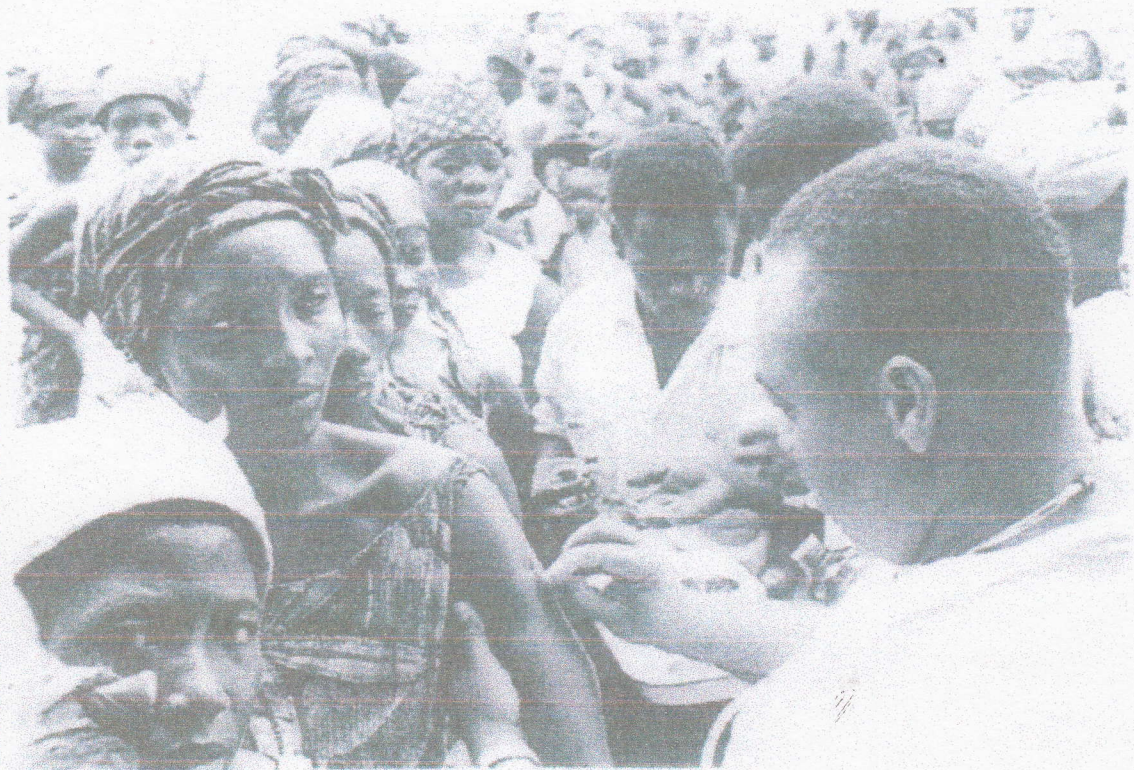


# O-LEVEL HISTORY PASSWORD FROM THE YEAR 2010 TO 2015

## **O-LEVEL REB PAST PAPERS WITH ANSWERS**



*A doctor working for the WHO vaccinating villagers in the Congo to protect them against a smallpox epidemic.*

*Describe some of the achievements of the United Nations up to date.*

### **Education!**

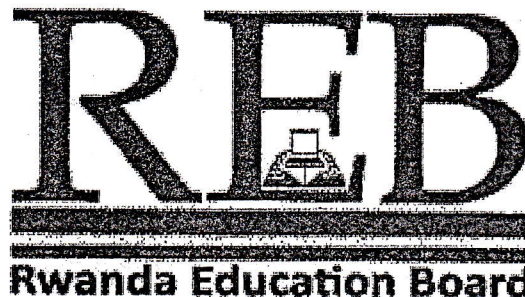
*"Education is the great engine of personal development. It is through education that the daughter of a peasant can become a doctor, that a son of a mineworker can become the head of the mine, that a child of a farm worker can become the president of a nation."—Nelson Mandela*



**History I**

**007**

**12/11/2015 08.30AM – 11.30AM**



**ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2015**

**SUBJECT : HISTORY**

**PAPER I : HISTORY OF AFRICA**

**DURATION : 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your name and index number on the answer booklet as written on your registration form and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional answer sheets of paper if provided.
2. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
3. There are 10 questions in this paper.
4. Answer only 4 questions of your choice.
5. Each question carries 25 marks.
6. All history questions should be answered in essay form.
7. Use only blue or black pen.

### **ATTEMPT ANY FOUR QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the factors that led to the decline of Trans-Saharan trade and its effects on the people of West Africa. **(25 marks)**
2. Give and explain factors for the rise and expansion of Ghana Empire. **(25 marks)**
3. Describe the causes of exploration of Africa by the Europeans during the early 15<sup>th</sup> Century. **(25 marks)**
4. Explain the factors that led to the collapse of the ancient Rwandan Kingdom. **(25 marks)**
5. Describe the major causes of the European Scramble and partition of Africa during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. **(25 marks)**
6. Explain different methods used by colonialists in the conquest of Africa. **(25 marks)**
7. Examine the role played by traditional religious leaders in African resistance wars against colonial rule. **(25 marks)**
8. Describe the factors which contributed to the failure of the French policy of Assimilation in French West Africa during the establishment of colonial rule. **(25 marks)**
9. Explain the causes of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. **(25 marks)**
10. Describe the achievements of the government of national unity since 1994. **(25 marks)**

**END**

## **Answer to question 1**

### *Introduction:*

#### **Factors for the decline of the Trans – Saharan trade include:**

- The Moroccan invasion of 1590 created chaos and instability in Songhai, leading to decline in trade.
- The fall of powerful empires like Ghana, Mali and Songhai.
- Insecurity in West Africa.
- 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 chiefs of West Africa discouraged them
- Abolition of slave trade led to the final decline of the trade.
- Poor transport system
- The Italian invasion of Libya
- Opposition from West African leaders
- Presence of humanitarians who started opposing slave trade business.
- Drying of Oases
- Highway robbers
- Poor climatic conditions
- Rise of an alternative sea route.
- Language barrier
- Wild animals
- Decline in agriculture.

### *Conclusion:*

#### **Effects of the Trans-Saharan trade**

- It opened up links between North and West Africa as well as the rest of the world.
- It led to urbanization mainly in areas with gold and salt deposits such as Walata, Timbukutu and Taghaza.
- It increased the spread of Islam due to the coming of Muslim traders.
- There was emergence of strong empires such as Ghana, Mali and Songhai which depended on guns from the trade.
- The trade established routes through which exploration and future colonization of West Africa took place.
- The trade led to the introduction of new cultures like Islamic language, worship and dressing.
- The trade provided employment to people who were involved like Touaregs who acted as guides and worked in salt mining.
- The availability of guns and need for ivory led to the destruction of wild life.
- Trade in slaves led to an increase in suffering, misery and depopulation and many people lost their lives during slave raids.



- Some rulers who participated in the trans-saharan trade like Mansa Musa and Askia Muhammad became very rich due to profits they got from the trade.
- The trade led to the rise of trading centers such as Gao, Timbukutu etc.
- Camels were for the first time introduced from North Africa and West Africa.
- There were intermarriages between Africans and foreign traders
- Introduction of formal education
- Loss of confidence in African chiefs and kings

*Conclusion:*

## **Answer to question 2**

*Introduction:*

- The Soninke people
- Weak neighboring states
- The presence of a strong army
- Able leaders
- It had an efficient centralized system of administration
- Participation in the Trans-Saharan trade
- A good succession system
- It was strategically located in the Savannah region
- It had resources
- Skill of iron working
- Its small size
- Fishing activities due to rivers Senegal and Niger
- Fertile soils

*Conclusion:*

## **Answer to question 3**

*Introduction:*

- Desire for new trade routes
- Growing power and wealth of Ethiopian Nations
- Competition for trade
- The need to convert people to Christianity
- Desire of new products and gold.
- Prestige
- Renaissance spirit.
- Love for adventure
- Scientific research
- To spread western civilization
- To find out the nature of African political institutions
- To pave way for African colonialism
- To complete the world map.

*Conclusion:*

#### **Answer to question 4**

##### *Introduction:*

- Weak army
- Disunity
- Strong neighboring kingdoms
- The influence of European colonialists
- The death of strong kings like King Mutara Rudahigwa.
- Weak economy
- The kingdom lacked modern weapons to defend itself from external aggression.
- Poor leadership
- Agricultural decline
- The kingdom had become too big for effective control.
- Natural calamities
- Abolition of Abiru institutions
- Formation of political parties
- Referendum of 1961
- Effects of World War I
- Succession disputed
- Role played by explorers
- 1959 massacre
- Nationalization of conquered states

##### *Conclusion:*

#### **Answer to question 5**

##### *Introduction:*

- The industrial revolution
- Need for raw materials in Europe
- The desire for market
- Need for investment.
- The discovery of minerals in Africa
- The need to stop slave trade
- Need to civilize Africans.
- The desire to spread Christianity.
- Nationalism and prestige
- The strategic factor
- Leopold's activities in the Congo
- The Darwinist theory of evolution on Man (Jingoism)
- Need to protect European groups in Africa
- To settle surplus population
- Influence of African leaders e.g. Mutesa I
- To create employment for Europeans
- British occupation of Egypt in 1882

- Men on spot, explorers, missionaries
- Discovery of Quinine.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 6**

*Introduction:*

- Use of explorers
- Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885
- The use of treaty signing
- Use of missionaries
- The use of military force and conquest
- Diplomacy
- The use of divide and rule policy.
- The use of African collaborators
- Use of trading companies.
- Building infrastructure.
- Petty gifts
- Threats and intimidation
- Empty promises
- Use of white settlers e.g. Portuguese at the coast and British in Kenya.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 7**

*Introduction:*

- They encouraged Africans to form religious associations against colonialists. E.g. in Senegal where Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba, a Muslim leader founded the Mau ride brotherhood in 1883 against the French.
- They mobilized fellow Africans to fight against the colonialist. E.g. during the Maji – Maji rebellion and Nama – Herero wars.
- They convinced people of how African traditional gods would punish those who refused to join the struggle against colonialists.
- Traditional beliefs were emphasized
- Provided medical care using traditional herbs
- Their preaching criticized the coming of whites
- Promised protection
- They kept secrets
- Solicited funds
- Interpreted natural calamities with the coming of the whites
- Penalized Africans who didn't participate

*Conclusion:*



## **Answer to question 8**

### *Introduction:*

- The conditions for a person to fulfill were hard.
- Assimilation was later seen to be very expensive and was strongly opposed by a large section of the French men.
- Africa institutions in highly organized societies of the interior like Mandika Empire strongly opposed Assimilation.
- The French system was left in hands of the French.
- Christian missionaries who aimed at converting people to Christianity than assimilating them.
- It failed due to its discriminative tendencies
- Religious differences
- The French only aimed at Maximum economic exploration than Assimilating people.
- The French resorted to land alienation, emphasized monogamy, etc which made the policy unpopular.
- Lack of enough information about Africans who were to be assimilated
- The success of indirect rule made the French abandon Assimilation to association
- It was against African culture
- It was rejected by the French merchant class
- French people never wanted competition for jobs.
- It was rejected by French elites
- It would destroy colonial empires.

### *Conclusion:*

## **Answer to question 9**

### *Introduction:*

- The plane crash of President Habyarimana
- The role of the international community
- The role of the press and mass media.
- Ignorance of some people
- The desire for wealth
- The return of refugees from exile since 1959
- Long term hatred of the Tutsi by the Hutu
- Dehumanization
- The culture of impunity in Rwanda before Genocide
- Poor leadership
- The role of the church.
- The role of the French elites
- Training of militias (interahamwe)
- Ethnic based ideology
- Role played by France



- Colonial legacy (education)
  - Greed for power/failure of Arusha accords to be implemented.
- Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 10**

*Introduction:*

- Carried out social and economic infrastructures
- Repatriation of refugees
- Economic rehabilitation
- Improved health care
- Revival of Gacaca courts
- Improvement in education
- The culture of impunity was adopted
- It has reconciled people
- It has improved foreign relations with other countries like the formation of the East African community.
- Agricultural improvement
- Restored peace and security
- Restoration of Rwanda's glory/image
- Promotion of gender balance
- Rwanda became a peace keeping country in the region
- Promotion of unity
- Supporting genocide survivors
- Promotion of justice
- Removed discriminative mandatory IDs.
- Promotion of decentralization
- Promotion of human rights
- Improvement in ICT.
- Revival of the tourism industry
- Improvement in sports and games
- Promotion of democracy
- Economic sustainability
- Environmental protection.

*Conclusion:*