

MARKING GUIDE FOR O' LEVEL AFRICAN HISTORY PAPER 1, 2012

1. The Paleolithic and the Neolithic Periods are two major prehistoric periods, each different from the other in various ways. What are the great changes that marked the Neolithic Period? (25 marks)

Introduction: Meaning of Neolithic 2 mark

- This period marked the dramatic transition in the ways human lived
- They Used stone tools like their earlier ancestors but these tools tended to be more complex and refined
- People begun to explore metal. Albeit 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 begun 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 sources 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,
- 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 learned to utilize and work as an assortment of metals.
- ~~However,~~ ^{Man started to bury their dead} ^{improved diet and cooking} There were some consequences of the Neolithic period. The diversity of the human diet radically decreased due to farming
- This period also sparked a number of epidemics and the evolution serious diseases because human were living in close proximity to each other and to a range of animal species.

- **Conclusion**
- ^{respecting the dead}
- ^{building} construction of modern infrastructure

- **Introduction 3 mark**
- Any ~~10~~ ³ points ³ marks @ one mark for mentioning the point and the other for explaining

- **Conclusion 2 marks**

- Education and ^{med} science
- Migration and ^{adventurism} started

2. Examine the factors responsible for the expansion of the Rwandan kingdom. (25 marks)

-Introduction (2marks)

Factors for expansion. Any 7 points (@ point carries 3 marks with good explanations, N.B: outlined points do not deserve marks)

- Kings that were ambitious (*able leaders*)
- Weaker neighbours
- Standing army ready to engage in warfare at short notice
- Centralized system of government with king at the centre of everything
- Control over trade able to get weapons and manufactured goods
- Lack of unity of neighboring states led to easy conquest.
- Rwandan leaders normally killed the leaders of conquered territories replacing them with their former enemies or foreigners. Who were loyal to the king

-Conclusion (2 mark)

- *small size*

- *fertile soils*

3. Explain why the early world's civilizations begun along river valley? (25 marks)

Introduction

- The presence of fertile soils in river valley
- 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 favoured communication and exchange of ideas
- Presence of resources along river valleys such as clay and papyrus attracted man to settle along river valleys

- Conclusion

- *Security since water*

Introduction 2 marks

Any 7 points @ 3 marks

Conclusion 2 marks

4. Identify factors that led to the decline of Trans-Saharan trade
(25 marks)

Introduction

- The Moroccan Invasion of 1590
- The fall of powerful Empires
- The rise of an alternative trade
- The discovery of other sources of gold
- Tropical diseases 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 the final decline of TST
- Conclusion

Interstate wars with the chadings
Insecurity and robbery
Lack of market for the trade
Introduction 2 marks
Any 7 points @ 2 marks *poor desert conditions as well as*
Conclusion 2 marks *the drying up of oases.*
long distances travelled by traders
Language barrier

5. Describe the factors that led to the rise and expansion of Ghana Empire?
(25 marks)

Introduction

- The Soninke people
- Weak neighbouring states
- The presence of a strong army
- Ghana had able leaders
- Ghana had an efficient centralized system of administration
- Participation in the Trans-Saharan Trade helped Ghana to expand
- A good succession system helped Ghana to expand
- Ghana was strategically located in the savannah region
- Unity of the SONINKE people
- Economically, Ghana was very rich in minerals
- Conclusion

Introduction 3 marks

Any 10 points @ 2 marks

Conclusion 2 marks

6. Why were Arabs successful in Expanding Islam in West Africa? (25 marks)

- Introduction
- Islam united them,
- It taught them that warriors who died fighting in fields 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.
- 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
- Inducements, e.g.: Gifts
- Islamic Education and civilisation
- Use of Arabic language
- Islamic culture like polygamy
- Support from Islamic Countries
- Use of trade
- Inter marriage

Introduction 2 marks

Any points @ 3 marks

Conclusion 2 marks

- Fear of slavery
- Blame being the 1st religion to be introduced in Africa

7. Identify the achievements of Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro Kingdom (25 marks)

- Introduction
- Omukama Kabalega was born in about 1850 to Omukama Kamurasi, His mother was Kanyange Nyamutahingurwa, He was born in Bulega-hence the name Kabalega, He was a good soldier, a reformer, a statesman and a good nationalist, He could speak Lunyoro, Arabic and Swahili,

Achievements

- He ruthlessly executed many disloyal princes,
- He 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 Abarusura,
- 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-Kitara's greatness,
- He invaded Toro and brought it under Bunyoro's control in 1876,
- He encouraged and promoted unity in the kingdom,
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- He encouraged polygamy and gave an example by marrying a commoner himself,

- Hospitality of the people of the West Africa

- 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, Kabalega tried to defend the independence of his kingdom,
- He defeated Egyptian invasion under Samuel Baker at Baligota Isansa near Masindi in 1875,
- He repulsed the Baganda several times,
- Kabalega 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 1898.
- Conclusion - He carried out animal raiding
- He defended the culture of the Banyoro raiding.

Introduction 2 marks
Any 11 points 2 marks
Conclusion 1 marks

9. Explain the causes of scramble for and partition of Africa in the 19th century (25 marks)

Introduction

Economic reasons;

- Economic imperialism
- High demand of oil raw materials items
- Impact of Economic depression in Europe
- The investment of Surplus capital
- New markets for their manufactured goods

Social reasons

- Need to spread Christianity
- Stopping slave trade
- Solution for redundant labour after the industrial revolution
- The theory of racial Darwinism

Political reasons

- Imbalance of power (The capture of Alsace & Lorraine)
- Rise of nationalism and development of Jingoism (Consider your culture is superior than other's)
- European political and social superiority over African race
- The European counter rivalry in Africa and the calling of the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885 which politically laid down proper procedures 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 inferiority of Africans

Strategic reasons

- The influence of Suez Canal
- Settlement areas
- Conclusion

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

Introduction 2 marks

Any 11 points @ 2 marks

Conclusion 1 marks

Q. Why did the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast decline? (25 marks)

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 new rivals,
- Portugal was a small, poor country and could not supply enough men and soldiers 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 characterized by scandals, 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 rebellion 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 aid 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.

Conclusion

- long distance Portugal and East Africa Coast
- Language barrier.

Introduction 2 marks

Any 11 points @ 2 marks

Conclusion 1 marks

- Destruction of St Fort Jesus
- Decline of long distance trade
- Internal conflict in Portugal
- Conflicts between Arabs and Portuguese.

1 - The era of Portuguese empire
 1 - Destruction of Fort Jesus
 1 - Lack of local suppliers like diseases
 1 - Conflicts between the Arabs and Portuguese

Without Explain = 1, 1

10. How did the Habyarimana Regime provoked the 1990 Liberation war?
(25 marks)

Introduction

- It denied the 1959 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/ civilians,
- 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,
- Discrimination in enjoying the national cake,
- It lacked vision for the future of the nation,
- There was regional and ethnic bias,
- Inadequate emphasis on human resources,
- Racial cynicism and arrogance,
- It practiced the principle of separate development.
- Conclusion

Introduction ² 3 marks

Any 20 points @ 1/2 mark

Conclusion 2 marks

Without explanation 1/3