

KAMSSA 2022 HISTORY 6 Marking guide

1. Examine the main features of the political, economic and social way of life of Ndebele by the second half of the 19th century. (25 marks)

Introduction

- ❖ Ndebele kingdom is located in present day Zimbabwe; it was founded by Mzirikazi during the Mfecane period.

political way of life

- politically, the Ndebele had a highly centralised system of administration; the king was the supreme commander of the armed forces, the Chief administrator, chief judge and leader of the secret service.
- The king, controlled land and had power over life and death; his word was final and made major decisions pertaining to the state.
- For effective administration, the kingdom was divided into province administered by Indunas who were directly appointed by the king.
- The provinces were made up of regimental towns and settlements; each of them comprised a royal Kraal, a royal settlement and a residence of the military Indunas, who was head of the settlement. Examples include Inyah, Mahiokohiokho etc.
- The Iduna carried out both administrative as well as military functions.
- The Ndebele had a standing army; it was organised into regiments, equipped with the short stabbing spears.
- The Ndebele had two categories of warriors that is, the regular army, popularly known as Machacha and the reserved army of old men who ranged between 40-75 years.
- The king stationed some of his wives, sisters and close relatives in every province of the kingdom and these acted as king's eyes and ears.

Economically ways of life.

- Economically, the Ndebele kept cattle, no one could slaughter a cow without the consent of the king.
- Agriculture also featured but on a small scale. They grew crops like sorghum, millet, and yams.
- Barter trade also existed; they normally exchanged pastoral products with the Shona and at time the Portuguese traders based in Mozambique.
- Iron working was carried out; tools like spears, bows, arrows, hoes, pangas, served defense and agricultural purposes.
- Raiding ensured steady supply of cattle, food, women and young men
- The king received tribute from the Shona. Lozi and Ngwate; this was in form of gold dust, cattle and food crops.

Social way of life

- socially, the Ndebele has a caste system that is, the first was the Zans, which comprised of the original Nguni group of migrants (Khumalo), the second was the Enhla which comprised the captured especially from the Sotho and Tswana absorbed into the Ndebele culture and the third was the Holi, a class that was made up of all those who were treated as slaves.
- Inter- caste marriage was discouraged.
- Men were allowed to marry at the age of 40.
- The king rewarded girls to his warriors.
- Religion was highly regarded; they believed in the existence of the supreme God called Mulenga.
- The Ndebele celebrated traditions by singing, drumming and dancing.

2.) Discuss the consequences of the 19th century Jihads in West Africa.

- Jihads refer to a series of wars fought by fanatic moslems against those they considered as nominal moslems, non-believers and pagans; the Jihads broke out in northern Nigeria, commanded by Uthman Dan Fodio (a prominent Fulan scholar) who inspired the Macina Tijan of Sejhu Ahmadu and later the Tijan Jihad of Al- Hatti, Umar Tall in 1854. Arthur Jihads broke out among the Bambara states, Futa Dtalon and Futa Toro.
- The jihad had far reaching consequences.
- Jihad led the Fulani Conquest of the Hausa states.
- Led to the down fall of the Hausa ruling aristocracy and replaced by Muslim Fulani rulers.
- Led to the creation of strong centralized governments e.g Macina.
- By the advent of colonialism, the Sokoto caliphate was the largest political unit in West Africa. The Jihads prepared West Africa against colonialism.
- Led to stable governments as the one in SOKOKTO which made the British collaborate with Emirs i.e made the introduction of indirect rule possible.
- Sokoto Jihad challenged Bornus commercial supremacy in the Sudan and renewed vigor and change of dynasty in Bornu.
- Jihads led to creation of powerful Muslim armies.
- Economically, the Jihads initiated periods of economic prosperity; because of the establishment of law and order, commerce boomed, by the mid-19th century Sokoto was the most prosperous region in the Sudan while Tokolor was not a very lucrative trade with the coast until the coming of the French.
- Many towns flourished e.g Kano became a commercial capital of Sokoto caliphate.
- A state currency was put in place which facilitated economic prosperity, the cattle trade was the most lucrative of all. slave trade, gold trade and Kolanut benefited many.
- Industries boomed. In Sokoto, the manufacture of metal products was very advance.
- By 1860, Sokoto was exporting ornament, agriculture implements and kitchen ware.
- Agriculture boomed in the empire from food crops, people turned to cash crops e.g cotton.
- Socially, Jihads had an overwhelming impact. In Macina all non-Muslims were forced to observe Koranic laws and this promoted social justice.
- Many people were converted to Islam.
- Corruption and cruelty were reduced as many people adhered to the teaching of the Quran.
- In Tukolor, the principles of the Tijaniya brotherhood were introduced and all men were treated as equals.
- The policies of Umar Tall were so socialistic that the ordinary people benefited from his capture of power.
- Jihads stimulated learning and scholarly attitude.
- Fulani herdsmen became sedentary farmers.
- Many books were written and libraries set up.
- Hausa became the Lingual Franca in Sokoto and Arabic became the official language.
- The sale of moslems as slaves ceased and this created peace and harmony in communities that embraced Islam.
- Emergency of slaves and peasants.
- Military revolution leading to creation of large and efficient armies.
- Political power opened to scholar and new Muslim aristocracy.

- Purification of Islam.

Negative impacts

- Destruction of lives and property.
- Collapse of the economy of other states.
- Creation of intra Islam hostility between Qadriyya and Tijaniyya brotherhood hence disunity.
- Some Jihadists used the Jihad to fulfill their political ambitions e.g Al- Hat Umar.
- Collapse of empires e.g Bornus and Oyo.
- Jihads deterred the spread of Christianity.
- In some areas farming was retarded.
- Many of the changes created by the Jihadists were temporary and after their deaths the people returned to their old ways.
- Non- Muslims were oppressed.(25 marks)

3.) Account for the failure French policy of assimilation in Senegal.

- The word assimilation comes from the French word *assimilado* which means to cause to resemble; assimilation as a colonial policy came into existence as the result of the 1848 law which allowed colonies to be represented in the French National Assembly and the 1883 which allowed Africans in the colonies to enjoy political and civil rights as French citizens.
- By this policy, Africans were expected to abandon their culture and adopt that of the French.
- Assimilation worked well in the four communes of Louis, Goree, Dakar and Rufisque. This was mainly due to the long contact the French had with the local inhabitants; in the rest of Senegal however, the policy failed due to a number of reasons,
- The French mainly settled in the four communes of Dakar, Goree, St. Louis and Rufisque at the coast, ignoring the interior provinces.
- Unlike the coast communes, the vast interior provinces had not been exposed to French culture for a long time hence finding it hard to get assimilated.
- Assimilation received severe criticism from French scholars.
- West Africa communities were more organised with deeply rooted cultures and political institutions that could not be easily overturned by assimilation.
- Assimilation was based on wrong assumption which could not apply in west Africa i.e liberty fraternity and equality.
- Sharp contradiction existed between intrinsic reasons to colonies west Africa and exploit it on one hand and treat Africans on equal basis.
- Beyond the four communes, assimilation had unrealistic demands as conditions to get assimilated.
- The system of education established did not encourage assimilation; the hands of French left education in the hands of the missionaries who were much more concerned with evangelization than assimilation.
- The existence of the Islamic faith and culture which were opposed to European/ Christian faith and culture.
- The unfair colonial representation of Africans in French National Assembly. All Africans in French overseas provinces had only one representative and until 1914, Africans were represented by European French person.
- Educated Africans were frustrated by the discrimination suffered in.
- Africans detested being recruited into French army to fight fellow Africans.

- Forced labour on ground nut plantations undermined the success of the assimilation.
- French colonial government.
- Assimilation was very expensive to implement.
- West Africa had no infrastructure in form of schools, roads etc necessary for the success of the policy,
- Assimilation was too rigid and bureaucratic limiting application of most of its policies, the headquarters were in Dakar, which is many miles from other areas of the country.(25 marks)

4.) Discuss the causes and consequences of the 1896 and 1897 chimurenga rebellion.

- These were a series of wars which involved the Shona and Ndebele on one hand against the British South Africa company forces commanded by Jameson.
- The Ndebele were led by Umlungu, the chief priest of the Ndebele Nation and Nyamanda, Lobengula's eldest son. The Shona were led by Bonda and Tshawwa – who were representatives of Mwaricult
- Land alienation, African land was taken away and given to the Europeans.
- Africans were settled in reserves
- Chiefs were not allowed to allocate land, a violation of power.
- Loss of cattle, cattle were confiscated and distributed to European settlers and some were taken to South Africa.
- Forcedlabour on white farms and mine, conditions in the farms and mines were unbearable.
- Chiefs lost power.
- Age- regiment system was abolished and replaced by European system of administration.
- Loss of independence; chiefs had to fight for their dignity and independence of their people.
- Outbreak of natural disaster like rinderpest which killed many cattle.
- Confiscation of cattle; out of the initial 25,000 herds of cattle, only 5,000 were left; such cattle were kept in government Kraals to be used for paying government officials.
- There was also outbreak of famine due to drought; all these were blamed on the Europeans and the anger of the traditional gods.
- Jameson raid of 1896 and its defeat by the Boers encouraged the rebellion, it convinced the fighters that the British were not unbeatable.
- Absence of soldiers created a military vacuum, encouraging people to take up arms.
- Religious leaders sparked off the rebellion; they enlisted the support of the people through the propaganda that the outbreak of natural calamities was as a result of anger from gods; they also assured people of protection against bullets.
- The Shona like the Ndebele had several reasons for participation in the Chimurenga wars.
- The missionaries disregarded the traditional institutions, customs and religion of the Shona people.
- The British and company agents interfered with the trade of the Shona. The Shona had valuable gold trade with the Portuguese, trade was now dominated by the British.
- Introduction of hut tax and the brutal method of collection. Cattle tax was paid in kind.
- The company agents diverted the local people to buy goods from South Africa (BSSACO) which were more expensive than those bought from the Portuguese traders
- The company agents confiscated cattle and other domestic animals for any failure to meet the tax obligation.

- The aristocracy resented being surprised by police men of common origin. Policemen were brutal and had sex with wives and daughters of chiefs.
- The British looked down upon Africans and openly regarded them as Kafirs (pagans) ridiculed their gods and culture.
- There was a rumour that Lobengula had not died but was hiding in the mountains, so they had to fight to expel the British and reinstate the king.
- **Consequences**
- The Ndebele resistance lasted for five months but the Shona resisted for one and half years and so the Shona paid heavily for resisting British colonial rule,
- Many people lost their lives and property.
- The Shona were prevented from building villages in the protected rock enclaves called Kopjes where they had proved hard to be defeated.
- The wars led to great sacrifice on the side of the blacks and whites; on the whites' side Cecil Rhodes overwhelmed by the cost of money and men and faced with threats of losing the company charter if war continued, personally went to the hills to negotiate with the Matebele leaders.
- A number of reserves were set aside for the Shona and the Shona lived as squatters on their land
- Many Shona who had been employed in the company police lost their jobs.
- Police posts were established all over Mashona land to ensure law and order.
- Racial feelings between Africans and Europeans intensified leading to apartheid in southern RHODESIA.
- Failure of the Mwaricuit to deliver victory as promised, led to loss of faith in African traditional religion and many Shona and Ndebele converted to Christianity.
- The British south Africa company was described as violent and irresponsible.
- Ndebele indunas were recognised as leaders in their areas.
- After the war, the Ndebele politics centered upon the desire to restore the kingship; the Ndebele recognised Lobengula's two sons who had been sent to school in south Africa.
- After the war, the British government appointed a representative permanently in Rhodesia to observe the activities of the British south Africa company and ensure that the company did not indulge in politics that would make the lives of Africans difficult.
- The British learnt a lesson; they regulated forced labour and hut tax.
- The company took up measures to improve the situation; Jameson was replaced.
- The Shona police working in Matebele land were disbanded; any Shona police man would not be allowed to work in Matebele land without the consent of Ndebele authority.
- Many Shona leaders were hanged for their part in the revolt.
- The Chimurenga wars inspired the rise of modern nationalist movements in south Rhodesia. (25 marks)

5.) Examine the factors that undermined Morocco's independence in the second half of the 19th century.

- In the introduction, a brief historical background of Morocco should be given.
- By 1850s, Morocco, though internally polarised was an independent state under the Sherifian Dynasty. Her independence was undermined greatly from 1870 and completely lost to France in 1912.
- Military weakness; by 1912, Morocco lacked a patriotic army that could repulse European incursions.

- European colonial interest; Spain, Britain, France, Austria and Germany; each of these countries desired to colonize it for imperialist interest; the French, British and the Germans had almost clashed over Morocco in 1905 and 1911.
- The effect of the 1860 heavy war indemnity; following the Morocco – Spanish war of 1855, Morocco was forced to pay a war indemnity of 4 million pounds, by the treaty of Tetuan, Morocco was forced to grant commercial concessions to Spain and was to give such rights to any other European power without the consent of Spain; thus, the war indemnity opened Morocco to further European interference which later culminated in the country's loss of independence in 1912.
- The presence of Algerian rebels in Morocco; the Algerian rebel leader, Abdel Qadir had sought refuge in Morocco where he launched guerilla attacks against the French settlers in Algeria. This provided France with an excuse occupied Moroccan region of Gurara, Tuat, in 1907, the French troops occupied Watda and a few months later took over Casablanca.
- The Tribal divisions and fighting over the central throne; Various groups like Berbers, Jews, Negroes wanted self-rule and often challenged the powers of the Jewish settlers in their effort to weaken the Sherifian dynasty.
- Traditionally, Morocco, was a divided state, it had the friendly country as well as the unfriendly country. The unfriendly didn't respect the government and refused to pay taxes to the sultan's central government.
- Excessive borrowing; in 1903, Abdul Aziz acquired a loan of 800,000 pounds from France. By 1908, Abdul Aziz had failed to repay the loans – thus making Morocco vulnerable.
- The French occupation of Algeria in 1830, France in Algeria felt insecure as long as the western flank (Morocco) had not been effectively protected from other European powers.
- Morocco's economic potential was highly endowed with minerals like gold, iron, and phosphate; it also had fertile soils and conducive Mediterranean, Morocco had a big market French investor would use the vast land of the country for their surplus capital.
- The weakness of the Ottoman empire; As the powers of the Ottoman ruled steadily declined in the area, the urge of the European powers to take over non-Africa and Morocco in particular increased.
- The Casablanca incident 1907; in March 1907, the French as part of the concessions of the Algeiras conference occupied Morocco town of Wajda, in protest, the Moroccans attacked the French residents at Casablanca and killed a European working for a French company. The French exploited this to invade Morocco. (25 marks)

6.) Discuss the major threats to the security and independence of Ethiopia in the second half of the 19th century.

- Ethiopia was a general Greek name for the country of the dark coloured people living south of Egypt. During the second half of the 19th century, Ethiopia witnessed the rule of three leaders first was Theodore II, followed by John IV and Menelik.
- During the period, Ethiopia faced major threats which included the following;
- The long-time disunity and rivalry in the state, rivalry among the Rasess especially those of Tifre, Shoa, Gojjan, Begemide etc.
- Lack of a centralised government acceptable to all Ethiopians, Ethiopia was administered by princess, employing different policies in their respective provinces.
- Ethiopia lacked a standing army; what existed were factional armies, armed and used by provincial war lords to satisfy their individualistic desires.

- Ethiopia lacked a developed sense of nation ship between Ethiopia's state and the church was another threat, the rulers of Ethiopia had lost political power and had to ally with the Christian factions to achieve the loyalty of the masses.
- Frequent attacks and stubborn behaviours of the Galla. Ethiopia lacked viable international trade.
- The geographical nature of the country promoted disunity.
- Aggressive neighbours like Egypt and Sudan.
- Threat from European powers such as Italy and Britain. (25 marks)

7.) Account for the South Africa federation of 1910.

- The federation of South Africa was promulgated on 31/5/1910, headed by Botha as the prime minister and J.C Smuts as his deputy.
- There was need to have a common policy among the British and the Boers towards Africans.
- Afrikaners of Transvaal were being threatened by increasing economic power of the Uitenhage which could easily be transformed into political power.
- The importation of Asian labourers threatened the Boers- competing with them for skilled jobs.
- Afrikaners hoped that the union would enable them to dominate and control the Uitenhage.
- Increasing political threat from the Indians, the Indian labourers working in plantations, mines, and industries demanded equal political rights with whites. This threatened both British and Boers and to eliminate it, a union was formed.
- Disappearance of Paul Kruger and the emergence of progressive leaders like Botha, Smuts who were in favour of a close union.
- The defeat of the Boers in the second Anglo – Boer war of 1899, this broke down their resistance towards the federation scheme.
- The avenging treaty of 1902 reconciled the British and the Boers.
- Need to strengthen white states to reduce dependency on the British government.
- A political unit would lead to single administration solving the problem of duplication of costs in each of the four states.
- Need to have a common trade policy among the four states.
- After 1902, Alfred Milner worked towards achieving the federation, he built schools in the Boer republics and most of his politicians were bent towards reconciling the British and the Afrikaners, upon this, a union was achieved in 1910.
- The threat from the Cape liberalism against racist Afrikaners and the English in Natal. Afrikaners and majority Natal unionists agree to a federation through which they would successfully oppose and check on Cape liberalism.
- The British wanted to check on the possible renewable cordial relationship / cooperation between Transvaal and Germans in South Africa and Mozambique against them (the British).
- The British and the Boers feared African states and revolt which could challenge the British and Afrikaners in South Africa.
- Growth of African nationalism which demanded end of white domination and exploitation.
- Afrikaner parties had won majority seats in the national elections held in 1907 – 1908 in Transvaal, Orange and Cape Colony. All party leaders supported formation of a union.

- Need to have common economic policies regarding custom due to railway tariffs.
- The British wanted a union through which they would destroy radical Boer nationalism, under a federation, the two white groups would develop a spirit of South Africa. (25 marks)

8.) Account for the success of missionary enterprise in East Africa.

- In the introduction groups of Christian missionaries that operated in East Africa should be given.
- Missionary enterprise in East Africa succeeded because of the following reasons.
- They received assistance and cooperation from the local chiefs e.g Mutesa I of Buganda. Provided them with shelter and also allowed them to preach.
- They received support from home government.
- Christian missionary groups cooperated among themselves, this strengthened their positions among Africans.
- The presence of trade routes from the coast to the interior, CMS missionaries used the central trade route – passed through Nyamwezi and reached Buganda.
- In many areas African traditional religion had lost touch with the masses.
- The missionaries were very committed to evangelical work, Dr. Livingstone etc.
- Africans were fascinated by the missionary medical skills and hence joined Christianity.
- The missionaries attributed the effectiveness of western medicine to the healing power of Jesus.
- The first converts were very much committed, encouraging and supportive and always helped in the spread of the faith.
- The prior reports by early explorers such as Speke, Stanley, Burton, Rebmann etc, gave them adequate information about East Africa, hence taking necessary preparations.
- Success of missionary work in Buganda.
- Missionaries condemned slavery and slave trade.
- Discovery of quinine reduced the death rate.
- The people of East Africa were eager to learn. (25 marks)

9.) Discuss the significance of the construction of the Uganda railway in the history of East Africa.

- A brief introduction about Uganda railway.
- Show that it had positive and negative impacts (political, social and economic)
- Conclude – a clear stand point is needed.
- Uganda railway was a permanent way constructed from Mombasa to Kisumu; it was so called the Uganda railway because it aimed at opening up land locked Uganda to the outside world.
- It was surveyed by captain MacDonald, construction work started at Mombasa on 30th May, 1896.
- It reached Kisumu on 20th December 1901. In 1902 it was officially opened.
- The Jinja – Namasagali line was opened in 1912 and later extended to other parts of Uganda.
- Reason for construction were strategic, economic and politically influenced.
- It had far reaching impact which were both positive and negative.
- It eased British administration of Uganda and Kenya.
- It satisfied the effective occupation clause reached at Berlin conference of 1884.
- It spearheaded the process of European colonization of the region i.e administration and troops could now be easily transported.

- It eased the suppression of African resistances and hence Africans lost their independence.
- It opened upland locked Uganda to the outside world.
- It promoted trade and hence the rise of the class of rich people.
- It eased the movement of people/ labour from the country side to productive centers.
- Uganda lost its eastern territory to Kenya in 1902.
- It led to reduction in transport costs and also quickened the means of transport.
- It increased the influx of foreigners in form of missionaries, adventures and Indian traders.
- It promoted the spread of Christianity in different parts of Kenya and Uganda.
- It encouraged the settlement of the Indians in the interior of Kenya and Uganda.
- Confirmed Kenya as a white settler economy, more Europeans settled in the Kenyan high lands.
- Africans especially Kikuyu lost their land.
- Led to outbreak of rebellions like the Nandi rebellion.
- Led to exploitation of agricultural potentials of Uganda and Kenya, that is, cotton, coffee production was boosted after completion of the railway.
- It facilitated exploitation of mineral resources like copper from Kilembe mines in Kaseese – Uganda.
- It led to urbanisation. For example; Kampala, Kaseese, Jinja, Kisumu, and Nairobi.
- It promoted the development of communication network through construction of feeder roads.
- It promoted the spread of Islam in Uganda e.g Alidinna Vislam constructed Mosques.
- It promoted commercial agriculture in the interior of East Africa.
- It promoted the spread of diseases like Jiggers.
- It undermined slave trade. (25 marks)

10.) Account for Lewanika choose diplomacy in an attempt to protect the Lozi Kingdom from European imperialism?

- Lewanika was the king of the Lozi from 1879 to 1884 when he was exiled. He came to power early in 1878 after desposibg his brother, but was later overthrown by a rising of Lozi chiefs and Imbuda mercenaries. After one year of exile, he managed to come back to the throne and ruled up to 1916.
- One of the reasons for Lewanika's response of collaboration was the nature of politics of his country. In the 1840 to 1860s, the Lozi people experienced internal frictions, this made the area insecure.
- The insecurity as the result of internal friction undermined the position of chefs, they were always exposed to secrete assassinations.
- Lewanika regained power in 1888 after defeating his rivals. He did not feel safe, he could not rule out a possibility of his rivals coming to terms with some whites like the Portuguese in Mozambique to over throw him to attain full security, Lewanika asked the British protection.
- Another factor that made Lewanika collaborate with the British was the rival ambitions of European powers for his country. There were the Germans who were threatening from South West Africa.
- Cecil Rhodes of the British South Africa Company (BSACo) and other agents of the British government approaching from the south through Bechuana land (Botswana) where the British had already declared a protectorate.

- There were also the Portuguese who were also advancing towards Barotse land from Angola to other West and Mozambique to the East.
- The Boers of Transvaal also threatened the independent existence of Barotse land.
- There were also the deadly Ndebele neighbours to the south who posed immediate dangers because of their frequent raids on the Lozi.
- Coillard, a missionary also influenced Lewanika to sign agreements and concessions with the British agents.
- Lewanika response was also influenced by his friend Khama, king of the Ngwato. Khama enumerated the privileges of British protection Lewanika needed and signed a treaty with Lochner on June 27th 1890.
- On his rise to power in 1888, Lewanika executed Imbuda mercenaries who had assisted in the over throw of 1884. He also reduced powerful chiefs to loyal servants of the state but even then, he felt insecure.
- Lewanika's response was also because of economic factors. The Lozi were agriculturists as well as pastoral tribe. They fished in the Zambezi, European colonialism seemed not to threaten their independence and way of life.
- Lewanika also hoped that his people would benefit from the western type of education, Christianity, law and order.
- Lewanika wished for his sons and those of his trusted indunas a European education by which he hoped to create a loyal elite capable of preventing his white protectors from undermining his sovereignty.
- Lewanika expected that through collaboration, his people would benefit from the industrial manufacturers in Britain.
- In 1890 Lewanika secured the protection of the British South Africa company (BSACo) through its agents Lochner. By the treaty of 1890 Lewanika and his people were assured of protection from external attacks. (25 marks)

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