HISTORY

Secondary Notes

O-LEVEL

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Soma bure Notes za O-Level hadi A-level

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Tembelea Africona Website upakue:

1. Notes za O-Level hadi A-Level
2. Solving za Mitihani (Review)
3. Mitihani ya Nursery, Primary na Secondary
4. Vitabu vya Primary hadi Secondary
1. SOURCES AND IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY

History – Is the study which deals with past events

Sources of history -
- Oral tradition
- archaeology
- archives
- museums
- written records

Early Stone Age
- Began around 2.6 million years ago
- Homo Habilis and Zinjanthropus appear
- Wood and bone tools are used (crude tools)
- Lived a nomadic life as hunter/gatherers

Middle Stone Age
- Ended around 50,000 BC
- Discovery of fire
- Development of sharper, smaller, portable tools
- Emergence of social and ethnic groups

Late Stone Age
- Began around 50,000 BC to 3,300 BC
- Neolithic Revolution occurs
- Beginning of farming and domestication of animals
- Beginning of permanent settlement

Bronze Age
- 3,300 BC until 1,200 BC
- Military technology develops, Empires begin

Iron Age
- 1,200 BC until 400 AD
- Trade and Empires come to dominate human activities

Stages of human evolution
1. Australopithecus Africanus – Zinjanthropus - Early ancestors of man
2. Homo Habilis - The tool maker
3. Homo Erectus - Standing upright
4. Homo Sapiens - Modern man (Homo Sapiens Sapiens)

Changes in humanity’s way of life during the late stone age (Neolithic) in Africa -
- Man used tools with better efficiency
- tools were sharper/lighter/smaller
- increased production because of better/efficient tools
man started to live in an area permanently instead of living nomadically
cultivation of food began
family life was more stable with the formation of villages
began era of division of labor by class/gender/age/wealth
population growth
fishing began
skilled craftsmen/traders emerge

*Dryopithecus/Procensul did not become hominids;*
they developed into apes like gibbons
Venyopithecus and Ramapithecus became hominids
Man started to be a skillful toolmaker at the stage of *Homo Habilis*

By 1000AD iron technology began to appear widely in East Africa
-Iron technology revolutionized agriculture
-With fire and iron tools, man was able to clear large forests for farming
-Some of the tools made from iron were spears, hoes and axes
-Nok, Axum and Meroe were famous areas for iron smelting
-Iron tools contributed to economic specialization
-Iron tools increased military operations and expansions of states up through the 19th century
-The growth and expansion of the Songhai Empire was a result of the development of iron
technology

*Early Stone Age sites in East Africa are located at* Rusinga island, Olorgesailie, and Olduvai Gorge

2. DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPACT

*Agriculture* - The action by humans of keeping animals as well as the cultivation of crops

*Effects of agriculture on humanity* -
Permanent settlement
population grew
specialization of activities
trade
physical activities

*Important types of industries in pre-colonial times* -
Basket making, pottery, iron smelting, tool making,

*TRADE IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA*

*Types of trade :*

*Local Trade* - Trade which involves people within
the same general location or within the same ethnic
Long Distance Trade - Trade between people from different locations or different ethnic groups (ex. Trans-Saharan trade)

Trade items involved in the Trans-Saharan trade -
Animal skins, gold, kola nuts, beeswax, ivory, salt

Reasons for the development of the Trans-Saharan trade -
Availability of trade items
use of camels as transport
political stability
fertile soil in North and West Africa
leadership (Sundiata/Mansa Musa)
conquest by Arabs
emergence of kingdoms
Islam
trust between Berbers and westerners

Effects of the Trans-Saharan trade -
Introduction of new goods (silk, camels, beads)
development of towns (Timbuktu/Jenne)
spreading of Islam
development of education
states grew (Mali, Ghana, Songhai)
Western Sudan lost a lot of wealth
stimulated the development of agriculture
spread of technical skills
intermarriages

Why the Trans-Saharan trade collapsed?
Suspicion and mistrust among Arabs/Berbers/Africans
war in North Africa
colonialism
the triangular trade (Trans Atlantic trade)
industrial revolution in Europe

Commodities from East Africa -
Ivory, gold, copper, leopard skins, tortoise shells, rhinoceros horns, slaves

Tribes involved with the Long Distance Trade (LDT) in East Africa -
- Kamba, Baganda, Kikuyu, Banyoro traded along northern routes
- Arabs/Swahili along the Eastern Coast
- Nyamwezi in the central route
3. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Kinship (Clan) - Refers to a group of families in a tribe that share common ancestors

Clan Heads - The leader of a clan

Roles of clan heads -
- Controlled major means of production
- Provided guidance to members of the clan
- Arranging marriages
- Presiding over religious ceremonies
- Settle disputes
- Protect ethics/norms/rituals

Matrilineal Society - A society which is governed by women

Matrilineal Societies in East Africa - Kamba, Kikuyu, Makonde, Mwera

Patrilineal Society - A society which is governed by men

Age-Set System - A kind of socio-political organization which is based on age and sex. It was the dominant form to organization in pastoral societies (ex. Maasai, Nyakusa, Khoikhoi)

Example of Age-Set system - The Maasai

Children (1-8, Layoin) - Not directly involved in production

Youth (8-18) - Responsible for grazing animals and milking cattle, assisted by women

Moran (18-35) - Responsible for defending the society

Laibon (35+) - Elders in society who settle disputes and make important decisions (war, marriage)

Ntemiship - A type of state which is characterized by being made up of separated groups. The word is derived from kutema, which means to split apart. The most well known tribe which used this system were the Nyamwezi

Mtemi - The name given to the leader who organized the activities which opened up new land and who controlled the people (ex. usukuma, unyamwezi, ukimbu, ugogo)

Factors for the rise of the ancient Egyptian states -
- The development of agriculture and pastoralism
- Specialization of labour
- Development of productive forces
- War and conquest
- Growth of industry
- Growth of town

The role played by Islam in the formation or transformation of states in pre-colonial West Africa -
- Brought villages and cities together
- Villagers left indigenous religions for Islam
- Writing was introduced
birth of democratic Islamic rule instead of autocratic Hausa stats
led to formation of Mandinka/Sokoto caliphate states
led to formation of African nationalism in West Africa

**Explain the factors for the rise and decline of the Bunyoro – Kitara Kingdom-**

**Rise:** Good leadership
good climatic conditions
agricultural production which facilitated trade
conquering other states

**Decline:** Conquered by other states
disunity among factions
weak army
poor leadership

Centralized western Sudanic states were mostly expanded by conquest

The Kangaba developed into the Mali Empire

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**1. INTERACTIONS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA**

**Social and economic factors for interactions -**
- Migration
- religion
- war
- music
- medicine
- marriage

**Economic factors of migration -**
- crafts
- trade
- farming
- pastoralism

**Analyze the circumstances that brought about the Ngoni migration (1800s) and its effects -**

**Causes -**
Began in the 19th century when Shaka Zulu began conquering neighbouring states to establish the Zulu Empire (Ngoni fled north)
Effects -
Long Distance Trade was disrupted and became disorganized (ex. Yao + Nyamwezi)
Ngoni brought war to peaceful areas
introduction of new culture and ways of keeping law & order
introduced new military techniques ex. Assegai spears/cattle horn formation
people were left homeless
land was confiscated by the Ngoni
Hehe unified with the help of Ngoni military tactics

2. SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION IN PRECOLONIAL AFRICA
Identify the main characteristics of pre-colonial education

- Main purpose was to transmit knowledge of the society to individuals such as agricultural techniques or production of crafts/tools
- education was an ongoing activity taking into account stages of an individual’s status or age in the society
- the society was responsible for education rather than schools
- education was informal

Many African societies had education systems which transferred knowledge from elders to the next generation by the 16th century

TYPES OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PRODUCTION

Social Organization - Refers to the system how an individual within a group relate with each other in order to exist harmoniously

Production - The process by which people create goods to satisfy their needs and to accumulate a surplus for times of need or for sale. Production can involve manufacturing, mining, crop cultivation or animal keeping

Communalism - A system whereby people live together and practice common ownership of property. It is believed to have originated during the early stages of human evolution

Characteristics of communalism -
- People living by hunting and gathering
- people lived in small groups
- there was no exploitation of man by man (no classes existed)
- work was done communally

Slavery - An economic system which involves the ownership and use of slaves for economic production.

Slaves were considered property during pre-colonial Africa and were bought or sold or given as a gift and forced to work without any rewards

How people became slaves -
- Born into bondage (their parents were slaves)
- interaction between communities (ex war, kidnapping)

Sultan Seyyid Said
criminals taken as slaves
disadvantaged individuals (landless people)

**The slave trade rapidly expanded in East Africa in the 19th century because of -**
- Portuguese slave trade from Mozambique to Brazil
- Dutch and French trade dominance in Mauritius and Reunion Islands
- introduction of cloves in Zanzibar
- local rulers involvement in slave and ivory trade
- power shifted from the interior to the coast allowing slaves to be sent to Asia and the Middle East

**Feudalism** - The system of production where wealthy landowners rented land to landless people in exchange for a fee in the form of services or goods

**Examples of feudalism** - Nupe, Ankole, Buganda, Karagwe

**Characteristics of feudalism** -
- Land was owned by a few rich people
- majority were landless (serfs or peasants)
- there were two distinct classes (those with land, those without land)

Most centralized states in Africa were based on feudalism

*One of the negative impacts of Africa’s contact with the Middle East was the growth of the slave trade*

### 3. AFRICA AND THE EXTERNAL WORLD

**The Portuguese:**

*How the Portuguese disrupted the development of trade in the Indian Ocean up to the 17th century -*

Portuguese captured and controlled trade in the Indian Ocean by
- waging war with Arab traders to monopolize trade,
- changing trade routes from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean
- introduction or imposition of trading licenses and permits
- heavy taxes and duties on traders

**Impacts of the Portuguese intrusion in East Africa in the 16th century -**
- Directed East African trade to the south and to the Atlantic Ocean
decay of Indian Ocean trade
- prosperity of Arab states greatly declined in East Africa and were destroyed by the Portuguese
Portuguese introduced Christianity
introduced new crops like maize/cassava/pineapples/groundnuts

**Reasons for short lived presence of the Portuguese in East Africa -**
- Tropical diseases
- social cultural/religious differences
- climatic conditions
loss of trade
harsh treatment of the indigenous
revolts by city states

Reasons why the Portuguese colonies in Africa engaged in armed struggles for liberation -
- Portuguese saw these countries as Portuguese provinces overseas
- political parties were banned
- Portugal was the poorest country in Europe and depended on their colonies
- Portugal was a fascist state run by a dictator
- Portugal felt it had a "civilizing mission" in Africa
- Portuguese settlers did not want to leave
- Portugal underestimated the power of nationalists

Reasons for Portuguese interest in the East African Coast -
- Coast was a restocking point for ships heading east
- to control/share trade by Persians/Arabs
- to control trade from India
- to levy taxes from coastal merchants
- East Africa is strategically important for controlling marine trade in the Indian Ocean

The Dutch settlement at the Cape

Causes of the Boer’s Great Trek -
- Introduction of the English language to South Africa
- land alienation of the Boers
- presence of missionaries on the Cape
- British control of the Cape

Effects of the Mfecane War -
- War by Shaka Zulu which took land from other tribes in South Africa,
  caused the Ngoni migration

Slave trade in the Indian Ocean and the Trans-Atlantic slave trade

Slavery in East Africa was introduced by Arabs and Asians as early as 2 AD

Causes of the slave trade in the Indian Ocean -
- Arabs introduced clove plantations
- high demand for slave labour on sugar plantations in Mauritius and Reunion
- slaves were needed as porters

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade (Triangular Trade) -
- The trade which occurred between West Africa, America and Europe
4. INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

Capitalism - An economic system whereby the major means of production are privately owned. The two groups of people in this system are employers and workers.

Factors affecting industrial capitalists in Europe -

- Coal and iron were available in large quantities in Europe
- Agrarian revolution
- Advancement of science and technology
- Trade
- Banking and insurance services encouraged industries to develop

Capitalism developed through three states

1. Mercantilism  
2. Industrial capitalism  
3. Monopoly capitalism

AGENTS OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

Reasons why missionaries became the forerunners of colonialism -

- Were deliberately sent by countries as agents of colonialism
- Worked as translators for treaties
- Softened views of locals to allow for incoming colonialists
- Converted Africans to a new faith which gave the colonial powers control of their religion
- Preaching of obedience reduced resistance
- Church Missionary Society grew cotton in Uganda
- Exploration of the interior
- Drew maps

Roles of companies and associations in colonialism -

- Companies usually signed treaties
- They enforced administrative laws
- Exploited the African continent and sent back information about the availability of resources
- Some companies enforced administrative law
- Traded with Africans and got raw materials for European industries
- Built roads/waterways/cities
- Marked boundaries for the interior of Africa
- Encouraged their home countries to colonize Africa

Examples of companies and associations in Africa -

- Africa Association of Britain (c1788 to find suitable agricultural land)
- Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC, c1886 to protect British interests in East Africa)
- German East Africa Company (c1884 by Karl Peters to handle German affairs in Tanganyika)
- Royal Niger Company (RNC, c1884 by George Goldies in West Africa)
- British South Africa Company (BSAC, created by Cecil Rhodes in central and southern Africa)

Prominent European missionaries include Johann Krapf, Dr. John Moffat, Dr. Livingstone
Europeans believed that the missionaries brought civilization to Africa

**ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE**

**Reasons for the abolition of slavery**
- Humanitarian considerations
- Economically unfeasible
- Industrial revolution
- Political pressure
- French and British sugar competition (French used slaves and had a competitive advantage in the world sugar market, selling sugar at a lower price than the British)

**Why the slave trade in East Africa took so long to abolish**
- The treaties between the Sultan of Oman and the British did not succeed in stopping the slave trade in Zanzibar
- The Sultan of Oman depended on the slave trade for his clove business and to keep power
- African chiefs who provided slaves had economic reasons to continue
- Firearms being sold to the interior made catching slaves much easier
- French and British sugar competition meant that the French wanted to continue using slave labour on Mauritius and Reunion

**What were the notable effects of the abolition of slave trade in East Africa**
- People started to settle permanently
- Replaced with legitimate trade
- Population increase
- Freedom of tribes

*The abolition of the slave trade caused the decline of the trans-Saharan trade and eventually caused the fall of the Sudanic states*

**BRITISH OCCUPATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN VIA THE CAPE**

The British took control of the Cape during the period of mercantilism in Europe

**Boer Trek** - The movement of Boers away from the Cape, towards the interior of South Africa, eventually causing the Mfecane war and the migration of the Ngoni

**Tactics used by the British to occupy the Cape (causes of the Boer Trek)**
- Land legislation system which limited the size of an individual's land
- Abolishing the slave trade
- English replaced Dutch as the official language
- Abolished the restructure of internal trade
- The British maintained an army at the Cape

**Impact of the Boers Trek**
- Development of unstable Boer republics (Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State) with weak
economic strength
-caused conflict between Boers and Africans
-Boers took African resources
-Boers lost touch with their Dutch homeland
-British extended their control to the interior to help Africans who were treated cruelly by the Boers

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIALISM

The motivational forces behind the scramble for Africa -
- Economic imperialism
- an economic slump from 1873-1893
- growth of nationalism in Europe
- the Berlin Conference
- strategic considerations
- control of the Niger Delta/Egypt/Congo Basin/Suez Canal/East Africa

The areas controlled by European powers during the scramble for Africa -
French controlled West Africa
Belgians controlled Congo
British controlled Southern Africa/Uganda/Kenya/Egypt/Sudan/Nigeria/Ghana
Germans controlled Namibia/Tanzania/Cameroon
Italians controlled Eritrea/Somalia/Libya
Portuguese controlled Angola/Mozambique/Guinea-Bissau

Some areas in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than others in the 19th century because they were economically strategic

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE (1884-1885)
The resolutions of the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885 -
-King Leopold’s claim for Congo is legalized
- Congo and Niger rivers were free commercial and navigation zones
- countries who controlled coastal areas legally could expand to the interior
- administration and infrastructure must be built
- missionaries/traders were given free access to the interior to ‘civilize’ Africa and end the slave trade
- set boundaries to help resolve conflict among European powers and to avoid war

The outcome of the Berlin Conference was an agreement on how to colonize Africa

One-sided treaties made by explorers in Africa helped the Berlin Conference to identify areas of exploitation

The USA attended the Berlin Conference as an observer

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE

What methods did the Germans use in the conquest of Tanganyika -

- Diplomacy
- unfair treaties
- violence
- collaboration with local chiefs

What were the decisions reached in the Anglo-German Agreement (Helgoland) of 1890 -

- Tanganyika came under the sphere of influence of Germany
- Britain gained influence over Zanzibar/Pemba/ Kenya/Uganda
- completed the partition of East Africa
- administration was left to their chartered companies

What were the reasons for and effects of the Anglo-German Agreement (Helgoland) of 1890 -

Reasons -
- Zanzibar was to be recognized
- Britain wanted Uganda to control the source of the Nile river

Effects -
- partition of East Africa was completed
- Dar es Salaam and Mombasa became main ports linked by railways
- the treaty was the beginning of colonialism

Treaties between the British and the Sultan of Oman to end the Slave Trade in Zanzibar

Moresby Treaty - 1st attempt by the British to end the slave trade in Zanzibar, 1822

Harmeton Treaty - 2nd attempt by the British to end the slave trade in Zanzibar, 1845

Frere Treaty - 3rd treaty by the British to end the slave trade in Zanzibar, slave market closed 1873

Europeans abandoned going into the interior of Africa to get slaves because it was risky to them due to violence and tropical diseases

During the colonial period, provision of social services was not given a priority to Africans because social services would take part of the profits away from Europeans
Britain was interested in Uganda because it was situated at the head of the Nile river. Ethiopia was not colonized.

**AFRICAN REACTIONS TO COLONIAL RULE**

**Reasons why some Africans collaborated with colonialists** -
- They were militarily weak
- to avoid confrontation with rival tribes
- to acquire arms from Europeans
- wanted peace
- wanted opportunities in colonial governments
- desire for wealth/power
- ignorance of European intentions
- they were Christian

**Reasons why some Africans resisted colonial rule** -
- Europeans supported traditional enemies
- protect their own economic interests
- defend sovereignty
- opposing brutal colonial policies
- to defend traditional culture/religion

**Reasons why conflicts between Africans and Whites were inevitable** -
- Colonial alliances with traditional tribal enemies
- wanted to remove exploitative structures
- resist land alienation
- defend political sovereignty
- preserve their trade monopolies
- harsh treatment and exploitative policies
- resisting European culture and Christianity
The causes of MAJI MAJI WAR of 1905-1907 in Tanganyika -
- Germans brutal treatment of natives
- tradition of resisting foreigners
- forced cultivation of cotton
- confiscation of land and cattle
- introduction of taxation
- forced labour
- political dissatisfaction with the German government

How the Maji Maji war of 1905-1907 in Tanganyika remains a symbol of the African struggle against colonial rule -
- It opposed the following colonial practices:
  - Forced labour
  - imposition of heavy taxes and fines
  - rule and practices
  - colonial ruthlessness
  - Africans gained the spirit of leadership against colonialism
  - people learned how to defend their rights
  - united people of different tribes
  - stepping stone towards decolonization

2. COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

Direct rule, indirect rule, assimilation and association

Compare and contrast British (Indirect rule) and French system (Assimilation) of administration as practiced in Africa during colonial period.

**Similarities:**
- Racist towards Africans
- whites occupied high offices of administration
- instituted legislative council of chiefs
- taxation and forced labour
- laws and policies were created in Europe not Africa.

**Differences:**
- French saw colonies as part of France
- British saw colonies as distinct entities
- French Africans became French citizens, British ones did not
- French rule was highly centralized and run from Dakar
- British tried to respect traditional methods of choosing chiefs

**Why the British chose indirect rule -**
- The system was inexpensive
British lacked enough people to administer colonies
avoided clashes with natives
administration structures existed in Nigeria and Buganda
geographical difficulties in controlling colonial Africa

*The British exercised direct rule in some parts of Zimbabwe because the natives and traditional chiefs opposed colonial rule*

**Colonial military and legal institutions**

**Colonial Military Institutions** - Refers to army and police forces used to maintain law, order and security in the state

**Functions of colonial military institutions** -
- Suppressing African resistance
- maintaining security
- preserving peace
- arresting criminals
- defending boundaries
- collecting taxes
- supervision public works
- enforce land alienation policies
- help in the invasion and domination of colonial powers in Africa

**Colonial Legal Institutions** -
- Institutions dealing with education
- legal aid
- courts
- prisons
- implementing indirect rule

**Functions of colonial legal institutions** -
- Make laws/acts/ordinances
- amend laws/acts/ordinances
- deal with people’s claims
- direct legal procedures
- supporting legal institutions like the courts and prisons

**3. COLONIAL ECONOMY**

**How the colonial state upheld the interests of white settlers in Kenya** -
- Establishment of army/police/judiciary/prisons to control power
- encouraging settler migration from Europe to Kenya
- confiscating fertile land from indigenous to give to Europeans
- imposition of taxation
- transportation means were built like roads/railways/ports
provided easy loans to settlers
Africans were banned from participating in the production of cash crops

What were the negatives and positives of colonial economies on the Africa continent -

**Negatives -**
- Production was based on white settler plantations with African labour
- destruction of traditional economic practices
- ending of the barter system
- introduction of colonial administration
- neglect of food crops

**Positives -**
- Introduction of money economy
- building of infrastructure
- technology is brought in
- newvproducts become available

**Settlers were favoured by colonial governments because -**
- Fertile land was given to white settlers and Africans were given infertile land,
- taxation of Africans
- demanding cheap African labour on settlers farms/mines
- government grants/loans given to settlers
- monopoly of cash crops

**Effects of a colonial economy on East Africa -**
- Uneven distribution of social and physical infrastructure
- establishment of a heavy mining industry in Tanganyika
- introduction of new crops like sisal/cotton/pyrethrum
- utilization of cheap African labour

In Sierra Leone colonization was accompanied by mass European settlement

*The British built the Uganda railway in order to gain easy access to resources surrounding the interlucastrine area*

**SECTORS OF THE COLONIAL ECONOMY**

The following sectors of the colonial economy favoured Europeans and Asians in Africa -
- Agriculture
- mining
- financial institutions
- transport
- commerce

**Characteristics of settler and plantation agriculture in colonial Africa -**
- Products were meant for export and profit
needed large number of labourers and lots of land
needed infrastructure like railroads
based on cash crop production rather than on solving economic problems of the indigenous
land alienation
direct supervision by colonial officials to ensure efficient production of materials

Why did the colonial powers oppose the development of manufacturing industries in the colonies-
Colonists had no interest
wanted raw materials from Africa
manufacturing was done in Europe
wanted Africans to remain as cheap labour
wanted Africa to be a market of European goods

Goals of transport construction -
- Transporting raw materials from the interior to the coast
- transporting missionaries to the interior
- facilitating communication with mining areas/farms
- transport migrant labourers
- transporting soldiers
- transporting colonial administrators
- strategic reasons (Uganda line was built by the British to be used against the Belgians in the Congo to protect the head of the Nile river)
- to open up Africa for European exploitation
- to learn about the geography of the interior

Characteristics of colonial infrastructure -
Railways and road networks started from the coast and moved into the interior
no connection between colonies from different powers
they did not build roads to serve Africans in the rainy seasons
very few communication networks were built
constructed mainly through forced labour
financed by taxes collected from Africans

Colonial labour
Methods used to obtain labour -
Land alienation
use of force
use of communal labour
use of feudal relations
conscription
use of contract labour
western education was introduced to train administrators
creation of labour reserves
taxation
low wages
introduction of manufactured goods

Conditions of labourers in colonies -
Labourers were paid low wages
discrimination against Africans
no insurance for Africans
Africans could not travel without a pass in their own country
forced labour
Africans were oppressed/exploited/humiliated
labourers were refused social services

4. COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

Colonial education
Critically examine the problems of colonial education to Africa societies -
  - Based on race/gender/religion
  - syllabus determined by colonialists
  - very few Africans received education
  - examinations were used as the means to limit student success
  - some regions were not given education
  - education of Africans was inferior to whites
  - created educated and uneducated classes

Colonial health services
Objectives of colonial health services -
  - Maintaining and protecting the health of colonialists
  - tried to eradicate malaria and other diseases
  - training nurses and doctors
  - improving health and hygiene of Africans

Characteristics of colonial health services -
  - Offered on the basis of race
  - few African doctors
  - services were offered in towns and missionary centers
  - medicine was curative and not preventative
  - Europeans did not use traditional African medicine
  - little funding from the colonial government

Impact of colonial health services -
  - Reinforced racial classes in colonies
areas without raw materials were not provided health services
- created regional imbalances between towns/missionary/plantation areas and the rest of the colony people relied on curative treatments instead of preventative care
- Africans abandoned traditional medicine

Provision of water and housing services during the colonial era

Objectives of provision of water and housing services -
- Aimed at serving settlers/soldiers/labourers
- served members of the colonial bureaucracy/administration
- improved health and hygiene for Africans in towns

Characteristics of water and housing services -
- Offered on the basis of race
- unevenly distributed (depended on the economic value of an area)
- areas for labourers had no housing or water services which were established by colonialists
- based on religious grounds (missionary areas had better water)

Impact of water and housing services -
- Reinforced racial classes in colonies
- areas without raw materials or colonialists were marginalized and denied services
- created regional imbalances

1. CRISES IN THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

The First World War

Causes of the First World War -
- Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary
- Moroccan crisis between France and Britain
- dissatisfaction with British dominance of colonies
- triple entente of Russia/Britain/France and triple alliance of Italy/Germany/Austria-Hungary
- Belgian anger about the Boers in South Africa
- failure of powers to agree on control of colonial land

The Great Depression

Great Depression (1929-1939) - A period of profound worldwide economic crisis which ended with the beginning of World War II. It began with the crash of the American stock market in 1929

The Second World War

Why did decolonization/nationalism gain momentum after the Second World War -
- Weakened economic and military strength of Britain, France and Germany
- European powers were dependent upon the USA for economic rebuilding (Marshall Plan)
African soldiers began to demand freedom/selfdetermination/democracy
Pan-Africanism began to take hold
USA supported decolonization
British Labour party opposed colonialism (took power in 1945)
success of other countries like India/Pakistan/Burma in achieving independence

2. NATIONALISM AND DECOLONIZATION

Nationalism in Africa

Reasons why the dream of a united Africa has not been realized -
- Lack of unity among countries
- Political instability
- Selfishness among leaders
- Colonial legacy
- Intertribal hatred
- Different levels of economic development
- Environmental problems
- Small countries fear big countries will dominate
- Competition among leaders (i.e. Nyerere and Nkrumah)

The presence of Makerere University formed a part of regional intellectual elite in East Africa

The rise of social and welfare associations

Roles of welfare associations, religious movements and cooperative societies in the struggles for independence in East Africa -
- Promoted unity among various ethnic groups
- Acted as training schools for East African leaders
- Raised awareness and consciousness among the colonized
- Laid foundations for political parties
- Provided social services that Europeans did not provide

Early (Proto) Nationalism (1900-1940) - The first phase of the development of protest movements in Africa

Characteristics of early nationalism -
- Arose as a result of colonial exploitation and oppression
- Influenced by the Pan-African Conference
- Generally lacked unity among protest groups

Role played by welfare, peasant associations and tribal organizations in gaining independence -
- Brought unity among tribes
- Awareness was raised
- Gave a forum for discussion
- Gave moral and material support
- Was a stepping stone towards successful nationalism
Modern (Proper) Nationalism (1945-1990) - The last phase of the development of protest movements in Africa which resulted in majority independence for African states

Factors affecting the rise of nationalism in Africa -
   Internal -
   oppression
   poor services
   lack of power
   land alienation
   taxation
   cattle confiscation

   External -
   - Europeans were looking to reform colonial rule in Africa (contribution by the USA/USSR after WWII)
   - former soldiers
   - independence of Pakistan and India (1947)

Role played by the nationalist parties in the struggle for independence in Africa -
   Created unity among people
   preparing people for self-government
   helped peasants get better prices for their crops
   demanding representation in legislation
   opposed governments land alienation policies

List of nationalist parties -
   Convention Peoples Party (CPP)
   Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)
   KANU, FRELIMO, ANC

Reasons for the outbreak of the Chimurenga war in Southern Rhodesia by the Shona and Ndebele
   Land alienation
   forced labour
   harsh treatment
   taxation policies
   interference with Shona trade with the Portuguese
   desire for freedom
   destruction of culture
   cattle confiscation

Problems which faced Uganda during nationalistic struggles -
   Tribalism
   religious tensions
   regionalism
   uneven distribution of education
decolonization through constitutional means

nonviolent decolonization - decolonization through the uses of negotiation (talking, parliamentary means, demonstrations, petitions, boycotts) against colonial rule which were usually done by the elite political leaders (ex JK Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah, Leopard Senghor, Kenneth Kaunda, etc)

Tanganyika achieved independence earlier than Kenya and Uganda because it was a trusteeship

decolonization through armed struggle

factors that prolonged the struggle to eliminate apartheid/gain independence/get majority rule in South Africa -

- prohibition of nationalist movements
- lack of financial resources to support nationalist movements
- white settlers controlled the economy
- foreign support of Apartheid to suppress the spread of communism
- large number of white settlers in the country
- use of force and violence to suppress antiapartheid movements i.e. Soweto Massacre and Sharpeville Massacre
- weak support from neighbouring countries
- multinational companies invested in mines/plantations/industry
- ethnic and tribal divisions
- possession of Namibia by the South Africa regime provided a safe place to wage war from
- lack of serious support from the UN/USA due to fears of communism spreading
- lack of political awareness among South Africans

decolonization through revolution

revolution - an armed struggle by a large group within the society against the colonial government

case study of revolution - Zanzibar

Zanzibar Revolution - A 19th century battle that lasted about 45 minutes but demonstrated the iron fist of the pre-colonial European colonial powers in East Africa

Leader of the Zanzibar Revolution - John Okello (from Uganda)

Causes of the Zanzibar Revolution -

exploitation of the population to grow cloves
economic difficulties faced by Zanzibaris

grievances between different Arab groups in Zanzibar
land allocation

Zanzibar Independence - Zanzibar received its independence from the British on December 10th, 1963

3. changes in political, social and economic policies in Africa after independence

Political changes in African states since the 1980s resulted from internal and external forces -
Internal:
National unity and integrity
constitutional changes
colonial legacy

External:
End of cold war
role of USA and USSR
non-alignment movement

Reasons Tanzania created and kept a policy of self-reliance and socialism (1967) -
- Kagera War 1978/1979
- oil crisis of 1973/1974
- misuses of public funds
- drought

Neo-colonialism operates politically through the IMF and World Bank in the form of grants and loans

Changes in provision of education after independence -
- Expansion in the numbers of higher education institutions
- new curriculums and syllabuses
- training of new teachers
- Africanization of educational system and topics
- less control by missionaries of the education system (secularization)

Weaknesses of the educational system after independence -
- Quality of education was reduced (due to shortage of experienced teachers)
- corruption in the education system
- poorly written examinations (or widespread cheating)
- neglecting vocational education
- literacy levels remain low
- lack of employment after finishing education

Changes in the provision of health services -
- Doctors/nurses were trained
- hospitals and dispensaries were built
- vaccination programs began (small box, sleeping sickness, leprosy)

Problems in the provision of health services -
- Not enough doctors/nurses
- lack of hospitals/ dispensaries
- lack of proper training of medical personnel
- lack of family planning services
- low protein intake leads to malnutrition and resistance to disease
- services are unevenly distributed (found in towns and not in rural areas)
qualified doctors move to other countries
lack of clean water
lack of focus on health care by the government

Problems in provision of housing -
Lack of funds
lack of employment
lack of running water
not a high priority for the government
severe shortage of low rent houses

Problems faced by Nigeria since its independence -
Tribalism
military coups
poverty
HIV/malaria
unemployment
corruption
regionalism
oil

4. AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Role of the OAU in the decolonization of Africa -
Coordinated opposition to colonial rule
assisted leaders who were the targets of assassinations
allowed countries under colonial rule to air grievances and to condemn them openly

Explain the objectives of the newly reestablished East African community -
Economic integration between East African countries
unity among East African countries
free movement of goods and people

Why the USA changed its isolation policy towards colonialism -
Wanted private enterprise from America to enter colonies without political interference from Europeans rise of the USA as a global power

Benefits gained by members of the Commonwealth -
Economic relations
diversified economies
inclusion in global economy
better trade arrangements
peace/stability
commitments to human rights

Notable failures of the UN is its inability to control the actions of big powers, prevent genocide, nuclear
proliferation

WORLD WAR 2

History