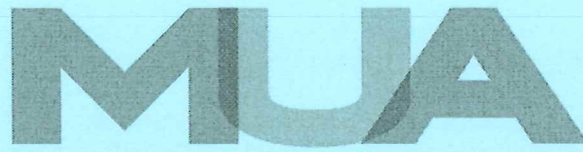


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

HIS 241: IMPERIALISM AND NATIONALIZATION IN AFRICA

DATE: 5TH DECEMBER 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 following extract from the world history project on the African response to European imperialism and answer the questions that follow.

Historians of Africa have debated the nature of colonialism, but two things are clear; Colonialism caused a great deal of change, and colonialism was not good for Africans. As a result, Africans, like other people living under foreign rule, found ways to resist. When we think about African resistance to colonialism, it's easy to imagine people constantly fighting guerrilla wars. In reality, this kind of resistance is often difficult, if not impossible, for many people to sustain. Instead, the evidence points us toward a few conclusions about resistance to colonialism:

First, most resistance wasn't aimed at "colonialism." Resistance was usually prompted by a new colonial policy, like taking away land or forcing people to work for free. Second, most people under colonialism lived their lives normally until a policy like this came about. Then, they resisted the policy as much as possible, and returned to their lives as best as they could afterward. Third, most resistance is invisible to us today. It didn't take the form of big battles or dramatic campaigns. It happened when workers slowed their work, or people gave fake directions to visiting colonial officials and got them lost. These sorts of acts do not often appear in records, but they probably happened a lot.

However, that does not mean societies didn't use military force to resist colonialism. They often did, particularly at the beginning of colonial conquest. After the conquest, military resistance often emerged when conditions became particularly difficult, or people organized around a skilled leader.

When formal colonialism began in Africa, military resistance could sometimes be effective, but this was rare. Europeans usually had the weapons and organization to defeat African armies. Overt battles like this subsided for much of the next half-century. Subtler types of resistance endured. But military resistance reemerged after the Second

World War. Then, changing global politics and new weapons and tactics made it possible for Africans to eject Europeans from the continent.

Required:

- (a) Explain three ways in which Africans responded to European intrusion of their territories. **(6 marks)**
- (b) Describe any three methods used by Africans to resist European intrusion in Africa. **(6 marks)**
- (c) Citing specific examples from Kenya, analyze any four new colonial policies alluded to in the text that prompted African resistance to Europeans. **(8 marks)**
- (d) Account for the defeat of African resistance by the Europeans. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain the duties of colonial African Chiefs under the British system of administration. **(5 mark)**
- b) Analyze the salient features of colonial agriculture in Africa. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Describe the terms of the Berlin Conference. **(6 marks)**
- (b) Assess the impact of the Berlin Conference on the colonization process of Africa. **(9 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain five methods used by African nationalist in the struggle for independence in Africa. **(5 marks)**
- b) Examine the challenges that African nationalist faced in the course of the struggle for African independence. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Distinguish between colonialism and neo-colonialism. (5 marks)
- (b) Citing examples from Kenya, discuss the indicators of neo-colonialism in Africa. (10 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Explain the internal factors that led to the rise of nationalism in Africa. (5 marks)
- b) Citing specific examples, examine the post-colonial economic challenges facing Africa states. (10 marks)