

MARKING GUIDE FOR HISTORY PAPER I 2016.

1. a) King, queen mother, Abiru great chiefs, (abatware, ibiti), trio-chiefs i.e cattle chief, land chief and army chief.
 - b) i) **King:** - occupied the top most position in the political administration and political hierarchy.
 - Was the proprietor/owner of everything.
 - Had the right to life and death over his subjects
 - Was the law maker and a supreme judge. His sentence had no appeal
 - Had the right to appoint and dismiss the chiefs
 - Represented his kingdom in other states
 - He presided over some religious ceremonies
 - ii) **Queen mother** (Umugabekazi)
 - Could perform some ceremonies defined by the tradition
 - Was the chief advisor to the king.
 - Could orient the king's actions and act as a regent in case the king came to the throne when he was still young.
 - iii) **Abiru** (custodian of esoteric code)
 - Were guardians of the tradition and royal secrets.
 - Were second advisors to the king.
 - Were responsible for knowing the order in which the queens were chosen and the matri-dynamic clans (ibabanda)
 - Decorated the royal drums and protected them
 - They enthroned the king
 - iv) Great chiefs (abatware b'intebe)
 - Were consulted by the king especially in the times of crisis
 - Supervised and controlled the functions of the land and cattle chiefs
 - Were in charge of raising taxes for the king
 - Were responsible for recruiting the army and mobilization of masses
 - Were in charge of protection and maintenance of security of the kingdom
 - Were responsible for appointing trio chiefs
 - v) Trio chiefs of igikingi.
 - land chief, Cattle chief, Army chief
 - Was in charge of agricultural production
 - Was responsible for collecting royal tributes (ikoro) from agricultural production
 - Had responsibility to settle disputes arising from land issues
 - Was responsible for pasture reserved for inyabo in his igikingi
 - Was in charge of collecting taxes from cattle keepers
 - Had the role of commanding the army and participating in fighting between Rwanda and its enemies
 - Was also in charge to settle disputes between other chiefs and conflicts between pastoralists
 - Recruited and trained the soldiers
 - Looked for and supplied weapons for army (arrows, spears)
 - Coordinated the activities of other chiefs

2. - Establishment of clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba by Sultan Seyyid Saïd needed labour
- Decline of Trans - Atlantic slave trade in West Africa
 - Willingness of different East African societies to participate in the trade
 - Role played by East Africa local leaders/chiefs and kings like Tippu-tip, Mirambo, Kabalega, Nyungu yamawe
 - Improvement in transport system e.g. introduction of horses and donkeys.
 - High demand for slaves by different societies
 - Ngoni invasion of East Africa
 - Weakness of some East African societies
 - Primitive cultures of some East African societies to sell thieves, and other social misfits
 - Existence of caravan trade routes
 - Existence of inter-tribal wars among East African societies
 - High demand for foreign goods by the east African societies
 - Profitability of slave trade
 - Hospitality of some East African societies e.g. Buganda
 - Introduction of guns
 - Geographical location of some East African societies
 - Presence of monsoon winds that eased navigation
 - Development of long distance trade in east Africa
 - Specialization of some African societies in production of different trade commodities
 - Industrial revolution
 - Favorable climatic conditions
 - Discovery of West Indies and America that had fertile soils
 - Existence of slavery in east African societies internally
 - Physical fitness of Africans
 - Presence of Indian money lenders i.e. the banyans
 - Availability of market centers
 - Competition among European countries
- b. - Influence of humanitarians and philosophers
- Opposition from East African leaders (kings and chiefs)
 - Formation of anti- slavery movements in Europe and America
 - Slave riots and strikes in West Indies
 - Intellectual development in Europe
 - Introduction of Christianity in East Africa
 - Rise of economists
 - Abolition of slave trade by the British government, Slave trade was first declared illegal in Britain in 1772, in 1807, the British parliament outlawed slave trade. In 1817, Britain negotiated for the signing of the treaty to end slave trade, in 1822, signing of Moresby treaty.
 - In 1845, Hermaton treaty was signed between colonel Hermaton and sultan Seyyid Saïd.
 - In 1871, the British government set up a British parliament commission of inquiry to investigate and report on slave trade
 - In 1872, Sir Bartle Frère persuaded Sultan Bargash to stop slave trade
 - In 1873, the Sultan passed a decree prohibiting the exportation of slaves to Europe
 - In 1874, Zanzibar slave market was closed
 - 1876, sultan decreed that no slaves were to be transported
 - In 1896, a decree passed for slaves to claim for their freedom

- In 1907, slavery was entirely abolished in Zanzibar and Pemba
- In 1927, slavery was ended in Tanganyika when Britain took over Tanganyika from Germany after World War One.

3. a) - Muslim presence along the coast increased considerably stimulated by the expansion of trade in the Indian ocean
- Birth of Swahili culture leading to Islamic religion
 - Oman presence at the coast of East Africa
 - Associating trade and riches encouraged Swahilis and Africans to embrace Islam
 - Muslims treated fellow Muslims equally
 - Islam came to the coast a quite earlier
 - Role of agents of Islam who were traders. They mingled with local people
 - The anciently established Swahili Islamic culture remained dominant only along a narrow coastal strip
 - Intermarriages
 - Use of force and intimidation
 - Islamic education
 - Use of gifts bribes and privileges
 - Harshness of colonial masters
 - Unity of the Muslims
 - Use of pilgrimages
 - Weakness of the Portuguese at the coast

4.

<p>a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fear of being absorbed into Shaka's empire - External pressure from the British and Boers - Over population leading to land shortage - Looking for water and pasture for their animals and them selves - Epidemic diseases - Famine and drought - Spirit of adventure - Internal conflicts - Desire to benefit from trade - Tradition of Zulu to wash their spears in the blood of a person - Able leadership - Searching for fertile soils - Band wagon 	<p>b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Massive loss of live - Intermarriages - Introduction of new languages - Introduction of new crops and animals - Introduction of new fighting tactics - Disruption of economic activities e.g. agriculture and trade - Rise of new states and leaders or states men - Decline of some states - Introduction of new weapons e.g. short stabbing spear - Displacement of people - Led to famine - Rise of slave trade
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5. - Weakness of army
- Decline in trade strength
 - Internal conflicts with in the kingdom
 - Outbreak of natural calamities in the region
 - Agriculture decline
 - Attack from the neighboring societies and kingdoms
 - Decline in gold and other minerals
 - Coming of colonialists

- Death of able leaders e.g. Alfonso which led to succession disputes/wars
- Civil wars within the country and Jaga invasion
- Berlin conference of 1884-1885 i.e. Kongo was divided into 3 colonial powers
- Development of Christianity along the line of royal religious cult of Alfonso
- Influence of Portuguese at the coast
- Big size of the kingdom
- Decline in slave trade
- Decline in local industry i.e. iron smelting
- The 1665 Ambula war

6.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The desire for raw materials by European colonialists - The need for markets for their finished goods - The need to invest surplus capital accumulated by industrialists - Need to stop slave trade - Prospects of mineral discovery - Social problems in Europe especially unemployment - The need to civilize Africans at the time - The desire to spread Christianity in Africa - Rise of nationalism and prestige in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 - The desire for strategic motive - The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo - Darwin's theory of evolution of man (superiority feelings) - They wanted land for settlement i.e. to settle their surplus population - The role of men on the spot or agents of colonialists - Berlin conference of 1884-85 - Hospitality of some communities in West Africa e.g. the Igbo people in Nigeria
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7. a) - The rebellion was organized using African traditional religion as a unifying factor. It was organized by Kinjikitile Ngwale of Ngarambe Matumbi hills who preached that Africans should be united against the Germans.
- He claimed that his medicine herb maji (mixture of water and flour) could protect Africans against German bullets and that if Africans united and used the medicine, the Germans would be driven out of Tanganyika.
 - He started preaching this message to the areas around river Rufiji using a method of communication known as Jujila a secret communication from one person to another through whispering. It contained a message that a powerful prophet Kinjikitile had emerged to defeat the Germans and every person should join him as their leader.
 - The medicine was smeared on every fighter to make them immune from German bullets. It was also a symbol of recruitment. It was known as Alamayaumamaji.
 - He also sent his representatives to Uzaramo, Uwangingo, Ulugulu, Ngoni and Kicchi people like the Wazaramo etc who had the same problems and then joined the war.
 - He had told them that he had possessed a spirit called Hogo near his home at Ngarambe who told him to fight and consequently when the war started many of the fighters died and the magic water could not work.
 - It started with uprooting cotton from Kilombero and spread as far as setting fire on German houses.
- b. - Many people lost their lives
- Many people abandoned traditional religion in favor of Christianity
 - Led to the rise of African nationalism
 - The Germans improved in their policies of administration
 - Led to improvement in agriculture after appointment of a new governor Rothenberg
 - Created disunity among the people of Tanganyika after their defeat

- Africans failed to drive the Germans out of Tanganyika and they were defeated
 - The religious pioneers of Kinjile ngwale was disapproved
 - Famine
 - Destruction of property
8. - The government directly attempted to civilize the indigenous people by undermining their traditions.
- Nature of decentralized kingdoms
 - Europeans undermined African local leaders and institution
 - Europeans never wanted to use a similar system with their rivals e.g. indirect rule
 - It was cheap to use because it never required money to train African man power
 - Existence of resistance in some African societies e.g. Germany in Tanganyika
 - The system would bring effective use or exploitation of the colonies
 - Success of Germany unification in 1871 i.e. to test their political maturity
 - Germany had enough man power
9. - It led to massive loss of lives
- Led to destruction of properties in Africa
 - It led to Africans joining the war as porters who saw Europeans dieing and suffering like them
 - Led to depopulation of some regions
 - Destruction of crops
 - Led to formation of the League of Nations in 1920 which assumed the mandate of former Germany territories
 - Led to poverty due to economic decline
 - Led to preparation and rise of African nationalism
 - Increased exploitation of resources in Africa
 - Rise of ex-service men
 - Increase of European settlement in Africa
 - Recognition of women or women emancipation
10. a) Jomo Kenyatta
- He was a Kenyan nationalist who started as the secretary general of the kikuyu central association. He was detained as one of the mau-mau leaders and released. In 1962, he became leader of Kanu party.
 - He became the prime minister of independent Kenya and in 1964 when Kenya became a Republic he became the president, a post he retained until 1978 when he died.
 - He brought unity of Kanu and Kadu, established a newspaper sauti ya Africa and wrote an article in the London times in 1930
 - Led to a negotiation for the constitution of Kenya. He wrote nationalistic books e.g. facing Mt. Kenya and mobilized money for the party.
- b) Kwame Nkrumah
- He was a Ghanaian nationalist who struggled for Ghana's independence at the head of the Convention peoples' party . He was jailed by the colonial government, he was elected and became a leader of business in semi-independent gold coast in 1957, independence was granted by Britain with Nkrumah as the first president
 - He formed the CPP and attended the Manchester conference of 1945. He used media to mobilize people like Accra radio
 - He wrote nationalistic books e.g. towards colonial freed

c) Nelson Mandela

- He served as South Africa's first black president from 1994 – 1999. Before his presidency, he was an anti-apartheid activist and the leader of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress (ANC).
- He was a prominent figure in organizing the 1952 Defiance campaign. The racist government prevented him from addressing public gatherings.
- In 1955, he attended the multi-racial congress where Blacks, Asians, colored and some liberal whites issued a freedom charter, which affirmed that South Africa belonged to all races that lived in it.
- In 1956, he organized a strike against whites and held a referendum on the republican status of South Africa. He was arrested with 155 leaders but were later released.
- In 1960, he became the new boss of ANC. He called for a 3-day sit down strike to mourn dead comrades who had been killed by the South African police in a joint ANC-PAC peaceful demonstration.
- In 1962, he was arrested and convicted of sabotage. He was sentenced to 27 years in prison on Robben Island. He was released on 11th February 1990 and led his party in negotiations that led to multi-racial democracy in 1994. As president from 1994, he frequently gave priority to reconciliation.

d) Julius Nyerere

- He was Tanzania's first President from 29th October 1964 – 5th November 1985. In 1953, he was elected president of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA) later TANU, a civil organization dominated by civil servants that he had been involved with while a student at Makerere University.
- TANU's main objective was to achieve national sovereignty for Tanganyika. He registered new members and within a year, it had become a political organization in the country.
- He resigned from teaching and travelled throughout the country speaking to common people and tribal chiefs to garner support for independence
- He spoke on behalf of TANU to the trusteeship Council and 14th Committee of the UN in New York. His oratory skills and integrity helped him achieve the TANU goal for an independent country without war or bloodshed.
- He participated in the colonial legislative assembly of the country's first elections in 1958-59 and was elected chief minister and later elected as first Prime minister in 1962 when the country gained independence as a commonwealth realm.

e) Kenneth Kaunda

- He served as the first President of Zambia from 1964 to 1991. He founded the Zambian African National Congress (ZANC) which was later banned in 1959 and Kaunda was imprisoned for 9 months.
- After visiting Martin Luther King Jr. in Atlanta Georgia in July 1961, Kaunda organized a civil disobedience campaign in the Northern Province which involved arson and blocking significant roads.
- On 24th October 1964, he became the first president of an independent Zambia.

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