

HISTORY 2006 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
D	J	F	B	C

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
2	5	3	1	4

3.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	A	I	K	P	R	B	M	J	N

4.

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

5. Factors for the rise of the ancient Egyptian states

Egyptian states were among the earliest centralized states in Africa. The Empires of ancient Egypt in North Africa developed a complex system of government and its kingdom was in many regards similar to kingdoms and Empires in Asia and Europe that existed at the time. The following are the factors for the rise of these ancient Egyptian states:-

(i)The development of agriculture and pastoralism: This development ensured constant supply of food to a large population that depended on the ability to harness the annual flood waters of the Nile and to distribute them over large tracts of land.

(ii)Specialization of labour: Since the control of the waters of the Nile required full knowledge of the floods, some people became astronomers who provided specific knowledge on the occurrence of floods. The need to keep records of various developments led to the invention of writing and to the rise of a group of recorders or scribes.

(iii)Development of productive forces: Improved productive forces led to surplus production. The development of productive forces were also a result of development of sciences which led to material development in the fields like architecture, sculpture, design, pottery and ceramics.

(iv)Conquest through wars: The production of surplus needed additional labour in order to assist families to cope with the increase in amount of work. The most reliable source of additional labour force was war, which provided captives who could be made to work for their captors. They conquered weak states for expansion and consolidation e.g. Nubia.

(v)Growth of industry: Under the patronage of the Fatimid dynasty (969 A.D to 1170 A.D.) science flourished and industry reached a new level in Egypt leading to improvement of textiles, leather and metal tools.

(vi)Growth of towns: The high level of Egyptian feudal culture was associated with towns. These towns like Cairo became among the most famous and advanced cultures in the world and seat to the legendary "Arabian Knights". At the same time, they established the Achar University, which exists as one of the oldest in the world. Towns also facilitated the growth of trade.

6.How the colonial state upholds the interests of white settlers in Kenya.

The colonial state in Kenya preferred settler economy which was characterized by the production of raw materials through intensive capital and organization of work by the white settlers.

The colonial set up encouraged settler migration from Europe to Kenya under Governor Charles Elliot by declaring Kenya as a white man's colony (crown colony). It upholds the interests of settlers in the following ways:-

(i) It helped the settlers in confiscating fertile land from the native Africans through the policy of land alienation. Various land laws were enacted to facilitate this.

(ii) The European settlers were given rights to own land for a longer time than the natives; for example, land lease was for 999 years for Europeans.

(iii) The colonial state assured the settlers of constant supply of labour by enacting various laws like Kipande system and introduction of other taxes forcing Africans to provide cheap labour.

(iv) The state provided and established major means of transport and other infrastructures e.g. roads, railways, ports and harbour to ensure easy transport of raw materials from the interior to the coast ready for shipping to Europe.

(v) The colonial state also provided/facilitated easy loans and agricultural extension services to the white settlers, for example pesticides and other agricultural equipments.

(vi) The colonial state also banned Africans to engage in cultivation of certain cash crops which were reserved for the whites to cultivate. Even the prices of settler crops were higher than those of Africans.

(vii) The colonial state assured defense and security to white settlers and their properties by reserving special areas with good and conducive climatic conditions.

(viii) The colonial state also reserved special residential areas for the Europeans which were separate from those of Asians and Africans. These areas had separate social services.

7. Contribution made by the Independent churches and early welfare associations towards the development of modern nationalism in Africa

Welfare associations were formed to deal with/discuss various matters of common interests drawing members from different ethnic groups and religious affiliations.

Independent churches (religious movements): These churches were formed as a reaction of discriminations in European churches and as a result of Africans upset by the influence of Christian missionaries to condemn African culture. Some of these early churches were formed as a reaction against colonial exploitation and oppression through forced labour, taxation, racial discrimination, etc. Both the churches and early welfare associations had the following contributions:-

(i) They drew attention to African grievances such as payment of hut tax, social injustices and low wages. European nations clearly understood the reaction of Africans against these grievances.

(ii) They stimulated moral and courage towards fighting for national independence; for example, the National Church of Nigeria and Cameroon had prayers to free themselves from imperialism.

(iii) Through these movements the message of freedom was easily conveyed to people. They acted as venues where Africans could meet to challenge the general widespread African exploitation and oppression by Europeans.

(iv) They both emphasized unity of all Africans in fighting for their rights, They made Africans to become aware of European exploitation. They revealed European exploitation, discrimination, oppression and other evils.

(v) Early social welfare associations also supported morally and materially members of the later political parties.

(vi) Welfare societies also provided social services that colonial state was either unable or unwilling to provide. For example, they helped to settle down country folks who had migrated into cities to look for work and they provided critical support network for them.

8. Factors/reasons that prolonged the struggle to eliminate apartheid in South Africa

(i) Prohibition of nationalist movements and other struggles to eliminate apartheid by the whites' minority government in South Africa. The movement leaders were detained, harassed and transferred to remote places. The nationalist parties were banned and denied registration.

(ii) Lack of adequate financial resources to support the nationalist movements. The white settlers in South Africa controlled the economy, leaving the majority Africans under extreme poverty.

(iii) Imperialist support of the Apartheid regime in South Africa so as to suppress the spread of communism in the region in case South Africa attained majority independence.

(iv) Presence of a big number of white settlers in the country who had already settled for a long time. These settlers had heavily invested in South Africa and for that they supported the Apartheid regime so that they would keep on exploiting the resources of the country.

(v) Use of force and violence in suppressing the anti-apartheid movements, e.g. the Soweto Massacre and the Sharpeville massacre where a number of Africans who supported the movement were killed.

9. Achievements of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the light of its original objectives

OAU was founded in 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Its aim was to promote political and economic cooperation between independent states and to help speed the decolonization of the rest of Africa.

(i) The OAU has played a major role in assisting refugees in cooperation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to resettle them in peaceful countries.

(ii) It has successfully fought a victorious war against natural calamities such as the elimination of rinderpest, East Coast Fever, Polio, etc. It has been providing relief aids in times of needs such as earthquakes, floods and drought.

(iii) It has led to the establishment of the African Development Bank (ADB) which sponsors and supports various projects to member states. The Bank has also promoted public and private investments and provided technical assistance to member states.

(iv) The organization has taken practical steps in improving agriculture, industry, transport and communication, trade, education and cultural cooperation in Africa through the interaction among member states.

(v) It has played a major role in mediating a border dispute between Algeria and Morocco in 1964 and 1965. The organization also mediated the border conflicts of Somalia and Ethiopia.

(vi) The OAU coordinated collective action among African nations at the UN. [It promoted decisions that led to barring South Africa from participating in the UN's General Assembly in 1974, and to the admission of the People's Republic of China to the UN in 1971.

10. Main source of the Middle East crisis and the position of the OAU

The Middle East crisis is a situation of conflicts and hostilities among the Middle East countries. The most common and recurring crisis is between Israel and the Palestinians (with its allies from the Arab league). The main sources of the crisis include the following:-

Land confiscation: Israel has been confiscating land on Gaza strip which belonged to the Palestinian for settlements of its nationals. The need for this city by both intensifies hostility.

The religious question: Both Jews and Arabs want to control the city of Jerusalem because of its religious importance as it is considered to be holy and the source of both religions.

Creation of Israel out of Palestine in 1948 against the wishes of the native Palestinians leading to the first war. In 1948, the UN decided to re-settle the Jews in Palestine who had dispersed in different European countries.

Failure of the UN Security Council, USA and other Western states: The UN only began condemning Israel in the 1970s despite the long cry of the Arabs for help. It has been too passive in the pursuit of peace in the region.

The position of the OAU has been to condemn Zionism (Israel's expansionist policy) and Israel's aggressive and violent actions against the Palestinians. OAU and its members have been giving moral support to the Palestinians.