

## HISTORY 2013 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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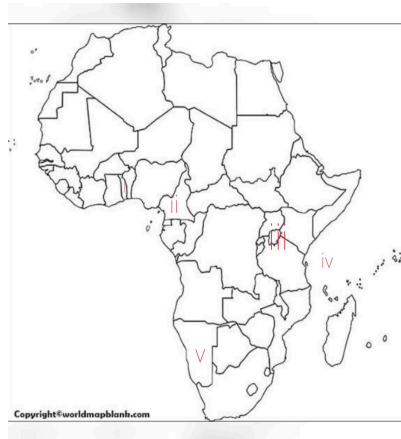
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i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
B	B	A	E	A	B	D	A	E	C

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
I	G	O	Q	K	C	H	B	L	R

3.(a)



(b) Characteristics of colonial education:

- Schools were built in areas where colonial projects were located.

- It was a replica of the European education system and structure. The curriculum was based on foreign History and Geography.

- It was segregative (whites were given first priority followed by Asians and Africans were the last)

- It was basic since it aimed at giving basic skills to Africans that enabled them to participate in promoting capitalist production.

-It was more theoretical than practical.

4.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
2	1	5	4	3

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
C	A	C	A	E

## 5. 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.

6. Colonial social services refers to services offered by the colonial governments for the welfare of the people during the colonial era. Such services included education, health services, water supply, housing, transportation services via roads, railway lines and telecommunication services between various administrative and production centres.

The following points justify that colonial social services consolidated colonialism in Africa:-

**Transport and communication services:** Colonial transport and communication infrastructure network was built to link areas of production of raw materials to stores and ports where raw materials were shipped to Europe.

**Colonial health services:** Facilities such as dispensaries and health centres were not built to serve the general public but only those who were involved in production such as labourers and administrators. This is the reason why such centres were built within premises of colonial production areas and administration offices.

**Colonial education:** Western education was one of the social services introduced by the colonialists to consolidate colonialism.

**Financial institutions:** The establishment of colonial rule went hand in hand with establishment of capitalist banks which were based in the metropole.

Housing, water supply and electricity were directed to the colonialists

especially missionaries, troops and administrative centres so as to serve the colonialists. Houses were used to accommodate whites while water and electricity supply facilitated the day to day activities of the colonialists.

Religious services for example Christian missions pacified people and put emphasis on their believers to be obedient and submissive to the colonial government.

## 7. Causes of political instability in Africa

Political instability is the situation whereby a government does not stay in power for the period allocated constitutionally but gets overthrown by the people, the opposition or the army through coups.

In Africa the reasons for political instability vary from personal and social to economic and political as explained below:-

**Influence from Western powers:** It is claimed with substantial evidence that some African countries suffer political instabilities due to direct influence of Western powers or companies with interests in such countries.

**Availability of mineral resources such as oil, diamond and gold:** Countries like DRC have endured a lengthy period of political instability due to the availability of many mineral resources in their land which

in turn tempt greedy individuals and institutions to attempt to develop their own armies to control sections of the mineral wealth available for their personal gains.

Religious differences: Countries like Sudan, South Sudan, CAR and Nigeria have suffered political instabilities for many years now due to existence of elements of religious insecurity and segregation among leaders and the people. The chief religious conflicts in such countries have been between Christians and Muslims.

Tribalism and ethnicity: Rwanda and Burundi in the 1990s present good examples of countries whose governments instability was a result of tribal differences between two major tribes - the Tutsi and the Hutu.

#### 8.Reasons for African resistance to colonial rule.

To defend social and political sovereignty: For example Kabarega of Bunyoro, Samore Toure of the Mandinka and Mkwawa of the Hehe resisted against European powers to protect their political sovereignty and independence.

Some Africans were determined to defend their religious and cultural practices as the case of the Shona and Ndebele uprising (1896-1897) and Maji Maji revolt of 1905 to 1907: Africans resisted so as to preserve their traditions and customs such as circumcision rituals, dances and beliefs which were undermined by European powers.

Exploitative and oppressive policies of the Europeans to Africans like forced labour, low wages, heavy taxes, and long hours of work in the plantations and mines also geared the African resistance against the Europeans.

Some of the African societies staged resistance against European invaders because their traditional enemies sought alliance with the foreigners: For example, Omukama Kabarega of Bunyoro put a strong resistance against the British because of their association with Buganda. Likewise, the Asante people resisted the British due to Fantes collaboration with the British.

#### 9.Tactics used by colonialists to establish colonial economy in Africa

Colonial economy refers to a system of production and services established by colonial governments in colonies in order to achieve maximum economic exploitation of colonies.

Colonial governments used a number of tactics to establish colonial economy. Such tactics included:-

Introduction of cash-crop farming: Cash crops were what European industries needed - crops which were raw materials in various industries were fabric (cotton), tyre (rubber) and consumer goods such as tea and coffee. Thus colonial administrators introduced these crops and farming systems in their colonies at the expense of the pre-existing small scale (peasant) food crop production for subsistence.

Construction of road and railway networks: In order to facilitate the transportation of raw materials from their areas of production such as plantations and mines, colonial governments constructed roads and railway flatworms - their colonies especially connecting production areas to ports where they would be shipped to Europe.

Suppression and destruction of indigenous industries: Colonial administrators purposely discouraged development of small-scale industries such as iron smelting industries by decapitating main operators. In the now Democratic Republic of Congo, operators of iron-smelting industries were decapitated during colonial era.

Introduction of money economy: Colonial powers introduced money economy in the colonies to simplify flow of labour and raw materials. Colonial currency became the main currency in colonies and after seeing what money does, Africans were forced to find ways of getting money so that they could pay taxes and buy different items such as mirrors, clothes, guns, etc. using the money they earned.

Taxation: Since colonial production was mostly industrial raw materials, Africans did not benefit from the products produced in the plantations. Yet colonial administrators needed this labour.

Land alienation: In order to get lands where they could establish plantations, colonial administrators had to find a way of pushing Africans from the fertile lands that they occupied and change them to plantations for cash crops.

Forced labour: Production in colonies such as in plantations and in mines depended wholly on African labourers and since this was not automatically given to colonialists, colonial government established a system which forced Africans to provide their labour force to colonial production areas.

10.The United Nations Organization (UNO) is an international organization of independent countries in the world which was established in 1945 after the collapse of the League of Nations in 1939.

The following are Tanzania's political, social and economic gains from the United Nations:

Socially: The United Nations through its various organizations helps Tanzania to provide quality education to the people and formulation of good (attainable/ implementable] education policies. For example, through United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN helped Tanzania in 2000 to formulate primary school education policies and built schools as well as donated money for books and other educational materials.

Culturally: UNO helps Tanzania to promote her national cultural heritages in various places such as at Bagamoyo, Kilwa Kivinje and the national museum by providing training and software technologies to the workers for managing these facilities effectively. Tanzania has also been receiving financial assistance from UNO for promotion of cultural activities.

Politically: Stability and peace in Tanzania and neighbouring countries is contributed by these states being members of the UN.

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Peace keeping: UNO has also been safeguarding the rights of Tanzania internationally by allowing Tanzania governments military forces to join other UN forces to keep world peace in some countries with civil wars like DR-Congo, Sudan and Lebanon. This also helps our defence force to gain experience on warfares.