

## HISTORY 2014 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
S	E	A	N	O	T	M	I	C	K

3.(a)



i .Kampala Uganda

ii. Kigoma Tanzania

iii.arusha Tanzania

iv.zanzibar

v.mombasa.

(b) The effects of colonial education in East Africa:

It created a bias between those who attained it (sons of chiefs) and those who did not.

It brought a new culture in Africa and the people of East Africa.

It brought disunity among Africans. The educated were more favoured than the uneducated ones.

It led to the decolonization of Africa due to the rise of elites who fought to demand for independence. It therefore sowed a seed of its own destruction. Examples of these elites are Julius K. Nyerere and Kwame Nkrumah of Tanzania and Ghana respectively.

Being more theoretical, it led to the decline of local industries.

4. (a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
1	3	5	2	4

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
C	E	C	E	B

5. Effects of the pre-colonial contact between the people of Africa and Asia.

Growth of towns and coastal city states: Most of the areas near the Indian Ocean and across the African coastal areas grew very fast because of business activities. Examples of these coastal states include Lamu, Mogadishu, Bagamoyo, Sofala, Pate and Malindi.

Spread of Islam: Through Jihads Islamic kingdoms in Asia such as Oman expanded and became prosperous. As these kingdoms expanded so did Islam - their religion spread. Thus Islam entered East Africa and spread in the coastal city states and into the interior

Growth of slave trade: The emergence of labour needs in Europe gave Arab traders a middleman role in slave trade. Arabs and African traders organized acquisition, transport and sale of slaves to European traders.

Intensive exploitation of African resources: The contacts were based on unequal exchange whereby the traders from Asia exchanged less valuable goods such as bangles and clothes with goods of higher value such as slaves, ivory and gold.

Growth and spread of Swahili language: Through trade contact with Indians and Arabs, Kiswahili gained many vocabularies from these languages. Kiswahili also expanded and spread in many parts of Africa such as Kenya, Somalia, Zanzibar and Tanganyika.

Destruction of African culture: The contact led to the adoption of Asian ways of life such as wearing kanzu, intermarriages and new dressing styles were adopted by Africans. E.g. Africans adopted Islamic mode of dressing e.g. Kanzu

New architectural designs were adopted. For example, the coastal city states adopted building technology and styles. The Persian traders who settled along the coast introduced a new style of buildings which were built by using stones similar to those found in Persia.

6. Boer trek refers to the great movement of Boers from the Cape towards the interior of South Africa. The aim of the trek was to establish an independent republic far from British control. The movement took place between 1836 and 1850, and their leader was Piet Retief.

The reasons which made the Boers to move from the Cape of South Africa were:-

Introduction of circuit courts: The British brought the idea that the Khoi Khoi had to be treated equally before the law by the Boers who were their masters. The Khoi Khoi were free to accuse Boers in the court. This action humiliated the Boers who believed and perpetrated the idea of inequality between Africans and themselves.

Abolition of slave trade by the British: In earlier years, the Boers economy depended on the use of slave labour, but the British abolition of slave trade severely hurt their economy especially in livestock keeping.

British missionaries at the Cape: British missionaries advocated equality and challenged the Boers mistreatment of African slaves especially the Khoi Khoi. For instance, Rev. Philip of the London Missionary Society asked the government to return the Xhosa land which the Boers took in 1834.

Introduction of English as official language in place of Afrikaans: The British introduced English to the Boers and forced them to learn it and use it instead of their local traditional language (Afrikaans). The Boers did not know English and hated it because it was a British culture.

## 7. Methods that were used by the imperialists in imposing colonial rule in Africa

After the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885, European powers managed to establish colonial control all over Africa except for Ethiopia and Liberia.

Colonial rule was the political, economic and administrative control of one state by another for the purpose of exploiting its economic resources and strategic opportunities.

Alliance/collaboration: In other parts, African chiefs agreed to collaborate with colonialists because they were led to believe they needed their protection. Such societies include the Sangu Kingdom under Merere, the Masai under Oiaibon Lenana and the Marangu Chagga under Mareale.

Christianity: In other places colonial rule begun with works of missionaries notably Roman Catholics and Protestants. Missionaries such as David Livingstone travelled to the interior of Africa making friends and spreading Christianity.

The use of gun boat diplomacy or the intimidation or use of threats rather than force itself. For example, this method was used by the Germans in 1884 to force the Sultan of Zanzibar to submit the Carl Peters treaty area to them and the British in 1887 forced the Jaja of Opobo to submit his Kingdom to them.

Combination of violence and diplomacy: This was used in areas where the use diplomacy had proved a failure. This was for instance applied by the British against King Lobengula in Southern Rhodesia. It was also used by the Italians against Menelik II of Ethiopia after he rejected a treaty in 1896.

The Berlin Conference legalized the scramble for and partition of Africa through its effective occupation principle.

#### 8.How the First World War affected East African colonies

The First World War was a military conflict between European powers which begun in 1914 and ended in 1918. The war was fought on two major fronts namely, the Western front involving Germany against France and Belgium and the Eastern front between Russia and the Balkan countries.

The following were the ways in which the First World War affected East African colonies:-

East Africa got engaged in the war: The British attacked Tanganyika by using their navy ships in Tanga and Dar es Salaam. Since the German army was mostly composed of African soldiers, these attacks led to deaths of Africans.

Cut off colonial government expenditure whereby expenditure on social services were drastically reduced due to severe financial constraints faced during the war. Due to that reason, colonial activities almost came to standstill.

Occurrence of famine and starvation because most of the productive people were sent into the war while land and crops were devastated as the war dragged on from one year to another.

All German colonies were taken as mandate territories by the League of Nations which provided them to winners of the war in order to prepare them for self-rule. Tanganyika, Togo and Cameroon were given to Britain, Rwanda and Burundi to Belgium while South Africa was given to the Boars of South Africa.

It brought great loss of lives or casualties because many Africans were either conscripted or recruited to serve as carrier corps, porters and labourers. Many of them died in the battle. For example, in East Africa about 100,000 African troops were taken to serve in the war fighting in Libya, Somalia and some Asian countries.

Outbreak and spread of various diseases due to the war. Many soldiers were infected with many diseases most of which were venereal.

9. Factors which enabled Tanganyika to attain her independence earlier than Kenya.

Nature of the colony: Since Tanganyika was a mandate territory, Britain did not invest much in it to resist granting it independence. This together with the UNO pressure left Britain with no option but to accept that change was the easiest thing to do.

Good leadership of J. K. Nyerere: After being sworn in as the president of the newly formed TANU in 1954, Julius Nyerere directed the party's resources to relaying a message of unity, peace and solidarity. On the other side J. K. Nyerere was a charismatic speaker who delivered his message to the UNO in 1955 insisting the need for self rule and winning UNO's support in his struggle. He also participated in the demand for African representation in the LEGCO.

The role of TANU: Having existed as TAA since 1929, TANU had spread all around the country and had many supporters. Compared with other political parties, TANU was the strongest and most extensive political party in Tanzania. Its resources and mass media such as SAUTI YA TANU newspaper was very much used to spread its policies and mass mobilization made the people of Tanganyika more aware of the need for independence struggles.

Wide-spread use of Kiswahili language: Tanganyika used Kiswahili as a lingua franca as it unified the people into one unit and love. Kiswahili also made people communicate easily compared with Kenya where languages used vary according to the tribes. That made her to delay in attaining independence.

Absence of tribalism: In Tanganyika there were no tribal divisions. Many people from different tribes joined together under the popular party TANU to demand their independence unlike Kenya where Africans were pre-occupied with the parties which protected tribal groups.

Numbers of settlers: In Tanganyika white settlers were very few compared with Kenya.

The role played by mass-media: Magazines such as "Sauti ya TANU", emphasized freedom, equality and independence unlike in Kenya where white settlers dominated the press and prohibited mass media activities.

10. Ways in which migrant labour was useful to the capitalist during colonial economy in East Africa

Migrant labourers were people who migrated to colonial production areas from distant areas for the purpose of providing labour and getting wages in return. Migrant labour was the primary source of labour for colonial plantations as well as in settler farms.

Migrant labour was useful to the capitalists in the following ways:-

Migrant labour encouraged disunity among the Africans because they were recruited from various areas with different geographical and cultural backgrounds. Therefore they could not easily unite to form trade unions to fight against exploitation in their areas of work.

It was cheap: Labourers were paid very low wages by colonial administrators. This was because first, they had no idea of what they should be paid and secondly they were forced to take whatever they were given. Labourers were not allowed to question or challenge their master.

Migrant labour was simple and unskilled due to the seasonal or temporary nature of their employment. Hence it was easy to exploit them because they were unskilled. In mining and agricultural fields, such labourers were reliable because by the time they started acquiring skills their contracts would have already been expired.

Migrant labourers were a reliable market for the European manufactured goods. They were forced to work in the plantations and mines so as to get money to buy European manufactured goods such as shoes, sugar, bicycles, clothes, radios, cigarettes and other goods imported from Europe.

Migrant labour was preferred to instill racial segregation so as to make the Africans inferior towards the whites. This on the other hand, facilitated the divide and rule policy which was very beneficial to the colonialists in the process of exploiting the African resources.

They had no insurance and compensation and as a result colonial employers used them as they wanted without caring for their wellbeing. Anything that would happen to a worker was not a trouble to the employers since they were responsible for nothing.

The migrant labourers had no freedom and their working schedule was fixed for them from morning to evening. They worked for long hours ranging from 12 to 14 hours a day while their pay was very little.

The use of migrant labourers facilitated the collection of taxes. First of all, colonialists preferred migrant labour so that they could get their taxes easily and secondly they wanted them to work constantly so that they could get money to pay the taxes.

Migrant labour ensured constant supply of cheap labour to the colonialists throughout the year. They were recruited from great distances, therefore they devoted all their time working without being disturbed with family commitments.