**1. How did mass media contribute to the rise of African nationalism? 25 marks**

Preamble

Students are supposed to show how mass media led to the rise of African nationalism.

**Points to consider**

African nationalism refers to the total reaction of Africans against colonial rule.

**Its contributions**

* Mass media exposed colonial injustice in Africa for example “Abarte Batto” criticized apartheid in S. Africa
* Through mass media the church was convicted to join the struggle.
* Mass media secessionist attempts were condemned for example Katanga and Biafran secessionist attempts.
* It convinced women to join the struggle against colonialism for example through west African pilot in Augena.
* It exaggerated the reforms made in the liberated zones for example in Algeria, Zimbabwe.
* It publicized international scholarships from Asian states, USA which exposed Africans to democracy
* It exposed the suffering imposed on ex-service men during world wars e.g through radio cairo, radio Accra.
* It convinced Africans to join political parties such as CPP, UCC, TANU
* It advocated for unity among Africans for example through magazines.
* It circulated photographs, showing colonial brutality e.g in Zimbabwe, Portuguese colonies.
* It exposed the advantage of joining pan African movement for example through TVs
* It showed the fruits of independence for example the west African pilot in Nigeria, radio cairo.
* It inspired the Africans to fight for political, social and economic fights for example Accra evening news paper in Ghana.

**2. Assess the impact of the Suez canal crisis on Egypt between 1956 and 1960**

**Preamble**

Students are supposed to show how the Suez canal crisis affected the Egyptians positively and negatively

A clear stand point is vital.

**Points to consider**

* The Suez canal crisis was a war fought between Egypt one side, Israel, Britain and France on the other side.
* It enabled Egypt to gain full control of the Suez canal project.
* It led to the completion of Aswan high dam due to revenue from the project.
* It made Nasser very popular among Arabs and Africans
* It paved way for non alignment attitude among the Egyptians.
* It led to the holding of the afro-Asian conference in cairo in recognition of Egypt’s victory which made Egypt a focal point of African leaders.
* The crisis rejuvenated the international image of Egypt for example Nasser visited Moscow, Russia.
* It led to the creation of a political union between Syria and Egypt in 1958 which made Egypt a very strong country in Africa and Asia.
* It made Egypt military strong because she got guns from Russia.
* It led to the diplomatic defeat of Britain and France by Egypt.
* It awakened pan Arabism in Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia because they became united.
* Egypt became a role modal for African independence and other Arab countries e.g Algeria.
* It reduced forces of Neocolonialism in Egypt because Nasser forced Britain and French troops out of the canal.
* It served the military interests of Egypt i.e the canal was used to launch military attacks against Israel.
* It led to the opening of port Aquaba that had been closed before the war.
* Isreal was pushed out of sinaic peninsula and Gaza strips that she had occupied before the war.
* It made Nasser stop supporting Yedeyen commanders so as to please isreal.
* It led to economic development because the revenue generated was used in industrialization.
* It led to the creation of employment opportunity on the canal project.

Negatively

It led to the destruction of property on the side of Egypt.

It led to loss of lives i.e over 3000 men died

The Egyptians forces in the peninsular were destroyed leading to military defeat.

It increased enmity between Egypt, isreal

It widened enmity between Egypt and the capitalist world after embracing socialism.

**3. The Libyan coup of 1969 was primarily a result of economic mis management” discuss**

**Preamble**

Students are supposed to show how the Libyan coup came out of financial misuse.

Other factors

A clear stand point is required.

**Points to consider**

* The Libyan coup was a military overthrow of king Idris government by Gadafi

Economic mismanagement

* There was corruption during Idris regime
* Libyan resources were over exploited by foreigners
* There was increased gap between rich and the poor
* Many Libyans were unemployed
* There was poverty and economic backwardness
* There was low industrialization despite the presence of oil.
* There were poor conditions of work e.g low salaries, poor accommodation.
* There was high level of capital outflow
* The adaptation of capitalism and its exploitation led to the coup.
* The commercial sector was in hands of foreigners.
* There was increased neo-colonialism which led to foreign aid with strings attached.
* Regional embalances became the order of the day.
* Determination among Libyans
* Need to end social backwardness
* The army was dissatisfied
* The rise of ambitious personalities led by Gadafi muammer
* Need to purify Islam
* The dictatorship of the king
* The influence of other successful coups like 1966 Chananian coup
* There was need to bring social unity in Libya
* There was need for full independence
* The character and weakness of the king.

**4. To what extent did the 1945 Manchester conference influence the growth of pan Africanism?**

**Preamble**

Students are supposed to show how the 5th pan African conference led to the growth of pan Africanism

They should show other factors

A clear stand point is vital.

**Points to consider**

* Pan Africanism refers to the total belief in unity of all the blacks all over the world and the Manchester conference was held from Manchester city by pan Africanism.

**Its contributions**

* It provided grounds for the spread of pan Africanism in the entire continent.
* Participants who were studying from abroad were convical to come back home after their studies e.g Kwame Nkrumah
* It intensified criticisms against colonial rule not only in Africa but also in the Asian states.
* It created a spirit of unity between Africans in the diaspera and those from Africa.
* The conference Africanized the concept of pan Africanism because at first it had been looked at as a movement for the blacks in the diaspera.
* It laid grounds for the organisation of other future conferences for example the April and December conference of 1958 in Ghana.
* It bridged the gap between educated and non-educated Africans because at first it had been looked at as a movement for the educated.
* It led to the writing of various books and magazines aimed at spreading the ideas of pan Africanism.
* The idea of self sacrifice and determination among Africans was advocated for.
* It brought together the already independent African countries like Liberia, Egypt, Ethopia with those that were not yet independent.
* It called for cultural rejuvenation among Africans because African culture had been destroyed by the whites.
* It resulted into the information of west African national secretariat (WANS) to deal with colonialism.
* Military approach or use of force against colonialism and its evils was advocated for
* It strengthened the activities of WASU through demonstrations. Boycotts.
* The Africans in the diaspera were convinced to give financial moral help to their brothers in Africa who were fighting for independence.

**Other factors**

* The Italo Ethiopia crisis of 1935-1941
* The influence of colonialism and its policies
* The enslavement of Africans in America, Caribbean islands, west indies.
* The rise of black intellectuals in the diaspera e./g web Dubas
* The London conference of 1900
* The influence of mass media
* The role of political parties like TANU
* The atlantic charter 1941
* The role of apartheid policy
* The Egyptian revolution of 1952
* The independence of Ghana in 1957
* The role of NAM
* The role of OAU of 1963

**5. Describe the steps taken to end apartheid policy in south Africa**

Preamble

Stuents are supposed to show the steps that aimed at ending apartheid in south Africa

Points to consider

* Apartheid policy refers to the racial segregation imposed on the non whites by the whites in south Africa through a number of ways.
* There was formation of trade unions by Africans who were working
* There was formation of violent and peaceful students associations led by steve Biko
* Condemnation from parliament by united party represent atikes
* Progressive party condemned racial segregation through Helen Suzman
* Introduction of diplomatic talks by Verwoerd with ANC, PAC, OAU
* Better housing facilities were granted to urban workers open to all by amenities like hotels, stadiums were made open to all by Botha’s government.
* In 1952 sexual relations were allowed in southern Africa.
* Pieter Botha introduced constitutional reforms aimed at weakening apartheid.
* The Dutch reformed churches also advocated for reforms.
* In 1986 passbooks were eliminated
* Tutu Desmond called for the release of mandela in 1990
* African artists got involved in demanding for the freedom of south Africa e.g Luke Dube
* FW Declerk allowed ANC to operate freely
* In 1990 Declerk allowed Namibia to be independent
* Declerk also nullified all apartheid laws in towns, rural areas, mines.
* Declerk also made arrangements for a new multi racial constitution declaring all races equal.
* Freedom was granted to the people of south Africa in 1994

**6. Account for the outbreak of the Algerian coup of 1965 and what were its effects**

**Preamble**

Students are meant to give factors for the occurrence of the Algerian coup

**Points to consider**

The Algerian coup was spear headed by a group of armed men led by colonial Hovari Boumedienne and Abdullah Aziz Boutefrika against Ahmed Ben Bella who had come to power in 1962

**CAUSES**

* The dictatorial tendencies of Ahmed BenBella for example he reshuffled cabinet without consultation.
* There was wide spread unemployment especially in urban centres.
* The army was discontented due to poor pay
* There was excessive corruption
* The majority of Algerians were poor especially peasant
* Famine in Algeria which Ahmed failed to fight
* Industrialization remained poor
* The poor education and health services annoyed the masses
* Bella promoted neocolonialism because he continued danang on tunes of the French men.
* His failure to stop the civil war in kabylia region showed that the president was weak.
* Ben Bella proposed socialist reforms but they did not yield fruits.
* Ben Bella personal conflicts with colonial Hovari and Aziz led to the coup.
* The extravagancy of the socialist cadre annoyed the Algerians.
* Ben Bella failure to fulfill his promises created discontent.
* Ben Bella divide and rule policy e.g he demoted Aziz Bouteflika leading to a coup.
* The rise of ambitious personalities like Hovari
* Influence of other coups like Egyptians coup of 1952
* Workers poor conditions
* Domestic policy was neglected at expense of foreign policy
* Nepotism as Bella favoured his friends.

**EFFECTS**

* It led to reforms in education e.g setting up of many schools, UPE was maintained
* The health sector was improved e.g medicine was imported.
* It led to promotion of industrialization which had been poor.
* It led to improved relationship between Algeria and france leading to international trade.
* Corruption was fought against by bringing strict laws against it.
* Some democracy was promoted.
* The conditions of the army were improved.
* The conditions of other workers like doctors, teachers were improved.
* Agriculture was improved and famine was fought against.
* Neocolonialism was condemned though it was not totally eliminated.
* It inspired other coups to take place in Africa
* It led to religious intolerance as Christians were persecuted.
* It created conflicts between Algeria and Morocco for example Algeria supported Polisario against Morocco
* Hovari mistreated his opponents.
* Famine continued in Algeria
* Dictatorship couped up
* It led to military rule in politics of Algeria
* It led to the down fall of Ahmed and the coming to power of ambitious leaders.
* It led to the destruction of property
* It led to loss of lives as some opponents were killed.

7. Discuss the factors that led to the adaptation of African socialism in Tanzania in 1967

**Preamble**

Students are expected to give reasons for implementation of UJAMA policy

**Points to consider**

African socialism refers to an ideology in Tanzania promulgated by Julius Nyerere encouraging villagalisation i.e Tanzanian were encouraged to go to UJAMA villages and carry out collective agriculture.

**REASONS**

* There was need to promote good leadership right from the grassroot level.
* There was need to promote self reliance without depending on others.
* There was need for Julius Nyerere to consolidate himself into power through this policy.
* There was the desire to create more jobs for Tanzanians through making everybody work.
* There was need to fight famine through collective agriculture.
* There was desire to provide education to all and fight illiteracy.
* There was need to promote unity and brotherhood by bringing these people together.
* There was need to fight security because youth were expected to provide security to their villages.
* There was need to fight poverty, diseases through making everybody work and providing health services to UJAMA villages.
* There was desire to achieve economic and political independence that was missing in Tanzania.
* There was need to promote Tanzanian culture after bringing the Tanzanians together in UJAMA villages.
* It was adopted in order to isolate Tanzania from the evils of cold war politics and that is why it was called African socialism.
* It was formed to promote democracy because these villages were to vote their local leaders.
* It was formed to promote the spirit of hardwork.
* It was formed to promote equality, regional balance because UJAMA villages were allocated to various areas and regions.
* There was need to promote agriculture because it involved growth of both cash and food crops.

**8. “Land question was primarily responsible for the outbreak of the Maumar uprsing of 1952 -1956”**

**Preamble**

Students are supposed to show the contribution of land question on the Maumar uprising.

Other factors

A clear stand point is vital

**Points to consider**

* The Maumar uprising was a rebellion organized by the Kikuyu people against the British government.
* The kikuyu lost land to the whites which annoyed them.
* Africans were taken into reserves from where they suffered.
* Landless Kenyans were forced to work on white farms
* Land grabbing led to decline in agriculture
* Land grabbing led to famine.
* The existence of idle land grabbed by the whites yet Africans remained landless.
* Africans were elocated to dirty, infertile and small areas e.g Laikipiq and Ngong reserves.
* Kenyans were denied chance to grow profitable cash crops e.g coffee.
* Loss of land led to rural urban migrations which led to suffering
* Loss of land led to unemployment and poverty leading to war.
* There was forced soil conservation by the whites which annoyed Kenyans.
* The policy of compulsory destocking annoyed the masses.
* Failure for British to carryout land reforms in 1930s and 1940s as demanded for by Kenyans.
* Increased white influx as Kenyan lands led to war.
* Harsh kipande system was aimed at restricting Kenyans from moving to kenys highlands.

**Other factors**

* Racial segregation by the whites.
* Kikuyu’s secret planning of controlling Kenyan politics.
* The influence of Kenyan nationalists like Dedani Kimathi Waruhui
* The influence of ex service men
* Failure for peaceful means led to war
* The inspiration from the Egyptian revolution
* Poor taxation system
* Need for increased representatives in the legislative council.
* The influence of manchester conferences which called for positive action.
* The desire for independence led to the war
* The need to restore the Kenyan culture destroyed by the whites
* Domination of commercial sectors by the Asians led to war
* The influence of west African nationalism e.g Ghana’s independence.

**9. Examine the factors for the failure of the Katanga secessionalist attempts**

**Preamble**

Students are supposed to show why the Katanga secession did not succeed

**Points to consider**

* The Katanga secessionaist attempt refers to need by the people of Katanga province led by moise Tshambe to separate themselves from the central government of Joseph Kasavubu as president and Patrice Lumumba as premise.
* Reasons for failure
* The formation of government of national unity
* The constitutional changes of 1964 which led to creation of 12 new provinces watered down katanga’s pride
* The afro Asian Arab conference of 1963 decampaigned the attempt.
* Opposition from Congolese elites such as Kasamura, pierre Mulele.
* The central government was determined to defeat the Katanga and uphold unity
* The flight of noise Tshambe weakened the Katangese
* The association of Patrice Lumumba who was an international figure made the attempt un popular
* Disunity among the Katangese because not all the Katangese supported the attempt.
* Condemnation from the OAU after its creation in 1963
* The coming to power of mobutu Joseph in 1965 through a coup and after words reorganized the army of the central government.
* The central government got financial, moral, military support from Russia against the Katangese
* The withdrawal of Belgian troops from Katanga that had supported these people.
* The attempt was condemned by the catholic church
* The intervention of the UN weakened the Katangese
* The central government was supported by pan Africanists like Kwame Nkrumah
* The death of Dag Hammerskjold who was UN secretary in a plan crush on his way to go and reconcile Katangese with central government led to international condemnation.

**10. Describe the steps which have been taken to preserve African cultural values. 25mks**

**Preamble**

Students are meant to show how African culture has been promoted.

**Point to consider**

* African culture refers to the way of life of a given society, it refers to beliefs, behaviours of a given community
* African writers have been encouraged for example chinua Achebe, J.C Ssekamwa
* Traditional and cultural leaders have been allowed by African governments.
* Government has funded the ministry of sports, culture and ethics to restore the cultural values.
* Research centres into culture have been put in place for example at Makerere University.
* Local languages have been encouraged in schools e.g Luganda.
* Cultural gallas have been organized at different universities e.g Ibadan university.
* Churches have africanised their services e.g use of drums by catholics, Adungu etc.
* MDD has been encouraged and this promotes local dances.
* Local artists have been encouraged e.g paul Kafeero in Uganda.
* Local herbs and medicine has also been promoted.
* Local news papers have been encouraged e.g Bukedde in Uganda.
* African governments have encouraged the importance of African values for example mobutu of congo, Iddi Amin of Uganda, Tombalbaye of chad.
* African idioms, proverbs have been encouraged.
* The education curriculum has been localized for example F/A is taught