

① The Paleolithic and the Neolithic eras mark prehistoric periods, each different from the other in various ways. Discuss the great changes that marked the Neolithic Period?

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Introduction: Meaning of Neolithic

- This period marked the dramatic transition in the ways humans lived

- They used stone tools like their earlier ancestors but these tools tended to be more complex and refined.

- People began to explore metal. About informally, it was a period marked by transition from hunting and gathering culture to settled farming (growing crops)

- People created permanent towns and villages

- It paved way for more complex culture

- During Neolithic period, people began experimenting with crafts like pottery, weaving and other forms of artistic expression.

- They started domesticating animals to work for them and to serve as a source of food.

- The idea of private or personal property and land ownership began to be more widespread during Neolithic period.

- People started to accumulate artifacts and objects which might not have an immediate use or value

- The concept of money began to emerge

- Some societies started keeping slaves as well. Cultural roles began to emerge from various people in society.

- The practice of religion and politics became more complex during the Neolithic period ^{rules and regulations}

- Humans began to trade with each other and to develop complex uses of animal products like wool and milk

- The events of the Neolithic period set human culture up for various metal ages, in which human

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learned to utilize and work as an excitement of metals.

- Improved diet and cooking
- Repairing the dead (men started to bury ^{their} dead)
- Building, construction of modern infrastructure
- Education and science
- Migration and adventurism started
- Improved reasoning / Mind or Brain developed

Q.3. Introduction 2 marks

Any 7 points one point 3 marks

1 point without explanation 1,5 marks.

1 point with explanation 3 marks.

Conclusion 2 marks

Q.2 Identify and explain in detail the factors responsible for the expansion of the Kivwalean kingdom

- Kings that were ambitious (able leaders)
- Weak neighbors
- Standing army ready to engage in warfare at short notice
- Centralized system of government with king at the center of everything
- Control over trade able to get weapons and manufactured goods
- Lack of unity of neighboring states led to easy conquest.
- Kivwalean leaders normally killed the leaders of conquered territories replacing them with their former enemies or foreigners who were loyal to the king.
- small size of the country
- Fertile soil
- Paternalism of Kivwaleans
- Lack of succession dispute
- Geographical location
- Motivation and rewards given to the soldiers (cheerful)
- Taxes and tribute
- Inter-marriage
- Prestige & glory
- Unity
- Dynastic names 2011

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③ Explain why all the first world's civilizations developed along river valleys

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Introduction:

- The presence of fertile soils in river valleys
- The availability of water
- The presence of wild game attracted man to live along river valleys
- The climate along river valleys attracted man for settlement
- The attractive scenery also made man to admire river valleys
- River valleys provided fishing grounds which attracted people.
- The river furnished communication and exchange of ideas, attracted man to settle.
- Presence of resources along river valleys such as clay and papyrus
- Security since water
- Trade
- Good pastures

H.B. Introduction & marks

try 7 points one point 3 marks

4 points without explanation 1/5 mark

1 point with explanation 3 marks

Conclusion 2 marks

④ Identify and describe factors that led to the decline of T.S.T

Introduction:

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- The Moroccan invasion of 1591
- The fall of powerful Empires
- The use of an alternative trade
- The discovery of other sources of gold
- Inequal disease such as malaria and sleeping sickness
- Exhaustion of gold and salt deposits
- High taxes of the traders by the chiefs of West Africa
- Abolition of slave trade led to final decline of T.S.T

- Insecurity leads with the etc. kidnapping

- Insecurity and robbers

- Lack of market for the goods

- Poor road conditions as well as the closing up of cities

- Long distances travelled by trucks

- Language barriers

11 B. Introduction: 2 marks

Any 7 points one point with explanation = 3 marks

one point without explanation = 1.5 marks

Conclusion 2 marks

5) Describe the factors that led to the downfall of Ghana Empire.

- Rise of other kingdoms like Mali

- External attacks by her neighbours (Berbers)

- Big size of Ghana

- Death of able leaders like Turkaymama

- Pagan nature of Ghana (religious conflicts)

- Succession disputes

- Decline of the T.S.T (Lack of natural resources)

- Neglect of agriculture (decline of agriculture)

- Weak successors

Natural resources

Growth of nationalism of captured state

Insecurity

- Decline of army

- death of patriotic people

- Political instability

11 B. Islam

- Lack of help or external help (support)

6) Why were Arabs successful in expanding of Islam in West Africa?

Introduction:

- Islam united them

- It taught them that warriors who died fighting infidels went to paradise

- Most of them had led hard lives that had toughened mentally and physically.

- They were willing to take by force what they had not been able to get any other way.

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- They were fearless fighters led by strong leaders
- The leaders planned and carried out attacks that took the enemy completely by surprise
- They used camels and horses which they handled with great skill
- The Arab way of treating conquered people also contributed to their success.
- Use by strong leaders like Usman Dan Fodio
- Instruments e.g. Gifts
- Arabic Education and civilisation
- Use of Arabic language
- Support from Islamic Communities
- Pilgrimages to Mecca
- Islam being the first religion to be introduced in Africa
- Ban of slavery
- Being separate from Colonialists
- Hospitality of the people of the West Africa
- ^{at the invitation of African rulers} introduction of monks

1st point one point with explanation 3 marks
 one point without explanation 1.5 marks
 Conclusion 2 marks

7) Why did Portuguese rule on the East African coast decline?

Introduction:

- They failed to establish any lasting positions of strength except at Mombasa
- They failed to win allies except among a few puppets
- They were universally distrusted or feared by their subjects.
- They were too weak to defend themselves against their main rivals
- Portugal was a small, poor country and could not supply enough men and resources to administer her overseas possessions adequately
- They were commanded by a few military officers whose main ambition was to become rich by loot and conquest.
- Their rule was 2011 Characterized by Scandalous

Corruption and revolts:

- The Portuguese administrators were generally corrupt, greedy and inefficient
- The enforced union of Portugal with Spain in 1580 further weakened Portuguese control of the Coast.
- The gold trade that attracted the Portuguese like a magnet was in decline before the Portuguese arrived.
- The almost constant revolts and rebellions against the Portuguese by the City-states further reduced the administrators diminishing financial resources.
- The Portuguese position was further weakened by Commercial Competition from the Dutch, English and French. These rivals out-sailed and out-fought the Portuguese, their manpower was greater and their ships superior.
- The final blow to Portuguese rule was the end supplied by Oman Arabs to the Coastal cities. For many years the people at the Coast were looking for a saviour to liberate them from Portuguese yoke.
- Long & Disagreements between the Portuguese themselves
- The era of partition and scramble
- Destruction of Fort Jesus
- Lack of local supports
- Natural calamities like diseases
- Conflicts between the Arabs and Portuguese

Introduction: 2 marks

Any 7 points 3 marks : Any marks with explanation 3 marks

Any marks without explanation, 1.5 marks

Conclusion 2 marks.

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⑧ Account for the achievements of Omukama Kabalga of Bunyoro Kingdom.

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Introduction

- Omukama Kabalga was born in about 1852 to Omukama Kamurasi, His mother was Kanyanga Nyamutahinyuma. He was born in Bulaga - hence the name Kabalga. He was a great scholar, a reformer, a statesman and a good nationalist. He could speak Luyira, Arabic and Swahili.

- He ruthlessly executed many aboriginal practices, centralized power in the kingdom.
- He divided his kingdom into a number of chiefdoms for easy administration.
- He embarked on military reforms to strengthen his administration.
- He created a regular standing army known as Harusuma.
- He completely suppressed internal rebellions and peace, stability and efficiency were restored.
- He was able to expand Bunyoro Kingdom.
- He used his army to revive Bunyoro Kitaro's greatness.
- He invaded Toro and brought it under Bunyoro's control in 1876.
- He encouraged and promoted unity in the kingdom.
- He encouraged polygamy and gave an example by marrying a commoner himself.
- He made promotions on merit.
- He encouraged agriculture in the society (double production, underground granaries etc).
- He promoted trade with Bunyoro's neighbours and long distance traders.
- He forced vassal states to pay tributes, and this was a source of income.
- As a nationalist, Kabalga tried to defend the independence of his kingdom.

- He defeated Egyptian invasions under Saïd Pasha at Badjida, Senegal near Fatick in 1775.

- He repudiated the Beyrouta Council terms.
- He put up stiff resistance against the British imperialism for a long time until he was arrested and exiled to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean in 1855.

- He carried out animal husbandry
- He elevated the culture of the Bambara including introduction of marks

Any 7 points & marks
Any marks with explanation 5 points
Any marks without explanation 3 points
Conclusion & marks

(9) Causes of the scramble for colonial partition of Africa in the 19th Century

Introduction

Economic reasons:

- Economic imperialism
- High demand of raw materials & foods
- Impact of economic depression in Europe
- The investment of surplus capital
- New markets for their manufactured goods

Racial reasons:

- Need to spread Christianity
- Stepping stone trade
- Search for redundant labour after the industrial revolution.

The theory of racial Darwinism.

Political reasons

- Imbalance of power (the capture of Abyssinia for example)
- Rise of nationalism and development of jingoism
- European political and racial superiority over African race.

The European Century rivalry in Africa and the calling of the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885 which politically laid down proper procedures

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for official partition of Africa.

- Role of explorers

- Role of Africa expansionist / Chiefs

The nature of the European Constitution

- The impacts of the American war of independence

- Need to strengthen their army

- General weakness of Africans

strategic reasons

- The influence of Suez Canal

- Settlement areas

- Activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo (Kinshasa)

11. Introduction : 2 marks

Any 7 points 3 marks - Any marks with explanation 3 points

- Any marks without explanation 1 point

Conclusion 2 marks.

10) Explain with examples how the Hebraism Regime provoked the 1990 liberation war in Rwanda

Introduction:

- It denied the 1953 refugees the right to return in their home country

- There was complete absence of democracy

- It was characterized by the gun rule

- It was autocratic

- Intimidation of opposition parties and politicians

- It oppressed innocent peasants / warriors

- It was characterized by impunity

- Disappearance of presumed opponents

- There was rampant abuse of human rights

- Long imprisonment without trial

- There was gross sectarianism at all levels

- Bloodshed and consolidation of group divisions

- Pseudo-fascist dictatorship

- Favoritism offered to akazu members

- It was characterized by politicians with lust for power

- Maximization in enjoying the national cake

- It lacked vision for 2011 the future of the nation

- There was regional and ethnic bias
- Inadequate emphasis on human resources
- Racial criticism and arrogance
- It preached the principle of separate development

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