

UGANDA MUSLIM TEACHERS’ ASSOCIATION

UMTA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2014

P210/6

History of Africa

Paper 6

July/August

3 Hours

UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

History of Africa

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

* Attempt any **four** (4) questions.

1. Examine the consequences of the Ngoni Invasion of East and Central Africa by the second of the 19th century. (25 marks)

Candidates are expected to identify /explain the positive and negative impact of the Ngoni Invasion of the 19th century.

Candidates should argue around the following:

* The movement of the Ngoni was precipitated by the war revolution of sharia that led by to forceful of many communities.

Negative

* Brought disaster to large parts of East & central Africa they despised agriculture and loved war they carried out raids for cattle, food crops and people to absorb them as soldiers, wives and slaves
* Decline in agricultural activities hence famine and cannibalism in some areas.
* Increase in slave raiding and slave trade. These raids around L.malawi weakened many communities who easily became victims to slaving & colonization.
* Many people were displaced from their homes leading to creation of many un inhabited areas.
* Many people were killed leading to depopulation around L.Malawi.
* Property like cattle etc was destroyed
* Trade was disrupted as the Ngoni raided many trade caravans between kilwa and L.malawi.
* Destroyed Empires as they moved the Rozwi empire of Zimbabwe Undi & logi kingdom of Zambia and of Malawi and the Mwenemutapa Empire.
* Breakage in family and social relations some people became detriblised .They were absorbed in other communities

Positive

* Spread of Zulu type of militarism.people adopted short stabbing spears cowhorn formation,surprise attacks
* Fighting for payment mercenaries e.g Maviti through intensified conflicts but helped Empire builders
* Creating of new strong and large centralized states e.g. Basuto,Gaza,Nyamwezi etc.
* United people of vast cultures
* Inspired growth of states
* In some areas they improved animal rearing and new crops.

1. “Economic factors primarily explain the outbreak of the Anglo-Asante wars of the 19th Century” Discuss (25 marks)

The Asante history of the 19thC was that of hostile relations between her on one side and the Fante and their British allies on the other. In 1811, 1814-16, 1823-1824, 1826, 1863, 1869 and 1873 saw the climax of the British reprisal which culminated in the ransanking of Kumasi.

In 1874 major General Sir Garnet Woseley led a force of British West Indian Africa troops which burnt Kumasi, In 1896 finally the British again invaded kumasi and occupied it in 1901 Asante was annexed as a British colony of Gold coast

* Commercial factor and need to have access to the coast
* Need to control port Elmina
* Asante wanted land locked and wanted to secure merchandise
* Asante wanted to profit from their middlemanship
* Britain wanted to control coastal states to retain her trade monopoly in the area
* Fante capture of Asante traders
* Asante’s determination to keep Fante states in submission
* Fante’s help to rebellious Asante states e.g Denkyia and Akyem
* Asante Imperialism
* Humanitarian factor
* British abuse of Asante culture
* British governor Richard pine refused to give up kwasigyani who refused to surrender a Gold nugget to Asantehene as customs required
* Mccarthy at one time demanded the Golden stool to sit on it.
* Defeat of British and death of mccarthy in 1824 of Nsamankwo /British wanted to revenge
* Arrest of two missionaries Manseyh and killhne

1. “Humanitarian motives were primarily responsible for Eu ropean scramble and partition of Africa.” Discuss (25 marks)

The question requires the candidate to discuss the Humanitarian motives as a primary cause of the scramble and partition vs other factors.

A stand point is required.

Humanitarian motive

* Need to spread xtianity/abolish S.T
* Check against African traditional religion
* Need to stop spread of Islam
* Desire to abolish slave trade
* Need to check the miserable situations in Africa
* Need to stop African premitivity

Economic

* Need for raw materials
* Reliable mkts
* Industrial revolution –Europe
* Need for areas of reinvestment
* Need to protect European business
* Need to settle surplus population
* Desire to exploit and extract minerals
* Presence of fertile soils
* Strategic motive
* Political motive
* Unification of Germany and Italy
* Growth of European Nationalism
* Defect of France in 1870-71 Franco Prussian war
* Prestige
* Men on the spot
* The Berlin conference 1884/85
* Activities of Leopold in the Congo

1. Discuss the threat to Bunyoro’s independence between 1850 –1914 (25 marks)

The Question requires the candidate to show the threats and problems to Bunyoro between 1850-1914.

* Bunyoro under the Bito clan was a dominant power in the region by the 16th C however by 1850 it faced a series of threats and problems which were Internal and external
* Internally the kingdom was xterised by power struggle especially from 1852 eg Omukama kamunasi on assuming power faced opposition from Ruyonga another Bito chief

In 1869 following the death of kamunasi two of his sons kabigumire and kabalega fought for the throne.

* Natural disasters inform of diseases e.g. pest and small pox struck the kingdom almost at the same time lugand’s forces had attacked Bunyoro in 1893 which weakened Bunyoro’s resistance against the British
* Internal disunity to the extent that Bunyoro had provincial armies (obwesengeze)ie this was not until the ascension of kabalega to power who created a standing army (Abarusura)
* Externally Bunyoro’s threat was her neighbour Buganda up to 1850, Buganda constantly raided Bunyoro which not only reduced her size but also heightened tension between the 2.
* External aggression starting from European explores such as John Speke,James Grant who met Kamurasi in 1864.These created a negative picture of Bunyoro outside which was a threat to Bunyoro.
* Egyptian Imperialism also posed a threat to Bunyoro.Uhedive Ismail trial of Egypt jhad a desire of extending his Empire south and therefore sent Samuel Baker in 1869 who met Kamurasi and later kabalega in 1872.These were followed by a series of governors eg Charles Godon and Emin pasha in 1872 Baurer was defected at the battle of Masindi in one of the military campaigns.
* Another threat was from British Imperialists from 1890’s onwards captain Lugard of the IBECO Used force against Bunyoro.In 1891 he entered Bunyoro to fight the Ganda Muslims who had run away after the political religious wars and taken refugee in uBunyoro.
* In 1892 Lugard disintegrated Bunyoro further by restoring Daudi Kasagama of Toro and later strengthened omugabe Ntare v of Ankole against kabalega.He stationed British troops in Bunyoro to safeguard them against kabalega’s attacks
* Scramble and partition of Africa was another threat in 1893there were Belgians in the congo and this threatened Bunyoro and the British presence in the region.The British presence in the region.The British were afraid of the advance of the Belgians from the Congo to encroach on the nile valley and therefore occupied Bunyoro.
* The overthrow of kabalega set a major threat to Bunyoro’s Independence in 1894 a joint force of 8 European officials 400 sudanese troops and 15,000 Ganda under colonel colville attacked kabalega who had overthrown Toro,kabalega fled out of his capital mparo to Acholi and later Lango here he was captured and exiled to sycvhelles Island
* The Buganda agreement of 1900 confirmed colville’s annexation of Bunyoro’s territory(Buyaga and Bugangaizi counties) sir Harry Johnstone on behalf of the British confirmed the lost territory further affecting Bunyoro’s Independence.British subjected Buganda’s overlordship to Bunyoro under James miti.That’s why there was an uprising of 1907”Nyangire omuganda rebellion when Bunyoro rose up against the Baganda admnistrators.

1. How did King Leopold II of Belgium acquire the Congo and what was the African response to his rule? (25 marks)

The candidate should show how Leopold II acquired Congo and give the response of the Africans to such acquisition.

Leopold ascended the throne in 1865 at the age of 30 and acquired as a personal estate and property not Belgium.

* Use of colonial agent Hm stanely
* Use of humanitarianism and formation of IAA
* 1884/85 Berlin conference handed the Congo to him
* Treaty signing
* Use of force
* Diplomacy,trickery and manipulation

**Response**

Was both welcome and reject oriented Congolese masses responded by launching stiff and violent revolts

* Msiri king of yeke resisted
* In 1880 Swahili Arabs resisted occupation of upper Congo, However Tippu Tip intervened Rumaliza his son picked up the revolt
* Between 1903and 1910 the Babua resisted and Budja also resisted between 1903 and 1905
* The Bayake of S.W Zaire resisted between 1900-1916
* The Bashilele in Eastern congo resisted between 1900-1916
* The Baluba of kasongo – Nyamba in S.E also resisted from 1906-1917
* The Azande in the N.E near the Sudanese boarder resisted between 1892-1912
* The yao on the frontiers of Angola also rebelled between 1895 and 1902
* Between 1903-1905 the Bakuta united with the Bagonda and staged a war
* There were mutinies e.g. In 1895 a Belgium garrison at lulua-boung mutined another one at Teleta from 1897-1808 and at Buma 1900.
* Some cooperated eg Ngalyema
* Tipputip accepted to be a governor of stanely falls.

1. Examine the causes and achievements of the Mahdist revolt of 1885? (25 marks)

The candiadate is required to give the causes and achievements of the mahdist revolt of 1881-1885

* Oppressive nature of the Turko –Egyptian rule in Sudan
* Existence of heavy and unfair taxation system
* Economic stagnation
* Land alienation
* Forced labour
* Monopoly of ivory trade
* Introduction of Christianity in Sudan
* Use of foreigners
* Desire for religious reform and mend revival
* Desire for political Independence
* Emergence of Mohammed Ahmed al-mahd
* Arrogant nature of the Turko-Egyptian rulers
* Khedive Ismail’s attempt to suppress slave trade
* Grievances of the Baddara tribe
* Influence of the Urabi revolt in Egypt
* Resignation of Charles Gordon in 1879
* Differences in religious ideologies
* Appointment of TaufiQ to the Egyptian throne in 1879/fall after the fall of khadive Ismail

**Achievements**

* Put an end to the Turko Egyptian rule in Sudan
* Laid a foundation for future Sudanese Nationalism
* Massive loss of human life and property
* Economic reforms taken after the revolt
* Political reforms
* Increased British Interests

1. Assess the causes and effects of the Nandi Resistance of 1895 – 1911 and explain why it failed. (25 marks)

The Question required the candidate to assess the causes and effects of the Nandi resistance of 1895-1911 to the British and explain why it failed

Causes

* To defend their Independence from the British
* The construction of the Uganda railways provided an excuse
* Prophet kimnyole had predicted a long iron snake
* Nandi’s natural hatred for the whites their colour resembled “Nandi devil”
* Were a warrior society militaristic and aggressive who took pride in fighting and raiding
* Role of African traditional religion
* Land alienation
* Collaboration of the Masai with the British
* Positive expeditions sent by the British against the Nandi
* Desire for revenge
* Inspiration from other African rising

**Effects**

* Nandi defeated
* Loss of lives
* Massive destruction of property
* Loss of land
* Undermined Influence of A.T.R
* Prestige, superiority and pride of the Nandi was devastated
* Growth of Nationalism in Kenya
* Nandi taken to reserves
* Famine
* Railway project continued
* Influx of many foreigners

**Why it failed**

* Superiority of the British
* Murder of Nandi leader Urkaiyot koitalel Arap Samoei demoralized the Nandi and weakened them
* Poor organisation of wars
* Natural calamities undemined the Nandi resistance
* Lacked support from neighbours
* British reinforcement of their forces
* Arms embargo
* Lack of a standing army
* Segmentary nature of the Nandi society

8a) Examine the factors that favoured the development of modern transport systems up to 1914. (13 marks)

The candidate is required to explain the factors responsible for the development of modern transport systems up to 1914 and to show their Impact.

Below is the basis of the argument

* Undertaken by trading companies, missionaries Individuals, they stimulated the development of transport systems especially roads eg Imperial British East African Company,CMS,Catholic church Methodists etc the transport systems were constructed to meet their trade prospects, others included a network of ports,towns,railway stations huked by steams, roads and railways.
* Economic prospects were key to the development of transport systems there was need to transport raw materials eg coffee,cotton,tea etc
* Need to transport Imports goods for trade,need to open up and make accessible areas of Investment, need to encourage cash crops so as to strengthen the colonies and at home as well
* Need to facilitate effective administration. Need to open up the Interior and several administrative centres considered importance of kampala,Nairobi,Kisumu,Jinja, Mombasa etc
* Transportation of troops to conflict areas to suppress resistances
* As a sign of effective occupation laid down during the Berlin conference of 1884-1885
* Need to suppress slave trade and provide a cheaper means of transport other than head porterage
* The failure of the chartered companies
* Need to raise money through taxation which could easily be collected using modern means of transport.
* For easy mobility of labour from around areas to the projects where they were needed.
* Need to facilitate missionary work and facilitating movement of Europeans and spread Christianity.
* Need to exploit minerals from mineralized areas like from Katanga,kasese,Kimberley
* Need to encourage African farmers to grow cash crops because they would get
* Market with the use of existing transport systems.

b) What impact did they have on the economies of Africa? (12 marks)

**Impact**

* Transport and communication from interior to the coast made easier and quicker
* Interior /Africa linked to the outside world
* Interior opened up for exploitation of Natural resources
* Stimulated economic growth since crops and minerals could easily be transported for export
* Promoted cash crop production
* Urbanization
* Loss of lives as those who resisted the construction were killed
* Influx of Asians and other foreigners
* Loss of Independence /effective occupation
* Loss of land
* Slave trade and human porterage ended
* Taxation introduced and enforced to cover the costs
* Transport fares reduced e.g. to transport a tonne of cotton from Kisumu to Mombasa cost only 600 shillings
* Monetarisation of the economy
* Development of feeder roads

1. To what extent was the French Policy of Assimilation in Senegal successful up to 1914? (25 marks)

The candidates are expected to show the degree of success of the French policy of Assimilation in Senegal.Astand point should be given.Below is the basis of argument

* Assimilation was a comprehensive policy of colonialism which sought to turn Africans into Frenchmen interms of culture,religion,education,administration economy etc
* Largely succeeded in the Senegalese communes of st Louis,Dakar,Gorea and Rufisque
* From 1848 Senegal was allowed to elect and send a dep/member of parliament to the French National Assembly/parliament
* Senegal was considered as an overseas department/province of France
* By 1880 Senegalese communes had adopted local government similar to that of metropolitan France eg they elected councils/municipalities
* From 1883 the French parliament passed a law granting full citizenship to all people in the 4 communes.Children born after 1883 in the communes would become automatically French citizens
* In the 4 communes French culture was adopted eg religion and monogamy etiquette
* Use of French laws and courts
* French Educational facilities were extended to Senegal and many people in the 4 commmunes of Senegal embraced the French Education
* The economy of Senegal was modelled with lines of the French Economy eg groundnuts were emphasized
* Development of Infrastructure in the 4 communes eg roads,railways,hospitals

**Failures**

Outside the 4 communes’ assimilation failed

* Few people got French citizenship about 80,000
* Most people remained predominantly Muslims
* Many remained polygamists
* Few embraced Education
* Senegal only sent a few deputies to the French National Assembly
* Most parts did not adopt the same administrative system
* Senegalese traders were marginalized and out competed by French traders and merchants
* French economy exploited Senegalese economy through forced labour,taxation etc
* Few Senegalese were in the French force e.g. the civil service
* There was no equality
* There was limited infrastructural development outside the communes
* There was limited French courts of law/Judicial system outside the communes
* From 1905 Association was adopted to replace assimilation had largely failed.

1. Assess the role played by the Africans in the Colonial economy up to 1914. (25 marks)

The question required the candidates to explain and analyze the role played by the Africans in the colonized economy

Below is the basis of argument

* Africans paid all the taxes which sustained the colonial economy/provided a valuable source of revenue eg, poll, gun and hut taxes.
* Provided fertile land on which the Europeans established cash crop plantations
* The Africans transported the agricultural produce from round areas to the collecting centres
* The Africans provided labour on the plantations although with force.
* Provided market for the European manufactured goods
* Africans grew cash crops e.g. cotton, coffee,tea pyrethrum,ground nuts,cocoa,palm oil which led to development of a cash economy.
* Provided labour on Infrastructure eg roads,railways
* Acted as agents of European traders.They usually got the Agricultural produce from their fellow Africans on behalf of the Europeans
* Collected taxes and captured European colonial policies
* Were recruited in the colonial forces that protected the traders and collected taxes
* Joined colonial armies e.g. force publique,king’s African rifles(k.A R)
* Africans collected the forest products that were items of trade e.g. palm oil,ivory and rubber
* Africans mined the minerals

**However**

* Some Africans e.g. the Nandi destroyed some developments of the colonial economy ,they robbed telegraph wires
* In some cases, Africans withheld their labour and Indians were imported e.g. On the Uganda railway and Natal sugar plantations.

**END**