

History I

007

22/11/2017 08.30am – 11.30am

YEAR  
2017

ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2017

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 paper until you are told to do so.
3. There are ten (10) questions in this paper, attempt any **four (4) questions** of your choice.
4. Each question carries 25 marks.
5. All history questions should be answered in an essay form.
6. Use only blue or black pen.

**ATTEMPT ANY FOUR QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE (100 Marks)**

- 1) Describe the sources of history in Rwanda. (25 marks)
- 2) Describe the causes for the decline of Songhai Empire. (25 marks)
- 3) What factors contributed to the rise of Portuguese rule along the East African coast? (25 marks)
- 4) Explain the consequences of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Jihad wars in West Africa. (25 marks)
- 5) Examine the role of explorers in the colonization of Africa. (25 marks)
- 6) Explain the factors which led to the German occupation of Burundi. (25 marks)
- 7) Explain the causes and effects of the Nama-Herero resistance against the Germans during colonial occupation. (25 marks)
- 8) Describe the effects of the changes introduced by colonial rulers in Africa. (25 marks)
- 9) Describe social effects of missionary activities in Rwanda up to the end of colonization. (25 marks)
- 10) State and explain the effects of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda. (25 marks)

**END**

**MARKING GUIDE FOR HISTORY PAPER I 2017.**

**1. Introduction:**

History is obtained through different ways. These include: oral tradition, archeological findings, anthropology, linguistics, written history, audio, visual and art.

- **Oral tradition:** story telling from elders and information from one person to another by word of mouth.
- **Written records:** Historical data is written or recorded in novels, bibles, magazines, text books, newspapers etc.
- **Archeology:** Digging the ground to discover materials of the past e.g. remains of animals, people (fossils) which are taken to the laboratories and dated using carbon and potassium.
- **Linguistics:** Study of languages for the relationship and distribution of languages.
- **Audio visual sources:** Used for educational instruction of materials that use senses of sight and sound to stimulate learning. E.g. development of photographs, film industries, radio, video tape recordings, computers and Television.
- **Anthropology:** The study of the origin and development of humans throughout time.
- **Artistic sources:** Artists pass on historical information using their talents to make drawings, paintings, sculptures to describe events of the past.

## 2. Causes for the decline of Songhai Empire:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Internal conflicts in Songhai</li><li>- Weak leadership</li><li>- Growth of nationalism among captured states</li><li>- Decline of strength of the army</li><li>- Decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade</li><li>- Succession disputes</li><li>- Religious division of the empire</li><li>- Neglect of Agriculture</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Disunity</li><li>- The extensive nature of Songhai</li><li>- The attack of Tuaregs</li><li>- The Moroccan invasion of 1590</li><li>- The rise of neighboring states like Kanem-Bornu</li><li>- Natural calamities</li><li>- Death of able leaders</li></ul>
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## 3. Factors for the rise of Portuguese rule along the East African coast

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- They had superior weapons</li><li>- Well trained and equipped soldiers</li><li>- Disunited coastal towns</li><li>- The coast had natural barriers</li><li>- Constant attacks on coastal towns</li><li>- They were financially equipped</li><li>- Strategic location of the coast</li><li>- Lack of competition from other European countries</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Decline of Arab rule at the coast</li><li>- Weak coastal army</li><li>- Good coastal climate</li><li>- Fertile coastal soils</li><li>- Hospitality of the coastal people</li><li>- Unity among the Portuguese</li><li>- Profitable trade</li><li>- Construction of Fort Jesus</li></ul>
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## 4. Consequences of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Jihad wars in West Africa

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Creation of big states e.g. Futa Djalon</li><li>- Birth of African Nationalism</li><li>- Inspired Jihads elsewhere in Africa</li><li>- Collapse of Hausa government</li><li>- Divisions between Muslims and pagans</li><li>- Pagan societies were subjected to great mischief and suffering</li><li>- Islamic education was encouraged</li><li>- Destruction of property</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Collapse of Christianity in West Africa</li><li>- Rise of strong Islamic leaders e.g. Samoure Toure</li><li>- Spread of Arabic language and culture</li><li>- Corruption and mistreatment of Muslims ended</li><li>- Displacement of people</li><li>- Increased slave trade and slavery</li><li>- New judicial system (Sharia law)</li><li>- Loss of lives</li></ul>
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## 5. The role of explorers in the colonization of Africa.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Discovered navigable rivers</li><li>- Discovered minerals</li><li>- Exaggerated the economic potential of Africa</li><li>- Called their home governments for protection</li><li>- Encouraged treaty signing</li><li>- Drew the map of Africa</li><li>- Create administrative centers like Fort Jesus</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Collaborated with other colonial agents</li><li>- Encouraged the abolition of slave trade</li><li>- Trained interpreters and guides who assisted colonizers</li><li>- Offered gifts to African chiefs</li><li>- They acted as governors and administrators for some African territories.</li></ul>
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**6. Factors which led to the German occupation of Burundi**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desire to control areas rich in minerals</li> <li>- Need to secure overseas markets</li> <li>- Wanted to spread Christianity</li> <li>- Increased capital from the industrial revolution</li> <li>- High spirit of nationalism</li> <li>- To resettle surplus population</li> <li>- Strategic location of Burundi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rivalry among European countries</li> <li>- The 1870 – 1871 Franco-Prussian war</li> <li>- The 1884 – 1885 Berlin Conference</li> <li>- Germans needed prestige</li> <li>- Role played by explorers</li> <li>- Germans wanted cheap labour</li> <li>- Darwin's theory/racial superiority</li> <li>- Strong German army</li> <li>- The industrial revolution</li> </ul>
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**7. Causes and effects of the Nama-Herero resistance against the Germans during colonial occupation.**

<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over taxation</li> <li>- Land alienation</li> <li>- Loss of cattle to German settlers</li> <li>- Forced labour</li> <li>- The 1903 credit ordinance</li> <li>- Establishment of reserves</li> <li>- German attempt to disarm the Nama</li> <li>- Able leadership of Samuel Maherero</li> <li>- Violation of 1890 and 1894 treaties by Germans</li> <li>- German harsh colonial policy</li> <li>- Sexual abuse/harassment of African women</li> <li>- Role of missionaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Massive loss of lives</li> <li>- Increased forced labour</li> <li>- More land was lost</li> <li>- Loss of independence</li> <li>- Increased suffering of Africans</li> <li>- Loss of many cattle by Germans</li> <li>- Exposed weaknesses of German administration</li> <li>- Rise of nationalism</li> <li>- Increase/influx of Germans in Namibia</li> <li>- Increased spread of Christianity</li> <li>- Economic decline</li> <li>- Decline of agriculture hence famine</li> <li>- Displacement of people</li> </ul>
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**8. Effects of the changes introduced by colonial rulers in Africa**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of peace and order</li> <li>- Emergence of new states in Africa</li> <li>- New system of Justice and administration</li> <li>- Weakened traditional institutions</li> <li>- Loss of African sovereignty</li> <li>- Introduction of cash crops</li> <li>- Uneven economic development</li> <li>- Neglect/decline of local industries</li> <li>- Delayed African technology development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africans were eliminated from the export and import business</li> <li>- Profit repatriation</li> <li>- Led to increase in population</li> <li>- Emergence of new towns</li> <li>- Introduction of new social structures in Africa</li> <li>- African culture was condemned</li> <li>- Led to reduction of illiteracy</li> <li>- Introduction of a monetary economy.</li> </ul>
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**9. Social effects of missionary activities in Rwanda up to the end of colonization.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Creation of divisionism</li><li>- Spread of Christianity</li><li>- Built educational centers</li><li>- Built hospitals</li><li>- Taught Africans how to read and write</li><li>- Interpreted the bible into local languages</li><li>- Destroyed the Rwandan culture</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Introduction of new crops</li><li>- Taught against barbaric and primitive African practices</li><li>- Softened the hearts of Rwandans and made them believers</li><li>- Introduction of technical education</li><li>- De campaigned slavery (Uburetwa)</li><li>- Improvement in standards of living</li><li>- Environmental conservation.</li></ul>
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**10. The effects of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Massive loss of lives</li><li>- Destruction of property</li><li>- Many people became traumatized</li><li>- Environmental pollution</li><li>- Creation of memorial sites</li><li>- Creation of an international tribunal court of Rwanda</li><li>- Revival of Gacaca courts</li><li>- Many people became refugees</li><li>- Economic backwardness</li><li>- Outbreak of diseases like HIV/AIDS</li><li>- Bad image of Rwandans in other countries</li><li>- Many orphans</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Many widows and widowers</li><li>- Poor diplomatic relations between Rwanda and France</li><li>- Exposed the weakness of the UNO</li><li>- Led to famine</li><li>- Numerous physical mutilations (disabilities)</li><li>- Unwanted pregnancies (bastards)</li><li>- Irreligiousness (loss of trust in the Catholic Church)</li><li>- Political instability</li><li>- Brain drain</li><li>- Poverty</li><li>- Lack of trust</li></ul>
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