

HISTORY MARKING SCHEME 2013 O'level

Intr : 2 marks
Body : 7 points x 3 = 21 marks
Concl : 2 marks

1. Why did the ancient Trans-Saharan trade collapse towards the end of the 19th Century?

- Introduction. (0.5 marks)
- The introduction of the Trans- Atlantic slave trade.
- The exhaustion of gold from Western Sudan empires.
- Lack of enough water in the Sahara desert.
- Poor transport across the Sahara desert to North Africa.
- Abolition of Slave trade by the British government.
- The discovery of gold in other parts of the World.
- Diseases.
- Wild animals which made the trade difficult.
- Italian invasion of Libya in 1911.
- Opposition from West African leaders. (Any 8 points each carrying 3 marks)
- Presence of humanitarians.
- Internal problems of states.
- The activities of Chartered companies made slave trade difficult especially in markets close to the Atlantic Coast (Insecurity).
- Cheap European products and better technology started reaching the interior hence making it unnecessary to transport some of the products needed by the Trans- Saharan traders hence its Collapse. etc.
- Conclusion. (0.5 marks)

2. Describe the effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast.

- Introduction.(2 marks)
- The effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast included the following.
- It led to the colonization of East Africa.
- Opened trade relations between Portugal and East Africa.
- It led to intermarriages.
- The Portuguese rule on the East African Coast led to introduction of Christianity on the East African Coast.

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- It led to the introduction of new crops at the Coast. (**Any 7 points each 3 marks**)
- Promoted slave trade.
- It led to the construction of Fort Jesus.
- Introduction of European culture at the Coast.etc.
- Led to the Introduction of new languages. etc
- Conclusion. (**2 marks**)

3. Explain the factors that led to the rise and collapse of ancient Ghana empire.

- Introduction. (**0.5 marks**) *2.5 mks*
- The following are the factors that led to the rise of Ghana empire.
- Ghana participated in the Trans- Saharan trade.
- Able leadership.
- Unity.
- Availability of trade goods like gold. *5 points x 2*
- Presence of strong army.
- Knowledge of Iron working.
- Efficient system of administration which was highly centralized.
- Lack of internal disputes to the traditional throne.
- Availability of enough food which supported the growing population.
- Weak neighbouring states. etc.
- Conclude.
- The reasons for the collapse included the following. (**Any 8 points each 3 marks**)
- The decline of the Trans- Saharan trade.
- Disunity among the people.
- Weak leaders.
- The rise of Mali which was stronger than Ghana.
- Gold got exhausted.
- Decline of Iron industry. *5 points x 2*
- Weak army.
- External invasion.etc.
- Conclusion. (**0.5 marks**) *2.5 marks*

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4. Explain the causes of the Ngoni Migration from their homeland to East and Central Africa in the 19th Century.

- Introduction. (0.5 marks) 2 marks
- The desire for political Independence.
- The role of able leadership.
- The need for pasture and water for their animals.
- The need for more land for agriculture. (fertile soils)
- The harsh rule of King Shaka.
- Age regiments.
- The outbreak of Natural calamities.
- The need to benefit from East and Central African trade.
- The tradition of the Zulu to wash their spears in the blood of a person forced the Ngoni to migrate.
- Forced conscription into the army.
- Internal conflicts.
- The death of Shaka's mother (Nandi).
- Conclusion. (0.5 marks) 2 marks
- **N.B. Any 3 points each carrying 3 marks)**
- **N.B. A student who does not explain the point should get half a mark for the point outlined.**

5. Explain the impacts of the Long distance trade on the people of East and Central Africa during the pre-colonial period.

Introduction 2 marks

The long distance trade was the trade which was carried out between the East African interior and the Coast during the pre-colonial times. Several African tribes which included the Yao, Baganda, Kamba, Bisa, the Nyamwezi etc trade with the Arabs/Swahili at the Coast in commodities like Ivory, slaves and other commodities. The effects of the long distance trade on the people of East and Central Africa included the following.

- There was much destruction of property.
- It led to the importation of cheap manufactured goods from other parts of the world. for example clothes, beads etc.
- There was depopulation.
- It led to the importation of guns to defend states.
- There was the spread of Islam at the Coast.

- There was the spread of the Swahili language especially along the trade routes.
- There was intermarriages.
- It led to the development of trading centers. for example Ujiji, Kilwa, Tabora, Zanzibar and Bagamoyo.
- It provided people with alternative means of surviving. (employment) . for example the sultan of Zanzibar.
- It led to the development of empires of Mirambo and Nyunguyamawe.
- Led to the colonization of East Africa.
- Connected East Africa with international markets. etc.
- Conclusion. (0.5 marks) 2 marks
- **N.B. Any 3 points each carrying 3 marks.**
- **N.B. A student who does not explain the point should get half a mark for the point outlined.**

6. Describe the role played by the Missionaries in the Colonisation of Africa.

- Introduction.(0.5 marks) 2 marks
- Missionaries spread Christianity.
- They signed treaties with African Chiefs and Kings which led to colonization.
- They carried out effective occupation during the period of Colonization.
- They protected the economic interests of European powers.
- They drew boundaries.
- Promoted legitimate trade.
- They encouraged white settlement.
- They provided capital.
- Introduced cash crop economy.
- They built infrastructure in spheres of Influence.
- They crushed African resistances.
- They protected the Missionaries from hostile tribes. etc.
- Conclusion. (0.5 marks)
- **N.B. Any 3 points each carrying 3 marks).**
- **N.B. a student who does not explain the points should get half a mark for each point outlined.**

7. Explain the factors that made some Africans to resist the European colonialists in the 19th Century.

- Introduction. (**0.5 marks**) *2 marks*
- Some Africans resisted due to the desire to protect their political Independence.
- The direction that the Europeans took sometimes determined African response hence resisting. For example those whites who come to Bunyoro from the East were resisted. The same to Buganda, those whites who came to Buganda from East of the Kingdom were resisted. This explains the death of Bishop Hanington In Busoga.
- Some resisted because of the bandwagon effect.
- Others resisted out of Ignorance.
- Many other people resisted because their neighbours had collaborated.
- The white man's Christianity was against African traditional practices and thus people decided to resist.
- Others resisted because they considered themselves militarily strong than the whites. For example Kabalega of Bunyoro and Menelik II of Ethiopia.
- Oppressive European policies like over taxation.
- Others resisted because they were criminals and therefore feared that the whites would imprison them.
- The spirit of Nationalism. etc.
- Conclusion.(**0.5 marks**) *2 marks*
- **N.B. ANY 8 Points each carrying 3 marks.**
- **N.B. A student who does not explain the points gets half a mark for each point outlined.**

8. Why did the French use the policy of Assimilation in administering her colonies of West Africa?

- Introduction. (**2 marks**)
- They used Assimilation because the enemies the British had used indirect rule so they wanted to look different.
- The French used Assimilation because of language barrier.

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- They also used Assimilation because they wanted to create African allies whom they wanted to train in order to fight against Germany who had defeated them in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871.
- The French thought that their Culture had attained the highest level of civilization which they wanted to extend to French West African.
- They wanted to spread the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and Fraternity to the rest of mankind hence the use of Assimilation.
- The French thought that Assimilation was cheap.
- Their attitude towards their colonies made them to use Assimilation. The French believed that their colonies were overseas provinces of the French government and therefore, they had to Assimilate them by all means.
- Lastly, they wanted to extend the French glory and pride abroad and this could be done through Assimilation. etc.
- **Conclusion. (2 marks)**
- **N.B. Any 7 points each carrying 3 marks.**
- **N.B. A student who does not explain the point should get half a mark.**

9. Describe the effects of the 19th Century Jihad wars in West Africa.

- **Introduction. (0.5 marks)** ^{2 marks}
 - The effects include the following.
 - Led to loss of lives.
 - Led to destruction of property.
 - It led to the creation of Islamic states in West Africa.
 - It led to the establishment of Islamic code in West Africa.
 - Peace was created in the region in the long run.
 - Led to collapse of the Hausa states.
 - Brought economic justice in the region.
 - It created disunity and enmity among people.
 - Led to the spread of Islam in West Africa.
 - The Jihads inspired other Jihads in other parts of West Africa.
- (Any 8 points