

HISTORY 2015 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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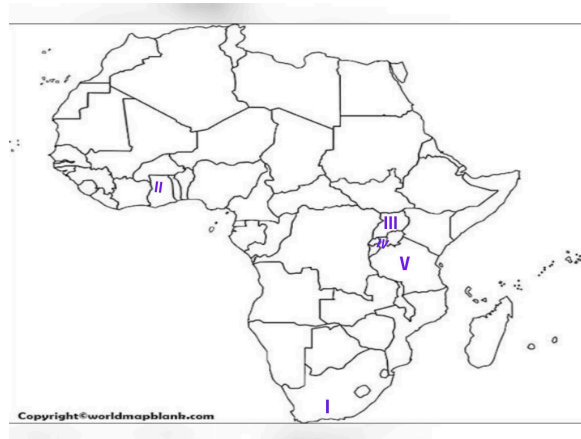
1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
M	A	S	H	E	K	O	F	G	C

3.(a)



(b)Advantages of Museums

-They are major sources of information for researchers on the development of technology of early man and political organizations.

They are a source of employment to a considerable number of people.

They help to collect and preserve artefacts from diverse sources for the future generations. So they make artefacts available for many people.

They attract tourists who visit them to learn about the past, thus contributing to foreign exchange earnings

They are public gathering places where visitors can be entertained, inspired and introduced to new ideas.

4. (a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
2	1	3	5	4

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
B	A	C	E	D

5. The first non-exploitative mode of production was also known as primitive mode of production. It is the oldest mode of production practiced by man in which there was no exploitation of man by man, the means of production were owned communally and the level of productive forces was very low.

The following are the characteristics of the primitive communal mode of production:-

Low productivity: People did not have high production because of crude tools of production and low level of skills applied. People were unable to produce surplus products because it was difficult for them to control and master their environment to the maximum.

Collective or communal ownership of the means of production: All means of production like land, animals and tools were owned by all members of the society

There was no state systems with leaders or rulers of the society and standing armies: People lived together in clans according to their blood relationship and one clan was separated from another by a large tract of land.

Presence of equality among the members of the society: This means that there were no classes of people such as workers and exploiters who owned the products of the labour. All people were treated equally and whatever was produced was distributed equally to the members of the society.

Low level of productive forces: The tools of production used by man were crude while the skills, experiences and the knowledge applied in production was very low. Thus production was only for subsistence.

Life was dependent on nature as man was not able to control the environment: Man hunted animals, gathered forest fruits, vegetables, eggs, carcasses and plant roots.

6. Colonial economy was an extension of the metropolitan economies to the colonies. It was established in Africa in the 1880s. Colonial labour was one among the colonial economic sectors which was expanded by colonial subjects for the benefit of the colonial economy. Cheap labour was effected in the colonies to ensure high profits by the capitalists.

The following are the techniques used by the colonialists to obtain labourers during the colonial period:-

Introduction of European manufactured goods as an attractive force for Africans to provide their labour power to colonial farms and mines - such commodities included bicycles, drinks and soaps. Therefore, Africans had to sell their labour so as to get money for buying those luxurious goods.

Expropriation of African land and cattle in order to make them poor and landless - for instance, in Southern Rhodesia the Ndebele and Shona cattle were confiscated by the British.

Colonial state consolidated and constructed more public infrastructures like roads and railways, schools and public offices. The aim of transport systems was to connect the areas of production to the markets and transport labourers to the mines and plantations.

Introduction and forcing the Africans to produce cash crops and discouraged production of food crops. This forced the Africans to sell their labour so as to get food or money to buy food.

Low wages were offered to African labourers. This was to ensure their income fails to sustain their lives thus they continuously provide their labour to the colonial farms and mines.

Provision of social services to African labourers especially health services - This attracted the Africans to work in the plantations and mines of the colonialists. Provision of the services was intensified after the Second World War so as to solicit production of more raw materials to respond to the capitalist needs at home.

Introduction of different taxes which would force the Africans to work in the plantations and mines so as they could get money to pay taxes - for example, South Rhodesia introduced the poll tax of about 20 shillings to male adults and 10 shillings to their wives.

7. Tanganyika became an independent state on 9 December 1961 under the leadership of the late Mwl. J. K Nyerere who was the chairperson of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU).

Vastness of the country and inadequate transport infrastructure: This hindered easy movement of leaders to channel the TANU message in the countryside. It was difficult to go around the country to establish TANU branches and coordinate support from members.

Disunity among the Africans and opposition from other political parties: The nationalists in the country formed different political parties which opposed each other during the struggle for independence.

Shortage of enough funds to finance and run nationalist activities: This was because the parties were formed by members of low incomes. For instance, TANU faced serious fund shortage something that made it difficult to finance party activities in the regional branches.

Ethnicity and tribalism that was planted by the colonial governments: The colonial government attempted to divide the African chiefs in a meeting held in 1957. The governor emphasized to the chiefs that they were the custodians of the traditions and accused TANU for not paying tribute to the chiefs and traditional values. This hindered TANU's efforts to attain majority rule.

Majority of Tanganyikans including some of the TANU members were not educated: This hampered the organization of party activities in various branches as there were very few literate people in Tanganyika and most of them lived in towns and mission centres.

Strong opposition from some chiefs like Chief Thomas Maresalle of the Chagga: He opposed the movements of TANU in Chagga territory. For instance, he was sent to dilute Mwalimu Nyerere's speech at UNO in 1955 and demanded for independence of the Chagga territory.

8. Colonialism Refers to the situation or state whereby a powerful country dominates another state politically, economically and socially.

The following were the contributions of the agents of colonialism to the colonization of Africa:-

They introduced colonial education which was used as a whites tool to trick the Africans to accept colonialism. Missionaries, for example, preached to the Africans to be submissive and loyal to the whites thus creating a subordinate class which trembled before the whites. This made colonialism possible.

They campaigned for the abolition of slave trade and introduced legitimate trade. This mission ended up in stamping out this inhuman trade from the interior.

They suppressed African resistances by enforcing administrative laws and order. They also formulated policies which were used to maintain internal order, peace and stability

They opened the penetration to the interior of Africa for European exploitation. They constructed means of transport which enabled many whites to penetrate to the interior to explore valuable natural resources like minerals, timber and fertile land/soils.

They introduced new crops - mostly cash crops - in various areas and taught the Africans the skills of production. This was meant to prepare the Africans for cash crop production during the colonial period.

They signed bogus treaties with the African chiefs. For example, Carl Peters - a German agent - signed a treaty with Chief Mangungu of Msovo and De Brazza - a French agent - signed a treaty with Chief Makoko of Congo. These treaties legalized the colonialization of Africa since the chiefs did not understand their contents.

They appealed directly to their home governments to come and occupy the areas they visited which stimulated colonization of various areas in Africa. For example, Dr. David Livingstone in 1856 proposed to establish, British colony in the heart of Central Africa.

9. Colonial economy refers to the extension of the metropolitan economies to the colonies. The main sectors of the economy were agriculture, industries, trade and commerce, labour, transport infrastructure, mining and finance.

It caused breaking of family ties or separation of families. This was done through the recruitment of labourers from far way areas who left their families and went to work in European plantations or mines. For example, migrants were recruited from Kigoma to Tanga in Tanganyika while others were recruited from neighbouring countries like Botswana, Zambia, Lesotho and Mozambique to work in mines in South Africa.

It brought about regional imbalance or uneven distribution of development as most of the colonial social services were directed only to the productive areas while the unproductive regions were left behind. For example, in Tanganyika regions like Kilimanjaro, Morogoro and Tanga were more developed than parts of central and southern Tanganyika.

Colonial economy intensified social stratification in the Africa societies. The whites selected few Africans who they named progressive farmers who were well equipped with agricultural skills so as produce quality and quantity raw materials and the rest to imitate from them. This created classes among the peasants as there were now rich, middle class and poor peasants.

Colonial economy intensified economic dependence in Africa as it made Africans to be raw material producers and consumers of European finished goods. This was also accelerated by their de-industrialization policy which was implemented in Africa.

Introduction of cash crops brought about famine and hunger since Africans were forced to produce cash crops like coffee, cotton, sisal, cocoa and palm oil which were highly demanded by the European industries. This neglected the production of food crops resulting to famine and hunger, especially in the rural areas.

Importation of European manufactured goods led to the rapid decline of the African local industries. To avoid competition from the African local goods the Europeans discouraged handcraft industries by forbidding the African craftsmen and smiths to indulge in any form of handcraft activities and made it illegal.

10.

The poor technological base of most of the present day African states, which has been responsible for their underdevelopment stems from their poor foundation of education laid by the colonialists. Colonial education essentially aimed at training clerks, interpreters, produce inspectors, artisans, etc., which would help them in the exploitation of the Africa's rich resources.

disarticulation of their economy. Colonialism distorted African pattern of economic development in many different ways. There was disarticulation in production of goods, markets, traders, transport, provision of social amenities and pattern of urbanization etc. the colonialists introduced a pattern of international division of labour which was to the disadvantage of Africans. They assigned to Africa the role of production of raw materials and primary products for use by their industries at home

disarticulation in the type of goods produced by Africans. The colonialists compelled Africans to concentrate in the production of goods meant for export. Africans were not encouraged to produce those goods required by the local population. This made many Africans to abandon the production of food items required to feed the teeming and growing population.

It integrated African trade and economy prematurely into the world market and international trade. It is a known fact that before a local economy fully integrates itself into the world economy or trade, it must have developed adequately its internal dynamics and forces of production. The consequences of premature integration is that such economy will be hijacked by the more advanced ones; and the vagaries in international trade will make the country concerned a perpetual debtor. Furthermore, premature integration cannot absorb shock