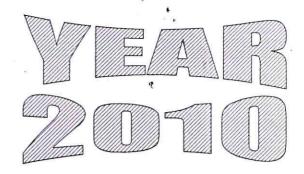
History I

012

02/11/2010

8.30am - 11.30 am



ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2010

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.
- 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 ONLY FOUR QUESTIONS

- 1. Explain the different ways in which historical information is collected? (25 marks)
- 2. How did the activities of Christian Missionaries lead to the colonization of Africa? (25 marks)
- 3. The two (2) commonly used methods of administration in Africa during the colonial period were indirect rule and Assimilation. Describe the advantages of each giving relevant examples.

(25 marks)

4. Describe the factors that made Kongo one of the most powerful kingdoms in central Africa.

(25 marks)

5. Why was indirect rule used by the British to colonize Africa?

(25 marks)

6. Explain how the movement of the Ngoni affected the people of central, East and Southern Africa in the 19th century.

(25 marks)

7. Using examples to support your arguments, show how the Trans-Saharan trade was organized?

(25 marks)

8. Why did the African resistance against colonial rule fail by 1914?

(25 marks)

9. Explain the reasons for the coming of the Portuguese on the coast of East Africa.

(25 marks)

10. Discuss the factors for the rise and development of the Long distance trade by 1800.

(25 marks)

END

MARKING GUIDE FOR AFRICAN HISTORY 2010

Answer to question 1

Introduction: Define the term history

- Archeological sources: it involves the digging of underground to discover the fossils which are taken to the laboratory and dated using carbon.
- Linguistic source: this involves the study of different languages.
- Anthropology: this is the study of existing societies especially those that have not changed much.