



CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO

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PRIMARY SEVEN SOCIAL STUDIES SELF STUDY LESSONS

Instructions to the candidates,

Due to the current situation, the school has designed self-study lessons to enable candidates continue with their studies at home. You are therefore expected to copy this work in your class work books and attempt the activity after every lesson.

A topical test shall also be administered after every sub topic, study the lesson competences given at the beginning of every lesson to understand the lesson expectations

LESSON 8

EUROPEAN TRADERS IN AFRICA

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to:

- give the meaning of industrial and agricultural revolution
- mention reasons for the coming of European traders
- state the trading companies introduced in Africa
- give reasons for the formation of trading companies eg IBEAC

Spellings

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| - Technology | - Surplus |
| - Industrial | - Mackay |
| - Revolution | - Krapf |
- The Portuguese were the first European traders to sail along the coast of Africa.
 - Traders from Europe came to Africa because of the industrial revolution in Europe.

What was industrial revolution?

- Industrial revolution was the period when very many industries developed in Europe due to improved technology.

What was Agricultural revolution?

- Agricultural revolution was the period when machines were being used to carry out agriculture in Europe.

How did industrial revolution affect Africa?

- It led to high demand for human labour in Africa
- It led to exploration of Africa's new materials
- Europeans came to Africa to search for market for goods.

Reasons for the coming of European traders to Africa

- To look for raw materials for their industries
- To look for market for their finished goods
- To look for cheap human labour
- To look for new areas to invest their surplus.

Trading companies that came to Africa

- i. *Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO) by Sir William Mackinnon*
- ii. *German East Africa Company (GEACO) by Dr. Carl Peters*
- iii. *British South African Company (BSAC) by Cecil Rhodes*
- iv. *Royal Niger Company (RNC) George Goldie Tubmon*
- v. *The Dutch East India Company (DEICO) Jan Van Riebeeck*
- vi. *Livingstone Central Africa Company (LCAC) by James Stevenson*
- vii. *British India Steam Navigation Company (BISNCO)*
- viii. *THE International African Association.*

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY

1. Who founded IBEACO?

- *Sir William Mackinnon*

2. Who was the representative of IBEACO in Uganda?

- *Capt. Fredrick Lugard*

3. Write IBEACO in full

- *Imperial British East Africa Company*

4. Why was IBEACO formed?

- *To protect missionaries in Uganda*
- *To extend British rule in Uganda*
- *To carry out trade*

5. What was the role of Capt. Fredrick Lugard in IBEACO?

- *He signed treaties in Buganda and Ankole on behalf of the British government.*

Capt. Fredrick Lugard

- *He was the leader of IBEACO*
- *He signed treaties establish British rule in Uganda*
- *He restored Omukama Kasagama of Tooro back to his throne*
- *He supported protestants against the catholics.*

Which king of Buganda signed an agreement with Lugard in 1890?

- *King Mwanga*

What were the results of the 1890 agreement signed between Mwanga and Capt. Lugard

- *Lugard was to protect Mwanga*
- *Lugard was to trade with Buganda*
- *Mwanga was not allowed to trade in Buganda without concept of Lugard*

Why did IBEACO attempt to withdraw its activities in Uganda?

- *It ran bankrupt*

Give two reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt

- *IBEACO lacked a reliable source of income*
- *It was involved in fighting wars which were costly*
- *It employed many workers that needed big pay*

Which organization provided IBEACO with funds to continue with its activities?

- *The Church Missionary Society*

Which Bishop requested for funds for IBEACO?

- *Bishop Alfred Tucker*

Mention the reason why the CMS provided IBEACO with funds to continue with its activities

- IBEACO protected missionaries

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA COMPANY

- It was founded by Dr. Carl Peters

Reasons why GEACO was formed

- To carry out trade
- To establish German rule in Tanganyika
- To protect missionaries

What role was played by Carl Peters in establishing German rule in Tanganyika?

- He signed treaties with the locals in Tanganyika

Why was the Heligo land treaty signed?

- To give Uganda to Britain and Heligo lands to Germany

Who spear headed the colonization of Tanganyika for Germany?

- Dr. Carl Peters

ACTIVITY

1. What is industrial revolution?
2. How did industrial revolution affect Africa?
3. Mention any two reasons for the coming of European traders in Africa
4. Write down two trading companies that operated in Africa
5. Write IBEACo in full
6. Give two reasons for the formation of IBEACo
7. How was William Mackinnon related to IBEACo?
8. Name the agreement that finalized the partitioning of East Africa.
9. Mention any two challenges faced by trading companies like IBEACo
10. Why didn't missionaries want the work of IBEACo to stop?

LESSON 9

Spelling practice

- Trans – Atlantic
- Triangular
- Routes
- Monrovia
- Tobacco

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to:

- define trans atlantic trade
- Mention the various routes involved in the trade
- State the items of trade on each route
- give reasons why slaves were on a high demand
- state the effects of European traders

THE TRANS ATLANTIC TRADE

- The Trans- Atlantic trade was the trade carried out by the people of West Africa, America, and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean.

Items of trade got from Europe to Africa

- Guns
- Cloth
- Sugar
- Cigarettes

From Africa to America

- Slaves
- Ivory
- Gold

From America to Europe

- Sugarcane
- Tobacco
- Cotton

Note:

1. Trans – Atlantic trade was called so because it was carried out across the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The trade routes formed a triangular shape and that is why it was called the **Triangular trade.**
 - It was called the Trans- Atlantic trade because the trade routes ran across the Atlantic Ocean.

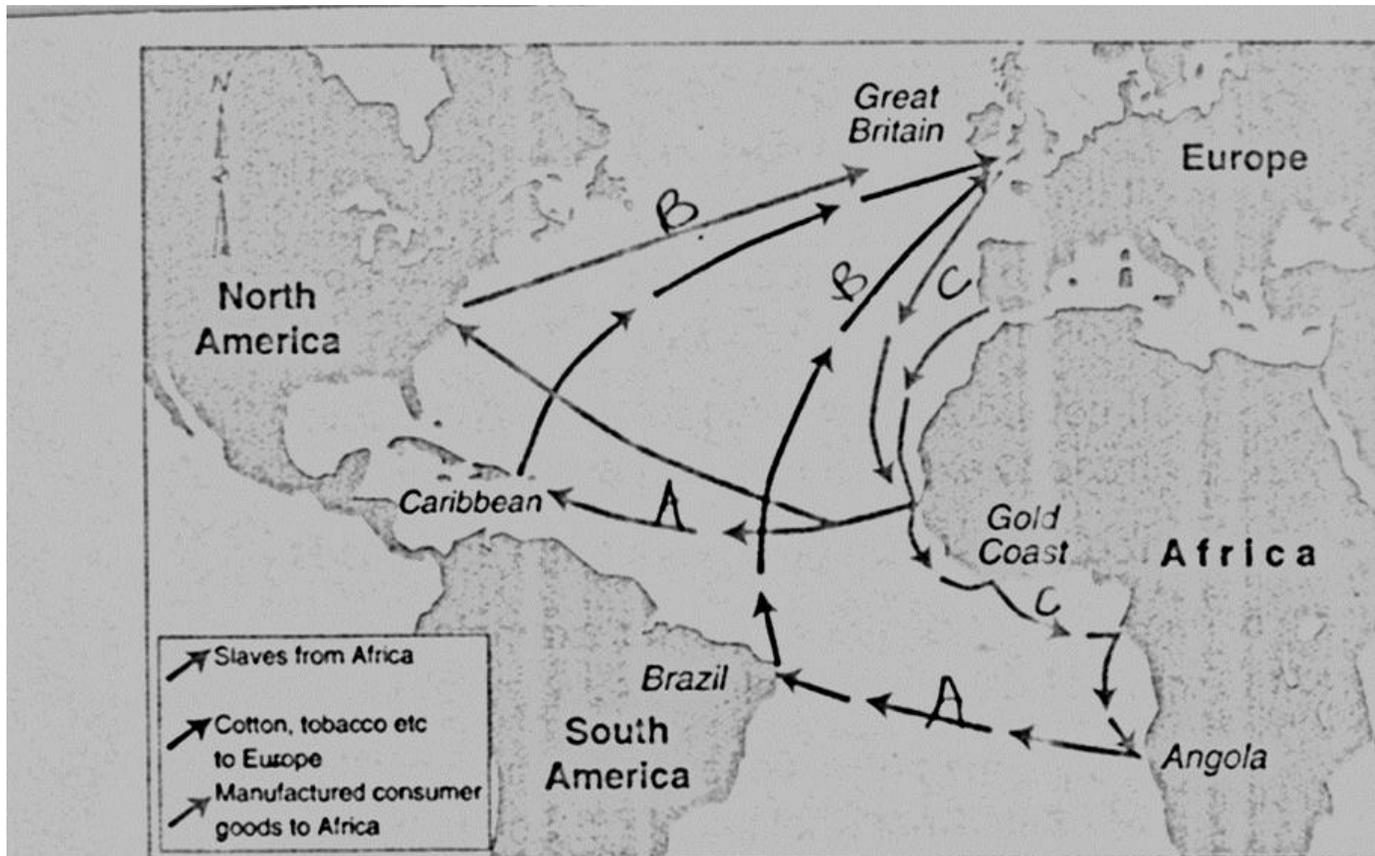
Reasons why slaves were on a high demand in America during rthe triangular trade

- Slaves were needed to work on plantations
- To work on ranches
- To work in gold and silver mines

Problems faced by slaves in America

- They were made to work without pay
- They were mistreated
- They were made to carry heavy goods over long distances
- They were given little food

The trans- Atlantic trade routes



Effects of European traders

State two ways in which the Atlantic trade affected the people of West Africa

- It led to depopulation of West Africa
- Many towns and trading centres sprang along the coast
- African crafts man ship declined as superior manufactured goods dominated the market.
- There was growth of European influence in West Africa
- The companies that operated in West Africa tried to stop slave trade
- New items of trade were brought to West Africa
- The kings and chiefs became wealthier

Why are places below remembered in the history of West Africa?

- Gore islands
 - It was the largest slave market in West Africa
- Free town
 - It was home of freed slaves from Britain
- Monrovia
 - It was a home of freed slaves from America

ACTIVITY

1. What is trade?
2. Give any two reasons why the Europeans came to Africa
3. Who is believed to have discovered the New world?
4. Mention the places that were discovered by the above person
5. Give two ways in which the people of West Africa benefited from the Trans- Atlantic trade?

6. *What was the Trans- Atlantic trade?*
7. *Why was the trans- Atlantic trade called so?*
8. *Why was the Trans- Atlantic also called Triangular trade?*
9. *Give any two items brought to Africa from Europe during the triangular trade*
10. *What was the Trans-Saharan trade?*
11. *Give the meaning of long distance trade*
12. *Which type of trade replaced slave trade?*
13. *Which type of trade replaced barter trade?*
14. *Mention any one community that participated in slave trade?*
15. *Which country in Africa was chosen as a home for freed slaves?*

LESSON 10

COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to:

- define colonialism, a colony, a protectorate*
- give reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa*
- mention the effects for the scramble and partition of Africa*
- state countries that participated in the scramble for Africa*

Write short notes on the terms below

a. Colonialism

- *Colonialism is when a weaker country is controlled by a more powerful country.*

b. Colonialists

- *Colonialists were people who came from Europe to rule Africa on behalf of their powerful countries*

c. A colony

- *A colony is a weaker country controlled and developed by a more powerful country*

d. A Protectorate

- *A protectorate is a weaker country controlled by a more powerful country for economic exploitation*

e. Mandate territory

- *A mandate territory was a former colony of Germany and Italy given to the League of Nations after the First World War.*

f. Trusteeship

- *A trusteeship was a former colony of Germany and Italy given to the United Nations Organization after the Second World War.*

g. Scramble for Africa

- *Scramble for Africa was the struggle that took place among powerful European countries that wanted to get colonies in Africa.*

h. Partition of Africa

- *Partition of Africa was the struggle that took place among powerful European countries that wanted to get colonies in Africa.*

Reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa

- *The reasons for scramble and partition of Africa were political, social and economic.*

Economic reasons

- *The Europeans wanted to get market for their finished goods*
- *The Europeans wanted to get new raw materials for their home industries*

- *The Europeans wanted to invest their surplus capital*
- *They wanted to settle their unemployed population in Africa.*

Social reasons.

- *The Europeans wanted to spread Christianity*
- *They wanted to introduce formal education*
- *The European wanted to stop slave trade*

Political reasons

- *The Europeans wanted to get political pride*

Countries that struggled for colonies in Africa

- *Germany*
- *Britain*
- *Portugal*
- *Italy*
- *Belgium*
- *France*
- *Spain*

The Berlin conference

- *It was a meeting held in Germany in 1884-1885 to partition Africa peacefully among European countries.*
- *It was held by Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck*

Why did Otto Von Bismarck call for the Berlin conference?

- *He wanted a peacefully division of Africa*

In which city was the Berlin conference held?

- *Berlin city of Germany*

What contribution was made by Otto Von Bismarck towards the colonialism of Africa?

- *He called for the Berlin conference that led to the peaceful partition of Africa.*

In which way did the Berlin conference Berlin conference affect the people of Africa?

- *It led to the colonization of Africa*

Results of the scramble and partition of Africa

- *African communities lost their independence*
- *It led to exploitation of Africa resources*
- *It led to introduction of western culture*
- *It led to introduction of legitimate trade*

Name two countries that participated in the Berlin conference

- *Germany*
- *Britain*
- *France*
- *Belgium*

Who was the chairperson of the Berlin conference?

Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck

Colonial masters and their colonies

<i>Britain</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Belgium</i>
<i>Uganda</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Angola</i>	<i>Western sahara</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>DRC</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Namibia</i>	<i>CAR</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>		<i>Somalia</i>	
<i>South Africa</i>	<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>Gabon</i>			<i>Eritrea</i>	
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Togo</i>	<i>Congo</i>				
<i>Ghana</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>	<i>Niger</i>				
<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>Burundi</i>	<i>Chad</i>				
<i>Botswana</i>		<i>Tunisia</i>				
<i>Lesotho</i>		<i>Morocco</i>				
<i>Zambia</i>		<i>Senegal</i>				
<i>Swaziland</i>		<i>Benin</i>				
<i>Sierra Leon</i>		<i>Madagascar</i>				
<i>Malawi</i>		<i>Ivory coast</i>				
<i>Sudan</i>		<i>Mali</i>				

ACTIVITY

1. Give the difference between scramble and partition of Africa
2. Write down any two reasons for the scramble for Africa
3. How did the industrial revolution in Europe lead to the colonization of Africa?
4. Write down the capital city of the biggest country in Africa
5. Which European country took over the horn of Africa?
6. Mention two countries in west Africa that were colonized by Britain
7. Write down two Francophone countries
8. How was Otto Von Bismarck responsible for the colonization of Africa?
9. Why was the Berlin conference called so?
10. Give two ways the Berlin conference was important to the Europeans

LESSON 11

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to:

- mention the methods used by colonialists to get colonies
- state the systems of administration used by colonialists
- define assimilation policy
- state how assimilation was applied
- mention the effects of assimilation policy
- give the difference between direct and indirect rule
- mention the advantages and disadvantages of each system
- give the effects of colonial rule in Africa

Methods used by European colonialists to acquire colonies in Africa

1. Use of military means
2. Signing treaties with local chiefs and kings
3. Divide and rule policy
4. Using trading companies
5. Using African collaborations

Methods used by colonialists to administer their rule in African territories

1. Direct rule
2. Indirect rule
3. Assimilation policy

The Assimilation policy

- This was a system of administration where the French forced Africans to adopt their language and culture.

How assimilation policy was applied

- Africans were forced to copy the French language.
- Africans were forced to follow the French education system.
- African was allowed to go and get Citizenship in France.
- Africans were forced to dress like the French.
- Africans were represented in the French Parliament.
- French language was taught in schools.
- The French used French laws to administer Africans.
- By promoting Africans who had been assimilated.

Effects of assimilation Policy

- Africans lost their culture.
- It caused conflicts / rebellions.
- It led to death of people.
- Africans were tortured / imprisoned.

Positive Effects

- Africans were promoted to higher levels of leadership.
- Africans learnt leadership skills.
- West African states were developed.
- Some Africans gained wealth.

Name the colonial masters that used assimilation policy in Africa

- The French

Name the colonial master that used assimilation policy in Africa

- France

Indirect rule

- This was the system of administration where the colonialists used African chiefs, Kings and agents to rule on their behalf.

Advantages of indirect rule

- It was cheap
- It preserved African culture
- It reduced rebellions
- It solved the problem of language barriers

DIRECT RULE

- *Direct rule was a system of administration where the colonialists ruled their territories by themselves.*

Disadvantages of direct rule

- *It was expensive*
- *It caused rebellions*
- *It did not preserve African culture*
- *It did not solve the problem of language barrier*

Why did the German choose to use direct rule in Tanganyika

- *The Germans believed in their superiority*
- *The Germans had enough man power*

Results of colonialists to Africa

Positive results

1. *Foreign languages were introduced e.g. English and French.*
2. *Transport and communication network was improved.*
3. *New cash crops were introduced in Africa*
4. *Formal education was introduced in Africa*
5. *Hospitals were built in Africa*
6. *African leaders learnt new leadership skills*

Negative results

1. *Colonialists undermined African culture*
2. *Africans were forced to provide cheap labour*
3. *Africans kings and chiefs lost their powers*
4. *It led to exploitation of African resources*
5. *Heavy taxes were imposed on Africans*
6. *It led to segregation of Africans*
7. *New boundaries were fixed which separated communities.*

In which way did foreigners influence the people of Africa

Politically

- *Africans lost their independence*
- *Introduction of apartheid*
- *Foreign laws were introduced*

Economically

- *Africa's resources were exploited*
- *New cash crops were introduced*
- *It led to development of infrastructure such as roads*
- *Heavy taxes were imposed on Africans*

Socially

- *Africa's culture was undermined*
- *It led to intermarriages*
- *Foreign languages were introduced*
- *Foreign religions were introduced.*

ACTIVITY

1. *What does the term scramble for Africa mean?*
2. *Give any two reasons why Africans hated colonial rule*
3. *Give any one reason why colonialists used military means when settling colonial rule in some areas*
4. *Why was Nyangire rebellion staged in Bunyoro?*
5. *State any two ways Africans reacted towards colonial rule*
6. *Give any two reasons why Africans resistance to colonial rule were defeated*
7. *Which British governor brought Bunyoro under British rule?*
8. *Why did king Mwangi stage a revolt against colonial rule?*
9. *Give any two agreements that were signed during the partition of E. Africa.*
10. *Which agreement marked the end of the scramble and partition of East Africa?*
11. *What is assimilation policy?*
12. *Which group of people used assimilation policy in their colonies*
13. *How was indirect rule important to the Africans?*
14. *Mention the system of administration that was applied in Tanganyika*
15. *What is direct rule?*

LESSON 12

APARTHEID POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to:

- define apartheid policy
- give ways apartheid was applied
- mention the meaning of bantustans and examples
- state the effects of apartheid policy

1. What does apartheid mean?

- *Apartheid is a racial segregation of people.*
- *Apartheid is the discrimination of people according to colour or race.*

2. What was apartheid policy in South Africa?

- *Apartheid policy was a racial segregation of the blacks by the whites in South Africa*

3. In which year was apartheid policy introduced in South Africa?

- *In 1948*
- *Apartheid policy was adopted by the National party in 1948*
- *The laws passed put the whites in a superior position.*
- *The whites had special economic status and opportunities for development*
- *In 1950, the group area act was passed*
- *The blacks were to stay in certain separate areas*
- *The whites regarded all the black South Africans as foreigners who had gone there to look for jobs.*
- *The government created ten homelands for the blacks classified into tribal groups.*

Homelands created for the blacks

The homelands were in types

- i. *Townships*
- i. *Bantustans*

BANTUSTANS

1. *What were the Bantustans?*
 - *Bantustans were the homelands created for the non-working blacks in South Africa*

- *The blacks were not allowed to move out of the Bantustans without pass identities.*

Examples of the Bantustans

- *Transkei*
- *Qwaqwa*
- *Kwazulu*
- *Venda*
- *Lebowa*
- *Gazankulu*

Name the first Bantustans to be created in South Africa

- **Transkei**

Problems faced by the Blacks in Bantustans

- *Overcrowding*
- *Shortage of food*
- *Diseases*
- *Poverty*

Townships

- *Townships were homelands created for the blacks working in large cities like Johannesburg and Pretoria.*
- *They were located far from the white settlements.*

What was the biggest township in South Africa?

- *Soweto*

How were townships different from Bantustans?

- *Townships were homelands for working blacks in large cities while Bantustans were homelands for non-working blacks in South Africa.*

Ways in which apartheid policy was practiced in South Africa

- *The blacks were not allowed to move out of their homelands without pass identities.*
- *Intermarriages between whites and the blacks were criminal offences.*
- *Sporting clubs catered for only whites.*
- *The blacks were not allowed to play any role in government*
- *The blacks were not allowed to share the same social services centres with the whites.*

Examples of social service centers that were not shared between the whites and blacks during the apartheid policy

- *Schools*
- *Hospitals*
- *Lodges*
- *Churches*
- *Housing estates*
- *Sports grounds*
- *Hotels*
- *Transport centers*
- *Cinema centers*

Effects of apartheid policy to the people of South Africa

- *The policy made people miserable*
- *It made people poor*
- *It caused death to some people*
- *It led to imprisonment of some people.*

ACTIVITY

1. *Name the country in Africa where apartheid was practiced*
2. *What was apartheid policy?*
3. *State two ways apartheid was practiced in South Africa*
4. *In which country was the Kipande policy was used in East Africa?*
5. *Which country colonized Burundi?*
6. *What name was given to Uganda during colonial times?*
7. *What evidence is there to show that Uganda was once colonized by the British.*
8. *Who was the first black president of South Africa?*
9. *How was apartheid policy practiced in south Africa?*
10. *Mention any two example of bantustans*

LESSON 13

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to:

- give ways Africans reacted towards colonial rule*
- mention the political parties formed to resist colonial rule*
- examples of nationalists who opposed apartheid*
- state ways various organizations helped to stop apartheid*

Africans reactions to apartheid policy

- *Apartheid had many opponents*
- *This was mostly by Africans, Asians, and coloureds*

State two ways in which Africans reacted to apartheid policy

1. *There was opposition from church leaders*
2. *Some people wrote articles in newspapers against apartheid*
3. *They organized strikes*
4. *They staged demonstrations against apartheid*
5. *The blacks staged rebellions*
6. *Political parties were formed to speak against apartheid.*

Political parties that were formed to resist apartheid

1. *The African National Congress (ANC)*
2. *Pan African Congress (PAC)*
3. *Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)*

Mention one rebellion staged against apartheid in South Africa

1. *Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation)*
2. *Bambatha rebellion led by Bambatha Kamaneinza*

Examples of nationalists who opposed apartheid

1. *Nelson Mandela*
2. *Oliver Tambo*
3. *Izaka Seme*
4. *Robert Sobukwe*

World's disapproval of apartheid

Give any two ways in which the world helped to stop apartheid in South Africa

1. *The OAU put sanctions on South Africa*
2. *The Commonwealth of Nations suspended South Africa from being a member*
3. *The UNO forbade member states to supply weapons to South Africa.*
4. *Neighboring countries formed the front line states to help in training and facilitating freedom fighters.*

Examples of the countries that formed the front line states

- *Tanzania*
- *Angola*
- *Mozambique*
- *Zimbabwe*

Who was the chairperson of the front line states?

- *Mwalim Julius Nyerere*
-

In which way did the front line states help to put apartheid to an end?

- *They trained and facilitated freedom fighters*

Name the last racist president of South Africa

- *F.W De Klerk*

Ways F.W De Klerk helped to do disband/ stop apartheid in South Africa

- *He released all political prisoners*
- *He organized multi-racial elections*
- *He allowed the anti- apartheid organizations to operate*
- *He accepted to hand over power to Nelson Mandela*
- *He allowed amendment of the constitution*
- *In 1994, the first free and fair elections were held.*
- *Nelson Mandela became the first democratically elected black president of South Africa.*

Nelson Mandela Madiba Rolihlahla

- *He was the first black president of South Africa*
- *He fought against apartheid in South Africa*
- *He was the leader of the African National Congress*
- *He united the blacks and the whites after apartheid*

Ways through which Nelson Mandela promoted unity in South Africa

- *He formed a National unity government which involved all races and political parties.*
- *He discouraged the blacks from carrying out revenge against the white racists who had ruled them harshly.*
- *He setup the truth and reconciliatory commission.*

Why was the truth and reconciliaton commission set up?

- *To foster unity between the blacks and whites*
- *To allow both the blacks and whites to politically apologise to one another for the past evils.*

Whom was the chairperson of the truth and Reconciliatory commission?

- *Bishop Desmond Tutu*

Why is Bishop Desmond Tutu remembered in the history of South Africa in relation to apartheid?

- He chaired the truth and reconciliatory commission
- He preached against apartheid

Why is Robben island important in relation to Mandela's struggle for independence in South Africa?

- It is where Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years

When did Nelson Mandela voluntarily leave power?

- In 1999

Which president succeeded Nelson Mandela?

- President Thabo Mbeki

Who is the current president of South Africa?

- H.E Jacob Zuma

How did Lucky Dube contribute towards the end of apartheid?

- He composed and sang songs against apartheid.

Why was South Africa suspended from the common wealth?

- South Africa was carrying out apartheid.

Give any four problems encountered in the struggle for independence

- Lack of freedom of movement in and out of a country
- Some nationalists were imprisoned
- Harsh laws
- Nationalists were tortured
- Some were exiled
- Lack of superior weapons
- Disunity

ACTIVITY

1. What is apartheid policy?
2. Write down two ways apartheid policy was applied in south Africa
3. Which group of people started apartheid policy in south Africa?
4. Write ANC in full
5. Mention any two social services on which Africans were segregated.
6. Give one way the following organizations helped to stop slave trade
 - a) OAU
 - b) UN
7. Mention examples of nationalists who helped to stop apartheid policy
8. Where was Nelson Mandela imprisoned for 27 years?
9. How was Robben island related to Nelson Mandela?
10. Write short notes about Izaka Seme

LESSON 14

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to :

- define settlers
- mention the groups of settlers
- mention reasons for the coming of settlers
- define great trek
- mention the causes of great trek
- state the effects of great trek
- mention countries in Africa with settlers

THE SETTLERS

Settlers

- Settlers are people who came to stay in Africa

State any two groups of settlers who came in Africa

- Arab settlers
- European settlers
- Indian settlers

Reasons for the coming of settlers in Africa

Arab settlers

- They came to carry out trade
- They came to spread islam
- They came to seek refuge in Africa

The Indian settlers

- Some came as traders
- Some came as railway builders

European settlers

- They came for different European countries
- The first group of Europeans settlers were Dutch or Boers
- They occupied South Africa and started Cape colony
- The Dutch came from Holland/Netherlands
- The European settlers from Britain settled in Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Countries in Africa where Europeans settled

- Kenya
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe
- Angola
- Mozambique

European settlers in South Africa

The Caucasians

- They migrated from Europe
- They are the descendants of the Dutch and British

The Dutch at the cape colony

Where did the Dutch come from?

- Holland

Give another name to the Dutch

- Boers

Who were the boers in South Africa?

- The boers were the Dutch farmers in South Africa

Why were the Dutch attracted to settle at the cape colony in South Africa?

- Presence of fertile soils at the cape colony
- There was favorable climate
- Presence of fresh waters
- Presence of wild fruits and vegetables at the cape region

Who was the leader of the Dutch?

- Jan Van Riebeeck

Who was the first white man to reach South Africa?

- Hoarlem

Why did the Hoarlem ship sink in the Atlantic ship?

- It hit a rock and capsized

Name the company which appointed Jan Van Riebeeck to be in charge of the Dutch settlers

- The Dutch East India Company

How did Jan Van Riebeeck contribute towards the settlement of Dutch survivors at the cape colony?

- He encouraged them to build temporary houses
- He encouraged them to cultivate the land

Name the first colony to be founded in Africa

- Cape colony

Name the group of people the Dutch displaced at the cape colony

- The Khoisan

Which group of people took over the cape colony from Dutch?

- British

The British at the cape

- The British went to South Africa to colonize and control the sea route to India.
- In 1806, the British took over the cape colony
- They forced the Dutch to stop treating Africans as slaves

ACTIVITY

1. Name the political event that took place in South Africa in 1994
2. What does the term Boers mean?
3. Why is Jan Van Riebeeck remembered in the history of South Africa?
4. Who were the colonial masters of DRC?
5. What is independence?

6. *Mention any two countries which had settlers.*
7. *State any two effects of settlers.*
8. *Give the meaning of great trek.*
9. *Write down two causes of great trek.*
10. *State any two economic effects of great trek.*

LESSON 15

By the end of the lesson, a learner should be able to:

- define great trek
- give causes of great trek
- state effects of great trek

THE GREAT TREK

- *Great Trek was the long journey of the Boers from the cape colony to the interior of South Africa*

Causes of Great Trek

- *Abolition of slave trade*
- *Loss of land to the British*
- *The Dutch never wanted to be under the British administration.*
- *Introduction of English by the British*

The leaders of the Great Trek

- *Piet Retief*
- *Trichardt*
- *Gerrit Maritz*

Results of the Great Trek

- *It led to unexpected discovery of gold and diamond*
- *It led to wars between the Dutch and Africans*
- *It led to loss of property like crops and houses*
- *It led to intermarriages between Dutch and Africans*
- *New states were formed*

Name the new states that were formed as a result of the Great Trek

- *Transvaal state*
- *Orange Free state*

Results of the coming of settlers to Africa

Positive results

- *Introduction of modern methods of farming*
- *The settlers set up industries in Africa*
- *New languages were introduced in Africa*
- *Construction of railways and roads*

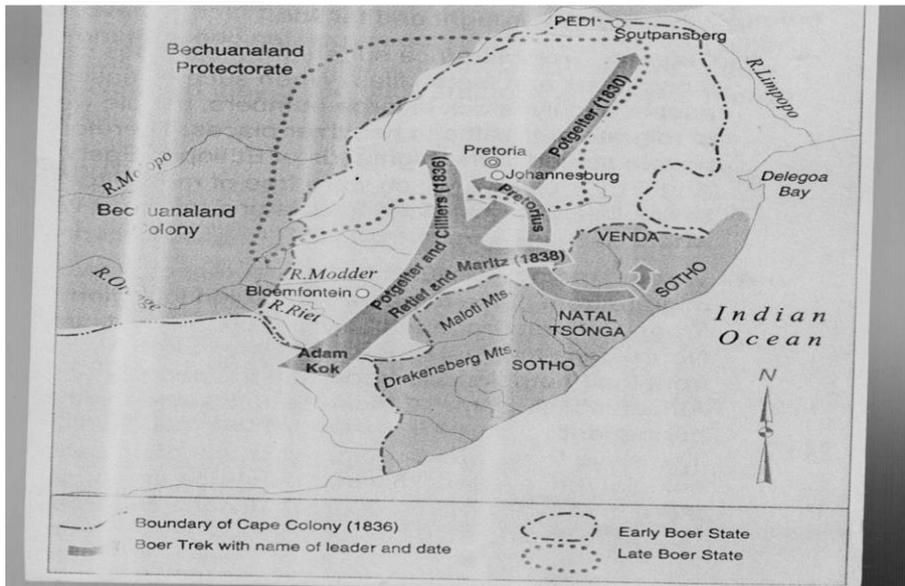
Negative results

- *They led to disease spread e.g. small pox*
- *It led to loss of land by the Africans*
- *It led to forced labour*
- *It led to discrimination of Africans*

What does the term Transvaal mean?

- Across the vaal river

The Great Trek



ACTIVITY

1. What was the Great Trek?
2. Name the group of people that organized the great trek
3. Who were the Boers?
4. State how the great trek contributes to the economic development of South Africa today
5. Mention the minerals that were discovered as a result of the great trek
6. State any two factors that led to the great trek
7. Give any two problems that were faced by the Dutch during the great trek
8. State any one economic result of the great trek
9. Name the first colony to be founded in Africa
10. What is a colony
11. Which group of foreigners came to stay in Africa
12. How did the coming of European settlers affect Africans?
13. Name any one of the leaders of the great trek
14. What was apartheid policy?
15. Mention the colonial masters of the countries below
 - a. DRC
 - b. Tanzania
 - c. Mozambique
 - d. South Africa
 - e. Uganda

TOPICAL TEST: FOREIGN INFLUENCE

1. What does the term foreign influence mean?
2. Who is a foreigner?
3. Give any two ways in which foreigners changed the lives of the people of Africa.
4. Which group of people termed Africa as a dark continent
5. State any two groups of foreigners who came to East Africa
6. Name the first groups of foreigners to come to Africa

7. *Name the continent where Arabs came from*
8. *What name was given to the boats used by the Arabs to come to East Africa*
9. *Name the winds that enabled the Arabs to sail their boats across the Indian Ocean*
10. *Give any one type of trade that Arabs participated in*
11. *Why is Ahmed bin Ibrahim remembered in the history of Uganda?*
12. *Give two ways the coming of Arabs contribute economic development of East Africa*
13. *Write down any two crops that were brought by Arabs in East Africa*
14. *Mention the form of currency that was introduced by the Arabs to East Africa*
15. *What is barter trade?*
16. *Give the difference between barter trade and slave trade*
17. *State any two ways slaves were obtained by the Arabs in E.Africa*
18. *Give two methods that were employed to put slave trade to an end*
19. *How did the personalities below contribute towards the end of slave trade*
 - a. *Dr. David Livingstone*
 - b. *William Wilberforce*
20. *Give one reason why the African chiefs never wanted slave trade to end.*
21. *What is colonization?*
22. *Which African country attempted to colonize Uganda?*
23. *Give any two factors that led to the colonization of African countries.*
24. *Which country colonized Somalia?*
25. *What term was used to the struggle for territories in Africa by the Europeans*
26. *Write short notes on the following*
 - a. *Colony*
 - b. *protectorate*
27. *why was Uganda called a protectorate*
28. *why was Uganda's struggle for independence more peaceful than that of Kenya?*
29. *Give any two methods used by the colonialists to acquire territories in Africa*
30. *Who was the leader of IBEACO in Uganda?*
31. *State any two methods the colonialists used to administer their territories in Africa*
32. *Mention any one country where assimilation policy was used in Africa*
33. *Why European country colonized Mozambique*
34. *Why is Lord Delamere remembered with history of Kenya?*
35. *Write two any two treaties that were signed to partition East Africa*
36. *Give any two ways Africans reacted to colonial rule*
37. *What was indirect rule?*
38. *Give any two reasons why the British used indirect rule in their colonies*
39. *What name is given to the English speaking group of countries*
40. *Give any two ways colonial rule contributed to the economic development of Uganda.*
41. *Name the first European traders to sail along the coast of east Africa*
42. *What development in Europe led to the coming of traders to Africa?*
43. *What is industrial revolution?*
44. *Give any two reasons why the European traders came to Africa*
45. *What was the Trans-Atlantic trade?*
46. *Why was the Trans-Atlantic trade called so?*
47. *Why was the Trans-Atlantic trade also called triangular trade?*
48. *What was the major item of trade from West Africa to America?*
49. *Give any one item of trade that the traders took to Europe from America*
50. *What is trade?*
51. *Give any two reasons why countries trade with each other*
52. *What is international trade?*

53. *What was apartheid policy in South Africa?*
54. *Give two ways apartheid policy was practiced in South Africa*
55. *Who was the first black president of South Africa*
56. *Give any two methods that were used to put apartheid policy to an end*
57. *What was the great trek?*
58. *Give any two factors that led to the great trek*
59. *Give any two results of the great trek*
60. *Mention any two states that were formed as a result of the great trek.*

