

## S.S.T

### TOPIC: THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

#### SUB TOPIC: ETHNIC GROUPS

1. What is an ethnic group?

**An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same origin and related languages**

2. Give any two characteristics of an ethnic group

- **People have the same origin**
- **They speak related languages**
- **They have similar cultural activities**
- **They have similar political setups**

3. Outline any four major ethnic groups in Africa

- **Bantu**
- **Nilotic (River – Lake Nilotics)**
- **The Plain Nilotes (Nilo Hamites)**
- **The Highland Nilotes (Nilo Hamites)**
- **The Cushites (Hamites)**
- **Semites**
- **Khoisan**

4. Give the meaning of the following terms

- a) **Tribe; is a group of people who have the same origin and speak the same language**
- b) **Clan; is a group of people which consist of families that are related to each other. Or a group of people all descended from a common ancestor.**

- c) Lineage; **is a way in which members of a family are related.**
- d) Family; **a family is a group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit.**

Mention any two types of families

**Extended family, nuclear family foster family, and institutional family**

5. Mention any two characteristics of a tribe

- **They have the same origin**
- **They speak the same language**
- **They have the same political setup**
- **They have the same ancestors**

6. Give any two factors that influence the settlement patterns of ethnic groups

**Land, climate, soil, water bodies, occupation**

7. Define the term settlement

**Settlements refer to a place where people have come to live and make their homes.**

8. State any two reasons for the migration of ethnic groups

- **Diseases outbreak**
- **Wars of conflicts (internal and external wars)**
- **Shortage of land**
- **Looking for water and pasture**
- **Drought**

9. Why is Africa referred to as the cradle land of man?

**The remains of early man were discovered in Africa**

10. Give one reason why Dr. Leakey is historically remembered in Africa

**He discovered the oldest skull of the early man at Olduvai Gorge**

11. What is the economic importance of Olduvai Gorge to the government of Tanzania?

**It attracts tourists who bring in income**

### **BANTU**

12. What is the cradle land of Bantu? **Cameroon highlands**

13. What does the word Bantu mean? **People**

14. What is the largest ethnic group in Africa? **Bantu**

15. What is the major occupation of Bantu ethnic groups? **Farming**

\*Why did the Bantu settle in the inter-lacustrine region?

17. Mention any two Bantu tribes founded in

a) Central Africa – **Bemba, Lozi (Zambia)**

**Balunda, Baluba (DRC)**

**Yao, Makwa, Nyanja, Chewa (Malawi)**

**Shona, Ndebele (Zimbabwe)**

b) Southern Africa

▪ **Tswana, Bechuana – Botswana Sotho or Basuto (Lesotho)**

▪ **Swazi (Swaziland) – Ovambo, Herero (Namibia)**

▪ **Xhosa, Zulu, Ndebele, Venda (South Africa)**

18. Which ethnic group formed the ancient Ghana Empire (kingdom?)

**The Soninke**

19. Give the meaning of the term migration

**Is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.**

20. Why do people migrate from one place to another?

- **To look for better jobs**
- **To look for more land for settlement**
- **To look for better social services**

21. What is rural urban migration?

**Is the movement of people from villages to towns for better settlement.**

22. Suggest any two ways in which the government can reduce rural-urban migration

- **By extending electricity to rural areas**
- **By building good hospitals, schools etc in villages**
- **By constructing good roads in villages**

23. Mention any two Bantu tribes found in Tanzania

- **Chagga**
- **Nyamwezi**
- **Hehe**
- **Yao**

24. Which was the last group of Bantu to enter into East Africa? **The Ngoni**

25. How are the Chagga similar to the Bagisu in terms of?

- a) Ethnicity? **Both belong to Bantu Ethnic Group**
- b) Economic activity; **both grow Arabic coffee**

26. Name the Bantu tribe that lived in the Kenya highlands before the coming of the white settlers' **The Kikuyu**

27. Name any one Bantu tribe that formed kingdoms in

- a) Uganda – **Bunyoro – Banyoro people**
- b) Kenya – **Wanga – by Luhyatribe**
- c) Tanzania – **Karagwe – by Nyambo and Fita**

28. Which king of Karagwe kingdom welcomed John Speke and James Grant?

**King Rumanika of Karagwe kingdom**

29. Explain how Bantu tribes were politically organized

**They formed kingdoms**

30. Mention ways by which ethnic groups can be identified

- **Language - Customs**
- **Names - Totems**
- **Clans**

### **THE NILOTICS/NILOTES/LUO SPEAKERS**

1. Which is the second largest ethnic group in Africa?

**Nilotes**

2. What do you understand by the term Nile Valley?

**Is the area drained by R. Nile its tributaries and distributaries**

3. Mention countries in the Nile Valley

- **Uganda**
- **South Sudan**
- **Sudan**
- **Egypt**
- **Ethiopia**

4. List down the three subgroups of the Nilotes

- **River lake Nilotes/Nilotics**
- **Highland Nilotes**
- **The plain Nilotes (Nilo Hamites)**

5. Why are Luo speakers called so?

**The speak related languages called Luo**

6. Why are Nilotics called river Lake Nilotes?

**They loved settling along rivers and lakes**

7. What was the cradle land of the Nilotics?

**Bahr-el-Ghazel**

8. Who led the Nilotics to Uganda?

**Olum the father of Gipiir and Labong**

9. What is the major occupation of Nilotics? **Pastoralism**

10. What was the cradle land of River Lake Nilotes? **Barhel-Ghazel in Sudan**

11. Mention any two areas occupied in Africa

- **South Sudan**
- **Kenya**
- **Uganda**
- **Tanzania**

12. What was the cradle land of highland Nilotes?

**Southern Ethiopia border**

13. Give any two areas occupied by highland Nilotes in Africa

- **L. Turkana Region**
- **Eritrea**

- Uganda

- Djibouti

- Northern Tanzania

14. Mention the cradle land of plain Nilotes – **Southern Ethiopia**

15. State the areas that were occupied by the plain Nilotes in Africa

- **Somalia**
- **Tanzania**
- **Kenya**
- **Ethiopia**
- **Uganda**

16. State any two reasons for Nilotes migration

- **Internal wars**
- **Search for pasture for their animals**
- **Disease outbreaks**
- **Outbreak of drought**

17. State any two tribes under the

- a) River lake Nilotes
  - Nuer, Sililanka of South Sudan**
  - Acholi, Langi of Uganda**
- b) Highland Nilotes
  - Sabiny of Uganda**
  - Nandi, Kipsingis and Sabot of Kenya**
- c) \*Plain Nilotes

18. What is the major economic activity of the Luo speakers?

**Pastoralism**

19. How did Gipir and Labong separate at Pubungn?

**Due to misunderstanding over the spear and the bead**

20. Why is Pubungu important in the history of the Nilotics

**It's where the Nilotics first settled when they came to Uganda from Bahrel-Ghazel.**

### **THE NILO HAMITES**

1. What was the cradle land of Nilo Hamites? – **Southern Ethiopia?**
2. What is the major occupation activity of the Luo speakers? **Pastoralism**
3. Mention the subdivisions of the Nilo Hamites
  - **The plain Nilotes**
  - **Highland Nilotes**
4. Outline any two tribes under the plain Nilotes

**Masai, Turkana in Kenya Masai Tanzania, Karamojong, Iteso, Kumam of Uganda**

5. How did the Alur tribe in West Nile of Uganda come into existence?

**They came as a result of inter-marriages between the Lendu and the Luo**

### **THE CUSHITES/HAMITES**

1. What was the cradle land of the Cushites who came to Africa?

**Arabia/ Asia**

2. Name any two groups of Cushites in Africa

- **The Galla**                      - **the Tutsi**                      - **the Berbers**
- **The Somali**                      - **the Balima**                      - **and Tuaregs**

3. State any two reasons for the migration of the Cushites

- **They wanted to expand their trade to new areas**



- **They were looking for new land for settlement**
- **Internal conflicts**
- **Needed adventure into new areas**

4. To which part of Africa did the Cushites first settle from where they migrated to parts of Africa? **Horn of Africa**

5. Name the smallest ethnic group in Africa – **Hamites**

6. What is the major occupation of the Cushite/Hamites

### **Cattle keepers**

7. Give one example of the Cushites in Africa

- **Oromo, Ogaden of Ethiopia**
- **Somali, Dnakil of Somalia**
- **Dahalo, Somali and Boran of Kenya**
- **Bahima, Bahinda, of Uganda**
- **Tutsi of Rwanda & Burundi**

## **THE SEMITES**

1. Name the group of ethnic group that came as a result of a mixture of Africans Arabic and Jewish blood

### **Semites**

2. Which language is spoken by a large section of the Semites?

### **Arabic language**

3. Give any two reasons for migration of the Semites to Africa

- **They came to trade**
- **They were attracted by the favorable climate**

- **They were fleeing religious persecution in their homeland**

4. Mention any two parts of Africa that is occupied by Semites

- **Sahara region**      **Egypt**      **Tunisia**
- **North Africa**      **Sudan**      **Morocco**
- **Horn of Africa**      **Libya**      **East. Africa**

State any two tribes that belong to the Semites in Africa

- **Nubians**
- **Tuareg**
- **Arabs**
- **Berbers**
- **Farashas of Ethiopia**

Mention any two tribes of Semites that mainly keep camels, cattle and sheep in the Sahara; **Berbers, Tuaregs.**

## **THE KHOISAN**

1. Who were the earliest inhabitants of southern Africa?

**Khoisan**

2. Give one way the Khoisans obtained their food

**By hunting animals and gathering fruits**

3. Identify two tribes that belong to the Khoisan

- **San**
- **Khoikhoi**

4. State the characteristics of the Khoisans

**They speak a language with a click sound**

5. How did the coming of the Bantu and Europeans affect the Khoisan?

**They were displaced**

6. State any two reasons for the coming of the Khoisan

- **To look for water and pasture for their animals**
- **Due to advancement and expansion of the Bantu**
- **Coming of Europeans colonialists who made them to move to remote areas from the Cape Province.**

7. Give any two problems faced by the Khoisan during their movement and settlement

- **Some were captured as slaves by Europeans**
- **Their culture was diluted through intermarriages**
- **Interference on their hunting grounds by migrating groups like Bantu**

8. Mention the two groups of the Khoisan

- **The San**
- **Khoikhoi (Hottentots)**

9. Outline any two economic activities carried out by the Khoikhoi

- **Pastoralism**
- **Hunting of wild animals**
- **Gathering of food (fruits)**
- **Fishing**

10. How were the Khoikhoi politically organized

- **They were organized in camps**
- **They had hereditary chiefs who headed the camps**

11. Mention the economic life of the San

- **They were hunters**
- **They were gatherers of fruits**
- **They carried out fishing**

12. What was the social life of the San?

- **There was early marriage**
- **They had love for art-painting of rocks**
- **They were initiated into adulthood**

13. Which tribe among the Khoisan used to have a ritual of dancing at a new moon and full moon? **The San**

14. Give a reason why the Khoisan have greatly been reduced in number in Africa

**They have been absorbed by the Bantu through intermarriages.**

### **PYGMIES**

1. Which group of people is believed to be the earliest inhabitants of Africa?

**The pygmies/Bambuti**

2. What are the economic activities of the pygmies?

- **Hunting wild animals**
- **Gathering food like fruits and honey**

3. Mention any two countries where pygmies are found in Africa

- **Gabon**
- **DRC in Ituri forests**
- **Congo Brazzaville**
- **Central African Republic**

4. Give a reason why the number of pygmies have reduced

**Due to intermarriages with other tribes**

5. Name the group of people that are characterized by being short, dark-skinned with broad noses and bean heads

**Pygmies**

**THE AFRIKANERS**

1. Who are the Afrikaners?

**They were the descendants of Dutch settlers who migrated and settled in South Africa**

2. What name was given to the Dutch farmers – **the Boers**

3. Name the three states occupied by the Boers

- **Orange Free State**
- **Natal**
- **Transvaal**

4. Name the province that the Dutch farmers settled in before moving to form the three states of Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal

**Cape Province**

5. Name any two countries where oriental people originated

**India, China, Japan**

6. Name the group of people that was formed as a result of intermarriage between whites, blacks and Asians in South Africa?

**The coloreds**

7. Who are the Caucasians?

**Caucasian refers to groups of people who have pale skins that migrated from Eastern Europe and settled in South Africa and Zimbabwe.**

8. Name the descendants of the Dutch and British settlers that intermarried with the indigenous black people of South Africa

### **Caucasians**

9. Name the group of people that settled in areas between the lower and Upper Volta River – **The Voltaic Group**

10. Mention any two countries in Africa where the voltaic group are mainly found

- **Ghana**
- **Burkina Faso**

11. Which animal is mainly kept by the Voltaic Group for transporting them across the Sahara? **Horses**

12. Mention any two tribes that belong to the Voltaic Group

- **Mossi**      - **Dagomba**
- **Bergy**     - **Gurma**

### **THE BERBERS**

1. Name the group of people that are believed to have been the original inhabitants of the Mediterranean Sea

### **The Berbers**

2. Who forced the Berbers to move across the Sahara to West Africa

### **The Arabs**

3. What is the main economic activity of the Berbers of West Africa?

### **Keeping camels, Cattle and Sheep**

### **THE WEST ATLANTIC GROUP**

1. What is the main occupation of the West Atlantic group? **Cattle keeping**

2. Name the area in Africa where the West Atlantic group live

### **Along the coast of Atlantic Ocean**

3. Identify any two tribes under the West Atlantic group of Africa

### **Fulani, Femme, Wolof**

4. Which group of people lives in the region between R. Senegal and Upper Niger? **West Atlantic group**

5. Name the tribe among the West Atlantic group that practice transhumance in most countries of West Africa **The Fulani**

6. In which country do we find the Fulani?

- **Nigeria**
- **Mauritania**
- **Niger**

7. What is the major occupation of the Fulani? **Cattle Keeping**

8. Why do the Fulani move from the north to southern parts of Nigeria?

### **To search for water and pasture for their animals**

9. State two problems faced by ethnic groups during migration

- **Attacks from tropical diseases**
- **Shortage of food**

10. Write one positive effect of the ethnic migration in Africa

- **They introduced new languages**
- **They introduced new crops**

11. Mention one negative effect of the migration of ethnic groups in Africa

- **It led to increased population where they settled**
- **Led to displacement of people**

12. Give any two examples of tropical diseases which affected ethnic groups during migration

- **Malaria**
- **Small pox**

13. Give one reason why ethnic groups migrated from their original homelands

- **Internal attacks**
- **External attacks**

14. What is economic organization?

**Economic organization refers to trade, industry and development of wealth in a given society**

15. Mention any two ways how ethnic groups were organized economically

- **Through trade**
- **Through growing crops**
- **Through animal rearing**
- **Through fishing**

## **TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE**

1. What is trade?



**Trade is the buying and selling of goods or services**

2. What is barter trade?

**Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or services**

3. Define the term Trans-Saharan trade

**It was a trade carried out between the people of West Africa and North Africa across the Sahara desert.**

4. Give a reason why traders moved in caravans

**For protection against hostile tribes**

5. List down any two tribes in West Africa that were involved in the trans-Saharan trade

- **Berbers**      - **Soninke**
- **Tuaregs**     - **Hausa**

6. Name any two groups of people in North Africa that were involved in trans-Saharan trade (foreigners)

- **Arabs**              - **Romans**
- **Jews**                - **Greeks**

7. Mention any two goods which were taken by the foreigners from Africa

**Gold, Salt, Skins, Hides, Ivory, Slaves**

8. State any two goods which were brought by the foreigners to Africa during the Trans-Saharan Trade

**Guns, Beads, Clothes, Copper wires, glasses**

9. Why are camels able to resist desert conditions?

- **They have huge humps that store water and fats**
- **They have hard eyelids which protect their eyes from dust and strong sunrays**
- **They have large flat padded hooves that protect them from sinking in the desert sand**

10. List down any two problems that were faced by traders during the Trans-Saharan Trade

- **Harsh desert conditions**
- **Shortage of food and water**
- **Dangerous wild animals**

11. State any two effects of the Trans-Saharan Trade

- **New items of trade were introduced**
- **Kings and chiefs became rich and very powerful**
- **It improved peoples' wealth.**

12. Mention any two reasons for the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade?

- **The rise of the Trans-Atlantic Trade**
- **European colonization of West Africa**
- **Shortage of some commodities**

13. What was Trans-Atlantic Trade?

**Trans-Atlantic/Triangular trade was a type of trade that was carried out among the three continents of Africa, Europe and America.**

14. Why was the Trans-Atlantic Trade referred to as the Triangular trade?  
**Because it had three major trade routes that formed a triangular shape**

15. Why was Trans-Atlantic Trade called so?

## **It was carried out across the Atlantic Ocean**

16. Describe the three major trade routes of the Trans-Atlantic Trade

- **From Africa to America**
- **Europe back to Africa**
- **America to Europe**

17. Where were the major slave markets during the Trans-Atlantic Trade?

**At Goa Islands in Senegal where slaves could be shipped to America to work on plantation farms**

18. Mention any two effects of Triangular Trade?

- **It increased the demand for slaves**
- **It led to the decline of African industries and craftsmanship**
- **It opened up the West African coast to a much bigger volume of trade to Europe**
- **There was introduction of new trade goods in Africa.**

## **EUROPEANS**

1. Name the first group of Europeans to come to Africa

### **The Portuguese from Portugal**

2. The Portuguese found a resting base along the coast of South Africa named the Cape of Storms. Who name it the Cape of Storms?

### **Bartholomew Diaz**

3. Name the king who later renamed the Cape of Storms, the Cape of Good Hope

### **King John II of Portugal**

4. Give a reason why the Cape of Storms was later renamed the Cape of Good Hope

**King John II had hope of finding the sea route to India soon**

5. Mention any two factors that attracted the Portuguese at the Cape of Good Hope

- **Fresh water**
- **Fertile soils**
- **Good climate**

6. Name the Dutch ship that hit a rock and sank in the ocean in 1647; **Haarlem**

7. Name the Dutch who encouraged the fellow Dutch survivors to settle at Cape Colony, **Jan Van Riebeck**

8. Which beverage is obtained from grapes? **Wine**

9. State the main reason why the Portuguese wanted to find a sea route to India

**To get spices and silk**

10. Who was in charge of the Dutch East Indian Company in South Africa?

**Jan Van Riebeck**

11. What was the main occupation of the Dutch settlers in South Africa? **Farming**

12. How did the settlement of the Dutch affect the Khoisans?

**It led to loss of land by the Khoisans**

13. Which was the first colony to be founded in Africa? **Cape Colony**

14. Apart from the Dutch, name any other group of Europeans who came to South Africa

- **The French**
- **The British**

15. Name the company that appointed Jan Van Riebeck to be in charge of the Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope

### **Dutch East Indian Company**

16. Who are the Boers?

### **Dutch settlers of South Africa**

17. Which Europeans introduced grapes for making wine?

### **The French**

18. Give any two reasons why the British occupied the cape colony

- **The British had commercial interest in India**
- **British wanted to protect their ships against the French**

19. Mention any two reasons for the establishment of the cape colony by the Dutch

- **Desire to control the spices trade in the east**
- **Presence of favorable climate for human settlement**
- **Presence of fresh water**

20. State any two effects of Dutch settlement in South Africa to the Africans

- **It led to wars between the Boers and Africans**
- **It led to loss of land by Africans**
- **It led to intermarriages between the Dutch and the Africans**

21. Mention any two problems faced by the Dutch at the cape colony

- **Poor accommodation**

- **Poor transport and communication network**
- **Insecurity due to attacks by Khoisan**

22. What was the great trek?

**Great trek was the journey of the Boers from the cape colony to the north of South Africa**

23. Write down the cause of the great trek

- **The British interference forcing the Boers to stop slavery**
- **The British had taken over the Cape Province**
- **The Boers never liked to be ruled by the British**

24. State any two effects of the great trek

- **Formulation of new states**
- **Unexpected discovery of gold**
- **Loss of lives and slavery**
- **Intermarriages of inhabitants**

25. Name the states that were formed from the great trek

- **Orange Free State**
- **Transvaal**
- **Natal**

26. Mention the minerals that were discovered as a result of the great trek

- **Gold is mined at Witwatersrand**
- **Diamonds are mined at Kimberly**

27. Why were the Dutch settlers in South Africa called the Boers

## **FOREIGN INFLUENCE**

1. Who is an explorer?

- **An explorer is a person who travels to a new area to find more information about them.**
- **An explorer is a person who goes to an area with the interest of studying its geography.**

2. List down any five groups of foreigners who came to the African continent

- **Explorers**
- **Missionaries**
- **Traders**
- **Colonialists (administrators)**
- **Settlers**

3. Mention any three reasons for the coming of explorers to Africa

- **To find out what the interior of Africa looked like**
- **To identify the major physical features eg Lakes, Rivers and Mountains**
- **To find routes to the interior of Africa**
- **To find out about the natural resources of Africa**

4. Identify any three explorers who came to Africa and the areas they explored

a) David Livingstone

**He was a doctor, missionary and explorer**

**He died in central Africa around L. Banguela in Zambia**

**He explored southern and south West Africa, R. Zambezi, L. Malawi and around the shores of L. Tanganyika**

b) H. M Stanley

**He came to look for David Livingstone in Africa**

**He explored L. Victoria, Mt Rwenzori and R. Congo**

c) Mungo Park

**Explored R. Senegal, R. Gambia and part of River Niger and drowned at Bussa falls.**

**He was sent to West Africa in 1795 by the African association of West Africa to trace the course of R. Niger.**

5. Write R.G.S in full

### **Royal Geographical Society**

6. Mention any two organizations that sent and sponsored European explorers to Africa

- **Royal Geographical Society**
- **The University Mission to Central Africa**
- **The African Association**

7. List down the two main rivers that attracted most explorers to come to Africa

- **River Nile**
- **River Niger**

8. How was the R.G.S helpful to the explorers who came to Africa?

### **R.G.S sponsored most of the explorers who came to Africa**

9. Mention the two European explorers who explored River Niger and were able to find the depth and the mouth of the Niger at the oil river (Niger delta)

### **John Lander and Richard Lander**

10. Name the French explorer who saw the source of R. Senegal and Gambia in 1818

### **Gaspard Mullein**

11. What was the main objective of Dr. David Livingstone's third journey to Africa?



### **To find the sources of the Nile and Congo rivers**

12. Name the two trusted servants of Dr. Livingstone that carried his body after his death at the edge of L. Barguel in May 1873

- **Chuma**
- **Susi**

13. Name the first group of explorers to reach the East African Coast?

### **Portuguese**

14. Give a reason why the Portuguese were searching for the sea route to India

### **To get spices and silk**

15. List down any two personalities that were involved in the search for the sea route to India

- **Prince Henry the Navigator**
- **Bartholomew Diaz**
- **Vasco Da Gama**
- **Pedro Da Covilla**

16. State any two reasons why Vasco Da Gama was not welcomed by most Sultans and Arabs at the coast of East Africa

- **They disliked Christianity spreads by the Portuguese**
- **They never wanted European interference in their trade**

17. Name the first Portuguese explorer find the sea route to India

### **Vasco da Gama**

18. Name the person who was given to Vasco da Gama at Malindi to guide him

### **Ahmed Bin Majid**

19. What was the name of the soldier of Vasco da Gama that helped him to conquer coastal towns?

**Francisco d'Almeida**

20. Give any two reasons why the Portuguese came to E. Africa

- **They wanted to spread Christianity**
- **They wanted to control coastal trade**
- **They wanted to create a resting base for sailors**
- **They wanted to control the coastal states and tax**

21. Outline any two factors for the success of the Portuguese at the coast

- **They had superior weapons**
- **They had well trained aim**
- **Coastal towns were not united**

22. Give any two reasons for the decline of the Portuguese rule

- **Their officers were corrupt**
- **They were hated by the natives**
- **They had few administrations**

\*23. Mention any two effects of the Portuguese rule in Africa

- a) Positive effects
- b) Negative effects

24. State the problems that European explorers faced in Africa

- **Attack by hostile tribes**
- **Language barrier**
- **Attacks from wild animals**
- **Poor transport system**

25. Why did the Europeans for a long time call Africa a dark continent?

**Nothing was known about the interior of Africa**

26. Who called Africa a dark continent?

**Henry Morton Stanley**

27. Name the prince of Portugal who started as school for the sailors at port Sagres **Prince Henry the navigator**

## **TRADERS**

1. Define the term trader

**A trader is a person who buys and sells goods and services**

2. State any two examples of early traders who came to Africa

- **Arab traders**
- **Indian traders**
- **European traders**
- **Persia traders**

3. Mention any two reasons for the coming of early traders to Africa

- **To look for market for their manufactured goods**
- **To look for raw materials for their industries**
- **To invest excess capital in Africa**

4. Identify the first group of foreigners to come Africa, **Arab traders**

5. What was the name of the boats that early Arabs who came to East Africa used to cross Indian Ocean that were driven by the monsoon winds

**Dhows**

6. Why were those winds called the monsoon winds?

**They were blowing seasonally**

7. Give a reason why monsoon winds were at times called trade winds

**Because they promoted trade between continents across large water bodies**

8. The Arab traders named the coast of East Africa, the land of Zenji, What was the meaning of the term Zenji?

**Zenji refers to the land of blacks**

9. Where does the land of Zenji start from and end from?

**It extends from Mogadishu in Somalia to port Delgado in Mozambique**

10. Give a reason why the Zenji Empire was not referred to as a true empire

- **The empire had no single ruler**
- **The empire was based on trade**

11. Name the country where most Arab traders came from

**South Arabia**

12. Give the major reason for the coming of Arabs to Africa

**To trade**

13. Why did Arabs run away from jihads?

**They feared to lose their lives**

14. How were the monsoon winds helpful to Arab traders who came to E. Africa?

**The winds helped dhows to sail across the Indian Ocean**

15. Who was the first Arab trader to come to Uganda?

## **Ahmed bin Ibrahim**

16. Which system of trade existed before the coming of the Arabs in E. Africa?

### **Barter trade**

17. What was the first currency to be used in E. Africa? **Cowrie shells**

18. Name the major cash crop grown in Zanzibar and Pemba islands

### **Cloves**

19. In which way did the Arabs help to improve livestock farming in E. Africa?

### **They introduced Zebu cows**

How did the coming of the Arabs affect Africans negatively?

- **They introduced slave trade which led to death and suffering of Africans**
- **They exchanged valuable items for less valuable items**

## **SLAVE TRADE**

1. What is slave trade?

**This is the buying and selling of people as slaves.**

2. Define the term slavery

**Slavery is the state of being a slave**

3. Mention any two methods which were used to obtain slaves

- **Through raids**
- **Through inter-tribal wars**
- **Through buying war captives from kings and chiefs**
- **Through capturing lonely people**

4. State any two reasons for carrying out slave trade

- **To do domestic work**
- **To get income**
- **To use slaves as means of transport**
- **To get workers in mines and plantations**

5. Name any two individuals Arabs who took part in slave trade

- **Tippu Tip (Ahmed Bin Muhammed)**
- **Abu said**
- **Msiri**

6. Which was the largest slave trade market in East Africa? **Zanzibar**

7. Why did African kings and chiefs want slave trade to continue?

**It was profitable for the kings and chiefs**

8. Give any one treaty that was signed to end slave trade in E. Africa

- **Frère treaty**
- **Hammerton treaty**
- **Moresby treaty**

9. Name the two countries in West Africa that were homes for freed slaves

- **Liberia**
- **Sierra Leon**

10. Give any two groups of people who participated in slave trade

- **African chiefs and kings**
- **Arabs**

11. State any two factors for the growth of slave trade

- **High demand for cheap labor**
- **The need for domestic workers**
- **Lack of better means of transport**

12. List down any two communities that took part in slave trade

**African kings and chiefs**

**Nyamwezi, Baganda, Yao, Igbo**

**Khartoumers**

13. Mention any one famous slave market in Africa

a) Coastal slave markets

**Gore islands in Senegal in West Africa**

**Zanzibar in East Africa**

b) Inland slave market

**Tabora in Tanzania**

**Timbuktu in Mali**

14. State any two effects of slave trade

- **It led to loss of lives**
- **It led to inter-tribal wars**
- **It led to famine**
- **It reduced the population of E. Africa**

15. Mention any two people who de-campaigned slave trade

- **Dr. David LivingStone**
- **William Wilberforce**
- **Dr. Heinrich Barth**
- **Thomas Clarkson**
- **Greenville Sharp**
- **Sir Samuel Baker**

- **Adam Smith**

16. Name any two areas where the freed slaves were settled

**Liberia**

**Frère town in Zanzibar**

**Free town in sierra Leon**

17. Give a reason why the Indians who came to build the Uganda railway were called coolies

**Most of them had no special skills or training in railway construction**

18. Who were the Banyans?

**Banyans were the Indian money lenders**

19. Give reasons why the Niger River was known as the Oil River

**It was due to the tremendous trade in Palm Oil.**

20. Name the trade that was prosperous in the West Africa around the Niger delta

**Palm oil trade**

21. Name the first person to open up the first shop in Kampala in 1898

**Aldina Visram**

22. How did the Uganda railway lead to the coming of Indians?

**Indians came to construct the Uganda railway**

23. What name was given to the Indians who came to build the Uganda railway? **Indian coolies**

24. State any two economic contributions of Indians in Uganda



- **Helped in construction of Uganda's railway**
- **They built industries**
- **They opened up sugarcane plantations**
- **They introduced rupees.**

25. Give any one problem faced by the early traders in East Africa

- **Poor communication network**
- **Language barrier**
- **Attack by wild animals**

26. Mention the form of money that was introduced in East Africa by Indians

### **Rupees**

27. Mention the sugarcane plantations in Uganda established by each of the following Indians

a) Nanji khalidas Mehta

**Lugazi sugarcane plantation**

b) Maljibai Madhivani

**Kakira sugarcane plantation**

28. How did the Indians promote education in Uganda?

**They built schools e.g Aga-khan**

29. Give a reason why Uganda railway was constructed

- **To link Uganda to the coast**
- **To make colonial administration easy**

30. State any two negative results of the early Indians

- **They dominated business in Uganda**
- **It led to loss of market for local goods due to cheap imported goods**

31. Give a reason why the European countries wanted to trade with countries in Far East at first and later African countries

- **They wanted silk and tea from China**
- **They wanted spices from India**
- **They wanted palm oil and ivory from Africa**

32. Name the first European trader to travel over land to Far East (China)

**Marco polo from Italy**

33. What was the industrial revolution?

**It was the change from hand tools to power driven machines in Europe**

34. State any two results of industrial revolution on Africa

- **It led to search for raw materials to feed their industries**
- **It led to search for market to sell industrial goods**

35. Who were the first European traders in West Africa? **Portuguese**

36. Give any two factors that attracted the Portuguese traders to West Africa

- **To get gold from West Africa**
- **To carry out trade**
- **To find the sea route to India**

37. Mention any two items of trade which were taken to Europe from West Africa; **Copper, Gold, Coffee, Salt, Slaves, Ivory**

38. State any two items of trade from Europe into Africa

**Guns, Gun powder, Sugar, Clothes**

39. List down any two trading companies that were started by Europeans to carry out trade in Africa

- **The German East Africa Company (GEAC) in Tanzania**
- **The Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) to develop trade in East Africa**

40. Who were the founders of the following trading companies?

- a) The international African association

**It was founded by king Leopold II to conduct trade in Central Africa**

- b) The Livingstone Central African Trading Company (LCATC)

**It was founded by James Stevenson a Scottish business man in 1878**

- c) The British Indian Steam Navigation Company

**Was founded by William MacKinnon in 1856**

- d) The Dutch East India Company

**Was founded by Jan Van Riebeck**

41. Mention any two reasons for the formation of trading companies

- **To stop slave trade**
- **To protect missionaries in Africa**
- **To introduce legitimate trade**

42. What was the main reason for the formation of the Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company?

**To establish trading posts between L. Malawi and L. Tanganyika**

43. Give one achievement of the Livingstone Central Africa Trading Company

**It set up a steamship service on L. Tanganyika**

44. Mention one achievement of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company

- **It built a road from Dar-as- Salam to L. Nyasa**
- **It set up a special mail service between Zanzibar and the Gulf of Aden**

45. Write down two problems faced by trading companies in Africa

- **They faced hostile tribes**
- **Shortage of funds**
- **Poor communication network**
- **Poor transport networks**

46. Outline any two places where slaves from West Africa were taken

**Brazil, Mexico, Cuba**

47. Give a reason why slaves were taken to America

- **To work in mines**
- **To work in plantations of Sugarcane, Cotton, Coffee etc.**

48. Give a reason why the Banyans were commonly known as the money lenders, **because they used to lend money to the native traders**

49. Name the waterfalls where Mungo Park drowned, **Bussa falls**

50. What caused the death of most explorers in West Africa?

**They were attacked by hostile tribes**

51. Which river led to the coming of most European explorers to West Africa?

**River Niger**

52. Name the first European explorer to see River Niger, **Dr. Mungo Park**

53. Mention any two Portuguese explorers who came to Central Africa

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54. What was the former name of L. Malawi, **L. Nyasa**