

Q.7. How did the pastoralists affected by the various laws of British?

- A:
- 1) The various laws led to a serious shortage of pastures. This led to continuous intensive grazing of pastures.
  - 2) The herders could no longer freely pasture their cattle in the forests.
  - 3) These restrictions led to a shortage of forage for animals and deterioration of animal's stock.
  - 4) Continuous grazing reduced the quality of pastures.
  - 5) Underfed cattle died in large numbers during scarcities and famines.

Q.8. How did the pastoralists cope with these changes?

A: Pastoralists reacted to these changes in a variety of ways:

- 1) Some reduced the number of cattle in their herds and others discovered new pastures.
- 2) Some richer pastoralists began buying land and settling down, giving up their nomadic life.
- 3) Some took to more extensive trading.
- 4) Many poor pastoralists borrowed money to survive, and became labourers.

Q.9. Describe the social organisation of the Maasai's in the pre-colonial times.

- A:
- a) The Maasai society was divided into two social groups: elders and warriors.
  - b) The elders were the rulers and met periodically to decide on community affairs and settle disputes amicably. The warriors were the younger people,



who were responsible for the protection of the tribe and organised cattle raids.

c) Young men were recognised as warriors when they helped in raiding the cattle of other groups and participated in wars.

Q.10. Give reasons to explain why the Maasai community lost their grazing lands.

A: 1) In 1885, Maasai land was divided between British Kenya and German Tanganyika.

2) As a result, the best grazing lands were taken over by the European colonialists and the Maasai were pushed into a small area which was arid and had poor pastures.

3) Large areas of grazing lands were also turned into game reserves.

Q.11. In which three ways did the Maasai's chiefs benefit economically?

A: To administer the affairs of Maasai, the British appointed <sup>home</sup> chiefs. They often accumulated wealth over time.

1) They had a regular income with which they could buy animals, goods and land.

2) They lent money to poor neighbours and many became traders.

3) They had both pastoral and non-pastoral income and could buy animals when their stock was depleted.