

Marking Guide

HISTORY OF AFRICA 1855-1914

P210/6

1. Account for the rise and fall of the Mahdist state by 1898.

In this question, the candidate is required to show the origin of the Mahdist state following the Mahdist revolt of 1885 and to show why it collapsed in 1898. Below is the basis of argument.

The mahdist state in Sudan (1885-1898) can be traced from the nature of the turko-Egyptian administration which was exploitative, ruthless and militaristic that led to the outbreak of the Mahdist revolt which subsequently ended in the emergence of the strong Mahdist state later maintained by caliph Abdallah.

The major factor that accounted for the rise of this state, was the oppression and mal-administration of the Turko-Egyptians in the Sudan. This foreign administration and oppression methods adapted in collection of taxes, had become an intolerable burden to the people of Sudan.

Furthermore, the earlier attempts by Khedive Ismail and his foreign administration to suppress slave trade was a gross interference in an important source of wealth in the economy of Sudan.

There was also no respect for laws in the Sudan.

The Sudanese were also unhappy at the loss of their independence since 1821.

They were therefore determined not only to liberate themselves but also to restore and defend their rights from foreigners.

The rise of Muhammad Ahmed Almahd seems to justify the above explanation, to the effect that the Sudanese had been oppressed for too long.

In 1881, the Mahdi fired the first shoots and declared himself "the expected savior sent out by Allah to relieve the world of oppression.

He quickly got support of many Sudanese, prominent of whom was Abudallah, the support mahdi got from the Sudanese and Abudallahi was a critical factor because it legitimized his claim that he was a liberator.

Their linkage and wars led to the creation of an Islamic state aimed at reform in the Islamic faith and to the founding of an independent state in 1885.

The collapse of khedive ismail's regime in Egypt starting with 1876-1879, when he was forced to loose the throne, was another important factor in the rise of the mahdist state.

The collapse of this regime rendered the control of the Sudan weak and enabled the Sudanese to revolt.

The death of Charles Gordon at the lands of the Mahdist in the Sudan further entrenched this vacuum.

Probably the immediate contributing factor in the rise of the mahdist state was the British occupation of Egypt in 1882. This marked the end of the ambitious Egyptian foreign policy over the Sudan. Egypt was also to withdraw forces from there and in 1885 mahdi declared the Sudan independent.

The disintegration of the mahdist state was a result of internal weakness and external attack under internal weaknesses. there was a struggle for power between the leader Khalifa Abdallahi. and Muhammad Ahmed's kinsmen especially Ashraf who claimed legitimate succession after the death of the Mahdi in 1885.

The kinsmen organized many revolts which certainly consumed much of the energies of the new regime and cost it a lot of resources.

There was also bad harvest and famine, because of continuous civil wars, large areas of cultivatable lands were left uncultivated. This resulted into famine it was aggravated by the migration of the Baqqara and Taisha tribesmen to Omdurman to form a privileged aite who had to be fed but were not working.

There was also the locust epidemic. This served to intensify the magnitude of the famine.

Additionally. nepotism. tribalism and corruption committed by Khalifa Abdallahi, and his officials greatly weakened the newly formed state.

He dismissed one of his able ministers Adlam which caused a lot of discontent from his kinsmen and masses.

It also meant that the formulation of policies at their implementation was now conducted by incompetent men.

On the economic scene, Abdallahi discouraged external trade with his neighbors, this was because he expected them to be his enemies especially Ethiopia and Egypt. This greatly reduced state revenue and eventually set in a high rate of inflation as goods and services became scarce.

There were also external factors.

Khalifa Abdallahi's state was constantly at war with the Ethiopians and Egyptians. This greatly weakened the government and economy. He was frequently defeated by the Egyptians defected him at Aylet (1887) and Ethiopians defected him at kuffit 1885 and matema 1889.

The constant wars meant that a lot of resources had to be spared not for productive ventures but military purposes. As the economy was weak he resorted to over taxation which bred discontent. To make matter worse even the little revenue collected was mostly embezzled by his corrupt officials.

The immediate factor which contributed to the final fall of mahdist state was British imperialism and events of the time. Being period of scramble and partition, British wanted to control whole of the Nile valley right from Uganda to the Mediterranean Sea.

But what worried them most along the Nile valley were the French threats to occupy Sudan as had happened in 1896 when the French forces marched towards Fashoda.

In 1898 British dispatched a combined Anglo-Egyptian force under the command of lord Kitchen to attack, defeat and occupy the Sudan.

Abdallahi's force were defeated at various engagements at Farka, Atbara, Kararai and finally at Omdurman when the city was occupied at that marked the end of the mahdist state.

In conclusion, the rise of the Mahdist state can be traced from the internal conditions that were existing in the Sudan as a result of turko-Egyptian administration. These conditions led to the mahdist revolt which succeeded in establishing the Mahdist state in 1885. Its fall was a result of the poor administration of Khalifa Abdallahi but more importantly the British imperialism which came up during the period of scramble and partition of Africa.

2. Analyze the significance of the long distance trade in East and central Africa by 1914.

In this question the candidate is required to give the significance and importance of long distance trade in East and central Africa citing both positive and negative aspects. Below is the basis of answers.

- i. Many people became very rich in the interior especially chiefs and rulers.
- ii. It led to political development and state formation. ie political units based on military and economic power were founded. Mirambo, Tippu-Tip, Nyungu yamawe.
- iii. Some rulers expanded their territories in order to gain control of the trade routes, market places, and places of production eg kabalega expanded southwards to katwe to control salt deposits there.
- iv. New commodities were introduced in the interior eg fire arms, cloth, beads, mirrors, glass.
- v. Led to rise of strong statesmen like Mirambo, Kivo, Nyunguyamawe, Msiri Isike etc
- vi. Enabled statesmen to impose their authority and influence because they had acquired the gun, which had become the source of economic and political power.
- vii. States with access to the guns were able to dominate those without them eg Buganda against her neighbors.
- viii. Led to prominence and importance of some people eg Nyamwezi, Kamba, Yao, Chokwe, Ovimbundu, Buganda.
- ix. Led to the decline and collapse of traditional skills and artisan class due to the importation of manufactured goods from overseas.
- x. Caravan routes paved way for explorers, missionaries and colonialists.
- xi. Growth of towns and urbanization inland eg Tabora, Ujiji, and Bagamoyo.
- xii. The desire to end slave trade led to the coming of Europeans in the 19th century.
- xiii. Offered an alternative livelihood to the vemse whose farming activities were affected by drought and poor soils.

- xiv. Similarly the Nyamwezi whose land was arid and dry resorted to head portage.
- xv. The link between East Africa and central Africa with the outside countries was strengthened.
- xvi. Arabs and Swahili investors established plantations around trading settlements in the interior.
- xvii. New crops were introduced eg Rice, Maize, Wheat, Banana, Green peas, etc
- xviii. Intertribal wars increased due to increased demand for slaves
- xix. Much devastation and destruction of property, lives, crops due to wars and raids for slaves.
- xx. Heavy depopulation due to massive raids for slaves eg in southern Tanganyika under the Yao.
- xxi. Detribalization and deculturalisation due to increased slave raids and wars.
- xxii. Some people lost confidence in traditional rulers and customs due to slave raids paving way for Christianity.
- xxiii. Famine as agriculture and petty trade were no longer possible due to insecurity.
- xxiv. Introduction of cowrie shells and coins to facilitate transactions.
- xxv. Introduction of Arabic architecture and design in the interior.
- xxvi. Arabic culture and ways of life eg dressing and eating habits.
- xxvii. Spread of Islam, interior mainly through intermarriages and assimilation in trading centers and towns inland.
- xxviii. Some traders moved from the interior to the coast and lost their traditional customs in favor of those they found at the coast.
- xxix. Emergence of social misfits like the Ruga-ruga.
- xxx. Swahili culture and language spread in the interior.

- xxxi. In conclusion the long distance trade had tremendous significance in the pre-colonial East and Central Africa in as much as it led to strong states being developed in the inter-lacustrine region and paving the internal and external influence which benefited the interior in one aspect or the other politically socially and economically. However this is not to minimize its negative aspects.

3. "The 1900 Anglo-Ganda Agreement was intended to benefit the interests of the British ". Discuss.

The question requires the candidate to clearly show how the agreement benefited the British. One should clearly show how the agreement, the conditions which surrounded the signing and thereafter implications. One should also show how the agreement accidentally benefitted the Baganda. **Below is the basis of answers.**

- i. Signed at Entebbe which was the headquarters of the British colonialist by sir Hanry Johnstore representing Her Majesty the Queen of England and the 3 regents, Appollo Kaggwa, Stanislus Mugwanya and Zakariya Kisingili on behalf of the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa.
- ii. Buganda representatives were former students of the missionaries and therefor collaborators who feared to discuss against their masters as the missionaries were brokers, overseers and supervisors of the signing.
- iii. The British put in place the Lukiko which was intended to replace the power of the king.
- iv. The British introduced the taxation system of 3 rupees which was intended to reduce on the cost of administration and the surplus ferried to London.
- v. The British accelerated the difference between the Baganda and Banyoro by awarding territories of Buyaga and Bugangayizi to the former. This later increased conflicts of divide and rule.
- vi. Introduced cash crops growing which was intended to facilitate the production of raw materials to their industries at home.
- vii. Chiefs were given powers ie allowed to charge rent of 2 rupees, were given salaries this was intended to reduce the powers and influence of the Kabaka.
- viii. The British took away a lot of fertile land from Buganda in form of crown land.

- ix. Enabled the British to have a firm grip over Buganda and later colonization of the rest of Uganda as Buganda was used as a spring board.
 - x. Kabaka made a salaried official of the British hence a new civil servant who could be fired at will.
 - xi. Buganda was reduced to a level of other provinces thus a being it to the British.
 - xii. Led to effective spreading of Christianity which was a tool of colonization.
 - xiii. Was a basis of the expansion of the British rule to other parts of Uganda eg Toro agreement of 1900, Toro and Ankole agreement of 1901.
 - xiv. Was signed in English understood properly by the British unlike the Baganda.
- HOWEVER**
- xv. Buganda's boundaries were defined by gaining Buyaga and Bugangayizi.
 - xvi. Buganda got a special position of being made a province.
 - xvii. Ended political religious wars of 1888-1893
 - xviii. Buganda was guaranteed protection from the British against its enemies like Bunyoro.
 - xix. Kabaka was given title of "His Highness" the kabaka of Buganda.
 - xx. Led to socio-economic development in Buganda like roads, schools, hospitals.
 - xxi. Lukiko was eventually adopted to act as a legislative body and parliament for Buganda in particular and Uganda in general.
 - xxii. In conclusion the Baganda gained with because principally, they had to do so, the agreement was intended to serve British interest not Baganda chiefs. Therefore the gains and aims had to preponderate Baganda chiefs only gained land and power for those who signed had been men of humble beginning.

4. Discuss the view that by 1888, the scramble for and partition of Africa was inevitable.

In this question the candidate is required to show that by 1888 the European scramble and partition was inevitable using the formula below.

- i. Industrial revolution in Europe
- ii. Italian and German unification in 1870-71
- iii. Market

- iv. Mineral discovery in Africa
- v. Political reasons
- vi. Prestige
- vii. Press
- viii. Economic factors
- ix. Raw material
- x. Role of men on spot
- xi. Internal location of some areas in Africa made them strategic
- xii. Adventurism and exploration, Europeans wanted to know more about the dark continent
- xiii. Legitimate trade to replace slave trade
- xiv. Leopord's activities in congo
- xv. Internal Berbarism needed civilization
- xvi. Surplus capital needed investment
- xvii. Surplus population needed settlement
- xviii. Trade and commerce
- xix. Slave trade needed abolition

OR

- xx. Economic motive, political motives, Humanitarian and strategic.

ECONOMIC	HAMANITARIAN
Industrial revolution	3c's .3 R.S
Need for raw materials	Spread Christianity
Market	Western civilization
Surplus capital needed investment	Western culture
Surplus population	Reading, writing and arthritic
Mineral discovery in south Africa made Europeans to think Africa is a treasure	Abolition of slave trade and slavery. Introduce legitimate trade
POLITICAL	STRATEGIC
Unification of Italy and German in 1870-71	Loss of Egypt in 1882 by France to British
Growth of nationalism and jingoism	France rushes to west Africa to create B/securtan leading to Fashoda criss 1898
prestige	sudan
Racial darvinism	Uganda
Press	kenya
Defeat of France in Franco Prussia war of 1870-71	Maghreb Congo East Africa coast West African coast

In conclusion all these made the partition inevitable by 1888.

5. How did the French occupation of Algeria in 1830 seal the fate of other maghreb countries?

In this question the candidate is required to show how the occupation of Algeria in 1830 influenced neighbouring countries like Tunisia, Morocco, and Libya.

- I. It led to the colonization of Tunisia in 1881 by France in order to safeguard her interest in Algeria.
 - II. Morocco was colonized and lost her independence to France in 1912 because France never wanted any country to destabilize her interests in Algeria.
 - III. It led to increased European interests in maghreb as a result of the French presence in Algeria Ottoman activities in the maghreb after the French conquest of Algeria in 1830.
 - IV. There was also increased Islamic fundamentalism in the maghreb region after the occupation of Algeria.
 - V. The French occupation of Algeria led to the Italian occupation of Libya in 1911.
 - VI. The occupation encouraged Britain because she thought that Morocco would still provide her an opportunity to have control over the Mediterranean sea.
 - VII. The occupation of Algeria encouraged Britain to get interests in Morocco and Tunisia.
 - VIII. Other European countries such as Germany got interests in Morocco and Tunisia.
 - IX. Tunisia supported Abdul Kader's resistance in 1832-1838 against the French.
 - X. The French occupation exposed the weakness of the Ottoman empire.
 - XI. Having lost Tunisia in 1881 to France Italy rushed very fast and occupied Libya in 1911.
 - XII. Krumir rebels crossed from one border to another and were helped by their Muslim brothers against French infidels. This made France insecure and colonized Tunisia, Morocco, Libya.
- 6. "Economic grievances were primarily responsible for the outbreak of the Hut-tax war of 1896 in Sierra Leone". Assess.**

Core:

This was an uprising staged by the people of Sierra Leone against the British rule. It is sometimes called the Hut-tax war.

It involved the communities of the Tenre and Mende who were struggling to regain their socio-political and economic freedom they had lost to the British.

ECONOMIC GRIEVANCES

- Introduction of a hut tax of 5/= for every house with only 3 rooms and 10/= for a house with more than 3 rooms.
- Brutal methods of tax collection
- Land alienation
- Forced labour
- No payments to African labour
- In case of payments, they were very low and meager
- The Tenre-Mende had lost their trade to the British and creole price fixers.

HOWEVER

- The nature of cardew's administration
 - The activities of the frontier police
 - It was a struggle to regain their independence and freedom.
 - The creoles were agents of the British
 - The judicial powers had been eroded
 - Disrespect of African leaders
 - Longterm enmity between the whites and blacks
 - Rise of African nationalism
 - Increased European imperialism
 - Harsh rule of the whites
 - Increased number of whites in African land
 - Africans mistook the whites to be devils and ghosts
 - Enslavement of the Africans
 - Failure of peaceful means to solve and end conflicts.
 - Able leadership of Bai Burch.
7. How successful was the French policy of assimilation in Senegal up to 1940
- Brief introduction of assimilation
 - Analyse the extent to which it was successful
 - Extent to which the policy was successful

Conclusion

Assimilation is derived from the French word "Assimilie" which means "to resemble". In this policy the French aimed at transforming African colonies in terms of language culture law, civilization religion to resemble that in France except colour.

The policy of assimilation was applied by the French in west Africa. However it only succeeded in the 4 communes of Senegal (Daka, Rufisque, Goree and st Louis) and failed in the other areas.

LARGER EXTENT

- Africans in Senegal adapted and spoke French language
- Adopted French culture eg way of dressing, monogamy, catholicism and French ehiquehes
- Some Africans in communes studied from French schools and universities.
- Some African were offered employment in France.
- Catholicism was adopted
- French system of education was introduced
- French agriculture was introduced eg growing ground nuts as was done in south France.
- The French developed infrastructure
- Local administration in Senegal was similar to that of France.
- Election were held along French lines
- Africans were granted French citizenship
- Economic development
- French laws eg code Napoleon were introduced
- French judicial system was introduced
- Citizenship was granted to children born in the communes

HOWEVER

- Education was a failure many muslim parents did not send their children to school.
- Islam as a religion continued to be practiced, strong and predominat.
- African language continued to be used
- The Senegalese continued to be polygamous.
- Very few were assimilated
- Only one person Blaise Diagne went to the French parliament moreover as a back bencher
- Infrastructure were only to productive areas.
- The French themselves attacked the system.

8. Examine the factors that led to the defeat of Ethiopians at Magdalla in 1868 yet in 1896 they defeated the Italians at Adowa in 1896.

In this question candidates should state that in 1868 it was Napier expedition and it was between the Ethiopians and the British but in 1896 at the battle of Adowa it was Menelik II who led the Italians and defeated them.

The factors were both internal and external

Defeat at Magdalla

- Theodore II leaked Popular support of the Ethiopians
- Ethiopia was not fully united by 1868
- Army did not fully support Theodore II
- The poor relations with neighbours eg Egypt and Sudan
- Napiers had more forces which were more superior to Ghrople
- The British tactic approach during the war
- The determination of the British to defeat Theodore II did not expect war at that time thus he was not ready
- Internal instabilities and disunity eg Galla Amahara, Tigree, Gollan were rival provinces.
- The geography of Ethiopia favoured Napier
- Religious conflicts were exploited by Napier
- Ethnicity was also a factor eg Eritreans Galla, Shoans did not support the cause
- Ethiopia's desire to maintain the cultural norms states quo eg nobles not paying taxes.
- The poor economy of Ethiopia by then.
- Limited external contacts between Ethiopia and outside world
- Theodore II committed suicide

But at Adowa in 1896

Ethiopia was very different

- Had a strong army with able commanders eg Gen. Ros Ailula Abavega defeated the Italians more than once eg
 - at Sehatit 1887
 - at Dogali 1887
 - at Ambralale 1895
 - at Mekelle 1896
 - at Adowa 1896

- Personality of Menelik II and his reforms
- Ethiopia was strongly united
- Overwhelming support of the masses, races church to the cause
- Numerical advantage of the Ethiopians were more than the Italians
- Snake bite propaganda
- Weakness of Italian commanders succumbed to rumors and hear say
- Able leadership and determination of the Ethiopians
- Italy was a weak nation which had just united in 1870-71 facing a strong African nation.

9. Assess the impact of modern transport system on the people of Africa upto 1914.

In this question a candidate is required to show that modern transport system included feeder road, railway roads, ports harbours, built, colonization in their colonies citing by the positive and negative impact. Below is the basis of argument

- ❖ Reduced transport costs
- ❖ Growth of towns, ports, urbanization
- ❖ Promoted trade and commerce
- ❖ Created employment opportunities this improved the people's standard of living
- ❖ Spread of Christianity
- ❖ Promoted cash crop growing eg cotton, tea, pyrethrum, sisal, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, tea.
- ❖ Eased movement and communication
- ❖ Increased exploitation of agricultural mineral resources
- ❖ Led to abolition of slave trade hence enhancing legitimate trade hence restoring human dignity
- ❖ Led to effective occupation of different respective areas
- ❖ Led to white settlers economy like agricultural transformation
- ❖ Led to forced unpaid labour
- ❖ Increased rural-urban migration
- ❖ Break up of families, rural-urban underdevelopment
- ❖ Suppression of revolts and uprisings easily a stamp would be moved quickly and faster
- ❖ Land alienation
- ❖ Unbalanced regional of development ie in areas where transport systems were established developed because they were productive while others regions were left out

Linear settlement

10. Account for the rise of Bantu –led churches in south Africa up to 1914.

In this question a candidate is required to give reasons for the rise and emergency of the Bantu led churches in South Africa otherwise known as separatist ,breakaway independent churches.

Below is the basis to answer.

Organization formed by Africans after breaking off away from the missionary churches

- ✓ They included the Ethiopian, messianic and Zionist churches which started in zulu land Natal spreading to other areas led by men like Nathaniel Tile, Isaiah Tshembe among others
- ✓ Rise of pan Africanism and nationalism.
- ✓ No promotions of African Clergy to high positions irrespective of level of education.
- ✓ Discrimination ,abuse, and undermining African culture
- ✓ Expectation of black messiah
- ✓ Failure of missionaries to distinguish themselves from the colonialists
- ✓ Influence of Ethiopianism in central and south Africa
- ✓ Need for independence by the Africans
- ✓ Expulsion of the Africans without clear reasons from the missionary enterprise.
- ✓ Increased exploitation in church eg introduction of Tithe and Baptism charges
- ✓ Pathetic and long process to ordain Africans as Bishops and converting them
- ✓ Color bar, syndrome – segregation
- ✓ Social discrimination
- ✓ Support from African chiefs and leaders
- ✓ Translation of the bible into local languages made Africans realize that missionaries were acting contrary to the scriptures
- ✓ Role of men like Marcus Garvey Du-bois and William Sylvester
- ✓ Introduction of fees and boarding schools yet Africans wanted day scholars
- ✓ The role of missionaries in Suppressing of African Revolts
- ✓ Land alienation
- ✓ Different preachings
- ✓ Influence of world war 1
- ✓ Africans in the Diaspora
- ✓ Independent evangelists who were radical eg Joseph Booh
- ✓ Influence from elsewhere eg defeat of Italians at Adowa in 1896 etc

END