

HISTORY 2010 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
O	T	Q	K	L	C	F	G	A	B

3.(a)



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(b) Roles of the constructed means of transport during colonial period:

- To transport colonial officials and troops.
- To open up the interior of Africa for European exploitation.
- To transport raw materials from the interior to the coast ready to be shipped to Europe and transportation of European manufactured goods to the interior of Africa.
- To transport labourers from the labour reserves to productive areas.
- To serve European settlers who were vital in the colonial economic development.

4.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
4	5	2	3	1

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
B	C	B	D	E

5.. The rise and fall of Oyo Empire

The Empire of Oyo was created by the Yoruba during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Factors for the rise of the Oyo Empire:

Common religious beliefs: Like most African people, the Yoruba believed in the existence of an Almighty God whom they called Olorun (Lord of Heaven), and in life after death; they worshipped the dead, believed in a future judgment and in the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul. This brought unity among the Yoruba.

Good administrative structure: The system of government of Oyo was monarchical. At the head of the central government was a king or Alafin who was chosen from the royal family or lineage and the system of succession was patrilineal. The King also delegated some of his powers to the non-royal chiefs known as the Oyo mess.

Conquest of weaker states: The Alafins (Kings) of Oyo were able to conquer and unite the small city-states and towns within the neighbourhood of Oyo between Nupe and the Moshi River to the north, the Ogun River to the West and Osun River to the South.

A series of brilliant campaigns, absorption and colonization: Wars of expansion were waged making Oyo become one of the largest, if not the strongest, states to emerge in the Southern Savanna and forest regions of the Guinea Coast.

Engagement in the long-distance trade: Oyo engaged in the long-distance trade with the north as well as with the coast. The exchange of goods with other regions also played a great role in consolidating the empire.

6. Factors that gave rise to the Trans Saharan trade

-Trans-Saharan trade was the trade conducted across the Sahara desert. It involved the states of North Africa, the Mediterranean and West Africa. Early Trans-Saharan trade began by 600 B.C where the Phoenician colony of Carthage in the Western Mediterranean relied upon trade in Tropical African products from across the Sahara.

Political stability: Both North Africa and Northern Sudan were politically stable societies. Thus within the peaceful atmosphere people could engage themselves in different activities including trade. The trade was further stimulated in the 7th to 16th century when strong states of West Sudan such as Ghana, Mali and Songhai rose.

Good environmental conditions of the West African states: The good fertile soils, good climate and availability of water helped societies in West Africa to produce enough food for themselves as well as surplus. Availability of surplus meant that societies could trade this food in exchange for other commodities as well as to get free time to participate in other activities since there was future food security.

Military conquest: With the rise of states and commercial centres in this region, came periodic military conquest of small states by the big ones. As wars were waged new routes and new commodities were discovered in the conquered lands. Traders capitalized this information and played a middlemans role of trading these items from where they were available to where they were demanded.

Availability of pack animals: Pack animals such as donkeys, mules and horses were used to transport goods across the Sahara. These animals were able to withstand the harsh environment of the desert.

Presence of Berber nomads: The Berbers nomads of the Atlas Mountains and Northern Sahara were desert specialists. Above providing transport, protection and opening up routes across the desert, they acted as intermediaries who received goods from traders and transported them across the desert. Traders and the Berbers trusted and actually depended on one another for success of the trade from its early beginnings.

Availability of gold in Western Sudan: It increased movement of traders from North and North-Eastern Africa to West Africa, thus the creating a stable flow of items across the Sahara.

The role of Islam: After the 7th century AD there were movements of Islamic converts on Hajj (pilgrimage) to holy places. With these movements various items were transported from one place to another across the Sahara. This furthered and opened up new trade routes.

7. Company rule refers to colonial administration under trading companies that had been chartered to rule the colonies on behalf of their metropolitan governments between 1886 and early 1900.

Company rule helped to create European colonization in Africa as follows:-

- They opened up the interior of Africa by the construction of means of transport such as roads and railways thereby easing the tapping of African raw materials ready for their shipment to Europe.

- The chartered companies played a great role in the campaign against slave trade in Africa to meet capitalist interests of colonizing Africa.

- They had the role of attracting European settlers in Africa by occupying territories in Africa and inviting their nationals to come and invest in those occupied territories.

- They were engaged in the suppression of African oppositions to colonial rule, enforced administrative law and order and recruited policemen who were used to maintain internal order, peace and stability.

- They pioneered the exploitation of African resources that were highly needed by European powers by establishing monopoly of exploitation of these resources in the colonies.

- The companies made treaties and agreements of protection with local chiefs that enabled their home governments to demand and verify the occupation of African territories.

8. Colonial infrastructure refers to the means of transport and communication networks such as roads, railways, marine services and air transport.

The following is the pattern of colonial infrastructure in Tanzania mainland and the way it facilitated exploitation of the country

Colonial infrastructure started from the ports to the interior where the sources of raw materials were found. This eased transportation of raw materials from the interior to the coast ready for shipment to Europe.

The infrastructures were not linked to colonies that were under different colonial masters to avoid any conflicting interests among themselves.

They were built in areas that had a potential for colonial production whereas less productive areas were neglected since the main goal of colonial infrastructure was to ease exploitation of African resources.

Feeder roads and railways were also built to connect the main roads with the aim of tapping the interior resources or were destined to various stations in the main roads and railways that were ready for the transportation of manufactured goods.

In some areas, the colonial infrastructures were constructed to serve European settlers who were very crucial in the colonial economy. Here railways and roads were built to attract European farmers to engage in colonial production.

9. The following are the factors for Ethiopia's successful resistance against colonialism:-

-Ethiopian modernization under Menelik II: This ruler was a man of great ability and foresight who worked extremely hard to modernize his country. He succeeded in the fields of communication, education, health, administration, banking and currency, thereby making Ethiopia not very different from other European nations.

-Strong belief of the people of Ethiopia: They strongly believed that they were destined by the Almighty God to survive - a belief which very much strengthened their determination to resist all European encroachments and aggression. They shared a common religion of orthodox Christianity which unified all Ethiopians to resist against an enemy.

Determination of the imperial powers to prevent any one of them from gaining control of Ethiopia: For instance, for mainly strategic reasons Britain, France and Italy were not prepared to see any one of them in sole control of Ethiopia.

Diplomatic reason: Ethiopia was able to play one European power against another and to resist by diplomacy the more indirect pressures of the colonial powers. For instance, Menelik certainly succeeded in playing Italy, France and Britain off against each other.

Acquisition of modern weapons and use of strong army: Menelik was able to defeat the Italians because of the superiority in firepower.

10. Strengths and weaknesses of the United Nations Organization in African major issues

Strengths:

-Military power (UN peace keeping forces): The UN has been able to send its peace-keeping forces in places with crises such as DRC-Congo, Ivory Coast etc., where the troops have been able to maintain order.

-Membership of all African countries: The fact that most African countries are members of the UN facilitates enforcement of sanctions or commitment to support the organization in its missions. This is a major strength since the UN cannot operate freely in a country which is not a member.

-Humanitarian aid: UNHCR and WHO have played major roles in taking care of refugees and controlling epidemics in African countries that are in political unrests.

Democracy: The UN has successfully been able to send its teams to various African countries during elections to monitor and ensure that elections are free and fair.

Financial backing: The UN is financed by rich countries and it is always able to implement its missions and strategies such as supporting education and health, monitoring elections, sending peace keeping troops to maintain peace and order, etc.

UN has contributed to development: The UN through its agencies such as UNICEF, WHO and UNDP has been able to support major African social and economic development programs such as poverty alleviation programs, promoting economic reforms, reducing child mortalities and family planning.

Weaknesses:

Failure to control piracy: This has grown to be a serious problem in the east coast of Africa bringing with it detrimental impacts on businesses. Yet the UN has not been able to successfully eliminate the problem. Piracy is still a problem to ships using the Gulf of Aden.

Restrictions by governments in power: Without the consent of a government in power, it is very difficult for UN to send its troops to a country and it is even more difficult to operate while government forces do not support them. Typical examples are Ivory Coast (2011) and Zimbabwe (2007). Unless in very serious crisis, the UN has to stay aside. In some countries such as Zimbabwe in 2008-10 the UN may be regarded as interfering in their internal affairs.

Failure to resolve conflicts: In 2008/9, Sudan under Omar Ali Bashir, Somalia under Ali Shabaab, Ivory Coast under Laurent Gbagbo and most Arab countries like Egypt and Tunisia were in government-citizens conflicts which the UN failed to resolve. This was due to poor cooperation with the regimes in the countries and the result was loss of lives and property.

Mismanagement of development funds: A number of African countries are corrupt and sometimes do not properly allocate development funds as required by the donor (the UN). This is a drawback to Africa's development and progress in social, economic and technological matters.

Military attacks: In places with civil wars such as Sudan (before 2011) and Somalia, the UN has met strong resistance and lost some of its staff and soldiers. As a result the organization has not been able to implement its missions in such areas.

Irresponsible soldiers: Rape by UN soldiers in DRC Congo is a typical example of irresponsible soldiers who, instead of fulfilling their mission in the region, end up harassing women. This blackens the reputation of the organization and may diminish its popularity.

Negativity towards UN: In most African countries, the UN is regarded as an arm of the US. As a result most of these countries do not show much cooperation to the organization at times of serious crises.