

**HISTORY P210/1**  
**HISTORY OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS AND NEW STATES.**

1. Assess the role of the post-world War 2 super powers in the decolonisation process of Africa. (25 marks)
2. How did Emperor Haile Selassie contribute to the defeat of Ethiopia in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis? (25 marks)
3. Account for the outbreak of the Algerian revolution of 1965. (25 marks)
4. "The emergence of capable leaders to Angola's independence." Discuss. (25 marks)
5. Discuss the factors for the delay of the anti-apartheid struggle in south Africa by 1994. (25 marks)
6. How did the collapse of people's rule in Libya affect the people from 1969-2011? (25 marks)
7. To what extent did the Amin factor contribute to the collapse of the East African community in 1977? (25 marks)
8. Examine the problems which have resulted from having a large population in any one country in East Africa. (25 marks)
9. Account for the little impact made by Pan-Africanism since 1945 to date. (25 marks)
10. Examine the achievements of the military government in Ghana between 1966 and 1969. (25 marks)

**1. African nationalism Assess the role of the post-world War 2 super powers in the decolonisation process of Africa.**

*Decolonisation is the process of African struggle to end all forms of foreign rule. After the second war II, USA and USSR emerged as super powers replacing Britain and France.*

*To a small extent, USA and USSR played a role in the decolonisation process of Africa as seen below;*

- They participated in the formation of UNO in 1945.
- They supported African countries in order to spread their ideologies
- USA mounted pressure in capitalist states like Britain to decolonise Africa.
- They expressed anti-colonial attitude towards European powers in Africa since they never had colonies in Africa.
- They gave scholarships to African students like Nrumah in USA and Sam Nyoma in USSR.

- They extended military support to African liberation movements such as NPKA, PAIGG, ZAPU.
- They influenced the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) which led to Afro-Asia solidarity.
- They condemned racism against Africans such as the UDI government in Southern Rhodesia.
- They condemned the 1956 Suez canal in Egypt.
- They influenced the signing of the 1941 Atlantic Charter.
- They demanded African decolonisation through the Marshall Aid Plan.
- USA exposed student to democratic atmosphere
- They gave support to Pan Africanists.
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**However, to the larger extent other factors also contributed;**

- Role of missionary activities in Africa
- Role of colonial policies in Africa
- The rise of African independent churches
- The existence of independent African countries
- The rule of Pan Africa movement
- The impact of the second World War of 1939-1945
- The impact of Italo-Ethiopian crisis of 1935-1941
- The role of the Brazzaville conference of 1944
- The rise of labour party in Britain of 1945
- The impact of Manchester conference of 1945
- The independence of Asian countries
- The formation of political parties
- The Bandung conference
- The Independence of Ghana in 1957
- The Egyptian revolution of 1952
- The role of commonwealth Nations
- The formation of OAU in 1963
- The Lisbon conference of 1974
- Etc.

## **2. How did Emperor Haile Selassie contribute to the defeat of Ethiopia in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis**

This was a military confrontation between Italy under Benito Mussolini and Ethiopia under Haile Selassie. It started in 1935 and ended in 1941.

Emperor Haile Selassie contributed to the following;

- He contributed to economic backwardness of Ethiopia
- Lack of Ethiopian training
- Disunity among the Ethiopians

- Lack of co-ordination among Ethiopians
- Inadequate military weapons
- Poor military weapons
- Gap between Ethiopian army and the masses
- Promoted dictatorship among Ethiopians
- He ran away from Ethiopia
- Poor military intelligence the Ethiopians

### **3. Account for the outbreak of the Algerian revolution of 1965.**

*This was a military coup organised by colonel Houari Boumediene against present Ahmed Ben Bella on 19<sup>th</sup> June-1965.*

The causes include;

- The dictatorship of Ben Bella
- The failure to solve unemployment by Bella's government
- Its carrying out cabinet re-shuffles without consulting any body
- His failure to win the loyalty of the army
- His paying less attention to domestic affairs
- His failure in the education sector
- His failure to address workers' grievances
- His emphasis on industrialisation than other sectors
- Greed for power by Boumediene
- Impact of other coups on Africa
- Corruption within his government
- His failure to organise elections
- Instability within his government
- Etc.

### **4. "The emergence of capable leaders to Angola's independence." Discuss**

Angola was colonised by Portugal and she acquired her independence on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1975. Some of the leaders who contributed to her independence include Augustine Neto of MPLA, Jonas Savimbi of UNITA and Roberto of FNLA.

**To a large extent they contributed as seen below;**

- They formed liberation movements such as MPLA, UNITA and FNLA
- They criticised the oppressive and exploitative policies in Angola.
- They politicised masses about the need for independence
- They recruited many people and gave them military training.
- They sought for support from socialist countries
- They won support from OAU.

- They used hit and run methods against the Portuguese
- They sensitised Africans on political issues
- They participated in the transitional government
- They wrote petitions to Lisbon demanding for political reforms
- They recruited women to join liberation struggles
- They staged demonstrations demanding for reforms
- They opened up military bases in Congo and other countries
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**However, to a smaller extent, other factors contributed;**

- Roles of socialist countries
- Support of OAU
- Support of individual African states
- Reforms in the liberated zones
- The brutal Portuguese response
- The formation of the Yrio alliance
- They 1974 lisbon coup
- Role of UNO
- Yie terrain of Angola
- The Guerrilla tactics
- Role of liberation movements
- Unity among Africans
- Etc.

**5. Discuss the factors for the delay of the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa by 1994.**

*South Africa cam to be dominated by the Apartheid government which came to be lunched in 1946 by Dr Danial Malan who officially declared Apartheid policy in the country.*

The factors for the delayed independence include;

- The creation of Bantustans
- The strength of South Africa army
- They formation of Yriam valent alliance.
- The cooperation of some African states with Apartheid government.
- The arrogance of Apartheid leaders
- The Abolition of African political parties
- They strong intelligence system of the policy government
- The double standards of UNO.
- The influence of cold war politics
- The exiting of Nationalism leaders.

**6. How did the collapse of people's rule in Libya affect the people from 1969-2011?**

*The people rule collapsed when the free unionist offers under Muammar Gaddafi organised a military coup on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1969 against King Idris government.*

**To a large extent, it positively affected the Libyans;**

- Monarchical rule as abolished
- Fought direct external influence
- Promoted Pan-Africanism
- Nationalisation programme was carried out
- There was economic development
- Fought against corruption
- There was agricultural development
- Fought income inequality
- Increased employment opportunities
- Infrastructural development
- Agricultural development
- Industrial development
- Cultural renewal
- Nationalisation programme carried out
- Economic diversification

**However, to a smaller extent, it registered failures**

- Promoted revenge against follower of King Idris's
  - Promoted anti-Israel schemes
  - Carried out arbitrary arrest of opponents
  - Worsened relations with neighbours
  - Censored the press
  - Purchased religious segregation
  - Carried out successive nationalisation
  - Introduced compulsory national service
  - Etc
- Conclude.

**7. To what extent did the Amin factor contribute to the collapse of the East African community in 1977?**

The EAC was an economic cooperation between the 3 independent states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

It was stated in December 1967 and it breathed its last breath in 1977.

To a larger extent, the Amin factors contribute;

- Amin led to the breakdown of the system of meetings
- He contributed to economic war against Asians in Uganda

- He led to interstate conflicts among member countries
- He led to personal misunderstanding among leaders
- He led to separation of currencies of East Africa
- He led to differences in levels of economic development in East Africa
- He contributed to lack of political good unit and immaturity among leaders
- He developed a spirit of economic protectionism among East Africa

Other factors;

- Weakness of OUA
- Sabotage from foreign powers
- Corruption and embezzlement of financial resources
- Failure to allow neighbouring states to join the community.
- World economic depression of 1970's
- Differences in ideologies
- Under funding by EADB
- Unequal distribution of resources
- Duplication of industries
- Differences in the level of economic development etc.
- Conclude (marks as a whole 25marks)

**8. Examine the problems which have resulted from having a large population in any one country in East Africa.**

Population refers to the number of people living in a given area, country or continent. In Uganda, the most populated districts are Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese, Mukono, Isingiro, Mabale, Tororo etc.

Body

- It has led to increased crime rate
- It has led to urbanisation with its associated crimes.
- It has led to over exploration of natural resources
- Has led to unemployment.
- Has contributed to rural-urban migration
- Has put pressure on social infrastructures
- Has led to decline in people's standards of living.
- Has led to land fragmentation
- Has increased the rate of dependents
- Has led to increased dependence on foreign aid
- Development of slums
- Increased pressure on land.
- Environmental degradation
- Etc.
- Conclude.

**9. Account for the little impact made by Pan-Africanism since 1945 to date.**

Pan-Africa is the expression of the desire and solidarity by all Black people towards the African Continent

Body

- Ideological differences
- Neo-colonialism and its impact
- Poverty among Africa
- The Geographical size of the African continent
- Secessionist movements
- Personal misunderstandings among leaders
- Differences in languages
- Assassination of key Pan-Africanists
- Failure to form U.S.A
- Internal problems faced by African countries
- Ethnic conflicts among countries.
- Etc.
- Conclude.

10. Examine the achievements of the military government in Ghana between 1966 and 1969.

The military government in Ghana was the Government of General J.A. Ankrah.  
(NLC government)

Achievements

- It led to the release of political prisoners
- Purchased state enterprises
- Corrupt officials were tried
- A number of CPP Gnl Servant retained their jobs
- Salaries of Gnl Servant were raised
- Nkrumah's construction projects were abandoned
- Economic reforms were carried out.
- Freedom of speech was granted
- Health sector was improved upon
- Ghana's external debts were cleared.
- It made preparations for the country to return to civilian rule.

Failures;

- A lot of corruption especially in police department
- An increase in the defence Budget
- Unemployment was rampant
- A fall in prices of local on the world market was witnessed
- High prices of food stuffs and imports
- A heavy national debt
- Influenced the outbreak of other coups.
- Etc.

- Conclude.