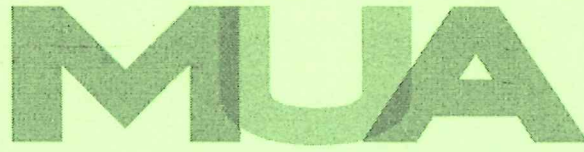


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

HIS 241 : IMPERIALISM AND NATIONALIZATION IN AFRICA

DATE: 5TH AUGUST 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

European imperialism and colonialism sparked immediate response from the Africans. This reaction varied between collaboration with and opposition to the new foreign rulers of the continent. The initial opposition came mainly from the traditional leaders and took place in the ethnic or tribal context. Older interpretations of these reactions characterized them as the misplaced actions of disillusioned rulers acting under the influence of superstition and witchcraft. In contrast to this, more recent views see the early opposition to imperialism as a well-ordered process with specific significance for the eventual development of nationalism and the decolonization process which set in after the Second World War

The king of the Yao people in Tanzania had this to say to a German commander who had been sent to him to affirm the German colonial claim to his country in 1890:

I have listened to your words but can find no reason why I should obey you—I would rather die first. . . . If it should be friendship that you desire, then I am ready for it, today and always; but to be your subject, that I cannot be. . . . If it should be war you desire, then I am ready, but never to be your subject. . . . I do not fall at your feet, for you are God's creature just as I am . . . I am Sultan here in my land. You are Sultan there in yours. Yet listen, I do not say to you that you should obey me; for I know that you are a free man. . . . As for me, I will not come to you, and if you are strong enough, then come and fetch me.

Required:

- (a) Define the terms imperialism and colonialism. (4 marks)
- (b) Citing examples, explain the three main ways in which Africans responded to European intrusion of their territories. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain five reasons the king of the Yao people in Tanzania resisted European intrusion to his territory. (6 marks)

- (d) Assess the factors that contributed to the defeat of African resistance by the Europeans. (9 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain five reasons why the British used indirect rule to administer her colonies in Africa. (5 marks)
- b) Discuss the duties of colonial African Chiefs under the British system of administration. (10 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Explain the terms of the Berlin Conference. (6 marks)
- (b) Examine the impact of the Berlin Conference on the colonization process of Africa. (9 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Citing examples from across Africa, explain the phases of European imperialism in Africa. (6 marks)
- (b) Examine the Marxist theory of European imperialism in Africa. (9 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Demonstrate five grievances by African nationalists against the colonial governments in Africa (5 marks)
- b) Discuss the external factors that led to the rise of nationalism in Africa from 1946-1960. (10 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Outline five economic developments in Kenya since the attainment of independence. **(5 marks)**
- b) Citing specific examples examine the post-colonial challenges facing Africa states. **(10 marks)**