Uganda Certificate Of Education 241/3

HISTORY CENTRAL AFRICA

Marking guide

1. **What led to the rise of Mwena Mutapa empire? (13mrks)**
2. Mwena Mutapa Empire emerged during 15th century.
3. It was sometimes called the Mutapa empire .
4. The empire was located around the Zambezi valley
5. According to the oral tradition, the first Mwena was a warrior prince named Nyatsimba mutota who founded the Kingdom.
6. It was occupied by the Bantu speaking people such as Shona, Bwemba and Mbunda.
7. The rise of the empire was due to political, social and economic factors.
8. Presence of vast land that supported farming activities.
9. Good leadership at first that was basing on hereditary succession.
10. Presence of abundant salt in the area.
11. Existence of militaristic and ambitious leaders such as Mutota
12. Existence of leadership dispute of great Zimbabwe was an advantage for the empire to take over
13. Participation of the empire in trade e.g. the Indian Ocean trade.
14. Annexations that expanded the empire
15. Absence of political wars in the empire
16. Presence of well-trained Army to defend the Kingdom
17. Exploitation of minerals such as copper and gold.
18. Abundance of resources which acted as a source of income to the kingdom e.g. ivory, gold. copper and salt.
19. Vessel states that paid tributes as a source of revenue of the empire etc.

\*1\*=01\*B\* = 12\*T **(13mks)**

**Code w**

**(b) Why did the empire collapse? (12mrls)**

1. The coming of the Portuguese in the area in 1430 also contributed to the collapse for the empire.
2. Fighting among different groups in the kingdom.
3. Exhaustion of resources for example ivory and gold
4. Lack of strong military force
5. Unable leaders also weakened the empire
6. Death of the able leaders also weakened the empire
7. Impact of the Ngoni invasion also led to the fall of the empire
8. Civil wars of 1760’s also led to the disintegration of the empire
9. Arab traders invaded the empire hence leading to its collapse
10. In 1629 the Portuguese declared the area a protectorate thus the fall of the empire.
11. Refusal of the Vessel states to pay tributes e.g. Kitere and Madanda plus Manyike.
12. Rise of other powerful states in the area e.g. Barwa
13. The spread of Christianity by Missionaries also affected the empire negatively.
14. In conclusion the empire collapsed because of political, social and economic factors as explained.

**\*B\*11\*C\*01\*T = (12mrks)**

**2.(a) Why did the Luba Lunda migrate during the 17th and 18th centuries. (13mrks**)

1. Lunda states were a complex of states that flourished in Central Africa in the present day Congo.
2. The Luba Lunda state was situated east of the Kasai River around the head waters of the Lualaba River.
3. While in their cradle land, they got affected by political, social and economic challenges thus their migration
4. Reasons of migration and settlement were not very clear.
5. Desire to expand their territories by the Lunda chiefs
6. Population pressure that created land pressure
7. Desire for fertile lands for agriculture.
8. Need to carry out trade
9. Soil exhaustion that resulted into a decline in food production.
10. They migrated due to famine problems.
11. Introduction of slave trade in the area also caused migration.
12. Family quarrels/conflicts also caused migrations.
13. They were looking for pastures and water for their animals.
14. Succession disputes also forced the Luba Lunda to migrate
15. Fear of punishments from leaders
16. Desire to do better than those in leadership forced the people to stop paying tributes and taxes e.g. mutanda Yembe group.
17. They had love for adventure/peer pressure/ band wagonism.
18. Desire for more hunting areas also forced them to migrate
19. Harsh treatment from their rulers.

**Code E**

**2(b) Explain the effects of their migration in Central Africa. (12 mrks)**

1. They caused heavy loss of lives to the people of Central Africa
2. Depopulation occurred due to heavy loss of lives.
3. Destruction of property
4. Decline of economic activities e.g. agriculture and trade
5. Famine hit the people of Central Africa as a result
6. Increased misery and suffering due to wars
7. Introduction of new crops e.g. maize, cassava and ground nuts etc.
8. Introduction of crops boosted food production since most of them became staple food.
9. Their migration led to the spread of the knowledge of long distance trade in Central Africa.
10. Led to the formation for centralized states in Central Africa.
11. Among others included Lozi, Kazembe and Bemba.
12. Kingship mode of governance was also introduced
13. They practiced tribal identities in Central Africa.
14. Introduced pastoralism in Central Africa
15. Displacement of the early people in the area e.g. Luchazi and Chokwe.
16. Inter marriages with the people of Central Africa occurred.
17. This resulted into the birth of new cultures.
18. Population of central Africa increased
19. In conclusion the effects of the Luba-Lumda in Central Africa were both positive and negative/long term and short term/ political, social and economic.

**\*Body = 11\* conclusion 01\* T = (12mrks)**

**Code w**

**3.(a) Why were the Portuguese interested in Mozambique during the 16th century ? (12mrks)**

1. The Portuguese were the foreigners from Portugal.
2. Were the first Europeans to come to African Coast.
3. They came to Mozambique because of political, social and economic reasons.
4. The need to establish commercial empire in Mozambique.
5. Desire to get raw materials e.g. ivory and spices.
6. They were looking of good climate and fertile soils that boosted farming.
7. Desire to acquire revenue for the development of their country
8. Love for adventure/exploration/renaissance
9. Desire to exploit the idle African resources e.g. ivory, minerals etc.
10. They wanted to conduct trade
11. Desire to spread Christianity in the area.
12. They came to fulfill the objectives of the effective occupation as demanded by Berlin conference of 1884 -85.
13. They wanted to exploit the cheap African labour force.to conduct slave trade.
14. Over population therefore they wanted more areas for settlement.

**CODE E**

(b) **What were the effects for the Portuguese rule on the people of Mozambique?**

(**13mrks)**

1. They caused heavy loss of lives to the people of Mozambique.
2. Depopulation also occurred.
3. Destruction of property e.g. farms, buildings etc.
4. Increased sufferings and misery on the people of Mozambique.
5. People of Mozambique lost their culture through assimilation
6. They over exploited the African resources e.g. land and minerals.
7. They caused poverty in Mozambique
8. Their rule resulted into dis unity since they used divide and rule
9. People of Mozambique were forced to provide free labour thus exploitation
10. The people of Mozambique lost their independence.
11. Mozambique people were subjected to heavy punishments by the Portuguese
12. Forced marriages also occurred thus the birth of mixed races.
13. Africans in Mozambique lost their cultures to the Portuguese.
14. Decline of the economy of Mozambique
15. They led to high levels of illiteracy in the country because they denied education to the local people.
16. They violated human rights on the side of the people of Mozambique
17. They tried to spread Christianity to the country.
18. Plantation agriculture was developed in the country.
19. Thus Africans got employed in the established plantations.
20. New crops were introduced e.g. sugarcane, tea, maize etc.
21. Africans lost their land to the Portuguese
22. They tried to set up infrastructure e.g. roads.
23. The effects of the Portuguese rule on the people of Mozambique were both negative and positive/long term and short term/ political, social and economic.

**\*B\*=12xC=01\*T (13mrks)**

**CODE E**

**4. (a) Explain the causes of the 1896 -07 Ndebele –Shona up rising. (13mrks)**

1. It was a war between the Shona, Ndebele and the British.
2. It was sometimes called chimulenga up risings
3. It took place in the Matebele land between 1896 and 1907.
4. It was caused by political, social and economic factors.
5. Land alienation i.e. the whites grabbed the Matebele land
6. The Matebele and Mashona people hated forced labour
7. Over taxation/ introduction of hut tax was resented by Africans
8. Stealing of the African cattle by the whites.
9. Africans hated the spreading of Christianity which was a threat to their traditional religion.
10. Disrespect of African leaders.
11. Desire to protect independence by Shona and Ndebele people.
12. Long term hatred, suspicion and enemity between the Africans and whites
13. The rise of European imperialism and desire to colonize the whole of south Africa,
14. Inspirational from previous rebellions e.g. Anglo Zulu wars, the war of the guns, Pedi resistance etc.
15. Courage from African leaders e.g. Lobengula.
16. Need to exploit minerals in the matebele land by the British South African company.
17. Need to protect the Matebele land independence
18. Disrespect of the African cultures by the Missionaries,
19. The role of the traditional religions in uniting the Africans i.e. the Mulimo cult
20. The influx of the white population in the area worried the Africans
21. Failure of Lubengula to reach with the British South African company on consensus.
22. Desire to exploit the fertile soils of the areas by the whites.
23. Violation of the Rudd’s concession and Moffatt treaty of 1888 by Lubengula of the Ndebele etc.

**CODE E**

(b) **What were the effects of this rebellion on the Shona and Ndebele?**  (**12mrks)**

1. It led to heavy loss of lives on the side of the Africans
2. Depopulation occurred in the area
3. It marked the collapse of the Ndebele kingdom.
4. It led to increased misery and sufferings on the side of the Africans.
5. Poverty hit Africans because of decline of their economy
6. Africans lost their cattle to the whites through cattle grabbing
7. Christianity was spread more by the missionaries in the Mashona and the matebele land
8. Africans completely lost their independence to the whites.
9. Africans completely lost their land/they were displaced
10. African chiefs completely lost power and authority e.g. Lobengula.
11. Matebele land was declared a British protectorate by the whites.
12. Famine hit the Africans more
13. Decline of trade and commerce and even agriculture
14. The war was very expensive on both sides.
15. It led to the decline of the Mashona and matebele economy.
16. Africans were defeated by the whites.
17. The war led to the final colonization of the area by the British.
18. The effects of the war on the Shona and Matebele were largely negative in political, social and economic aspects.

**\*B\*=11\*C\* = 01\*T (12mrks)**

**5(a) Describe the activities of Christian missionaries in Central Africa. (12mrks)**

1. Christian missionary groups that operated in Central Africa included university mission to central Africa, Church of Scotland, London missionary society , Livingstone mission and Dutch reformed church
2. Missionary personalities included Bishop Mackenzie, Dr. David Livingstone, Bishop Tozer, Mr. Nice etc.
3. Activities of missionaries in Central Africa included
4. They converted people of Central Africa to Christianity e.g. the Tonga, Lozi, Yao, Amangoche and Chewa.
5. Development of infrastructure e.g. roads and bridges in Malawi by U.M.C.A
6. Construction of schools in Malawi
7. Establishment of churches in Central Africa.
8. Stamping out of slave trade by Livingstone mission.
9. Missionaries translated African local languages and even put them in writing.
10. They pacified against tribal wars e.g. they solved conflicts between the Ngoni and Yao.
11. Performed miracles e.g. Dr. Elmslei prayed for rain after 10 years of drought.
12. Establishment of health centres e.g. Nyanja health centres.
13. Provided employment opportunities to the Africans in their farms, work on roads etc.
14. Conducted trade e.g. legitimate trade with the people of Rhodesia.
15. Formed trading companies e.g. the British South African company and African Lake Company
16. Development of urban areas e.g. Blantyre.
17. They participated and were involved in African political affairs.

**CODE P**

**(b) What were the problems faced by the Christian missionaries in Central Africa?. (13 mrks)**

1. Problems faced were political, social and economic and climatic/physical in nature
2. Emergency of independent churches that preached anti-missionary work
3. Influence of Islam in Central Africa in some communities like Jumbes, Yao, Mwatei Kazembe etc.
4. Financial problems that forced them to withdraw.
5. Restrictions that were imposed upon their movements by chiefs like Lobengula
6. Un favourable climate conditions affected them e.g. Humid conditions.
7. Shortage of manpower because of being few in number.
8. Language barrier and this made preaching difficult
9. Missionaries conflicted among themselves in central Africa. This was due to the desire to win colonies for their home government.
10. Existence of hostile groups e.g. Ndebele and the Ngoni.
11. Impact of slave trade and slave trade dealers who hated and opposed missionaries
12. Tropical diseases for example Malaria fever, small pox etc.
13. For example Dr. Albert of Presbyterian Church was affected by Malaria while Helmore and Nice plus their children and wives died of tropical diseases.
14. Tropical forests of central Africa
15. Dangerous tropical wild animals e.g. lions and leopards.
16. Some missionaries were business oriented instead of preaching the word of God e.g. Moffat.
17. Shortage of supplies e.g. food and medicine.
18. Poor transport facilities.
19. Lack of communication facilities
20. Lack of accommodation facilities.
21. Geographical barriers e.g. Mountains, rivers and lakes.
22. In conclusion the problem faced by the Christian missionaries were political, social and economic.

**CODE D**

6(a) **Describe the features of the Belgian system of administration in Congo**. **(13mrks**)

1. Congo was colonized by Belgium which ruled it until 30th June 1960 when she got her independence.
2. Belgian system of administration was characterized by the following features.
3. They used the policy of partanalism of taking the Congolese as primitive people.
4. Over exploitation of resources of the country in terms of soils and minerals
5. It was characterized by the church and state alliance.
6. Giving the Africans in Congo inferior education
7. Restricted movement rights/no freedom of movement.
8. Censorship of the press
9. Colonial development of roads, schools and hospitals to confuse Africans that the white men were beneficial
10. Use of divide and rule policy so as to kill the spirit of unity
11. Killing of local languages /lack of national language
12. Training of puppets e.g. Moise Tshombe
13. Banning of political parties and trade unions.
14. Over taxation to impoverish the Africans
15. Forced labour and lack of pay.

**\*1\*=01 \*B\*11=T=12mks**

**CODE P**

**(b) What problems did the Belgians face in Congo?**

1. Like any other European group, the Belgians faced political, social and economic problems.
2. Shortage of market for their commodities
3. Undeveloped transport systems
4. Poor communication in the country with their home government
5. Unfavourable climate conditions for example mild conditions/ dump conditions.
6. Geographical barriers for example tropical forests, rivers.
7. Wild animals from forested zones e.g. lions and leopards.
8. Political frictions with the natives
9. Language barrier
10. Shortage of labour which forced them to use Africans forcefully.
11. Tropical diseases for example malaria etc.
12. Shortage of food and other supplies e.g. Medicine
13. Shortage of funds
14. Poor accommodation facilities
15. Problems faced were long term; and short term political, social and economic as explained above.

**CODE P**

**7(a) what led to the rise of independent churches in Central Africa? (12 mrks)**

1. Independent churches were Ethiopian high type of churches began and led by Africans.
2. Following their separation from the parent white led churches of European missionaries.
3. In central Africa they included Ethiopian churches, Zionist church, Messiah and Prudence mission church.
4. Their leaders included Makalope , Elliot Kamwana, Charles Domingo and John K, Chilembwe
5. Their emergence was due to the following reasons.
6. Failure of missionaries to Africanize church authority, programmes, processes and teachings.
7. Africans were looked down upon and treated as an inferior race.
8. Influence of Africans in Diaspora
9. Low salary paid to African Clergy men.
10. White Missionaries preached racism and segregation against blacks.
11. Influence of Joseph Booth who condemned white exploitation, social evils and encouraged Africans like John Khitembe.
12. Erosion of native cultures, customs etc. by whites was hated.
13. Need to fulfill what is written in psalms 65:31
14. Lamentations and comments made in favouor of poor blacks
15. Luxurious life enforced by whites at the expanse of the blacks.
16. Impact of education received by African elites
17. Existence of prominent church African leaders.
18. Influence of African traditional chiefs who encourages the formation of African Churches.
19. Financial assistance given to Africans to form their own churches
20. Vision and call from God through His angles.
21. Heavy church fees for Baptism and getting converted to Christianity
22. Missionaries were agents of colonialism
23. Introduction of school fees in the church missionary schools.
24. Missionaries took part in grabbing of African land, oppression and exploitation
25. Expectation of the black messiah as said by Isaiah Shemba
26. Segregation in offering services e.g. in Nyasaland among Tonga etc.

**\*1\* = 1 \*B\* =11\*T =(12mks)**

**CODE D**

**b) Describe the activities of independent churches in central Africa? (13 mrks)**

1. They preached against racial segregation
2. Constructed churches for Africans
3. Appointed African church leaders in the churches constructed.
4. Spread Christianity to Africans in the new constructed churches.
5. They demonstrated that Africans were capable of managing their own affairs.
6. The churches encouraged Africans to build pure African societies without foreigners.
7. Preached against white men’s exploitation of Africans
8. Inspired rebellions e.g. Chimulenga
9. Preached that Africa belonged to the Africans.
10. Promoted African leadership in churches e.g. language and dressing
11. Their good preaching attracted some whites to join them.
12. Their education enabled Africans to interpret the Bible.
13. Built schools for Africans
14. As a result Africans, acquired the skills of reading and writing.
15. In conclusion the activities of independent churches in central Africa were political, social and economic in nature.

**CODE D**

**8.(a) Dr. Hustings Kamuru Banda (13 mrks)**

1. He was born to a peasant at Kasungu in 1902
2. He received missionary education
3. He later received scholarships for further education in USA and Britain
4. He graduated as a medical doctor in 1941.
5. Though a medical doctor, he became interested in the political events going on in his country Nyasaland.
6. He opposed the plans to create the Central African Federation.
7. He inspired the youth of Nyasa land to struggle more against white minority rule
8. He visited labour party in Britain and urged them to debate against the proposed C.A.F
9. The declaration of C.A.F in 1953 made him to leave Britain in disgust.
10. He went to Gold coast where he served as a Doctor.
11. While in Ghana, he was able to acquire the leadership skills of Nkrumah
12. These skills were later applied in his country Nyasaland
13. He attended the 1958 all African peoples congress in Ghana
14. He managed to beat the colonial governments’ security and left the country.
15. He was arrested for his radicalism by the C.A.F government in 1959.
16. While in prison he was able to send inspirational messages to fellow nationalists.
17. He worked very hard to unite the peoples of Nyasaland
18. In 1960 he was released from the jail.
19. He won the pre-presidential elections of 1961 and 1964
20. He led Nyasaland to independence on 6th July 1964.

**Any 13 points = (13 mks)**

**(b) Amilcar Cabral (12Mrks)**

1. He was the key nationalistic figure in the struggle for independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde.
2. As a young man, he got the opportunity of studying in both Cape and Portugal
3. Having graduated as an agronomist, he returned home and served the Portuguese government as agricultural expert.
4. He provided focused and good leadership to the liberation struggle.
5. He formed political parties e.g. PAIGC) in 1954 (African Independence for Guinea Bissau.)
6. He moved through preaching against poor policies of the Portuguese
7. He educated the local people about their rights.
8. His political party PAIGC became a liberation movement for all groups.
9. He united the once disunited groups in the country e.g. fula and balante.
10. He prepared the peasants for the war of liberation.
11. Formed military bases outside the country
12. He launched the armed guerilla struggles against the Portuguese
13. Trained and recruited local people to serve in the liberation struggle
14. Supported the clock strike of 1959
15. He established the liberation zones in the country
16. He groomed the young men into capable leaders.
17. He appealed to the UNO for help against Portuguese colonial rule
18. He solicited funds for the struggle from Russia, China etc.
19. Even appealed for help from President Sekou Toure of guinea Conakry.
20. He formed an alliance between PAIGN FRELIMO and MPLA
21. Finally he led his country to independence,

**Any 12 points (12mrks)**

**END**