

**MARKING GUIDE OF OL HISTORY OF AFRICA NATIONAL EXAM
2022-2023**

Section A: Attempt all Questions

1. a) **Sources of history** refers to the materials or evidence that historians use to understand past events, societies and individuals. Sources of history can be categorized into two main types: Primary sources and Secondary sources.
b) The different types of written History include books, non-published documents, letters, dailies, magazines, journals, inscriptions on coins and newspapers.

2. a) **Genocide ideology** is a collection of thoughts characterized by conduct, speeches, documents and other acts aiming at exterminating or inciting others to exterminate people basing on ethnic group, origin, nationality, region, color, physical appearance, sex, language, religion or political opinion, committed in normal periods or during war.
b) The holocaust is the destruction of human life. It took place between 1941 and 1945 and was one of the most horrific and tragic events in human history.

3. They started constructing small huts using grass, trees and skins.
They settled in a permanent place and stopped wandering.
They started putting on skins and woven clothes.
They began farming in order to produce their own food. This constitutes a revolution known as a Neolithic revolution.
They used fertilizers and storage facilities.
They started living in villages and forming communities.
They increased domestication of several domestic animals such as horses, cows, sheep and pigs.
They started iron working and began using iron tools such as machetes, hoes and knives. They used fewer stone tools.
They started using better tools for hunting such as spears, arrows and bows.
They made rules and regulations to have law and order in the societies.
They began to bury the dead in graves instead of leaving them to rot on the ground.
They started exchanging items with other communities (trade

4. The ancient Egyptians were the first people of **antiquity** to believe in life after death.

They were the first to build using stones and to fashion the arch using stones and bricks.

The Egyptians had developed a system of writing. This happened even before the unification of the two lands.

They were accomplished sailors and ship builders.

They learned to chart the heavens in order to predict the Nile floods.

Their physicians prescribed healing remedies and performed surgical operations.

They sculpted in stone. They also decorated the walls of their tombs with naturalistic murals in vibrant colours.

5. Goods from North Africa to West Africa included weapons, clothes, beads, medicine and salt.

Goods from West Africa to North Africa included: Gold, Ivory, Silver, Skins and hides, Food stuffs, Slaves, Kola nuts, Ostrich feathers

6. a) The Trans-Atlantic slave trade was involved in by three continents of Europe, Africa and America.

b) The European countries which were involved in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade: Portugal, Spain, England, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden

7. The effects of German colonization in Rwanda:

- Opening of the country to outside world
- Rwanda had lost her sovereignty
- Support to King Musinga (Mwami)
- Forced cash crops growing
- Loss of lives
- Demarcation of Rwandan border/Reduction of the size of Rwanda
- Forced labor
- Decline of Rwandan traditional school (Itorero)
- Introduction of money
- Introduction of head tax
- Coming of European Missionaries

8. The unifying factors that were responsible for the rise of Buganda Kingdom:

- Unity of Baganda
- Participation in trade
- Lack of succession conflicts
- Fertile soil and good climate
- Strong army
- Strong, able and ambitious leaders
- Strategic location

- Small size of Buganda kingdom
- A Centralized administration

9. Five African societies that resisted European occupation:

- The Shona of Zimbabwe (formed Chimulenga resistance after joining Ndebele people)
- The Temne-mende of Sierra Leone
- Nama-herero of Namibia
- Maji-Maji rebellion of Tanzania
- Mau-Mau in Kenya, Nandi from north rift of Kenya etc.

10. The major economic achievements that were recorded by the first Republic of Rwanda from 1962 to 1973:

- **Some financial institutions:** like banks were put in place which managed to finance a few factories and industrial companies. The National Bank (BNR) was established in January 1964, the Commercial Bank (BCR) in 1962, and the Rwanda Development Bank (BRD)
- **Construction of tarmac roads:** notably the launching of the construction of the Kigali-Gatuna Road.
- **The construction of Rusumo Bridge** at the Akagera River linking Rwanda and Tanzania and the Bridge over Nyabarongo River.
- **Improved seeds and plants:** Improved seeds and plants were distributed in different parts of the country in order to improve agricultural production. New crops like rice were introduced in the country.
- In terms of animal production, **some cattle dips were put in place** to fight ticks which attack cows.
- There was **evolution of monetary economy.**
- **Creation of political institutions:** Political institutions were created, e.g the National Assembly and the Supreme Court.
- **Improvement In Education:** both Primary and Secondary schools were constructed country wide.
- For Higher Education, the First University (National University of Rwanda) started in Rwanda. It was on November 3, 1963. It started with 50 students distributed in three faculties: Medicine, Arts and Science.
- **In Health Sector,** the number of dispensaries increased from 67 to 142 by 1972.
- Some social medical centers were put in place to provide sanitary or health education to give some training on how to avoid and prevent certain diseases and especially some skills in maternal health care.

11. Jomo Kenyatta, the first President of Kenya, played several significant roles in the struggle for Kenya's independence from British colonial rule.

His roles include:

- Jomo Kenyatta emerged as a prominent leader in the nationalist movement against British colonial rule in Kenya.
- He made international advocacy for Kenya's independence on the international stage.
- Kenyatta played a crucial role in negotiations with British authorities regarding terms of independence eg: He participated in talks that led to the Lancaster House Conference in London in 1960.
- Kenyatta's involvement in Pan-Africanism also contributed to Kenya's independence struggle.
- He mobilized the masses and organized peaceful protests and strikes to demand independence.

12. The economic effects of Belgian colonization in Rwanda:

- Improvement in agriculture
- Generation of electricity
- Establishment of industries
- Introduction of commercial mining
- Construction of roads
- Introduction of taxes
- The traditional manufacturing sector was discouraged

Section B: Attempt any two Questions

13. The factors that were responsible for the expansion of the Rwandan Kingdom before the coming of Europeans:

The following are the factors for expansion of Rwandan kingdom:

1. **Small size**, Rwanda started as a small state of Gasabo which was easy to control and administrate hence its expansion
2. **Well organized and equipped army**, this army was useful to defend the kingdom from external attack or during military campaigns to conquer new regions, hence the expansion of the kingdom
3. **Weak neighboring kingdoms**: The weakness of the neighboring kingdoms on the point of political, economic, military and social views like Buliza, Nduga, Bumbogo, etc. These kingdoms were attacked and easily defeated hence the expansion of Rwanda
4. **Well-structured political organization, these include** The king The queen mother The custodians (Abiru) Great chiefs. This good political

organization made the kingdom strong and difficult to be attacked and easily defeated, hence its expansion

5. **Cultural Unity of Rwandans**, they were united by same language, common culture and same religious beliefs hence the expansion of Rwandan kingdom
6. **Having able and powerful leaders**, Rwanda was blessed with efficient kings like Cyirima Rujugira who introduced a lot of innovations in administration and army, **Ruganzu II Ndoli** who annexed many territories to Rwanda, this led to expansion of Rwanda
7. **Different gifts that soldiers received after war (umudende** for someone who killed seven enemies, **Impotore** for someone who killed fourteen enemies and **Gucana uruti** for the one who killed twenty-one enemies). This encouraged them to kill many enemies which led to their defeat, hence the expansion of the kingdom
8. **The loots (iminyago) of the war**, this increased the wealth of the kingdom which led to its expansion
9. **Well-developed exchange and trade with neighbors**: Rwandans exchanged commodities among them (barter trade), they also exchanged commodities with neighbouring kingdoms Eg: salt from Lake Katwe in Uganda
10. **Fertile soil and good climate** which favored agricultural production (growing crops and animal raising), this made the kingdom able to feed the army and the people, leading to its expansion.

13. The socio-economic effects of the Long distance trade on the peoples of East and Central Africa:

1. **The trade led to interaction of people.** LDT brought together people from varied backgrounds and cultures in East and Central Africa. For example, the interaction of interior people with Arabs at the coast led to the origin of Kiswahili language and adoption of Islam as a religion.
2. **Long distance trade helped to improve relationship.** This was between some African societies which had been enemies before. For example, the Akamba and the Nandi tribes in Kenya had to ignore their traditional differences in order to trade freely.
3. **The trade depopulated many places.** It involved among others selling of people as slaves. Many people were killed as they tried to defend themselves.
4. **Urbanization.** As trade expanded in East and Central Africa, the old trading centers developed into major towns. These towns included Kilwa, Tabora, Ujiji and Zanzibar.

5. **Famine was experienced in some areas.** This was as a result of slave raid which forced people to flee their homes looking for safer areas. This disorganized the agricultural activities.
6. **It led to the introduction of new commodities in the interior of East and Central Africa.** Such commodities included guns, beads, porcelain materials and clothes.
7. **Colonization of Africa.** The trade revealed how productive the interior of East and Central Africa was. Europeans developed an interest to control East and Central African areas for easy exploitation of the unexploited resources.
8. **Development of legitimate trade.** The use of cowrie shells as a medium of exchange increasingly became important in East Africa. This greatly undermined the old system of barter trade.

9. **It led to depletion of elephants in East Africa.** Through this trade, there was misuse and exploitation of African people and animal resources.

10. **It led to emergence of people with skills.** People such as Mirambo, Nyungu ya Mawe and Tippu Tip made names as traders and pioneers in large economic activities of East Africa.

Other effects include: Emergence of new culture. The firearms strengthened security in some African communities It led to state formation of East Africa

14. Examine the methods that were used by European colonialists to conquer territories in Africa:

1) **Exploration (Use of explorers):** Explorers played a big role through their discoveries. They opened up Africa interior for other Europeans by providing enough information about Africa. Thus, explorers were agents of colonization.

2) **Missionary work / Evangelism:** Missionaries were instrumental in colonizing several parts of Africa, as they called upon their home government for protection which later colonized their protectorates. They softened the heart of Africans and limited their resistance. They wanted to stay and win Africa into Christianity

3) **Treaty signing:** Both agents of colonization (explorers, missionaries and trading companies) signed treaties with local chiefs which later facilitated colonizers to acquire colonies

4) **Trading (use of chartered companies):** Traders formed chartered companies which played administrative role in Africa. They promoted manpower, constructed infrastructures and appealed for protection from their home governments and consequently European colonization of African territories. (IBEACO, GEACO)

5) **Interstate rivalry;** This was done by creating enmities between the societies (example Buganda and Bunyoro). The European could ally with one society against another and eventually take over both them.

6) **Use of tricks and lies;** i.e. diplomacy through gifts and bribes. Here old materials were given to African by Europeans in order to secure their support. On other hand, Europeans deceived African chiefs and kings by false promises.

7) **Divide and rule:** In some African societies which was strongly attached, divide and rule method was used where Europeans encouraged internal divisions and disputes, by supporting one group.

Example, the Baganda were divided along religious differences i.e. protestants and Catholics. In Rwanda and Burundi, the difference between HUTU and TUTSI was widened. And this eased establishment of colonial rule

8) **Force or military force:** this was used in societies where there was resistance or opposition to the establishment of colonial rule

By this, African leaders were defeated and in their places colonization was planted.

Example, KABALEGA of Bunyoro and MWANGA of Buganda were defeated, exiled and replaced.

9) **Settlers schemes;** as Europe was overpopulated, Europeans started settler schemes in Africa; example South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya, Namibia. Thus, European protection of these schemes meant establishment of colonial rule.

10) **Use of collaborators;** collaborators helped colonialists to establish themselves in Africa. Example the BAGANDA helped the British to defeat the BANYORO. The SHONA (In Zimbabwe) helped the British to defeat the NDEBELE. And other Africans worked hard to extend European colonialism. Example, Semei Kakungulu of Uganda collaborated and facilitated the British colonization of Uganda.

11) **Establishment of better means of transport:** well developed infrastructure eased the movement of colonial troops and administrator from one place to another.