

HISTORY 2004 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
D	F	E	A	I

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
5	3	2	4	1

3.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
C	F	K	J	I	H	G	A	E	B

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

5.Effects of the discovery of iron technology in African societies?

Iron technology refers to technical innovation of iron tools that revolutionized human life and culture. By 200 B.C. Meroe area on the Upper Nile was a great iron smelting centre. In East Africa, it is believed that man started using iron tools from 1000 A.D. The discovery of iron technology in African societies had the following effects:-

(i)Improved production: It led to the improvement of productive forces like the use of hoes and axes which were better than stone tools and increased production.

(ii)Population growth: The improved tools of production led to the increase in food production which in turn led to population increase. Hence people could produce surplus thus ensuring food security. Also with iron technology man increased security against wild animals and enemies through the use of iron weapons.

(iii)Emergence of specialization: With iron technology there was an increase in division of labour leading to specialization, and thus increase in production of surplus.

(iv)Emergence of classes: With increased production some people became richer and for that they began exploiting the poor. The society became divided into classes of the exploiter and the exploited or the oppressor and the oppressed.

(v)It led to development of trade: The exchange of raw materials and manufactured iron tools between different areas increased tremendously. Iron tools made man to engage in, and expand exchange relations.

(vi)It led to permanent settlements as man was able/began cultivating permanent crops leading to development of complex commodities. This also marked the beginning of political institutions such as kinships and state organizations

6.How the expansion of Ngoni people during the 19th C affected the people of East and Central Africa

The expansion of the Ngoni began in the 19th C when the great Zulu warrior, Shaka began conquering neighbouring states to establish a powerful Zulu Empire. The Ngoni led by Zwangendaba fled northwards reaching East and Central Africa leading to the following effects:-

(i)Wars and unrest: The Ngoni brought war to a peaceful area and disrupted societies and trade. The expansion disrupted the long distance trades that had already been established and developed. It caused sufferings and destruction e.g. in East Africa, the Nyamwezi and Yao traders became disorganized during this era.

(ii)Formation and introduction of new culture: The Ngoni invasion led to the destruction of all ways of keeping law and order in the societies where they settled. The subdued people were absorbed into the new Ngoni culture. This led to the emergence of plural-culture societies.

(iii) Introduction of new military techniques: This include the short stabbing spears, hand to hand fighting and cow-horn formation for example, the Hehe states under Mwinyigumba adopted the Ngoni war methods which were later used to fight against invaders.

(iv) The conquests by Ngoni made many people to be dislocated from their original homelands. Wherever the Ngoni settled, the indigenous people were forced to migrate to new areas for settlement. The Ngoni confiscated fertile regions.

(v) Fear and insecurity: The Ngoni engaged in frequent attacks on many societies of Central and East Africa. The once peaceful societies were turned into constant fear of being attacked and conquered. The Ngoni raided caravans, destroyed many village communities and waged constant wars.

(vi) Creation of centralized military states: Several weak states were organized into powerful states, e.g. the Holoholo and the Sangu under Mwakawangu. The Hehe were unified with the help of Ngoni military tactics under Munyigumba. Later on the Hehe under Mkwawa became a strong state and managed to put a stiff resistance against German conquest in the 1890s. The Ndebele in Central Africa also organized themselves under the Ngoni influence.

7. How colonial economy differed from the pre-colonial economy.

Colonial economy refers to the system of production and consumption which were introduced in the colonies by the colonialists in order to fulfill their economic demands such as raw materials, markets, areas for investment and settlement.

Pre-colonial economy was the sum of all the economic activities that were engaged by Africans before the imposition of colonialism. These economies were reflected in the dominant pre-colonial modes of production which were communalism, slavery and feudalism.

Colonial economy differed from pre-colonial economy on the following grounds:-

(i) Colonial production was based on coercion: Africans were forced to produce for export rather than for their own consumption. There was no time to produce food crops; hence the colonies experienced frequent famines whereas pre-colonial societies were free to produce whatever crops they deemed fit as what they produced was for their own consumption.

(ii) Colonial economy involved construction of physical infrastructures: These included roads and railways which were aimed at transporting raw materials from the plantations to the coast, labourers to the plantations and mining centres, administrators to the interior, armed forces to suppress resistances and imported goods from the coast to the interior. Whereas pre-colonial economy did not involve construction of any infrastructures because of their weak economies.

(iii) Colonial economy was characterized by dominance of Europeans and Asians in trade: African's role of middlemen was suppressed; instead Europeans established their trading companies contrary to pre-colonial economy where Africans engaged in trade from which they acquired a lot of wealth. Africans also acted as middlemen in trade.

(iv) Colonial economy was export-import oriented: It specialized in the production of raw materials for the Metropolitan industries and importation of European manufactured goods to Africa, whereas precolonial African societies produced mainly for their own consumption; few societies produced surplus, hence there was nothing to export.

(v) Colonial economy was mono-culture: It was specialized in the production of single major cash crops or commodity; e.g. Ghana specialized in production of cocoa, Zambia and Zaire produced copper, whereas precolonial economy engaged/involved in production of different types of crops to ensure constant supply of food in the societies.

8. Main causes of the First World War

The First World War was a military conflict from 1914 to 1918 that involved many countries of Europe as well as the US and other nations throughout the world. It was one of the most violent and destructive wars in the history of Europe and the world at large.

The First World War broke out as a result of the following causes:-

(i) Development of capitalism at the Monopoly or Imperialist stage: As Western nations industrialized each one tried to find the most favourable conditions for its economic growth. There was increased competition that grew much in industrialization spread. Every nation sought to establish and expand Empires. The competition turned to conflict as one power crossed another in its efforts to reach its goals, e.g. in 1911, Germany and France came close to war over control of Morocco. Though the disputes were smoothed over a feeling of suspicion, resentment and bitterness grew and festered.

(ii) Nationalism: During the 1800s, nationalism took hold among people who shared a common language, history or culture. Such people began to view themselves as members of a national group or nations e.g. Italy and Germany were created through the unification of many small states. In 1870 and 1871 Germany defeated France in the Franco-Prussia war and France lost two frontier territories of Alsace and Lorraine. The French wanted to revenge and regain the lost territories. This created a situation of tension in Europe.

(iii) Militarism: As tension began to rise so did much mistrust, hence a causative of the policy of aggressive military preparedness. The European powers watched each other's military strengths and studied population and economic growth rates. Each nation's actions caused a reaction in other nations.

For example, when Germany decided to expand its navy in 1898, Britain felt threatened. The British had to maintain as large navy as the combined fleet of their two nearest rivals.

(iv)Formation of alliances: This was a result of hostile relations among capitalist nations. A country hoped to discourage an attack from its enemies by entering into military agreements with other countries. The WWI began as a clash between the Allied Powers e.g. United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and the Russia Empire against the central powers which consisted of the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary and Italy.

(v)The Moroccan Crisis: In 1905 and 1911, two crises in Morocco raised the temperature in Europe. France had plans to take control of Morocco, so the Keiser (of Germany) made a speech in Tangiers, Morocco saying that he supported the independence of Morocco. The French were furious at Keiser's interference in their affairs which led to the conference held in Algeciras in 1906. At the conference, Britain and France opposed the Keiser and in 1907, they ended up forming an alliance with Russia which was seen as their protection against the German aggression.

9.Methods that were employed by the Black society in South Africa in the struggle for their liberation

The black society in South Africa got their independence in 1994 from the Boer racist regime. The following were the methods that were employed by the Black society in South Africa in their struggle for liberation:-

(i)Mass demonstrations, countrywide strikes, riots and boycotts were organized by Africans in South Africa as outlets of protests against the racist regime. The use of urban and industrial protests e.g. the 1976 Soweto uprising that led to the killing of many black youths in South Africa.

(ii)Formation of political parties such as the African National Congress (ANC), Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the United Democratic Front that aimed at liberating Africans from the racist regime although their strength was weakened by the detention of the nationalist leaders like Nelson Mandela.

(iii)The use of independent churches: These churches were formed as a reaction against colonial exploitation and oppression through forced labour, taxation and racial discrimination in the provision of social services such as health, education, water, housing and recreation. Examples were the movements led by Rev. Allan Boesak and Desmond Tutu.

(iv)Operation of nationalist movements from the Frontline states: Most of the nationalist leaders of South Africa were sent to study and acquire military knowledge in the Frontline states like Tanzania where nationalist camps were built in places like Mazimbu and Dakawa in Morogoro.

(v)The use of underground movements: After the banning of the Nationalist parties, since peaceful resistance had proved to be a failure, African leaders resorted to acts of sabotage. For instance, Nelson Mandela was closely associated with Umkonto We Sizwe which concerned itself with acts of sabotage.

10.The extent to which colonialism paved way to neo-colonialism

Colonialism is a stage of modern imperialism which depended/involved intensive exploitation of non-capitalist societies abroad. Neo-colonialism is the survival of the colonial system in the colonies despite the formal attainment of political independence. African countries became victims of indirect and penetrating foreign domination through political, economic, social, military and technical means.

Colonialism paved way to neo-colonialism to the following extent:-

The system of administration during colonialism: For example, assimilation policy by the French in their colonies was aimed to establish a group of assimilated Africans who would assist France to facilitate colonial exploitation, both socially and economically. This was also aimed at a prolonged exploitation even upon attainment of political independence.

Colonial education corrupted the minds of Africans: This made them accept Western mentality in many social and economic issues. As a result, even upon attainment of independence, Africans undermined their own cultures and saw European cultures as superior and embraced it. E.g. French became the official language in Senegal.

Colonialism made Africa a dependant on Western nations. Colonialism destroyed Africans' already established industries making Africans dependant on imported European manufactured goods.

During colonialism the colonialists determined the prices of crops that were produced under peasant economy. This has remained the trend even after many years of political independence where independent African countries still depend on the Western countries to determine the prices of their crops. Crops from African states are sold depending on the price at the World Market.

Intensive exploitation of African resources during colonialism led to the underdevelopment of Africa making Africa dependant on loans and grants from European countries. As a result of colonial exploitation African budgets are made depending on aids and loans and for that European nations still dominate African countries economically as a result of colonialism.

Discouragement of local African craftsmanship by discouraging African technology: This hindered African technological advancement and made Africans depend on technologies from Europe.