

HISTORY 1996 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv
B	A	C	A	E	B	E	E	D	E	A	D	B	E	B

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
D	B	C	A	B	A

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
c	i	d	f	h	g

3.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
f	a	d	g	e	i

4.

- 1) Market
- 2) The scramble for Africa
- 3) France
- 4) Bismarck
- 5) 1884
- 6) Nile
- 7) Effective occupation
- 8) Arabs on the coast
- 9) Delimitation treaty
- 10) 1886
- 11) Heligoland

5.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
B	D	C	E	B	B

6.

- a) Development of mining towns
- b) It creates a big gap between the boers and African
- c) Growth of agricultural sector in the country side
- d) Improvements of infrastructures
- e) Influx of migrant laborer from neighbor country
- f) Nile

7. Economic and social effect of the construction of Uganda railway line to Kenya

The construction started in 1896 in the coast of Kenya. The railway led to the following effects;

- i. It put the entire area in which the railway crossed under the colonial administration that is the British.
- ii. The eastern boundary of Uganda protectorate which was at Naivasha was pushed westwards to where it is now.
- iii. The railway made it easier to move troops, officials and sending information speedily from the coast to the interior.
- iv. The railway eased and speeded collection of harvested crops from the farms to processing industries and finally to the coast for shipment to Europe.
- v. The railway greatly improved communication with the interior.
- vi. It led to development of many towns along the railway line as administrative and commercial centers inhabited mainly by Asians.

8. Methods used by Germans in the conquest and occupation of Tanganyika

- i. Treaty making. They signed treaties with local rulers which were aimed at serving the interests of the Germans.
- ii. Alliance and collaboration. This involved making alliances with the local rulers in order to occupy land of the neighboring societies. These alliances created classes among African societies.
- iii. Military force and conquest. This was used in areas with strong oppositions. The Germans fought against Abushiri and Bwana Heri along the coastal areas of Tanganyika and the Hehe of Iringa in their occupation process.
- iv. Intimidation. They created fear among the people by demonstrating their military strength to the local rulers who did not accept colonial rule.

8. Importance of long-distance trade in the development of centralized states in western Tanzania during the 19th C.

i. The kings who participated in the trade gained a lot of wealth which was used to expand and consolidate their states. Taxes and tributes were also imposed on traders who passed in these states to trade.

ii. The trade also enabled frequent provision of commodities among the people to meet the demand of the people. For example, the farming societies exchanged their crops to obtain improved farming tools.

iii. Spread of cultivation technology. This led to improvement of agriculture leading to surplus production to ensure constant food within the state.

iv. Long distance trade influenced population increase and patterns of land use.

v. it encouraged the development of trading centers. For example, Ujiji and Tabora where traders from different places could pass and pay tributes.

vi. Long distance trade also led to acquisition of modern weapons from the coastal traders such as guns which were used in the defense and expansion of states by forming good standing army.

10. Reasons to why European nation did show an increasing interest in East Africa in the 19thC.

- i. Potentiality for agriculture. Since the major aim of colonizing Africa was the production of agricultural raw materials, many European powers were attracted by the east African highlands which had reliable rainfall and fertile land that could support agriculture.
- ii. Strategic purposes. Kenya and Uganda experienced intensive struggle for partition among the Germans and British because Britain wanted to safeguard its interests over the Nile whereas the Germans had already established control over Witu in Kenya.
- iii. Mineral potentiality. The availability of minerals in East Africa drew the attention of European powers.
- iv. Development of trade. This was also increased the interest of European states in the east Africa.
- v. Area of settlement. The Kenyan highlands climatic conditions were conducive for the Europeans settlements and for that it attracted a number of European settlers to come and settle in Kenya leading to the establishment of the settler colony.

11. Importances of maji-maji resistance.

- i. It united the people of Tanganyika. These helped them to come together and resisted colonization.
- ii. It shaped the form of ruling that the Germans and later Britain enforced in Tanganyika. This led the Germans into adopting indirect rule over Tanganyika due to the resistances of people in Tanganyika.
- iii. It spread awareness to most part of southern Tanganyika.
- iv. It modified the treatment that the Germans gave Tanganyikans

12. How the system of the colonial economy in Kenya influenced the nature and character of the struggle for independence in that country.

- i. Intensive land alienation.
- ii. The settlers were also given monopoly of cultivating certain cash crops like pyrethrum, tea, wheat and rubber to avoid competition with the settlers.
- iii. They resorted to war as the only way to end political, economic and social injustices in Kenya as Africans were discriminated upon and oppressed in all economic sectors and spheres of life.
- iv. Forced labour. Especially in Kenya, the colonial state passed a number of labour ordinances in order to support the settlers.
- v. Banning of political parties.

13. Effects of triangular trade in west Africa (benefits)

- i. Decline of production, especially mining, hunting and agricultural activities.
- ii. Decreased of manpower whereby most of young people was taken as slaves and the communities remained with children and unproductive elders.
- iii. Emergency of local wealthy classes. Local African leaders who participated in slave trade became rich and used their wealth to consolidate their empires.
- iv. Technological stagnation. There was noneconomic development without technological development since slave trade arrested economic activities in Africa by taking away the technologists.
- v. Integration of west Africa into the world of capitalist economy.
- vi. Decline of great states. States that did not fully participate in slave trade and importations of manufactured goods declined due to lack of strong and well-equipped armies, hence they were not able to fight against the invaders because they had not enough wealth and resources to conduct political activities like employment of military.

14.Steps taken towards the colonization of southern Rhodesia.

- i. Chief Lobengula had close relationship with John Moffat and for that Cecil Rhodes, a British capitalist persuaded Moffat to negotiate an understanding between Lobengula and the British government.
- ii. Moffat had left missionary work and taken-over administration for the British government.
- iii. The Rudd concession. To maintain British advantages, Cecil Rhodes sent Charles Rudd, James Rochfort Maguire and Frank Thomson with the backing of the De Beers company to secure concession for mineral rights in Lobengula's territories.

15.The following are the long-term effects of the indirect rule system in Nigeria.

- i. It introduced and widened social differences among the natives
- ii. The system cemented and centralized bureaucracy through the use of the district commissioners. This marked the beginning of the local government, a system which is still practiced in Nigeria.
- iii. Indirect rule intensified problems of education, health and employment opportunities.
- iv. Tribalism. This was due to reinforced separate ethnic identities and delayed development of national political consciousness.
- v. The system of indirect rule also created corrupt African rulers who did not take into consideration the interests of their African subjects.
- vi. Military coups in Nigeria also took place to intervene and take power in order to stop ethnic and rivalries from developing into a civil war.

16. Effects of mineral revolution to south Africa.

- i. Development of large mining towns like Kimberly and Witwatersrand.
- ii. It placed South Africa in the world economy as the source of about a third of world's gold and half of the world's diamond.
- iii. Minerals drew and caught the attention of European capitalist countries to have their interest in the South Africa leading to mass inflow of European settlers
- iv. It led to the construction of modern and improved infrastructures.
- v. It led to the emergence of large mining companies.

- vi. There was the rise of south African industrial sector

17.Reasons to why the position of Egypt was of special importance during the scramble and partition of Africa.

- i. Britain and France scrambled over Egypt in order to control the suez canal.
- ii. Britain also wanted to control the whole area of the Nile River.
- iii. The Nile River also attracted European powers as it was important for navigation, hence provided easy accessibility to the interiors.
- iv. The Nile valley was also potential area for agriculture that would promote production of agricultural raw materials for quick profit to European investors.
- v. The need for market of European goods. Egypt was highly populated; hence a good source of market for European manufactured goods.

18.Neo-colonialism and how it operates in Africa.

- i. Establishment of military bases in Africa.
- ii. The support of military coups and armed conflicts in African States.
- iii. Unequal terms of trade between the development and less developed countries.
- iv. Creation of dependent economies through loans and grants.
- v. Destabilization of African political systems through the introduction of multi-party system in order to disturb peace and unity among African countries.
- vi. Technological dependance: European developed countries tend to invest in Africa in sectors that cannot make the African countries technologically independent as they do not invst in sectors like heavy industries.