**History P 210 / 6 A-Level**

**2018**

History of Africa 1855-1914.

Answer 4 questions

Time 3 hours

1). Describe the factors which favoured the introduction of Islam in East Africa during the 19th century.

Islam was introduced in East Africa by the Arabs in the beginning of the 19th century. The Arabs were both motivated by both religious zeal and economic gain among the invaders were merchants and fanatical Muslims.

The presence of natural harbors on the East African coast which allowed their Arabs boats to dock on which spread Islam in the interior

The presence of vastland in the interior which encouraged the coming of more Arabs in East Africa where they established plantation agriculture like the clove plantations in Zanzibar. These acted as bases for spread of Islam.

Presence of welcoming leaders in the interior of East Africa such leaders such as Kabaka Ssuuna of Buganda welcomed the Arabs which enabled the introduction of Islam.

The presence of trade items in East Africa, as the Arabs traded with people of East Africa they came into contact with them which they later converted in Islam.

The influence of long distance trade that opened East Africa to the outside world. There were trade routes that had been developed into interior of East Africa which allowed smooth movements of the Arabs into interior and this favoured introduction of Islam.

The use of bulky methods of conversion ,where the promoters of Islam targeted leaders like converting of leaders, it also allowed gradual changes, it tolerated East Africans and their ways of life until they adopted pure Islamic doctrines.

Presence of Swahili language which facilitated easy communication between the people of East Africa and the Arabs.

The presence of Indian Ocean trade,

Hospitality of East African people

Absence of Christianity

Monsoon winds

Slave trade

Promoted trade e.g. Blaze

Promoted linguistic studies

Promoted infrastructural developments

**Mark as whole**

2). Assess the reforms introduced by the Creole community in West Africa community by the end of 1914.

The Creoles were a new class of people who emerged in Sierra Leone,they were outcome of mixture of people by 1860s.

Education reforms. By 1860, the Creoles had established several educational institutions in Sierra Leone that improved on learning and education in West Africa. Like the Fourah bay college, which began as a teacher‘s training college which was later upgraded to a university status.

The Creoles influenced the creation of a professional class in Sierra Leone that later influenced development in much of West Africa.

They contributed in the health sectors by undertaking a lot of research. Thus in 1858, they helped in the discovery of quinine as a cure for malaria.

Religiously, the creoles helped in evangelical work by spreading Christianity in several areas like Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria .The most prominent evangelist was AjaiCrowther who promoted great work in the Niger delta region.

The Creoles built several places of worship mosques and churches inclusive. Muhammad Shitta bay mosque.

The Creoles promoted commercialization policy: Theypioneered and promoted a trade network in much of West Africa. They were common in towns like Port Nova,Freetown,Lagos ,Accra,Cape Coast and Cameroon.

The Creoles also did good work in the area of agriculture through on a small scale and not very much pronounced. They produced crops like groundnuts and palm oils.

Administration reforms, they contributed in the areas of administrations by creating administrators in various fields. For example treasures, solicitor generals, junior administrators for the British, legistrative officers and judges.This boosted development in much of West Africa.

They fought illiteracy through books they wrote on language and improved communications in the process. These languages included Ewe,Krio and Yoruba and many others.

Publication developments; The Creole intellectuals in Sierra Leone and Liberia contributed greatly in developing African academic standard through publishing numerous articles and books.

In areas of politics, The Creoles produced important politicians and administrators in in various parts of West Africa.

Promoted colonialism

Eroded African culture

Land relievation

Discrimination

**Mark as whole**

3). How did the German policies influence the occurrence of Maji-maji rebellion in Tanganyika in the period 1905-07?

Policies pursued by German included the direct method of administration like the use of Akidas and jumbes who were the German agents

Compulsory of acquisition of fertile land, loss of land by African to the Germans

Over taxation of Africans by the German i.e. hut and gun tax plus the methods of collecting taxes which was house to the people of Tanganyika

Forced labour of Africans by Germans on their farms

Discrimination in the provision of social services like education and health

Sexual harassment of the African wives was totally apposed

The presence of strong African religions yet the Germans despised it thus forcing Africa to fight to protect their religion

The Germans abused African cultures they looked at it as barbaric, so the Africans wanted to defend their cultures

Cash crop restrictions, the indigenous Tanganyika’s were prevented from growing cash crops such as coffee sisal

Famine and starvation, most Africans were busy producing cash crops on German plantation. This made than Neglect food crop production for their up keep

Grievance over idle land. Germans owned large pieces of land which were idle , This brewed feelings of jealousy amongst the landless Africans who appealed to the colonial government for land reforms but in vain.

Restricted freedom of movement

Land ralevetion

Abuse of Islamic religion

Scorched earth policy

**Mark as whole**

1. Describe the salient features of the colonial economy in Angola by the period 1914.

The major features of the colonial economy were plans, methods which were put in place by colonialists to maximize effective exploitation of the African resources. Colonial economy refered to the system of production and consumption which were introduced in the colonies by the colonialists in order to fulfills their economic demands such as raw materials ,markets ,areas for investment and areas for settlements .This included Agricultural, mining ,communication and transportation of commerce and trade.The economic policies aimed at creating an economically viable and systematic exploitations by Portuguese’s of Angola agricultural and mineral resources

Angola was under Portuguese rule the aims of the colonial policies were intended to encourage the people of Angola to take part in the production of cash crops for export.

Development of modern transport system based on major infrastructure like railway lines, port facilities and roads to enhance the Portuguese’s exploitations of Angolan resources. The purpose of establishing colonial economy was to ensure a constant supply of raw materials, cheap labour, markets areas for investment and areas for settlements.

It was export –import trade oriented economy, which specialized in the production of raw materials for the Metropolitan industries and importation of manufactured goods to Africa.

There was establishment of European trade companies, the companies had the responsibilities of controlling trade activities conducted within the colonies.

Forced labour was introduced in order in order to get labour /manpower.

The Angolans were unconditionally made to work on European farms, mines and construction of the colonial offices and roads. I n Angola Portuguese required them to offer contract labour where they rounded up and taken to islands of Principe and Sao Thome in the Indian Ocean to work in sugarcane plantations.

There was the use of migrant labour in different parts of the colonial economy.

Use of white settlers

Taxation

Cash crop growing on large nutation

Land elimination

Trade in textile

Industrisation

Plautation agriculture

To make the economy self-sustaining and save the tax payers money that had been used to open up colonies in Africa.Introduction of cash crops ,Crops for exchange were emphasized these included cotton ,coffee and tobacco ,these crops were grown on both large and small scale this was because the Europeans were interested in exploiting East African.

Taxation was another feature of the colonial economy. The colonialists wanted to sustain their economy and make them self-sustaining; they introduced a number of taxes to be paid by people of Angola. These included hut tax, gun taxes as well as poll tax.

The economy was monetized .The means of exchange was now from the barter systems that had existed during the pre-colonial period.

The economy was characterized by the introduction of modern transport systems. These involved constructions of the railway lines, roads linked to them and building ports. This aimed at transporting agricultural products from the productive rural areas.

Land alienation was another feature of the colonial economy. Land was confiscated by colonialist’s to facilitate the introduction of various projects. Good and fertile land was grabbed by whites.

Mineral extraction, it has been claimed that the exploitation of minerals wealth were extracted to benefit the colonialists.

Tocontrol for source of raw materials and markets for their manufactured goods in Angola. The Portuguese extremely discouraged the setting up of manufacturing industries in Africa.

Trade monopoly and economic dependency of East Africans to Europeans. Legitimate trade was introduced were the Europeans dominated both the export and import trade basing on the trade and their Asian commercial agents. The East African traders and businessmen could not market their products to abroad markets.

**Mark as whole**

5. Examine the career and achievements of Khalifa Abdullah inthe Sudan in the period 1885 to 1895.

He was the overall commander of the Mahdi’s short lived administration in Sudan.

The Caliphate united and controlled Sudanese till 1898.These included the notorious Sufis, Baqqars and many hostilities were contained.

The country was divided into provinces, each part put under a governor responsible to the Calipha at Omudruman.

The Calipha brought sanity in the state and this was through the policy of pacifying the society using the Islamic code.

The holy Quran and the code of conduct of the prophet constituted the constitution of the state.

He emphasized strict observance of the Islamic principles like praying five times a day and many charitable actions.

Laws governing women were established like the free mixing of women and men were forbidden .Women were required to put on Islamic dress for the purpose of law and order in society.

Islamic treasury was established in which collection and distributions of taxes were conducted in accordance to Islamic teachings.

Taxation system was made fair were all the taxes introduced were based on the teaching of Islam.

Failed to control the

Failed to maintain unity (nationalism)

Lived in isolation at

He megletted agriculture, the back

**Mark as whole**

6.How did the discovery of Minerals trigger historical developments in South Africa in the period 1886-1914?

Racial discrimination /segregation emerged, as whites grew stronger than Africans.

The discovery facilitated European scramble for partition of Southern Africa .With the military superiority, the British for example in 1871 (Cape government) took over Basuto land in 1877 and 1878 they fought and defeated the Xhosa and Nguni.

The mineral discovery led to the emergency of Utilanders who were mainly British nationals. There were groups of all sorts and talents. They included traders, financiers, industrialists, mineral concession seekers and many others.

The Boers in the interiors were transformed economically and were able to pay off the debts they owed the British at the Cape.

The mineral discovery triggered the hostilities between the Boers and the British which culminated into the first and second Anglo-Boers wars.

It triggered the British annexation of the Boer republic of Transvaal in 1877.

The discovery triggered the signing of treaties like the Vereeniging treaty of 1902.

Mineral discovery led to the Union of South African white republics in 1910,In order to defeat the Africans and deny them the mineral wealth.

**Mark as whole**

**7. Assess the impact of the French occupation of Algeria on the historical developments of Maghreb region by 1914.**

The French occupations of Algeria led to a number of historical developments in the Magreb regions affecting Morocco,Tunisia and Libya.

It exposed the economic potentials of the region to European countries.

It led to the future occupation of Tunisia in 1881 and Morocco in 1912 by the French.

It resulted into European rival interest in the region. German, Italy, Spain and French got involved.

The later French interest in Morocco led to Morrocan crisis of 1905 to 1905 involving, Britain,Spain,German and France herself.

Leadersin Tunisia and Morocco were swayed into pursuing modern programs in their countries in order to protect their independence. For example, Muhammad Sadiq of Tunisia, Hassan Moulay and Abdul-Aziiz of Morocco.

French rule and methods of assimilations infiltrated in the entire Maghreb region of Tunisia ,Algeria and Morocco.

French occupation of Algeria undermined the Turkish rule but the Ottoman Empire was propelled to revive their influence into the region. For example there was creation of the young Turkish movement.

It created conflicts between the French inAlgeria and Morocco and Morocco because Algerian rebels opposed to French occupation took refuges in the two countries.

It led to indebtedness of Morocco and Tunisia in their bid to modernize or adopted European constitutional and judicial systems in Tunisia, Europeans intervened in herfinances.

It resulted into to the Anglo-French Entente of 1904 which compromised bitter relationship between Britain and France.

The French changed their policy of violent approach to conquest like they had done with Algeria. In the subsequent conquest like in Morocco and Tunisia they employed a less violent approach.

Led to Italian occupation of Libya

Development of idea of north West African

Romaine Empire

He failed to groom of success

Foreign exchange rate system failed

Policy of nationalism failed

**Mark as whole**

**8. Describe the career and achievements of Hassan Mouley of Morocco in the period 1873 to 1894.**

Morocco was formed as part of the Ottoman empire.By1873; Morocco was under the reign of Hassan Mouley who belonged to the Sherifian dynasty through which the Ottoman Empire controlled Morocco.

The following were the carrier and achievements of Hassan Mouley

He modernized the army by training; disciplining as well as equipping it with the necessary modern skills with that modernized armywill crash internal rebellions and enable him assert his authority over Morocco and destroy external aggression especially by Europeans.

He built a strong economy by emphasizing agriculture and industrialization by this he revived the sugar industry in Southern Morocco which helped him in the generation of revenue for development of other projects.

In Political aspects, he encouraged democratic processes in his country by advocating for the development of parliamentary system of government. Several other democratic institutions were put in place in Morocco including politico –religious rehabilitation.

In areas of trade,

Created a fixed exchange rate

Industrialization

Imported a new breed of shop

Ensured heredity succession

**Mark as whole**

9 Examine the impact of plantation agriculture on the social-economic sectors of Kenya by 1914.

Infrastructure such as Uganda-Kenya railways, roads, water transport and telecommunications were extended to plantation areas and towns.

The colonial government in Kenya was earned money through export of crops like coffee, tea which made the economy self-sustaining.

It led to introduction and maintenance of forced labour policy, where the Kenyans were forced to work on European farms.

It resulted into political struggle between Indians and European settlers for control of Kenya which undermined African political and economic control of Kenya.

Plantation agriculture promoted the policy of land alienation in Kenya. Many Kenyans were displaced from their fertile pieces of land by white farmers.

Many Kenyans after losing their land were forced to settle in reserves which were less fertile. Many of them later became squatters on European farms yet others became wages laborers on European plantations.

Kenyans became dependents on European manufactured goods and producers of raw materials for Europeans.

Migrant labour systems developed and this affected food production as people moved to cash crop producing areas and left rural areas. People moved from different parts of East Africa to go and offer their labour in the plantations such as the one of Tea and Sugarcane.

It led introduction of import –export trade economy in Kenya.

Taxation was introduced and Kenyans were forced to go and work on European plantations and other projects to earn money and pay taxes.

It led to monetization of the economy. The system allowed for introduction of money as means of exchange.

It led urbanization of various parts of Kenya. There was massive growth of towns as people moved to stay near plantation schemes, Like Kericho, Thika and Limuri.

Kenyan family ties were weakened as people left rural areas so as to be employed on European plantations.

Improved standard of living

Monetization of the economy

Rural – urban migration

Employment – influx of white settlers

**Mark as whole**

10.How did SamoureToure consolidate his rule in Mandika empire during the 19th century.

SamoreToure was born in 1830 in Manyambaladugu a village south east of Kankan in present day Guinea.Samori was a greater warrior who fought imperialism in the 19th century. He refused to submit to French colonization and thus choose the path of confrontations using welfare and diplomacy.

The Candidate is expected to give a back ground to SamoureToure and his rule in the MandikaEmpire. He was born by 1830 in an ordinary household which is said to have practiced traditional religion. In 1857, he deserted the army afteracquiring the necessary skills for the empire building, and by 1860, he had started on his work; hence by 1870 he had created an empire with a strong and large army.He employed a number of strategies that enabled him to consolidate his rule in Mandikaempire.

He created elaborative effective administration where the empire was divided into 162 districts each containing up to 20 villages. The state was governed along three lines where military commanders were in control of the districts these were assisted by traditional and religious leaders who were all accountable to SamoureToure.

He used Islam religion as building block for unity. He used Islam to destroy traditionalism there by creating uniform culture. Moslem teachers were sent to pacify various rebellious communities. The traditional shrines were replaced by mosques.

He created a strong economy based on agriculture out of which he got food to feed the nation trade ,which provided him with enough resources needed to purchase arms from the Creoles of Sierra –Leon.This enabled him to maintain the state for some time.

He employed diplomacy and signed several treaties with European like the treaty of Bisandugu with the French .He at the same time played the French against the British by supporting them in turns .This strategy enabled him to buy sometimes and prepared how to deal with both external and African enemies.

He used intermarriages in order to create unity through cross bonds. He himself did it with Toure of Odienne.

He employed a strong network based on the Dyula traders given their advantagesof moving in and around the Niger region and beyond. They fed him with the necessary information regarding security in the region like about the French activities and prepared accordingly.

SamoureToure manufactured his own arms to supplement those imported from the British in Sierra Leone and contains the arms embargo imposed by the Europeans.

He transferred his capital from Bisandugu to Dabakala when the French mounted too much pressure on him and operated for more time in the state. This delayed European subjugation of his state.

He equipped and trained his army with which he used tomaintain law and order, containing the breakaway territories as well as fighting with African enemies and European especially the French. His army was divided into the infantry wing under the Sofa and a strong cavalry force .Samori had a very huge standing army that was fed through the royal guards.

Samouri ensured unity in his state by allowing Islam to coexist with traditionalists peacefully. He also assumed the title of AL mamy which meant the commander of the faith. This fostered a great sense of unity and patriotism in the Mandika people as they had a worthy cause to fight for whenever faced with fiery adversaries.

Used the British as a shield against the French

Use of a spy net work

Emphasized trade and agriculture

**Mark as whole**

**End.**