

**FORM FOUR PRE-NECTA
HISTORY MARKING GUIDE**

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	Vii	viii	ix	x
E	B	B	B	C	A	C	B	E	C

(10Marks@1mark)

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
A	C	E	G	I	K

(6 marks @1mark)

SECTION B (54 marks @Question carries 9 marks)

3. (i) Why Kwame Nkurumah is Regarded as an Important Prominent Figure During the Liberation Struggle of the African Continent

Pan-Africanism: Nkurumah was a leading proponent of Pan-Africanism, advocating for the unity of African nations and the end of colonialism. He was instrumental in founding the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

- **Independence of Ghana:** Nkurumah led Ghana to independence in 1957, making it the first African country south of the Sahara to achieve self-governance. This inspired other African nations to strive for their own freedom.
- **Support for Liberation Movements:** Nkurumah provided significant support to liberation movements in other African countries, offering financial assistance, military training, and political guidance. His support was crucial for the success of anti-colonial struggles.

(ii) Three Forms of Nationalism Used in Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Angola

- **Cultural Nationalism:** This form of nationalism emphasized the preservation and promotion of African cultural heritage. It sought to restore pride in African traditions and values. For example, in Tanganyika, cultural nationalism was evident in the promotion of Swahili language and culture.
- **Political Nationalism:** This form focused on achieving political independence from colonial rule. It emphasized self-determination and the right of Africans to govern themselves. In Zanzibar, political nationalism was driven by the desire to overthrow the Arab Sultanate and establish a republic.
- **Economic Nationalism:** This form focused on economic self-sufficiency and the development of African economies. It sought to reduce dependence on colonial powers and promote economic growth. In Angola, economic nationalism was expressed through the nationalization of industries and the promotion of import substitution.

(iii) U.S.A's Hidden Agenda in Supporting African Independence

- **Strategic Interests:** The U.S. sought to counter the influence of the Soviet Union in Africa, which was seen as a Cold War battleground. By supporting African independence, the U.S. aimed to prevent communist regimes from taking power in the continent.
- **Economic Interests:** The U.S. was interested in expanding its economic influence in Africa, gaining access to natural resources, and developing new markets for American goods and services. Supporting African independence was seen as a way to create a more favorable environment for American businesses.
- **Humanitarian Concerns:** While not the primary motivation, the U.S. also expressed humanitarian concerns about colonialism and the suffering it caused African people. This helped to justify its support for independence movements. **(9 marks)**

4.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iii	i	iv	ii	v	vi

(9 marks)

5. **Label the countries:** Use Roman numerals to label each country:

- South Africa: I
- Ghana: II
- Tanganyika: III
- Kenya: IV
- Angola: V (9 marks)

6. Effectiveness of the African Union's Mechanisms and Strategies

The African Union (AU) has implemented various mechanisms and strategies to promote regional cooperation, conflict resolution, and economic development among its member states. While progress has been made, challenges remain.

Conflict Resolution: The AU has established mechanisms such as the Peace and Security Council (PSC) to address conflicts and promote peace and stability. The PSC has been involved in mediation efforts in various regions, including Darfur, Somalia, and South Sudan. However, the AU's effectiveness in resolving conflicts has been mixed, due to factors such as the complexity of conflicts, lack of resources, and political interference.

Economic Cooperation: The AU has established the African Economic Community (AEC) with the goal of promoting economic integration and development. The AEC has launched several initiatives, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), to reduce trade barriers

and boost intra-African trade. While progress has been made, challenges remain in implementing these initiatives and overcoming trade barriers.

Regional Cooperation: The AU has established various regional economic communities, such as the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). These regional bodies have played a role in promoting cooperation in areas such as trade, infrastructure development, and security. However, challenges remain in coordinating efforts and addressing the diverse interests of member states.

Case Study: The African Union's Role in the South Sudan Conflict

The AU has been actively involved in mediating the conflict in South Sudan, deploying peacekeeping forces and facilitating peace talks. While the AU has made progress in bringing the warring parties to the negotiating table, the conflict remains unresolved. This highlights the challenges faced by the AU in resolving complex conflicts with deep-rooted divisions. (9 marks)

7. Military Strategies and Tactics of Colonial Powers

Colonial powers employed various military strategies and tactics to maintain their control over African territories:

- **Technological Superiority:** Colonial powers possessed superior military technology, such as advanced weaponry and transportation, which gave them a significant advantage over indigenous forces. This technological superiority allowed them to suppress resistance movements and maintain control.
- **Divide-and-Conquer Tactics:** Colonial powers often played off different ethnic groups against each other, dividing and ruling African societies. This strategy weakened resistance movements and made it easier for colonial powers to maintain control.

- **Use of Force:** Colonial powers were not afraid to use force to suppress dissent and maintain their authority. They employed military campaigns, punitive expeditions, and other forms of violence to intimidate and subdue African populations. (9 marks)

8. Key connections between the Industrial Revolution and the Scramble for Africa:

Raw Material Demand: The Industrial Revolution led to a surge in demand for raw materials, such as cotton, rubber, ivory, and minerals, which were abundant in Africa. European powers sought to control these resources to fuel their industrial growth and maintain a competitive edge.

Market Expansion: The Industrial Revolution also created a need for new markets for manufactured goods. Africa, with its vast population and untapped potential, was seen as a lucrative market for European products. Colonial powers aimed to establish exclusive economic control over African territories to protect their markets and profits.

Technological Advancements: Advances in transportation, such as steamships, and communication, such as the telegraph, facilitated European exploration and colonization of Africa. These technological developments made it easier for European powers to reach remote parts of the continent and establish control over vast territories.

Strategic Importance: Africa's strategic location, particularly its proximity to trade routes between Europe and Asia, made it an attractive target for colonial expansion. European powers sought to secure strategic footholds in Africa to protect their trade interests and maintain geopolitical influence.

Nationalism and Prestige: The Industrial Revolution also fueled a sense of nationalism and competition among European powers. Colonial expansion was seen as a way to demonstrate national power, prestige, and civilizing mission. (9 marks)

SECTION C (@ question carries 30 Marks)

9. Obstacles Faced by African Nationalists

African nationalists faced a myriad of challenges in their struggle for independence, both internal and external:

Internal Challenges:

- **Division among ethnic groups:** Ethnic rivalries and divisions often hindered unity among African nationalists, making it difficult to present a unified front against colonial powers.
- **Lack of resources:** Many African nationalist movements lacked the necessary resources, such as weapons, funds, and trained personnel, to effectively challenge colonial rule.
- **Limited education and literacy:** Low levels of education and literacy among the population made it difficult to mobilize and organize resistance movements.

External Challenges:

- **Superior military power:** Colonial powers possessed superior military forces and technology, making it difficult for African nationalists to defeat them in open combat.
- **Divide-and-conquer tactics:** Colonial powers often used divide-and-conquer tactics to pit different ethnic groups against each other, weakening the resistance movement.
- **International support for colonialism:** Some Western powers, particularly those with economic interests in Africa, continued to support colonial rule, making it difficult for African nationalists to gain international recognition and support.

Introduction (02 Marks)

Main body (12 marks)

Any relevant conclusion (01 mark)

10. Factors Contributing to the Rise of the Buganda Kingdom

The rise of the Buganda Kingdom in the mid-19th century was due to a combination of factors:

- **Strong leadership:** The Buganda Kingdom was led by powerful and charismatic rulers, such as Kabaka Muteesa I, who were able to unify the kingdom and expand its territory.
- **Centralized administration:** The Buganda Kingdom had a centralized system of government, which enabled it to collect taxes, mobilize resources, and maintain order.
- **Strategic location:** Buganda's location near Lake Victoria made it a strategic hub for trade and commerce, contributing to its economic prosperity.
- **Military prowess:** The Buganda Kingdom developed a strong military force, which enabled it to defend its territory and expand its influence.
- **Diplomatic skills:** Buganda rulers were skilled diplomats who were able to forge alliances with neighboring kingdoms and European powers, enhancing the kingdom's security and prestige.

Introduction (02

**Marks) Main body (12
marks**

Any relevant conclusion (01 mark)

11. Colonial Strategies to Undermine Indigenous Economies

Colonial powers employed various strategies to undermine and dismantle the indigenous economies of East African societies:

- **Forced labor:** Colonial powers often forced Africans to work on plantations, mines, and other colonial enterprises, diverting their labor from their own subsistence activities.
- **Monoculture agriculture:** Colonial powers promoted the cultivation of cash crops, such as cotton, coffee, and tea, at the expense of subsistence agriculture. This led to a decline in food production and increased dependence on imported food.
- **Infrastructure development:** While colonial powers did invest in some infrastructure, such as railways and roads, these projects often benefited colonial interests more than indigenous communities.

- **Trade restrictions:** Colonial powers imposed trade restrictions that limited the economic opportunities of indigenous communities and forced them to sell their products at low prices.
- **Taxation:** Colonial governments imposed heavy taxes on indigenous populations, which drained their resources and made it difficult for them to develop their own economies.

Introduction (02 Marks)

Main body (12 marks)

Any relevant conclusion (01 mark)