

HISTORY 2009 - NECTA FORM FOUR

Solutions from: [Maktaba by TETEA](https://maktaba.tetea.org)

By Yohana Lazaro

1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
B	No ans	E	G	Z	M	N	H	L	F

3.(a)

MAP TO SHOW HISTORICAL SITES.



(b)Significances of these.

- ☐ Preserving places remembers the past while preparing for the future.
- ☐ Preserving places saves the culture of the persons who came before.

4.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
---	----	-----	----	---

3	5	1	2	4
---	---	---	---	---

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
D	D	A	A	C

5.FACTORS LEAD TO FORMATION OF BUNYORO KATARA KINGDOM

Bunyoro was established by invaders from the north; as cattle keepers, the immigrants constituted a privileged social group that ruled over the Bantu-speaking agriculturalists. The kingdom continued to expand under its priest-kings until about 1800, when it started to lose territory to its neighbour, Buganda.

Good leadership of omukama kabalaga.

Long distance trade in the interlacustrine region.BUNYORO attracted traders from North and the Swahili Arabs from the coast hence the rise of BUNYORO kitara kingdom

Strong army of BUNYORO kitara kingdom.The army was well equipped with guns hence was very effective to provide security among the kingdom during that time.

The geographical location of the kingdom also influenced the rise of this kingdom.

Availability of iron in the kingdom also influenced its growth.

6.

The Nandi are a Kalenjin group of People belonging to the wider group of highland Nilotes, they currently occupy the highland escarpment in Western Kenya.

The Nandi resisted the British invasion of their territory because of a number of reasons:

They fought the British in order to defend their independence. Their leader knew very well that the British interference would erode their independence, freedom, and authority. They had even been forewarned by prophet Kimnyole that their land would at one time be ruled by foreigners. As such, they did not want any stranger crossing their land. The construction of the Uganda railway gave the Nandi an excuse of fighting the British. Their prophet Kimnyole had forewarned against the coming of an iron big snake belching smoke that would come from the East to quench its thirst in the west (Lake Victoria). So they were filled with fear and did not want to lose any of their lands to the construction of the railway

Superiority complex also led to the Nandi Resistance. They believed that their culture and The military were superior to those of other communities in Kenya, in their military strength since they had defeated all their neighbours such as the Masai.

They also believed that their land was the most fertile and did not want to lose it to anyone.

They resented the colour of the White man since he looked so pale and was associated with evil spirits. They, therefore, had to reject the British by all means.

They were inspired by rebellions such as the Hehe and Abushiri which took place in Tanzania

The British were also interfering in the Ivory and Slave trade which were the main source of livelihood for most of the Nandi

The Killing of their leader Orkoiyot annoyed the Nandi. They did not think this could happen to them and therefore they had to take up arms and fight against the British.

- The land belonging to the Nandi was alienated for white settlement.

- The Nandi lost their independence as the British established their rule

- The Nandi were resettled in reserves where they could not carry out their farming activities.

- They were forced to live as squatters on European farms where they provided cheap labour

- There was massive loss of life as the British forces raided/carried out punitive expeditions.

- The Nandi lost property which was either destroyed or confiscated by the British.

The Nandi lost their military superiority in the region as they were subdued by the British.

The Nandi warriors were conscripted into the colonial security forces.

7.

Differences between British and french sysytem of administration.

French colonial administration was very centralized and based on assimilation of colonial territories with France, while British colonial administration was much more decentralized, based upon cooperation with local chiefs.

Laws used in French colonies were made in France, while in British colonies laws were made by the respective Legislative.

France encouraged an increasing closeness with her colonies on the eve of independence and thereafter. Britain took the view that it would give limited support to its colonies as they moved into independence; for the British independence meant being independent of Britain.

While the French were primarily interested in the trade with native Americans, the British were more inclined towards the exploitation of their land and this would bring them in direct conflict with native Americans.

British officials generally treated the Africans better than the settlers who were left behind when the British pulled out. The British were also generally more tolerant of local religions and customs than other European rulers. The British put enormous resources into combating.

France extended influence through exploration and commerce than British.

Integration. Under the mandate agreement, the mandating powers were supposed to maintain their new territories as separate entities and send regular reports to the League in Geneva. This did not keep the Allies from treating Cameroon as an integral part of their existing possessions in British Nigeria and French Equatorial Africa and adapting the often exploitive policies of these territories. The effects of this integration were more severe in Western (British) than in Eastern (French) Cameroon. Cameroon was large relative to France's other African possessions and retained its own bureaucracy under a chief commissioner, with a status equal to Congo, Gabon, and Chad. West Cameroon, on the other hand, was small and poor relative to Nigeria, and thus became an administrative backwater, with little local autonomy.

Direct vs. Indirect Rule

British administration in Cameroon was based on the concept of indirect rule—that is, allowing native chiefs to perform most executive and judicial functions. Indirect rule was already standard practice in Nigeria, and it appealed to the British both because it appeared to respect native traditions and because it economized on money and manpower. Implementing indirect rule was relatively easy in Northern Cameroon (now part of Nigeria), which was controlled by well-established Fulani Emirates that had been little affected by German rule. In what was then known as the Southern Cameroons (present day West Cameroon) the situation was more confused, with a wide variety of ethnic groups, many of whom did not possess centralized political institutions. The British persevered regardless, administering through “headmen” who often had no traditional political status.

8. African nationalism first emerged as a mass movement in the years after World War II as a result of wartime changes in the nature of colonial rule as well as social change in Africa itself. Rotberg, African nationalism would not have emerged without colonialism.

The following are the factors :-

- educational background.
- media.
- background,
- involvement in organizations,
- parental education,
- parental work,
- involvement in religious groups.

9.Following World War II, the United States emerged as one of the two dominant superpowers, turning away from its traditional isolationism and toward increased international involvement. The United States became a global influence in economic, political.

The following were due causes of political changes:-

- Pressure from donor country.
- Corruption and mismanagement of public funds.
- Pressure from IMF and World bank.
- Failure of military regime to bring progressive changes.
- The economic crisis in 1980s
- Ending of cold wall.

10.East African Community.

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organisation founded in 1967. The work of the EAC is guided by its Treaty (2000) which established the Community.

EAC aims to achieve prosperity, competitiveness, security, stability and political unification in East Africa. The partner countries – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi – aim to create a political federation that would expand and reinforce economic, political, social and cultural integration.

Tanzania has improved port efficiency, reduced the cost of transit trade and increased the export of manufactured goods to its neighbours in the EAC. ... Multiple non-tariff barriers further undermine regional trade, investment and service integration with Tanzania and Kenya the main offenders.

