

**WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2015**  
**UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION**  
**MARKING GUIDE**

**241/3**

**HISTORY**

**CENTRAL AFRICA**

**PAPER 3**

**JULY/AUGUST 2015**



1. (a) Describe the Luba-Lunda migration into Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

- Lubalunda originated from Kenya grassland/Katanga plateau between River Kasai and L.Tanganyika between 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- Their name Luba has same routes as Yeruba suggesting a W.African origin.
- Were originally a matrilineal society but became patrilineal upon migration.
- They are also associated with the Sengye sent raiding groups to the East to look for Salt and palm oil.
- The centre of the kingdom was moved to the East at a place, Mwibele.
- By 1600AD Luba clans separated and adopted different customs.
- When KibindaIlungais grandson YaMvoNaweeji rose to power he extended Luba Authority and other areas laying firm sound of Lunda Empire.
- YaMvoNaweeji gave himself a little MwataYaMvo (lord of wealth) and set up a Capital of Musumba.
- Naweeji's brothers moved and formed Kingdoms to the west, south and East after refusing to accept Lunda authority.
- Kinguri moved Westwards to Angola and this people came to be known as Imbangala.
- When Kinguri died his nephew Kasanje led the group to the coast.
- Between 1612 and 1630 AD they returned to the East and set up the kingdom of Kasanje.
- Chinyama moved south wards and settled on upper Zambezi
- When he faced threats from Kinguri, MwataYamvo conquered areas to the west and east to consolidate himself.
- MutandaYambeyambe was set to the south of MwateYamvo and he foundMwateKazembe kingdom.
- Kanyembo (Kazembe11) completed the conquest of Inapula valley by 1740.
- MusekaNtanda sounded a kingdom in Musonai district in Katanga.

- (b) Their migration affected the people of Northern Rhodesia in the following ways;
- Luba became rulers in areas they conquered like in MwataKazembe, MwateYamvoKasanje kingdom.
  - People of Zambia lost their independence to the Lubalunda migration.
  - Former commissioners became chiefs over Tombuke.
  - Some conquered chiefs were adopted and absorbed in the new administration set up by Lubalunda.
  - Other Africans resisted being assimilated like the Lezi in Bulozhi.
  - The New kingdom were founded like MwataYamvo ,MwataKazembe, Kasanje, Bemba.
  - Introduction of Lube-lunda system of administration like appointment of chiefs,Positional succession.
  - They exported idea of iron working into Zambia.
  - Conquered states were asked to pay tribute as sign of loyalty.
  - Led to wars in their attempt to conquer new areas like Kinguri fought the MbunduOf Angola.
  - Lubalunda culture was adopted in new Kingdoms created.
  - Trade was developed between Lubalunda and people in new areas likeBisa, Bemba, Cewa.
  - They introduced new crops like maize, cassava and G/nuts in Zambia.
  - There were intermarriages between the Lubalunda and conquered people like Kibinda, Ilunga and Naweeji.
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -

2. (a) The Portuguese had contact with Kongo in 1483
- That is when they came into contact with the king of KongoMbembe and Nzinga.
  - They Baptised king Mbembe and Nzinga who took up a new Title Afonso.
  - They also baptised other Kongoliessin 1548
  - They won friends among the Kongoliesslike King Afonso with whom they co-operated.
  - They helped Afonso to open up communication with the pepe in Reme.
  - They made King Afonso, become dependent on Portuguese for their support.
  - They brought foreign goods in Kongo as well as priests for the spread of Christianity.
  - They got involved in slave trade exported over 1500 people a year by 1665.
  - They sent ships to Kongo carrying priests ,carpenters, builder, brick layers and agriculture labourers
  - They did some construction work in Kongo capital Mbanza –Kongo.
  - Brought Portuguese women to Kongo to teach domestic science.

- They also brought Germany printers with a printing press to carryout work related to printing.
- They also sent Kongoliess youth to the capital of Portugal Lisbon to study at St.Eloyi College.
- They carried out trade in Kongo exchanging foreign goods for the local goods like Ivory, gold, copper.
- They also by-passed the king and traded with the local chiefs in Kongo.
- They undermined the authority of the king when they traded with local chiefs without concert of the king.
- They built schools and churches like at SeyedSalvarou.
- Helped Kongo defeat the Jaga invaders in 1572.
- They collected tribute from Kongoliess leaders like Alvarou
- They intermarried with the local people giving rise to Afro-Europeans
- They re-invaded Kongo in 1665 and killed Mani-Kongo Antonio and many chiefs as battle of Mbwila.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

❖ Give appropriate conclusion.

- (b) The activities of the Portuguese were both positive and negative on people of Kongo.
- Many Kongoliess accepted Christianity and became baptised. Including the king
  - MbembaNzinga who became Afonso.
  - African kings like Afonso became heavily dependent on the Portuguese to keep
  - Himself in power.
  - African chiefs got guns with which they strengthened their Kingdoms.
  - Wars promoted by Portuguese against the Kings broke out so as to increase
  - Supply of trade.
  - Africans were able to acquire foreign goods from the Portuguese traders.
  - Africans were sold into slavery and exported by the Portuguese to their
  - Plantations of Principe and SaoThome.
  - Some Africans were taken to study in Portugal by Portuguese.
  - Africans intermarried with the Portuguese gave rise to Afro-Europeans.
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -

❖ Conclusion.

3. (a) Sebitwane was the Kololo leader who led the Fokeng from South Africa to Buluzi.
- In Buluzi he defeated the Lozi rulers and successfully imposed the Kelelo rule.
  - He ruled Buluzi between 1840-51 and was successful in his conquest due to many factors;
  - Political weakness due to succession dispute following the death of Litunga Mulambwa.
  - There was a civil war between the Lezi kingdom.
  - The division between the Lezi leading to defeat.
  - The division between the Lezi and conquered people which the Kololo exploited.
  - Kololo learnt the use of Canoes for war in middle of Zambezi and used these to defeat the Lezi.
  - Sebitwane got guns from traders on the west coast.
  - Lezi commanders had little experience in fighting.
  - The Lezi made a tactical mistake of leaving their canoes while chasing the Kololo and Sebitwane exploited this to overpower them.
  - A civil war following the death of Litunga Mulambwa.
  - Good leadership of the Kololo under Sebitwane.
  - Kololo had good advisers who guided Sebitwane against the Lezi
  - Better fighting tactics /Strategies of Kololo i.e. slaughtered a bull which occupied the Ngoni and were defeated.
  - Kololo got support of local Lezi in war against fellow Lezi (Kololo divide and rule policy)
  - Sebitwane was tricky in handling his enemies like the MseneNgoni whom he took to a place of high ground where they were cut off by the rising water.
  - His enemies were weak like Ndebele cut off by the rising, they had their numbers reduced by starvation.
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -
- (b) Kololo rule collapsed following death of Sebitwane and in 1864 it was overthrown in the Lezi revolution led by Sipepa.
- Death of Sebitwane ended the Kololo of good leadership.
  - Weak successors after him like Mamchisane and Sekeletu lacked courage and intelligence.
  - Mistakes Made by Sekeletu as Kololo ruler.
  - Failure by Sekeletu to unite Kololo and Lezi together.
  - Sekeletu drew his advisers from Kololo and was thus hated by Lezi who revolted in 1864.
  - Sekeletu chose advisers from his age group but with time he even became suspicious of them.
  - Kololo became arrogant during the reign of Sekeletu.

- Kololo began treating the lezi as slaves something Sebitwane had avoided.
- Sekeletu excluded the form administration he gave offices to only Kelelo.
- Sekeletu taxed the lezi heavily and this attracted a revolution in 1864
- Kololo were also weakened by Malaria which was common in the flood plains of Bulozhi and it weakened them.
- Death of Sekeletu in 1853 weakened Kelelo rule
- A civil of succession after Sekeletu's death.
- Military weakness under Sekeletu
- Cruel character of Mpelelo, successor of Sekeletu.
- Death of many Kololo men and women in 1864 revolution against the Kelelo.
- Rise of Sipepa who organized the 1864 revolution against the Kelelo.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

4. (a) Yao operated in between Lake Malawi and the Indian Ocean mainly along the Southern Route of long distance trade.

- They existed south and East of L.Malawi.
- They were specialists in ivory hunting hence supplied ivory.
- They later developed into full time long distance traders.
- They linked shire valley and the coast at the Portuguese port of Mozambique.
- In 18<sup>th</sup>C they opened up routes to the Swahili port of Kilwa.
- Yao as slave dealers supplied slaves between Malawi and Kilwa.
- They raided their neighbours for slaves who were widely demanded within and outside E.Africa.
- They acted as middle men connecting the interior tubes around L.Malawi to the coast.
- They traded with the British to the west of L.Malawi and Kilwa.
- They acted as interpreters to outside traders like the Swahili Arabs and the Portuguese.
- They exchanged food, ivory and Skins for clothes,beads,guns and glass wave from the Swahili Arabs.
- They also provided security to traders who operated around the southern route.
- They developed technology such as dhew building which stimulated trade.
- They grew crops such as maize, rice,cassava,tomatoes,fruits that provided not only diet but trade items.
- Were skilled in art and crafts like weaving mats, making pots that provided trade items.
- Were known as tireless travelers in search of trade items.
- 
- 
- 
- 
-

- (b) The Yao faced problems as follows;
- Diseases transmission in Yao Caravans like small pox.
  - Exhaustion of trade items like ivory from elephants.
  - Their trade in arms led to internal conflicts and succession wars.
  - Campaign against slave trade by the British affected the Yao.
  - Conflicts between Yao chiefs and followers in course of migrations.
  - Yao access to guns led to insecurity through raiding
  - Yao enemies like the Makua who became enemies because of the growing wealth of the Yao.
  - Yao depopulation due to raids led to reduction of slaves.
  - Conflict with Malawi people like the Nyanja and Maganja.
  - There were food shortages.
  - Yao failure to set up centralised systems weakened them.
  - Persistent wars among the Yao
  - Some Yao under wet Swahili influence.
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -

5. (a) The university mission to central Africa (UMCA) operated in Nyasaland (Malawi).
- It was founded as a direct result of Dr. Livingstone's lecture at Cambridge University in 1857.
  - It had support from the high church of the Anglicans.
  - It was led by Bishop Mackenzie but Bishop Tozer in 1863.
  - The UMCA set up a mission station south of L.Malawi.
  - It set up a permanent settlement at Likema Island which became a centre of
  - Spread of missionary work on both sides of L.Malawi
  - It built 17 stations on the Eastern side and gave stations on the western side of Lake Malawi.
  - Harbored Nyanja refugees who were being raided by the Ngwanganu Ngoni.
  - Spread Christianity among tribes of Malawi like the Ngoni, Nyanja and Yao.
  - UMCA missionary WP John translated the gospel into the Nyanja language.
  - It fought in rural areas, practical subjects like carpentry and agriculture on its
  - Mission station.
  - Carried out medical work with the arrival of Dr. Robert Howard in 1869
  - It taught Africans to become priests and clergy like Johnanna Abdallah who was ordained in 1901 and later worked in Zambia.
  - It had an unhappy experience at Magomero station hence its leader WP Johnson
  - Returned to Malawi in 1881.
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -

(b)

- Poor transport and communication since there were no roads and railways.
- There was no direct route from Zanzibar to the interior like medicine and food was difficult.
- Slave raiders weakened the UMCA mission station in shire land.
- Slave raiding created a problem of refugees UMCA had to resettle.
- Increased penetration of the Yao in shire land Malawi affected UMCA work of ending slave trade.
- UMCA conflicted with the Ngoni Migrants from South Africa in 1859.
- Islam was deeply rooted at Likema and it was hard to convert people there to Christianity.
- In E.Africa it lacked equipment to teach practical subjects like carpentry and agriculture.
- Wild animals in the forests and Bushes were a problem to UMCA missionaries.
- Some missionaries such as Bishop Mackenzie and three others died in E.A
- UMCA was criticized by the London missionary society (LMS) when it attempted to
  - Interfere with slave trade.
  - Bishop Mackenzie and others on arrival in 1861 lost many of their supplies/goods.
  - Some areas were not conducive for European settlement like shire highlands hence
  - UMCA left Magomere station in 1863 and moved back to Zanzibar.
  - Diseases like Malaria killed 57 UMCA missionaries in the last 30years.
  - Slave raiding activities of the GwangaraNgoni made UMCA work of abolishing
  - Slave trade difficult.
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -

6(a)

- British-Matebele war was a primary resistance against which the Ndebele staged a revolt against the British.
- The Ndebele were under chief Lobengula.
- The rebellion took place between 1893-94
- Lobengula resisted entry of whites in his land.
- It was due to British desire to take over Matebeleland.
- Due to Lebengulas determination to preserve independence of Matebeleland.
- Due to British desire to exploit central African minerals after mineral discovery in South Africa.
- British desire to end Ndebele raiding activities on British collaborated societies especially Shona.

- Portuguese and Boer interest in the region yet Cecil Rhodes wanted to S.Africa and Cairo.
- The role of Cecil Rhodes and British South African Company that made the British confident.
- Treaties signed by chief Lobengula like Moffat ,Lochner treaty, Rudd concession by which he never respected handing over his independence.
- The death of chief Lobengula in 1894 that created a power vacuum demoralized the Ndebele.
- Outbreak of diseases like small pox, Malaria weakened the warriors.
- Raids conducted by the Ndebele against their neighbours like the Shona left the Ndebele isolated.
- Lobengulas society was militant , they had lived in Zulu and exposed to Shaka's warfare.
- British superior weapons backed by their strong economy.
- Loss of cattle stolen by Gomalla to pay fine for cutting telegraph wires.
- Trust in African traditional made the Ndebele to resist that is Mlimo and Mwiri cult.
- It was the age of scramble and partition of Africa and the Ndebele was not special.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

(b)

- The Ndebele lost their independence to the British in 1894.
- After the war indirect rule system of administration began in Ndebele under Cecil.
- Traditional political leaders (Indunas) were replaced by the British officials.
- Ndebele natives of raiding other societies was condemned and stopped.
- The British grabbed Ndebele cattle, the Ndebele lost many herds of cattle.
- Taxation system began in Ndebele kingdom to get funds to run British government.
- African traditional religion was abandoned in favour of Christianity.
- Destruction of Ndebele traditional culture replaced by western civilization.
- There was further land alienation which increased influx of more whites.
- The rebellion brought trade and agriculture to a standstill hence affected production.
- British made some administrative reforms like leaders of Matebele became salaried.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

7. (a)

- The central African federation (CAF) was a merger of three British colonies of E.Africainto one political unit.
- The states were Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) ,Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi).



- The idea was first considered by Dr. Jameson in 1895 when addressing a meeting of British South Africa company.
- Other key men in favour of a federation were Sir Godfrey Huggin and Sir Roy Walensky.
- Many factors account for its formation
- The need to promote economic development in the three colonies.
- There was need to reduce administrative expenses through a federation.
- Whites in Rhodesia wanted to avoid being incorporated in S. African federation.
- Whites miners wanted to avoid competition for jobs with Africans.
- It would help to contain growing forces of African nationalism that threatened white domination.
- Whites in Rhodesia did not want to be put under Boers control
- The need to solve economic problems of central Africa
- The conservative party government that rose to power in Britain hurried to create a federation to secure support of whites settlers.
- Whites wanted to make maximum use of capital resources in E. Africa.
- The need to stimulate new Britain investments in E. Africa led to its creation.
- The need to peel capital for generation of Hydro-electricity power that would benefit the 5 countries.
- It was enlarged market for British goods in E. Africa.
- It was to create and promote trade in E. Africa
- Nyasaland would be able to pay off debt she had with Britain through a federation.
- British would compensate herself for the loss of Indian empire in 1947.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

(b) The effects were both positive and negative.

- Job opportunities were created for Africans and whites in mines, agriculture sector.
- Led to construction of Kariba dam across Zambezi.
- Led to generation of hydro-electricity power for people of E. Africa
- An African affairs board was set up to promote African interests
- C. Africa prospered due to large amount of outside capital it attracted.
- There was an economic boom due to increased prices of copper and agriculture produces.
- Farming was promoted in southern Rhodesia.
- Industries sprung up to process agriculture produce in to finished products.
- Central African Republic became a leading exploiter of copper in common wealth world.
- Towns sprung up like Salisbury, Blantyre and Bulawayo.
- A multi-racial university was set up at Salisbury.
- Prestigious projects were set up in central Africa federation like Kariba dam.

- Trade was promoted within central African federation and also with the outside world.
- It promoted discrimination of African federation.
- It subjected Africans to status of slaves.
- The African wages were not increased despite the economic boom.
- Many Africans were displaced when Kaliba dam was being constructed.
- Africans lost dignity in the federation.
- Africans held strikes against exploitation by the whites.
- African lands were grabbed to allow more white farming.
- Africans were threatened of eviction as whites demanded more land.
- African labour was exploited through under payment.
- Among Africans, it increased poverty.
- It delayed the achievement of independence by Africans.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

8(a)

- Mozambique was a Portuguese colony up to 1975 when it got independence.
- Struggle for independence in Mozambique was led by front for liberation under Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane and Samora Machel.
- FRELIMO was formed in 1962 in the capital of Tanganyika Dar-es-Salaam.
- Was formed as a result of Merger of three earlier parties struggling for independence.
- FRELIMO united the various tribes in Mozambique like the Makonde and Nyanja.
- It mobilized and sensitized Africans to struggle for independence.
- It adopted socialism ideology and used it to fight Portuguese exploitation.
- Provided good leadership for the struggle of Chivambo Mondlane and Samora Machel.
- It looked for funds for war from socialist countries like USSR and China.
- It gave scholarships to the youth to study abroad and on coming back they joined the struggle.
- It set up liberated zone where reforms were introduced like building hospitals, schools and promotion of agriculture.
- Introduced good leadership in liberated zones.
- It officially declared war on Portuguese in September 1964 through which independence was achieved.
- It recruited and trained men for war against Portuguese.
- It looked for weapons from socialist countries like USSR and China.
- It looked women who acted as spies and administrators in liberated zones.
- It adopted a guerilla war which was not easy for Portuguese to suppress.
- It attracted Portuguese bases and projects like Cabora Bassa dam weakened their rule.
- It established external bases like at Bagamoyo in Tanzania from where attacks were directed against Portuguese.

- It set up a large refugee camp across R.Ruvuma for the refugees who had fled Portuguese oppression.
- FRELIMO under SamoraMachel received independence from the Portuguese in 1974.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

(b)

- It was not easy to unite the different tribes like Mukonde,Nyanja,Shangaan and Ndaou for independence.
- Lack of funds while fighting a stronger colonial power Portugal.
- It lacked proper organization at both local and national levels.
- FRELIMO was opposed by other nationalists like AfensoDhkalamah who founded a rival party called RENAMO.
- Some FRELIMO leaders like Eduardo Mondlane were assassinated by Portuguese in 1969.
- FRELIMO lacked a strong army during the struggle.
- Portuguese suppressed strikes and demonstrations of FRELIMO.
- Portugal had a strong spy network known as Pides which spied open Frelimo activities and killed FRELIMO nationalists.
- Mozambique had no common language for easy uniting of the many tribes.
- High level of illiteracy among Africans.
- The Portuguese were militarily stronger hence defeated the nationalist on many occasions.
- Its activities were based in urban areas hence rural people were left out from the struggle.
- Neighboring countries like Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia took long to get independence and could not supported Portuguese.
- South Africa also supported Portuguese to suppress FRELIMIO activities
- UNO was weak hence took long to act against whites.
- Some Africans collaborated with the Portuguese other than with FRELIMO.
- Africans were too poor (in FRELIMO) and they could not finance FRELIMO activities.
- FRELIMO fighters lacked enough food to sustain the war against Portuguese.
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**END**