**THE GRAND ANNUAL ‘O’ LEVEL HISTORY**

**SEMINAR ORGANISED BY SMILE TEACHER’S ALLIANCE UGANDA**

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**ON**

**19TH /06/2022**

**UNDER THE THEME:**

**PATRIOTISM THROUGH EUCATION IS**

**THE WAY TO GO.**

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**A’LEVEL HISTORY ANNUAL SEMINAR 2022**

**HISTORY NATIONALISM P210/1**

1. How far was World War 11 responsible for the growth of African Nationalism?
2. How far was the wal-wal incident responsible for the outbreak of Italo-Ethiopian Crisis?
3. Assess the role of mass political parties in the growth and development of African Nationalism.
4. Colonial legacy was primarily responsible for the outbreak of Sudan civil wars discuss.
5. The land question was primarily responsible for the outbreak of 1952c au-Mau rebellion.
6. Assess the role of M.P.L.A in the Liberation struggle of Angola’s independence.
7. Asses the role Nelson Mandela Madiba in the dismantling of apartheid policy in South Africa.
8. Examine the challenges faced by OAU since 1963 – 2003.
9. Idi Amin was primarily responsible for the collapse of East Africa community. Discus.
10. Account for the outbreak of 1966 coup in Ghana
11. Assess the impacts of Egyptian revolution of 1952.
12. What led to the 1956 Suez Canal crisis in Egypt?
13. Assess the impact of the United Nations organization on the growth of African nationalism
14. Account for the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy in 1952
15. To what extent were economic factor responsible for Rwanda uprising of 1959?
16. Account for the success of the 1964 Zanzibar revolution
17. Examine the causes and effects of the 1966 coup in Ghana
18. Examine the causes and effects of the 1947 Malagasy war/uprising**.**

***END***

**Qn.1. How far was World War 11 responsible for the growth of African Nationalism?**

**Approach:**

* Talk about world war 11
* Give the role of world war 11 in the growth of African nationalism
* Give other factors for the growth of the African nation.
* N.B conclude
* African nationalism refers to the total rejection of the white man’s rule by Africans in their countries.
* World war 11 was the second greatest catastrophic event that broke out in 1939 – 1945 between the allied powers of Britain France, Russia, USA, USSR, against the axis, powers of German, Italy Japan and her allies.
* It exposed the military weakness of the white man
* Africans were exposed to democracy with in European countries
* Africans were exposed to press
* World war 11 witnessed development in European country.
* Un fulfilled promises to African by their colonial masters.
* The recruitment of Africans into European armies the return of ex-servicemen
* Led to the issuing of Atlantic charter in 1941
* Led to the Brazzaville conference in 1944
* Led to the defeat of Britain and France in Europe by German and by Japan in south East Asia.
* Led to the formation of UNO in 1945
* Led to the Manchester conference of 1945
* Led to the destruction of Europe economies
* Led to the victory of labour party in Britain in 1945
* Led to the rise of two new super powers of USA and USSR
* Led to the constitutionals changes in the British and French colonies in Africa
* Led to the development of political awareness among blacks within Africa and the Diaspora
* Led to the influx of white settlers in Africa/exploitation of African resources
* Led to increased urbanization in Africa
* Led to economic boom/increased economic prosperity in Africa
* Led to independence of India in 1947
* The presence and influence of American troops in north Africa
* Bring other factors which led to development of African nationalism and explain them.

**Other factors;**

* The role of missionaries and their activities
* Western education
* The role of OAU 1963
* The role of Algerian war independence
* The role of 1952 Egyptian revolution
* The role of 1956 Suez Canal crisis
* The role of 1914 – 1918 world war 1
* The role 1960 Harlod Macmilan’s speech
* The role of political parties.
* **Chronological order is needed**
* **Conclude.**

**Qn2. How far was the wal-wal incident responsible for the outbreak of Italo-Ethiopian Crisis?**

**Approach:**

* Talk about
* Wal wal incident
* Give the role of the wal-wal incident in the outbreak of Halo Ethiopian crisis.
* However give other factors;
* **N.B** Stand point is needed
* The wal-wal was conflict between Italian force under Mussolini and Ethiopian army under Haile selessie in 1934 prior to the actual invasion of Ethiopia on 3rd October 1935.
* **N.B:** Wal-Wal was a desert strip of land on the borders of Somali, Italian land where the Ethiopian forces killed Italian forces with their animals.
* The unrealistic demands on paying 20,000 dollars
* It gave Italy an excuse to invade Ethiopia after their defeat at adowa in 1896
* It exposed the weakness of the league of nations
* It aroused Nationalistic demands (desire among Italians)
* It fuelled Mossalin to organize a strong military base to attack Ethiopia
* The death of the Italians in a garden in Wal-Wal annoyed Mussolin to make matters worse Halle did not apologize
* It revealed the conspiracy of the white man’s segregation against the blacks.
* It created fear and suspension between Italy and Ethiopia
* It made Ethiopian to refuse to honour the demands of the Italians

**Other factors;**

* Economic considerations of Ethiopia
* Negative impacts of 1919 versaltes peace treaty
* Weakness of the league of nations
* Desire to create Latin empire
* The Lova Hoare pact
* The support from the allied powers of USA, France
* Support from Adolf Hitler
* Failure by Haile selasie to chase away Italians
* Desire for Mussolin to divert the public opinion at Gom
* The arms embago
* Disunity in Ethiopia
* **N.B conclude;**

**Qn3. Assess the role of mass political parties in the growth and development of African Nationalism**

**Approach:**

* Relevant introduction
* Assess the role of political parties in the development African nationalism
* The role of mass political party then other factors
* A clear stand point is needed
* Mobilized the masses for independence demands
* They exposed the colonial evils
* They founded newspapers
* Staged strikes and boycotts
* They provide leadership
* Some formed military wings
* Involved common people in the Liberation struggles
* Launched Liberation wars/ they adopted armed resistance
* Sought external assistance
* Presented constitutional reforms
* They received instruments of power on independence
* They unified people from different tribes, regions
* Political parties demanded for the release of political
* They used negotiations and petitions to colonial authorities
* Mass political parties mobilized and sensitized the people
* They condemned colonial brutality and exploitation
* Voiced people’s grievances
* They made pre-independence constitutions
* Participated in elections before independence
* They made pre- independence constitutions
* Extended help to other political parties
* They used religion and religious leaders

**However, other factors;**

* Economic prosperity of Japan
* Impact of colonial rule
* Formation of independent churches
* Pan Africanism
* World war 1
* 1917 Russian revolution
* Itala – Ethiopians crisis
* World war 11
* Atlantic charter
* Rise of new super powers
* Victory of the labour party
* Cold war politics
* Independence of India
* 1945 communist revolution in China
* 1952 Egyptian revolution
* 1954 Vietnamese war of independence
* 1955 Bandung conference
* 1957 Ghanaian revolution
* Wind of change speech
* Algerian revolution 1962
* **N.B. Chronological order is needed**

**Qn4. Colonial legacy was primarily responsible for the outbreak of Sudan civil war 1955 – 1985. Discuss.**

**Approach:**

* Talk about Sudan civil war
* Give the role of colonial legacy in the outbreak of Sudan civil war.
* However give other factors
* Finally conclude
* Stand point;
* British brought about racial factor i.e forced southern Christians to adopt Muslim.
* The British introduced sharia laws. Ie northern introduced sharia law and the southerners refused.
* Introducing of the slave trade in the south.
* Failure to grant a succession to southerners
* The Arabs led to imbalanced develop ie they developed Northerners at the expense of southerners.
* The Arabs unfairly represented the southerners in parliament ie Northerners rigid votes
* Unfair hand ie over of power

Other factors;

* Outbreak of natural hazards
* Discovering of mineral in Darfur
* Corruption and embezzlement of funds
* Greedy for power by Joseph Lagu and others
* Regional for poverty
* Grinding for poverty
* Harshness of the northerners to southerners
* Discrimination
* External influence
* **NB. Conclude;**

**Qn5. The land question was primarily responsible for the outbreak of 1952c au-Mau rebellion.**

**Approach:**

* Talk about MAU – MAU rebellion
* Show the role of land in the outbreak of the rebellion
* Give other factors
* Give a stand point
* A conclusion is needed
* Mau – Mau rebellion was an armed struggle fought between Kenyan (kikuyu) against the British. It begun in the early 1946 by 1952. It was a serious struggle. Mau –Mau is a Kiswahili phrase meaning muzungu- ayende – uraya, mwafirika uhuru. In English meaning let the white man go out of Africa and a black man get peace.
* **NB; It was led by Jome Kenyatta, Didan Kimathi General to a larger extent and other Kenyans.**
* Loss of land led to decline in agriculture
* In camps Africans were congested
* Africans were denied access to fertile soils
* Failure of white to carry out land reforms.
* Loss of rural land led to rural urban migration
* Loss of land by the kikuyu
* Africans were pushed into reserves especially in fertile regions
* Africans were forced to carry out land conservation like a forestation and mulching.
* Harsh kipande system in Kenya high land
* Denial of Africans to maximally use their land
* It led to un employment since most of them relied on agriculture
* It was land that caused forced labour of Africans on the plantations of the whites

**Other factors;**

* The personality of Jome Kenyatta
* The role of world war 11
* The support from Uganda from Mutesa 11 to Mau – Mau fighters
* The support from Egypt under Gamal Abdel Nassar
* Unfair representation in Legco
* Unfair tan system
* Unfair education system
* Influence of 1945 Manchester conference in London
* Presence of good terrain good for the war.
* **NB: Conclude;**

**Qn6. Assess the role of M.P.L.A in the Liberation struggle of Angola’s independence.**

**Approach:**

* Talk about MPLA
* Give its role in the success of independence of Angola
* However give other factors
* Conclude
* N.B; a stand point is needed
* MPLA is an abbreviation of popular movement for the liberation of Angola. It was formed by IlLidio alves Machado but his eventual death he was succeeded by Augutino Neto.

**Expected points:**

* MPLA trained women as spies to spy the Portuguese colonialists in Angola.
* MPLA sought for financial support from Cuba, China, and USSR.
* MPLA sought for military support from Cuba, China net names to fight against Portuguese rule
* MPLA carried out massive sensitization of the Africans in Angola the need to destroy the Portuguese rule.
* MPLA called upon for unit among the people of Angola to enable them easily get their independence
* MPLA members under Augisteno neto organized strikes and riots in Luanda which put Portuguese on panic and pressure to grant the independence of Angola
* MPLA wrote articles and magazines condemning the harsh Portuguese rule in Angola.

**Other factors;**

* The role of OAU
* The role of UNO
* The support from communist states like Cub, China, USSR
* The role of the front line state.
* The collapse of the Triamivalent government (Triangle government of south Africa Namibia and Portugal)
* The 1974 coup in Lisbon
* The winds of change in Africa
* **NB: Conclude logically**

**Qn7. Asses the role Nelson Mandela Madiba in the dismantling of apartheid policy in South Africa.**

**Approach:**

* Talk about Mandela
* Give the role of Mandela in the collapse of the apartheid regime
* However give other factors
* Nelson Mandela Madiba was born in 1918 in Umtata in Transkie in South Africa
* He formed ANC (African National congress) to enable unity amongst the people (Blacks) in South Africa
* Mandela sought for military assistance from Cub and USR to fight against the harsh British rule in south Africa
* He organized defiance campaigns and his group like 1952 defiance campaigns, 1960, 1976 which weakened apartheid regime
* Mandela issued out a freedom charter and called for racial equality in south Africa
* Mandela encouraged African to destroy their pass books as a way of achieving African freedom in south Africa since Africans were isolated
* He encouraged urban workers to strike against the mistreatments by racist and British
* He founded a new paper to act as voice for all Abantu Batho which aroused nationalistic determination to the people of south Africa

**Other factors include;**

* The role of OAU
* The role of UNO
* The role of ANC
* The role of musicians and their great songs like Lucky Phillips Dube, Ivon Chaaka Chaka , Brenda Fassie
* The role of the front line states
* The role of the written literature
* The role of Desmond Tutu
* The release of political prisoners
* The rise of strong militant nationalists like Steve Biko, Oliver Thambo
* NB: **Conclude;**

**Qn. 8. Why did Idi Amin dada expel the Asians by 1972?**

* Talk about 1972 expulsion of Asians
* Give general reasons why Asians were expelled
* Logically conclude

**Causes;**

* Discrimination systems of Asians
* The need by Amin to reward his supporters of 1971 coup
* Explorative system of Asian towards Africa
* He was inspired by Maumer Gaddafa, who had nationalized the economy of Libya
* Asians had monopolized the trade
* Denial for sex to Amin by Asian widow
* Advice of Amin great friend Kibedi wanawume
* Need to create employment opportunities
* Amin’s desire to fulfill his dream while in Tororo
* Increased number of Asian into the country
* The whites had failed to lend him money during the 1971 economic crisis therefore he took blame by expelling Asian.
* Amin’s characters as a dictator
* Desire by Amin to fulfill Obote’s idea because it was in his plan

**NB: Logic conclusion needed;**

**Qn9 Examine the challenges faced by OAU 1963 - 2002**

**Approach:**

* Talk about OAU
* Then give challenges
* Finally conclude
* OAU is an abbreviation of organization of African unity which was formed on 25th may 1963 in Adisababa in Ethiopia under the chairmanship of Emperor Halle Selessie.

Challenges include;

* Frequent coups in 1969, in Libya 1965 in Congo which it failed to control
* It lacked enough funds to finance the war activities
* It lacked joint military system to effect its activities
* Ideological differences of African countries
* Miss understanding of African leaders like Idi Amin dada and Nyerere
* It failed to end civil like in Chad, Sudan
* It failed to control dictatorship of some African leaders like Sanabaacha, of Nigeri, Idi Amin dada of Uganda
* It lacked experience since it was first of its kind
* It failed to control neocolonialism
* Difference in development
* Vastness of Africa as a continent
* Failure to pay annual subscription
* Existence of other competitive organizations like ECOWAS
* **NB: Conclude;**

**Qn10. “**Idi Amin was primarily responsible for the collapse of East Africa community”. Discuss.

**Approach:**

**Introduction**

East African community was the emerging together of the three of east African states ie Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania

* Talk about east Africa community
* Talk about Amin
* Show how Amin led to the collapse of the east African community
* Give other factors
* A stand point is needed
* **NB: Conclude;**
* Idi Amin abused the founding fathers of thee EAC Nyerere
* Idi Amin ovr through Obote in the military Junta of 1971 which annoyed EAC members
* Idi Amin chased away Idi Simba the financial controller of EAD Bank
* Idi Amin dada expelled the Asians
* Idi Amin’s attach to Tanzania 1977
* Amin’ militaristic policies
* Idi Amin’s invasion of Kenya 1976
* Idi Amin daada’s characters made Nyerere not to attend 1975 OAU summit which was the last stalk that broke the camel’s back

**Other factors;**

* Difference in economic development
* Currency difference
* Low levels of education
* Labour efficiency
* Economic war of 1972
* Lack of experience since it was first in its kind
* Opposition from the outside capitalists
* Continuous smuggling of goods
* **NB: Conclude logically**

**Qn.11. Why did Nasser fight against the Western powers on 29th October 1956?**

**Approach:**

* Talk about Suez Canal of 1956
* Give it causes
* Finally give its effects
* Finally conclude
* Suez Canal was a military confrontation between Egypt on one side and Israel with her allies of Britain France. It started on 29th October 1956 and ended on 6th November 1956 after USA USSR the world super powers had condemned Britain and France.

**Causes;**

* The desire by Egypt to nationalize the Suez canal
* Need for full independence of Egypt
* The Egypt’s support to Mau – Mau fighters annoyed the British
* The immediate closure of port Aquaba
* The opposition of the Baghadad agreement
* Nasser’s assistance of Feyeden commandos
* The withdraw of USA from completing Aswan high dam
* Support to Nasser by communist state of USSR
* Historical enmity between Egypt and Israel
* The magnetic characters of Gamel Abdel Nasser
* The need to revenge Egypt by France also caused that war

**Qn12. Assess the role of the United Nations organization on the growth of African Nationalism.**

**Approach:**

* Definition of UNO
* Critically explain the role of UO in the growth of African nationalism
* Also bring other factors and explain them
* A stand point is required

**Points to consider:**

1. Definition of UNO
2. Impact of UNO on the growth of African nationalism

* The UNO set up decolonization committee in 1948 to prepare Africa for self determination
* UNO accepted nationalists from Africa to use it as platform to put pressure on colonial masters
* UNO put in place trusteeship council t make some African countries to get ready for independence e.g Togo, Libya, Tanganyika e.t.c
* UNO opposed the continued domination of south west Africa (Namibia) by racist republic of south Africa
* UNO encouraged sanctions against the racist regime of Ian Smith in southern Rhodesia
* UNO through the economic and social council gave financial and material support to African nationalist
* UNO promoted nationalism in Africa by recognizing liberation movements in African e.g in 1966 general assembly agreed to recognize SWAPO.
* UNO passed condemnatory resolutions against colonial powers that were reluctant to leave Africa
* UNO further organized talk between the colonized and colonialists too ensure peaceful transition to independence e.g Alvord conference between Portugal and Angolan Nationalists in 1974
* UNO gave direct support to countries which were struggling for independence i.e UNO intervened in the Congo to restore her independence.
* The UNO condemned and called for n end of al colonial acts of oppression and suppression like Soweto and Sharpeville massacres in south Africa.
* The UNO organized and supervised pre-independence elections in a number of African countries e.g 1980 in Zimbabwe, 1989 in Nimibia e.t.c
* The UNO came up with an international convention aimed at eliminating all forms of segregation in Africa i.e at outlawed the apartheid in southern Africa.
* The UNO declared the period between 1950 and 1960 a decade of decolonization
* I gave constructive advice to African nationalists

**Other factors**

* The role of missionaries and their activities
* Western education
* The role of OAU 1963
* The role of 1945 labour party
* The role of 1945 Manchester conference
* The role of 1941 Atlantic charter
* The role of 1944 Brazzaville conference
* The role of Algerian war independence
* The role of 1952 Egyptian revolution
* The role of 1956 Suez Canal crisis
* The role of 1914 – 1918 world war 1
* The role 1960 Harlod Macmilan’s speech
* The role of political parties.
* **Chronological order is needed**
* **Conclude.**

**Qn13.** **Account for the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy in 1952**

**Preamble:**

Introduction**: was a revolution staged by free officer movement led by Gamel Abdel Nasser answer Sadat, Muhammad Nuguib against the Egyptian monarchy under King Farouk. It can be referred as to 23rd July revolution or blood less coup.**

* A candidate is expected to give and explain the reason for the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy
* **Points to consider:**

**Political factors:**

* Weakness of King Farouk
* The monarchy was corrupt
* Prolonged foreign domination in Egypt
* Foreign control of the Suez canal
* Dictatorship of the monarchy
* The Palestinian war of 1948 – 1949
* Egypt’s failure to be active in Arab politics
* Use of force to expel foreigners from Egypt
* Political ambition of Gamal Abdel Nasser
* Neglect of the army
* The influence of World War 11

**Social factors:**

* Poor health conditions
* Poor education system
* Gender inequality
* Nepotism and favoritism of the Egyptian monarchy
* Class stratification
* The influence of Muslim brotherhood
* Outbreak of famine

**Economic factors:**

* Lack of industrialization
* Land inequality
* Heavy taxation
* Extravagancy of Egyptian monarchy
* Monoculture
* Unemployment
* Inflation

**NB: conclude**

**Qn14. To what extent were economic factor responsible for Rwanda uprising of 1959?**

**Approach:**

* A candidate I expected to determine the degree to which economic consideration caused Rwanda uprising of 1959
* Other causes of uprising must be shown and explained
* A good candidate must give a valid stand point.

Points to consider:

* Rwanda was at first a German colony up to 1916 and 1916 Rwanda was placed under Belgian rule.
* Rwanda is comprised of three ethnic groups e.g Hutu who constitute; 85% Tusti – 14% and was – 1% but eh major contention was between Tutsi and the Hutu. In 1959, one of the bloodiest revolution in African occurred in Rwanda between Tusti minority/pastoralists and Hutu majority peasants

**Economic factors;**

* The Tusti subdued the Hutu thus creating master-servant relationship
* The Tusti became feudal landlords when the Hutu were turned into slave.
* The Tusti possession of cattle made them feel more superior economically than the Hutu peasants/agriculturalists.
* The Tusti controlled the mean of production such as labour and land
* The Tusti had imposed very high taxes on the Hutu
* The Tusti landlords practiced forced labour on the Hutu
* The Tusti left their cattle to destroy the crops of the Hutu hence causing famine
* Profitable jobs in the government were exclusively reserved for the Tusti

**Other factors;**

* Tusti claimed divinely right to rule the Hutu/racism
* Tribalism i.e. tall district Tusti pastoralists versus short stocky Hutu
* Hutu got inspiration to rebel from Nyabingi god (cult)

Weaknesses/Role of colonialism/Colonial legacy:

* Tusti rigid control/monopoly in Rwanda – Burundi monarchy had been greatly strengthened and supported first by the Germans an later by Belgium.
* Catholic missionaries in Rwanda before the world asked their Hutu converts to take Tusti dominance as part of divinely ordained order of things.
* Belgium authority put Tusti as chief and denied the Hutu to rise beyond subordinate level
* Western type of education introduced by colonization was monopolized by the Tusti
* They failed to put in place a mechanism of defusing (solving) conflict between the two communists but the relied on the policy of divide and rule.
* The more taken by the Belgium administration to organize pre-independence election in 1959 lading to the victory of the majority Hutu, brought problems among the Tusti minority
* The criticism of Bishop of Perudin about Tusti-Hutu inequality accelerated the already tense situation
* The ea with which the Tusti forced Belgium colonial administrator to name the successor of Mwani Mitura 111 convinced the Tusti that they were now strong enough to challenge anyone.
* The failure of the Belgium administrators to control the extreme state of tension
* The **Binege drum incident** where Tutsi used to tie drums on testicles of the Hutu annoyed them and caused the war.

**Qn15. Account for the success of the 1964 Zanzibar revolution.**

**Approach:**

* Introduce Zanzibar revolution wasa revolution staged by the black Africans on the island of Zanzibar against the minority Arab rule under Sultan Jamshid.
* Okello’s physical courage and mental ability which was a transitional figure had ability to lead and organize a revolution.
* The capture of Ziwani police station which gave the revolutionary army a chance to get modern weapons.
* The massive support from both Pemba and Zanzibar.
* The splitting of ZNP to form the UMA party
* The Arab dominated government in Zanzibar town was isolated i.e at the moment of the crisis there was no group of ZNP that could rally its cause.
* Political and military weaknesses of the Arab dominated government
* The retrenchment/dismissal of African policemen
* The high level/degree of secrecy used by nationalists
* Massive arrest of Africans
* The role of ex-servicemen like Mase Muhammed
* Foreign military assistance from Uganda Tanganyika, Mozambique among others
* The size of the Island
* The weaknesses of the spy network
* The Africans were the majority/numerical strength
* The flight of sultan Jamashid and his ministers
* Acceptance of John Okello by Zanzibarees/they exploited his racial sentiments.
* Arab never received any military assistance from their British advisors and bakers.
* The choice of the date of the revolution on the day of Ramadan
* The highly efficient transport on the day of thee revolution
* The false confidence of the Arabs that Africans were weak
* The determination of the revolutionarists under John Okello.

**Qn16. Examine the causes of the 1966 coup in Ghana**

**Approach:**

* A candidate should give the background of 1966 coup
* A candidate should identify and explain the causes of Ghana coup 1966

**Causes of Ghana coup 1966:**

* Nkrumah’s adoption of socialism/Nkrumah’ move to the left
* Nkrumah’s initiation of expensive projects/extravagance
* Nkrumah’s huge cabinet and foreign missions
* Nkrumah’s poor industrialization program
* Nkrumah’ failure to rise the cocoa prices
* Nkrumah’s failure to solve the mounting problem of unemployment
* Subject of poverty in rural areas
* Corruption in Nkrumah’s administration
* Decline of the government run industries
* Dictatorship of Nkrumah
* Massive arrest and detention of political opponents
* Nkrumah’s banning of tribal radial and religious leaders
* Nkrumah developed conflict with traditional leader
* Nkrumah’s interference with the judiciary and
* Nkrumah’s interference with the education
* The division within the army/neglect of the army
* The political ambitions of major general Ankrah
* It was influenced by the earlier coups .g Egypt in 1952, Sudan in 1958, Togo 1963, Zaire and Algeria 1965
* Nkrumah’s conflict with the neighboring countries e.g Togo, Ivory Coast, Nigeria among others
* Division within CPP

**Qn17. Examine the causes and effects of the 1947 Malagasy war/uprising.**

**Preamble:**

* A candidate is expected to give and explain the causes and effects of the Malagasy war/uprising.
* A good essay must have a standpoint on the effects.
* **Points to consider:**

A viable introduction of the war

**Causes of the war**

* The desire for independence by the island
* The plan by the French to settle more foreigners from Algeria into Madagascar Island
* The role of the Movement for the Democratic Renewal of Malagasy(MDRM)
* The political suppression/ brutality of the French
* Land alienation by the French settlers
* Forced labour on Malagasy people
* Unfair taxes that were harshly collected
* Racial segregation against the Malagasy people
* Influence of the World war II 1939-45
* Influence of the Vietnamese war of independence 1946-54
* Forced/compulsory Rice growing on the Island
* The unfair political representation in the French National Assembly
* The role of radical militant nationalists like Joseph Raseta, Joseph Ravoahangy, Jacques Rabemananjara and Monja Jaona.
* Influence of the 1944 Brazzaville conference
* The high level of unemployment of Malagasy people
* Collaboration of the French with the Boers of South Africa.
* Forced recruitment/conscription into the French colonial army
* The French assimilation policy
* Inspiration of the early 1883 Franco-Hova war

**Positive effects**

* It led to Madagascar’s final independence in 1960
* Led to abolition of forced labour
* Ended the unfair taxation policy
* Led to increased African representation in French National Assembly
* Reduced the racial segregation against the Malagasy people
* Led to regaining of land by the natives
* It popularized the MDRM as the leading liberation movement
* Inspired militant uprisings in other African colonies e.g. Algerian war of independence
* It stimulated/Attracted hostile attacks on the French by USA

**Negative effects**

* Led to the imprisonment of many Africans and nationalists
* Worsened ethnic rivalry/antagonism among Malagasy peopled
* Led to massive loss of lives
* Led to great destruction of property
* Worsened famine in the island
* Led to rise of the PADESM party of Urban criminals to sabotage MDRM
* Led to condemnation of many nationalist leaders to death.etc.

**Qn18.** Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of Army rule in any **one** independent state of West Africa.

**Preamble:**

* + A candidate is expected to give and explain the strengths and weaknesses of Army rule in any one state of West Africa e.g. Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Mali, Togo, Niger etc.
  + A good essay should have a clear standpoint and conclusion.

**Points to consider:**

* A viable introduction

**Strengths:**

* It removed oppressive governments
* Promoted quick decision making
* Promoted Unity
* Restores Law and order
* Checks corruption and extravagance
* Resists foreign interference in the country
* Leads to peaceful transition to civilian rule
* Promotes peace and stability
* Promotes patriotism
* Promotes economic development through Agriculture and industrialization
* Modernization of the Army
* Controls inflation
* Promotes education
* Promotes African culture
* Promotion of games and sports
* Promotes infrastructural developments

**Weaknesses**

* Gross abuse of human rights
* Autocratic rule
* Promotes corruption
* Promotes sectarian tendencies
* Involves in interstate conflicts
* Wastage of resources on military/defense expenditure
* Intolerance to opposition
* Leads to over stay in power
* Over reliance on the army
* Characterized by collapse of the economy
* Perpetuates neo-colonialism
* Accumulation of external debt
* Promotion of political instability
* Failure to control Army discipline
* Unfair taxation

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*Success in your mocks and final exams*