HISTORY I. Marking guide

1. Explain the main famines that ravaged Burundi before 1962

Introduction

- Rutunguru (19th century) during Gahindro's regime
  causes: severe sunshine, which caused harsh climatic conditions that destroyed crops,
  poor harvest
  lack of rainfall
  
  Ruyaga (1897-1903)
  causes: presence of locusts that destroyed the crops
  severe sunshine
  migration both internal and external
  Gashagaza (1904) caused by heavy rainfall,
  and flooding in many parts of country
  Kiramarirumira/Iwakabaga (1906-1909)
  causes: severe sunshine in the northern part and eastern part of the country.

  Kigonya (1910)
  causes: drought and locusts in many parts of the country

  Lumunure/Lumanuwimwe (1917-1918)
  causes: it was caused by the effects of WW1
  migration of people both internal and external
  looting of agricultural products (crops)
  the attack of locusts in many parts of the country

  Gakwege/Nyanyajweho (1924-1925)
  causes: the negative effects of WW1
  forced labour
  compulsory growing of cassava and coffee

  Iwakayihura/Kivakayondo (1928-1929)
  causes: heavy sunshine
  the effects of the Great economic depression
  forced labour on public land
  compulsory growing of cassava and coffee 2011
1. Discuss the characteristics of kingdoms in the pre-colonial African societies.

Introduction
- Most of them were organized on large scale basis combining 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 based 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.
The administrative system was highly bureaucratic.
The royal kingdoms depended on agriculture mainly producing for subsistence.
War, conquest, and raids were an important source of wealth.
The intermarriage among clans provided a bond of unity.
The king, named from many clans as possible, was the social head and presided over most important social states.

Members of each clan were considered to be closed relatives and were not allowed to intermarry, were strongly encouraged to enhance unity in the society.
Each clan had a totem.
Barker trade system.

Conclusion
1. Describe the contribution of ancient Greeks to modern civilization.

Introduction

Architecture
Science, Math, Geography, & Geometry
Astronomy
Democracy
Olympic Games
Drama
History

Era of philosophy
Military education and politzization
Greek writings
Greek colonization led to the establishment of new cities.
They introduced science of navigation.
They introduced medicine, science, etc.
4. Account for the decline of Songhai empire

Introduction
- Internal conflicts in Songhai led to the her decline
- Periodic out breaks 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 TSF led to the decline of Songhai
- The inordinate ambition of many of the children of Tahar 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
- Anarchy
- The expensive nature of Songhai
- The attack of Tuaregs
- 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 slugs
- The rise of tanques: Boron and Harussa States
- Sharia law
- Succession dispute after death of Akin Mohammed
- Population increase and shortage of land

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- The lessons learned made by the leaders in pilgrimage contributed to poverty.
- Mixed languages and cultures e.g. Soninke, manding, berber, marocan 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.
- There was late development of the production of cash crops in affected areas.

6. 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 decimation of its culture.
- Depopulated the affected areas thereby paving the way for colonization.
- Some Africans who participated in the trade became rich.

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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.
- It led to the abolition of slave trade and inspired 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 area 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 merchants who conducted slave trade.
- It led to development of some states/Kingdom.
- 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., meri, Tippu Tip, Musambro, Kyunguyama, Laterigura acquired wealth and expanded their empires from slave trade.
- African intermarried with Europeans and Arab, leading to the birth of negro-race of people.
- Young and energetic Africans were sold as slaves reducing African production.
- The old, disabled and infertile were usually left helpless during limited slave raids causing traumaism.

- Introduction of new religion in Africa.
- Arabic architecture, e.g., building of flat-roofed
6. Discuss factors that led to the birth of trade unions.

Introduction
Trade unions were associations 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
- Limitation on management right to discharge workers
- Rules and regulating work
- Lack of accommodation
- 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

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

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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 anti-colonialism.
The birth of capitalism.

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 colonialsists.
- 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 1957 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 nationalism.
- 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 nationalist feelings 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 1944 Atlantic charter led to the growth of African nationalism.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met near the Canadian coast at long the Atlantic ocean and signed the Atlantic charter.

- The Accra conference allows the nationalist African to rise at the same time and fight for independence.
- The Bandung conference allowed the Africans to learn from Asia nationalist 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, Jinzhou, etc. town dwellers published published newspaper to mobilise and great awareness to encourage nationalism.

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- Patriotism
- The influence of American and French revolution

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

Introduction
- They discovered navigable rivers that eased the colonization process and transportation of raw materials
- They discovered minerals that attracted more colonials
- They exposed economic potential of Africa
- They called their home governments for protection which led to colonization
- They advocated for the spread of Christianity where many Africans were brainwashed
- They encouraged treaty signing, that consequently led to colonization
- They exposed African tribes that were to welcoming
- They drew the map of Africa, which later guided the colonials
- They exposed hostile tribes to their home country
- They opened the way for European traders and missionaries
- Explorers revealed to colonials the way of life of African people, i.e. language, culture, and organisation
- They took to Europe soil sample of different parts of Africa to which enabled colonists to identify and occupy fertile parts of Africa
- Africans used as guides and interpreters to the explorers were later used by colonials to overcome communication barrier
- Explorers established contacts and relationships between African chiefs and European colonists
Henry Morton Stanley visited Kabaka Mulanda of Buganda which encouraged the colonialists to enter in Uganda. Several trained Africans who later became translators in the colonization process.

To account for the outbreak of the 1896 Chirungu uprising:

- Land alienation
- Forced labor
- Over taxation
- Forced cash crop growing
- Need to defend their culture
- Loss of cattle
- Role of religion
- The Jameson Raid of 1896 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.

- 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.

- Regardless of African ways of life, e.g., religions and customs e.g., punishing tax defaulters in public—hanging of opponents caused their rising.
- Ignorance of the British who failed to mix freely with the Africans regarding them as an inferior race instead regarding them as aystem uprisings.
- 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 Jina Mhondoro Hakubvure Commanders from the authority hence uprising.