

HISTORY 2017 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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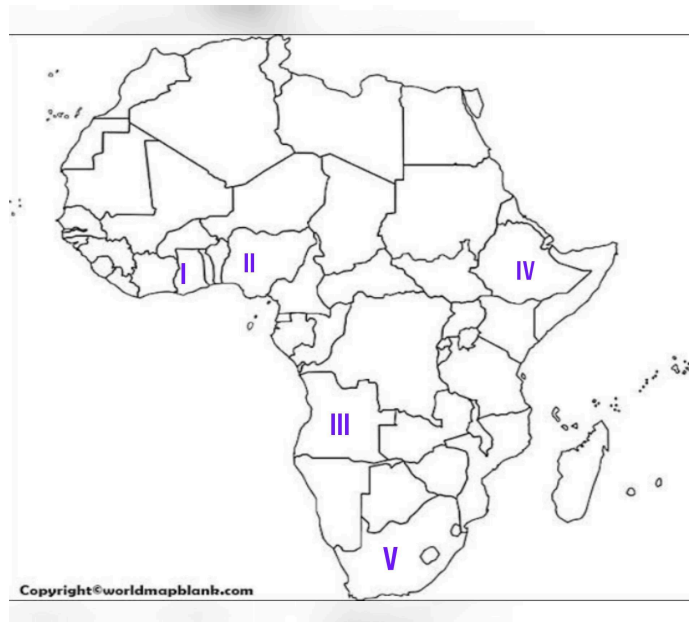
1.

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

2.

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

3.(a)



(b) Five tactics used to establish the colonial economy in Africa.

Establishment of transport infrastructure such as roads, railway lines and harbours to transport raw materials from the interior to the coast and manufactured goods from the coast to the interior.

Introduction of money economy which integrated Africa self sufficient economy into the capitalist economy.

Introduction of taxation whereby Africans were forced to produce cash crops or provided their labour power in order to get money in cash.

Destruction of the African traditional industries in order to avoid competition from African produced goods.

Preservation Of African basic tools of production like hand hoes and axes.

4.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
1	4	3	2	5

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
E	C	A	A	D

5.The following are the significance of studying history.

It enables us to understand mans origin and the past. Studying history helps to know where we came from, where we are and where we are going. This is through studying evolution theory of man.

It helps to predict the future life, it helps man to plan for the future through history of certain events that occurred in the past.

It helps in developing an understanding and appreciation of the need for cooperation, unity and conflicts resolution and effective participation in social economic and political development of Africa.

It helps the historians to search for truth through studying archeology Through this historical findings historians obtained the truth by discovering various artifacts which provide reliable information.

It helps man to know and control his environment, it helps to know how and why people acted upon the environment to make a living.

6. Contributions made by discovery of fire to the development of human being.

Discovery of fire was a remarkable historical event which made great changes in mans life. Fire was discovered by man during the middle stone age.

The following are contributions made by discovery of fire to the development of human being.

Fire helped in the improvement of technological development. For example, fire influenced development of iron technology. Man used fire to harden the tips of tools such as spears. It was also used to make pottery and to fold tools to their handles.

It promoted social organization. Tending fire helped to improve social organization of the early man. It helped to promote social behaviour of early man by bringing people together as they tended around fire.

It helped man to eat roasted and well cooked food. Fire helped man to eat roasted meat, therefore man was able to prepare a larger variety of foods in his diet. Likewise, fire helped man to preserve food

Fire had cultural and social significances as some societies used it for religious ceremonies.

Fire helped man to warm himself. It enabled man to live in cold areas. This has enabled man to master well the environment.

Fire was used for protection as man used fire to chase away dangerous wild animals and to harvest honey from forests. It enabled man to keep hostile animals away from his shelter.

Fire enabled man to fell trees easily by burning bushes for firewood. It was used to clear land making it easier for man to occupy new areas.

It helped man to confine animals during hunting. It helped man to hunt animals. It made it easier for man to trap animals. Man used light for hunting animals.

7. Legitimate trade was trade introduced by the Europeans based on natural products or cash crops after the abolition of slave trade.

The following are impacts of the legitimate trade in West Africa.

It integrated African economic system into the capitalist economy due to the introduction of money economy which abandoned barter exchange system.

It brought about intensive exploitation of African resources through the imposition of the colonial exploitative policies such as land expropriation, taxation, forced labour, low wages and low prices of the African peasants produce.

Introduction of western culture and civilization in West Africa. Many Missionaries came to West Africa to preach about the evils of slave trade. Many schools and churches were constructed in West Africa as a way to spread western ideology to Africa.

Introduction of cash crops like cotton, rubber, coffee, cocoa, palm oil to ensure production of raw materials to feed European industries.

Establishment of colonial trading companies which were given trade monopoly in the colonies. For example, Royal Niger company was established to monopolize trade in West Africa, particularly in Niger and Nigeria.

It led to the influx of many whites in the coast of West Africa to invest in various sectors. This consequently led to the scramble for and partition of West Africa. Whites came to invest in trade, agriculture and mining.

8. Colonial social services refers to the services offered by the colonialists in

Africa to serve colonial administration and African labourers who worked in plantations and other colonial civil servants. It aimed to make European officials and African labour fit for production of raw materials.

Colonial health system was discriminative because of the following reasons:

Medical personnel like doctors were Europeans while Africans were not trained in such skills. Example: Mozambique at independence had only one black/African doctor.

It was based in urban centres or areas as most of the medical health services were concentrated and located in towns as most of the colonial officials and the privileged lived in towns.

It used western medicine as Europeans despised African traditional medicines by declaring publicly that it was illegal. They regarded African medicine as unhealthy, primitive and sinful.

It based on racial segregation as the Europeans received better services while Africans received the poorest services.

It based on religion. Medical services were offered on religious lines according to denominations. Colonial health services were offered by missionaries.

Africans were given health services only on curative approaches while Europeans were given health services both on curative and preventive approaches. It was curative to Africans just to reduce diseases.

It based in productive areas. Most of the colonial health services were concentrated in potential areas while unproductive areas were neglected. Raw materials producing areas were given priority.

9. The following are the reasons why Africans collaborated with the Europeans.

Some African leaders collaborated because they were weak militarily. They thought they were unable to drive out the invaders and it was fruitless to fight as they were weak militarily.

African chiefs collaborated because they were opportunistic self seekers hoping to accumulate wealth, cheap popularity and gifts from the Europeans. They collaborated for their individual interests and ambition. For example, Semei Kakungulu of Buganda allied with the British for personal interests.

Some African Chiefs collaborated because they did not understand the European intentions. They trusted the Europeans because of the presents and bribes offered to them. This made them to sign treaties beyond their understanding.

Desire to have an atmosphere of peace and promote human development for they had been subjected to constant warfare that disrupted harmony in their societies. Examples are the Fante who had been constantly tortured by the Asante and the Bena by the Hehe.

Africans collaborated with Europeans in order to defeat or keep off their rival neighbours or enemies. For example, the Sangu and Bena sought friendship with Germans in order to defeat Chief Mkwawa of the Hehe.

Other African chiefs collaborated because they had suffered or attacked by natural disasters or calamities. For example, the Maasai were attacked by cholera while the Haya were attacked by jiggers.

Some collaborated with Europeans in order to gain favour from them. Some chiefs like Semei Kakungulu of Uganda and Chief Mumia of Waga allied with the British in order to acquire firearms from them.

10.The following are the advantages of the discovery of iron to African societies.

- It stimulated development of trade between communities. Iron item was used as a medium of exchange. Also blacksmiths exchanged iron with other products. For example, agriculturalists exchanged crops with iron tools from blacksmiths.

- Social and political significances: it is used to symbolize power, authority and political influences.

- It was used as a symbol of wealth in many iron societies. For example, for iron society like the Kush iron was used as a symbol of wealth as it enriched such society

It resulted to the development of strong political organizations (state formation). Some pre-colonial African states emerged because of iron technology. Iron tools were used by iron society to defend themselves against rivals or defeat weak states. Example Ethiopia and Congo emerged because of iron.

Iron tools were used for defense and hunting activities. Some societies were used for military, defense and hunting animals.

It brought about the use of iron tools which contributed greatly to the improvement and development of agriculture. Iron tools enabled man to clear large forest areas for agriculture and settlements. This led to an increase of food production.

- It contributed to the growth of population. Iron tools led to an increase of food production which in turn increased population.

It led to the establishment of permanent settlements in various parts. This was influenced by the development of agriculture which made people to settle to grow permanent crops. For example, Buganda practised permanent crop cultivation like bananas.