



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, THEOLOGY, HUMANITIES & EDUCATION**

**HHS421: ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AFRICA: 1800 To the Present**

**END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**MAY 2021**

**LECTURER: MABULALA, C.**

**DURATION: 7 HOURS**

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***INSTRUCTIONS***

Answer **One (1)** question only.

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Attempt **ALL** sections of the question.

Credit will be awarded for logical AND systematic presentations.

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### **Question 1**

- (a) Examine the economic arguments raised by the Abolitionists during campaigns against the slave trade. (10 marks)
- (b) With use of examples, assess the economic impact of the slave trade in Africa. (20 marks)
- (c) How were some communities in West Africa affected by the transition from slave trade to legitimate trade? (70 marks)

### **Question 2**

- (a) Discuss the economic theory of imperialism. (10 marks)
- (b) Assess the economic impact of **any three** of the following European colonial measures on the African people. Support your answers with examples and relevant illustrations.
  - (i) Forced rubber collection in the Belgian Congo.
  - (ii) Forced cotton cultivation in Mozambique or Ivory Coast.
  - (iii) Taxation and forced labour in colonial Rhodesia.
  - (iv) The 1913 Land Act in South Africa.(20 Marks)
- (c) With reference to any **one** African country of your choice, react to the assertion that from an economic point of view colonial rule was a blessing for Africa. (70 marks)

### **Question 3**

“Seek ye first the political kingdom and everything else would be added unto thee” (Kwame Nkrumah: 1957).

- (a) Using the quotation as a basis, discuss Kwame Nkrumah’s economic and political vision of independent Africa. (10 marks)
- (b) Why is the 1970s and 80s often referred to as the ‘lost decades of Africa’s Development’? (20 marks)
- (c) Compare and contrast the economic effects of the models of development advanced by Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Felix Houphouet Boigny of Ivory Coast after independence. (70 marks)

**END OF PAPER**