

## HISTORY 2020 - NECTA FORM FOUR

Solutions from: [Maktaba by TETEA](https://maktaba.tetea.org)

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1.

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

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v
F	D	B	C	A

3.(i)The early stone tools were pebbles and chopping. Man used these tools for killing and skinning animal flesh, digging up roots, cutting tree branches, and for defense, While during late stone age the tools were stone axes, blades, spears, arrows, etc. Man started permanent settlement. The tools were still largely made of stone but they were far better than those of earlier periods were.

(ii)Medicine stimulated interaction among African societies because, it led to movement of people from one place to another looking for medication. It is also important to note that there were some communities which were very popular in traditional medicine and were sought by many.

(iii)The production process generally rotated around leaching salt-rich material like soil or plant ash to make brine and then reduce it into crystalline salt. The resultant brine was reduced to salt by means of slow boiling over an open fire. In some communities, boiling vessels were a little more than moulds. These moulds were destroyed to remove the salt after a single use.

(iv)The Portuguese searched the sea route to India because they wanted to establish a monopoly in spice trade.

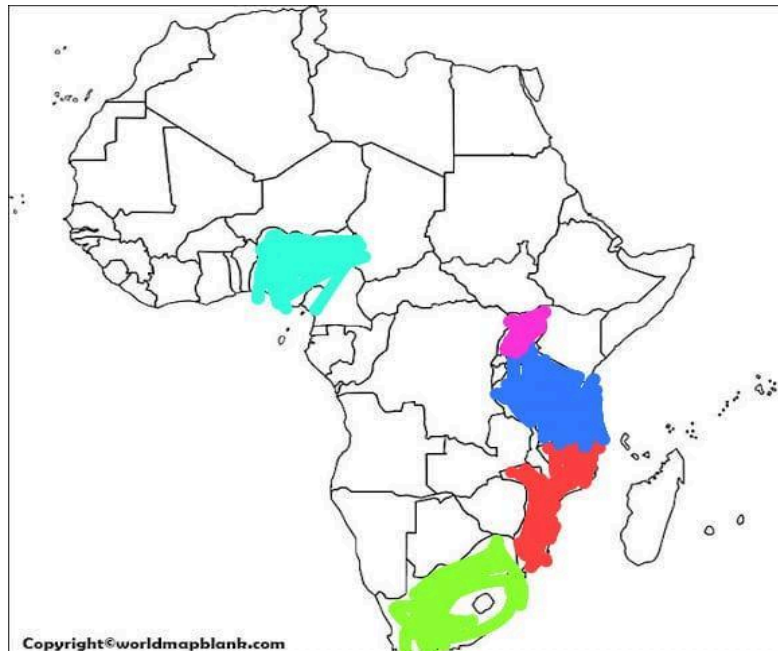
(v)In the late medieval period, merchants transported Asian spices and luxury goods along lengthy land and sea routes to the Levant. From here European traders carried the goods to Mediterranean ports.

Peters made his first intrusion in Tanganyika in 1875 but it was in 1884 with the scramble for African colonies that he created the Society for German Colonisation, later the German Colonisation Company.

4.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
2	3	4	5	6	1

5.



6.They were rich in minerals

Some areas had good land for agriculture

Some had good river for navigation

Some regions had suitable soils for farming

In some areas, there were forest which could allow harvesting of timber

Some had good and conducive climate for inhabiting

7.Six effects of colonial Agriculture in Africa.

(i) It led to severe land alienation simply because; Africans were forced out of their fertile land so as to give room for the settler economy to be developed (established)

(ii) caused to exploitations of African labor in a sense that Africans were forced to work under settler farms for long hours but received very low pay that could not match with the task (work) they performed.

(iii) led to the establishment of different laws in Kenya; good example is that of 1915, which forced Africans to surrender (leave) their fertile land to settlers, other law was that of 1906 and 1921, which forced Africans to work to settler farms for about of and 180 days respectively.

(iv) stimulated African strong resistance which aimed at regaining other lost freedom Good example is Mau Mau war that erupted in 1950's in Kenya, shona and Ndebele in Zimbabwe from 1896 – 1897.

(v) encouraged un-even development in the colonies in a sense that, areas that were occupied by white settlers were more favored by the colonial. State in terms of provision of social services compared to those area s where settlers were not do ruin ant.

(vi)

It resulted to the loss of Africans freedom as they came to be under the control of the white settlers in which they had no freedom at all in social political as well as economic as all matters (affairs) had to be decided by the whites.

8.i. The war weakened the economic and military strengths of the capitalist powers such as Germany; Britain, France in general, thus they found that it was not worth benefiting to keep on colonizing African countries thus some of them decided to prepare their colonies in Africa for self-governance for example Britain, moreover; they depended on US loans.

(ii) The Role Played By Ex-Soldiers Or Returned Soldiers From The Second World War (WW II) In 1945.

(iii) The war widened the political understanding of African soldiers who fought on the side of their colonial masters. The soldiers came to realize the true meaning of freedom and self-governance, self-determination and democracy.

(iv) Besides, they had new fighting techniques and how to organize themselves. Thus when they returned to Africa, they opposed colonial exploitation. Some of them became active and front liners in forming nationalistic and patriotic political parties to fight for independence for example Dedans Kimath in Kenya who was the outspoken and outstanding leader of MAU MAU uprising in Kenya in the early 1950's. Jonathan Okwiriri who became the President of the Young Kavirondo Association other returned soldiers were General China, Joseph Kage the just to mention a few.

9. Factors that led to collapse of first East Africa Community.

(i) Unequal distribution of services and accrued benefits from the Organization by the member countries made Tanzania and Uganda resent Kenya's economic monopoly of the organization.

(ii) Ideological differences between the three countries, made them pursue different economic policies.

(iii) Individual differences between leaders made it more difficult for them to hold meetings that would promote dialogue and unity.

(iv) The Coup d'état which overthrew Milton Obote undermined the unity that was desired for the survival of the organization. Nyerere refused to recognize Amin as the president of Uganda.

(v) The use of different currencies by the three states made transactions difficult.

(vi) Hostility towards nationals from member state working for the community.

(vii) Lack of trust in managing community resources by member countries led to unlawful nationalization of the organization assets.