

HISTORY 2016 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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1.

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

2.

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

3.(a)



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(b) Five objectives of colonial education in Africa:

It aimed at providing Africans with technical skills such as carpentry and masonry so as to serve the interests of the colonial governments.

It aimed at impacting literary and numeracy knowledge among the Africans who would work as catechists, bookkeepers and administrators who would facilitate the spread of Christianity.

It aimed at spreading western ideology and civilization in Africa like feeding habits and dressing styles.

It aimed at creating few African staff to work in the white colour jobs such as clerks.

It aimed at providing knowledge which could help Africans in the production of raw materials, especially in agriculture.

4.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
1	3	2	5	4

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
B	A	E	A	B

5. Early interactions were the major links and contacts which were established by the Africans from the late Stone Age and Iron Age up to the middle of the 19th century when Africa was not yet colonized by the Europeans.

The following are the social factors for early interaction in Africa:-

Religion: It influenced social interactions as pre-colonial Africans societies gathered together during religious activities. Religions strengthened the bond among the people in the community.

Wars: African communities engaged themselves in wars time after time. The state of war and insecurity made people to flee from one place to another. In the process of searching for peaceful environment, people interacted with each other. For example, the Mfekane wars forced the Ngoni people to migrate to various places.

Migration: Pre-colonial African societies migrated from one place to another looking for water and pastures to feed their cattle. Migration was caused by drought, famine and insecurity.

Education: Pre-colonial societies interacted through the process of acquiring skills and knowledge. For example, people from West Africa interacted with the North Africans because they were anxious to acquire knowledge and skills from North Africa.

Music, dances and cultural practices accelerated social interactions: These brought people together as communal rites and ceremonies were accompanied with traditional songs and dances.

Social crimes accelerated social interactions because people who committed offences escaped to other areas as a way of saving themselves from being sued in the court of law. At the areas of exile, those offenders interacted with the indigenous people.

Marriages: They accelerated social interactions because it facilitated intermingling between two communities. This strengthened the bond between one community and another. Also through marriage ceremonies the husbands kinsmen were bound in a special way to the kinsmen of the wife.

Medicine: Pre-colonial Africans had medicine men and women who played an important role both medically and religiously. Those who practiced medicine interacted a lot with the members of the society as they also acted as political advisors and leaders.

6. Missionaries were the second agents of colonialism who arrived in Africa after the explorers in the 19th century. The denominations of the missionaries were the London Missionary Society, the Church Missionary, Roman Catholic Missionary Society (C.M.S), and the Universities Mission to Central Africa (U.M.C.A). Notable examples of missionaries in Africa were Dr. David Livingstone, Rebman and John Krapf. Their main motive was to prepare a ground for the colonization of the African continent.

The following are the roles played by missionaries for European colonization of Africa:-

They reduced Africa resistances: This was done through converting some members of the society and preaching obedience to the leaders. Religion divided the Africans into converts and non-converts. This reduced the unity to fight against the imposition of colonial rule.

They collected important information about Africa and reported the economic potentials found in Africa: These reports made European powers to develop economic interests and initiated the colonization of Africa. For example, they reported about the potentialities of the Congo basin, Niger delta and River Nile, areas that were later scrambled for by the imperialist powers.

They softened the minds and hearts of the African through Christianity: Their activities were influenced by European imperialistic interests by preaching and emphasizing spiritual beliefs like "give to God what belongs to God and to Caesar what belongs to Caesar. Such preaching made the Africans accept colonialism.

The missionaries signed bogus treaties with the African chiefs: They cunningly forced the African chiefs to sign the bogus treaties which eventually put them under the domain of the colonialists since they did not know the details of the treaties.

They introduced colonial education that was used as whites ideology to hoodwink Africans to accept colonialism: They preached to the Africans to be submissive and loyal to the whites and created a subordinate class which trembled before them. This paved a way to the colonization of Africa.

The missionaries learnt local languages and translated the Bible into those languages: The major motive was to make Africans to develop deep understanding of the Bible for easy colonialization. For example, the Bible was translated into Igbo language in Nigeria.

They introduced new cash crops in various areas. For example, the church missionary society grew cotton in Uganda which prepared the Africans to have cash crop production skills which were useful in the colonial era.

They campaigned for the abolition of slave trade through preaching about the evils of the trade: Their aim was to create a conducive environment for a legitimate trade which was exploitative in nature and served the interests of the capitalists.

7. Direct rule was a colonial system of administration in which the colonies were governed by European officials whereby whites were given the top positions while Arabs and Liwalis were their assistants. The system was applied in Tanganyika, Togo, Cameroon, Rwanda and Burundi. On the other hand, indirect rule was a colonial system of administration whereby the African traditional rulers were involved in administering their fellow Africans at the local level while the British officials and administrators were put in higher posts. Colonial administrative systems were introduced after the colonial conquest of Africa.

The following are the differences between direct and indirect rule:-

Direct rule was very expensive to practice as it needed many Europeans to govern different areas while indirect rule was cheap as it used the local African leaders who were lowly paid.

Direct rule experienced frequent resistances due to the Germans harshness and brutal treatment of the Africans for example during the Maji Maji uprising in Tanganyika between 1905 to 1907 while indirect rule did not experience great enmity and resistance from the Africans since it involved the African traditional chiefs whose subjects were loyal.

Direct rule was practiced by the Germans in various colonies like Togo, Cameroon, Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi while indirect rule system was applied by the British in Tanganyika, Uganda, Nigeria Ghana and all ex-German colonies after 1919.

The direct rule did not use African chiefs as their intermediaries. For example, in Tanganyika the Germans used Akidas and Jumbes while indirect rule used African chiefs to supervise production or administer their fellow Africans on their behalf.

Direct rule system did not succeed to promote colonial economy especially peasant agriculture in the German colonies while indirect rule system succeeded a lot to promote colonial economy in the British colonies especially peasant, plantation and settlers agriculture.

Direct rule was characterized with the use of force and racial segregation.

8. Mozambique was among the African countries which attained her independence through violence means. It was a colony of the Portuguese. The popular political party that led the Mozambicans towards majority rule was FRELIMO (Front for the liberation of Mozambique) in 1975 under the leadership of Samora Matchel. Other political parties were MANU and UDENAMO.

The following are the reasons why Mozambique attained her independence through armed struggle:-

The colony Mozambique was rich in minerals and fertile soils for agriculture which attracted the colonialists. Thus they refused to grant independence easily because they depended on these resources for their economic development. Therefore warfare method was inevitable for the independence of the Africans.

Many Portuguese were still ignorant and conservative, hence they did not know what was taking place in the outside world

Portugal was a poor country in Europe which depended entirely on her colonies. Therefore, granting independence was like committing economic suicide. Moreover, Portugal had a small population and could not willingly leave the colonies due to the economic gains she was enjoying such as selling African labourers to South Africa.

Presence of many Portuguese settlers in Mozambique who were unwilling to surrender power peacefully. They had high investments in the colonies where they had stayed for over four centuries something which made it difficult to grant independence by peaceful means. This made the Mozambicans to fight for their freedom in violent ways.

Dictatorial nature of the Portuguese — Portugal under the leadership of Salazar was a fascist state without democracy and it believed that it had an everlasting "civilizing mission" in Africa, so it could not give independence to her colonies until the civilization mission was accomplished.

Banning of political parties in Mozambique by the colonialists: This was done so as to weaken the nationalist struggles in peaceful means. For example, freedom movements were banned so party activities were organized in exile. For example, FRELIMO was based in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

9. Nationalism

Is a desire or a feeling based on common cultural aspiration that binds people together often leading to national independence. It is a desire of Africans to be free from all forms of foreign rule.

The following are the problems encountered by the Africans during mass nationalism:-

Illiteracy among the African people hampered nationalistic struggles for independence: Many people were illiterate as the colonial system did not invest in education to the Africans. For example, between 1949 and 1950 only five African students received government scholarships to study in the UK universities. Therefore, it was difficult to unify the illiterate Africans to fight for their independence.

Strong hand of the colonial government: The government used oppressive apparatus such as the army, police and prisons to intimidate, harass and restrict nationalist movements in the colonies. African political parties were banned; for example, KANU in Kenya, TANU branches in Tabora - Tanzania and ANC in South Africa.

Shortage of funds to organize and mobilize nationalist movements in various colonies: The African nationalists required funds to form and run political parties but many militant nationalists originated from poverty stricken peasant families.

Disunity among the African nationalists who were divided on religion, ethnicity and tribal basis: African freedom fighters opposed each other by forming various nationalistic political parties which struggled separately to fight against the same enemy.

Imprisonment and assassination of the African nationalist leaders also hampered African efforts towards majority rule: For example, Nelson Mandela of South Africa was imprisoned for 27 years, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya was imprisoned for seven years while others were assassinated like Steven Biko of ANC - South Africa and Edward Mondlane of FRELIMO in Mozambique.

Presence of Africa puppet leaders also hindered efforts towards majority rule: They reported whatever plans that were made by the African nationalists to their colonial enemies. For example, Chief Mantanzima and Buthelezi of South Africa cooperated with the boars to weaken the African nationalists.

External military influence from the two global antagonistic blocs i.e. USSR and USA: The former supported anticolonial movements in Africa while USA supported the Portuguese to crush down African nationalistic movements in Mozambique and Angola. A

10.The Dutch established their settlements at the Cape in Table Bay from 1652 under the leadership of Jan Van Riebeeck. They arrived from Holland. Sometimes they were called Boars. They called themselves Afrikaners and spoke Afrikaans language.

The following are the impacts of the Dutch settlement at the Cape:-

Introduction and spread of new culture: The Boers introduced the Dutch culture to the Africans which included the general way of life like eating habits, dressing, ways of worship and languages. For example, they introduced the Afrikaans language which was a mixture of Dutch and other languages like Portuguese and Khoikhoi.

Confiscation of African land: The Dutch grabbed the Khoikhoi and Xhosa agricultural land for the purpose of producing crops and keeping animals. They established animal husbandry. They plundered and looted African land for their settlements hence Africans remained without property and landless.

Enslavement of the Africans: The Boers established large plantations where they kept large numbers of animals and grew crops like potatoes, pumpkins, water-melons, pineapples and cucumbers. They needed labourers to work in those farms, thus they forced the Africans to work without their own consent.

Displacement of African communities: The Dutch displaced the Africans from the fertile areas and forced them to the drier areas. This forced them to migrate northwards searching for peaceful places to settle, pasture and water for their herds.

Social segregation: The Europeans had negative attitudes towards the Africans. They regarded them as lazy, uncivilized and faithless or Kaffirs. They thought themselves superior so they ill-treated and exploited the Africans. This laid a foundation for apartheid policy in South Africa.

Increased warfare: There were many wars that occurred as the Dutch tried to force the Africans out of their land. For example around 1770 the Boers encountered the Xhosa along the great Fish River resulting to the Kaffir wars (wars of dispossession).

Expansion of European settlements at the Cape: At the beginning the Cape had a few Europeans, the first settlement sparked a trend whereby many Dutch settlements were established all over the Cape.