



1. Discuss the methods used by Mirambo to establish a powerful Nyamwezi society by the second half of the 19th century.(25 marks)

- Mirambo or Mbulya was born in the 1839 and was a son of Kawanda a hereditary Ntemi chief of Ojawe and his mother was from Uliankevu. Because of his bravery he was nick named Mirambo which means “Dead bodies”
- He spent his earlier years among the TutaNgoni as a captive where he learnt the Ngoni military tactics.
- He started with its nucleus in the states of Uliankuru and ugowe and then expanded to cover the whole of Nyamwezi land.

Political developments;

- He built a strong chiefdom using the Ruga-Ruga and Maritimercenenes, bringing together different chiefdoms that made up the empire.
- He carried aimed expansions against the neighbours such as Burundi, Jogwe, Vinza, Bimbwe, Konongo etc.
- He centralized power and administration in his hands.
- He established a powerful army (Ruga-Rugamercenenes) well equipped with guns and modern fighting techniques like surprise night attacks, cow horn formation etc.
- He maintained good relations with Europeans especially missionaries and political alliances with western communities who were united for mutual benefits.
- He set up his capital at Urambo and by 1876 it was a strong power base.
- Spearheaded / uplifted Nyamwezi Nationalism.

Economic development.

- Contributed to the growth of long distance trade ie trade with Arabs and Swahili through organising caravans thus building Nyamwezi as a strong commercial empire.
- Controlled major trade routes from Tabora to Ujiji, Tabora to Buganda and Tabora to Shaba.
- He exclusively controlled vital aspects of trade so that guns don't get into the hands of local people to cause problems e.g. wealth to reward loyal people.
- Had trading relationships with Tippu Tip increased wealth that he used to develop the state?
- Cattle diplomacy – gifts to the powerful neighbours to avoid raids from them.
- He introduced various taxes on goods that passed through the central routes e.g. Hong's tax which greatly boosted the empire i.e. it was the major source of revenue.
- He contributed to slave trade as he employed mercenaries to raid villages for slaves thus establishing strong interior slave markets especially at Urambo thus prosperity.
- Contributed to development of Agriculture i.e. encouraged storage of food like grains to the national food stores.

Social development.

- Marriage alliances e.g. with Toure of Odiene.
- He welcomed missionaries to his Nyamwezi states thus many social developments like spread of Christianity, education and medical care e.g. London missionary society.
- Encouraged and welcomed foreigners i.e. hospitality.
- Promoted some aspects of culture to promote unity among the Nyamwezi.
- e.t.c

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

2. ***Examine the impacts of the South Eastern Bantu on the people of East and Central Africa.*** (25marks)

Positive and negative effects.

- Destruction of some kingdoms.
- States were left vulnerable to later intrusion for example by the Ndebele.
- Period of war and instability emerged.
- Death of people e.g. around Malawi.
- Detribalisation for example Malit, mgamga.
- Increase in slave trade.
- Disruption of trade e.g. long distances trade.
- Famine due to insecurity.
- Migration and displacement of people.
- Collapse of cultures and traditions.
- Increase in war fare.
- Depopulation.

Positive.

- Process of empire building egSangi in southern Tanzania.
- Adoption of military regiments.
- Rise of strong African chiefs.
- Introduction of military weapons and war techniques.
- Assimilation of some societies.
- Non administrative structures.
- Intermarriages.
- Displacement of people from their homelands.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

3. ***To what extent did the activities of European travelers lead to the colonization of Africa?*** (25 marks)

- Role of explores vis other colonial agents.
- They included: John Speke, Mungo park, Rebman, HM Stanley, Krapf, Dr Livingstone etc.
- Show the areas of operation.

Their role;

- Identified areas of economic potential.
- Urged their home governments to take up colonies.

- Agitated for abolition of slave trade.
- Erased the false impression that Africa was a dark continent among Europeans.
- Facilitated spread of Christianity as some of them were missionaries which softened mind of Africans e.g Livingstone.
- Helped in defining the spheres of influence for their respective home governments.
- Agitated for protection which troops were used to crush down resistances and rebellions of the Africans.
- Translated books / dictionaries into local languages thus elimination of the problem of languages barrier e.g. Rebman wrote a Swahili bible and dictionary.
- They identified the hostile and hospitable African leaders and communities.
- Carried out Administration on behalf of their home governments e.g. Samuel Baker, Charles Gordon etc. in the equatorial province of Sudan.
- Carried out scientific and geographical research which was necessary for colonization.

However the activities of other agents;

- Consuls e.g Lugard.
- Chartered companies / traders e.g IBEACo and others
- Missionaries.
- Collaborators.
- High commissioners.

(Marks as a whole – 25 marks)

4. *Examine the methods employed by the Portuguese in strengthening their position in Mozambique.* (25marks)

- Signed treaties with local rulers e.g. Perecras in the kingdom of Makanga, Mateguenha and Massingire.
- Use of trading companies eg the companhia due Mozambique and the companhia du Nasia-land.
- Through native policies e.g. code of 1899 which restricted the freedom of movement.
- Use of military forces and conquest eg against the massingire lot 1867, 1875, against Mtatora in 1892 etc.
- Portuguese dominated trade and commerce.
- Encouraged Portuguese settlements to establish plantations and enlarge the Portuguese population as the economic and political base to establish their rule.
- Military dependence on Portuguese thus no revolts.
- Use of Prazo owners e.g. Massingire Gouviea to help them against others e.g. Gouviea Vs the massingire in 1884.
- Use of “contract” labour to reduce the number of strong young men who would have been source of resistance e.g. South Africa, Katanga (contractados).
- Use of the degradados-ex-criminals deported from Portugal to rule on their behalf broke local / traditional loyalties against wasks.

- Treaty making among European powers e.g. Berlin conference of 1884-85, 1891 Anglo Portuguese treaty etc.
- Use of the chief's dos Posto and Assimiladoes who acted as collaborators and were paid.
- Building of posts as bases to strengthen themselves e.g. Quilimane, Tele, Sena and Manica.
- Enforcing foreign immigrations from Lisbon.
- Declaring Mozambique a Portuguese colony.
- Occupation of vacant lands.
- Conclusion.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

5. Account for the Anglo-Boer struggle of 1895 in South Africa.

- Give background of the Anglo-Boer struggle.
- Explain the causes of the struggle.
- Conclude.

South Africa was basically composed four races British, Boers, coloureds, Africans. Their relationships culminated into struggles.

1895 struggle was the Jameson raid.

Jameson raid was an armed raid planned by Cecil Rhodes and carried out by Dr. Jameson Leander star with about 500 soldiers of Cecil who moved from Botswana into Transvaal republic with an aim of inciting an uprising to enable the uitlanders to overthrow Boer government and to justify British intervention and control of Transvaal.

Causes.

- Traditional hostility between the two communities.
- Cecil Rhodes aggressive imperialist aims.
- Boer nationalism spear headed by Paul Kruger.
- Need to control the mineral wealth.
- Transvaal desire for economic and diplomatic independence.
- Conflicts from the customs and transport links with Transvaal.
- Mistreatment of the uitlanders by Kruger.
- Difference in culture.
- Economic conflicts from uitlanders capitalists.
- Emergency of imperial minded officials e.g. Chamberlain.
- Desire by British to revenge on Boers over defeat at Majuba hills.
- Ambition of Jameson who defied Cecil Rhodes orders to withdraw.
- The impact of the Great trek.
- The desire to paint Africa Red by the british.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

6. To what extent did the treaty of Bardo lead to Tunisian loss of independence?

(25marks)

- A brief background of Tunisia and treaty of Bardo.
- Show weakness of the treaty that led to eventual loss of Tunisian independence.

- However give the other factors
- Conclude with a standing point.

Background

- Tunisia like Algeria had been under tight supervision of the Ottoman empire since 16th C, the French conquest of Algeria in 1830 was the beginning of the end to the independence of Tunisia.
- The treaty of Bardo was signed in May 1881 between the Bey of Tunisia (Mohamed) and the French counsel who was Tunisia's first Resident general.
 - Treaty stated that a French military occupation be imposed over Tunisia.
 - In the treaty, Tunisia's foreign policy and finances would be controlled by the French Resident general (given great powers).
 - Gave / reduced the government of Bey to that of a rubber stamp for French decisions. Beys' authority restricted to domestic affairs.
 - Led to influx of more whites particularly French settlers in Tunisia.
 - Led to use of force to suppress Tunisias uprising in Tripolitania.
 - Manipulation of education system in Tunisia as the French took monopoly over education sector.
 - Treaty isolated other European countries from interfering into affairs of Tunisia
 - Made other European countries become interested in e.g. Italy.
 - Led to a supplementary treaty with the success of Mohammed Sadik (Ali Bey) treaty of Al-Marsa of June 1883 which made the resident General real rulers of the country.
 - Led to introduction of exploitative taxation.
 - Convention of Al-Marsa finally established French prefectorate over Tunisia.
 - Led to violence engineered by Ottoman Empire that opposed French occupation.

Other factors;

- Need for French to safe guard their position in Algeria
- Financial crisis.
- Decline of Ottoman Empire.
- Anglo – French relations.
- Weakness of Mohammed Bey.
- Strategic location.
- Economics interests in Mediterranean Sea.
- Desire to spread Christianity.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

7. *Discuss the impacts of European economic policies on East Africa up to 1914.*

(25marks)

- Overview of colonial economic policies.
- Impacts on E.A

Conclusion.

- They were diplomatic or forceful exploitation means that were applied by colonialists to satisfy the interests of their Masters.
- In East Africa and in particular Kenya, it was the British.

- They included cash crop growing, forced labour, legitimate trade taxation, road and railway transport, exploitation of minerals, land alienation, discouraged industry, education system.
- In EA, in 1902 the crown land ordinance was passed in Kenya that established loyalty of setting, granting and leasing of an occupied land. It also allowed land to be leased for 99 years.
- This was followed by introduction of a series of cash crops like Arabic coffee in 1899, sisal was first planted at Thika 1904, in 1904, and the growing was introduced in Limuru, in 1902 rubber in Kenya around 1902. All the above were planted on large scale.

Impacts.

- Land alienation e.g. in Kenya highlands.
 - Pushing Africans to reserve (semi-arid areas) 1904 British – Masai agreement pushed them to reserves e.g Kipsigisi
 - Introduction of import – export trade economy.
 - Exploitation of labour / introduction of migrant labour (plantation agriculture)
 - Decline of food production.
 - Taxation.
 - Monetization of the economy.
 - Development of modern transport.
 - Destruction of infant industries/establishment of processing industries.
 - Revolutionised population patterns –Increase in population in areas where policies were implemented.
 - Impact on urbanization – in Kenya – Kericho, Thika, Limuru.
 - Advancement in infrastructural facilities.
 - Promotion of education.
 - Linear settlement
 - Foreign cultures.
 - Whites’ over domination of East Africa economies.
- e.t.c

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

8. Account for the withdraw of the French from Fashoda in 1898. (25marks)

- Early occupation of Sudan by Britain.
- Delcasses and lord Salisbury (British Premeer) the foreign secretary was against was and preferred negotiations.
- French expedition under Gen. Merchand was numerically fewer compared to Anglo-Egyptian force under Kitchener.
- Superiority of the British navy.
- French army had problems in acquisition of supplies as they had to get from France while Britain could obtain theirs from Egypt and through Med. Sea.
- Menelik and Ethiopia withdrew their support towards the French.
- Mutual understanding between Gen, Merchand and Kitchener.
- Military propaganda mounted by the British that French public didn’t support colonial adventure abroad.

- Fear of African revolt in case of any differences at Fashoda.
- Fashoda was not economically viable to the French.
- French feared another humiliation after exhaustion by endless wars.
- French had interest elsewhere in West Africa and North Africa.
- Non violation of Berlin conference 1884-85 not to fight on African soil.
- Britain had the right of conquest of Sudan after the death of Gordon.
- e.t.c

Conclusion.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

9. *Why did Samori Toure's resistance against the French fail by 1898?(25marks)*

- A candidate is expected to give a brief back ground about SamoriToure.

CORE.

- Born in 1830.
- A modern trader, soldier.
- Resisted between 1891-1898.
- Transfer of his capital from Bissandugn to Dabamana.
- Betrayal of king Tiebe.
- Use of earth scorched policy of
- Loss of Dyuna trade.
- Arms embargo.
- Failure to get horses.
- Fighting on many frontiers.
- Era of scramble and partition.
- The signing of the Bissandungn treaty.
- Handling the British and the French was not easy for long.
- The war was too long. 1891-1898.
- His soldiers deserted him (Samori Toure)
- Destruction of the gun workshop in Bissandungn
- The French were militarily strong compared to Samori Toure.
- Samori Toure's economy was weak.
- The French used a policy of divide and rule.
- Loss of gold fields.
- Strategic factors.
- Presence of open savannah lands.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks).

10. *To what extent were internal factors responsible for the rise independent churches in Africa by 1914?*

(25marks)

- Two sided.
- Background of independent churches.
- Core of question is internal factors.
- However other factors.

- Question requires a stand point.

Independent church movements was a phenomenon of 19th C down to 20th C, it was resistance against whites in religious sense to Professor Ranger, “Church movements was a way through which African expressed protest to foreign rule in a religious context” churches were categorized by Bishop Sundkler of S.A as Ethiopian, Zionist and Messianic. African leaders in different parts of Africa included.

Internal factors.

- Expectation of a black Messiah.
- Color bar syndrome (CBS)
- Able leadership.
- Social discrimination.
- Desire for self-rule.
- Translation of bible into local languages.
- Introduction of school fees.
- Introduction of boarding schools.
- Undermining of African culture. Support from African chiefs and leaders.
- Growth of Ethiopianism.
- Pathetic process of converting Africans even after fulfilling requirements. Exploitation in church e.g. introduction of tithe.
- Failure to distinguish missionaries from colonialists.
- Land alienation.
- Forced labour and exploitation
- Condemnation of African culture and practices. e.t.c

However other factors.

- Conflict among missionary groups
- Support and aid from outside the world.
- Rise of pan Africanism.
- Influence of Africanism
- Influence of Africans in diaspora.
- Influence of World War 1 &2.
- Support from Joseph Berth.

(Mark as a whole – 25 marks)

END