



JINJA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022
UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF
EDUCATION
HISTORY P210/6 AFRICAN HISTORY
TIME: 3HOURS

1.Examine the political, social and economic organization of Mandinka people under Samouri Toure.

- ✦ A straight forward question
- ✦ Requires organization of Mandinka
- ✦ Back ground of Mandinka is vital

Overview

Mandinka empire was formed after the amalgamation of chiefdoms of Kankan, Odiénne, Wassulu and Kong. It was formed by Samouri Toure and by 1880 the formation had been accomplished with the capital at Bisandugu.

Politically,

- ▯ Highly centralized with Almami at the top
- ▯ Almami ruled as a Despot
- ▯ Divided into provinces i.e. 162 for effective administration.
- ▯ Administration conducted around three lines i.e. traditional, military and religion.
- ▯ Effective spy network with Toure's relatives and women acting as eyes and ears.
- ▯ Effective judiciary using Sharia laws and Qadis as judges.
- ▯ Standing army (Sofas) with Almami as chief commander.

Socially,

- ▯ Absorption and assimilation of small and weak chiefdoms

- ▮ Religion, Islam was the state religion. Toure belonged to Tijjaniyya
- ▮ Marriage alliances like with Toure of Odienne
- ▮ Clans
- ▮ Language i.e. Arabic

Economically

- ▮ Trade i.e. local and international by Duilla traders i.e. cattle from Futa Jalon, gold Wassulu, ivory and slaves
- ▮ Agriculture e.g. cloves, maize and Sorghum
- ▮ Industry like gunnery at Bissandugu, iron working, pottery
- ▮ Mining
- ▮ Taxes and tributes
- ▮ Pastoralism

Give a logical conclusion

2.How did the Peace treaty of Vereeniging affect Anglo-Boer relations in South Africa?

- ✦ A straight forward question
- ✦ Identify and explain the effects both positive and negative the treaty had on the relationship between the Boers and the British.
- ✦ Overview of the peace treaty is vital
- ✦ A suitable conclusion

Basis of argument

It was a treaty signed to end the second Anglo-Boer war on 31st May 1902. It was between the British and Boers at Vereeniging south of Johannesburg. The British were represented by Alfred Milner and Lord Kitchener while the Boers by Generals Botha, Smuts, Dewet and Hertzog. The treaty was guided by terms which were intended to protect the rights and positions of the whites in South Africa.

Positive impacts;

- ▮ Both benefited from the treaty however, the benefits that accrued to the British were limited in scope and the Boers got proportionally more-Boers lost the battle but won the peace.
- ▮ It ended Anglo-Boer hostilities (by end of Anglo-Boer war 11)

- ▮ Laid foundation for federation of white states and later a closure union of South African republics.
- ▮ Equal status of both Dutch and English language yet Dutch language had been long suppressed.
- ▮ By disarming Africans while the Boers retained some guns, the security of whites against Africans was enhanced.
- ▮ Boer nationalism increased especially under Botha and Smuts.
- ▮ Boers benefited economically; the 3 million pounds to Boers to rehabilitate their republics and compensation grant of 30 million pounds brought good understanding between them.
- ▮ Self-government promised to Transvaal in future.
- ▮ Treaty banned African participation in politics of South Africa that meant that the British were in support of the racial policy that Boers had been longing for.
- ▮ Treaty limited British influence in Boer republics although Boer independence was not restored.

Negatives;

- ▮ Political power temporarily went to the Boers, the British showed desire to dominate.
- ▮ Increasing Boer nationalism became a threat to the British who wanted dominancy.
- ▮ By the treaty making Transvaal and Orange Free state British colonies, Boers never got full independence, remained British colonies.
- ▮ The treaty did not make Africans in the cape colony totally refranchised, this made them unhappy-undermined their relationship with the British.
- ▮ Process of implementing the rehabilitation program of the treaty brought in more British than Boers which annoyed the Boers N.B A logical conclusion.

3. To what extent were Shaka's policies responsible for down fall of Zulu state by second half of the 19th C?

- ✦ Two sided question
- ✦ Core is Shaka's policies
- ✦ However other factors
- ✦ Conclude with a measurable stand
- ✦ Back ground of Zulu and Shaka vital

Basis of the argument

Zulu formed after integration of chiefdoms as Ndwandwe, Ngwane, Mthethwa. It became more prominent after the rise of Shaka an illegitimate son of Senzagakona. However other leaders after Shaka were Dingane , Mpande, Cetshwayo, Dinuzulu. It lasted till 1879 when it was brought to end by British forces.

Core (Shaka's policies)

- ▮ Policies made Zulu enemies to collaborate with foreigners
- ▮ Dictatorship- death of her mother, created fear among people
- ▮ Expansionist wars- vastness of empire, antagonized him with neighbours
- ▮ Policies militarily weakened the kingdom
- ▮ His reforms brought about Mfecane
- ▮ His policies led to defensive states e.g. Basuto, Swazi, Ndebele
- ▮ His policies reduced economic prosperity
- ▮ His policies o scorched earth destroyed property and lives
- ▮ Endless wars aroused opposition from own brothers to topple him e.g. Dingane killed him 1828
- ▮ Perpetual wars deprived him of capable commanders (ran away) e.g. Zwangendaba, Mzilikazi

Other factors

- ▮ Successors (weak) – Mpande, Dingane in succession disputes
- ▮ The Great Trek led to Boer expansion into Zulu land
- ▮ Discovery of minerals
- ▮ Vastness led to break away of conquered states
- ▮ Natural calamities
- ▮ Increase in population
- ▮ Era of Scramble and partition

N.B Conclude with a measurable stand

4. Examine the factors that led to the failure of African resistances to the imposition of colonial rule in East and Central Africa between 1890 and 1914.

- ✦ A straight forward and case study question
- ✦ Identify and explain the factors that militated against African resistances
 - ✦ Give a suitable conclusion.

Back ground

African resistances in East and Central Africa in period in question

- ✦ British/Anglo-Yao war) of 1891-95 led by Matapuri
- ✦ British/ Anglo- Ndebele of 1893-94 led by Lobengula
- ✦ Chimurenga (Shona-Ndebele) of 1896-97 by – Kagubi, Nehanda, Nyamanda, Siginyamatse
- ✦ Maji-Maji rebellion of 1905-1907 in Tanganyika
- ✦ Hehe rebellion of 1894-98 in Tanganyika led by Mkwawa
- ✦ Nandi resistance of 1895-1906 in Kenya
- ✦ Kabalega's resistances 1895-1899 in Uganda

Political weakness

- ▮ Lack of unity among African states and others existed in isolation e.g. various Yao chiefdoms, Ngoni, Shona, Ndebele, Lozi, were not united
- ▮ Africa states were small with low population based on clans and often at war with each other
- ▮ African states were hostile to each other
- ▮ Absence/ lack of strong leaders

Military Weakness

- ▮ Lack of modern weapons (superior) that gave Europeans advantage
- ▮ Even where some kingdoms had guns, replacement and repairs were a problem
- ▮ Slave trade had weakened Central Africans
- ▮ Abolition of slave trade made importation of guns to C.A e.g. of Ndebele and Shona in war against the British

- ▮ Some societies were won out by prolonged drought, famine and diseases of 1890's
- ▮ Africans depended on false beliefs rather than scientific e.g. Chimurenga on religious beliefs (Mwari/ Mlimo), the Magic water of Kinjikitile Ngware.
- ▮ Not knowing the true intentions of Europeans, Africans gave asylum and collaborated with Europeans e.g. Lobengula, Lewanika
- ▮ European trickery, Missionaries and traders tricked Africans e.g. Moffat tricked Lobengula
- ▮ A few African states with formidable forces e.g. Ndebele applied out dated war tactics, many were forced to resist and instead collaborated e.g. Lewanika, Khama, Shona

Economic weakness

- ▮ African economies were basically agricultural and could not sustain wars without giving in. European economies were more advanced and industrialized
- ▮ Natural disasters like drought, famine, rinderpest, smallpox etc. destroyed African economy
- ▮ Determination of Europeans to acquire Central Africa at all costs

N.B A suitable conclusion

5. To what extent were religious wars in Buganda as a result of advent of foreign religions?

- ✦ The core is the contribution of foreign/alien religions
- ✦ Then identify other factors that caused the wars
- ✦ A measurable stand point

Core (contribution of foreign/ alien religions)

- ▮ The alien religions were Islam brought by the Arabs in 1844, Protestants first brought by the Church missionaries in (1877) and Protestantism brought by the Roman Catholics in 1879.
- ▮ The spread of Islam made some places at Kabaka Muteesa I's court to accept Islam. They devoted themselves to the religion that they defined the authority of the Kabaka's orders leading to Moslem martyrs.

- ▮ Killing of Muslims later instigated them to fight Mwanga because his father had killed Muslims.
- ▮ Alien religions also made converts like Bazzeketta, Kivebulaya and Buuza Abalyawo among others to defy Mwanga's orders and he executed them leading to the Namugongo Martyrs.
- ▮ Presence of protestant missionaries and the many Baganda converts compelled the Church to send Bishop Hannington to Buganda leading to his execution.
- ▮ The execution of Hannington and the converts (Namugongo matyrs) annoyed the Protestants, Catholics, Moslem missionaries and other converts who planned to dispose Mwanga and this;
- ▮ Led to installation of Kiwewa, Mwanga's brother unto the throne
- ▮ Led to overthrow of Kiwewa who had refused to get circumcised and Kalema was put on the throne thus Buganda became a Moslem state
- ▮ Alien religions led to the Moslem turn against the Christians whom they had chased out of the capital
- ▮ Led to wars between the Muslims and the Christians (Protestants and Catholics) who allied to drive the Muslims out of the capital and put Mwanga back on the throne in 1889
- ▮ In 1890, Moslems sought alliance with Kabalega to remove Mwanga and put Kalema back on the throne

▮

The Christians continued to fight the Muslims with their ally Kabalega until the Muslims were defeated in Teso in 1890 and restored Mwanga back to the throne.

However (other factors)

- ▮ The death of Kabaka Muteesa I left a vacuum.
- ▮ The rise of Kabaka Mwanga and his weaknesses.
- ▮ Lugard and the IBEACO i.e. sided with the Protestants.
- ▮ Weakness of the Monarchy i.e. confining foreigners at King's palace that had no cordial relationships
- ▮ Imperial rivalry between France and Britain (Western religion) was brought by rival colonial masters- conflicts were bound to happen
- ▮ presence of collaborators like Apollo Kaggwa, Semi Kakungulu who fought on the side of the missionaries against their Kabaka Mwanga.
- ▮ Kabalega's desire to revive the once powerful empire of Bunyoro made him assist the Moslem Baganda against Christians.

6. How did the French occupation of Algeria in 1830 influence the fate of other Maghreb states?

- ✦ A one sided and straight forward question
- ✦ Analyze how French occupation of Algeria influenced history of the rest of Maghreb states especially Tunisia and Morocco but also Libya
- ✦ Overview of French occupation of Algeria vital

Basis of argument

Occupation of Algeria by France in 1830 increased appetite for the rest of the Maghreb region because of the following;

- ▮ French need to safeguard her position in Algeria made her occupy Tunisia and Morocco
- ▮ It exposed economic potential of the Maghreb region
- ▮ Provided French base from where to conquer Tunisia and Morocco

□

- Intensified Muslim resistance like Abdul Kader who established base at Morocco supported by Abdul Rahman

Settler economy developed in Algeria promised a lot to the French and increased desire for much more space

- Growth of Islamic movements like Quaddriyya, Sunnasiyya, marabouts in Morocco. French desire was to subdue Islamic movements and spread Christianity
- Proximity of Algeria to other Maghreb regions
- French occupation of Algeria won support of Bismarck and German that were in favour of the French takeover of entire region.
- Unique location of Algeria between Morocco in the West and Tunisia in the East
- Existence of Krumir border tribes in Tunisia/ Morocco who threatened French existence in Algeria influenced French takeover of Tunisia.
- Increased French desire to create the North West African empire.
- The occupation of Algeria reminded the French men of the glories of her earlier conquests by Napoleon 1 thus increased her interest to occupy entire region.
- Rise of Catholic reformist society which pressurized the French government to take over the region-spread Christianity.
- French loss of Alsace and Lorraine in 1871 made many French men homeless thus Algeria could not accommodate all of them.
- Algeria exposed French to local environment and geo-military of the region thus easily occupied Tunisia and Morocco
- Increase in French population in Algeria and desire to create more space for settlers

Give a suitable conclusion

7.Assess the impact of the colonial economic policies on the peoples of East Africa.

- ✦ Identify the colonial economic policies.
- ✦ Show their impact both negative and positive to the people of East Africa.
- ✦ A suitable conclusion.

▮

- ▮ Land alienation e.g. Kenya highlands, Busoga areas for cotton growing, in Buganda crownland the settlers were made squatters and reserves in their ownland.
- ▮ Forced labour in plantations in instances where Africans resisted, Africans lost their lives e.g. Maji Maji rebellion, Mau Mau.

Cash crop production e.g. cotton in Uganda was introduced by Bishop Borip. Cotton was also introduced and food crop production was ignored leading to the invitation of famine.

- ▮ Taxation i.e. hut and gun taxes; here people were compelled to work for money people shifted from rural to urban areas. Also extended homesteads were broken due to commercialization.
- ▮ Destruction of infant industries i.e. local industries that produced bark cloth, spears were undermined thus the people of East Africa became consumers of what they never produced. It increased the level of exploitation.
- ▮ The construction of the modern transport system e.g. the Uganda Railway. It increased the level of exploitation acting as a snake in the tribe of African. There was an influx of foreigners e.g. Indians. Africans provided labour, there was improved communication network.
- ▮ Import – export trade increased the level of exploitation.
- ▮ Trade restrictions of the Africans; they were not allowed to cross boarder trade with traditional trading partners. Africans to buy and sell to the Europeans trading companies – great exploitation because of cheap prices for their output and high prices for the
- ▮ Creation of monetary economy to facilitate legitimate trade e.t.c.
- ▮ Migrant labour as a result of taxation and land alienation – increased Africans poverty because wages were very low, Africans lived lives of squatters
- ▮ Introduction of mining companies to exploit gold, copper led to exploitation of African idle resources
- ▮ Introduction of modern western education with few technical schools to produce clerks, storekeepers and low level administrators to create market.

N.B Suitable conclusion

□

8. “Strong leadership was primarily responsible for Ethiopia’s survival of Colonialism”. Discuss.

- ✦ The core is the contribution of Ethiopia’s quality leadership and how it enabled her retain her dependence
- ✦ Contribution of other factors

- ✦ A stand point is required.

Over view

Ethiopia was one of the countries in North East of Africa with unique history as a country on the African continent which survived the colonialism. This was basically as a result of the quality leadership with which it was blessed as well as other factors at play as can be seen below.

Between 1855-1914, Ethiopian was blessed with clear sighted and visionary leaders like Theodore II, John IV and Menelik II.

- ▮ They also had one common characteristic of putting the interest of their country beyond their personal interest.
- ▮ In varying degrees, their internal policies turned around the politics and economy of Ethiopia making her strong enough to resist foreign invasion.
- ▮ During their respective reigns, they put efforts in strengthening the army through equipping it with modern weapons, employing foreign military experts to impart military skills to the Ethiopian army.
- ▮ Local firms for the production of military artillery were also set up to boost the army.
- ▮ Quality leadership in Ethiopia was responsible for the strong bond of unity, which enabled Ethiopia to remain independent. This was especially true during the reign of John IV and Menelik II.
- ▮ Leaders promoted the use of Amharic language which itself was a corner stone in bringing Ethiopians together.
- ▮ They retained and promoted Christianity in Ethiopia. The colonialists thus had no pretext of using Christianity as a guise for entrenching colonialism in Ethiopia.
- ▮ Their commitment to Ethiopian cause e.g. Theodore II fought the Napier invaders (although without success). John IV died at the battlefield against the Mahdist invaders at the battle of Matemma in 1889. Menelik II fought the Egyptians and more importantly defeated the Italians at the battle of Adowa in 1896.
- ▮ Menelik's diplomatic skills isolated the Italians leading to their defeat e.g. His propaganda "that he had been bitten by a snake" during the war hoodwinked the Italian troops.
- ▮ The Physical participation of the leaders in various wars they fought was an incentive to the troops.

- ▮ Menelik's intelligence forewarned him against being cheated in Ucciali treaty.
- ▮ The popular economic political and social policies pursued by Menelik made him rally support the people against foreigners.

Other Factors

- ▮ Natural factors like the mountainous nature of Ethiopia enabled her to defeat the Italians in 1896.
- ▮ Ethiopia had no natural wealth which would have motivated stronger European nations to conquer it.
- ▮ Contemporary politics prevented Italy from getting Europeans support against Ethiopia.
- ▮ Italy had just united hence was still military weak.
- ▮ The poor judgment on the part of Italian military commanders during the war of 1896 led to their defeat e.g. Baratieri .
- ▮ The earlier defeat of the Ethiopians during the Napier expedition sent wrong signals to the Europeans that Ethiopia was weak. This over excited the Italians.
- ▮ Isolation of Italy by other European powers.
- ▮ Luck

N.B A measurable stand point

9. Examine the weaknesses of the Mahdist State in Sudan between 1885 and 1898.

- ✦ A straight forward question
- ✦ Identify and explain the inherent weakness of the Mahdist state that eventually led to its disintegration
- ✦ Over view of the Mahdist state is vital
- ✦ Suitable conclusion

Overview

Mahdist state had been formed in 1885 after the Mahdist revolt of Mohammed Ahmed eventually declined in 1898 with the British re-conquest of Sudan.

Weaknesses

- ▮ Vacuum left behind by the death of Mohammed Ahmed. Was replaced by men who lacked his qualities. This led to power struggle. Ashrafs rebelled twice i.e. 1886 and 1892. Led to civil strike which weakened the state.
- ▮ Administration of Khalif Abdullah. Was inefficient, corrupt. Favouritism and Nepotism, replaced able leaders with Kinsmen i.e. Taiasha people. He once expelled Ibrahim Mohammed.
- ▮ Alliance of Abdullah with the French. The French were Christians. This won him the hatred from the Moslems.
- ▮ Natural problems. Bad weather and climate, famine and drought. Locusts and tsetse flies attacked the people and crops. The army was affected because of being large and no food.
- ▮ Military weakness. Composition of the army. Army made up of people of different tribes. Such led to disunity. Army became indiscipline and started arresting and killing people.
- ▮ Over reliance on the Islamic doctrines. Sharia laws were too strict to the non Moslems. Islam was almost becoming a brotherhood.
- ▮ Sudan's lack of foreign support. Sudan- Ethiopia relationship. Sudan attacked Ethiopia because of embracing Christianity and Sudan was defeated at Matema. Egypt
- ▮ Economic weaknesses; Decline in trade. No visible agriculture. Inflation due to decline in value of Sudanese currency.
- ▮ Resettlement policy had problems; Transfer of Baqqara from Darfur to Ondurman worsened the food crisis

N.B A suitable conclusion

Qn.10 To what extent were the activities of Missionaries contribute to the emergency of independent church movements in Africa?

- ✦ A two sided question
- ✦ Core is Missionary activities
- ✦ However other factors

- ✦ A measurable conclusion
- ✦ Over view of African led churches in Africa vital

Over view, African led churches

E.A-African Reek church by Mukasa Reuben, African Judaism by Semei Kakungulu, Bamalaki by Joshua Kato, Mengo gospel by Marble Ensor, Nomiyo-Luo by John Owolu, chief Mavit church, etc.

C.A-Watch tower and track society of E.Kamwana, Seventh Day Adventist Baptist of Domingo, independent Baptist Mission of Barotseland, Simon Kimbangu's church

W.A-United Native African church among Yoruba and Cameroon, African Baptist Church nicknamed Bethel, Sierraleone Anglican church by Bishop Ajayi Crowther, Niger Delta church

S.A-Nazarite church of Isaiah Shembe, Thembu church of Nehemiah Tile, Ethiopian church of Mangena Mokone

Core (contribution of missionary activities)

- ▮ Postponed ordination of African Clergy
- ▮ Colonial segregation and exploitation amidst Missionary support
- ▮ Missionary undermining of African culture
- ▮ Rigid and complicated requirements for Christianity
- ▮ Education policies that involved paying school fees
- ▮ Excluded Africans from high positions of Missionary services
- ▮ Education offered by Missionaries that brain washed Africans
- ▮ Competition amongst Christian Missionaries in areas of operation e.g. British and German in Cameroon
- ▮ Lamentation of Christian Missionaries on holidays in Africa
- ▮ Missionary translation of the bible into local languages
- ▮ Missionary introduction of boarding schools
- ▮ Missionary affiliation with agents of colonization

However other factors

- ▮ Need for African political independence under guise of religion
- ▮ African outstanding leadership-directed movements
- ▮ African expectation of black Messiah (liberation)
- ▮ Existence of Africans with special gifts
- ▮ 1896 Adowa victory
- ▮ Influence of world War I and World War II
- ▮ Support from African chiefs/ leaders e.g. Lewanika

Give a measurable stand**END**