

HISTORY I. Marking guide

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1. Explain the main famines that ravaged Rwanda before 1962

Introduction 2mrl

- Rukungu (19th century) during Gashindiro's regime
causes: severe sunshine, which caused harsh climatic conditions that destroyed crops.

- poor harvest

- Lack of rainfall

- Ruyaga (1897-1903)

causes: presence of locasts that destroyed the crops
• severe sunshine

- migration both internal and external

- Gashogoro (1904) caused by heavy rainfall, and flooding in many parts of country

- Kiramuramwara / Rwakabaga (1906-1909)

causes: Severe sunshine in the northern part and Eastern parts of the country.

- ~~Kozuba~~ (1910)

Cause - drought and locasts in many parts of the country

- Rumanura / Rumanurimbaba (1917-1918)

causes: It was caused by the effects of WWI

- migration of people both internal and external

- Looting of agricultural products (crops)

- The attack of locasts in many parts of the country.

- Gakwezi / Ntanyanjweho (1924-1925)

causes: The negative effects of WWI

- forced labour

- compulsory growing of cassava and coffee

- Rwakayihura / Rwakayondo (1928-1929)

causes: Heavy sunshine

The effects of the Great economic depression
Forced labour on public land

compulsory growing of cassava and

coffee 2011

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- Ruwenzori (Matemane) (Gahoro) (Reed) (Langwa) (Mishanana) (1943-1944)

Causes: The effects of the W.W II

Forced labour

It was also caused by migration both internal and external

- Negative effects of Great economic depression

- Forced labour migration to work on behalf of the Belgians

The Belgians took both cattle and food for the people working in Congo mines on behalf of the Belgians as the effect of W.W II

- Forced labour introduced by the Belgians

- Ruwenzori

1el = 3 mrls

Conclusion

1.2 mrls

2: Discuss the characteristics of kingdoms in the pre-colonial African societies.

Introduction

- Most of them were organized on large scale basis comprising of several clans and at times even including others from the neighboring communities

- Ascendancy to power in kingdoms was on a hereditary basis

2 - Kingdoms were either centralized or decentralized in case the kingdom was large, the king had chiefs with delegated powers

- Most Kingdoms had standing armies which were used in territorial acquisition, territorial defense, quelling internal rebellions, raiding for trade items and protecting trade caravans to and from the coast

- Judiciary, there was a court system from the village level to the king who was usually the highest judge.
- Economically most kingdoms were self sustaining although they sometimes depended on their neighbors.
- Fishing was also commonly practiced by people who lived near lakes, big rivers and islands.
- The king levied taxes on his subjects and all those who came to his land.
- The king was the source of wealth for all his subjects.
- Conquered areas were forced to recognize the authority of the king by paying tribute periodically in form of cattle, slaves, ivory and other valuable items.
- Kingdoms often carried out local trade with their neighbors especially in commodities they were in short supply of.
- Most kingdoms had blacksmiths who could make arrows, spears and hoes which were even sold.
- Hunting and gathering were major economic activities especially in long distance trade era.
- Socially, most kingdoms were composed of clans and a clan was the basic unit of social, political and economic organization.
- Religiously, most kingdoms believed in African traditional religion recognizing the creator and worshipping various gods.
- Most kingdoms had annual celebrations that were also a source of unity and stability in the kingdom.
- They had common unifying features. e.g. similar languages and religion.
- The people in these kingdoms were commonly migrants from a common origin. e.g. Bantu.
- Informal Education was given to the young ones by elders.
- The queen mother usually advised kingdom legal matter, administration etc.

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- The administrative system was highly bureaucratic
- The most kingdoms depended on agriculture mainly producing for subsistence
- War of conquest and raids were an important source of wealth.
- The intermarriage among clan provided a bond of unity
- The king named from many clans as possible
- The king or Emperor was the social head and presided over most important social state function
- Members of each clan were considered to be closed relatives and were not allowed to intermarriages, were strongly encouraged to enhance unity in the society
- Each clan had a totem
- Barter trade system.

~~Introduction~~

Conclusion

3. Describe the contribution of Ancient Greeks to modern civilisation

Introduction

Architecture

- Science: Math, Geography & Geometry
- Astronomy
- Democracy
- Olympic games
- Drama
- History
- Era of philosophy
- Military education and politicization
- Greek writings
- Greek Colonisation led to the establishment of new cities
- They introduced science of navigation
- They introduced medicine, Science is.g

Oath of Hypocritus.

- Modern methods of farming (irrigation)
- Arts and craft (Design, picture, craft, painting, drawing, sculptures, architecture, buildings, songs)
- Trade and commerce

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4. Account for the decline of Songhai empire

Introduction

- Internal conflicts in Songhai led to the her decline
- Periodic outbreaks of revolts
- Weak leadership led to the decline of Songhai
- The growth of nationalism among captured states led to Songhai's decline
- Decline in the strength of the army
- Decline of IST led to the decline of Songhai
- The inordinate ambition of many of the children of Ashia Mohammed and his brothers
- The division of the Empire into the muslim west and the traditional and non muslim east this led to the civil war
- Neglect of agriculture
- Bismunity
- The expensive nature of Songhai
- The attack of Touaregs
- Moroccan invasion of 1590
- Soil exhaustion and decreased food production
- Exhaustion of salt and gold resources at Taghaza reduced economic strength of Songhai
- Spread of islamic religion
- The rise of Kanem - Bornou and Haussa states
- Sharia law
- Succession disputes after death of Ashia Mohamed.
- Population increase → shortage of land

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- The resource wasting made by the leaders in pilgrimages contributed to poverty.
- mixed languages and cultures e.g. Soninke, manching, Berber, moroccans etc caused barriers in communication hence leading to internal disunity.
- The coming of explorers led to the decline of Songhai
- Slave trade or Triangle slave trade reduced Songhai population and defence -

5. What were the effects of slave trade in Africa

Introduction

- It led to an unpardonable destruction of population
- It led to civil and inter-state wars
- Bloodshed and destruction became the order of the day
- It eliminated the indigenous industries which had existed before and thereby impeded the industrial development.

6 - There was late development of the production of cash crops in affected areas.

- The introduction of new culture and industry

- It led to the development and promoting of some indigenous institutions

- It brutalized all the people who took part in it
- It brought to Africa a vast description of its culture

depopulated the affected areas thereby paving the way for colonization

- Some Africans who participated in the trade became rich.

- There was development of towns and cities
- It accelerated famines in Africa
- It increased the introduction of European goods in Africa
- They caused the decline of some African states
- Its abolition led to the creation of Sierra Leone and Liberia
- The slave trade led to the demographic decrease in Africa
- Capturing wars caused insecurity along the West Coast areas of Africa.
- It caused the introduction of strange diseases in Africa e.g. Syphilis
- It dispersed and separated Africans in different parts of the world
- It encouraged the coming of missionaries
- It increased orphans and widows in Africa
- It also facilitated the establishment of infrastructure
- African religious practices were undermined by Arab Muslims who conducted slave trade
- It led to development of some states/kingdoms
- It also led to the introduction of legitimate trade
- African kings raided each other for prisoners of war to be sold as slaves which caused insecurity.
- African chiefs e.g. Muri, Tiptip, Misambo, Nyunguyamawe Lubengura acquired wealth and expanded their empires from slave trade.
- African intermarried with Europeans Arabs leading to the birth of negro-race of people. 7
- Young and energetic Africans were sold as slaves reducing African production
- The old, disabled and infants were usually left helpless during the slave raids causing traumatism.
- Introduction of new religion in Africa
- Arabic architecture e.g. building of flat topped

houses on the East African coast was introduced during slave trade.

• Insecurity among africans

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6. Discuss factors that led to the birth of trade unions,
Introduction

Trade unions were association of workers organized to protect and further the interest of its members

- Low wages
- long working hours
- Health and life at work
- sickness and death benefits
- Pensions
- Vacations
- Limitations on management right to discharge workers
- Rules and regulating work
- lack of accomodation
- harsh leadership
- child labour and women work
- Lack of social security
- unfair dismissal from work
- Lack of Right to strike
- Excessive working duration
- Violence at work

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- The role of philosophers
e.g Karl Marx
- Protection against political/government policy adjustment that may advance and affect workers e.g retrenchment phasing out program, salary cuts, monetary policy change
- For legal representations in case workers are faced with crimes or civil suits.
- check on the exploitation of workers.

reduced tax lines on labour employees by the government.

- Compensation for loss of life accident or injuries suffering by employees at work.
- the birth of industrialisation
- Birth of Capitalism

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7. What are the reasons for the rise and growth of African nationalism?

Introduction: African nationalism was the strong desire for self determination the desire for political economic and cultural independence by all Africans.

- The oppressive and exploitative colonial policies of colonialists.
- The rise of independent churches in Africa led to growth of African nationalism.
- The independence enjoyed by Ethiopia and Liberia led to growth of African nationalism.
- Missionary activities led to growth of African nationalism.
- The development of mass media led to growth of African nationalism.
- The formation of political parties led to growth of African nationalism.
- The apartheid policy in South Africa also led to growth of African nationalism.
- The formation of OAU on May 25th 1963 as a continental body to promote African nationalism.
- The independence of Ghana in 1947 also led to growth of African nationalism.
- The 1954 - 1962 Algerian war of independence led to growth of African nationalism.

- Western education led to growth of African nationalism
- The Communist revolution in Russia in 1917 led to growth of African nationalist
- The 2nd world war led to growth of African nationalism
- The formation of UNO in 1945 led to growth of African nationalism.
- The attainment of independence by India in 1947 greatly inspired nationalistic feeling among Africans.
- The rise of USA and USSR led to the growth of nationalism in Africa.
- The 1945 Manchester congress led to the growth of African nationalism
- Commonwealth countries also criticized the Colonisation of Africa that had refused to end
- The 1941 Atlantic charter led to the growth of African Nationalism.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met near the Canadian coast along the Atlantic Ocean and signed the Atlantic charter.

- The Accra Conference allows the nationalistic Africans to rise at the same time and fight for independence

- The Bandung conference allowed the Africans to learn from Asia nationalistic movements and strengthened the Afro-Asiatic solidarity

Cultural erosion e.g. loss of African cultural heritage, language and ways of life led to the growth of nationalism to regain African identity.

The role of Catholic church always preached equality of people

- Urbanisation in pioneer African towns e.g. Lagos, Cairo, Johannesburg, Accra, Kinshasa etc. town dwellers published published news paper to mobilise and create awareness to encourage nationalism

- Patriotism

- The influence of American and French revolution

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9. Examine the role of explorers in the colonisation of Africa

Introduction

- They discovered navigable rivers that eased the colonisation process and transportation of raw materials
- They discovered minerals that attracted more colonialists
- They exposed economic potential of Africa
- They called their home governments for protection which led to colonialism
- They advocated for the spread of Christianity, where many Africans were brain folded
- They encouraged treaty signing, that consequently led to colonization
- They exposed African tribes that were so welcoming
- They drew the map of Africa which later guided the colonialists
- They exposed hostile tribes to their home country
- They opened up the way for European traders and missionaries
- Explorers revealed to colonialists the way of life of African people i.e language, culture and organisation
- They took to Europe soil samples of different parts of Africa to which enabled colonialists to identify and occupy fertile parts of Africa.
- Africans used as guides and interpreters to the explorers were later used by colonialists to overcome communication barrier
- Explorers established contacts and relationships between African chiefs and European colonialists

e.g. Henry Morton Stanley visited Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda which encouraged colonialists to enter in Uganda.

Explorers trained African who later became translators in the colonisation process.
10. Account the outbreak of the 1896 Chumukwaga uprising.

Introduction

- Land alienation

- Forced labour

- Over taxation

- Forced cash crop growing

- Need to defend their culture

- Loss of cattle

- Able leadership of Lubengula and Mwenya

- Role of religion

- The Jameson raid of 1895 in Transvaal led to rebellion. This was the war in which the British were defeated by the Boers and the Shona and Ndebele realized that the British could be defeated and were forced to organize a revolt against them.

- The Africans lost their independence to the British South African Company who annexed the area on behalf of the British government. The need for the Shona and Ndebele to regain their independence led the rebellion.

- The outbreak of natural calamities such as a prolonged drought in 1896 which killed the cattle, locusts attack which destroyed the crops made the Shona and Ndebele revolt.

102 - The British interference in trade led to the rebellion. The Shona had been for a long time trading with the Portuguese where they used to supply them with goods.

- Disrespect of African ways of life. e.g. religions and customs e.g. punishing tax defaulters in public hanging of opponents caused their rising.

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- Arrogance of the British who failed to mix freely with the Ndebele regarding them as an inferior race caused uprising
- British missionaries undermined African beliefs practices e.g. they used to burn shrines, hanging traditional medicine men.
- Loss of political independence e.g. the British removed the Induna, Shona, Nkomo Commanders from the authority hence uprising.