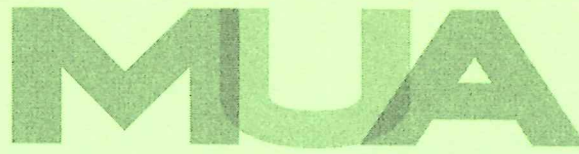


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

HIS 112 : THEMES IN EAST AFRICAN HISTORY 1

DATE: 5TH AUGUST 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided

QUESTION ONE

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

As was true in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, not all African peoples generally and East Africa specifically lived in large kingdoms. There were a variety of social and political systems in East Africa. In addition to the large kingdoms, there were smaller centralized political units, some of which historians call city states since they were made up of large urban-like areas. These geographically smaller states shared much in common with the larger African kingdoms. The primary difference was size. The system and practice of governance that centralized power in the hands of a king and a supporting caste of political advisors and elites in these smaller kingdoms was similar to that of larger kingdoms. Moreover, control of trade and a strong military were also important factors in the development and maintenance of these smaller states. Although few in East Africa, centralized states were politically complex and sophisticated.

These states generally shared some common characteristics. They had a relatively high population density and were usually sedentary, engaging in livestock keeping and agriculture. Internally, they were hierarchical with a high degree of social stratification: an upper ruling class, a majority of commoners, and possibly slaves occupying the lowest social rung. In some societies, craftsmen occupied a special class above the commoners. These entities also had a higher level of technology, there was some accumulation of wealth due to a generation of surplus and trade played a significant part in the economy. Authority was centralized with a pattern of hereditary leadership aided by an administrative centre. At the top of the political hierarchy was the head chief or king assisted by an inner council. The outer layer of administration consisted of representatives of various wards or sectors in the villages in the kingdom. These political entities had developed judicial systems for resolving disputes peacefully rather than resorting to warfare as was common in societies less politically developed. Rivalry and intrigue between competing court factions was not uncommon.

Required:

- a) Distinguish between centralized and decentralized states in pre-colonial East Africa. (4 marks)
- b) Explain four common economic activities that centralized states in East Africa engaged in. (6 marks)
- c) Describe the judicial systems for resolving disputes in East African centralized system. (5 marks)
- d) Discuss five characteristics of centralized states in East Africa. (10 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain the theories of evolution of early man. (6 marks)
- b) Analyze the fossil evidence for the evolution of early man in East Africa. (9 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Describe the origin of the three main ethnic communities in Kenya. (5 marks)
- b) Citing specific examples, discuss the motives for the migration of East African communities. (10 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain five effects of early agriculture to early man in East Africa. (5 marks)
- b) Assess the impact of the Portuguese rule in the East African coast. (10 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Outline five effects of the long distance trade on the East African communities. (5 marks)
- b) Citing examples, discuss the pre-colonial economic activities in East Africa. (10 marks)

QUESTION SIX

a) Identify five mission societies that sent their missionaries to East Africa.

(5 marks)

b) Citing examples, examine the activities the Christian missionaries carried out in East Africa.

(10 marks)