

HISTORY 2018 - NECTA FORM FOUR

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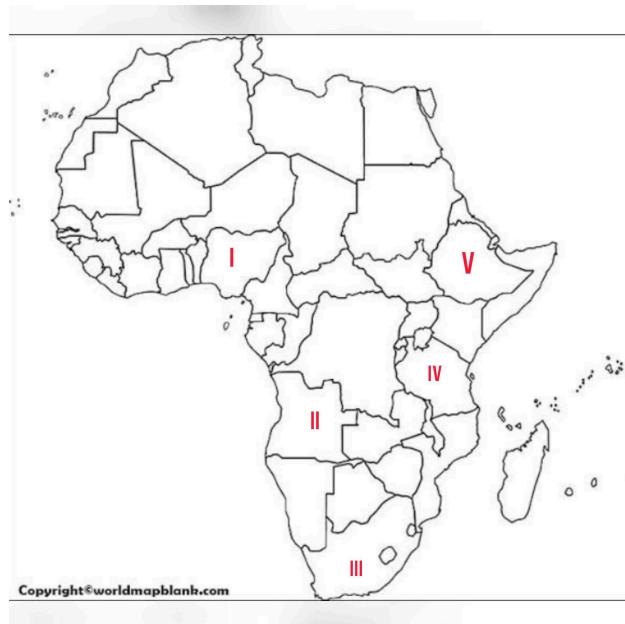
1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	A	F	B	H	I	J	K	C	M

3.(a)map of Africa .



(b) Problems which faced Tanganyika African National Union during the struggle for independence.

-Strong opposition from the colonial government.

-Disunity among Africans as they formed other parties which opposed TANU. For example AMNUT (All Muslim National Union of Tanganyika), African National Congress (ANC) and United Tanganyika Party (UTP) strongly opposed TANU.

-Lack of funds to organize nationalist activities.

-Illiteracy - most of the Africans in Tanganyika were not educated.

-Poor transport infrastructure and communication networks.

4. (a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
3	2	1	5	4

.(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
B	B	E	A	C

5.The following are the importance of museums to national development.

-They help to promote and preserve our cultural heritage. Museums provide past cultural information which embrace the young generation to enhance and recognize it as a treasure of the country. They help to transmit past cultural aspects to the young generation.

-They help to preserve past historical artifacts which are used as a source of information for the future generations. These past artifacts help the new generation to learn about the past objects that existed in the country for example, the objects which show mans development activities and the tools he used during the past time.

- They help to provide supplementary information to the oral radition methods. Museums help to provide extra information which cannot be narrated by the oral tradition.

-It is a source of employment as many people who specialized in this field are employed to serve in museums like to preserve the artifacts and provide details to the visitors. This helps to increase their income and promote their standard of living.

-They are sources of knowledge and skills as many intellectuals use them for learning. Many intellectuals visit museums to learn and obtain past information which in turn helps them to acquire

skills and knowledge. They also act as research centers by the researchers who are searching for past historical facts.

6. Effects of Maji Maji uprising in Tanganyika.

The Maji Maji uprising was a large scale resistance which broke out in southern Tanganyika against the German rule. It started in 1905 to 1907 and it was led by Kinjekitile Ngwale who lived at Ngarambe in Southern Tanganyika.

The following are the effects of Maji Maji uprising in Tanganyika.

- It led to the outbreak of severe famine and diseases since the German soldiers destroyed farms and granaries during the war. This period of famine was known as "funga fungu" period among the people of South Eastern Tanganyika.

- Depopulation caused by the great loss of lives of Africans. Thousands of Africans lost their lives in the battle. Some African soldiers were killed by the German forces while other people died of diseases and starvation.

- It influenced Germans to change their administration system so as to avoid another uprising in Tanganyika. For example, the Akidas and Jumbes who were mistreating the natives were sacked and substituted with western educated young men from Mission schools.

- Changes were made in methods of collecting taxes, working in plantations and land acquisition by foreigners was controlled.

- The war laid the foundation for the development of African nationalism in Tanganyika. It marked the initial stage of Tanganyika nationalism. After the uprising Africans learned the need to change the method of fighting for independence from violence to peaceful means.

- African chiefs were appointed to serve in German administration and were given more privileges like education and health services. The Governor recognized African chiefs.

7. Main features of colonial trade and commerce in Africa.

Colonial trade and commerce was one of the sectors of the colonial economy. The structure and patterns of commerce in Africa were still import-export oriented that is export of raw materials and import of European manufactured goods.

The following were the main features of colonial trade and commerce in Africa.

- There were hardly any trade links between the colonies: Since the colonies specialized in the production of raw materials for export, there was hardly anything to exchange between the colonies.

- It was based on unequal exchange: The raw materials produced in the colonies were sold very cheaply to the industrialized powers while the cost of imported manufactured goods was very high.

-It was conducted and controlled by foreign traders, especially Indian and Arabs in East Africa, Lebanese and Syrians in West Africa because they were numerically few to resist the colonial policy of exploitation through trade.

-Colonial trade and commerce were monopolized by the colonial traders companies: Such companies were the imperial British East African Company (BEAC), German East African Company (GEAC), British South African Company (BSAC) under Cecil Rhodes.

-It was featured by imbalance of trade between the rural and urban sectors: The rural sector would be selling food and raw materials to the urban sectors. The urban sectors played a role of commercial centers rather than industrial centers.

-The commercial sector was reinforced by the colonial banking system. Banks were set up here and there in the colonies to offer credit and loans to the colonial commercial bourgeoisie.

8. How East Africa was affected by the coming of Oman rulers in Zanzibar from 1840s.

-Intensive exploitation of the African resources: Trade which was conducted between Oman Arabs and Africans was unequal exchange as the Arabs took valuable African resources such as slaves, ivory and raw materials which were exchanged with valueless goods from Middle East such as beads and mirrors.

-Introduction of new cash crops: These were introduced in Zanzibar isles by the Arabs who opened big plantations of coconuts and cloves.

-Emergence of Swahili language: Some Arabic words were adopted and integrated into Swahili language. Swahili language coined some words from Arabic language.

-Spread of Arabic culture such as Islamic religion, language and ways of dressing. These destroyed African cultures as Africans adopted them.

-Expansion of the slave trade as the newly established plantations demanded slave labourers to work in the clove and coconut plantations. Massive slave labourers were raided from Tanganyika to Zanzibar isles.

-It led to destruction and decline of local craft industries because skilled men were enslaved and imported manufactured goods from Europe and America defeated locally made goods by Africans in markets.

-Emergence of a new race (half-casts) known as mulattoes. This is the result of the mixed blood between the Arab traders and the coastal people, hence emergence of the Shirazi people (Half Caste).

9. Problems facing the current African community.

Historically East Africa Community was formed in 1967 by the three heads of states Julius K Nyerere of Tanzania, Milton Obote of Uganda and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and its headquarters was situated at Arusha in Tanzania. This Community lasted for 10 years as it collapsed in 1977.

The following are the problems facing the current East African Community:

(i) Financial constraints: Most of the member states are poor, and especially the new member states like Burundi and South Sudan. For example, low income countries like Burundi have failed to pay their annual fee contributions timely, hence it affects the implementation of the objectives of the community.

(ii) Extreme nationalism or personal interests of the heads of states: Some East African Community heads of states give first priority to matters of their states rather than the community interests. For example, member states proposed the land question to be the area of cooperation but member states like Tanzania repudiated.

(iii) There are also differences in the levels of economy among the member states: Some countries have high level of economy while others have low level of economy. For example, Kenya has a very high level of economy compared with other member states.

(iv) The rise of terrorism has created a state of fear and insecurity among the member states. Some member states have been attacked by the Al-shabab terrorist group from Somalia.

(v) Multiple memberships: Some East Africa states are members of other organizations. For example, Tanzania is a member of SADC while Kenya is also a member of COMESA. This lowers the contributions of these countries to the East African Community.

(vi) Presence of political conflicts: Some East African Community members are suffering from political turmoil.

10. Economic interactions were the major links and contacts which were established by the Africans for economic purpose since the late Stone Age and Iron Age up to the middle of 19thC. Economic interaction was influenced by the metal working, agriculture - especially the knowledge of food production and trade.

The following are the effects of economic interactions among the people of Africa during the pre-colonial period:-

- It led to emergence of towns and cities: These include Taghaza in the Sahel where salt was mined, Tabora, Ujiji, Walata which grew because of the development of trade.

- It resulted to the rise of strong political organizations due to the surplus generation and increase of food production which influenced population growth, for example, Kush kingdom, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Congo kingdoms.

- Spread of new languages like Arabic language was adopted by Western African people. Also Kiswahili resulted from the interaction of the Bantu with the Arabs.

-Intermarriage: Economic activity provided an important opportunity for communities to intermingle and intermarry. For example, West Africans intermingled with Arabs from North Africa, hence the rise of a new race of half casts.

-Improvement of tools which increased food production: The improved tools was due to the spread of metal skills and knowledge from community to community. The increased food production led to the rapid growth of population.

-It exposed Africa to the outside world.

-Some items of trade were over exploited in Africa: For example, there was rampant hunting of elephants for their ivory.

The economic interactions were disturbed by the coming of the Europeans in Africa who introduced Trans-Atlantic slave trade which completely of destroyed pre-colonial African trade patterns.