



**1. Asses the role of Religion in formation and Maintenance of pre-colonial societies Africa.**

Candidates one require to show the extent to which religion played a role in the formation and Maintenance of pre-colonial states visa Vis other factors. A stand point is required.

**Points to consider.**

- i) Religion comprised of African traditional religion and Islam in some few societies. (examples are required).
- ii) Religion promoted sense of belonging.
- iii) It brought unity.
- iv) Promoted leadership.
- v) It installed discipline.
- vi) It enhanced judiciary more so of evidence had been inconclusive e.g. among Igbo.
- vii) Averted natural calamities e.g. among utesots.
- viii) Source of blessings to the children.
- ix) Source of medicine e.g. during the cleansing process of healing leprosy among the utesots.
- x) Tool of victory in was as the soldiers would offer sacrifice to the gods to bless them and defeat the enemies.
- xi) Promised cultures, traditions and taboos among societies.
- xii) Enhanced and promoted respect among societies.
- xiii) Promoted hand work as a way of appeasing the gods.
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)

**Other factors:**

- i) Marriage.
- ii) Clan system.
- iii) Communal work.
- iv) Trade.
- v) Judiciary.
- vi) Age sets.
- vii) Industrialisation.
- viii) Agriculture.
- ix) Common language.
- x) Cultural norms & taboos.

- xi) Raiding taxes and tributes.
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)

**2. Examine the factors that prolonged slave trade in West Africa. (25marks)**

A one sided question.

Requires an explanation of factors for delayed transition from slave trade to legitimate or reasons why it was difficult to abolish slave trade.

A brief background of slave trade is vital.

- i) Long gestation period.
- ii) Vastness of the coastline.
- iii) Few anti-slave squadron.
- iv) Diseases.
- v) Language barrier.
- vi) Harsh climate.
- vii) Poor transport and communication.
- viii) Opposition from some European powers e.g. Portugal, France, Spain because they were not ..... industrialised.
- ix) Profitability of slave trade.
- x) Slave trade was a culture to some states e.g. Dahomey.
- xi) Opposition from African chiefs and leaders.
- xii) Too much concentration of the abolitionist at the coast.
- xiii) Acquisition of five arms by slave dealers.
- xiv) Hoisting of the American fleg on the slave ships.
- xv) Termination of agreements between the slave dealers, chiefs and abolitionists.
- xvi) Some crops could not grew in some areas because the soils weren't fertile.
- xvii) Abolitionists were Christians and they the slave dealers who were mainly Arabs used it as an excuse to make the process 'religious'.
- xviii) Absence of land to settle the slaves.
- xix) Most of the slaves were used to the slave life and therefore not ready to begin an independent life.
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- xxi)
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- xxviii)
- xxix)
- xxx)
- xxxi)

### 3. APPROACH.

- ✓ Two sided question and therefore needs a standing point.
- ✓ Core is the events in Europe Vs events in Africa.
- ✓ Preamble of colonization is needed through brief.

#### CORE

- i) Franco- Prussian war of 1870-71.
- ii) Berlin congress of 1878.
- iii) Berlin conference of 1884-85.
- iv) Brussels meeting of 1876-77.
- v) Unification of European powers in 1870<sup>s</sup>
- vi) The rise of nationalism in Europe in 1870<sup>s</sup>
- vii) The economic depression of 1872-79.
- viii) The industrial revolution of 1870<sup>s</sup>
- ix) The rise of humanitarian organizations and evangelical movement in 1870s
- x) The rise in the ambition of the men on spot in 1880s.
- xi) The Algerian conference of 1906-07.
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)

#### However.

- i) Egyptian question at 1882.
- ii) The Congo crisis of 1879.
- iii) The mineral revolution in S.A in 1867/68 & 1886.
- iv) The Niger Delta crisis of 1880s.
- v) The fashoda incident of 1896-98.
- vi) The Heligo land treaty of 1886 & 1890.
- vii) The Anglo-French entente of 1904.
- viii) Krumpholtz attack on 30<sup>th</sup>- Mar-1881.
- ix) The signing of important treaties like Bardo (12<sup>th</sup> –May-1881) & Al-marsa (8<sup>th</sup> – June-1883).
- x) The Buganda Agreement of 1900 etc.
- xi)
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)

N.B Candidates should desist from giving factors and anyone who does so should score between 05-08 as the Mark range.

### 4. Account for the outbreak of Mohammed Ahmeds rebellion in Sudan between 1881-85.

- ✓ Candidates one required to give a detailed analysis of the causes of the Mahdist rebellion in Sudan in 1881-82.
- ✓ Point to consider.

- i) Mal-Administration of the Tunko-Egyptian government.
- ii) Against employment of Christians.
- iii) Over taxation.
- iv) Abolition of the lucrative slave trade.
- v) Land alienation especially the fertile areas.
- vi) Forced labour and labour exploitation.
- vii) Rise of the Mahdi Ahmed who often efficient leadership.
- viii) Inspiration from the Urabist revolt in Egypt that also created a military vacuum in Sudan.
- ix) Resignation of Charles Gordon in 1879.
- x) Exploitation of resources i.e. Gold, cobalt, Ivory etc.
- xi) Need to regain lost sovereignty.
- xii) Religious intolerance.
- xiii) Inspiration from earlier successful Jihads in West Africa.
- xiv)
- xv)
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- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)

## 5. APPROACH.

- ✓ Two sided question & therefore needs a stand point.
- ✓ Preamble of Morocco is needed.
- ✓ Core of the question are the internal factors & then external factors.
- ✓ B/G.
- ✓ Also known as sherifian dynasty.
- ✓ Located in the North Western.
- ✓ Initially under the alewife dynasty & later rulers called sharifs took over.
- ✓ Late 18<sup>th</sup> century & early 19<sup>th</sup> century was under shurifian dynasty with Moulayismail as the earliest ruler, then Sulumman, Hassan, Abdel Aziz & then Hafiz.
- ✓ Socially it was composed of different races that were always disunited from one another & these were the Berber, Moor Negroes & Jews.
- ✓ Lost independence in 1912 with the signing of the treaty of fez.

### CORE (INTERNAL FACTORS).

- i) Absence of a standing army.
- ii) No centralised system of administration.
- iii) Poor leadership i.e. Hassan & Abdel Aziz.
- iv) Geography of the country i.e. mountainous led to disunity.
- v) Internal strife B struggle for power egBouHammara (Rig mtns) & Mohammed Raisili (Tangier district)
- vi) DedeDurden.
- vii) Employment of Europeans. Walter.
- viii) Murder of the French doctor at Marrakesh Harrus& Harry Maclean.
- ix) Signing of the treaty of 1907.

- x)
- xi)
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)
- xv)
- xvi)

However (EXTERNAL)

- i) Earlier occupation of Algeria in 1830.
- ii) The signing of the Anglo-French entente of 1904.
- iii) Determination of the French.
- iv) Strategic potential of Morocco to France in forms of iron, phosphates, Merino wool.
- v) Franco-Prussian war & need for compensation.
- vi) The Franco-Spanish agreement of 3<sup>rd</sup> –October-1904.
- vii) The Algeciras conference of 1906-07.
- viii)
- ix)
- x)
- xi)
- xii)
- xiii)
- xiv)

6. Discuss the main features of the colonial economy of the Belgians in Congo up to 1914.
- ✓ Candidate is expected to describe in details the economic policies of the Belgians under Leopold II applied in Congo.
  - ✓ A brief back ground of occupation of Congo is vital.
  - ✓ Congo was colonised by Leopold II as a private colony Bt 1880-1908 when it was transferred to Belgium as a country.
  - ✓ Remember Leopold II used several methods to acquire Congo as 1AA (1876formed), used explorers like HM Stanley, treaties, diplomacy, force, collaborators.
  - i) Establishment of modern infract to control Congo effectively eased transport of troops to suppress uprisings railway network eased movement of colonial personal harbors.
  - ii) Encouraged settlement of many Belgian nationals, were given free land, right to alienate African lands that they saw exploitable. This increased him a force to use Vs rebellions.
  - iii) Manipulated education system e.g. only basic elementary education was provided to natives to ease implementation of colonial programs. Sensible curriculum wasn't taught in fear to arouse African nationalism.
  - iv) Land alienation, through policy of Regime domicile large tracts of land were grabbed by settlers from Congolese natives, this reduced land for food production and led to famine.
  - v) High taxes which Belgian settlers imposed on natives from 1884 high taxes were imposed to a mass revenue to sustain Belgian settlers but also to impoverish natives such that they edn't resist (poll fax, death dues, land fax) etc.

- vi) Forced labour. Leopold II created a special colonial army called force publique which comprised an armed African group of warriors called ZappoZappo, it was a force to implement kings' exploitative + oppressive policies.
- vii) Monopoly of trade; Belgian settlers monopolized all imports and exports trade hence denying Congolese chance to obtain wealth Leopold engaged several Belgian companies in the trade.
- viii) Use of concessionaire companies; engaged several European trading companies which he granted concessions to establish such infrastructure in Congo in especially the reserved territory (dominia). Constructed several roads, railways in return for big Chunks of land.
- ix) Abolition of slave trade thru humanitarian pretext.
- x) Emphasis on agricultural development to produce required agricultural r/m's to supply metropolitan industries e.g. Rubber plantation, sugarcane, to enable Africans get money to pay in taxes after sale.
- xi) Mineral extraction/exploitation, mineral deposits known to whites were a monopoly of the central government, minerals never benefited Africans in Congo period 1855-1914.
- xii) Total neglect of modern industrial development. The colony was looked at as market for manufactured goods. Establishment of industries would bring about competition in metropolitan industries.
- xiii) Rudimentary health services all geared towards sustaining their economic interest i.e. keep Africans healthy for exploitation/provide labour.
- xiv) Christianity.
- xv) Mineral exploitation.
- xvi)
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)
- xxiii)
- xxiv)

7. How significant were the Creoles in the History of West Africa.

- i) They emerged in 1860s.
- ii) Result of the mixture of a number of people who settled in Sierra Leone.
- iii) They had their own culture and language called Krio (English language Africanised).
- iv) They were hardworking and contributed a lot to the colonization of West Africa.
- v) Established several educational institutions e.g. Fourah Bay college.
- vi) Created a professional class e.g. Asiwaju, Samuel Lewis first news editor, William Davis 1<sup>st</sup> OR therefore lawyer.
- vii) Made a lot of research in medical sectors, Quinine in 1858.
- viii) Helped in the spread of Christianity, in Gambia Ghana and Nigeria.
- ix) Built places of worship both mosques and churches e.g. Muhammad Shilata Bay mosque.
- x) Promoted trade in West Africa like in Freetown, Lagos Bathurst, Accra, Cape Coast etc.
- xi) Provided clear and good administration.

- xii) Produced great politicians whom the Britain used to spread colonization like in Ghana and Nigeria.
- xiii) They published books and newspaper e.g. AsaiGrowther wrote a book on grammar.
- xiv) Constructed to Agricultural development.
- xv) Pioneered modern transport development in West Asia.
- xvi) Paved way for urbanization of free town, Lagos, Accra, Ibadan monomania.
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)
- xxiii)
- xxiv)

8. The disunity between the two white settler groups delayed the union of S.Africa up to 1900 ‘Discuss’.

- ✓ Two sided question.
- ✓ Stand point is needed.
- ✓ Based on disunity of the Boers and the British.
- ✓ Then other factors.
- ✓ Body.

- i) The two white political hardliners.
- ii) Difference in racial policies towards Africans.
- iii) Language question i.e. Btn English and Dutch.
- iv) Religious difference is the Boers were Catholics and British were Protestants.
- v) Long term enmity.
- vi) The question of the capital city.
- vii) British plan to host the union in London.
- viii) The Angola Boer war of 1881.
- ix) The Jemson raid 1895.
- x) The second Angola Boer war 1899-1902.
- xi) The question of parliamentary representation.

Other factors.

- i) Financial problems.
- ii) Mineral discovery.
- iii) Pratoria connection.
- iv) Increased Boer nationalism.
- v) British imperialistic designers.
- vi)
- vii)
- viii)
- ix)
- x)
- xi)

9. Why and how did Liberia survive colonial rule in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- i) Candidates clearly explain the ways through which Liberia preserved her independence amidst European imperialism Basis.
  - ii) History of Liberia during the 19<sup>th</sup> C was record of struggle for survival.
  - iii) Was founded as home for freed slaves from America and since its creation, struggle for independence was key factor.
  - iv) Since creation, she enjoyed international recognition.
  - v) She depended much on American patronage.
  - vi) She was not economically viable like her neighbours.
  - vii) Her leaders did not indulge in soliciting heavy loans from European imperialists.
  - viii) Afro-Americans led a western type of life and even practiced western democracy.
  - ix) Liberians also embraced Christianity giving no room for the so called humanitarianism.
  - x) Liberians also maintained unity. They were often more concerned with their political freedom.
  - xi) Liberia had a strong and determined leadership particular under Jenkins Joseph Roberts.
  - xii) The strong sense of nationalism that they acquired and upheld.
  - xiii) The role of American colonization society that laid foundation upon which Liberia independence preserved.
  - xiv) Their early independence from America colonization society in 1847.
  - xv) The Anglo-French rivalry which was exploited by Liberians.
  - xvi) Enjoyed international backing (created out of humanitarian effects)
  - xvii)
  - xviii)
  - xix)
  - xx)
  - xxi)
  - xxii)
  - xxiii)
10. Account for the great impact of the missionary activities in Africa.
- ✓ It requires why missionary activities were successful in Africa.
  - ✓ Student should clearly indicate the missionary enterprises in Africa e.g. Livingstone mission, white fathers, CMS.

Reasons for success.

- i) Use of Christianity.
- ii) Medical improvement with the construction hospitals.
- iii) Use of gifts.
- iv) Support from home government.
- v) Assistance financially from chartered
- vi) Improvement in transport through construction of roads.
- vii) Assistance financially from chartered companies e.g. RNCO, BEACO, GEACO, BSACO.
- viii) The approach they used i.e. they were kind.
- ix) Doctrinal superiority of their religion.
- x) Use of interpreters and mastering of African language.
- xi) Christianity was a simple religion to embrace.
- xii) Poverty of Africans.



- xiii) Autocracy i.e. in centralised societies.
- xiv) Need for education.
- xv) Abolition of slave trade.
- xvi) The hard conditions of Islam.
- xvii)
- xviii)
- xix)
- xx)
- xxi)
- xxii)
- xxiii)
- xxiv)
- xxv)

**END**