

HISTORY 2003 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
D	E	F	A	I

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
5	4	2	1	3

3.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
N	F	K	C	L	A	M	J	H	I

4.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
B	D	D	D	B	A	B	C	D	B

5. An account of the rise of state organization in pre-colonial Africa

A state is a social political organization in a defined territory under full control of its government with power to defend its territories, collect taxes/tributes, make laws and enforce them. Pre-colonial African states began to grow during the 1st century (AD/CE or BC?) because of the following factors:-

(i)Conquest: Some powerful states conquered the weaker societies and therefore making them stronger; for example Buganda conquered Bunyoro in the Interlacustrine Region.

(ii)Trade: Societies that engaged in business such as Long Distance trade enabled them to become stronger and powerful after acquiring commodities of different types like weapons which were used to expand their state.

(iii)Good climate and fertile soil supported agriculture leading to increase in food production and population increase, a factor that was very important for the state formation.

(iv)Good leadership: Societies which had strong and ambitious leadership expanded their territories under the leadership of these rulers. They organized the people well and for that they easily won the support of their subjects.

(v)Iron technology: The development of iron promoted agriculture leading to increase in food production. Iron was also used in making weapons that were used for defense and expansion of the state.

(vi)Size of the state: States that were small in size such as Buganda and Ghana were easily organized and administered effectively. These states were easy to defend and control unlike larger states like Bunyoro where effective control was impossible.

(vii)Migration: Some states were formed as a result of migration of people from different places, for example the Ngoni migration was responsible for the formation of various strong states such as the Ndebele Kingdom and the Ngoni Kingdoms in Southern Tanganyika.

6. Factors that gave rise to the Trans Saharan trade

Trans-Saharan trade was the trade conducted across the Sahara desert. It involved the states of North Africa, the Mediterranean and West Africa. Early Trans-Saharan trade began by 600 B.C where the Phoenician colony of Carthage in the Western Mediterranean relied upon trade in Tropical African products from across the Sahara. They relied upon Barber pastoralists of the Atlas Mountains and Northern Sahara to act as intermediaries. Trading contacts at this time were not directly across the desert but occurred by passing goods from one oasis to another. The main desert item traded to the South was salt, in exchange for food. But gradually highly valuable trading items such as copper and gold were passed across the desert from Tropical West Africa to the coastal dwellers in the north.

Trade across the Sahara in this early period was carried by pack-animals, probably donkeys, mules and horses. This trade was also dangerous and hazardous due to environmental problems and the danger of raids by the Garamantes who lived in the Tezzan.

Demand for commodities in different regions: The rise of Trans-Saharan trade was largely stimulated by the demand from desert salt in West African societies/states. These societies exchanged food for salt. Other products that played a key role in giving rise to the trade were the demand for ivory, ostrich feathers and fur by Romans.

Political stability: Both North Africa and Northern Sudan were politically stable societies. Thus within the peaceful atmosphere people could engage themselves in different activities including trade. The trade was further stimulated in the 7th to 16th century when strong states of West Sudan such as Ghana, Mali and Songhai rose.

Good environmental conditions of the West African states: The good fertile soils, good climate and availability of water helped societies in West Africa to produce enough food for themselves as well as surplus. Availability of surplus meant that societies could trade this food in exchange for other commodities as well as to get free time to participate in other activities since there was future food security.

Military conquest: With the rise of states and commercial centres in this region, came periodic military conquest of small states by the big ones. As wars were waged new routes and new commodities were discovered in the conquered lands. Traders capitalized this information and played a middleman's role of trading these items from where they were available to where they were demanded.

Availability of pack animals: Pack animals such as donkeys, mules and horses were used to transport goods across the Sahara. These animals were able to withstand the harsh environment of the desert.

7. When and why apartheid policies emerged in South Africa

Apartheid means separate development. It is the territorial separation of Europeans and Bantu, and the provision of areas which must serve as national and political homes for different Bantu communities and as a permanent residential area for the Bantu population or the major part of it. The policy of apartheid emerged amongst Afrikaner intellectuals of the late 1930s and 1940s. It was made an official deliberate government policy from 1948 when the National Party led by Dr D.F. Malan took power. At its most ideal, the doctrine of apartheid looked forward (unequally) between the white 'race' and the various African 'nations' - Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho.

The policy of Apartheid was applied because of the following reasons:-

- (i) It was aimed at maintenance and protection of the white population as a pure white race. The policy was therefore applied to justify the dominance of white population in South Africa.
- (ii) The need to deny Africans from engaging in South African politics: The Boers felt that if everyone was to have the right to vote for members of the South African Parliament, this would mean the end of a culture and civilization which had lasted for over 300 years in South Africa. This was to prevent the national decisions and policies from falling into the hands of the majority of the non-white population.
- (iii) The need to deny Africans from enjoying the benefits that were enjoyed by the whites in South Africa: For this separate settlements were established for Africans in areas with poor social services and other important facilities enjoyed by the whites.
- (iv) The need to restrict Africans from employment: From the earliest periods of white settlement the white settlers had always considered unskilled manual labour to be reserved for non-whites.
- (v) The policy of apartheid was also aimed at making the blacks 'foreigners' in the 86 percent of South Africa which was officially designated 'white'. Blacks were to be restricted to the poverty-stricken and overcrowded 'reserves' unless they were in direct employment of the whites.

(vi) The classification of Africans (blacks) under the Population Registration Act of 1950 into various ethnic groups such as the Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Sotho, etc. was also a deliberate attempt to weaken African unity and destroy any countrywide sense of African nationalism.

8. "African resistances against the imposition of colonial rule failed due to Africans' technological backwardness"

Many East African societies resisted the imposition of colonial rule. Most of these resistances failed because of the following factors:-

(i) The Africans used inferior weapons compared with those of the Europeans. They used weapons such as arrows, spears and obsolete guns against their enemies who had superior weapons like machine guns. The Africans also employed poor fighting skills and they were not well organized to combat the Europeans.

(ii) Africans also lacked military communication infrastructures. There was poor communication between various ethnic groups. There was disunity as every group fought in isolation in different areas and their leaders had different motives and grievances.

(iii) In some parts, slave trade had caused large scale devastation in

African societies causing depopulation in those areas. This undermined interstate support and made it difficult for them to unite to fight for the shared goals.

(iv) Apart from that the Europeans wanted to preserve their newly acquired economic positions and for that they fought at all costs, ruthlessly and untiringly, to maintain their positions for exploitation of the African resources.

(v) Europeans also used African mercenaries to defeat their fellow Africans. These Africans were abler than Europeans to survive in tropical conditions.

(vi) African political weakness: African states were small in size. These small states were frequently at war with each other. This made it easier for Europeans to defeat them.

9. Similarities and differences between the aims and functions of the Commonwealth Nations and those of the French Community

The Commonwealth is an organization made up of Britain and its former colonies, protectorate dominions and trusteeships. This is a voluntary association of sovereign states linked by their good will to one another and the benefits each will gain from the participation. The French community on the other hand is an association between France and her former colonies which is based on the principle of self-government for the former colonies but in association with France.

The Aims of the Commonwealth countries and the French Community

Similarities

Both the Commonwealth and French Community are aimed at helping the less developed members to become part of the global economy by establishing more liberal trade arrangements and organized regional private investment funds.

Both organizations are aimed at providing stable markets for the former colonies' agricultural products who in turn import certain manufactured goods from the former colonial powers.

They are all aimed at expanding production of raw materials rather than industrial goods. Even the technical aids are not aimed for industrialization of the former colonies.

Differences

The Commonwealth countries aim at cooperating in both economic, social and cultural sectors e.g. improving education sector by developing non-formal education, universal primary education, distant teaching, etc., whereas the French Community to a great extent aims at economic link between France and its former colonies.

The Commonwealth countries also aim at fighting for peace among the member states e.g. in 1971 it set forth the Singapore Declaration of shared principles that included commitments to peace, individual

liberty, freedom from racism etc, whereas the French Community to a great extent concentrates on trade relationships.

10. Challenges most likely to face the new East African Community

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization of the East African countries which comprises Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Its headquarters is in Arusha, Tanzania. The Community was officially launched anew on January 15, 2001 in Arusha, Tanzania. It is created by a treaty signed on November 30, 1999 that came into force on July 7, 2000 following its ratification by the member states.

The following are likely challenges to face the community:-

(i)The need to sustain political will and public support in the implementation of the Treaty: Since all the member states have their domestic policies and programmes to implement that may jeopardize the smooth operation of the Community. There is a need to sustain political will and public support in the implementation of the objectives of the community.

(ii)Partner states are also challenged to strive for a common foreign and defense policy for the smooth implementation of the objectives of the EAC.

(iii)The need to get rid or reduce any existing imbalances among the partner states: Due to different levels of economic development of the partner states, there is a need to ensure that the integration process does not exacerbate any existing imbalances among the partner states. There should be proportionate sharing of the benefits accruing from the regional market.

(iv)The need to involve the East Africans in the Community: The EAC has to live up to the expectations of the peoples of East Africa through implementing the Treaty's provisions for the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector and the civil society, including local governments and trade unions, the strengthening of the private sector and enhancement of cooperation among business organizations and professional bodies.

(v)The need to promote peace in the region: Due to frequent political crises in the region, the community has to make sure that good governance and rule of law is promoted as a means to promote peace in the region.

(vi) Lack of enough qualified and skilled manpower to explore and adequately utilize the available resources to benefit the peoples of the region is another challenge. Member states are obliged to eradicate dependency on foreign assistance by training local manpower for adequate utilization of the available resources to enable them to build independent economies.