

2009

009

Vestine

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MARKING SCHEME OF SENIOR THREE HISTORY PAPER I

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SECTION A

1(a) Define different sources of History

(3marks)

-**Oral traditions** this is a source of history through story telling from elders and information from one person to another by word of mouth.

-**Written records** this is where we find historical data written or recorded in novels, bibles, magazines, text books, news papers.

-**Archaeology** this involves the digging of the ground to discover the materials of long ago e.g. remains of animals, people (fossils) are taken in laboratories and dated using carbon and potassium.

-**Linguistics** this is the study of languages in concern to relationship and distribution of languages and from these studies one can conclude that people of the same language may be assumed to have in close contact.

(b) advantages of written sources

(3marks)

-They are durable i.e. they can stay for along time

-Written records are easy to get like libraries

-The information can easily spread in the world

-If one is educated then it becomes easy for him/her to read and understand.

2. Suggest ways how the early man was different from other animals? (4marks)

-Erect stance- was upright

-Had language

-A highly developed mind

-Made/used specialized tools

-Had a religion

3. (a) Why did most ancient civilizations first evolve in River Valleys? (4marks)

-Presence of a favorable climate

-Availability of fertile soils

-Easy means of transport

-Presence of enough water for cooking, irrigation

-Availability of resources such as clay, papyrus

-Fishing grounds

-Attractive scenery e.t.c

(b) Suggest any 4 characteristics/indicators of civilization (4 marks)

-Urbanized, specialized and dependant way of life

-A system of writing and counting

-Organized systems of Government

-Arts, expressed in music, dancing e.t.c (culture)

-Religion

-Sedentary life (permanent settlement)

-Economic activities (agriculture, - - -)

4. (a) Mutara III Rudahigwa and Kigeli V Ndahindurwa (2 marks)

(b) Land chief- looked after land, settled land disputes, collected tribute for his superiors in form of crop produce

Cattle chief- looked after cattle in his area on behalf of the king and collected tribute for the king in form of livestock

Military chief- in charge of guarding frontiers, played defensive and offensive roles and raided for cattle against neighbouring tribes and also served as the great chief

5. Why is Africa called the cradle of Mankind? (4 marks)

Evolution theory shows and believed that Africa is a cradle of mankind because;

- The oldest fossils (remains) of the first man were found in Africa
- Many archaeological sites are found in Africa
- The existence of Pygmies, Batwa, Bushmen, Khoi, mountain Gorillas, Chimpanzees which have many common features with the early man.
- The oldest industry is found in Africa
- The skull of the first early man was discovered in Olduvai Gorge by Dr Leaky in 1959

6(a) Name the two African Countries that were not colonized (1 mark)

- Ethiopia
- Liberia

(b) Which European countries colonized the following African countries? (2 marks)

- (i) Nigeria=Britain
- (ii) Ivory Coast - France
- (iii) Angola=Portuguese

7. State any four interlacustrine kingdoms (3marks)

- Rwanda
- Buganda
- Burundi
- Karagwe
- Bunyoro
- Busoga
- Ankole

- Toro
- Soga
- Nyanamuri, Wangu, Teso, Ndobura

8. (a) Indirect rule was an administrative system where the Europeans administered their colonies through local chiefs where they existed.

(b) Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, Uganda

The system was used because the colonial masters

- lacked enough administrators
- there was a local administrative machinery in place where indirect rule was carried out.
- the system was cheap
- they wanted the Africans to do the dirty work for them - they wanted to minimize African resistance

Any 4 points (4 marks)

- The centralized nature of African countries
- The Africans knew their fellow African better
- The Africans were not used to direct rule

9. What problems did missionaries face in their evangelizing mission in Africa during the colonial period? (4 marks)

- Tropical diseases
- Hostile tribes
- Poor transport
- Long distance
- Language barrier
- Inadequate supplies
- Impenetrable forests
- Wild animals
- Resistance from African traditionalists
- The problem of home sick
- African illiteracy
- Lack of accommodation

10 (a). What does the term Hegira mean? (1mark)

It means Muhammad's flight or migration from Mecca to Medina.

(b) Give different ways how Islam spread in Africa (4marks)

Islam was in Ethiopia as early as 615 AD. However from Ethiopia Islamic religion spread to other parts of Africa.

Factors that facilitated spread of Islam in Africa include:

- Use of jihads which aimed at converting people who were non Moslems.
- Trade relations that existed between Asia, Arabia, East African Coast and West Africa.
- Islamic practices like polygamy and equal treatment of all believers attracted many Africans.
- Availability of transport like horses, camels and ships facilitated the movement of Moslems.
- Emergence of strong Islamic leaders like Uthman Dan Fodio.
- Some joined in order to avoid exploitation or payment of taxes.
- Military weaknesses of some states making them easily captured by Moslems.

11. (a) what do you understand by trade unions?(1mark)

Trade Union is an association of workers organized to protect further interest of the members.

(b) What factors that led to the birth of trade union during industrial revolution

(4marks)

- low wages
- Long working hours
- Vocation e.g. leaves further studies
- Sickness and life benefits
- Rules and regulating workers especially,
- Job security and insurance of workers lives Government response towards strikes were brutal

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- Role of philosophers e.g. Karl Marx
 - Limitation on management right to discharge workers.
 - To avoid child women labour

Section B

12. Privileges of the French nobility

- Owned large land
- occupied key government posts
- were exempted from taxation
- exemption from forced labour
- exempted from conscription in the army
- could be promoted in the army
- were entitled to education.
- could not be imprisoned.

13. (a)-Imperial British East African Company(IBEAC)

- Royal Niger Company (RNC)
- British South African Company (BSAC)

(b) duties of Chartered Companies

- Introduction
- To stop slave trade
- Replace lucrative trade with legitimate trade
- Establish market for the European manufactured goods
- Get raw materials for their industries
- Build roads, railways and made lakes navigable
- Sign treaties with African chiefs
- Start taxation in Africa to establish a monetary economy
- Give protection to missionaries
- Secure and prepare resettlement areas for the European population to come
- Expand their area of operation and establish firm administration

14. (a) Define assimilation: cause to resemble, the French believed that their civilization was the best. They wanted to spread the French culture and ideas. They also wanted a uniform administration throughout their colonies

-they believed it would be cheap

It worked only in the four province of Senegal and failed in the rest of Senegal and their other colonies. It was opposed by the French scholars because they feared that the blacks would dominate them.

-education was left in the hands of missionaries who were not bothered with educating the blacks.

-the system was discriminative

.the economy of France could not support the policy.

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-It was not possible to change people in all aspects.
therefore it was abandoned in favour of association which meant working in
partnership with blacks. .

15. Discuss 5 consequences of the First World War (15mark)

- Improvement in the status of woman
- Rise of dictators e.g. Mussolini of Italy
- Destruction of property
- Reign of the Weimar republic in Germany
- Formation of the League of Nations
- Mushrooming of new states like Yugoslavia, Poland etc
- Economic Depression
- Loss of lives
- Destruction of some empires in Europe
- Led to the Versailles treaty of 1919
- Occurrence of the first peasant revolution in Russian