

## HISTORY 2011 - 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
C	D	B	D	A	D	C	A	D	E

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
K	R	S	B	F	P	E	D	N	L

3.(a)



(b)(i) Nama and Herero - Germans

(ii) Mandinka - French

(iii) Abushiri and Bwana Heri - Germans

(iv) Adwa - Italians

(v) Chimwenga - British

4. (a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
5	3	1	4	2

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
A	B	A	E	B

Scramble for Africa refers to the 19th Century struggles among European powers and companies for colonies in Africa. Partition of Africa on the other hand refers to the peaceful division of the African continent into colonies for European nations that took place between 1884 and 1885 in a meeting known as the Berlin Conference that took place in Berlin-Germany.

Reasons for Scramble for Africa

The scramble for colonies in Africa was caused by several factors ranging from Economic and Strategic factors to even social and political motivation.

Economic Reasons:-

Industrial Revolution in Europe: Britain was the first European nation to industrialize. Later, in the 19th Century, other nations which were once mainly producers of raw materials and markets for Britain's monopoly led Britain to come to Africa seeking for alternative sources of raw materials and markets for their products.

Availability of more capital that came due to the industrial revolution: Many European traders needed fresh capital to invest believing that investment in Africa was more profitable than in Europe where competition was stiff.

The economic depression of 1873 to 1895: This was a period when the world passed through severe economic depression. Trade was declining and profit decreased. Some companies became bankrupt while others merged in order to control markets and reduce costs of raw materials so as to maximize their profit. As the depression persisted to the 1880s European traders spearheaded the idea of colonialization to their home governments. These frequent appeals necessitated colonialization of Africa.

Availability of minerals in Africa: Having learnt that gold and bronze had been common items of trade in Africa, European traders sought to colonize Africa in order to exploit its mineral resources.

#### Political Reasons:

European balance of power: After the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 - 71, Germany emerged as a mighty power more powerful than France following her unification under Kaiser William and Otto von Bismark. Humiliated by this defeat and loss of her mineral-rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, France turned to Africa to try to regain her lost glory.

National Pride/Prestige: A spirit of national pride spread throughout Europe in the late 19th Century. Nations felt they had to acquire colonies for national prestige and so regain her lost glory.

The change of European attitudes and the rise in racism: Development of industries in most of European nations brought about White mans feelings of racial superiority over the other races. They believed that black people are inferior and their cultures were of low value compared with European culture. This justified the colonization of Africa by the white race.

#### Strategic Reasons:

The Egyptian question: The Suez Canal which was a shorter route to India and the Far East was built by the British and French in 1869. These two nations struggled to control Egypt so as to ensure availability of the canal for their transport. With many nations interested in Egypt which in turn depended on the Nile for its livelihood, Britain went on to occupy Uganda, Kenya and Sudan so as to protect the Nile.

French activities in Congo and West Africa: The loss of Egypt made France intensify her activities in West Africa and the Congo. She went on to sign treaties with the Congolese chief Makoko in 1882. As a result, the scramble for colonies in the region went on unabated. This threatened the British and Portuguese former claims in Congo region.

#### Social Reasons:

Humanitarian Reasons: European humanitarians advocated the abolition of slave trade since this undermined human dignity.

Population growth in Europe: In the 19th Century, Europe's population grew steadily from about 190 million to about 420 million. This led to the quest for new outlets to resettle the surplus population. Britain had earlier responded to this situation by settling some of her people in Australia, New Zealand, the USA, Canada and South Africa.

Religious reasons:

Missionaries urged the colonizers to come to Africa to civilize them. In their argument, Europeans had a burden of civilizing Africans by giving them education and converting them to Christianity.

6. Long Distance Trade in East Africa was an economic activity in which traders and their caravans walked a long distance to exchange their products with other societies within the same region. It took place mainly from the 15th C up to 19th C A.D where traders moved from the interior to trade on the coast and vice versa.

Loss of manpower: Among items traded in this trade were ivory, gold and slaves. Slaves were raided and walked to the coast where they were shipped to the slave market in Zanzibar. This capturing of slaves robbed societies of their workforce.

Loss of African wealth to Asia: Poaching and mining activities intensified in the region so as to supply traders with precious minerals, ivory, rhinoceros horns and elephant teeth (tusks). As a result East Africa lost many of its elephants and rhinos as well as gold and copper to Asian traders at throw-away prices, like exchanging them for clothes and guns.

Acquisition of guns and other weapons: Through this trade African rulers acquired guns, swords and other weapons. Although these could be used for protection, they as well encouraged wars and deaths during conflicts.

Exploration of Africa by colonialists: Caravan routes and traders facilitated the penetration of European traders.

The spread of Kiswahili to the interior of East Africa: As a common language among traders, Kiswahili spread to societies in the interior of East Africa. It also grew and acquired more vocabularies as it was the major language of communication.

Emergence of strong chiefdoms and states: Rulers controlled ivory and slave trade from which they collected tax and weapons that helped them to strengthen their rule by building big and equipped armies. Examples include Mirambo of Tabora, Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda and Kabarega of Bunyoro.

Rise of towns: Towns like Ujiji, Tabora, Bagamoyo, Kilwa and many others that were major centres of long distance trade emerged and prospered due to the trade.

Spread of Islam in the interior: Since most Asian and Arab traders were Muslims, they spread Islam to the people and societies of East Africa as they conducted their trade activities.

7. The Zanzibar Revolution was a complete overthrow of the Arab government by the Africans in Zanzibar. It took place on the 12th of January 1964 and was organised by Afro-Shirazi Party under the leadership of Abeid Aman Karume with the support of the Umma Party led by Abdulrahman Babu. A group of armed people led by John Okello attacked and took control of the police armoury and other key stations. The Sultan escaped while most of his officials were captured or killed.

This revolution was the culmination of years of African humiliation, and suffering done by the Arabs. Deteriorating socio-economic conditions finally forced the Africans to take matters in their hands and create a state that would value and protect them.

The following are the ways in which the Zanzibar Revolution brought positive changes to the lives of the people of the Isles:-

Increased access to education: The revolutionary government built schools and colleges for the people of Zanzibar and provided free education to college level.

Restoration of land to the service of Africans: The government nationalized most plantations that were owned by the Arabs and restored Africans lost land to the indigenous people. This was the land which was seized by the Arabs.

Promotion of Africans participation in politics and governance: The revolutionary government ensured peoples participation in political and governance responsibility by appointing many indigenous people in government positions which were previously held by Arabs.

Improved housing: After years of poor living conditions as tenants or labourers in Arabs clove plantations, the revolutionary government took drastic measures to improve the living conditions of the people of Zanzibar by building good houses for government workers and other people, Such houses were built in Michenzani, Kilimani.

Improvement of transportation: The revolutionary government of Zanzibar constructed roads and bought ships to facilitate marine transport from Zanzibar to Tanganyika and other destinations. Such ships include MV Mapinduzi, and MV Maendeleo, which were for transporting people and MV Uhuru and MV Ukombozi for transportation of cargo and animals.

Rehabilitation of ports: The revolutionary government of Zanzibar has been maintaining and rehabilitating its ports which are the main hub for connecting it to the rest of the world via trade and other economic activities. To date there are about five ports in Pemba and Unguja. The government has also built a new airport.

Provision of electricity: Through support from mainland Tanzania and funds from Norway, in 1980 Zanzibar saw the completion of the construction of 38 kilometers of the submarine (under the ocean) power line that starts at Ras Kilimoni in mainland Tanzania

8. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an organization of independent countries that have the desire to have independent foreign policies and pursue their decisions without being dragged by the powerful capitalist or socialist countries. NAM was created at the time when the world was divided into two sides, the capitalist wing (western block) and the socialist wing (eastern block) which were in the cold war.

For years, NAM has been facing several challenges which have hindered the attainment of its objectives. Such challenges are as follows-

Lack of financial resources: NAM lacks the means of raising funds that it could use to support members and further its objectives. The only means the organization uses to raise funds is through members fees and funds from donors. This has severely hindered its activities since it can not finance most of them.

Alignment of member states to conflicting international organizations: Although NAM members should not take sides in issues regarding world economy and politics, many have entered cooperations and signed treaties that conflict NAMs principles. Most NAM members get financial assistance from IMF and the World Bank which have for long been regarded as promoting exploitation. Still many NAM members are also members of the Commonwealth and the French Community.

Political instability among member states: Some NAM members are in constant military conflicts. Rwanda, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Pakistan and India are just a few of such members. This situation pre-occupies those members and hinders their commitment to the organization.

Ideological differences among members: Members of NAM do not share same political and economic ideologies. Some pursue socialistic ideologies (North Korea and Cuba) while others pursue capitalistic ideologies.

Change in world politics: The collapse of communism and the disintegration of the Soviet Union left one superpower, the United States. This has led the organization to redefine its objectives, roles and mission. This is equivalent to creation of a new organization.

Suppressive international situation: Due to its objection of capitalist policies, NAM is a solitary organization having no strong partner organizations pursuing similar objectives. It thus suffers indirect suppression by international organizations which are mostly capitalistic in nature.

9. Ghana was one of the first African countries to attain independence. It became independent in 1957 under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. This inspired other African states to fight for their independence as well since they realised the possibility of leaving social, political, economical and cultural freedom. Ghana played a big role in the struggles of the independence of other African states in the following ways:-

Inspirational role of Kwame Nkrumah: After Ghana became independent Dr. Kwame Nkrumah acted as limelight to inspire other African states to fight for their independence.

Strategic support: Ghana organized conferences for other African countries that were under colonialism to discuss and devise plans and methods to fight for independence.

Mobilization of independent nations: Kwame Nkrumah braced up the Pan. African Movement and conferences in 1958.

Financial support: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and his independent Ghana provided financial support to nationalist movements in other countries such as Guinea Nyasaland and Belgian Congo.

Promotion of African unity: To activate and encourage the move to African unity, Kwame Nkrumah also founded the Ghana-Guinea Union in 1958. This acted as a pivot to African unity and the development of mass nationalism.

Promotion of sovereignty: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah resisted suppressive foreign schemes such as nuclear activities of France in Algeria. His efforts led to a team of delegates from Africa, Britain and America to be sent as observers to screen the situation. He also laid down strategies of the ways to cow down France's trading activities in Ghana which was a nationalistic move.

10. Abolition of slave trade was the process of putting to an end the business of selling and buying human beings as slaves. This process was started by Britain in the 18th century. In East Africa, the abolition of slave trade began in the 1820s.

These treaties were:-

Moresby Treaty (1822). This was a slave abolishing treaty signed between Sultan Seyyid Said and the British representative - captain Moresby. The British government sent Moresby to East Africa in June 1822 who signed this treaty with Sultan Seyid Said in September the same year.

Harmerton Treaty (1845). The Harmerton treaty was signed between the British Colonel Atkins Harmerton and Sultan Seyyid Said. Colonel Harmerton was a British Consul in Zanzibar since 1841 and was a great friend of the Sultan. This treaty limited slave trade to the Sultan's East African areas of influence not beyond Brava on the Mogadishu coast.

Sultan Seyyid Said died passing on his throne to Sultan Sayyid Majid who was not ready to make any further concessions over slave trade. When Sultan Majid died, the throne was passed to his brother, Barghash. Sultan Barghash was first the British sent Bartle Frere as the head of the parliamentary commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the East African slave trade. Upon concluding his work, Bartle persuaded the Sultan to sign a treaty to end the slave trade. The Sultan declined even when promised British protection. This is because the Sultan realized how the economy of Zanzibar depended on the trade, more so after the 1872 hurricane that had swept almost all plantations, ships and houses. Such an action would as well provoke sharp hostilities from his Arab and Swahili subjects.

Bartle went back empty handed. Then is when the consul of Britain, Dr. John Kirk, played his part. He used various forms of persuasion even threatening to put a naval blockade by British warships.