

HISTORY 2012 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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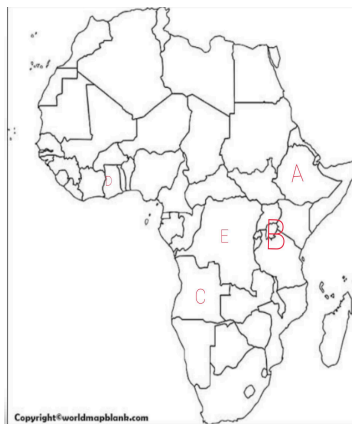
1.

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

2

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
F	H	J	G	R	L	E	S	Q	O

3.(a)



(b)Significance of Berlin Conference:

- It formally partitioned the African continent among European powers.
- Led to abolition of slave trade.
- Led to colonization of Africa.
- It made Africa a legal property of European powers.
- It set political boundaries in Africa.

-It reduced/minimized conflict of land in Africa amongst European powers.

4. (a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
2	4	3	1	5

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
A	B	D	B	D

5.The following are factors which contributed to state formation in pre-colonial Africa:-

Fertile soil: In tandem with good climates fertile soils enabled societies which were practicing agriculture to produce beyond their immediate subsistence requirements. It allowed the people of such areas to devote some of their time in other activities such as trade, iron working, clearance of land, etc. Such societies also flourished over the neighbours and over time begun to be depended upon by other villages for food. By supplying food to other societies, the dominant society received labour, minerals and allegiance which made them stronger.

Iron technology: It enabled societies to make such things as weapons and farm tools. Weapons made the society more capable of protecting itself against invaders, win wars and invade others. Farm tools on the other hand further increased the societys agricultural production.

Population: Since human labour is the source of every production and also an integral part of armies, societies with large population were able to expand by conquering others through wars. Due to a large population, these societies were able to maintain various institutions such as rulers, worriers (armies), prisons, etc. through the surplus food they produced and availability of workforce.

Trade: It gave societies what they couldnt produce. As well, it earned the government/rulers money through taxes they imposed on traders. Trade also gave warriors information about other lands and the possibilities of conquering them, firearms, iron weapons, donkeys, horses and other useful items which helped them in agriculture and in their armies.

Availability of natural resources: Gold, ivory, iron and salt were some of the most valuable trading items in early pre-colonial societies.

Good leadership: Strong leadership of rulers such as Mansa Musa, Kabaka and Rumanyika of Mali, Buganda and Karagwe respectively was responsible for the rise and success of their states. Under strong leadership, states were able to mobilize people to produce more and build strong armies to conquer more land. As a result such states became stronger due to increase in size and wealth collected through various tributes paid by the people to the rulers.

Strong armies: A strong and well equipped army is the ingredient for expansion of states since it allowed a state to expand its territory by annexing neighbouring states or villages.

6. Factors which determined the variation of Agricultural system during the colonial period.

There were many forms of colonial agricultural systems which were established during colonial rule. Such systems included settler agriculture, peasant agriculture and plantation agriculture. The factors which determined what form of colonial agricultural system was established in an area are as follows:

Availability of large areas of arable, fertile land: In areas with fertile soil and where large pieces of land were unoccupied by the indigenous, colonialists favoured introduction of settler agricultural system. In those areas where most of the land was occupied by the locals and so there was no land available for settler agriculture, peasant economy was adopted.

Climatic conditions: Cool climates attracted settlers to settle in the areas and conduct their agricultural activities.

Nature of African reaction: Where the locals resisted colonial establishment, settler and plantation agriculture proved to be risky. In such areas peasant agriculture was adopted. An example is Uganda where individual farmers were mobilized to start small scale agriculture of cash crops under no direct supervision.

Nature of landscape: Where the landscape was too hilly that transport infrastructure was difficult to set, colonialists favoured either peasant or settler economy. In areas where land was flat and easily accessible to their infrastructure, plantation agriculture was adopted.

Availability of transport infrastructure such as railways and roads: When an area has good networks of railway lines and roads, colonialists favoured plantation agriculture since the movement of harvested crops was facilitated.

Nature of colonial administration: This also determined the type of agricultural systems practiced in the colonies. For example, direct rule and assimilation policy systems preferred settler agriculture while indirect rule preferred peasant agriculture.

Size of the population: Areas with dense population favoured peasant agriculture because land expropriation was impossible while in areas with sparse population settler agriculture dominated for example Kenya and Zimbabwe.

7. Consequences of Ngoni migration into East Africa in the 19th Century.

Loss of life: The invasion of the Ngoni led to massive loss of lives through war. As Ngoni warriors expanded to parts of Central and Eastern Africa, those states which resisted entered into war with them and ended up losing their soldiers and people since the Ngoni were well equipped militarily.

Unrest: The arrival of the Ngoni in East Africa sparked a period of wars in an area where peace had prevailed for a long time. Wars led to social and political unrests to the people in East Africa.

Decline of states: Ngoni intrusion into East Africa led to the destruction of some of the states that already existed. Such states included the Mwanamutata state under Rozwi rulers who were overthrown by the Ngoni.

Decline in production and economic activities: Due to the wars caused by the Ngoni as well as the insecurity and depopulation which accompanied them, societies in East Africa failed to engage in economic activities such as agriculture, pastoralism and trade.

Ngoni migration dislocated many tribes and communities from their original homelands. Wherever they passed they were forced either to be absorbed or move to a new land for settlement.

Ngoni invasion led to the formation and introduction of new cultures. They subdued people who were absorbed into new communities and adopted new cultural customs and traditions.

Military tactics: Some societies were able to learn and adapt Ngoni military tactics into their armies. These include the Hololisto and the Fipa who used the Ngoni-type of weapons and tactics to defeat the Ngoni in the 1850s.

Rise of large political units under strong leadership: Powerful leaders like Mirambo of the Wanyamwezi and Munyigumba of the Hehe rose by adapting Ngoni war tactics to build their states.

Intensification of slave trade: Due to Ngoni invasion, many societies in Southern Tanzania became weak socially and economically.

8. Problems facing African countries that originated from colonial heritage

-Colonial heritage means all practices, systems or ways of life that a country or its people have inherited from their colonial rulers. It is very true that although Africa is an independent continent, it still has many systems and practices which can be traced back to colonialism. Here we will point out some.

-Over-dependence on agriculture: Most African countries where colonialists established agriculture as the key economic activity, have stayed so until now. For example Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Malawi still depend heavily on the agricultural system which was established by their colonial rulers.

-Lack of manufacturing industries: Many African countries do not have manufacturing industries which can contribute sustainably to their economies.

Education system: All African countries follow education systems inherited from their colonial masters or other capitalistic nations most especially France and Britain. This education system has failed to inspire African learners to become innovative and creative. African countries have failed to create their own education system which can address their challenges and motivate its people to make sustainable changes in their economies.

Lack of government accountability: Due to inheritance of government system such as the Westminster model adopted by countries once ruled by Britain and the use of colonial constitution as a framework for their constitutions, African states have failed to create a government system which is accountable and which can constructively and sustainably deliver on the need of its people.

Segregation and racism: The seeds of segregation that colonialism sowed in Africa are germinating and spreading into the ways of life of the African people. Through divide and rule, colonial rulers were able to inculcate hatred and segregation among tribes or even among people of the same society.

9.countries Decolonization is the process of a colony to regain its independence from its colonizers. Decolonization in Africa took two major forms, constitutional and armed struggle. Constitutional decolonization involved peaceful regaining of independence while decolonization by armed struggle involved the use of arms to demand independence.

A number of factors determined what form of decolonization that a nation used to regain its independence as explained below:-

Status of the colony: Some colonies ceased to be colonies after WWI. Tanganyika for example, was not a colony but rather a British protectorate. It became a protectorate after Germany lost in WWI and the League of Nations placed it under British protection.

Nature of the colonial government in the colony: In some colonies, colonial rulers regarded colonies as part of the metropolitan government and were not willing to let these colonies slip from them. Such colonies include South Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa.

Level of investment in the colony: In colonies where colonialists had invested in infrastructure, plantations and settlement, independence took the form of armed struggle.

Extent of colonial establishment of settlements in the colony: South Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia are among colonies where colonialists had established themselves well. In these colonies there were settlers who had stayed in the colonies for two generations and so considered the colonies as their homes.

Mineral wealth of the colonies: Colonies which were rich in mineral resources such as diamond, copper, gold, etc. were of prime importance to colonialists and they tried to defend them with every possible means against decolonization efforts. Such colonies included South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo and Namibia.

Soil fertility and climatic conditions: Colonialists established permanent settlements, infrastructure and economies in areas with fertile soils and cool climates almost similar to that in their home countries.

10. Causes and effects of the Second World War on Africa.

Causes of the Second World War

The Second World War was the culmination of tensions and insecurity created by two groups of capitalist powers that is the Axis powers which included Germany, Italy, Japan and Allied powers which included Britain, the United States of America and Soviet Union. The war begun in 1939 and ended in 1945.

The following were the major causes of the Second World War:-

rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany: These ideologies were propagated by Hitler (Nazism) and Mussolini (Fascism) in Germany and Italy respectively in the 1930s. The two countries became strong through Germany-Austria unification and internal unification in Italy. These leaders manufactured arms and trained their soldiers in order to attack their enemies.

Effects of the great economic depression: The economic slump of 1929 caused mass-unemployment and poverty as well as despair all over the world. The lure of steady jobs and adequate food led many people to support dictatorships which believed in expansionism that resulted in fighting for more colonies and therefore led to the outbreak of the war.

Failure of the League of Nations: The major role of the league was to maintain peace in the world. Its failure to check the advancement of aggressive nations such as Germany, Italy and Japan.

The effects of Versailles Peace Treaty: Representatives of victorious nations in WWI called a meeting in 1919 which was held in Paris to draw a peace treaty for the defeated Nations.

Military alliances: Two military alliances of big powers, namely Axis powers and Allied forces were formed. The Axis alliance was led by Germany and Italy while the Allied forces were under Britain and France.

Effects of the Second World War (WWII) on Africa:

It inspired decolonization process: Africans who went to fight for their colonial rulers in different parts of the world such as North Africa, India, Burma and Pakistan came back changed men. Through the war, these people learnt the weakness of the white man, their own strength and the need for freedom and self rule. They came back with revived spirits and determination to seek independence.

It intensified colonial production in Africa: Since the war massively affected economies of most European countries, after the war there was a general motivation by colonial rulers to intensify production of crops and other raw materials available in Africa so as to feed their demanding industries back in Europe.

increased exploitation of Africans by colonialists: In order to accelerate the recovery of their economies which had been affected by WWII, colonial governments had to increase production in their colonies.

Establishment of import-substitution industries: As opposed to the previous period, after WWII colonial governments established import-substitution industries in order to produce such products as soap and beef which formerly had to be imported from metropolitan countries.