

**HISTORY NOTES FORM FOUR AND
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (FROM
FORM ONE TO FORM FOUR) OF 1985
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**"History is the subject that tells people
their historical time of a day".**

**Mithali 10:14 "watu wenye akili huweka
akiba ya maarifa".**

PART TWO : EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FROM 1985 - 2018

(ESSAYS)

QUESTION BASED ON SOURCES AND IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY

1. Explain six significances of studying history.

Answer:

- enables people to know their origin.
- enables people to know their culture.
- enables people to get employments eg teachers, curator, anthropologists, archaeologists, administrators etc
- enables people to know technological changes.
- enbles people to know different events and how they occurred eg ww1.
- enables learners to understand how African societies were formed.
- helps to develop the basic skills of critical thinking, reasoning, judgment.
- develop and understanding appreciation of African unity and the need of it.
- enebles people to search for truth.
- enebles man to know success and failure of ancient people.

2. Discuss the sources on which the basic history is reconstructed (NECTA 1988)

OR:

3. Name and describe the five major sources of historical information, what are the limits of History from these sources and why must the sources be handled carefully(NECTA 1985)

ANSWER:-

- Oral tradition
- archaeology
- archives
- museums
- written records

- anthropology
- linguistic
- audio visual sources eg CD's, cassettes, films.

4. Show the advantages and disadvantages of archeology and oral traditions as methods of reconstruction of history (2001)

2. Answer:

-Advantages:

- It provided evidenced of the past remains.
- It links the gaps left by other sources such as oral tradition and written records.
- Employment opportunities to archaeologists like Dr. Louis Leakey.
- Archeological sites can be used as tourist attractions eg Olduvai gorge.
- It tells us a great deal about man's past life.
- It reveals the level of development attained by early man eg stone tools and iron tools.
- It reveals the level of technology of past man..
- It can show religious beliefs of past man through excavating tools used during prayers such as cups..
- It makes history real because learners can see, feel and touch the objects excavated eg the skull of the earliest man.

Disadvantage:

- Does tell about past social organizations, eg how kinship worked.
- It can not reveal peoples languages.
- It is a time consuming method, excavations took long period of times such as months or years.
- It needs experts.
- It is not applicable to study recent history.
- It is very expensive in terms of tools used for digging, number of experts and time.
- Poor interpretation of material excavated.
- Agents of weather such as winds, hurricanes, earthquakes etc can destroy the site and tools.

**QUESTION BASED ON EVOLUTION OF MAN, TECHNOLOGY AND
ENVIRONMENT**

**QUESTIONS BASED ON DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
AND THEIR IMPACT**

- 1. Show the relationship between the discovery of minerals and the growth of imperialism in south Africa (NECTA 1994)**

OR

- 2. What were the effects of mineral revolution of south Africa (NECTA 1996)**

OR

- 3. Discuss the effect of the discover and running of diamond and gold in south Africa (NECTA 1999)**

ANSWER:-

Mineral in south Africa was discovered in 1867 when diamond was discovered at Kimberly and continued to 1880's when gold was discovered at Witwatersrand. It's contribution to imperialism were:-

- increase British interest to rule south Africa .
- improvement of infrastructures like roads and railways i.e. Capitalist constructed to easier transportation of minerals
- establishment of heavy industries
- land alienation
- forced labor
- emergence of powerfully mining companies e.g. De Boers and consolidated gold
- increase of migrant and unskilled labor
- loss of African independence

- 4. appraise the advantages of iron technology in the pre-colonial africa (NECTA 2008)**

OR

5. Explain how discovery of iron led to changes in lives of east Africa in the 16th century and 17th century (NECTA 1997)

ANSWERS:-

- stimulate agriculture
- stimulate trade
- increase of population
- improvement of security
- formation of states
- improvement of standard of living.
- growth of towns eg Meroe.
- growth of states eg Zulu
- increase of specialization.
- me beliefs eg god Ogun in west Africa.

6. In which ways iron Age people different for the stone Age people? (NECTA 1999)

ANSWER:-

During Iron age :-

- Man used tools with better efficiency compared to stone age tools were sharper/lighter/smaller while in stone age there were crude tools
- increased production because of better/efficient tools while stone age people produce lower products
- man started to live in an area permanently instead while stone age people lived nomadically
- cultivation of food began while during stone age people depended on hunting and gathering
- family life was more stable with the formation of villages while stone aged people lived scattered
- began era of division of labor by class/gender/age/wealth while stone aged people lacked specialization.
- population growth while stone aged people were small in number.

7. Appraise forces which led to the development of trade in pre colonial African societies.

OR

8. Account for the factors which enabled growth of pre colonial trade.

Answer:

- specialization in trading activities.
- surplus production as a result of improvement of technology.
- increase of trade items such as iron tools, baskets, canoes, gold, slaves etc
- development of well political organizations eg Buganda, Bunyoro, Mali
- population growth.
- political stability.
- presence of trade routes.
- needy of communities.

9. What were the significants of trade in pre colonial Africa?.

Answer:

- availability of goods to where they were not produced.
- emergence of wealth class (merchants/traders).
- growth of towns eg Jenne, Timbuktu, Gao in west Africa; Ujiji, Tabora, Kilwa in East Africa.
- growth of states eg Mali, Ghana in west Africa; Congo, Ngola in central Africa, Hehe, Buganda in East Africa.
- intermarriages which led to development of social relations.
- spread of technology eg iron making, basketry, pottery.
- spread of Islam, especially in west Africa due to trans Saharan trade.
- development of caravan routes.
- increase of production; to obtain surplus and to get enough food for the increased population

QUESTION BASED ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS

- 1. Name three different system of political organization adopted by different east Africa ethnic tribes in the 18th century. Briefly name their economic activities (NECTA 1988)**

ANSWERS:-

- ntemiship organization eg among Sukuma and Nyamwezi

-kingdom/empire eg Zulu, Hehe, Buganda, Mandinka
-clan organization eg Yao,
-age –set organization eg Maasai
-sultanate eg Umwinyi along the coast

- 2. Show the factors for the rise of the Buganda kingdom in the 19th century (NECTA 1988)**
- 3. Discuss the factors for the rise and consolidation of the Buganda kingdom (NECTA 1989)**
- 4. Discuss the factors for the rise of the Mali empire in western Sudan (NECTA 1989)**
- 5. What were the main factors for the rise of Kimbu empire in the second half of the 19th century (NECTA 1993)**
- 6. Assess the contribution of Gold in the rises of and consolidation of Ghana empire in west Africa (NECTA 1993/2000)**
- 7. Outline the factors for the rise of Kingdom of Karagwe (NECTA 1993)**
- 8. Account for the rise and downfall of the Asante empire (1994)**
- 9. Discuss the factors which led to the rise and fall of different states in western Sudan up to the end of the 15th century AD (NECTA 1997)**
- 10. With the relevant examples show the reasons for the emergency and downfall of Congo Zambezi states in central Africa (NECTA 2002)**
- 11. Account for the rise of state organization in pre –colonial Africa (NECTA 1985)**
- 12. Discuss the factors for the rise of the ancient Egyptian states (NECTA 2006)**
- 13. Explain the factors for the rise of the Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom (NECTA 2009)**

14. Account for the rise and downfall of Oyo Empire in the 19th century (NECTA 2010)

15. Explain six pre-requisites for state formation in the pre-colonial Africa (NECTA 2012)

ANSWER:-

FACTORS FOR RISE OF STATE:-

- Good leadership eg Menelik II of Ethiopia, Mansa Musa of Mali etc
- agriculture eg in the interlucustrine region like Buganda kingdom
- trade eg Mali in west African long distance trade.
- good climatic condition, especially to support agriculture for food production
- iron technology, eg Meroe in Sudan.
- fertile soil which supports food crops
- minerals availability such as gold for trade
- conquest for powerful states eg Zulu
- Migration (a contemporary factor).
- Size of the kingdom eg Ghana
- geographical location. Eg Ethiopia
- Strong army

FACTORS FOR THE FALL OF STATE:-

- European intervention eg Congo with the coming of Portuguese.
- almovalds inversion
- war of conquest
- decline of trade
- decline of agriculture
- bad leadership
- migration migrated areas were negatively affected.
- presence of diseases eg sleeping sickness
- internal disputes or conflicts over succession eg Maasai

QUESTIONS BASED ON INTERACTIONS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

1. What were the consequences of Ngoni movement into east Africa in the 19th century (NECTA 1989)

OR

2. Assess the social and economic impact of the major migrations into east Africa during the 19th century? (NECTA 1985)

OR

3. Using specific examples, how expansion of the Ngoni people during the 19th century affected the people of east Africa and central Africa (NECTA 2004)

ANSWER:-

Ngoni people were the people who originated from south Africa (ZULU/NATAL) Land. By 19th century the Ngoni people started to migrate into groups from natal land northwards where they found others in east Africa been led by their leaders like;-Mpputa Maseko, Zwangedaba and gwangara.

REASONS FOR NGONI MIGRATION:-

- Expansionist of Shaka Zulu
- population increase
- shortage of land
- increase of European interest at the cape which stimulate conflict
- severe drought by 19th century
- famine and hunger.

EFFECTS OF NGONI MIGRATION:-

ECONOMIC IMPACT:-

- Decline of trade i.e. long distance trade
- destruction of farms
- decline of economy

SOCIALLY:-

- Depopulation
- lack of security
- famine and hunger

- separation of families
- destruction of properties

POLITICAL:-

- formation of new states like nyamwezi under Mirambo, Hehe under Munyigumba
- introduction of new methods of fighting eg cow horn formation, hand to hand fighting and assegai (short stabbing spears).
- rise of powerful leaders such as Nyungu ya Mawe of Ukimbu.
- Fall of states in which Ngoni passes through eg Rwozi in Rhodesia.

4. Explain six social factors for early interactions in Africa;.

OR

5. Long before the coming of colonialists, Africans were interacted socially. How far this is true?

ANSWER:-

- Migration
- religion
- marriage
- war
- Searching for -medicine
- music and dance.
- Rituals and funerals.

6. Elaborate six factors that contributed to the occurrence of Mfecane during the 19th century. (Necta 2019, QN 8).

Answer:

Mfecane or Difecane was the wars which originated from Nguni speaking people.

Causes:

- Wars among the Nguni.
- Shortage of land for economic activities.
- Coming of whites.

**QUESTIONS BASED ON SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND
PRODUCTION IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA**

1. Explain six characteristics of the first non-exploitative mode of production (NECTA 2015)

OR.

2. The first non exploitative mode of production has its distinctive features from the rest.

Comment on the notation.

ANSWER:-

- People lived by hunting and gathering
- people lived in small groups,
- there was no exploitation of man by man (no classes existed)
- work was done communally
- Poor technology was dominant, man used crude tools such as stone tools.
- they lived the primitive life
- it is the only mode which every society passed.
- no surplus produced.
- the only mode of production in which man existed and lived with other animals
- man depended entirely on nature (surrounding environment)

QUESTIONS BASED ON AFRICA AND THE EXTERNAL WORLD

1. Examine the reasons for the development of the trans-Saharan trade and the effects it brought in the western Sudanic states (NECTA 2010, 2012)

OR

2. What factors gave to the rise of Trans-Saharan trade (2001)

OR

3. Examine the growth and development of the famous west African trade which involved gold and salt as major trade items in the 19th century.

ANSWER:-

Trans-Saharan trade refers to the trade which was conducted between the tourages, Berbers, western states and the people from middle east and far east across the Sahara desert. It involves the goods like; salt, diamond, gold, spices, cowries from Africa, and manufactured goods like silk clothes, dagas, pangas etc. from middle and far east.

REASONS FOR IT'S DEVELOPMENT:-

- Good climatic condition which supported growth of crops needed in the trade
- peace and security stability available in western and northern Africa
- good leadership like Mansa Kankan Musa and Tunkamanin maintained peace
- availability of goods such as gold and salt.
- introduction of camels and other pack animals such as horses and donkeys.
- it's profitability
- role of Berbers, they were trustworthy traders.
- role of Tuaregs, they acted as traders guides through the Sahara desert.
- presence of oasis in the desert, it provided water for traders and their animals.
- presence of trade routes.
- presence of trade items such as gold and salt.

EFFECTS OF THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE:-

- increase of slave trade, thus weaker states collapsed.
- rise of some towns such as Jenne, Walaga, Gao, Chat etc.
- introduction of camels as a means of transport
- exploitation of African resources, by Arabs and Europeans.
- decline of trade i.e. Indian trade
- accumulation of wealth to the trade dealers (it was profitable).
- spread of western civilization
- intermarriages
- decrease of man power
- emergence of classes i.e. the rich Vs. the poor
- rise of stronger states such as Mali.
- introduction of new commodities from outside Africa eg cotton cloth.
- spread of Islam by traders.
- growth of Arabic language

Generally; Europeans and Asians also participated in this trade they waited for goods stationed in North Africa. The Berbers sold these commodities to western Sudan through Berbers. Reasons for the collapse of this trade were the stunt of the volume of trade, availability of alternative commodities obtained from other parts of the world eg gold, scarcity of water in the desert, wars in North Africa between Christians and Moslem, chaos in Morocco, Libya, Algeria and Tunisia by Turks as they forcefully ruled these states, mistrust and suspicious among Berbers, Arabs and Africans, epidemic of plague, industrial revolution in Europe, colonization and aftermath of colonization.

3. Who benefited from triangular slave trade and how (NECTA 1986)

OR

4. What was Atlantic triangular slave trade and what is the major social and economic effects to west Africa(NECTA 1985)

OR

5. What were the effects of triangular slave trade in west Africa (NECTA 1994)

OR

6. Explain the consequence of development of triangular slave trade on Africa (1997)

ANSWER:-

Contacts between Europe and Africa cemented in the 15th century. Europeans were not interested much in Trans Saharan trade. By 1453 Constantinople fell to the Turks and the source of slaves from this part was cut off. Originally in 15th and onset of 16th centuries slaves who were taken from Senegal and Gambia were shipped to the farms and plantations of Southern Spain and Portugal. Triangular slave trade was the trade which involves three continents which are Africa, America and Europe. It involves the exchange of goods like slaves, golds, diamonds, animal skin from Africa, tobacco, sugar, and other raw materials from America, manufactured goods from Europe.

BENEFITARIES OF TRIANGULAR SLAVE TRADE:-

EUROPE, benefited from the triangular slave trade in the following ways:-

- market to sell her goods
- area for investment
- Area to settle surplus population
- got area for sources of raw materials

- area for cheap labor
- Europe got wealthy and development
- Increase of production for European powers.
- The profit obtained financed the Industrial Revolution in Britain.

EFFECTS TRIANGULAR SLAVE TRADE

- depopulation, due to removal of man power and deaths of people.
- increase of slave trade
- exploitation of African resources eg minerals
- decline of trans-Saharan trade
- rise of some states esp. Coastal city states eg Port Novo
- decline of some states like those of forest states.
- insecurity and lonely
- Separation of families
- decline of African economy eg agriculture due to extraction of abled people.
- spread of western culture
- famine and hunger.
- introduction of new commodities to Africa from Europe, eg cheap iron, cotton clothes, beads, domestic utensils, outdated firearms, cheap gun powder and other assorted rubbish.
- introduction of black people in the new world (America).
- Construction of means of transport eg harbours
- Technological retardation. This was because the majority of the population as not permitted to engage in technological advancements.
- Destruction of Africans' traditional industry. as goods brought from Europe flooded in African markets, although they were no way superior than those produced in Africa, Africans could not compete with the new goods from Europe.
- Destruction of African culture.
- Widespread of diseases such as syphilis. It was contracted by Spanish from the natives of the New World, soon spread to the Africans through the slaving agents on the coast who usually had black concubines.
- Spread of Christianity in west Africa.
- Africa was opened to the outside world.

7. Explain the aim and results of the Portuguese invasion of east Africa in the 16th century and 17th century (NECTA 1995)

OR

8. Examine the impacts of the Portuguese intrusion in east Africa in the 16th century (NECTA 2007)

ANSWER:-

The Portuguese were the people from Portugal Spain. They came in East Africa in 1490's due to:-

- trading activities especially gold
- spread Christianity and encounter Muslim influence.
- commercial exploration
- exploitation of African resources
- love for adventure
- to find the route to India
- maritime technology
- Monsoon winds and compass direction.
- to search pastor John (a believed legendary Christian ruler in Ethiopia).

RESULT/EFFECTS/OUTCOMES OF PORTUGUES INTRUSION:-

- Decline of trade ie.trans-saharan trade
- spread of Christianity with little success
- increase of slave trade
- change of trade pattern/route
- exploitation of African resources
- spread of new culture ie western culture
- increase of whites in Africa
- depopulation
- introduction of new commodities
- introduction of new crops eg pawpaws, pineapples, oranges.
- fall of coastal city states like Kilwa and Mombasa.
- Building of fort Jesus which currently is used as a tourist attraction

7. Account for the rapid expansion of slave trade in east Africa during the 19th century (NECTA 2005)

ANSWER:-

- Opening of clove plantation in Zanzibar by sultan Seyyid Said
- opening of sugar plantation in Mauritius and islands of Reunion by French
- profitability of the trade
- involvement of local rulers in the trade
- trade contacts with Asia
- involvement of Portuguese in slave trade
- Development of maritime technology.
- failure of other sources of labour.
- Profitability of the trade.

8. Discuss the impact of the Dutch settlement at the cape by giving six points (nectar 2016)

ANSWERS:-

- land alienation
- introduction of slavery
- cattle confiscation
- introduction of apartheid
- intermarriage that resulted to mullato
- destruction of indigenous culture
- development of new language ie Afrikaans
- introduction of Boer republics.
- Spread of Christianity.
- Several clashes with Africans such as Khoi and Xhosa led to depopulation.
- Introduction of diseases eg small pox.
- Introduction of new commodities from Europe.
- South Africans lost their political freedom from 1652 to 1994.

CAUSES:-

- Good climatic condition
- good fertile soil
- presence of fresh water
- good trade center.
- Presence of natural harbours.

QUESTION BASED ON INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

1. what were the causes of the great trek in south Africa (NECTA 1989)

OR

2. Elaborate six reasons which made the bours to escape the southern cape 1830 and 1850 (NECTA 2014)

OR

3. What were the causes of the great trek in South Africa (NECTA 1993)

OR

4. Discuss the causes of bour trek and its consequent on the people of South Africa (NECTA 1997)

OR

5. Identify the causes and effects of the bour trek between 1820 and 1850 (NECTA 1988)

6. The great exodus of South African farmers in 19th century has its causes and effects to the societies passed. Comment.

ANS:-

Great trek/Bour trek (Boer exodus) refers to the movement of Boers from the cape of South Africa to the interior escaping the British control. It took place from 1830's to 1850's across the Vaal River. The Boers who trekked away were known as Voortrekkers or Boer trekkers

CAUSES:-

- Introduction of English language by British
- population increase (coming of British settlers).
- the rise of shaka Zulu
- whites interest in the cape of south Africa
- abolition of slave trade by British
- the 50th laws which gave equal rights to both Boers and Africans (introduction of black circuit court).

- Rumors.
- Abolition of trade restrictions
- Introduction of new laws (new court system to replace old Boer systems).

CONSEQUENCIES/EFFECTS:-

- rise of new states like the Transvaal
- land alienation. The Boers used very brutal and treachery to rob the African fertile land and cattle.
- fall of some states; which were settled by Africans as they were taken by Boers eg Orange free state which was settled by Tswan-Sotho communities.
- slave trade was abolished
- spread of new culture; ie European culture into Africans and the development of Afrikaans language.
- Depopulation as Boers encountered frequent attacks with Africans on their movement.
- Introduction of apartheid; it aimed at preserving Boer's material interests. At the same time, Boers regarded British as imperialists threatening their cultural and economic interests.

7. why did Europeans take measures to abolish slave trade in the 19th c. (NECTA 1999)

OR

8. What were the notable effects of abolition of slave trade (NECTA 2000)

ANSWER:-

REASONS FOR ABOLITION:-

- The British industrial revolution of 1750's, slave labour became redundant. Industries shifted European priority from slaves to demands of raw materials, needs of markets.
- American independence of 1776
- sugar competition between British and French.
- the French revolution of 1789
- the role of philosophers i.e. Daniel Defoe & Samuel Johnson
- role of economists eg Adam Smith
- capitalist production system which demanded free movement of labour (Development of capitalism).
- Constant slave revolts. Some run away and established independent republics eg Palmares. Another example was the Maroons who escaped in Jamaica and went into highlands where they

set up their own independent farming community controlled by them, another uprising was located in French governed Island of modern Haiti, the slaves under Toussaint Louverture resisted and assassinated their French master in 1791.

-Competition between industrial barons and sugar barons. Absentee landlords in West Indies, lived in Britain and lobbied the Parliament. Industrial barons who dominated political scene of Britain opposed slave trade as machines replaced human labour.

- humanitarian reasons

EFFECTS OF ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE:-

-rise of legitimate trade

-rise of European trading companies

-spread of western culture

-spread of Christianity

-increase of whites population in Africa.

-rise of new states for setting ex-slaves i.e. sierra Leone and Liberia

-fall of states like Benin, Oyo and Dahomey

-colonization of Africa

TACTS USED TO ABOLISH SLAVE TRADE:-

-deployment of naval patrol in both Atlantic & Indian ocean trade

-enactment of laws which prohibit slavery and slave trade i.e. 1807-1833 by British parliament

-signing of treaties such as Moresby treaty(1822),Harmaton treaty(1845) and Frere Treaty (1875)

WHY ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE TOOK LONG PERIOD OF TIME IN EAST AFRICA THAN IN WEST AFRICA:-

-Britain faced opposition from other European powers like French

-opposition from local chiefs who involved in trade e.g. Mirambo,Kabaka

-tropical diseases such as Malaria and typhoid

-few knowledge about African geography by British

-few patrol ships by British

-lack of fund and man power

-religious attitude i.e. opposition from Muslims

-profitability of the trade change the attitude of abolitionist.

-opposition from African societies which slavery was their custom. In such societies slaves themselves opposed abolition of slave trade.

-long strip of the east African coast.

-few manpower

8. Show how legitimate trade rose and what were its effects to the people of Africa?

Answer:

*It emerged after abolition of slave trade. It was the "fair" trade between Africa and Europe. Its major items of trade were crops and minerals such as palm oil, peanuts, cocoa, vegetables and gold.

Aims of establishing slave trade:

- Completely replace slave activities.
- Enhance production of raw materials to feed manufacturing industries in Europe.
- Establishment of strong markets in Africa for European manufactured goods.
- Compensate slave traders.
- Provide work for freed slaves ie enslaves them on production of raw materials.

Effects:

- Restore dignity of humans (slaves).
- Introduction of colonialism. Frequently European traders and missionaries requested their mother countries to interfere and protect them especially in productive areas and eliminate African middle men who became a stumbling block to their activities. For example, the German incorporated parts of Cameroon and Togo partly because of traders who were requiring protection, also the British colonized Ghana under the guise of mediating Fante-Asante confrontation exercised the similar gesture.
- Classes of people in Africa. Middle class of private traders and class of employed traders in firms from Europe eg Britain.
- Increase of rivalries among European nations eg Britain and France in controlling in West Africa.
- Urbanization eg Onitsha and Lokoja towns grew as trading ports to accommodate legitimate traders.
- Establishment of European companies to operate with European interests eg Royal Niger Company from Britain. It was a British company which joined all British small firms to compete African tradition firms.
- Monetization in West Africa, banking and credit facilitation to replace the tradition barter system.

- Development of infrastructures such as roads, railways and cannoes eg railway from Lagos to Kano in 1911, in Nigeria and Ghana (Gold Coast) from Accra to Sekondi. These were non public roads.
- Introduction of western culture in West Africa ie Westernization.
- Introduction of new cash crops eg coffee and cotton to supplement traditional kolanuts and palm oil.
- Tied west African economies yo those of Europeans permanently by determining prices of West African crops and determine type of manufactured goods to be transported to Africa. This has led to new colonialism (depndance).
- Africa was introduced in the capitalist economic system.
- Establishment of trading ports and stations in the inlands that acted as commanding centers for draining African resources. Such stations included Dar-es-salaam, Nairobi, Ndola (Zambia), Onitsha and Lakoja in West Africa.
- Development of crop economy, plantation agriculture, settler economy and the mining of mineral deposits rapidly. Thus commercialized farming which doubled the volume of exports. eg palm oil plantations in Nigeria, groundnuts in Gambia, gold mining in Ghana and iron ore in Liberia in West Africa.

QUESTION BASED ON INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

QUESTIONS:-

1. **The explorers, missionaries, traders and chartered companies were tools of capitalism and imperialism during the second half of 19th century. Explain this statement using examples EITHER from central Africa OR west Africa.(NECTA 1985)**

OR

2. **.Explain the part played by the missionaries in the colonization of Uganda by British (NECTA 1994)**

OR

3. **.Through their activities the missionaries became forerunners of colonialism. Justify this statement.(NECTA 2007)**

OR

4. “Missionaries prepared Africa for European colonization.” Discuss (NECTA 2016)

OR

5. Discuss six contributions of agents of colonialism to the colonization of Africa

OR

6. Through their activities the missionaries became forerunners of colonialism. Justify this statement. (NECTA 2007)

ANSWERS:-

Introduction:

Several European companies operated in Africa such as IBEAC under William Macknon founded in 1886, GEAC founded by Carl Peters in 1884, RNC founded by 1884 by George Tubman Goldie, BSAC founded by Cecil Rhodes in 1880's and Internationale Due Congo (International African Association) founded by king Leopold II of Belgium.

Functions of agents of colonialism;

- to make African humble to accept colonialism
- explore Africa countries and sent back information to the mother countries
- they acted as chief advisers to African chiefs
- some agents declare the colonial master to come and rule Africans eg. Henry Johnstone in Uganda
- They signed treaties with African chiefs
- They appeared for their home government for protection.
- Participated in abolition of slave trade.
- They set up a security system to ensure the observance of law and order in African territories.

7. With examples from East or West Africa, show how company rule helped to create European colonization in Africa.(NECTA 2010, 2012)

ANSWERS:-

- they administer colonies on behalf of colonial master
- they opened trade companies to prepare Africa market
- they traded with Africans
- signing of treaties with Africans chiefs
- they explored Africans and its resources and sent back information.

- They constructed infrastructures and administrative offices, which were later used by colonialists.
- They set up laws and order to maintain peace and stability.

QUESTIONS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIALISM

8. Describe the motives behind the scramble for and partition of Africa (NECTA 1985)

OR

9. why did Europeans nations show an increasing interest in east Africa in the nineteenth century?(NECTA1996)

OR

10. .Account for six reasons that led to the scramble for and partition of Africa in the second half of the 19th century (NECTA 2011)

OR

11. .Why African colonization during the 19th century

ANSWERS:-

- industrial revolution
- national prestige
- superiority complex
- European balance of power
- humanitarian reasons
- Europeans nationalism
- Areas to settle excess population of Europe (settlers).

12. .Why did Egypt attract imperialist powers during the scramble for and partition of Africa (NECTA 1999)

OR

13. .Why the position of Egypt of special importance to imperialist power during the scramble for and partition of Africa (NECTA 1996)

OR

14. .Relate the opening of Suez canal with the scramble for and colonies in East Africa

OR

15. .Why some parts of Africa experienced intensive scramble for and partition.

OR

16. Explain why some areas in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than others (NECTA 2008)

ANSWERS:-

- presence of navigable rivers like Nile
- good climatic condition
- good fertile soil
- presence of large population which support market and cheap labour.
- minerals availability
- accessibility to the interior
- absence of tropical diseases

**17. .Give an outline of steps towards the colonization of southern Africa.
Mention and discuss three motives (NECTA 1986,1996)**

ANSWERS:-

- penetration of agents of colonialism
- scramble for and partition
- The Berlin conference.
- establishment of colonial rule
- establishment of political control

18. . Which tacts and methods did imperialist powers use in establishing colonialism in east Africa.(NECTA 1989)

OR

19. .Discuss the methods used by Europeans to establish colonial rule in east Africa (NECTA 1988)

OR

20. .what did the Germany use in the conquest and occupation of main land in Tanzania? (NECTA 1986,1996)

OR

21. Analyse six methods that were used by the imperialist in imposing colonial rule in Africa. (NECTA 2014)

ANSWERS:-

-diplomacy/signing of bogus treaty. eg British with Chief Lobengula (Rudd treaty), Carl Peter's with chief Makoko of Zaire, Carl Peters with Chief Mangungu of Msovero, Morogoro

-collaboration (use of puppets). Colonialists employed Africans to impose European rule. They were puppets and spies of colonial masters in return of political or material gains. eg British used Semei Kakunguru, Apollo Kagwa and Stanislaus Mugwanya to impose colonialism in Uganda, also used chief Lenana of Maasai to facilitate colonial penetration in Maasailand, furthermore they used puppets in Ansant and Dante societies.

-military/conquest. eg Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola, Africans were led by Makanga and Massingire, German in Tanganyika (against Abushir and Bwana Heri in coastal areas, Majimaji in South West Tanganyika etc).

-intimidation

-gun boat technique. It involved diplomacy followed by military means. eg It was used by British against Jaja of Opobo in West Africa.

-Berlin Conference

- Use of agents of colonialism such as missionaries, traders, explorers and company and associations.

- Use of administrative methods. eg indirect rule, direct rule and assimilation policy which forced Africans to be under colonial domination.

-Ideological methods. eg through western education (Africans were created servants of colonialism eg clerks), racism, religion, language etc.

- Use of infrastructures as roads, railways, ports and airports.

22. With concrete examples show why the conflict between Africans and the whites during the colonial period was inevitable.(NECTA 2007)

OR

23. With examples explain the reasons for African resistance to colonial rule (NECTA 2013)

24. The European did not find it's easy to establish their rule in east Africa. Discuss this statement give examples of African resistance from east Africa.(NECTA 1985)

ANSWERS:-

- land alienation eg Nandi resistance in Kenya
- taxation eg Abushiri and Bwana Hero resistance
- forced labor eg Nandi resistance in Kenya
- low wages eg Majimaji war
- long working hours
- racism
- lose of freedom
- disrespectful of African culture eg Kaffir wars in Xhosa vs British
- dis-regard of Africa local rulers
- use of cohesive apparatus like coarts,prison,army,police
- cattle confiscation eg Nama NAD Herero vs Germans in south west Africa.
- adultery eg German officers during MajiMaji war in 1905/7

22. Africans resistance against imposition of colonial rule failed due to Africans technological backwardness. Discuss (NECTA 2003,1994)

OR.

23. Why Germany managed to colonize Tanganyika in spite of strong resistance from the people (NECTA 1993)

ANSWERS:-

- poor believes like magic water (maji maji war)
- use of poor tactics/methods of fighting
- technological backwardness (use of poor fighting tools)
- poor economic base
- dis-unity among Tanganyika tribes, most fought on their own.
- inferiority complex of African.
- poor military communication.
- much knowledge of African continent by whites (through agents of colonialism)
- more war experience by whites.
- lack of proper war preparations by Africans.

24. What brought about the chimurenga war in Zimbabwe (south Rhodesia) in 1896 to 1897? (NECTA 2005)

OR

25. Why did the Shona and Ndebele take up arms against the British in southern Rhodesia in 1965 (NECTA 1989,1993)

OR

26. Account for Nandi resistance against their land occupation by the British.(NECTA 2009)

ANSWERS:-

- land alienation
- taxation
- forced labor
- low wages
- long working hours
- racism
- loss of freedom
- discouragement of African culture
- disregard of African local rulers
- use of coercive apparatus like courts, prison, army, police
- cattle confiscation

27. What is the importance of majimaji resistance in the history of Tanzania.

OR

28. What were the main effects of majimaji uprising in Tanganyika? (NECTA 1993)

OR

29. The Maji –Maji war of 1905-1907 in Tanganyika remains a symbol of the African struggle against colonial rule. Justify. (NECTA 2008)

ANSWERS:-

- it was a lesson to whites that Africans were not ready to be colonized

-colonialist made some reforms to their administrative system by employing young
educates Africans in the colonial government

-it stimulated African nationalism. Other African states used Majimaji as their
motivation of unity during their independence struggle.

-stimulate unity among the people

-it contributed to the Tanganyika independence

-it taught Africans a bitter lesson that without proper preparations and strong unity, they
could never win against whites.

30. What were the causes and effects of the 1884/1885 Berlin conference (NECTA 1994)

ANSWERS:-

CAUSES:-

-to resolve conflict among the European powers by peacefully means

-Germany ambition to prohibit French interest in Africa under chancellor Bismarck

EFFECTS:-

-division and re-division of African continent among the European powers

-setting of demarcations/boundaries

-loss of African freedom

-European conflict was resolved by peacefully means

-replacement of ethnics/tribes e.g.:- the maasai of Tanzania and Kenya

-introduction of colonialism and its outcomes.

-it postponed the war for about thirty years until the first imperialistic war of 1914

RESOLUTIONS:-

-effective occupation

-abolition of slave trade

-navigable rivers should remain free to users

-notification principle i.e. If got a colony should announce to others

- protection of agents of colonialism such as missionaries, traders, researchers and
doctors

31. .Explain why Samore toure managed to contain French for so long.(NECTA 1996)

OR

32. .Account for Ethiopia's successful resistance against colonialism.(NECTA 2010)

ANSWERS:-

- early diplomacy contact with other European Nations
- good leadership of Samore Toure
- good and well organized army
- geographical location
- possession of better weapons
- iron technology
- proud of Africa (Ethiopia)
- good economic base. He was a wealth leader. He paid his soldiers well.
- he had an industry to manufacture and repair his weapons

33. .Show the background to and the immediate effects of the system of indirect rule(NECTA 1986)

OR

34. .With particular reference to Nigeria, examine the long term effects of the system of indirect rule.(NECTA 1986,1996)

ANSWERS:-

- Africa loose political freedom
- exploitative in nature
- brought about social stratification/classes
- brought about regionalism
- lead to un-balance development in the regions
- creation of puppet leaders
- it strengthened divide and rule

35. Compare and contrast British and French systems of administration as practiced in Africa during the colonial period.(NECTA 2009)

OR

36. Compare and contrast the Germany direct rule with the British indirect rule system as applied in east Africa.(NECTA 1985) 25.With examples from east Africa, to what extent was the British colonial system of indirect rule indirect (NECTA 1994)

OR

37. Explain six differences between Direct and Indirect rule (NECTA 2016)

ANSWERS:-

COMPARISONS:-

- both are exploitative
- both are colonial administrative system
- both aimed to meet colonial demands
- both use cohesive apparatus e.g. Courts, police and army
- both applied in Africa.
- both were racist ie they both used whites in top positions.

CONTRAST:-

- indirect rule preserved African administrative system while direct/assimilation not
- indirect rule use African chiefs while direct use jumbe and akida
- indirect rule respect Africans while direct rule not
- indirect rule was not harsh while direct rule was so harsh

38. What do you understand by the policy of indirect rule which was applied by British colonial government in east Africa? (NECTA 1999).

ANSWERS:-

The system was inexpensive, British lacked enough people to administer colonies, avoided clashes with natives, administration structures existed in Nigeria and Buganda, geographical difficulties in controlling colonial Africa

The British exercised direct rule in some parts of Zimbabwe because the natives and traditional chiefs opposed colonial rule.

39. By using six points, explain how the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885 helped the European countries to prevent war that would have occurred due to the scramble for colonies. (Necta 2019, QN 6).

Answer:

- Each power claimed a part of African territory was required to inform all other European powers that signed the treaty.
- Each power attended the conference was committed to abolition of slave trade.
- Effective occupation to those European states claimed to any part of Africa.
- The conference agreed on freedom of navigation on the Niger which was put under British authority.
- Congo was confirmed as a FREE STATE PROPERTY of Belgian under king Leopold 2.
- The conference agreed on protection of agents of colonialism who were also agents of civilization.

QUESTIONS BASED ON COLONIAL ECONOMY:-

QUESTIONS:-

- 1. Describe the operation and effects of the migratory labor system in colonial east Africa (NECTA 1986)**

OR

- 2. Migrant labors were useful to the capitalist during colonial economy in Africa. Substantiate this statement by giving six points (NECTA 2014)**

ANSWER:-

Migrant labors were the labors that were recruited from distant areas and sent to production areas. The colonialist created some areas where they were recruiting labor; these areas were called RESERVED AREAS. Example in Kigoma, southern Tanganyika and northern Uganda in East Africa. Benin and Nigeria in west Africa. Labours were then sent to production areas through different means of transport like railway/Transit coups and then were signing contracts.

-it was cheap since were paid low wages

-easy to control since they were recruited from distant areas hence not easy for them to unite and protest.

- migrant labor ensured constant supply of labor since they lived in camps so they could have provided labor power when needed.
- it was profitable since migrant labors were the markets of colonial masters
- in ability of labor to escape.
- source of income to colonialists eg they paid for the dormitories they lived, electricity, water and other services.

Effects of migrant labor:-

- separation of families
- shortage of man power
- Hunger, famine and starvation.
- un balanced development between rural and urban areas
- there was decline in population especially in the reserved areas.
- poor growth of African economies.

3. Identify the mechanism through which cheap labor was obtained in settler economy in Kenya (NECTA 1988)

OR

4. How did colonial government ensure the constant supply of labor in their colonies in east Africa (NECTA 2000)

OR

5. Elaborate six techniques used by colonialist to obtain labors during the colonial period (NECTA 2015)

ANSWER:-

- introduction of taxation in cash like hut tax, titi tax, head tax.
- formulations of legislations e.g. Registration ordinance of 1921(kipande system), sisal labor beural (SILABU) IN 1944, pass laws in South Africa etc
- Land alienation
- creation of labor reserves eg Singida, Shinyanga and Kigoma
- destruction of African economies and introduction of foreign goods
- low wages

- creation of infrastructures system e.g. Railways, roads etc.
- forced labor

6. How the colonial state did established and consolidate settler agriculture in Kenya (NECTA 1989)

OR

- 7. How did colonial state uphold the interest of white settlers in Kenya(2006).**
- 8. How was migrant labour beneficial to the capitalists during the colonial period? Limit your response to six points. (Necta 2019, QN 7).**

ANSWER:-

- ensure with constant supply of cheap labor
- provision of social services such as hospitals, schools, electricity and water.
- exemption from paying taxes so they can make profits
- Provision of capital to settlers and bank services
- ensure with fertile land through enacting of land crown ordinances, especially in Kikuyu highland
- assured them with defense and security to white settlers i.e. reserving special areas for them
- construction of transport and other infrastructures to easier shipping/transport their goods/raw materials
- provision of loans to settlers with very low interest rates
- settlers were given monopoly to produce highly valuable crops such as coffee

9. Describe briefly the common characteristics of settler and plantation agriculture in colonial Africa (NECTA 2005)

ANSWER:-

- Monoculture oriented
- limited industrialization
- massive use of unskilled labor
- excessive use of coercion i.e. land alienation, taxation and forced labor
- large land was cultivated
- both were exploitative forms of agriculture
- import-export oriented
- most fertile land owned by whites

-creation of reserve areas for provision of labour

10. How did colonial economy differ from pre- colonial economy (NECTA 2004)

ANSWER:-

- Colonial economy there is **exploitation** while in pre-colonial economy no exploitation
- excessive **use of coercion** in colonial economy while in pre-colonial not
- Import-export** oriented in colonial economy while production for consumption in pre-colonial
- monoculture** oriented in colonial economy while production of food crops
- colonial economy **under whites control** while pre-colonial economy Africans themselves controlled
- colonial economy there were **advanced in technology** while pre-colonial poor technology
- colonial economy bases on **production of cash crops** while pre colonial economy was based on production of food crops.
- colonial economy **trade was dominates by whites** and Asians while in pre colonial economy trade was dominates by African chiefs and traders like Mohammed el Murjeb aka Tippu Tipu
- colonial economy **experienced construction** of physical infrastructures such as roads, railways and ports while pre colonial economy was dominated by trade routes.
- colonial economy dominated by **international exploited trade** while pre colonial economy was dominated by regional and local trade.

11. why was settler economy success in Kenya but failure in Uganda (NECTA 2002)

OR

12. Identify six factors which determined the variation of agricultural systems during the colonial period (2012)

ANSWER:-

- Climatic condition
- colonial policy whether it supported that particular system or not
- population density
- nature of transport and network systems
- number of whites in the colony
- strength of political system i.e. Uganda was feudal system (African resistance)

-role of the governor and his interests eg Lord Delamore stressed on settler economy in Kenya while Harry Johnson stressed on peasant economy in Uganda.

-diseases, areas affected by diseases normally peasant economy was dominated as many settlers were not interested in these areas

13. How did the system of colonial economy in Kenya influence the nature and character of the struggle for independence in that country?

ANS:-

The following situations caused by colonial economy lead Kenya to use armed struggle in Kenya:-

- land alienation
- forced labor
- taxation
- Low wages
- exploitation
- racial discrimination
- poor and harsh working conditions.

14. Analyze six tactics used by the colonialist to establish colonial economy (NECTA 2013)

OR

Outline the mechanism through which colonial economy was established in Africa:-

- preservation
- creation(Land alienation, forced labor, taxation in cash, money economy)
- destruction

13. How do you understand by the term de-industrialization policy? How was it applied in Africa:-

Answer

De-industrialization policy was policy that developed by Europeans to prevent the development of industries in Africa.it was done in the following ways:-

- Importation of manufactured goods to compete with those of Africans
- laws were made to discourage industries in Africa.e.g in Congo chopping of hands of crafts men
- physical destruction of industries
- spread of western civilization
- construction of cottage industries

14. With examples show how the establishment of colonial economy in Africa affected the african societies (NECTA 2015)

ANSWER:-

- Introduction of money economy
- building of infrastructure
- new products become available
- technology is brought
- neglect of food crops
- ending of the barter system
- destruction of traditional economic practices
- introduction of new crops like sisal/cotton/pyrethrum,
- Uneven distribution of social and physical infrastructure
- utilization of cheap African labour

15. Distinguish settler economy from peasant economy during colonial period (NECTA 2008)

ANSWER:-

- Settler economy was supervised by the colonialist themselves while in peasant employ African chiefs
- in settler Europeans settled in the colonies while in peasant Europeans lived to mother country
- Settlers interest were uphold by colonial government while in peasant not
- much use of forced labor compared to peasant economy
- settler economy burnt production of food crops while in peasant economy food production was encouraged

- in settler land was owned by the settlers but in peasant land was owned by indigenous themselves.

QUESTION BASED ON COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

**1. What was wrong with colonial education system in Tanganyika
(NECTA 1988)**

OR

**2. Show the main features and characteristics of colonial education in east
Africa (NECTA 1993)**

ANSWERS:-

FEATURES:-

- pyramidal in shape
- based on racial discrimination
- based on biasness i.e. Son of chiefs and loyal families
- religious based
- more theoretical rather than practical
- it based on gender discrimination

WEAKNESSES/WRONG WITH COLONIAL EDUCATION:-

- create classes among the society
- create puppet leaders
- spread of western civilization
- un-balance development in the societies
- Africans remains the producers of raw materials
- it brought about intellectual arrogance

**3. Show the economic and social effects to Kenya –Uganda railway line
(NECTA 1996)**

ANSWERS:-

- exploitation of raw materials
- increase of settler interest in Kenya
- migrant labor were made possible
- availability of flourished goods in Kenya and Uganda

- increase of the number of whites
- depopulation during construction
- increase of forced labor

4. Briefly analyses the pattern of colonial infrastructures(railways,roads,ports and harbors) in mainland Tanzania showing how it facilitated the exploitation of the country (NECTA 1985, 2010, 2012)

ANSWERS:-

- they were constructed in the production zones
- they were constructed in missionaries centers
- they were started from the interior to costal areas
- they were constructed to labor recruitment zones like central line

ROLES:-

- to transport raw materials from interior to the coast
- to transport flourished goods from costal to the interior
- to transport troops to suppress resistance
- to transport migrant labor from recruitment /labor reserves
- to transport whites to the production zones

5. Colonial social services consolidated colonialism in Africa. Justify this statement by giving six points

ANSWER:-

- Provision of housing to colonialist attracted them
 - Water services assured them with good living and industrial activities
 - Railways, roads, harbor enable them to import and export material and themselves
 - Electricity assured them with source of energy to run machines and home use.
 - Hospital assured them with cure and treatment for them hence encourage colonialism
- Education helped to pas their culture, economy and get man power to assist

ESSAY NECTA EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FORM

FOUR

Topic 1: CRISES IN CAPITALIST SYATEM:

1. Explain the main causes of the first world war. (Necta 2004, QN 8).

Answer:

It fought from 1914 to 1918. Participants were Triple alliance (German, Austria and Italy),
triple entente (Britain, France, Russia).

Causes:

•long term causes:

- Formation of military alliances ie triple alliance and triple entente.
- Development of capitalism into monopoly stage.
- Rise of European nationalism.
- Militarism.
- Balkan crisis.
- European balance of power.

•short term causes:

Assassination of Prince Archiduke Ferdinand (the heir to Austria-Hungary) and his wife Sophie
at Sarajevo city. (Sarajevo Assassination).

2. Analyse six causes if the second world war. (Necta 2013, qn 5).

Answer:

- Rise of fascism and Nazism in Europe.
 - Effects of the great economic depression.
 - Failure of the league of Nations.
 - Effects of Versailles peace treaty (Failure of peace treaty).
 - Hitler and Mussolini's aggressive expansion policies.
 - Formation of military alliances.
 - Failure of appeasement policy.
 - Failure of the league of nations.
 - Spanish civil war.
 - Acquisition of new colonies.
- Short term causes:
- German invasion to Poland.

3. How the great economic depression affected east Africa and what were the solutions?

(Necta 2001, qn6)

Effects:

- Intensive exploitation of African resources.
- Fall of prices of agricultural products.
- Fall of wages.
- Mass unemployment.
- Reduction of government expenditure.

Solutions:

- Increase campaign for crop cultivation eg "grow more crops".
- New and effective ways of collecting taxes.
- Intensification of peasant production.
- Increase intervention in growing crops eg sukumaland cotton scheme, Mbulu destocking scheme

4. Discuss the effects of the world wars on the countries of East Africa. (Necta 2000, QN 10; 2014 QN 8; 2012, QN 10).

Answer:

*first world war (1914-1918, participants triple alliance and Triple entente).

*second world war (1939-1945, participants axis powers ad. Allied/democratic powers).

Effects:

-Depopulation. Thousands of east Africans were killed or wounded in the fighting, diseases,

malnutrition or overworking (some were recruited as porters).

-Decline of agricultural production.

-Increase inflow of European settlers eg in Kenya.

-Place for recruitment. eg Tanga sent about 19,000 soldiers to Burma, India, Palestine etc.

-Rise of mass nationalism.

-Establishment of import substitution industries. They manufactured beverages, beef, soap, butter and margarine.

-Intensive exploitation. eg land alienation in Kikuyu Highlands which led to Mau Mau war from 1952-1960's.

-Destruction of properties such as roads, railways, houses, food storage facilities etc.

-Decline of international trade between colonies and metropole.

-Hunger, famine and starvation which killed many people.

-Change of colonial status ie Mandate and trusteeship territory eg Tanganyika.

**QUESTION BASED ON NATIONALISM AND DECOLONIZATION
OF AFRICA.**

1. Explain the roles of welfare associations, religious movements and co-operative societies in the struggle for independence in east Africa (NECTA 2007)

OR

2. Show the contribution made by independent churches and early welfare association towards the development of modern nationalism

OR

3. What was the contribution of Africa independent churches movement in the struggle against colonialism in central Africa

ANSWERS:-

- create forum by which freedom fighters meet and discuss their matters
- brought about awareness to the people on the evils of colonialism
- stimulated unity among the people
- laid the foundation for the struggle for independence
- in some nations political parties fought for independence developed from associations eg.TAA to TANU in Tanganyika.
- it is from this welfare associations nationalistic leaders come from eg.Jomo kenyata from Mau mau to KANU.

4. Examine the factors for Nationalism in Africa after the Second World War

OR

5. Why is 1945 considered to be an important turning point in the development of African nationalism?

OR

6. Outline the factors for the rise of mass nationalism in East Africa

ANSWER:-

- the role played by UNO
- the role played by ex-soldiers
- the role played by USA
- the role played by USSR
- the role of pan Africanism
- second world war and its impact
- success of other nations

7. Account for Zanzibar Revolution

OR

8. Show to what extent the Zanzibar revolution has proved to be necessity to the Zanzibar and Tanzania in general.

OR

9. Analyze the causes of Zanzibar revolution (NECTA 2008)

ANSWERS:-

- unfair election of 1961 and 1963 by Arabs
- racial segregation by Arabs
- land alienation
- poor provision of social services
- burning of political parties ie UMMA
- exploitation of Africans
- bad leadership of Muhamed Shamte of minority government
- lack of freedom among the people.

10. Examine the organization and other problems which TANU had to tackle before the attainment of flag independence.

OR

11. Describe the main problems that had to be overcome in the attainment of independence in Tanzania or Rwanda and Urundi.

ANSWERS:-

- eliminate the differences among the leaders
- develop unity among the people
- solve the problems of tribalism
- build their economy to raise their funds
- improvement of transport and communication
- provision of education to her people

12. Summarize the main issues which brought Mau Mau movement

OR

13. What were the causes of Mau Mau in Kenya?

OR

14. Discuss the factors for Mau Mau in Kenya.

ANSWERS:-

- land alienation
- taxation
- forced labor
- return of ex-soldiers
- burning of political parties like KANU by colonial government
- exploitation and colonial torture
- assassination of nationalistic leaders
- despise of African culture ie polygamism and women circumcision

15. Describe the factors which lead to the independence of Ghana in 1957

OR

16. Why was Ghana among the earliest Africa countries to achieve independence.

ANSWERS:-

- good leadership of Kwame Nkrumah
- Ghana was a small country
- absence of many settlers
- absence of tribalism ie use of English as common language
- role played by mass media ie radio Accra
- role of pan-Africanism
- Unity among the people

17. Why Mozambique attained her independence through armed struggle? (give six points)

NECTA 2016

OR

18. why did people of Angola and Mozambique take up arms against Portuguese colonialism?

OR

19. In Zimbabwe and other Portuguese colonies ,independence come into through armed struggle .why was this so?

OR

20. Why was it necessary for Zimbabwe to use armed struggle in order to achieve national independence

OR

21. Why did the Portuguese colonies in Africa engage in armed struggle to liberate themselves?

OR

22. Portuguese colonialism in Africa was the last to be eradicated. Why was this the case?

ANSWERS:-

- Portuguese were poor so depended on colonies to become rich
- Portugal policies of land alienation, forced labour, taxation e.t.c.
- burning of political parties like FRELIMO,MPLA e.t.c
- poor provision of social services
- assassination of political leaders and sent them to exile eg. Samwel Machel , Jonathan Savimbi, Edwardo Mondelaine
- Portuguese consider her colonies as overseas territory
- richness of the colonies ie. availability of minerals.
- dis-appointment from the major powers.

23. Which problems did Uganda faced in the course of her struggle for independence?

ANSWERS:-

- tribalism
- dis unity
- relligionialism (catholic Vs Protestant)
- poor infrastructures and communication
- lack of enough funds
- opposition from colonial government
- difference ideologies among the leaders

24. What factors have delayed Namibia's attainment of independence?

OR

25. Why has it taken so long for Namibia to achieve Independent

OR

26. Identify the external and internal forces which made Namibia to be the last country to eradicate colonialism in Africa.

ANSWERS:-

- burning of political parties i.e. SWAPO

- presence of many settlers who denied self-independence
- strong opposition from colonial government
- high investment by western investors, ie.copper, lead, silver, zink and uranium
- lack of fund to meet war necessities
- presence of minerals which were highly needed by colonialist
- dis unity among the Africans.

27. . Explain the factors that enabled Tanganyika to get independence before Kenya and Uganda

OR

28. What were the reasons that led Tanganyika to achieve independence before the other east African states?

OR

29. Examine six factors which enabled Tanganyika to attain her independence early than kenya

ANSWERS:-

- unity among the people
- good leadership of J.K.Nyerere
- use of Kiswahili language
- absence of tribalism
- few settlers in the colonies
- good support from sir Richard Turnbull
- role played by UNO
- Tanganyika was a trusteeship territory
- success of India under Mohamed Mahatma Gandhi

30. with (9) points account for the variation of forms of decolonization in Africa

OR

31. The struggle for independence in Africa has taken different forms depending on the nature of colonial system and internal circumstances .Discuss

ANSWERS:-

- nature of colonial masters
- nature of the colony

- dis-appointment from major European power
- settlers availability in the colonies
- assassination of nationalistic leaders
- burning of political parties
- settlers policies of land alienation, forced labour, taxation)etc.
- difference in ideologies among African leaders
- role of African leaders

32. What problems did Nigeria face during the struggle for independence?

OR

33. Explain the problems that faced the nationalist struggle in Nigeria during 1950s (NECTA 2008)

OR

34. Examine six problems encountered by the Africans during mass nationalism in Africa (NECTA 2016)

ANSWERS:-

- tribalism and ethinism between Fulani &Hausa
- regionalism (south Vs north)
- religious difference between Muslim and Christian
- divide and rule policy by the British
- education differences
- vastness of an area
- lack of fund to run nationalist struggle.

35. Show the contribution of working class in its different stage of evolution in the struggle for independence in any one country in east Africa.

OR

36. What were the effects of Mau Mau in Kenya

OR

37. Show the contribution of Mau Mau in the struggle for independence in Kenya

ANSWERS:-

- It foster constitutional development in Kenya
- colonialist made some reforms in their administrative system

- exploitation was reduced by the colonialist
- it paved the way to colonialism
- it opposed all forms of exploitation
- it was a lesson to colonialist that Kenyans were not ready to be colonized

38. What role played by Kwame Nkrumah in the independence of Ghana and other African countries.

OR

39. The independence of Ghana of 1957 strengthened the struggle for independence for other African states. Justify by giving six relevant points (NECTA 2011)

ANSWERS:-

- unified people
- educate mass African nationalism
- brought about awareness among the people
- he formed political parties to fight for independence
- developed patriotism among the Africans to fight for independence

TO OTHER COUNTRIES

- supported other countries both materially and morally
- he called the meetings to convince other African leaders to fight for independence
- he gave military base in Ghana for the other nations to prepare for struggle for independence

40. Discuss the nature of nationalistic struggle in any east African country after 1945

ANSWERS:-

- formation of political parties to struggle for independence
- rising of demonstrations and boycotting
- negotiating with colonialist to grant independence
- using mass media to influence independence ie Sauti ya TANU
- waging of guerrilla wars to colonialist
- through underground movement

41. After the World war 2 both USA and USSR were opposed to colonialism but for different reasons. discuss

ANSWERS:-

USA

-To spread capitalist ideals

-to get areas to meet capitalist demands through trade liberalization ie.raw material, cheap labour, market,etc.

USSR

-to spread socialist ideologies

-to oppose the capitalist policy of exploitation of man by man.

42. Discuss the steps taken by the people of Zanzibar in solving the political,economic and social problems since the revolution in 1964.

OR

43. Discuss how Zanzibar benefited from Zanzibar revolution

OR

44. Show the extent to which people of Zanzibar have benefited for the 1964 Zanzibar revolution

OR

45. Elaborate six ways in which the Zanzibar Revolution brought positive changes in the living condition of the people of the isles (NECTA 2011)

ANSWERS:-

SOCIALLY:-

-Construction Of Housing By The Government which was distributed to people freely ie.in kikwajuni, michenzani, kilimani, chakechake, mandungu etc.

-many schools were constructed by government and education was given freely from primary to university level

-transport problems were solved as the government bought ships like Mv-ukombozi, Mv-uhuru, Mv-mapinduzi, Mv-maendeleo.

-Medical services were given freely in both towns and villages.

ECONOMICALLY:-

-nationalization of land and plantations from Arabs which were distributed to Africans

-provision of employment to the Africans of high rank replacing the Arabs

-Africans regain their lost land

-several industries were constructed like sugar, shoe, furniture and milk were established

POLITICALLY:-

-Formation of revolutionary government under (ASP) in which every citizen has got equal rights

-formation of Democratic Republic government of Tanzania 1964.

46. Explain the effects of Zanzibar revolution:-

ANSWERS:-

-Depopulation

-destruction of properties

-people enjoyed the freedom

-overthrown of minority government

-people regain their lost land

-people regain their lost independence

Topic 2: NATIONALISM AND DECOLONIZATION PROCESS

1. Why and how were peasant marketing cooperatives established from the 1930's in East

African colonies. (Necta 1993, QN 11).

Answer:

*Peasant and marketing co-operative were established to safeguard the rights of peasants

and providing for the markets/secure markets for the peasant's cultivated crops.

Examples are Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union, Bukoba Buhaya Cooperative Union.

Reasons for their establishment:

-To remove and eliminate middlemen in marketing boards of cash crops.

-To support education of students who come from poor families.

-To strengthen employment opportunities to people from rural areas.

-Cater for peasants rights of the given area.

-To fight for security of peasant's lands.

-To fight for better prices of peasant's cash crops.

2. Explain the roles of welfare associations, religious movements and cooperative societies in the struggle for independence in east Africa. (Necta 2007, QN 8; 2006 QN 8).

Answer:

- They promote unity.
- They acted as training schools for African leaders.
- They raised awareness among Africans on their rights.
- They laid foundation for formation of African political parties.
- They provided social services and social clubs for Africans.
- They aired the evils of colonialism openly.
- They exposed the true colour and intention of whites.

3. What were the contributions of Africa independent church Movement in the struggle against colonialism in central Africa? (Necta 1997, QN 17).

Answer:

- Manifested to fight evils of colonialism such as land alienation and taxation.
 - Provide unity among Africans.
 - Provided offices for Africans to meet and plot different strategies on how to eradicate colonialism.
 - Provided leaders.
 - Participate in formation of political parties.
 - It gave moral and material support.
 - Provided social services to Africans.
 - They opposed racial segregation.
 - They exposed missionaries as agents of colonialism.
- *Generally, independent church movements had some weaknesses such as lack of enough fund, opposition from white missionary churches, opposition from colonial governments, some were violent, internal conflicts, betrayal etc.

4. Examine the factors for nationalism in Africa after the second world war. (Necta 2009, QN 8).

Answer:

- Intensive exploitation of Africa can resources.
- The role of colonial education.
- The role of African soldiers (ex soldiers)
- Dictatorial nature of colonial government.
- The formation of UNO.
- The role of USA.
- The role of USSR.
- In do Pakistan independence.
- Pride of Ethiopia.
- Role of Pan Africanism.
- Role of Bandung Conference

5. Discuss the roles played by nationalist political parties in the struggle for independence in Africa. (Necta 2008, QN 5).

Answer:

- Provided Unity.
- Educating Africans about the evils of colonialism.
- Helped peasants to press the colonial governments.
- Struggled for democratic governments.
- Opposed land alienation and inflow of settlers in Africa.
- Leadership training, eg Jomo Kenyatta, JK Nyerere.
- Provision of education.
- Arose political awareness among Africans.
- Organized African active fightings against colonial rule, eg ANC used Umkonto we Size and
PAC used POQO in South Africa.

With examples explain the various forms of African decolonization:-

ANSWERS:-

- constitutional/political struggle
- revolution
- armed struggle
- constitutional methods.

6. With concrete examples from various parts of Africa, assess eight factors that determined the forms of decolonization in Africa. (Necta 2012 QN 9).

Answer

Africans decolonized through constitutional means, armed struggle and revolution means.

Factors:

- Status of the colony.
- Nature of the colonial government.
- Level of investment.
- Number of settlers.
- Economic status of the colony.
- Economic status of colonialists.
- Soil fertility and climatic condition.
- Type of colonial economy.

7. The independence of Tanganyika in 1961 was inevitable development given the nature of the colonial state and the global situation that existed from 1945.

How far this is true?

(Nectar 2002, QN 6).

Answer:

- It was a mandate territory.
- It was not a settler.
- Role of USSR (to spread socialism).
- Role of Pan Africanism.
- Role of sir Richard Turnbull.
- Absence of serious tribalism.
- Role of Mass media.
- Role of J.K Nyerere.

- There was no dominant class distinction between educated and wealthy people that could arouse jealousy.
- Role of Ghana.
- Role of UNO.

8. Explain the factors which enabled Tanganyika to get independence before Kenya and Uganda. (Necta 1997, QN 11, 2015 QN 9).

Answer:

- * Tanganyika got her independence in 1961, Uganda 1962 and Kenya 1963 (clockwise!).
- Tanganyika was a Mandate /trusts sheep territory.
- Good leadership of late J. K Nyerere.
- Unity among the people.
- Absence of serious tribalism in Kenya.
- The role of United Nations Organization (UNO).
- Absence of many settlers.
- Role of mass media eg Sauti ya Tank.
- Role of Kiswahili language.
- Role of Richard Turnbull.
- Role of TANU.
- *Generally, Tanganyika independence contributed much to the independence of Kenya and Uganda. Also Tanganyika was a committee for liberation in South of Africa under OAU.

9. Why was Ghana among the earliest African countries to achieve independence?

Answer:

- *Ghana attained her independence in 1957 under the leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.
- Reasons:
 - Good leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.
 - Presence of strong political party which was CPP (Convention Peoples Party).
 - Role of mass media eg Radio Accra, Accra evening news.

- The use of English language which was understood by many people.
- No strong tribalism in Ghana.
- The role played by Pan-African conference of Manchester in 1945. Dr. Nkrumah gained more techniques from Pan-Africanists such as William Du Bois and Marcus Garvey.
- Good communication system in Ghana.
- It was a small country, thus freedom fighters could reach people easily.

10. "The independence of Ghana of 1957 strengthened the struggle for independence for other African states". Justify by giving six relevant points. (Necta 2011, QN 9).

Answer:

- Inspiration of Dr. Nkrumah.
- Strategic support.
- Mobilization of independent states eg Accra conference of 1958 and 1960.
- Financial support eg in Congo and Guinea.
- Promotion of African unity.
- Promotion of sovereignty, he condemned nuclear activities of France and Britain in Algeria.
- Scholarship support.

11. Analyse the problems which faced Uganda during the nationalistic struggles. (Necta 2008, QN 9).

Answer:

- Tribalism.
- Religious problem.
- Regionalism.
- Uneven distribution of social services.
- Existence of social inequalities or division.
- Presence of many political parties.

12. When and why did Apartheid policies emerge in South Africa? (Necta 2003, QN 7).

Answer:

- it originated from the Boers in 1910 and made an official in 1948. Apartheid means colour separation when Nationalist Party (N. T) of Dr. Malan came into power.
- it involved excluding Africans from participating in the politics and government.
- Residential segregation (creation of Bantustans) in Soweto.
- Africans were discriminated in provision of social services.
- Restricting African movement from moving from one place to another.
- Africans banned from owning the best and arable land.
- Restricting Africans from employment through 1911 act. Better jobs were reserved for whites.
- However, from 1970's, Africans began protesting the apartheid policy.

13. Why was the struggle to eliminate apartheid in South Africa difficult and prolonged? (Necta 2006, QN 8).

Answer:

- Opposition from the colonial government. It arrested freedom fighters and imprison them.
- Lack of enough funds.
- Imperialist support of South African minority apartheid government.
- Presence of many settlers.
- Use of force and violence in suppressing the anti-apartheid movements eg Soweto massacre of 1960, sharpville massacre of 1976.
- Lack of support from neighbourhood states which were also still under colonialism eg Namibia which got her independence in 1990, Zimbabwe which got her independence in 1975 while Mozambique signed Nkomati Accord with the Boer government to stop South

African ANC freedom fighters from using it as a spring board.

-Lack of cooperation among South African political parties.

14. Explain the methods that were employed by the black society in South Africa in the struggle for their liberation. (Necta 2004, QN 9).

Answer:

-Mass demonstrations.

-Formation of political parties.

-Support from the Cuban army.

-The use of independent churches.

-Operation of nationalist movements from the front line states such as Tanzania, Ghana.

-Support of OAU. eg Tanzania (which was committee for African liberation under OAU).

-Use of underground movement eg POQO by P. A. C and Umkonto we Sizwe by A.N.C.

-Use of mass media, eg "mine hoy" novel, use of songs eg "Together as one" by lucky Dune.

-Use of Mass Media, eg Radio Freedom of Mazimbu Morogoro created by South African freedom fighters in exile.

15. Discuss the effects of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Southern Rhodesia in 1965. (Necta 1994, QN 16).

Answer:

***In 1965, the white** settlers under Ian Smith declared Zimbabwe to be an independent states

from Britain. Britain failed to take net decisive measure against thus.

Effects of UDI:

-Banning of African political parties and movements.

-Increase of white settlers in Zimbabwe, thus more land alienation and racial segregation eg

at the end of 1975 estimated number of settlers was 278,000

- Failure to attain independence by peaceful means, it forced Africans to use armed struggle.
- Increase of white exploitation on African resources both natural and artificial.
- It led to increase of unfair treatment against natives.
- Led to delay of majority rule in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia).

16. Why was it necessary for Zimbabwe to use armed struggle in order to achieve national independence. (Necta 1993, QN 16).

Answer:

*Political parties in Zimbabwe were ZANU, UFP, DP, ZNP, RF (of white settlers). It was not her independence in 1975 under ZANU.

Reasons:

- Banning of African political parties eg ZANU.
- Presence of many white settlers in Zimbabwe, at independence, the number of settlers was about 278,000 and their families.
- Opposition from colonial government.
- Unilateral Declaration of Independence.
- Imperialist influence. It supported minority rule in Zimbabwe.

17. Portuguese colonialism in Africa was the last to be eradicated. Why was this case? (Necta 1999, QN 18).

Answer:

-Portuguese were the first Europeans to come and colonized Africa. They came from 15th century (1497).

Reasons:

- Attitude of Portuguese towards her colonies (everlasting civilization mission).
- Poverty of the country (economic status of the colonialist).

- Assassination of African political leaders eg Eduardo Mondlane on 3rd February, 1967.
- Sizeable number of settlers in her colonies.
- The literacy of Portuguese (ignorant)
- Portugal was a fascist state (no democracy) thus never believe in Democratic processes.
- Portugal was led by dictator Salazar.
- The role of NATO, it made Portugal to fail to realize the role and operation of FRELIMO.
- Economic level of the colony
- Cruelty and harshness of Portuguese. They used secret police known as PIDE who were very harsh.
- Over reaction. The Portuguese government over reacted to every small incident, eg its police killed 600 demonstrators who were opposing new agricultural policy at Mueda
- No meaningful participation of Africans in the government. Only Assimilados who were only 1% of Africans had representatives.
- Racist nature of Portuguese. The "poor white settlers" who introduced in the colony in 1960's, competed with Africans in employments.
- Forced cultivation of cash crops such as cotton, thus hunger and famine.
- inadequate provision of social services such as educational and health.

18. What are the causes and effects of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya?

Answer:

*it was the movement which was led by Sedan Kimathi, Harry Thuku, Jomo Kenyatta, General Mathenge etc. It was mainly in Kikuyu. It started from 1952 to 1960's.

Causes:

- Land alienation especially in Kikuyu Highland.
- Heavy taxation eg hut tax, matiti tax, kipande system etc.

- Poor working conditions.
- Disrespectful of Kenyan traditions.
- Low wages to natives.
- Racial segregation.

Effects:

- Depopulation.
- Destruction of properties.
- Led to independence of Kenya in 1963.
- Led to formation of national political parties eg KANU and KADU.

19. Explain the causes and effects of the 1964 Zanzibar revolution.

OR. Why was armed struggle necessary in order to attain independence in Zanzibar.

Answer:

*It was the movement against Arab minority government in Zanzibar. Zanzibar revolution

was ASP youth wing leader John Tito Okelo from Uganda and Abeid A man Karume became the first President of Zanzibar.

Causes:

- Land alienation specially by Arabs and British
- Forces labour.
- Heavy taxation especially after the second world war.
- Dissatisfaction of 1963 general election.
- Disrespectful of African traditions.
- Racial segregation.
- Low a wages to natives.
- Poor working conditions.

Effects:

- Depopulation.
- Destruction of properties.

20. To what extent people of Zanzibar have benefited from the 1964 Zanzibar revolution?

(Necta 2002, QN 9; 2011, QN 7).

Answer:

- Major means of production came under the people (government).
- Trading sector became under Africans.
- The financial sector came under Africans.
- Improvement of infrastructures eg roads.
- Establishment of standardized social services eg hospitals and schools.
- Safety was ensured to the people of Zanzibar by KMKM and JWTZ armies.
- Equality reigned in Zanzibar.
- More and better houses were constructed in areas such as Chake Chake.
- New government bought new ships eg MV Maendeleo and MV Uhuru.
- Union with Tanganyika.

21. Assess the political challenges facing Nigeria which has been inherited from colonial regime.

OR. The present political nature of Nigeria is the outcome of its precolonial and colonial history. (Necta 1995, QN 17).

Answer:

- Tribalism and Ethnicity among the Fulani, Hausa, Yoruba.
- Regionalism, even political parties based in their regions eg Northern region, western region, eastern region and southern region.
- Religious differences. Less educated Moslems feared that educated Christians would jeopardise their interests leading to continuous struggles between Moslems and Christian.
- Coup d'Etat's and political instabilities.
- Poor industrial base.
- Poor economy.

22. Account for the state of political instability and coups in many African countries since the attainment of political independence. (Necta 1993, QN 17).

OR. Account for the States of political instabilities and coup d'etats in many African countries since the attainment of independence.

OR. Elaborate six causes of political instabilities in Africa. (Necta 2013, QN 7).

Answer:

*Political instability is a situation where by the government does not stay into power for the period allocated constitutionally but gets overthrown by the people, opposition or by the army.

Causes:

- Tribalism eg Rwanda and Burundi
- Religious intolerance and extremists. eg Nigeria. Book Haram, Al Shabaab, Ant Baraka.
- Colonial legacy. eg Zaire under Mobutu.
- Multipartism (political beliefs) eg in Kenya and Zimbabwe.
- Selfishness of African leaders eg Robert Mugabe.
- Dictatorship of some leaders who mistreated their subjects like Kwame Nkrumah.
- Regionalism.
- Poverty.
- Presence of natural resources, eg DRC (diamonds), Sudan, Somalia (oil) etc.

23. How the international community involved itself in maintaining peace in East and Central

Africans regions since 1960? (Nectar 2002, QN 8).

Answer: -International community refers to the various international organizations that were formed, among other objectives, to promote peace and cooperation among member states and the

world at large, eg UN, the Commonwealth, the French Community, OAU.

-UNO helped decolonization processes in Africa eg Mozambique, South Africa etc.

- UNO helped to declare sanctions to countries that endanger international peace and order through the security council.
- SADC and Commonwealth share military cooperation in exchange of military tactics.
- UN helped to maintain peace and stability in the world.
- Promotion of trade relations among neighbor countries linked by mutual interests.
- Refugee assistance through UNHCR under UNO.
- International Criminal for Justice helped trials of people accused by manslaughters and other inhuman injustices.
- Helped in promotion of democracy in the world.
- Peaceful negotiations, mediation, conciliation or arbitration and peaceful settlement of disputes.

TOPIC 3: QUESTIONS BASED ON CHANGES IN POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE:

1. Political changes which have been taking place in African states since the second half of 1980's were the result of inevitable internal and external circumstances. Discuss.

OR. How far the political changes which have been taking place in African states since the second half of the 1980's is a result of inevitable internal and external circumstances?

Answer:

Political changes are like adoption of mult party system, democracy, capitalism etc.

Reasons for the change:

- End of the cold war.
- Economic crisis of 1980's.
- Pressure from international monetary fund IMF and world bank.
- Corruption and mismanagement of public funds.
- Pressure from multinational organizations and business people.
- Failure of military regimes to bring progressive changes.

2. Examine the problems which have faced most African countries since attaining independence at the beginning of the second half of 20th century.

OR. Analyse the problems facing African countries that originated from their colonial heritage.

OR. Inherited problems from colonial past are major hindrances to the development of Africa after independence. Justify this statement by giving six points. (Nectar 2015 QN 10).

OR. Analyse six problems facing African countries that originated from their colonial heritage. (necta 2012, QN 8).

Answer:

Colonial heritage means all practises, systems or ways of life that a country or

its people have inherited from their colonial rulers.

Problems:

- Overdependence on agriculture and mono crop.
- Lack of manufacturing industries.
- Education system.
- Lack of government accountability.
- Segregation and racism.
- Influence of foreign governments.
- Massive importation of consumable goods.
- Poor infrastructures.

- Regionalism.
- Tribalisms and ethnicity

3. With concrete examples from Tanzania, asses the factors that made independent African states to change their political, social and economic outlook a few years after independence. (Necta 2008, QN 6).

OR.

4. Discuss factors that led to changes of political and economic ideology in post independent Africa.

Answer:

- Poor and unbalanced education.
- Lack of proper medical facilities and medical personnel.
- Lack of proper infrastructure and networking.
- Mono crop and export oriented economy.
- To nationalize major means of production.
- To avoid political opposition thus formed one party system.
- Promote unity and solidarity among Africans.
- To avoid imperialist influence on African politics.
- To establish local government.
- To promote hood governance.
- To eradicate racial segregation in provision of social services

5. Discuss type of economies inherited at independence.

Answer;

- weak manufacturing industry.
- Dual agriculture economy. 70% still relied on peasant.
- Poor legacy of transport and communication.
- Investment mainly came from abroad.

- Poll tax and agricultural marketing boards which paid fixed low price to farmers.
- Weak educational system.

6. Assess different policies adopted by African states in solving their economic problems.

Answer:

- Nationalization of the economy eg in Tanzania.
- Africanization eg in Kenya.
- Industrialization.
- HEP production eg Akasombo dam in Ghana, Aswan in Egypt, Cabora Bass a in Mozambique, Owen falls in Uganda and Nyumba ya Mungu in Tanzania.
- Agricultural reforms eg "Uhuru na Nazi" in Tanzania in early 1970's.
- Economic planning. Some got assistance from USSR eg Tanzania, while some got assistance from World Bank, IMF etc.
- Transformation of provision of Education, eg UPE in Tanzania and construction of educational infrastructures such as schools and collages.
- Introduction of new philosophies eg self reliance which aimed to increase production of both cash and food crops in Tanzania.
- Change of curriculum to suit African environment

7. Assess weaknesses and strengths of policies adopted in Africa after independence.

Answer:

-Strengths

- Many people enrolled in schools due to expansion of classes.

- Several medium sized industries were constructed eg National Batteries in Tanzania.
- Several HEP were constructed to provide electricity.
- Nationalization of the economy. Governments took control of the economy.
- Modernization of agriculture and farming.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of enough funds.
- Means of examination in schools remained the same.
- Structure of education remained pyramidal in shape just like during colonialism.
- Most HEP faced several problems such as seasonal fluctuations of water.
- Sever wars. eg Kagera war of 1978/79.
- Debt crisis.
- Fall of foreign investment.
- Resorted of black markets.

8. Highlight strengths and weaknesses of provision of education soon after independence.

Answer:

Strengths:

- Curriculum was mainly in African context.
- No racial or religious discrimination.
- Emphasize on gender balance.
- Government sponsored kind of education.
- Emphasize on individual development and collective cooperation

-Number of illiteracy rate reduced and number of enrollment increased.

Weaknesses:

-Quantitative gain and qualitative loss ie examination leakage, inefficiency and

lack of experienced teachers, decline in grade standards etc.

-Preferences. Most parents and students preferred academic educational rather than vocational educational.

-Low literacy rate in some states inspire of improvement in educational services.

For example, very few states south of Sahara have literacy rate over 30%.

-Unemployment to teachers.

-Poor education policies with poor implementations.

-Lack of enough resources.

-Corruption and embellzments of public funds.

-Remoteness of some schools hindered teachers and others educational officers.

-Beliefs and attitudes. Early 1960's and 1970's, most Africans had negative attitudes towards education.

10. Assess factors for the change and functions of legal institutions.

Answer:

11. Justify the steps or measures taken to overcome problems facing African states since independence.

Answer:

- Construction of infrastructures.
- Formation of single party system.
- Adoption of socialism.
- Nationalization of the economy.
- Adoption of equality based ideologies such as ujamaa villages.
- Establishment of industries to reduce dependence.
- Increase of agricultural production for both cash and food crops.

12. Describe the historical events that led to the formation of the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in April 1964.

Answer:

*Under one time, Tanganyika and Zanzibar were under similar colonial master

ie Britain, thus, have the same experience from colonialists. Both use Swahili

language as their first language. They united in 1964.

Historical events which led to their formation;

- Historical background. Being colonized both by British.
- Means of communication, they both use Swahili language.
- Same ideology of their political parties which were ASP in case of Zanzibar and TANU in case of Tanganyika.
- Security reasons.
- Trade links between the two.
- Intermarriages made the two states friends thus joined to form one nation.

13. Discuss the efforts made by Tanzania government to bring about economic freedom since 1961. (Necta 1995, QN 12).

OR. Explain steps taken by people of Tanganyika in solving their political, economic and social problems since independence.

Answer:

- Changing economic policies eg self reliance 1967.
- Nationalism of the economy. Parastatals eg TANESCO, TRC, NIC etc from 1967.
- Adoption of Ujamaa policies from 1967.
- Provision of free social services from 1960's.
- Development of infrastructures eg roads, railways from 1960's.
- Expansion of agriculture eg through "siasa na kilimo" in 1972.
- Trade liberation. This was an economic strategy from 1986.
- Privatization of some public enterprises from 1990's.

17. What was the historical significance of Arusha Declaration. (Necta 1999, QN 12).

Answer:

*Arusha declaration was introduced by the late J. K Nyerere of Tanzania in 1967 aiming to change political, economic and social attitude of the majority.

Historical significances of Arusha declaration:

- Nationalization of major means of production by the government on behalf of

the people.

- Adoption of socialism which turned Tanzanian economy from capitalist mode to socialist mode.

- Emergence of single political party (TANU/CCM) which reduced political conflicts among citizens of Tanzania.

- Led to vilagization policy which aimed to promote accountability and increase of production of both cash and food crops.

- Promoted stable government under J. K Nyerere.

*Generally, Arusha declaration ended by Zanzibar resolution in 1992. This turned back the economy of Tanzania to capitalist mode and introduction of multipartism.

18. Colonial and neo colonialism were both exploitative systems being experienced in Africa. To what extent did colonialism pave way to neo colonialism? (Necta 2004, QN 10).

Answer:

- The system of administration during colonialism.

- Colonial education corrupted the minds of Africans.

- Colonialism made Africans dependent on western nations (dependence economy).

- During colonialism the colonialist determined the prices of crops that were produced by Africans.

- Intensive exploitation of African resources during colonialism.

- Discouragement of local African craftsmen by discouraging African technology.
- Control of Markets by metropolis.

19. Why was it necessary for the African states to change their political, ideological and administrative systems after gaining independence? (Necta 2001, QN 8).

Answer:

- Adoption of socialism eg Self Reliance for Tanzania.
- Establishment of local governments.
- Formation of economic reforms (adoption of equally based ideologies) eg Ujamaa na Kujitegemea in Tanganyika, Harambee in Kenya etc.
- Change of constitutions.
- Political manifesto (having political equality, social justice, human dignity, freedom from diseases and exploitation, equal opportunities and high growing per capita income).
- Sovereignty and security (for strong maintenance from disintegration).
- Unification of states eg Nigeria (primarily Igbo, Yoruba and Hausa States).

20. Identify the problems which have faced most African countries since attaining independence at the beginning of the second half of the 20th century. (Necta 1998, QN 17).

Answer:

- Political instabilities eg in Nigeria, Sudan, Angola, Central African Republic ect.
 - Natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, drought etc.
 - Refugees problems eg from war states such as Congo
 - Corruption and embezzlement.
 - Civil wars in Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi etc.
 - Inadequate human and financial resources.
 - Neocolonialism.
 - Economic dependence.
 - Regionalism created by colonialists.
 - Tribalism eg in Nigeria, Rwanda.
 - Boundary disputes eg Tanzania and Uganda in 1978/79.
 - Poverty.
 - Mass illiteracy.
 - Poor communication system.
- *Generally, different strategies have been adopted by African states to eliminate or reduce these challenges. Such strategies are like construction of infrastructures etc.

21. What so you understand by neo colonialism? Show how it operated in Africa.

(Necta 1996, QN 18).

Answer;

*it is the survival of colonial system despite the formal attainment of political independence. It operated through social, political, economical, military and

technical means, also through international institutions such as the world bank and IMF.

How it operated:

- Through establishment of military bases in Africa. Mainly to secure their interests in those areas.
- Through supporting military coups and armed conflicts eg in Congo.
- Through unequal terms of trade. This is between developed and developing countries.
- Creation of dependence economies.
- Through aids and grants.
- Through destabilizing African political system. This is done through introduction of multi party system.
- Through technological dependency. This is through investing in sectors that cannot make the African countries technologically independent eg heavy industries. Also, developing countries bought technology in very high prices.
- Through invisible governments.
- Through controlling the world market.
- Through propaganda ie supporting giant companies such as Rockefeller, Ford etc, also through CNN, BBC, etc.
- Through evangelism eg Jehovah witnesses made some troubles in some developing nations by teaching their followers not to salute the new national flags after independence.

*Strategies to avoid neo colonialism: effective use of natural resources, unity

among less developed states, alliance between Latin America and Africa etc.

22. Why was the dream of a united African not achieved? (Necta 2007, QN 10).

Answer:

- Lack of unity among African states.
- Political instabilities and chaos in some states.
- Selfishness of some African leaders.
- Differences in economic levels.
- Environmental problems.
- Sense of inferiority among some small states.
- Less involvement of the people.
- Differences in economic and political ideologies. While some followed socialism such as Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, some followed capitalism such as South Africa.
- Timing of independence.
- National interests.

1. Discuss the effort made by Tanzanian government to bring about economic freedom since 1961 (NECTA 1994)

OR

2. Show how Tanzania has been struggle in establishing independent socialist economy since 1967 (NECTA 1989)

ANSWER;-

In the establishment of economic freedom /socialist economy Tanzania government had introduced economic policies as shown below:-

AGRICULTURE:-

-a policy of vilagilization :-was introduced to encourage people to produce both food crops and cash crops. Through this policy African were required to move from scattered areas to form lager Ujamaa /socialist village where they were given with ox-plough, fertilizers and better seeds to brings about maximum production

INDUSTRY:-

-a policy of Nationalization :-where the government took by force the industries which were under colonial and private sectors and put under the control of government.e.g.it nationalized Tanzania Millers,Chande industries, Pure food products and association Traders Ltd(Mwanza)

Also the government shareholders in some industries like;-Kilimanjaro Brewery, Tanzania Brewery, British American tobacco, Bata shoe company, Tanganyika metal box, and Tanganyika Portland Cement.

In addition to that new industries were constructed many industries based on consumable goods e.g. Tanzania Motor Corporation (TAMCO) in coastal region.

TRADE/COMERCIAL :-

-a privatization policy: by which the import-export business from foreign private companies were to be controlled by a state.e.g.Smith Mackenzie Dalgety(east Africa),Ltd and International Trading &credit of Co of Tanganyika which deals with external trade were put under State Trading Cooperation (STC) after Arusha Declaration. (NECTA 2008)

3. What measure were taken by Tanzanian after independence to enable every citizen to get education.

- Expansion in the numbers of higher education institutions
- new curriculums and syllabuses
- training of new teachers
- Africanization of educational system and topics
- less control by missionaries of the education system (secularization)

QUESTION BASED ON AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. Post independent regional co-operation in Africa has been plagued by problems. Discuss (NECTA 1989)

OR

2. Why was the dream of a united Africa not been achieved (NECTA 2007)

OR

3. The history of the organization of Africa unity is characterized by a number of problems “Discuss”(NECTA 1989)

OR

4. Identify the problems which have contorted the OAU organization for Africa units since it's foundation in 1963 (1986)

ANSWER:- (GENERAL PROBLEMS)

- political instability among the member state
- poor infrastructures like roads, railways
- poverty among the member country hence hinder accumulation of capital
- different ideologies among the member state
- difference in currency and its values, this hinders trade.
- lack of fund to support different projects
- civil wars
- lack of commitment among the member state (national interests).
- population growth rate
- environment hazards like floods, drought and etc.
- corruption
- lack of common market.
- Refugees.

5. .Discuss the benefits gained by the members of the commonwealth (NECTA 2007)

OR

6. Discuss the objectives and prospects of the southern African development community (NECTA 1988)

ANSWER:-(ALSO APPLICABLE TO COMMESA,ECOWAS,SADC,)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:-

- To promote transport and communication for easier distribution of goods among member states
- to intensify security and unity among the member states
- to promote employment opportunities among the member states
- to formulate common policies geared on solving global problems like diseases & environmental deterioration
- to reduce economic dependence
- to secure international cooperation

ACHIVEMENTS:-

In some extent some economic integration had succeeded to:-

- brought about unity among the member state e.g. ECOWAS in west African states
- it improved infrastructures eg.through SADC opened Benguela railway in Mozambique,
- they formed development banks which finances trade and development projects in members states,e.g COMESA-headquter of the bank Bujumbura,
- it promoted employment among the member states
- member states have become more cooperatives in the field of trade,industry,and agriculture
- formation of military forces to maintain peace.e.g.ECOWAS formed ECOMOG.

7. Explain the strength and weakness of the United Nations Organization in African major issues. (NECTA 2010)

OR

8. The united Nations organization (UNO) has some political, social and economic gains to Tanzania. Discuss this statement by giving six points. (NECTA 2013)
9. Assess the achievement of the organization of Africa unity (OAU)in the light of it's objectives (NECTA 2006)

OR

10. Explain the objectives of the newly re-established east Africa community and how Tanzania is likely to benefit from it (NECTA 2009)

OR

11. Explain the strength and weakness of the United Nations in Africa major issues (NECTA 2012)

ANSWER:- (UNO,OAU,AU,EAC INCLUDED) GENERAL ACHIEVEMENTS:-

- Successfully to fought victories of war and natural calamities
- established African development bank (ADB) to support projects among the member countries
- through interaction of member states,agriculture,industry,transport & communication,education,trade were improved
- helped to resolve conflicts among the member states.
- monitoring human rights practices among the member states
- assisting refugees to resettle them in peacefully places with cooperation to UNHCR.

OBJECTIVES:- (GENERAL OBJECTIVES)

- to promote cooperation among the nations economically,socialy,politically and culturally
- developing cooperation in solving problems among the member states
- to promote unity and solidarity of African states
- to cooperate and intensify efforts towards better life for the Africans
- to defend the sovereignty, integrity and independence of it's members
- eradicating all forms of colonialism in Africa

QUESTIONS BASED ON POST-INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

1. Account for the state of political instability and coups in many African countries since attainment of political independence (NECTA 1989)

OR

2. The present political nature of Nigeria is the outcome of it's pre-colonial history. Explain (NECTA 1994)

OR

3. With concrete examples from Tanzania ,assess the factors that made independent African states change their social, political and economic outlook a few years after independence (NECTA 2008)

OR

4. Political changes which have been taking place in Africa states since the second half of the 1980's are result of inevitable internal and external circumstances "Discuss" (NECTA 2009)

OR

5. Analyse six problems facing African countries that originated from their colonial heritage (2012)

OR

6. Elaborate six causes of political instability (NECTA 2013)

OR

7. Inherited problem from colonialpast are major hinderaces to the development of Africa after independence. Justify this stamen by giving six points (NECTA 2015).

ANSWER:-(GENERAL PROBLEMS)

- Tribalism or ethnicity eg in Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, Somalia and Ethiopia. In Uganda and Nigeria ethnic divisions were even included in constitutions at the era of independence.
- Dictatorship and poor democratic practises eg in Rwanda, Tanzania, etc
- religious difference eg in Central African Republic, Nigeria etc.
- regionalism eg in South Africa.
- Mono culture agriculture. Eg Zambia eg Zanzibar (cloves), Ghana (cocoa). Prices of such crops are low, hence poor economic growth.
- neo-colonialism in most all former colonies
- corruption eg in Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, Somalia. Most elites who became leaders of post independent states were wealthy intellectually and poverty stricken economically, that's why most of them were absorbed in intense corruption and in somehow in unutterable nepotism.
- unequal distribution of political positions in most parts of Africa
- poor economics growth eg in Malawi
- political instability.
- coup d' tat
- civil war eg in Somalia.
- Contest of power. Post African states have witnessed severe competition for power along regional ethnic lines. For example in Nigeria regions Iboland began to clamour for autonomy in 1966-1970, in Dahomey there were struggles among three political groups etc.
- Poor industrial base.

- Lack of national unity. Colonialists assembled different tribes so as to create modern African states during Berlin Conference in 1884-85. This was later not easy to establish national unity among African states eg in Rwanda and Burundi, Hutu and Tuts have been competing for a very long period of time, likewise in Uganda, the Baganda are contesting the control of the state over other tribes, similarly in Nigeria the Southerners are competing with the Northerners.
- Creation of invisible government by colonialists at the eve of independence.
- Economic crisis. This was due to price fluctuations of primary products and an unbalanced system of trade in the world markets where Africa being the major victim. For example Ghana in 1955 and 1965 due to fall of prices of cocoa, in Senegal 47.2% of 1964-65 state budgets were spent on administrative salaries alone.
- Disrespectful of political machinery.
- Elite politicians. They had gone to European schools and brought to African European experienced. During struggles for independence it was not much of the challenge since it effectively mobilize the masses and rarely in from ght for independence, but after independence, few were lost in petty squabbles, the masses were unable to comprehend.

Topic 4: AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. What have been the major successes and problems of O. A. U since its formation. (Necta 1992, QN 16).

Answer:

*Formed on 25.05.1963. Its headquarters are in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Major success:

- Provided jobs for many refugees and helped them to return to their homeland.
- Provided forum for discussion among its members.
- Provides loans and grants to its members through African Development Bank (ADB).
- Helped in decolonization of many African countries such as South Africa and

Namibia.

Major Problems:

-Refugees from war fighting countries and areas affected by natural calamities

eg droughts eg Somalia.

-Difference levels of economic development among its members eg South Africa

vs Tanzania.

-Political instabilities eg in Congo.

-Being a voluntary organization, it lacked proper weapons to suppress its

decisions.

-Imperialistic influence.

*OAU was changed into AU in 9.9.1999.

2. How has the membership in the Non Aligned Movement helped independent African countries. (Necta 1992, QN 18).

Answer:

*NAM was formed in 1955 in Bandung Conference, Indonesia.

How it helped:

-Through solidarity, it enabled its members to have one voice.

-Managing neutralizing pressure extended by western states and eastern states.

-Helped in resolving political crises facing Africa today.

-Fighting extreme poverty.

-Fighting colonialism and neo colonialism.

-Maintain good diplomatic relation with other without bondage of ideology is

capitalism and socialism.

3. With relevant examples, show the challenges most likely to face the new east African community. (Necta 2003, QN 10).

Answer:

-Problem of democracy.

-Poor utilization of resources.

- Problem of peace, security and stability.
- Political instabilities in some members eg Rwanda, Burundi.
- A bid to create single east African market.
- Lack of enough qualified skilled manpower.
- Lack of awareness to most citizens.
- Poor transport and communication which hindered trade and movement of people.
- Presence of terror groups such as Al Shabaab in Kenya.
- Poverty.

4. Despite its role in international community, the Organization of African unity

OAU had several weaknesses. Explain. (Necta 2001, QN 7).

Answer:

- Failed to prevent and remove military regimes.
- Failed to eradicate poverty.
- Failed to solve the problem of refugees.
- Failed to eradicate rampant economic problems that are caused by neo colonialism.
- Lack of law enforcement.

5. How has the membership in the Non Aligned Movement helped independent

African countries? (Necta 2000, QN 18).

Answer:

- NAM was formed in 1955 at Bandung Conference in Indonesia.
- Neutralizing part of pressure extended by NATO and WARSAW blocs.
- Helped in resolving political crises facing African today.
- It reminded and encourage weak African states to fulfil their obligations towards their subjects by fighting extreme poverty.
- Helped countries to rely on their own efforts towards building strong economies

without assistance from either of the states eg the self-reliance ideology of Tanzania in 1967.

6. Explain the reasons which led to the collapse of the East African community in 1977. (Necta 1999, QN 8).

Answer:

*It was the political union among the independent East African states formed in Arusha Tanzania in 1967 by the heads of states ie J.K Nyerere (Tanzania), Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya) and Milton Obote (Uganda).

Reasons for collapse:

- Differences in ideology ie Tanzania followed socialist path, Kenya followed capitalist path while Uganda followed fascist/military especially under Idd Amin Dada.
- 1971military coup in Uganda which replaced Obote with Amin.
- Personal difference between Amin and Nyerere.
- Great losses and big debts.
- Difference levels of economic growth. Kenyan economy was higher followed by Tanzania and last Uganda.
- Imperialist maneuver, ie capitalists used Kenyan Attorney Charles Njonjo. Also imperialists were not in favour with the development of the East African Community Common Market because it blocked openness of the market.
- Design of the intergration. Heads of states inherited an organization that was meant to serve colonial interests. British Kenya benefited a lot from it, nothing changed much afterward. Kenya continued to benefit at the expense of the two sister countries, thus its break.
- Failure of ADB to promote balanced development of industries. After 1965, each member state established its own central bank. This made more difficult the transfer of funds among the states.

- Delay of contributions of Tanzania and Uganda. They felt not benefiting much from the organization.
- Currency differences. This restricted free transfer and exchange of currencies. This means no state was able to purchase goods from the other state.
- Competition in airways and steamer buses in 1977. Kenya launched them at Kisumu and Uganda followed the suit. Kenya expelled all Uganda workers and Uganda did the same. Tanzania crossed its border with Kenya, eventually the community collapsed.

7. "The united nations Organization (UNO) has some political, social, and economic gains to Tanzania". Discuss this statement by giving six points.

Answer:

UNO was formed in 1945 replacing the league of nations which failed to maintain world peace.

Benefits yo Tanzania:

- Provision of quality education to the people and formulation of good education policies through UNESCO (united nations educational scientific and cultural organization)
- Promotion of cultural heritage in Kilwa and Bagamoyo by providing software technologies to workers.
- Peace and stability.
- Promotion of human rights.
- Overcome hunger through FAO which support agricultural sectors.
- Provision of loans, grants and strategies eg MKUKUTA and MKURABITA.

8. Examine six challenges of NAM. (Necta 2011, QN 8).

Answer

- Lack of financial resources.
- Political instabilities among its member states.
- Ideological differences.
- Absence of enforcement machinery (it is a voluntary organization).
- Conflicting international organization. By taking loans from IMF and World Bank against NAM principles.
- Poverty among its members.
- Change in the world politics.
- Environmental challenges among its members states.

9. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the united nations organization in African major issues. (Necta 2010, QN 10).

Answer:

Strengths;

- Membership of all African nations.
- Military power (UN peace keeping force).
- Development through its organs such as UNICEF, WHO and UNDP.
- Humanitarian aids through UNHCR, WHO, Red Cross etc.
- Promotion of democracy.
- Financial support.

Weaknesses:

- Failure to solve some conflicts eg 2008/9 Sudan's Omar Ally Bashir.
- Failure to control piracy in the major oceans such as Indian ocean and Atlantic oceans.
- Irresponsible workers eg soldiers.
- Negativity towards UN. Most regard it as the arm of USA.
- Mismanagement of funds.

10. "The history of Organization of African Unity is characterized by a number of problems". Elaborate.

- Lack of enough fund. Some members delay to contribute and some even failed to contribute totally their annual payments
- Being a voluntary organization.
- Bilateral or double membership.
- Political instabilities.
- Religious differences.
- Problem of natural calamities eg floods in Mozambique in 2000, Tanzania (1987 and 1998 elnino), Sudan (almost every year). Also drought periods in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia.
- Environments challenges such as water pollution in the lakes and rivers; remnant of industries in towns and cities which are thrown in lakes
- Problem of diseases such as Malaria, typhoid, HIV AIDS etc.
- Poverty among citizens.
- Difference levels of economic development.
- Differences in economic ideologies and interstate disputes, in such circumstances they are not able to come together in most matters.
- Problem of no common currency. Most opted for dollars, pound or Francs in their transactions at international level.
- Poor industrial base and agriculturally oriented African economies.
- Differenced in economic development.
- Terrorism and presence of extremist groups such as Book Haram, Al Shabaab and Ant Baraka.
- Imperialist maneuver on African politics.
- Dependent economy to most of African states.
- Incompetent leadership, eg some states faced a challenge of dictators such as Zaire (Mobutu).
- Problem of languages. While some tribes are proud of the venecular languages eg Maasai, Tswana and Zulu, some States embraces their former colonial masters languages, hence there are still elements of Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone.
- Failed to use coercive measure in solving matters needing military intervention eg the Biafran war in Nigeria (1967 - 1970), failed to suppress militarily the apartheid regime in south Africa , inability to solve Rwandan and Burundi tribal

discontents and inability to eradicate UNITA's rebellion in Angola over legal government of Angola up to 2002.

- Failed to set ignited economic freedom after her member states achieved their independence.

- There is a problem of refugees in African continent.

- Failed to overthrow and prevent military regimes that overthrew civil governments eg a case of Nigeria in 1979 when Sheu Shaghali overthrown, Burundi in 1994 when Melchior Ndadaye was overthrown or in Somalia when military junta under Said Barre declared war on people; in all these OAU did nothing!

- Major discussions and resolutions passes by OAU exist on paper only is there is no binding force or phrase to compele any state to fulfill these resolutions. As persigned charter of OAU demanded its states to be free.

11. How is Tanzania is likely yo benefit from the objectives of the newly re-established East

African Community? (Necta 2009, QN 10).

Answer:

- Trade liberalization.

- Investment and industrial development.

- Monetary and financial matters eg holding of pre and post budget consultation by ministers of finance etc

- Development of infrastructures eg east African road network and digital telecommunications transmutation project.

- Development of Human resources.

- Development of agriculture and natural resources.

- Provision of conducive environment for development.

- Establishment of regional anti monetary group.

12. Identify and explain the main sources of the middle East crisis and show the position

of OAU on the conflict. (Necta 2006, qn 10).

Answer:

*The middle east crisis is a situation where are conflicts among middle east countries. The

most crisis being between Israel and Palestine.

Causes of the conflict:

- Land confiscation by Israelites.
- The religious question (control of Jerusalem city).
- Creation of Israel out of Palestine.
- Failure of UN to control Israel.

*the position of OAU:

OAU has been condemned Zionism (Israel expansionist policy) and Israel's aggressive and violent actions against the Palestinians. OAU and its members have been providing moral support towards the Palestinians.

13. Assess the achievements of OAU in the light of it's original objectives. (Necta 2006, QN 9).

Answer:

- Drew attention to African grievances from Europeans.
- Stimulated moral and courage to fight against colonialism and neo colonialism.
- Conveyed the message of freedom through movements.
- Promoted Unity among Africans from different ethnic groups.
- Promoted African cultural heritage.
- Assisting refugees in different countries like Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Angola.
- Assisting in the fight against natural calamities such as drought, earthquakes, tsunamis etc.
- Financial support through African Development Bank.
- Monitoring human rights in various parts of Africa.
- Mediating conflicts among its members eg border conflict between Algeria and Morocco.
- Promotion of agricultural researches.
- Promotion of trade and industrial development.
- End of colonialism in African states such as Zimbabwe, South Africa, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Somalia and Angola.

- Acted as a common voice for Africans in international affairs, eg it help liberation of South Africa and help African states to launch wars against imbalances in the world trade system, debt crisis and IMF and WB conditionalities.
- Help in establishment of regional integration such as EAC (2001), SADC (1980), COMESA (1993), ECOWAS (1975).

14. Discuss the roles played by OAU in decolonization of the African continent. (Necta 2005, QN 10).

Answer:

- Coordinating opposition of colonial rule.
- Assisted African leaders who were targeted by imperialists eg Sam Nujoma got assistance from Tanzania under OAU.
- Aired the grievances of colonialism openly.
- Provided financial support to Africans.
- Provided moral support.
- Forum for discussion for African leaders who laid different strategies on how to eradicate colonialism.
- Provided scholarship for African leaders (freedom fighters).

GLOSSARY

Definitions

Anthropologist - Studies the history of human culture and development

Archaeologist - Studies remains to learn about events from the past

Assegai - Ngoni short stabbing spears first adopted by East African Societies

Assimilation - A policy aimed at promoting the French language, culture and work ethic in French colonies to weaken African resistance and strengthen their rule in the colonies

Askari – Arabic word which means soldier

Akida- appointed officials in the German's administrative system

Bankruptcy- a state of running shortage of money

Bogus treaty-The agreement with false and misleading information.

Capitalism- an economic system where individuals control major means of production.

Chimurenga war -fought by Shona and Ndebele in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) against British colonialists. Its leaders were Lobengula and Lomagundi.

Colonialism- a state whereby one developed nation controls another country economically, politically and socially.

Culture- total way of life of the people of a particular society.

COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) - Free trade agreement between 19 countries in Africa, formed in **1994**

Devonshire White Paper - Declared officially in **1923** that in Kenya, the concerns of Africans were "paramount", even when they conflicted with the needs of whites

Direct rule- a system of administration which was mainly applied by Germans, they appointed officials out of the respective society to replace African traditional rulers.

Dynasty - Family of rulers in which the right to rule passes within the family from father to children

Ethnic –a group of people sharing the same culture and customs.

Education- a process of learning so as to acquire knowledge or skills

Forerunners of colonialism- the agents who were sent by the Europeans to explore Africa before the establishment of colonialism

Feudalism - A system in which kings and noblemen hold territory that is granted to peasants or serfs, in Africa during the interlucustrine period it was private ownership of land and cattle

FRELIMO - Group that fought for independence of Mozambique from Portugal from **1964-1975**

Guerrilla war- the war organized by the soldiers who are not official fighting against official soldiers usually trying to change the existing government.

Gunboat diplomacy:- a way of making another society accepts to be ruled by using threats of force.

HABITAT - United Nations agency responsible for human settlement

History - Human activities against nature and production relations are fully understood through this subject

IBEACO – Imperial British East Africa Company, founded in **1886** by **William Macknon**

Infrastructures- social and physical facilities such as roads, railways, airports etc

Industrial revolution- the period when there was the use of machines in production, many scientific discoveries and invention took place in that period. The period started in 1750's in Britain.

Induna- army officials used to supervise work (Nyampala)

Imperialism- it was the highest stage of capitalism, the capitalist nations extended tentacles beyond their national borders.

Indirect Rule - Used by the British in West Africa and Uganda by using traditional African institutions to manage the affairs of colonized peoples such as local chiefs

International African Association - Launched by **King Leopold** to spearhead the colonization of the Congo in **1876**

Jumbe- appointed officials during the Germany rule in Africa to administer at local level.

Kayamaghan - The title given to the King of Ghana meaning “**Master of Gold**”

Koumbi Saleh - Found in modern day Mauritania, was the former capital of the Ghana Empire destroyed in **1076** by Berber raiders

Land alienation – a process of evicting the natives from their land.

Labor force- the people who work for a company of any economic sector

Liberia and Sierra Leone - Settlements of freed slaves

Lukiko - The Kabaka's council and court of appeal in the Buganda Kingdom of Uganda

Matrilineal - A system where people trace their ancestors and inherit property through mothers

Monoculture-economic production which primarily depends on one type of economic production.

Mercantalism - the first stage of capitalism which based on exploration of resources worldwide. It developed from 15th century to 17th century. By the mid 15th century, Spain and Portugal had emerged the leading powers along the Atlantic coast. By the 17th century, they had been followed by Denmark, Holland (Dutch/Netherlands), England and France.

Mercenaries- recruited soldier from outside the nation or society, soldiers receive payment for their services.

Microlith - Smaller, refined stone tools made by man during the Middle Stone Age

Monarchy - A political system by which a king or queen occupies a throne

Monetization - Changing from a barter economy to one based on the use of money

Moresby Treaty - Made it illegal to sell slaves from East Africa to Christian countries

Myths - Traditional stories about the past

Migrant labor- a labor taken from a far distance recruited to work

Missionary- a person who is sent to a foreign country to spread or to teach religion

Nationalist Parties - Parties formed by Africans during colonialism with the aim of fighting colonialism in order to gain political independence

Native Authority Ordinance of 1921 - Segregation act in South Africa which preceded Apartheid

Neolithic Revolution - Entailed domestication of plants and animals, occurred in the Late Stone Age

NEPAD - A political and economic programme which aims at promoting democracy, stability, good governance and economic development in Africa

Non-Alignment Movement - Main aim was to balance the influence of the two superpowers 14

Ordinance- rule made by the government organ.

Plantation- large farms opened by foreigners to grow cash crops.

Oral Tradition - Historical information is passed on by word of mouth from generation to generation

Preservation - A policy used by the British in the establishment of the colonial economy which aimed to retain some pre-colonial African structure/elements

Resistance - A phenomenon of hostility whereby societies react against imposition of colonial rule

SADC (Southern African Development Community) - Goal is to further economic and social cooperation and integration among southern African countries

Slave Trade - Transaction of buying and selling humans as commodities

Soweto Massacre - The event which marked the end of peaceful protests by African nationalists in South Africa in 1976

The Commonwealth - A worldwide association of countries that were once colonies of Britain who share common commitments to promoting human rights, democracy and economic development

The Dutch East India Company - The first trading company which set a regular supply station at the cape.

Transatlantic Slave Trade (Triangular Slave Trade) - Trade between Americas, Europe and Africa exchanging goods, raw materials and slaves

Treaty of Ucciali - Treaty in **1889** by **King Melenik** of Ethiopia ceding land to Italy which is now Eritrea

Treaty of Versailles - Treaty signed in Paris France in **1919** between Allied powers and Germany ending World War I

Ubugabire - An exploitative relation between the cattle owning Tutsi and Hutu agriculturalists in Rwanda

Ujamaa Villages - Tanzanian attempt to increase food production and cash crops

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) - Responsible for literacy, historical sites, and culture

UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) - United Nations agency responsible for refugees

Voortekker - The Boer's exodus from the cape

Zijanthropus - Had massive teeth which were used for grinding food, early ancestor of man from the Early Stone Age.

PEOPLE

Abeid Aman Karume - Architect of the union between Zanzibar and Tanganyika

Alafin - Title given to the King of the Oyo Empire in West Africa

Anwar Sadat - Former President of Egypt, assassinated in **1981**

Berber - Merchants provided capital and arranged caravans across the Sahara Desert

Cecil Rhodes - Founder of Rhodesia and the DeBeers diamond company, believed strongly in imperialism and colonialism. Wanted the British Empire to go from Cairo to Cape Town

Dr John Robert Moffat - Worked as a missionary in Rabai among the Ndebele, facilitated treaty between IBEACO and **King Lobengula** in South Africa

Dr. David Livingstone - Opened up Africa to the British through his first and second journeys to Africa, missionary

Dr. Louis Leakey - Discovered the skull of Dryopithecus on Rusinga Island in **1959**

Eduardo Mondlane - First President of FRELIMO, was assassinated in **1969**

Francisco D'Almeida - Lead the Portuguese conquest of East Africa coast in **1505**

Ghana Empire - Destroyed by Berber raiders, lasted from **790-1076**

Hehe Chieftdom - An example of militarized centralized state in South-Central Tanzania

Henry Morton Stanley - Found Dr. David Livingstone at Ujiji to assure the British Empire that Livingstone was still collecting data for the imperialists. "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" Stanley was an explorer who worked for British and France.

Henry the Navigator - Portuguese prince who was responsible for the beginning of European worldwide exploration

Kabaka - The title given to the king of Buganda

Karl Peters - Head of the German East Africa Company which was formed in **1884** to control German affairs in Tanganyika. He was also an explorer.

King Solomoni - Started the Ethiopian Empire in the **4th** century

Kingdom of Luba - Pre-colonial African kingdom in south-eastern Congo from **1585-1889**

Kingdom of Lunda - Pre-colonial African kingdom in south-western Congo from **1665-1887**

Kinjikitile Ngwale - Kolelo priest at Ngarambe who told people that his magic water would protect them from European bullets, mobilized followers against Germans before the Maji Maji war

Kwame Nkrumah - First President of Ghana, early leader of Pan-Africanism.

Menes - Magical and chiefs in ancient Egypt.

Mkwawa - Hehe tribal leader who opposed German rule in Tanzania

Mutapa - Kingdom which lasted from **1430-1760** in modern day Zimbabwe and Mozambique, builders of Great Zimbabwe **Nok culture** - Appeared around **1000BC** and vanished around **200AD** in central Nigeria, had advanced social system/arts

Marabouts' Muslim professional traders of west africa

Ogun - The Yoruba/Nigerian god of iron

Othman Dan Fodio, Alhaj Omar, Ahmed Seku - Formed big Empires like Mandika and Sokoto Caliphate during the Jihad war in East Africa

Otto von Bismarck - Chaired the Berlin conference of **1884/1885**

Patrice Lumumba - Former president of Congo-Kinshasa who was the first president assassinated in post-colonial Africa in **1961**

Pierre De Brazza - French explorer who opened up Central Africa for French colonization north of the Congo River in Republic of Congo and Gabon

Pombeiros - Early traders in Angola and Congo who obtained slaves

Samora Machel - Former President of Mozambique, assassinated in **1986**

Samori Toure - Creator of an Islamic state called the Wassoulou Empire in West Africa, resisted French for a long period of time with Mandinka People of present day Guinea.

Shaka Zulu - United Nguni people to form the Zulu kingdom. Born in **1787**. Died in **1828**.

Sir Charles Elliot - First British governor of Kenya, stressed the establishment of a settler economy

Sir D. Cameron - British governor of Tanganyika who was resisted by Tanganyikans.

Sir Richard Turnbull -The last governor of Tanganyika (1958 - 1961) who collaborated with Nyerere for peaceful independence.

Sultan Seyyid Said - Moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in **1840**, died in **1856**

Sylvanus Olympio - Former President of Togo, assassinated in **1963**

The Khoikhoi - The earliest inhabitants of the cape

Vasco Da Gama - Rounded the cape of Good Hope and entered the Indian Ocean in **1497**.

Mzilikazi - Founded Matabele Kingdom, died in **1868**

KEY VERBS FOUND IN EXAM QUESTIONS AND THEIR MEANING

ANALYSE Break an issue down into its component parts; discuss them and show how they interrelate.

ARGUE Make a case, based on appropriate evidence and logically structured, for and/or against some given point of view.

ASSESS Estimate the value or importance of something, paying attention to positive and/or negative aspects.

COMPARE Look for similarities and differences between.

CONTRAST Set in opposition in order to bring out differences.

CRITICISE	Give your judgement about the merit of theories or opinions or about the truth of facts, and back your judgement by a discussion of the evidence.
DEFINE	Set down the precise meaning of the word or phrase, giving sufficient detail so as to distinguish it.
DESCRIBE	Give a detailed or graphic account.
DISCUSS	Investigate or examine by argument; sift and debate giving reasons for and against.
EXPLAIN	Tell how things work or how they came to be the way they are.
IDENTIFY	Pick out what you regard as the key features of something, perhaps making clear the criteria you use in doing so.
ILLUSTRATE	Use a figure or diagram to explain or clarify, or make it clear by the use of concrete examples.
JUSTIFY	Express valid reasons for accepting a particular interpretation or conclusion.
OUTLINE	Indicate the main features of a topic or sequence of events, possibly setting them within a clear structure or framework to show how they interrelate.
PROVE	Demonstrate or establish the truth or accuracy, giving evidence or a logical sequence of statements from evidence to conclusion.
RELATE	Explain how things are connected to each other and to what extent they are alike or affect each other.
REVIEW	To make a survey of, examining the subject critically.

STATE	Present in brief, clear form the main points.
SUMMARISE	Give a concise account of the chief points or substance of the matter, omitting details and examples.
TRACE	Follow the development or history of a topic form some point of origin.

IMPORTANT YEARS IN HISTORY

~ 1¾ million year BC to 750,000 years - Early stone age period.

~ 750,000 BC to 50,000 BC - Middle stone age period.

~ 5,000 BC Permanent settlement in Nile valley

~2000 B. C kingdom of Kush appeared

~ 2,000 to 1,000 BC Bantu Migration.

~ 400 BC Government system started in Greece.

~ 100 B. C Unification of upper and lower Egypt achieved by one of the magical chiefs and elders known as Menes. This made Menes master of the Nile valley's immense resources. Menes also invented Kilometer to control floods on the Nile valley.

~ 0 Birth of Jesus Christ.

~ 570 A. D Birth Of Prophet Muhammad.

~ 868 A. D to 883 A. D Zanj slave revolts.

~ 500 to 1250 A. D rose and fall of Ghana Empire.

~ 1st century A. D settling of Cushites, Bantu and Nilotic communities in East Africa.

~ 4th and 7th centuries A. D kingdom of Ethiopia rose which accelerated the fall of Kush kingdom. Ethiopia rose under the reign of King Ezana. It fell during 7th and 11th centuries due to attacks from Muslims. In 13th century, King Zagwe rose it again. Further expansion was made by King Theodore II (1855 to 1968). The great expansion was made by King Menelik II (1889 - 1913).

~ 5th century A. D several states were brought together through conquest to form Ghana Kingdom. Ghana supplied gold, salt and slaves. Gold was from Wangara in the forest belt, salt was from Taghaza in the Sahara. The name of the king was Kayamaghan means master of gold

~13th century A. D - The kingdom of Mali grew. It grew from a small state of Kangaba. Kangaba grew with the fall of Ghana. It was led by Sundiata Keita and later Mansa Musa.

~ 1200 Kilwa started to use its coins.

~ 1312 to 1337 Mansa Musa ruled Mali.

~ 1331 Jihad war led by Sultan of Kilwa.

~ 1441 Portuguese captured a man and a woman on western Sahara coast and sent them to Prince Henry the navigator.

~1469 - Gao kingdom conquered neighbour kingdoms and formed Mali Empire under Suni Ali. Suni Ali dies in 1492. Askia Mohammed took power. As Mansa

Musa of Mali kingdom, Askia used Islam for expansion. It fell due to Moroccan invasion and shift of Atlantic trade.

~ 1470 Portuguese sailing ships reached west African coast South of Akan Gold field and they built castle Elmina where they supplied copper, brass and European cloth in exchange with gold.

~ 1485 Nzinga Nkuwu opened diplomatic relations with Portugal.

~ 1488 Discovery of sea route to India by Bartholomew Diaz

~ 1492 Sulei Ali of Songhay Empire died.

~ 1492 Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus

~ 1497 Bartholomew Diaz arrived at the cape of Good hope in South Africa.

~ 1498 Vasco da Gama arrived in East Africa.

~ 1500 Emergence of Ntengi system in East Africa.

~ 1500 Cushites started to cultivate crops as millets and sorghum.

~ 1500 - 500 Ancient Egypt civilization. People grew wheat, barley and kept livestock due to fertility of the Nile and ability to study and utilize the Nile floods.

~ 1505 Portuguese conquered East Africa led by Francisco De Almeida.

~ 1506 Death of Nzinga Nkuwu.

~1507 Mozambique became headquarters of Portuguese authority in East Africa.

~ 1513 Portuguese dominated Oman.

~ 1528 Mohammed Turay (Askia Mohammed) became blind. He was the great ruler of Songhay empire.

- ~ 1585 Birth of queen Nzinga Mbandi of Angola.
- ~ 1587 Zimba warriors attacked Portuguese garrison in Kenya.
- ~ 1590 Morocco invaded Songhay leading to its downfall.
- ~ 1591 Moroccan under Arab Pasha defeated the Songhay Askia Ishaq 2, guaranteed the Empire downfall.
- ~ 1592 Construction of fort Jesus began in Mombasa.
- ~ 1593 Built of Fort Jesus by Portuguese.
- ~ 1590 - 1640 Spain occupied Portugal.
- ~ 1650 Muscat captured by Oman sultanate.
- ~ 1652 Dutch settlement at the cape led by D. E. I. Co under Jan Van Riebeck, also and Oman forces attacked Zanzibar and Pate.
- ~ 1659 The first Khoi-Dutch war when Khoikhoi took way hundreds of cattle and ships forcing Dutch to seek refuge at the Company fort.
- ~ 1663 Death of queen Nzinga Mbandi of Angola.
- ~ 1580 Sir Francis Drake became the first British man to round the cape of good hope.
- ~ 1696 Iman Seif Ibn Sultan of Oman sailed to East Africa with 3,000 ships.
- ~ 1698 Fall of Jesus of Mombasa. Its fall completed in 1700.
- ~ 1770 Boers annexed to the Xhosa land.
- ~ 1741 Mombasa established its independent sheikhdom under Mazrui Dynasties (1741 - 1837).

- ~ 1772 Slavery was declared illegal in Britain.
- ~ 1776 USA got her independence from Britain.
- ~ 1787 Britain founded Sierra Leone as settlement for free slaves.
- ~ 1795 Establishment of British rule in South Africa and seizure of the Cape colony.
- ~ 1797 Explorer Mungo Park visited West Africa.
- ~ 1787 Death of Tshaka Zulu, the leader of Zulu kingdom.
- ~ 1803 Formation of Shambaa kingdom Kimweriye Nyumbai.
- ~ 1804 Usman Son Fodio, Sekou Ahmadu and Ali Hajj Umar waged Jihad wars in Hausa (1804), (1818).
- ~ 1811 Introduction of black circuit court in South Africa
- ~ 1815 End of Napoleonic wars in France.
- ~ 1818 Chief Zwede of Ndwandwe killed father of Tshaka known as Dingiswayo.
- ~ 1820 Egypt conquered Sudan and established its authority.
- ~ 1821 Jaja of Opobo (Jubo Jubogha) was born in Igbo. He was sold as a slave. In 1833 he returned to Bonny and became a king in 1869.
- ~ 1822 Moresby treaty signed between Captain Moresby of Britain and Sultan of Zanzibar).
- ~ 1828 Tshaka was assassinated by his brother Dingane.
- ~ 1830 Birth of Hamid bin Muhammed el Murjeb famously known as Tippu Tip. He was a notorious slave organizer in East Africa.

- ~ 1830's - 1850's The great Boer trek (Boer exodus).
- ~ 1832 Ngoni attacked Rwozi state (Shona's state).
- ~1833 Slave trade was made illegal throughout British empire.
- ~ 1835 Ngoni crossed the Zambezi river.
- ~ 1838 Battle of blood river in Natal.
- ~ 1844 Section (group) of Nguni speaking people settled in Songea. It was led by Mputa Maseko.
- ~ 1840 Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. He died in 1856. He was also known as merchant Prince for his ability to expand trade with Asia, Europe and America.
- ~ 1846 Ludwig Krapf built a first missionary centre in Rabai.
- ~ 1848 Johannes Rebman explored Mt. Kilimanjaro.
- ~ 1849 Krapf explored Mt. Kenya.
- ~ 1859 Charles Darwin proposed the theory of "the origin of species" by means of natural selection. It is called Evolution theory.
- ~ 1863 Holy Ghost fathers started a mission in Zanzibar.
- ~ 1867 Discovery of Diamonds in Kimberley South Africa.
- ~ 1869 Opening of Suez Canal by French engineer Francis de Lesseps.
- ~ 1870 Death of Sultan Majjid of Zanzibar.
- ~ 1870-1871 Franco Prussian war. France drafted and lost Alsace and Lorraine provinces.

- ~1873 Dr. David Livingstone died at Chitambo, near lake Bangweolu Zambia.
- ~ 1873 Frere treaty to abolish slave trade was signed between Captain Freire and sultan of Zanzibar.
- ~ 1873 French explorer De Brazza signed a treaty with chief Makoko in Iringa.
- ~ 1875 Nyungu ya Mawe staged a coup to take a throne of Ukimbu.
- ~ 1878 - 1880 Joseph Thomson surveyed the region between Dar es salaam and lake Nyasa in order to construct a road for Zanzibar's Sultan.
- ~ 1879 Legitimate trade replaced slave trade.
- ~ 1881 Egyptian army under Arab Pasha resisted against British with their puppet Khedive Ismail.
- ~ 1881 - 1890 Samori Toure's resistance against French.
- ~ 1884 Carl Peters signed a treaty with Chief Mangungu of Msovero in Morogoro.
- ~ 1884 A treaty signed between Chief Mandara of Chagga and Sir Harry Johnston giving him 13 km² to Sir Harry.
- ~ 1885 German declared Tanganyika its proctorate.
- ~ 1885 Gold was discovered in Witwatersrand.
- ~ 1885 Munyigumba came into power in Lungemba chiefdom. He died in 1878.
- ~ 1886 Anglo Germany Agreement of East Africa (Delimitation) was made between German and British..
- ~ 1886 - 1893 The Nyamwezi resistance against German.
- ~ 1887 Discovery of gold in Transvaal.

- ~ 1888 - 1889 Abushiri and Bwana Hero resistance against German.
- ~ 1888 B. S. A. Co was established. Also the same year, William Macknon became a leader of I. B. E. A. Co.
- ~ 1888 G. E. A. Co used Baganda, Sudanese and Swahili soldiers to halt Arab resistance in Tanganyika
- ~ 1889 - 1890 Yao resistance against German. It was led by chief Mchemba.
- ~ 1889 - Death of Abushiri of Uzigua after being betrayed by Jumbe.
- ~ 1889 - 1902 Anglo Boer war in South Africa.
- ~ 1890 Anglo German Agreement(Helgoland treaty)
- ~ 1890 British proctorate was established in Zanzibar.
- ~ 1890 Chief Lenana of Maasai collaborated with British in Kenya.
- ~ 1891 White mercenaries led by Jameson invaded Lobengula at Bulawayo.
- ~ 1891 Julius Von Soden became the 1st German governor in Tanganyika.
- ~ 1891 - 1898 He he resistance against German invaders.
- ~ 1893 Death of Chief Isike of Nyamwezi. He shot himself.
- ~ 1893 Bunyoro resistance under Kabarega against British took place.
- ~ 1894 Death of Lobengula, King of Mashona in Zimbabwe.
- ~ 1895 - 1896 Ethiopians war against Italians. Ethiopia was not colonised.
- ~ 1895 Death of Omar Bin Makunganya of Kilwa. He was hanged in a Mango tree by Germans. The place is knows as Mwembe Kinyonga until now).

~ 1895 - 1906 Nandi resistance against British.

~ 1896 - 1897 Chimurenga war in Southern Rhodesia against British.

~ 1896 - 1897 Ndebele and Shona uprising against German. It was led by King Lobengula of Ndebele and Lomagundi of Shona clans of Makoni, Mtoko, Mangwende and Lomagundi.

~ 1898 Death of Mkwawa. He shot himself.

~ 1900 Buganda agreement.

~ 1900 Sir Charles Elliott encouraged white settlement in Kenya.

~1900 Formation of Pan Africanism by the Afro American William Due Bois, Malcolm X, Marcus Garvey, George Padmore and Erick Williams.

~1910 Union of South Africa.

~1913 Formation or pass of land act in south Africa.

~ 1921 Formation of Kimbanguism (Dini ya Kimbangu) in Zaire.

~ 1921 Formation of A. N. C (African National Congress) political party in South Africa. It led to South African majority independence in 1994.

~ 1922 Birth of Julius K Nyerere, a freedom fighter and the first president of Tanzania. He died in 1999.

~ 1922 Formation of T. T. C. S. A (Tanganyika Territory Civil Servants Association) by Martin Kayamba in Tanga.

~ 1923 Devonshire white paper in Kenya.

~ 1923 Formation of SILABU (Sisal Labour Bureau).

- ~ 1939 Second world war started when German invaded Poland
- ~ 1948 Apartheid policy was made official in South Africa
- ~ 1952 Mau Mau movement in Kenya started. Kenyan colonial government declared the state of emergence.
- ~ 1954 Formation of TANU.
- ~ 1960 Sharpsville massacre in South Africa.
- ~ 1960 Assassination of Patrice Lumumba of Zaire (Congo).
- ~ 1960 Nigerian independence
- ~ 1961 Tanganyika independence under TANU and J. K Nyerere.
- ~ 1962 Ugandan Independence under Milton Obote.
- ~ 1963 Kenyan independence under Jomo Kenyatta
- ~ 1964 Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- ~ 1964 Independence of Malawi under Kamuzu Hastings Banda.
- ~ 1967 Biafran war in Nigeria.
- ~ 1971 Obote was overthrown by Idd amin Dada.

TRADE IN AFRICA:

- Comment on the form of exchange which intend to cement existing social bonds during pre colonial Africa. (Factors and effects of Barter trade)
- Account for the internal exchange which aimed at enabling people to obtain essential use values that they could not produce.

Central African long distance trade: It was developed by the 7th century A. D.

Societies involved were Mashona, Chewa, Bisa, Imbangala, Vimbundu, Venda. The Venda exchanged iron ore with gold from Mashona. Mashona also exchanged gold with fragments of copper wire from Katanga dating about 620 A. D. Major trade routes were Kaonde, Cokwe, Linyati, Mwatayamvo, Kazembe, Ibiza etc.

East African long distance trade: Dating about 800 A. D. Professional traders being Yao, Nyamwezi of Tanganyika and Kamba of Kenya. They traded in raffia cloth, animal hides, copper from Katanga, iron ,ivory and gold.

North Africa long distance trade: Meroe became the centre of trade. It was the centre of iron industry. Caravan routes from North Africa and Sahara desert crossed river Nile to Meroe. Professional traders were Berbers, Tuaregs, North African Arabs (Marabout'), Mandinka, Hausa, Akan etc. Major trade routes were Fez, Sijilmasa, Chat, Taghaza, Walata, Timbuktu, Gap, Jenne. Commodities exchanged were iron, iron articles from Meroe, cloth from Yoruba, gold from Akan. Also salt, palm oil, bee wax, gum, indigo, grains, fish, kolanuts, bronze, leather goods from Hausa and Mandinka and ivory.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

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