

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

012/1

HISTORY - PAPER 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN SOCIETIES

UP TO THE PRESENT

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 1997

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer EIGHT (8) questions, FOUR (4) from section A and FOUR (4) from section B.
3. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. In the following statements put “T” for true and “F” for false.

(A) In 1902 the control of the Eastern Region of Uganda was transferred to Kenya to place the railway under one administration; also they did this because this area had rich land suitable for White settlement.

Answer: T

(B) In the 1890s European imperialist companies were relieved of their administrative duties in the colonies because they were operating at a loss.

Answer: T

(C) The caravan routes which linked the coast and the interior of East Africa were pioneered by interior peoples, prominent among whom were Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba.

Answer: T

(D) The Uganda Agreement of 1900 confirmed the doubling of the area of Buganda that had occurred since 1890.

Answer: F (The agreement reduced Buganda land, it did not double it)

(E) During the First World War European settlers in Kenya passed favourable laws for themselves, including labour laws that forced Africans to work on European farms; land leases, however, were reduced from 999 to 99 years and racial segregation was vigorously fought by the White settlers.

Answer: F (racial segregation was not fought by settlers, it was entrenched)

2. Each of the following paragraphs labelled I – XI consists of five statements. One of the statements is wrong. Identify the wrong statement from each paragraph and write down its letter.

I.

A. For ages man has used salt as an ingredient and food preservative.

B. In the Interlacustrine region it was obtained by trapping sea water.

C. At Taghaza and Bilma salt bearing rock was extracted.

D. Some societies in Central Africa obtained salt by evaporating brine water.

E. Over time salt also became an important item of trade.

Answer: B (because the Interlacustrine region is inland, not near the sea).

II.

- A. The Berlin Conference was called by Bismarck in 1884.
- B. Germany, France and Holland agreed not to colonise East Africa.
- C. They agreed that European influence would grow with the development of trade.
- D. They also agreed to stop slave trade.
- E. Companies were assigned the duty of administering the colonies.

Answer: B (Holland was not a participant in that agreement, it was Germany, France, Portugal, Britain etc.).

III.

- A. The Kingdom of Kongo grew out of agricultural communities.
- B. At a certain stage of development these communities evolved heavy manufacturing industries.
- C. The handicraft industries included making of raffia cloth.
- D. Trade brought much wealth to the kingdom.
- E. When the Portuguese introduced slave trade, the kingdom started declining.

Answer: B (Kongo did not evolve heavy manufacturing industries, only light industries like raffia cloth, iron works, pottery etc.).

IV.

- A. Some African traditional rulers controlled major trade routes.
- B. Some also monopolised essential items of trade.
- C. Most of them spent their profits on luxurious goods.
- D. Loss of control over trade led to the decline of their states.
- E. Conquest by powerful neighbouring states was a cause of their integration.

Answer: E (Powerful neighbours often led to decline, not integration).

V.

- A. Explorers, missionaries, and traders came to Africa to establish colonial rule.
- B. Explorers supplied important geographical information.
- C. Missionaries urged Africans not to resist foreign rule.
- D. Traders introduced capitalist money exchange economy.
- E. They urged their governments to come and colonise Africa.

Answer: C (Missionaries never urged Africans not to resist foreign rule, instead they spread Christianity and western education).

VI.

- A. Historical information can be obtained through cultural practices.
- B. These include music, proverbs, and religious beliefs and practices.
- C. It can also be obtained through information narrated about ancestors by elders.
- D. These are the only reliable methods through which history can be learned.
- E. Archaeology is a valuable source of such information.

Answer: D (oral traditions are not the only reliable method; there are archaeology, linguistics, written records too).

VII.

- A. The abolition of slave trade was necessitated by merchant capital.
- B. This capital required a constant expansion of markets.
- C. It also wanted a regular supply of raw materials.
- D. Profitable investment areas was another demand of this capital.
- E. All these could not be obtained if slave trade continued.

Answer: A (the abolition of slave trade was mainly necessitated by industrial rather than merchant capital).

VIII.

- A. The discovery of precious minerals in South Africa had great political and economic effects.
- B. It led to heavy industrialisation.
- C. It was one of the causes of the Great Boer Trek.
- D. Migrant labourers from neighbouring states came to seek jobs in the mines.
- E. It led to the enforcement of the apartheid policy.

Answer: C (the Great Boer Trek occurred earlier in the 1830s, before the mineral discoveries of late 19th century).

IX.

- A. Archaeological evidence suggests that the history of ancient Egypt goes as far back as between 3000 and 5000 BC.
- B. Tombs along the Nile Valley show that food producers were more concerned with self-sufficiency than with defence.
- C. Irrigation schemes were constructed from the floods of the Nile which enabled them to grow crops without rain from heaven.
- D. Agricultural growth stimulated permanent settlements.

E. The basis of achievements of man in Egypt was on the length of his beard.

Answer: E (achievements were not based on the length of the beard, this is incorrect).

X.

A. Like the West African states, Bunyoro had no standing army.

B. It had a strong belief in the spiritual and magical power of the monarch.

C. It received a spiritual concept of power to expand the state.

D. It was a political coercive power which was rarely challenged.

E. The kingdom derived income from fines and tolls.

Answer: A (Bunyoro had a standing army).

XI.

A. Islam spread in East Africa with trade.

B. It was adopted in a number of ways.

C. The rulers and chiefs were the first to embrace Islam.

D. Islam introduced a new legal system and a new system of administration.

E. Islam introduced Ujamaa and indirect rule system.

Answer: E (Ujamaa and indirect rule are modern concepts, not introduced by Islam).

3. Study the following passage on some aspects of the history of South Africa. The passage contains eleven numbered gaps. Below the passage there are a number of words from which you can pick the 11 words to make the sentences meaningful. Write down in your answer book the number of the missing word and the correct word against it.

Passage with Answers:

The African societies in the Mfecane area were already affected by two forces coming from European expansionism of the time. First, there was the penetration of (1) **White** colonists northwards from the (2) **Cape** as farmers and cattle herders. Their contact with Africans was constantly (3) **violent**. They killed, enslaved and robbed Africans of their (4) **land** and cattle. The farther they pushed into the (5) **interior**, the more the African societies were affected by this violence.

The second force came from the Portuguese, especially through the (6) **Delagoa** Bay region. It involved trade organised by Portuguese traders through (7) **African** intermediaries touching many societies in the interior. Therefore, in order to understand the Mfecane, one has to take into account these (8) **external**

factors and the way they interacted with the internal dynamics of the societies in the region. In order to comprehend this process of change, one has to get a clear view of the (9) **environment** and how the African societies had developed their (10) **productive** forces in order to survive and (11) **reproduce** themselves.

4. Under each of the sentences below there are four statements. One of the four statements best explains or completes one of the sentences labelled (xii) to (xviii). Identify the best statement and write down its letter.

(xii) Societies which were purely pastoralist in East Africa were:

- (a) Masai, Barabaig, Pokot and Karamoja
- (b) Pokot, Gogo, Sukuma and Chikuyu
- (c) Nyakyusa, Nandi, Luhya and Karamoja
- (d) Nandis, Gikuyu, Sambaa and Masai

Answer: (a) Masai, Barabaig, Pokot and Karamoja

(xiii) One of the important things Seyyid Said did for Zanzibar was:

- (a) Signing treaties with Britain, Germany and U.S.A
- (b) Encouraging clove plantations
- (c) Encouraging sugar cane plantations
- (d) Introducing coconuts and cloves

Answer: (b) Encouraging clove plantations

(xiv) Which of the following was not the function of a clan head?

- (a) To preserve clan land
- (b) To defend the borders of the chiefdom
- (c) To settle clan disputes over pastures and livestock
- (d) To preserve the traditions and customs of the clan

Answer: (b) To defend the borders of the chiefdom

(xv) The Portuguese were mostly interested in the following activities in East Africa:

- (a) Spreading Christianity
- (b) Fortifying the towns along the coast
- (c) Adventure and tourism
- (d) Controlling the wealth of this part of Africa

Answer: (d) Controlling the wealth of this part of Africa

(xvi) A small kingdom called Kangaba was developed into a large empire known as:

- (a) Mali
- (b) Ghana
- (c) Songhai
- (d) Kanem-Bornu

Answer: (a) Mali

(xvii) Before the 19th century, most African kings expanded their empires through:

- (a) Making contacts with foreigners for military aid
- (b) Making rain in order to facilitate agriculture in their kingdoms
- (c) Conquering neighbouring clans, villages or states
- (d) Signing treaties of friendship with different European nations

Answer: (c) Conquering neighbouring clans, villages or states

(xviii) The main factor that carried the Kongo Kingdom to its height in the 16th century was their:

- (a) Ability of the ManiKongo to control long distance trade
- (b) Ability of the Mbundu people to conquer other societies
- (c) Presence of the Portuguese supporters invited to assist in wars
- (d) Development of agriculture and trade following the introduction of iron technology

Answer: (a) Ability of the ManiKongo to control long distance trade

(xix) The main factor which changed the economy of South Africa in the 19th century was that:

- (a) The Boers started dominating the African majority

- (b) Gold and diamonds were discovered in large quantities
- (c) The coloureds became more prosperous than the Boers
- (d) Transkei achieved its independence under chief Buthelezi

Answer: (b) Gold and diamonds were discovered in large quantities

Great, this is **Question 5 (Matching List A with List B)**. Let's carefully pair them:

5. Find below List A and List B historical facts. Six facts in List A are associated with six of the facts in List B. Pick a fact in List A that is associated with a fact in List B.

LIST A

- (a) The establishment and commissioning of concession and chartered companies like the UNION MINIERE, ABIR, ANVERSOISE and the British South African Company.
- (b) In 1896 – 7 the Matabele and Mashona put up decisive struggles against colonialism.
- (c) Samori Toure of Guinea and his agents, the Dyula merchant, controlled the nerve centre of commercial transactions from Gynam to the Atlantic coast.
- (d) Apartheid works to the benefit of imperialism.
- (e) Church Missionary Society's activities in Yorubaland laid the groundwork for the latter's annexation by Britain.
- (f) The Fish River area in South Africa, before it became frontier zone marking the Eastern limit of the trekboer expansion from the Cape, had for many years been a frontier zone marking the Southern limit of the Bantu speaking peoples.

LIST B

- (i) The discovery of diamonds and particularly gold in South Africa in 1865 heralded into the Southern and Central African zone an increasing wave of land grabbing and prospecting activities by International Monopoly companies.
- (ii) Control of trade in palm oil, groundnuts and gold from the interior and the seizure of markets on the coast of West Africa, were the decisive centres of conflict between the French and local African ruling classes.
- (iii) Racism in South Africa can be explained by the fact that there were both black and white trekkers; trekkers conflicted at the frontiers.

- (iv) African resistance movements defied European technological superiority; they were able to oppose this superiority confidently, because of their supposed ability to reshape the world.
- (v) Humanitarian elements and philanthropic motives very much explain the pattern and establishment of development activities like mining.
- (vi) The civilizing mission was much more decisive in determining French colonial conquest in West Africa.
- (vii) Frontier tradition and what it implies in South Africa mystifies a lot; it was not the cause underlying racism. Racism in South Africa has to be explained by the unique development of capitalism in the South African situation.
- (viii) The British South Africa Company robbed massive chunks of African occupied lands and dispossessed the African masses most of their cattle.
- (ix) By perpetuating separate development policies the South African regime keeps the majority of the African population in the homelands; that way achieving extremely cheap labour supplies.
- (x) Missionary activities with regard to colonization have to be understood in relation to other factors.
- (xi) By keeping the majority black population in the homelands, the South African Regime intends to achieve racial harmony.
- (xii) British annexation of Yorubaland was mainly a result of a leadership vacuum caused by internecine local wars.

Correct Matching

- (a) The establishment of concession and chartered companies → **(i) The discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa in 1865...**
- (b) In 1896 – 7 the Matabele and Mashona struggles → **(viii) The British South Africa Company robbed massive chunks of African occupied lands...**
- (c) Samori Toure and the Dyula merchants controlling trade → **(ii) Control of trade in palm oil, groundnuts and gold from the interior...**
- (d) Apartheid works to the benefit of imperialism → **(ix) By perpetuating separate development policies the South African regime...**
- (e) Church Missionary Society's activities in Yorubaland → **(xii) British annexation of Yorubaland was mainly a result of a leadership vacuum...**

(f) The Fish River area in South Africa frontier → **(iii) Racism in South Africa can be explained by the fact that there were both black and white trekkers...**

6. The table below represents colonial conquest in Africa through the use of Chartered Companies and Associations. In the table, six of the numbers 1–54 each corresponds with one of the Company Association leaders A–F listed below the table. Identify the numbers which correspond with the leaders and in the answer booklet provided, write down the numbers against their letters in pairs. Number 5 is given as an example.

Example:

5 – F (Carl Peters)

LIST OF LEADERS

- A. King Leopold
- B. William Mackinnon
- C. George Goldie
- D. Cecil Rhodes
- E. Herr Luderitz
- F. Carl Peters

Analysis of the Chartered Companies:

1. **German East Africa Company** – led by **Carl Peters (F)**.
Example already given: **5 – F**.
2. **Imperial British East Africa Company** – led by **William Mackinnon (B)**.
Numbers: 10–18. So any of these (e.g., 12 – B).
3. **British South Africa Company** – led by **Cecil Rhodes (D)**.
Numbers: 19–27.
4. **Royal Niger Company** – led by **George Goldie (C)**.
Numbers: 28–36.

5. **German South West Africa Company** – led by **Herr Luderitz (E)**.

Numbers: 37–45.

6. **Africa International Association** – founded by **King Leopold (A)** of Belgium.

Numbers: 46–54.

7. Explain how the discovery of iron led to changes in the lives of most people in East Africa.

The discovery of iron greatly improved agriculture. People replaced stone and wooden tools with iron hoes, axes, and machetes that were stronger and more durable. This allowed farmers to clear larger areas of land, cultivate more effectively, and increase food production, which in turn supported population growth and settlement expansion.

Hunting and warfare also changed due to iron. Iron-tipped spears, arrows, and knives were more effective than earlier weapons, making hunting easier and more productive. Communities could defend themselves better against enemies and expand territories through military strength, leading to the rise of centralized states.

The growth of iron-working stimulated trade. Blacksmiths produced tools and weapons that were exchanged for cattle, salt, and food. This encouraged local and long-distance trade networks, which strengthened intercommunity relations and promoted economic prosperity.

Urbanization developed as iron-working centres grew. Places such as Meroe became important hubs of iron smelting and attracted populations of traders, artisans, and farmers. These centres evolved into early towns, laying the foundation for state formation and political organization.

Iron technology also led to specialization and social change. Blacksmiths gained high respect and became influential in communities. The division of labour became clearer, with some specializing in iron production while others concentrated on farming or trading, creating more organized and interdependent societies.

8. Explain the aims and results of the Portuguese invasion of East Africa in the 16th and 17th centuries.

One aim of the Portuguese invasion was to control the profitable Indian Ocean trade. They wanted to dominate the trade in gold, ivory, and spices, which had been previously controlled by Arabs and other Asian merchants. By conquering coastal towns, they hoped to monopolize trade routes and expand their empire's wealth.

Another aim was the spread of Christianity. The Portuguese came with missionaries who intended to convert Africans and Muslims to Christianity. They saw East Africa as a region where they could weaken the influence of Islam and strengthen Catholic power, especially after the religious rivalry in Europe.

The Portuguese also aimed at securing political and military control over the East African coast. By conquering strategic towns such as Kilwa, Mombasa, and Sofala, they hoped to establish dominance that would prevent competition from Arabs, Turks, and other Europeans, while using forts like Fort Jesus to guard their power.

One major result of the invasion was the disruption of traditional trade. The Portuguese imposed heavy taxes, plundered towns, and diverted trade towards their own interests. Many coastal towns such as Kilwa declined, while some merchants relocated to safer regions like Zanzibar, reducing the prosperity of once-thriving centres.

Another result was the weakening of Portuguese power by the 17th century. Resistance from local communities and the growing strength of the Omani Arabs eventually expelled the Portuguese from most towns. By the late 1600s, Portuguese influence was limited mainly to Mozambique, marking the decline of their dominance in East Africa.

9. How was slave trade organized in East Africa?

The East African slave trade was organized mainly along the coast. Arab and Swahili traders set up markets in places like Zanzibar, Kilwa, and Bagamoyo, where slaves were bought and sold. These centres served as collection points before slaves were shipped across the Indian Ocean.

The process of capturing slaves was systematic. Traders organized raids on interior communities, while others obtained slaves through wars and conflicts. Chiefs in the interior sometimes sold war captives or criminals to Arab traders in exchange for guns, beads, or cloth.

Caravans were another important part of the organization. Traders led long caravans into the interior, reaching as far as present-day Congo and Malawi. Slaves were tied together with ropes or chains and marched to the coast under harsh conditions, with many dying on the way.

At the coast, the slaves were inspected, sorted, and sold. Strong men were preferred for plantation labour, while women and children were sold for domestic work or concubinage. Prices were negotiated depending on age, health, and strength.

Finally, shipping was the last stage of organization. Large numbers of slaves were transported in dhows across the Indian Ocean to markets in Arabia, Persia, and India. Some were also taken to islands like Mauritius and the Comoros, where they worked on plantations under very harsh conditions.

10. What were the causes and effects of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya?

One major cause of the Mau Mau movement was land alienation. European settlers had taken the best fertile lands in the Kenyan highlands, leaving Africans with overcrowded reserves. This created bitterness and sparked demands for the return of land, which fueled the uprising.

Another cause was political exclusion. Africans were denied meaningful participation in government. They were treated as inferior and had no real voice in decision-making, leading them to organize underground movements such as the Mau Mau to fight for political freedom.

Economic hardships also contributed to the movement. Africans were forced to work for low wages under harsh conditions on settler farms and plantations. Heavy taxation added to their suffering, causing widespread poverty and resentment.

The movement also had roots in cultural and social grievances. Europeans despised African traditions and tried to impose Western culture. This led to loss of identity and dignity among the Kikuyu and other communities, who turned to Mau Mau as a way of reclaiming their heritage.

The effects of the Mau Mau were significant. Although the British brutally suppressed the movement, it accelerated Kenya's path to independence. It exposed the injustices of colonial rule to the world and inspired nationalist leaders to push harder for self-rule, which was achieved in 1963.

11. Explain the factors which enabled Tanganyika to get independence before Kenya and Uganda.

One factor was the role of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) under Julius Nyerere. TANU organized peaceful campaigns, petitions, and negotiations that won the support of the international community, unlike the violent Mau Mau revolt in Kenya which delayed independence.

Another factor was the nature of colonial administration. Tanganyika was administered by Britain under United Nations trusteeship, which required Britain to prepare the territory for self-rule. This arrangement made Britain more willing to grant independence earlier compared to Kenya and Uganda.

The unity of Tanganyikan people also played a role. Unlike Kenya and Uganda where ethnic and religious divisions slowed the struggle, Tanganyika had relatively less ethnic conflict. The unity under TANU gave strength to nationalist demands for independence.

International pressure from the United Nations also influenced Britain. Reports presented to the UN highlighted progress towards self-rule and pressed Britain to honor its mandate by granting independence, which it did in 1961.

Finally, the peaceful nature of Tanganyika's struggle gained Britain's trust. The lack of violent resistance or armed conflict made the process smoother, leading to early independence in 1961, ahead of Kenya in 1963 and Uganda in 1962.

12. Discuss the causes of religious conflicts in Buganda during the last quarter of the 19th century.

One cause of religious conflict in Buganda was competition among foreign religions. Catholics, Protestants, and Muslims all sought to convert the Baganda, leading to rivalry. Each group wanted to dominate the king's court and influence the kingdom's political direction.

Another cause was the political involvement of religion. Buganda kings such as Mutesa and Mwanga gave support to different religious groups at different times. When kings shifted their allegiance, tensions flared among the groups, sparking conflicts.

The struggle for political power among chiefs also fueled the conflicts. Chiefs aligned themselves with different religions to strengthen their positions. This created divisions within the kingdom and often resulted in violent clashes between rival groups.

Foreign interference added to the problem. Missionaries from Europe and Arabs from the coast provided material and military support to their converts in Buganda, which escalated the conflicts and prolonged the fighting.

Lastly, the quest for dominance by each group caused intolerance. Each religion saw the others as rivals that needed to be eliminated. This lack of tolerance and competition for converts turned Buganda into a battleground of religious wars in the late 19th century.

13. Discuss the causes of the Boer Trek and its consequences on the people of South Africa.

The main cause of the Boer Trek was dissatisfaction with British rule. The Boers resented British policies such as the abolition of slavery in 1834, which affected their farms and labour supply. They moved away from the Cape to escape British control.

Another cause was the desire for land. The Boers sought new fertile land for farming and grazing their cattle. As the population grew in the Cape, pressure on land increased, pushing them to migrate into the interior.

The Trek was also motivated by the Boers' desire for independence. They wanted to establish their own communities free from British authority and maintain their cultural identity and governance without interference.

The consequences were far-reaching. The movement led to violent conflicts with African communities as the Boers invaded their lands. Many Africans lost their land and cattle, leading to suffering and displacement.

Another consequence was the establishment of Boer republics such as the Orange Free State and Transvaal. These republics became centres of Boer identity and resistance against British rule, shaping the political history of South Africa.

14. Explain the consequences of the development of the triangular trade on Africa.

The triangular trade caused massive depopulation in Africa. Millions of strong men and women were captured and shipped as slaves to the Americas and Europe, leaving communities weak and unable to sustain themselves.

The trade also led to social disintegration. Families were broken apart, traditional leadership weakened, and constant wars and raids destabilized societies. This weakened African cultural heritage and social unity.

Economically, the trade drained Africa of labour. Instead of developing industries, Africa lost human resources that could have been used for local production. This exploitation left Africa underdeveloped compared to Europe and America, which benefited from African labour.

The triangular trade also increased external dependence. Africans became reliant on imported European goods such as guns, cloth, and alcohol, while exporting human beings, which deepened inequality between Africa and Europe.

Lastly, the trade left Africa vulnerable to colonization. The weakened population, political disunity, and economic backwardness created conditions that Europeans later exploited during the scramble for Africa in the 19th century.

15. How did the missionaries, explorers and traders contribute to the scramble and partition of Africa by Western Europeans?

Missionaries contributed by spreading Western values and religion. They prepared Africans to accept European influence, while also sending reports back to Europe that highlighted opportunities for colonization.

Explorers played a key role by mapping the interior of Africa. They provided geographical knowledge about rivers, resources, and trade routes that encouraged European governments to occupy new territories.

Traders contributed by developing economic interests in Africa. They exported raw materials and imported manufactured goods, creating economic ties that European powers wanted to control directly through colonization.

Missionaries also provided education and health services, which created trust among Africans. However, their presence also justified European intervention under the claim of “civilizing” Africans, giving moral cover for colonization.

Overall, missionaries, explorers, and traders paved the way for the scramble by preparing the ground, supplying information, and creating economic and religious motivations that made Africa attractive for European powers.

16. What do you understand by the French policy of assimilation and association?

The policy of assimilation was based on the idea that Africans could become French if they adopted French culture, language, and values. The French believed in turning Africans into “black Frenchmen” by erasing their traditions.

Under assimilation, Africans in some colonies were given French citizenship and legal rights if they adopted French ways. This created a small class of assimilated Africans who were treated differently from the majority.

Association was introduced when assimilation proved difficult. Instead of fully transforming Africans into French, the French recognized some aspects of African traditions but maintained overall French control.

Association meant ruling through African chiefs while still enforcing French authority. It was more flexible than assimilation and allowed the French to govern larger territories with fewer resources.

In summary, assimilation sought to turn Africans into French citizens through cultural absorption, while association was a compromise that allowed partial recognition of African customs but kept real power in French hands.

17. What was the contribution of African Independent Church Movements in the struggle against colonialism in Central Africa?

African Independent Churches provided spiritual resistance against colonial oppression. They rejected European control of religion and emphasized African leadership, which gave people confidence in their own ability to resist foreign domination.

The churches also became centres of political mobilization. Leaders used sermons and religious gatherings to preach unity and encourage Africans to oppose injustices such as forced labour and taxation.

Independent churches preserved African cultural identity. By incorporating African music, dance, and customs into worship, they resisted European attempts to erase African traditions and inspired pride among Africans.

They also provided education and welfare services. Schools run by independent churches trained Africans to be leaders, teachers, and organizers who later became active in nationalist movements.

Lastly, the churches linked religion with political liberation. By teaching equality before God, they inspired Africans to demand political equality and independence from colonial rule, contributing greatly to nationalist struggles.

18. Discuss the factors which led to the rise and fall of different states in the Western Sudan up to the end of the 15th century A.D.

The rise of states such as Ghana, Mali, and Songhai was influenced by control of trade. These states were located along trans-Saharan routes and grew wealthy by trading gold, salt, and slaves with North Africa and beyond.

Strong leadership also contributed to the rise. Leaders like Sundiata Keita of Mali and Sunni Ali of Songhai built strong armies and administrations that expanded territories and maintained unity.

Geography was another factor. The fertile lands along the Niger River supported agriculture, while the strategic location along trade routes allowed these states to flourish economically and politically.

The fall of these states was partly due to internal weakness. Corruption, succession disputes, and rebellions weakened central authority, making the states vulnerable to attacks.

External invasions also contributed to their decline. Attacks from North African invaders and shifts in trade routes away from the Sahara reduced their economic base, leading to the collapse of once-powerful empires.