

## HISTORY 2005 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
C	F	G	B	H

.(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
5	2	1	3	4

3. (a)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Nsongezi	Lake natrone	Olduvai gorge	Kondoa irangi	Mikindani	Kilwa	Isimila	Kalambo

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
E	D	F	A	G

4.

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

5. An account on the rapid expansion of slave trade in East Africa during the 19th century.

Slave trade refers to a transaction of buying and selling human beings as commodities. Slave trade was first introduced in West Africa in the 15th century and spread to East Africa in the 19th century. Slave trade rapidly expanded in East Africa because of the following reasons:

(i) Involvement of the Portuguese in slave trade as they shipped slaves from East Africa (Mozambique) to Brazil before the 18th century: The slaves were to provide cheap labour in the plantations in Brazil.

(ii) The Dutch and French dominance over the trade for their coffee and sugar plantations in Mauritius and Reunion Islands after 1770.

(iii) The introduction of cloves in Zanzibar during the 1st half of the 19th century where slaves provided labour in the plantations.

(iv) Involvement of local rulers in the slave trade and ivory, for example Nyungu ya Mawe, Isike, Mirambo, Mkwawa and Mchemba.

(v) The East African slave trade developed with the development of trade contacts with the East (Asia) as early as the 2nd century A.D. This was due to the increasing demand for domestic slaves in Asia. There was also a big demand for slave labour (from 7th — 9th C) to reclaim marsh lands of Southern Iraq, but that ceased due to slave revolts of 863 - 883. This illegal trade re-emerged again at the beginning of the 18th C when balance of power shifted from the interior to the coast leading to the spread of slave trade to the East African coast.

(vi) Demand from the expanding sugar plantations in Brazil: The Brazilian plantation-owners found that they were not getting enough slave labour from the Atlantic coastline. They decided to make trips to the Indian Ocean coast in East Africa to purchase slaves from Zambezi valley and Mozambique regions.

6. Chimurenga war in Southern Rhodesia from 1896 - 1897

Chimurenga Resistance/war was one of the secondary resistances in Africa which involved the Shona and Ndebele against the British occupation in present day Zimbabwe. The British occupied Mashonaland in 1890. The Shona and Ndebele were not ready to be under the control of the whites. As a result in 1896 the Shona and Ndebele resisted because of the following:-

(i)Land alienation: The British alienated the Mashona fertile land. On the other hand, the Ndebele were pushed into the reserves which had water shortages, causing dissatisfaction and unrests, hence people took arms to resist the situation.

(ii)Loss of cattle: The Ndebele also resented the loss of their cattle, many of which had been confiscated by the British at the time of occupation, while others had been killed by rinderpest epidemic.

(iii)Forced labour: Africans in both Matebele and Mashonaland were forced to supply labour to the colonial settlers. Labourers were recruited by armed forces that went around villages to force people.

(iv)Harsh treatment: The white settlers treated the indigenous very harshly. The elders were flogged and killed in public and the conditions in the mines were deplorable.

(v)Taxation policies introduced in 1894 were against the conditions of the people. Some of the Shona chiefs and their people refused new laws introduced by the colonial administration as well as British ways of collecting taxes. There were also cases of colonial officials grabbing cattle, goats and grains from the indigenous.

(vi)Interference of trade: The desire of the British South Africa Company to control trade in the Mashona land contributed to the uprising because the Shona had already developed trade relationship with the Portuguese where gold and ivory were exchanged for guns and other cheap manufactured goods.

## 7.The role played by Islam in the formation and transformation of states in pre-colonial West Africa

In West Africa, unlike Eastern Africa, trade was much less important than Islam as a factor in the emergence of new states in the nineteenth century. Virtually all the new states that appeared in West Africa after 1800 did so largely as a result of the influence of Islam. Therefore the following are the roles played by Islam in the formation and transformation of states in pre-colonial West Africa:-

(i) It preached equality in the society: This naturally attracted a number of people who were brought together to form strong Islamic states. For instance, the Tijaniyya Brotherhood which had been joined by Umar in the Tokolor Empire stressed salvation through action and emphasized strict, moral behaviour, thereby attracting men of action - businessmen, the young, members of inferior social classes and women, all of which were groups excluded by the former ruling classes.

(ii) Holy wars were also waged against non-Muslims where forced conversions were undertaken bringing those people under Islamic states. For instance, Umar had built up a standing army of 30,000 which conquered the states of Bambara and Kaarta, which were ruled by traditionalists. Forced conversions were carried out on the Bambara. In 1862 the Bambara state of Segou was added to the new Tokolor Empire and the last Bambara king was executed.

(iii) Islam also acted as a unifying factor among the believers. It was used to fight the common enemy. The subjects in the Islamic states were very loyal in defending their states as well as mobilizing expansion of their states by conquering non-Islamic states.

(iv) Islam led to the birth of democratic administration which came to be considered far better than the traditionalist states. For instance, Samore Toure's refusal to countenance forced conversions to Islam won him support of the religious traditionalists.

(v) Islamic jihads created fear among the non-believers thereby forcing them to subject themselves to conversions becoming subjects of Islamic states. For instance, during the conversions carried out by Umar of the Tokolor Empire, if a community refused to be converted to Islam its homes and farms were burnt, many people were killed and survivors were driven into exile or forced to die of starvation. This forced people to subject themselves to Islamic states.

(vi) Islamic reformations also led to the rise of strong caliphates. For instance, the Fulani Caliphate of Sokoto was founded by the Muslim reformer Usman Dan Fodio whose jihads led to the unification of various Fulani states into a large empire. It also led to the integration of non-Muslims and non-Hausa people.

(vii) Moreover, independent Islamic leaders and communities, who had successfully undertaken jihad revolts, submitted themselves voluntarily into strong Islamic empires. This submission remained one of the strongest bonds of the Sokoto caliphate.

(viii) A number of literate Muslims were employed in courts as scribes and treasurers to carry out most of the administrative work.

#### 8.Common characteristics of settler and plantation agriculture in colonial Africa

Settler agriculture involves production of crops by Europeans who are resident in a colony. It was predominant in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Mozambique, Angola and some parts of Tanganyika. The settlers had strong links with the metropole and always exerted critical influence on the colonial state. Any policy taken in respect to colonial production had to take into account the interests of the white settlers.

Plantation agriculture on the other hand involved cultivation of large estates and tracts of land owned by absentee capitalists or companies with resident managers to run the daily business of the plantations. Usually each company specialized in the production of a specific commodity. Plantation agriculture was predominant in Zaire Congo, Gabon, the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Tanganyika.

Settler and Plantation agriculture had common characteristics as follows:-

(i)Products were mainly based on export and market oriented. In settler and plantation agriculture, the products obtained were shipped to Europe as raw materials for the industries.

(ii)They all needed a large number of labourers for they involved large hectares of land that were cultivated. Labourers were recruited from unproductive areas like Kigoma, Ruvuma and Mtwara. The colonial state enacted various laws to ensure constant supply of labour for them.

(iii)They all needed large capital: This was because many plantations and settler farms needed factories for processing the products so as to reduce their bulkiness before being shipped to Europe. The farms were highly modernized with infrastructures like railways and roads for transportation of harvested crops and migrant labourers.

(iv)They were all based on cash crop production which production was not aimed at solving economic problems of the indigenous, but those of raw material shortages in Europe.

(v)They were all characterized with land alienation. They involved confiscation of indigenous fertile land and subjecting the indigenous into labourers.

(vi) Settler and plantation agriculture also involved direct supervision of colonial officials to ensure efficient production of the intended raw materials that were highly demanded in Europe.

9. Reasons as to why the Portuguese colonies in Africa engaged in armed struggles to liberate themselves

Portugal had three colonies in Africa. These were Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Angola. Liberation in these colonies was through warfare because of the following reasons:-

(i) Nature of the Portuguese colonialists: Portugal regarded its colonies as overseas provinces, which were part and parcel of Portugal. These territories could provide raw materials and markets for their low quality goods. Therefore the Portuguese were determined not to grant independence by peaceful means.

(ii) Banning of political parties in the colonies: Under such circumstances, African nationalists decided to have their centres in other independent African countries like Tanzania where they mobilized military struggles.

(iii) Portugal was the poorest country in Europe: She depended on the colonies for her existence and therefore it was not easy for her to grant independence to her colonies peacefully. This forced Africans to resort to guerrilla movements.

(iv) Portugal was a fascist state under Salazar, therefore democracy could not have part. Dictators tend to rule forever, so they did not want to hand the colonies. Any negotiation to grant independence to Africans was unlikely to take part. This forced Africans to take up weapons to fight for their independence.

(v) Portugal believed that it had an everlasting "civilizing mission" in Africa, so it could not give independence to her colonies until the civilization mission was completed. This necessitated violence and armed struggles.

(vi) Portuguese settlers in the colonies were not ready to leave the colonies leaving behind their investments. For example, they had stayed in Mozambique for over four (4) centuries!

(vii) Portugal always underestimated the power of the colonized in the nationalist demands and struggles. Being a member of NATO, she expected that her subject would always be suppressed militarily.

#### 10. The role played by the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) in the decolonization of Africa

The Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) was formed in 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and among others it had the objective of eradicating all forms of colonialism in Africa. The following are the roles played by OAU in the decolonization of Africa:-

(i) It played a leading role in coordinating opposition to colonial rule. The OAU formed the African liberation committee in 1963 to channel financial support to movements trying to defeat Portuguese colonial rule in Guinea — Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

(ii) It assisted leaders of Africa who were targets of assassination from the colonialists. For example Sam Nujoma of Namibia got residence in Tanganyika for protection under the shadow of OAU.

(iii) It helped countries that were still under colonialism to air their grievances by condemning the colonialists openly through various OAU meetings.

(iv) It provided financial support to freedom fighters enough to run an office, support exiles and promote their political cause abroad.