



HISTORY PAPER I MARKING GUIDE

2014

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ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2014

PAPER I HISTORY OF AFRICA

1. Why do you think it is important to teach history in schools?

- It helps students to understand the evolution of societies.
- It inculcates a culture of solidarity.
- It sharpens student curiosity on human experiences.
- It helps students to know the past to understand the present and prepare for the future.
- It inculcates a culture of respecting historical sites.
- It helps students to become good students
- It gives students a basic knowledge of further studies and other subjects.
- It helps students to pass exams.
- It helps students to understand their identity.
- It develops a spirit of research and reasoning.
- It helps to understand natural, economic, political systems.
- It creates a spirit of nationalism, patriotism and liberation.
- It promotes international understanding.
- It is for relaxation i.e leisure time.
- It is the source of income. i.e writing books etc.
- It helps students to keep records for future reference.
- It helps students to think critically.
- It adds a basic knowledge and competence to read write and interpret information.
- It provides jobs.
- It trains people to be tolerant.
- It provides leadership skills.

❖ **Introduction=2 marks**

❖ **Body= Any 7*3 marks**

❖ **Conclusion= 2 marks**

2. Before the arrival of European colonialist, Rwanda was well organized.

Examine the major administrative structure of pre colonial Rwanda and the role of each structure.

- At the head of the whole hierarchy, there was a **King**.
 - He had power of life and death.
 - He was a religious leader (Cultural leader).
 - He organized war and conquest.
 - He coordinated the activities of the Kingdom.
 - He solved certain disputes.
- **Queen Mother**.
 - She was generally the king's own mother. She was main advisor and the confident of the King.
 - She could accomplish some ceremonies stated by the traditional.
 - She would be a regent of the king when he is still young.
 - She participated in decision marking.
- **Abiru** (Holders of monarchy's code).
 - Were the first people to be concerted before accomplishing or caring out certain rites.
 - They were guardians or the tradition and secrets of the kingdom.
 - Responsible for installing the king.
 - Decoration of the royal drum.
 - High chiefs or Abatware b'intebe who chaired districts (ibiti).
 - They were in charge of territorial administration in their territories.
 - Responsible for low ranked chiefs.
 - Advisors of the king in their respective areas.
 - Collected taxes for the king.
 - Controlled cattle keepers and farmers.
 - Responsible for Kings Orders.
- **Cattle chiefs** in charges of cattle.
 - Collected taxes from the cattle keepers.
 - Advised the great chiefs even king or matters concerning cattle.
 - Raised cattle for the royal courts.
 - Responsible for the pasture and the cattle.
 - Resolved conflicts among the cattle keepers.
- **Land chiefs** in charges of land.
 - Solved land disputes.
 - Distributing the land to people.
 - Collecting taxes from Agriculture (ikoro).
- **Army chief** in charge of army.
 - Expansion of territory.
 - Participation in the recruitment of men in army.
 - Security of people.

- Coordinator of other chiefs.
- Supplies of the army.
- ❖ Introduction=2 marks
- ❖ Body= Any 7*2 marks
1 role*1 mark
- ❖ Conclusion= 2 marks

3. Account for the decline of Mali Empire.

- Death of Mansa Musa in 1337 marked the beginning of the end of the Empire.
- Succession disputes.
- The rise of power of weak leaders.
- The Huge size of the Empire.
- Rebellions.
- Military weakness of the new leaders.
- It was composed of many tribes with different norms and cultures.
- Careless sale of gold nuggets by Mansa Jatu II weakened the economy.
- External attacks from Tuaregs, Mossi, Wollofs, Bambara, Turkolors etc.
- The rise of Songhai Empire.
- Decline of T.S.T.
- Decline of Agriculture.
- Religious wars between Muslims and non muslims.
- Mali's Leaders pilgrimage to Mecca.

- ❖ Introduction=3 marks
- ❖ Body= Any 10*2 marks
- ❖ Conclusion= 2 marks

4. Why was the spread of Islam in East Africa confined to the coastal areas?

- Islamic culture.
- Competition with Christianity.
- Lack of gifts.
- Few Islamic missionaries.
- High population at the coast.
- Concentration of trade.
- Association with the slave trade.
- Competition with African traditional religion.
- Lack of domestic support.
- Language problem.
- Hostile tribes.
- Intermarriages.
- Fertile soils.
- Hospitality of the coastal people.
- Developed in infrastructures.

- Presence of fresh water.
- Lack of geographical knowledge about interior by the Arabs.
- Poor organization of the Arabs.
- Poor transport.
- Wild animals (man eaters).
- Natural barriers.
- Proximity to Arabs.
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- ❖ Introduction=3 marks
- ❖ Body= Any 10*2 marks
- ❖ Conclusion= 2 marks

5. Give reasons for the decline of long distance trade.

- Inter-tribal war.
- Following this completion, the communities near the coast prevented the inland societies from reaching the coast.
- Presence of insecurity created by British, almost in all trade routes, they had a problem of way layers.
- The depletion of Elephants population due to over hunting indeed affected Ivory products also contributed to the decline of long distance trade.
- The death of outstanding long distance traders almost at the sometimes and continuous assassinations of African chiefs by Swahili and Arabs traders in search of trade items also contributed to the decline of long distance trade.
- Time for scramble and partition of Africa.
- Decline of powerful states like Bunyoro, Buganda etc.
- Abolition of slave trade.
- Industrial revolution.
- Ngoni invasion.
- Tropical diseases.
- Exhaustion of some goods like Ivory, Minerals.
- High taxation.
- Decline in Agriculture.
- Long distance made by traders.
- Unfair exchange.
- Discovery of mineral in other parts of the world.
- Desire of monopolizing the trade by African leaders.eg Yao, Kamba, Nyamwezi against the coastal Arabs.
- Opposition of slave trade by African leaders.
- Limited market.
- Hostile tribes eg Massai.
- Introduction of legitimate trade.
- Coastal leaders prevented traders from entering interior.
- Language barrier.

- Wild animals.
- Relief.
- Losses of the Banyans.
- Lack of decent accommodation.
- ❖ **Introduction=2 marks**
- ❖ **Body= Any 7*3 marks**
- ❖ **Conclusion= 2 marks**

6. Explain how Egypt and the Nile valley played a significant part in the scramble and partition of Africa.

- Occupying Egypt allowed the control of strategic Suez- canal which connected easily Britain to her Indian colonies.
- The Nile was the life blood of Egypt therefore it was necessary to occupy the entire Nile valley from the source to the mouth hence the occupation of Egypt, Sudan, Uganda
- Financiers of Suez Canal wanted their government occupation of Egypt as this would guarantee repayment of their loans.
- Occupying Uganda also necessitated the occupation of Kenya to have access to the sea.
- The occupation of the Nile valley, Egypt and Sudan caused Fashoda crisis which led to the intervention of Germany.
- Economic potentials in Egypt increased the interest of other European Nations.
- Occupation of Egypt and the Nile valley by Britain forced Italians to occupy Somalia and Eretria, Belgium to occupy Kongo.
 - Fertile soils
 - Investment
 - Market
 - Raw materials
 - Berlin conference
 - Spread of Christianity
 - Civilization, etc

Introduction= 3marks

Body= Any 4*5marks

Conclusion=2marks

7. Why did some Africans collaborate with European colonialists?

- Constant threats from their independence from neighbors
- They considered the white man to be superior
- Natural calamities eg diseases and famine
- African culture believed that it evil to resist a visitor
- Influence of Christianity
- Some were opportunists of self seekers
- Some thought that by collaborating, they would be left independent

- Some wanted to get their independence, they had suffered in the hands of their enemies
- Some Africans collaborated because their rivals had resisted
- Some Africans collaborated because they were given materials, things eg clothes, guns,..
- Ignorance; they did not know the real intention of imperialists
- Some collaborated; it was a sign of positive attitude towards westernization, civilization, etc
- Some African societies wanted to gain from European trade
- Some wanted to build to armies with up to date equipments like medicines, guns, etc
- Some collaborated because of lack of Nationalism
- Poor economies forced some societies to collaborate
- Because of oppression from local leaders
- Some societies collaborated because they were decentralized
- Fear of humiliation
- Influence of slave trade
- Bandwagon effect/ because other kings had collaborated.

Introduction= 3marks

Body= Any 10*2marks

Conclusion=2marks

8. Identify the problems encountered by the early Christians missionaries in Rwanda.

- Tropical diseases like Malaria, jiggers, etc
- Language barriers
- African culture (customs)
- Loneliness
- Islam was also an obstacle to some extent
- Inadequate personal/ man power
- Lack of supplies
- Disagreements amongst themselves
- Shortage of essential resources
- Long distance
- Un navigable rivers
- Impenetrable forests
- Poor accommodation
- Wild animals like snakes, lions, etc
- Poor sanitation
- Hostilities/ thieve
- Hot climate conditions
- Negative responses from the local people
- African culture/ tradition
- High relief

- Lack of enough guides
- Backsliding of new converts
- Resistance by Rwandan culture eg king Yuhi III Musinga
- Illiteracy among Rwandans.

Introduction= 3marks

Body= Any 10*2marks

Conclusion=2marks

9. Examine the achievement of Samouri Toure of Mandinka Empire.

Samouri Toure was born in 1830, he was a son of a peasant from the village of Malinke. He was a trader in gold and cattle and become a Muslim and scholar.

Achievements:

- In 1852 he joined the army of the king at Bisandugu and become a very brilliant soldier
- In 1857 he broke away from the king with his units of soldiers and become an independent mercenary for 10 years
- He built his own state between 1867 and 1881 by conquering neighboring states.
- He forged national unity and stability of his empire
- He made Islam a state religion and it acted as unifying factor
- He stressed the importance of education trough his huge empire
- Economically, he was an active trader
- He created an outstanding army
- He created an extensive Mandinka empire
- He also remembered for his diplomacy
- He encouraged industrialization
- He preserved independence of the Mandinka people for along time
- He centralized his state
- He promoted justice
- He changed the capital city from Bisandugu to Dabakala
- He encouraged agriculture
- He established a spying network
- Nationalism.

Failures

- Loss of lives during the resistance.
- He was a dictator.
- He carried forced recruitment of people in the army.
- He carried out slave trade.
- He caused economic decline of the empire.
- Constantly he removed his people from their fertile land.
- He failed to maintain his independence for all years.

Introduction= 2marks
Body= Any 7*3marks
Conclusion=2marks

10. Achivements of OAU (AU) since1963.

- Stopped apartheid in S.A
 - Helped African countries to get independence.
 - Helped African countries to form economic integrations.
 - Helped so much in maintaining peace and stability.
 - He played a role in settling interstate conflicts.
 - Resettled refugees and other displaced people.
 - Give out financial assistance to African states.
 - Defended human rights of Africans.
 - Reviewed African culture /sports.
 - Promote African Nationalism.
 - Promote Education system.
 - Helped so much in the release of prisoners. eg. Nelson Mandela.
 - Promoted sovereignty in the member states.
 - Become a voice of Africans in the international level.
 - Promoted the international relations.
 - Led to the formation of non-aligned movement.
 - Has actively involved in fighting against diseases.
 - Has financial the construction of infrastructure like the Mombasa highway, the E.A highways etc.
 - Has condemned secessions in African states i.e Biafra in Nigeria, Katanga in Congo etc.
 - Promoted the environmental conservation.
 - It has encouraged the democracy.
 - Condemned military coup d'état.
 - Provision of jobs.
 - It has attracted other members to join it.
 - Control of drug trafficking in Africa.
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- ❖ **Introduction=2 marks**
 - ❖ **Body= Any 7*3 marks**
 - ❖ **Conclusion= 2 marks**