 1 st world war e.g Alliance medical college
- The government provided financial support to ensure that Europeans were protected from typhoid, Malaria, dysentery.

- Africans were taught hygiene through public baraza.
- Vaccines were introduced to prevent diseases
- After 1945 development and Research Authority gave £47 000 for health care and improvement of health services
- 1951 the King George hospital began to train female nurses.
- The government established public health centres and hospitals in different parts of the country.

**5 x 2 = 10mks**

**ANS 7,8,20 DIST 6**

7. Give two main aims of the building of the Kenya – Uganda railway. (2 mks)

- i) To provide a quicker and cheaper means of transport from the coast to the interior.
- ii) To be able to export various commodities e.g cotton from Uganda.
- iii) To transport colonial administration and officials thus help to establish effective British administration.

iv) To help stamp out slave trade (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

18. b) Describe how seyyid said contributed towards the development of international trade along the Kenyan coast in the nineteenth century.

( 10 mks)

- i) He encouraged foreign traders to trade along the Kenyan coast.
- ii) He signed trade agreements with European countries and U.S.A to promote foreign trade .
- iii) He invited Indian Banyans to settle along the East African coast and trade.
- iv) He encouraged several international powers to trade with East African west of Britain France , Germany.
- v) He gave the countries he signed treaties with the right is open consults in Zanzibar.
- vi) He created political stability along the East African coast which was conducive the international trade.
- vii) He provided security for slave traders hence intensified slave trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world.
- viii) He established a well organized long distance trade into the interior of E. Africa which provided commodities for international trade.
- ix) He financed some of the Arab and foreign traders who participated in international trade.
- x) He established plantation agriculture which produced commodities for international trade e.g doves.

Any 5 2 = 10 mks

**ANS 8,18b DIST 7**

10. State two factors that facilitated the development of urban centres in the pre-colonial Kenya along distance trade routes (2mks)

- They acted as goods collection centres
- They acted as resting centres

23. a) Identify the main features of settler farming in Kenya during colonial period .

- Cash crop farming of sisal, pyrethrum, coffee, tea, wheat, maize.
- They used farm machinery like ox-drawn ploughs, tractors, seed drills, harvesters, sprayers, threshers.
- Crop-rotation and fallowing
- The use of artificial fertilizers, pesticides
- Mixed farming of Livestock keeping of grade cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry and crop cultivation.

(5x1=5mks)

b) Explain five methods used by the colonial government to ensure Africans in Kenya provided labour

- Colonial authorities used force to ensure that Africans provided labour
- The colonial authorities established crowded reserves for Africans. This forced many Africans to look for employment in European farms or as domestic servants.
- The colonial authorities alienated African land and gave it to European settlers leading to landlessness thus compelling many to look for employment
- The colonial authorities created unfertile reserves for Africans that could not enable them survive on such land
- They made it mandatory for the Africans to pay taxes. This forced them to work in European farms in order to earn money
- The colonial authorities trained a few for clerical jobs in the civil service.

Those trained for such jobs felt privileged and so went to work

(5x2=10mks) well - explained.

**ANS 10,23 DIST 8**

7. **Identify the development strategy used in Kenya after 1978**  
(1mk)

- i) Nyayoism / Nyayo philosophy / foot steps / love peace and unity.

**1 x 1 = 1mks**

11. **In what two ways did the construction of the Kenya – Uganda Railway contribute to urbanization in Kenya.**

(2mks)

- i) Urban centre emerged along railway stations and terminus.
- ii) Trading centres became urban /Easened transport where small businesses sprung up.
- iii) Indian railway workers established shops along the railway which turned into urban centres
- iv) Administrative posts sprung up to urban centres

**(2 x 1 = 2mks)**

**ANS 7,11 DIST 9**

7. Give two terms of the Devonshire White paper of 1923.

(2mks)

- a) The Kenyan highlands were exclusively reserved for white settlers
- b) The interests of the Africans were to be Paramount to those of immigrants races if there was a conflict
- c) A missionary would be nominated to the Legco to represent the interests of the Africans
- d) The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony
- e) Racial segregation in all the residential areas plus restrictions on immigration were abolished
- f) The Indians would elect five members to the Legco, not on a common roll but on a communal roll.

Any 2x1 = 2marks

20.a) What were the reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway during the Colonial period

(3mks)

- a. To establish effective control over the British East Africa
- b. To facilitate maximum economic exploitation of the region
- c. To stop slave trade and promote legitimate trade
- d. To facilitate the movement of troops and government administration into the interior parts of the protectorate
- e. To link Uganda with the Coast and the outside world
- f. To make it possible for Britain to effectively protect her strategic interest in the region e.g. Uganda which was the source of river Nile

Any 3x1

= 3marks

**ANS 7,20 DIST 10**

8.i) Kenya Highlands were to be exclusively for the white settlers.

ii) Indians were allowed to elect 5 members to the legco , but on a communal roll.

iii) European settlers demand for self-government in Kenya was rejected .

iv) Racial segregation in all residential areas and restriction on immigration were abolished.

v) African interests were to be given priority before those of immigrant races if there was a conflict.

vi) A missionary was to be nominated to the legco to represent the African interests.

(2 x2= 1)

13.i) Europeans were given large tracts of land for Agriculture .

ii) Europeans were assured of African labour on their farms.

(2x1=2mks)

**ANS 8,13 DIST 11**

6. – Colonial government alienated land for them.

- Colonial government provided technical assistance.
- Provided with credit facilities.
- Security provided by colonial government.
- Colonial government provided marketing facilities through cooperatives.
- Stopped competition from Africans.
- Forced labour was available.

*(Any 2x1=2mks)*

18. a)

- Facilitate movement of troops and government administrators into the interior parts of the protectorate.
- Link Uganda to the Coast.
- Stop slave trade and promote legitimate trade.
- Facilitate maximum economic exploitation of the region.
- Establish effective control over British East Africa.
- Enable Britain to protect her strategic interests in the region e.g. Uganda, the source of River Nile.

*(3x1=3mks)*

- b)
- Led to growth of towns along the railway line e.g. Voi.
  - Indians involved in its construction settled in Kenya and started commercial activities.
  - Enabled settlers to come into the country and occupy it.
  - Facilitated introduction of cash crops in Kenya e.g. tea, coffee, and sisal.
  - Opened up the interior of Kenya to the outside world by easing transportation.
  - Facilitated spreading of Christianity in the interior.
  - Contributed to transferring of Kenya's capital from Mombasa to Nairobi after the railway reached Nairobi, it became the capital as it was centrally located.
  - Led to development of transport and communication as its construction went hand in hand with construction of other means of transport and communication e.g. roads.
  - Led to change of political boundaries i.e. after it reached Kisumu in 1902 the boundaries of the colony were changed (altered).

*Any 6x2=12mks*

**ANS 6,18 DIST 12**

9. Name the settler farmer who introduced wheat in Kenya during the colonial period.  
(1mk)

❖ **Lord Dalamere**

***1 x 1 = 1 mark***

**ANS 9 DIST 14**

5. What was the main significance of Devonshire white paper of 1923. (1mk)

- The interests of the Africans were given priority in the case of a conflict with other races.

### ANS 5 DIST 15

- 9.
- To create a settlement for whites
  - To produce raw materials for British industries
  - To check Indian immigration to Kenya
  - To raise income to meet administrative costs
  - To raise income to cover the cost of railway construction
  - Wanted to exploit the un used land.

*(1 x 1=1mk)*

### ANS 9 DIST 17

18. a) i) The colonial government wanted to make Kenya a white mans country by encouraging
- white settlers to form the backbone of the economy
- ii) The settlers were to finance administrative cost of the colony without involving the
- British taxpayer
- iii) Economic activities of the white settlers would help pay the construction of railway line
- iv) Apart from the vast empty land there was no other natural resources to be exploited
- v) Africans lacked funds and technical know-how to engage large scale farming
- vi) Settlers were expelled to produce raw materials for industries in Britain
- vii) Kenya highlands were suitable for European settlers as they have cool climate and good volcanic soil
- viii) Colonial government wanted to counter Indian and Asian influence in Kenya by settling more whites (7x1=7mks)
- b) i) Attacks from hostile African communities
- ii) Lack of labour e.g. Africans not willing to work
- iii) Inadequate capital
- iv) Prevalence of tropical diseases
- v) Limited market for their produce
- vi) Lack of basic farming knowledge and experience
- vii) Not conversant with the weather changes (season)
- viii) Cattle and crop diseases
- ix) Poor transport network
- (1x8=8mks)

### ANS 18 DIST 18



**7.State two ways in which the Uganda railway contributed to the development of settler farming in Kenya**

- i) It provided cheap and reliable transport for Europeans settlers into the interior.
- ii) It opened up the interior/highlands to the settlers.
- iii) European troops could easily be transport to offer security to the settlers.
- iv) Was used to transport farm inputs/machinery and farm produce to the farm and market respectively.

**(2 x 1 = 2mrks)**

**ANS 7 DIST 19**

**11     State one way in which the construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway contributed to the development of settler farming. (1mk)**

- Accessibility to the Kenya Highlands
- Transport of farms inputs
- Transport of farm produce/output
- Enabled easier administration which provided security to the settlers
- Enabled more land to be alienated for settler use

**18     (a) Explain three terms of the Heligo-land treaty of 1890 (3mks)**

- (i)     Ugandan was recognized as an area within the British sphere of Influence
- (ii)    Germany abandoned her claim over witu in exchange of the Island of Heligoland
- (iii)   Germany acquired a strip on Lake Tanganyika and also bought the coastal strip from the Sultan of Zanzibar
- (iv)    The British laid claim over Kenya and the sultans dominion

1 X 3=3 mks

**(b) Explain six effects of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 (12 mks)**

- (i)     Africans were represented in the legco by a European missionary Dr. Arthur
- (ii)    Africans became more politically aware and began forming political groupings to address their problems
- (iii)   The Indians were bitter and even refused to take up their seats in the Legco or in Municipal Councils
- (iv)    The paper intensified rivalry between the Indians and white settlers
- (v)    African problems especially that of land and labour were not resolved.
- (vi)    Africans became the main beneficiaries since Kenya was declared an African territory and the interests of Africans became paramount when there was racial conflict.
- (vii)   Indians were disappointed because they were not allowed to settle in the white highlands and have political equality with the whites
- (viii) Ban on Indian immigration in Kenya was lifted.
- (ix)    Whites I n the colony felt betrayed by the paper as they did not achieve their goal for self independence

**ANS 11, 18 DIST 20**