

HISTORY 2007 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
E	H	I	G	J

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
5	3	1	2	4

3.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
ii	x	vii	xix	xvi	xx	xvii	xv	xvii	vi	xii

4.

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

5.Impacts of Portuguese intrusion in East Africa in the 16th century

The Portuguese established their administrative machinery by putting the East African coast under their captains. Portuguese administrative provinces were known as captaincies with one at Mozambique and another at Mombasa.

The Portuguese were interested in East Africa for the coast which was to serve as a point for their ships to share and control the trade carried out by Arabs, Persians, Indians and the Goans who engaged in lucrative business with the interior people of East Africa.

Portuguese intrusion in the 16th century had the following impact:-

(i) They directed the East African trade to the South and to the Atlantic Ocean which means the trade conducted in East Africa was changed by this intrusion.

(ii) Decay of the Indian Ocean trade between the Arabic Peninsula, the Persian Gulf and the East African coast.

(iii) The prosperity of the Arab city states greatly declined in East Africa since the Portuguese destroyed all city states established by Arabs in East Africa. For instance, Kilwa, Mombasa and Barawa which had grown to become very 'prosperous' were attacked and destroyed by the Portuguese.

(iv) The Portuguese introduced Christianity and its culture in East Africa, thus threatening to destroy the well established Arab culture along the East African coast.

(v) Conquest wars and resistances from Arabs and some local compliance led to destruction of life and properties leading to continuous underdevelopment of the people of East Africa.

(vi) Introduction of new crops: They include maize, cassava, pineapples and groundnuts which were introduced by the Portuguese in East Africa that became common/staple food among the people of East Africa.

6. Reasons as to why the missionaries became forerunners of colonialism

Missionaries were considered as agents of colonialism since their role paved the way for colonialism as in the provision of important information to colonizers and ensuring obedience from those who were to be colonized. Examples of these missionaries were John Rebman, David Livingstone, etc.

The following were the roles played by these missionaries:-

(i) They acted as interpreters and provisionists during treaty making. For example, John Moffat who stayed among the Ndebele for about 30 years served the British South Africa Company and played a great role in facilitating the making of the treaty between IBEACO and King Lobengula. He wrongly interpreted the treaty leading to the annexation of Matebeleland by the British.

(ii) Missionaries acted as advisers to Africans, for example the British missionaries of the Church Missionary Society convinced Kabaka to accept British protectorate.

(iii) They introduced Western civilization by preaching Christianity and opening schools aimed at preparing servants of low ranks who would later on come to serve the colonialists at the time of colonization.

(iv) Missionaries softened the minds and hearts of the Africans making them ready to accept the coming of the colonialists. Their activities reflected the interests of the imperialists. They preached obedience to colonial rules, thus weakened opposition from Africans.

(v) They converted the Africans to embrace the new faith thereby to be employed as puppets to extend colonial rule. For example the converts of Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ghana who were able to protect the British economic interests and paved way for future colonization by the British.

(vi) Their preaching of obedience reduced resistance among the African societies thus paving a way for the colonialists to smoothly colonize Africa.

7. Reasons as to why conflicts between Africans and Whites during the colonial period were inevitable

Resistance is a phenomenon of hostility whereby African societies reacted against imposition of colonial rule in Africa. Conflicts between Africans and whites were inevitable because of the following reasons:-

(i)Some Africans resisted against European invaders because their traditional enemies formed alliances with the foreigners. For example, Omukama Kabalaya of Bunyoro fought the British because of their association with Buganda.

(ii)Some societies opposed European occupation because they were determined to safeguard their interests which were in jeopardy. For example the Kikuyu, Nandi and Matumbi resisted against land alienation as the Europeans were confiscating their fertile land. They also fought to remove the exploitative structures imposed on them by the Europeans.

(iii)Some leaders resisted colonial powers to defend their political sovereignty. For example, Kabalega of Bunyoro fought against the British, Samora Toure of the Mandinka resisted the French occupation. Mkwawa of the Hehe and Bwana Heri resisted the Germans in Tanganyika.

(iv)Some Africans resisted in order to preserve their trade monopolies. For example, the Yao and the Nyamwezi under Isike were hostile to the Germans because the latter interfered in the long distance trade and wanted to control it so that they could collect tax. Similarly Jaja of Opobo and Asante people fought against the British because they wanted to interfere in their commercial activities.

(v)Some African societies resisted the Europeans because of the nature of colonial administration and economic policies which were oppressive. This took place in Bunyoro, Kikuyu and Acholi all of which resisted British direct rule.

(vi)Harsh treatment and exploitative policies employed: These included brutal techniques of collecting taxes, forced labour, land alienation, forced agricultural schemes, low wages and bad conditions of labour.

8.Roles of welfare associations, religious movements and cooperative societies in the struggles for independence in East Africa

Welfare associations, Religious movements and Cooperative societies are initial anti-colonial movements. These are said to be one of the key factors for the African nationalism. In Tanganyika the first Association was the Tanganyika Territory Civil Servant Association (TTCSA) formed in 1922, the Bataka Movement and the Young Baganda Association in 1920 in Uganda. In Kenya, Young Kikuyu Organization was formed in 1921 and the following were the roles played by these organizations:-

(i) They promoted unity among various ethnic groups/people and raised demands that went beyond the ethnic interests. All these grievances found a common expression in political organization cutting across ethnic boundaries, for example the Kikuyu under the Orthodox Church in Kenya.

(ii) They acted as training schools for the East African leaders who later came to lead real political parties, for example Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Kabaka of Buganda.

(iii) They raised awareness and consciousness among the colonized. Various classes were increasingly becoming aware that fighting colonialism was the only way to eliminate the evils of colonial rule.

(iv) They laid foundations of the later political parties, for example Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) was formed out of Tanganyika African Association (TAA).

(v) Welfare societies provided social services that colonial authorities were either unable or unwilling to provide; for example these organizations helped to settle down country folks who had migrated into cities to look for work and provided critical support network for them.

(vi) Social clubs also assisted to provide opportunities for low-level African civil servants to meet, have tea and establish contacts and talk about things affecting them in a nice civil manner as the British would want.

9. Benefits gained by the members of the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a worldwide association of countries that were once colonies of Britain who share common commitments to promoting human rights, democracy and economic development. The benefits gained by the members include the following:-

(i) Economic relations among the members form a major link. Patterns of trade established during the British Empire served even after most colonies acquired political independence and some of the old economic ties were preserved under a system of mutual tariff preference set up in 1932.

(ii) Other Commonwealth countries diversified their economies and found new trading partners outside the Commonwealth. In 1973, Britain joined the European Economic Community (now European Union (EU)) and adopted its tariff which changed the established trading patterns among Commonwealth countries.

(iii) The developed Commonwealth countries also help the less developed members to become part of the global economy. More liberal trade arrangements and organized regional private investment funds are enjoyed among the member states.

(iv) The Commonwealth helps to fight for peace and stability among member states. In 1971 the Commonwealth set forth the Singapore Declaration of shared principles that included commitments to peace, individual liberty, freedom from racism, international cooperation and economic and social development. It has also helped to promote democracy and deals with serious and persistent violations of human right principles. For this the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) was set up in 1995.

(v) Commonwealth Sports also creates friendly relationships among the member states for further cooperation and good relations between member states.

10. Reasons as to why the dream of United Africa has not been reached.

United Africa was a plan to unify African countries so as to have a single African government. This was firstly proposed by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana at the Manchester Conference in 1945 and supported by other African leaders like Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere of Tanzania and recently Muamar Ghadafi of Libya. However the dream for a United Africa has not been achieved because of the following reasons:-

(i) Lack of unity among African countries: African states are reluctant to cooperate in social, political, economic and cultural matters. For example, Tanzania is among the countries which did not support Muamar Ghadafi's proposal of a "United States of Africa".

(ii) Political instability: Africa as a continent is pre-dominated by political instabilities, thus making it impossible to achieve the dream of a United Africa; for example instabilities in Zimbabwe, Somalia and Kenya pose a challenge for the dream.

(iii) Selfishness among African leaders is also a problem as every leader wants to be the ruler or thinks of developing his own nation instead of thinking of developing the continent.

(iv) Difference in levels of economic development among African countries is also a problem. More developed African countries are reluctant to support the idea on the ground that having a United Africa could bring them into solving problems of other poor countries.

(v) Environmental problems like floods in Malawi and Mozambique, earthquakes, diseases like EBOLA in Uganda and DRC and HIV/AIDS also pose a great problem towards unification of African countries.

(vi) Sense of inferiority among some small countries which fear being dominated by other bigger countries,