

210/6

History

(HISTORY OF AFRICA)

1855-1914

PAPER 6

JULY/AUGUST 2018

3 HOURS.

### **HISTORY PAPER 6 - MARKING GUIDE**

1. Describe the political, social and economic organization of the Zulu in the pre-colonial period. (25 marks)

- The Zulu kingdom emerged from a small chieftainship called Zulu that was part of Mthetwa kingdom – It was started by Shaka who incorporated the whole Mthetwa and went beyond borders annexing more land for the kingdom.

#### **-The political organization of the Zulu included the following**

- Political power of the Zulu was vested in the king.
- The king of the Zulu would be assisted by a council, the councilors were senior indunas.
- Zulu kingdom was divided into regimental wards that were led by a regimental induna.
- Areas conquered by the Zulu would retain their chiefs but closely monitored by the king's agent.
- Zulu kingdom had a standing army.
- Women acted as spies of the king and secretly monitor the activities of the regimental induna.
- The army was built and grouped according to their age. These were age regiments.
- There were a number of military establishments like Nobamba, Dukuza, and Mbelebele etc.
- Both, males and females of the same age would be allowed to join the army.
- Zulu kingdom was purely a military state.

#### **Economic organization of the zulu.**

- The economy of the zulu was centralized as it was controlled by the king.
- Raids were regularly done and the target was cattle.
- The zulu grew some crops like pumpkins, cassava, maize, millet etc.
- They participated in trade both internal and external. It was based on barter system.
- The defeated chiefdoms would pay tributes to the king.

- They were involved in local artisanship where they made iron implements like spears, arrows etc.
  - They reared animals like cattle, goats, sheep etc. Their products would be locally consumed.
  - Taxation was carried out among the Zulu.
- **Social organization.**
- Their social set up revolved around regimental system. Age regiments were centres of socialisation.
  - Marriage alliances were encouraged to foster unity and co-operation.
  - The Zulu were religious people believing in traditional religion. The king the chief religious leader.
  - They had a number of festivals. ie dissolving of the age regiments at the age of 40.
  - The Zulu were divided into social classes. ie the royal family, senior indunas and the civilians.

**2. Asses the impacts of long distance trade on the people of East Africa during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (25 marks)**

The question requires positive and negative impacts of long distance trade.

**Positive impacts.**

- It led to the expansion of some empires and kingdoms. The societies that expanded were the Hehe, Urambo, Nyamwezi, Buganda.etc
- The trade led to the emergence of new empires that never existed e.g Mwasu Kazungu formed an empire
- It led to the emergence of new cultures and languages ie Swahili.
- Islamic religion was spread as a result of long distance trade.
- The long distance trade resulted into good relationship among Africans eg trade agreements were always done.
- Towns grew market centres. These towns include Tabora, Zanzibar, Ujiji, Ktonga, Mumia, Malindi, Bagamoyo etc.
- It availed commodities to the societies that never had them.
- People who were involved in the trade became rich e.g Mirambo, Mutesa I, Nyungu ya mawe etc.
- It led to the introduction of money in East Africa. ie cowrie shells and Rupees
- It led to the development of some skills like craft man ship.
- Trade routes developed and these later became permanent roads that link most East African countries.

## Negative impacts

- The trade increased political insecurity in the region. Wars were fought to control economic viable areas.
- It led to the collapse of weak kingdoms because of constant raids.eg Msiri's kingdom.
- It led to the colonization of East Africa and central Africa. This was a result of the European traders who later became imperialists.
- There was depopulation of the interior as several people were captured and sold as slaves.
- The trade led to untold suffering and interruption of human life. Homes were destroyed and crops burnt.
- Many people died because slave dealers were harsh and arrogant.
- It led to the decline of Africa culture and customs. Africans who associated with foreigners like Arabs learnt their way of life like language, religion etc.
- The trade depleted the East Africa wealth. Ivory was taken, Rhinoceros, tortoises etc.

### 3. Examine the roles of Cecil Rhodes in the colonization of South Africa. (25 marks)

Cecil Rhodes was a high British commissioner and a founder of British South African Company in South Africa. He played a significant role in the colonization of South Africa as examined below.

- He formed the British south African company that played a role in the colonization of S.A
- He signed treaties of protection with South African chiefs that were later used to claim independence of S.A.
- He exaggerated the evils of slave trade. And called upon British to fight against it and its later led to colonization of S.A.
- He exaggerated the treasures of South Africa which created more need to colonise S.A.
- Through British South African Company he helped missionaries to operate in S.A and these later provided manpower to the imperialists.
- He trained and equipped African loyal army through BSA.co that was used in suppressing African resistance.eg the Shona police.
- He supported internal wars in south Africa which weakened Africa armies e.g he supported the Shona to fight the Ndebele which increased enmity.
- He constructed communication facilities that enabled the colonialists to easily move in S.A.
- Rhodes built social facilities in South Africa like hospitals and schools which enabled the colonialists to do their work.
- Cecil Rhodes out-competed Africans in trade and monopolized all the trade activities in South Africa. This made Africa poor and unable to defend themselves.
- He exploited the interior of Africa, opening it to the colonialists.
- He drew maps indicating the mineral rich areas that were used by the imperialists.

- His company painted bad pictures on African chiefs who became targets of the imperialists.
- His company implemented the effective occupation of South Africa. They got involved in building roads, companies etc.

#### **4. Examine the causes and consequences of the Temne-mende war in Sierra Leon. (25 marks)**

##### **Causes**

- Expansion of the British authority into the interior in 1896 by Govern Fredrick cardew.
- The introduction of the hut tax of shillings for every house with 3 rooms and 10 shillings for a house that had more than 3 rooms.
- The poor administrative policies of cardew
- Land allianation. Africans were losing their land to the creoles.
- Loss of control over trade. The creoles monopolized all the trading activities in Sierra Leon.
- The Temne and mende resented the activities of the frontier police.
- The appointment of the non-title chiefs chosen from the native communities was resented by the Temne and mende.
- Need to regain independence which they had lost to the Creoles.
- The cultural arrogance of creoles prompted the Temne-mende war.
- The temne-mende resented forced labour on white established firms and on public works. The mistreatment of the African chiefs by the creoles.
- Violation of African cultures and customs by British missionaries and creoles.

##### **Consequences of the war**

- The temne mende totally lost their independence
- The war resulted into loss of lives. Around 1000 creoles died and many Africans
- The creoles were withdrawn from their positions as the British accused them for causing the war.
- The influence of creoles creoles with their language and Christianity was limited.
- Indirect rule system was introduced in the interior of Sierra Leon.
- The methods of collecting taxes were revised though taxes remained a burden on the Temne and mende.
- The frontier police that had mistreated Africans was withdrawn from the interior.
- The end of the war led to general growth and development of sierra Leon.
- African cultures were some-how preserved at the end of the war as a result of indirect rule.
- Some leaders of the war were imprisoned and others exiled.
- There was destruction of property, houses were burnt and firms destroyed.
- There was displacement of people from their families. Most of them run away to protect their lives.
- The British and Africans all learnt a lesson not to use force in settling disputes.

**5. Examine the factors that led to the establishment of Italian rule in Libya in 1911. (25 marks)**

- The Italian nationalism and public opinion after the completion of her unification in 1871.
- The massive investments of Italy in Libya encouraged them to occupy Libya.
- The French occupation of Tunisia in 1881 encouraged Italy to occupy Libya.
- Italy wanted to revive her old Roman empire which had collapsed.
- The support that Italy got from her block of the triple alliance in 1888 encouraged her to occupy Libya.
- The Berlin conference of 1884-85 allowed the European countries to occupy Africa.
- The activities of Ibrahim pasha, the Turkish govern influence Italy to occupy Libya.
- The defeat of Italy in Ethiopia made them to occupy Libya as a compensation.
- Italy wanted a North African state for commercial purposes.
- The sunnassiya pan Islamic movement led to the Italian occupation of Libya.
- The Italian invasion of 29<sup>th</sup> September 1911 sealed off the independence of Libya.
- Events if the Balkans created chances for Italian occupation of Libya.
- The strategic location of Libya along the Mediterranean Sea.
- The proximity of Libya to Italy influenced Italy to occupy Libya.
- The need to control the sea pirates that ever threatened Italian merchants along the sea.
- Italy had a lot of settlers in Libya by 1911, thus they intended to offer them protection.
- Italy wanted to spread Christianity in Libya to check Islamic fundamentalism.

**6. Examine the causes and results of the Urabist revolt. (25 marks)**

Urabist revolt was a nationalistic movement that broke out in Egypt led by colonel Urabi pasha, the causes of this war included the following.

- The imposition of the Anglo-French debt commission.
- The introduction of the fiscal financial policies by the debt commission.
- The deposition of Khedive Ismail in 1879.
- Discontentment within the army.
- The growing influence and population of Europeans in Egypt.
- Increasing loss of land to the Europeans was detested by the Egyptian nationalists.
- Need for constitutional reforms in Egypt.
- Egyptians need to protect the Islamic faith that was being swallowed by Christianity.
- Egyptian nationalists detested the education system introduces by Europeans where its culture was not compatible with that of Africans.
- The emergency of Urabi pasha who was foresighted that mobilised the Egyptian, masses.
- The double occupation of Egypt by Britain and France was detested by the nationalists.
- Egyptians wanted to regain independence which they had lost.

Effects of the war include the following

- Egypt's independence was completely lost.

- The Anglo-French control over Egypt broke down.
- The French lost all their investments they had put in Egypt especially in the Suez Canal.
- France and Britain became enemies because the British cheated the French.
- Tawfiq and other Native Egyptian leaders lost influence.
- Ottoman Empire that considered Egypt to be part of its empire lost it to Britain.
- All the modernization schemes started by Khedive Ismail were stopped.
- Many people died in the war
- Some identified nationalist were imprisoned and harshly treated. Urabi was captured and exiled to Sylon Island.
- It led to the growth of nationalism in Egypt that made them to receive independence in 1954.

### **7. Examine the factors that led to the 19<sup>th</sup> century Jihads. (25 marks)**

A jihad is an Islamic religious movement or a holy war that is fought by fanatic Muslims against those who do not believe in their faith.

#### Causes

- Need to purify Islam and the society.
- Persecution of muslims by non-muslims
- Stopping slave trade done on Muslims.
- The collapse of Songhai Empire led to the collapse of the Islamic faith in the region.
- Fanatic Muslims hated living in a society where there were pagans.
- The need to control the spread of Christianity.
- Political grievances where the traditional leaders were autocratic, oppressive and exploitative.
- Need to end corruption in the government cycles.
- The political structure was pagan in nature thus Muslims hated being ruled by pagans and following the pagan law.
- There was discrimination in leadership
- The threat of imperialists made Muslims to fight wars of Jihad.
- Over taxation carried out on the Fulani made them to join Jihads.
- The emergency of Muslim fanatics like Uthman Dan Fodio, Alhaji Umar, Samoure Toure etc.

### **8. How was the discovery of Diamonds and gold a land mark in the history of South Africa?**

- Diamonds were discovered in Kimberly in 1867 and gold in Witwatersrand in 1885. The discovery of these minerals changed the life of the Boers, British and in the Africans thus becoming a land mark in the history of South Africa as indicated below.
- The discovery of minerals renewed the desire for a federation.
- It made the British to conquer the whole of South Africa.
- Hostility between the Boers and British increased after the discovery of minerals.

- It resulted into the Anglo-Boer wars of 1880-1881 and 1899-1902.
- It increased the scramble and partition of the region and these near it.
- It led to modernization of agriculture because of the ready market provided by the miners.
- Increased investments and wealth of the whites in South Africa.
- The discovery of minerals made the Boers a wealthier class in South Africa.
- Intermarriages between Africans and whites took place.
- It made the Asians to move to the mineralized areas and get access to better jobs in the mineralized areas.
- Armed conflicts increased in South Africa. e.g the Boers fought the Bapedi.
- Power shifted from Africans to the whites as a result of the discovery.
- Africans lost independence e.g the Zulu, Basuto etc.
- It led to the formation of a union between the Boers and the British in 1910.
- Communication facilities such as roads were improved to ease transportation of minerals.
- There was transformation from patrol economy to modernized agriculture.
- Employment opportunities were offered.
- It made land more expensive in South Africa.
- Urban centres emerged i.e. Johannesburg, Pretoria, etc. that served as mining centres.
- Increased land alienation which affected Africans.
- The discovery led to **servitutde** on the side Africans as they had to provide free labour in mines.
- There was influx of whites in South Africa.
- Rural urban migration took place.
- Racial segregation started in South Africa which late became Apartheid.

## **9. Account for the development and establishment of plantation agriculture in east Africa. (25)**

### **Reasons**

- Need to provide jobs to the ex-slaves.
- Availability of labour.
- Europeans were in need of cash crops that would feed their industries as raw materials.
- Transport was available in the Uganda railway
- Market was available for the agricultural products.
- There was a political force e.g in southern Tanganyika the Germans forced the natives.
- Land was available.
- The climate was favorable for agriculture eg in Buganda, Busoga, Kenya high land etc.
- Wealth that was got from agriculture attracted people to carry it out.
- Capital was available.
- Plantation agriculture was given impetus by the organizations formed such as the “Planter and farmers association”
- The many settlers who flocked East Africa supported plantation agriculture.
- The establishment of school where parents who wanted to raise school fees had to participate in agriculture.

- The introduction of monetary economy. Africans had to involve themselves in plantation agriculture in order to get money.

**10. Factors that favoured the missionary work in central Africa. (25 marks).**

- The humanitarian assistance offered to Africans
- Transport means were available in central Africa.
- Missionaries extended gifts to Africans in central Africa.
- They had strong financial backing.
- The nature of social set up of Africa favoured missionaries.
- Medicine to some diseases had been discovered like quinine which cured malaria.
- Missionaries had soft approach and used sugar coated words to win the support of Africans.
- The formal education that missionaries started facilitated their work.
- They were well protected against wild animals by the guns.
- The weak kingdoms received missionaries hoping that they would help them.
- They got a solution to language barrier. They learnt African language and used interpreters.
- Africans in central Africa respected Christianity more than traditional religion.
- The BscO facilitated missionaries in central Africa by signing them.
- The colonization of central central Africa. Colonialists fraternized with missionaries
- Political stability favoured them. There was relative peace in central Africa.