The Paleolithic and the Neolithic Cycles

For human periods, each different from the other in various ways, brought great changes that marked the Neolithic Period.

Introduction: Meaning of Neolithic

This period marked the change in human behavior. They lived in huts, like their earlier ancestors, but these huts tended to be more complex and refined.

People began to explore metal. About 8000 BC, a period marked by the mixing of farming and animal husbandry, the Neolithic Culture began. They created permanent towns and villages.

It paved the way for more complex culture. During this time period, people began experimenting with cloth-like pottery, weaving, and other forms of artistic expression.

They started domesticating animals to work for them and to serve as a source of food. The idea of private or personal property and land ownership began to be more widespread during the Neolithic period.

People started to accumulate artifacts and objects which might not have an immediate use or value.

The concept of money began to emerge. Some societies started keeping slaves as well. Cultural roles began to emerge from various people in society.

The practice of religious and political behavior became more complex during the Neolithic period. Humans began to handle with each other and develop complex ideas of animal products like wool and milk.

The events of the Neolithic period set humans building up for various metal ages, in which human
Based on utilisation and trade as an ingredient of metals.
- Improved elect and cooling
- Expanding the clear (smooth started to been replaced)
- Building construction of modern infrastructure
- Education and science
- Migration and education in limited
- Developed reasoning/Mind in brain developed

1.5 Introduction 2 marks
Any 2 points one point 3 marks
2 points without explanation 1.5 marks
2 points with explanation 3 marks
Continuing 3 marks

2) Identify and explain in detail the factors responsible for the expansion of the Hanocracy kingdom

- Large that have ambition (able leaders)
- Weak neighbours
- Standing army ready to engage in warfare at short notice
- Centralised system of government with king at the centre of everything
- Centralised trade able to get weapons and manufactured goods
- Lack of unity of neighboring states lead to easy conquest
- Rival leaders normally killed the leaders of conquered territories replacing them with their family members or foreigners who were loyal to the king.
- Small size of the country
- Trade
- Patronage of Han rulers
- Lack of resources dispute
- Geographical location
- Motivation and rewards given to the soldiers
- Taxes and tribute
- Pride and glory
- Unity
- Dynasty renamed 2011
Explained why all the first world civilization developed along river valleys.

Introduction:

- The presence of fertile soil in river valleys
- The availability of water
- The presence of wild game attracted men to live along river valleys
- The climate along river valleys attracted men for settlement
- The attractive scenery also made men to admire near valleys
- River valleys provided fishing grounds which attracted people
- The river facilitated communication and exchange of ideas, attracted men to settle.
- Presence of minerals along river valleys such as clay and pebbles
- Security from water - Trade

Evaluation:

H.B.: Introduction & Conclusion

1 point per point 3 marks
1 point without explanation 1 mark
1 point with explanation 2 marks

Identify and explain factors that led to the decline of T.S

Introduction:

- The financial crisis of 1870
- The fall of powerful empires
- The rise of an alternative trade
- The discovery of other sources of gold
- Incessant elephant, such as malacca, enslave
- Slavery
- Unraveling of gold and salt elephant
- English desire to find treasure by the chiefs of West Africa
- Murder of slave 2011 trade led to final decline.
1. Instability caused by the Ashanti's rule.
2. Insecurity and robberies.
3. Lack of market for the cocoa.
4. Poor educated children as well as the aging pop.
5. Long distances travelled by traders.

II B) Introduction: 2 marks

Any 7 points, one point with explanation = 3 marks

one point without explanation = 1.5 marks

Conclusion: 2 marks

C) Describe the factors that led to the downfall of
the Ghana Empire.

- Rise of other kingdoms (related)
- External attacks by her neighbours (Bibisis)
- Bugha & other chiefs
- Death of wise leaders like the king?
- Pokemon situation of Ghana (religious conflict)
- Sudden death
- Decline of the T.S.T (lack of natural resources)
- Neglect of agriculture, decline of agriculture
- Weak farming
- Growth of nationalism and captured state
- Marxist
- Death of wise people
- Decline of economy
- Political instability
- Decline of Islam
- Lack of help from exterior

D) Why were leaders successful in spreading Islam
in West Africa?

Introduction:

- Islam limited them
- It taught them that warriors who died fighting
  infidels went to paradise
- Most of them had had hard love that had
  strengthened mentally and physically.
- They were willing to face any force that they had
  not been able to go (2011 any other army)
They were jumped on by army leaders
They learned and trained to "attack"

The leaders planned and carried out attacks
that took the enemy completely by surprise.

They used camels and horses which they handled
with great skill.

The tribal unity of treating connected people also
contributed to their success.

Use by army leaders like Leman Han Pasha
- "For Leman Han Pasha"
- "Unstoppable" x 3 gifts
- "Dance education and civilisation"
- "Use of tribal language"
- "Support from Islamic countries"
- "Pilgrimage to Mecca"

Islam being the first religion to be introduced
in Africa

Fear of slavery
- Being separate from colonisationists
- Hospitality of the people of the west offices,
- "With little rebellion & unrest"

one point one point without explanation 2 marks
Conclusion 2 marks

Q: Why did Portuguese rule in the East fail?

Introduction:
- They failed to establish any lasting positions of
  strength except at Mombasa
- They failed to have allies except among a few puppets.
- They were universally distrusted or feared by their
  subjects.
- They were tricked to defend themselves against
  their own rivals.
- Portuguese were generally poor Country and Could
  not supply enough men and soldiers to administer
  her overseas possessions adequately.
- They were commanded by a few military officers
  whereas European navies had become such by loot and
  conquest.

The "rule was 2011 Characterized by Scandals."
Corruption and rebels:
The Portuguese administrators were generally corrupt, greedy and inefficient.
The enforced union of Portuguese with Spain in 1580 further weakened Portuguese control of the coast.
The gold trade that attracted the Portuguese later declined before the Portuguese arrived.
The almost constant raids and rebellions against the Portuguese by the city-states further reduced the administrators diminishing financial resources.
The Portuguese position was further weakened by commercial competition from the Dutch, English and French. These rivals out-sold and out-fought the Portuguese; their munitions were good and their ships superior.
The final blow to Portuguese rule lay the end supplied by ocean trade to the Coastal cities.
For many years the people at the coast were looking for a leader to liberate them from Portuguese yoke.

Long-term disagreements between the Portuguese themselves:

The rise of privateers and scurvy
- Disturbance of Port forces
- Lack of local support
- Natural calamities like plagues
- Conflicts between the tribes and Portuguese

Introduction: 2 marks
Any 7 points 3 marks: any marks with explanation 3 marks
Any 6 marks without explanation 2 marks

Conclusion: 2 marks

2011
Account for the achievement of Omukama Kabulega of Bunyoro Kingdom.

Introduction

Omukama Kabulega was born in about 1852 to Omukama Kansanga,
his mother was Hannyange Nyamantabugumire. He was born in Bulago—hence the name Kabulega.
He was a great leader, a reformer, a statesman and
a good nationalist.
He could speak Lungi, Arabic and Swahili.

He ruthlessly executed many treacherous princes,
and centralized power in the kingdom;
He divided his kingdom into 63 members of
Chiefdoms for easy administration;
He embarked on military reforms to strengthen
his administration;
He created a regular standing army known as
Kabulirwe;
He completely suppressed internal rebellions and
peace, stability and efficiency were restored;
He was able to expand Bunyoro Kingdom;
He lied his army to restore Bunyoro Kintu’s
greatness;
He invaded Toro and brought it under Bunyoro’s
control in 1876;
He introduced and promoted unity in the kingdom;
He encouraged and promoted unity in kingdoms;
He encouraged polygamy and gave an example
by marrying a Commoner himself;
He made promotions on merit;
He encouraged education in the society
(double production, underground granaries, etc.)
He promoted trade with Bunyoro’s neighbors and
long distance traders;
He forced naval state to pay tribute, and this
was a source of income;
As a nationalist, Kabulega tried to defend the
independence of 2011 but kingdom.
He defeated Egyptian invasion under Muhammad Ali Pasha, and declared war on France in 1830.

He suppressed the Khyber Pass, ended feuding tribes, and put up stiff resistance against the British, whose incursions had a long-term effect.

He was defeated again and fled to the hospitable island of the Maldives in 1858.

He learned and admired European culture.

He defended the culture of the Bengal Prophet

Introduction

The early 19th century was a time of expansion, a period of rapid change and development.

The themes of the Bengal Prophet

Economic reasons:
- Demographic pressure
- High demand for raw materials
- Impact of economic depression
- The advantage of Indian cotton
- New markets for their manufactured goods

Social reasons:
- Need to spread Christianity
- Stepping stone to India
- Isolation from European labor after the industrial revolution

The theory of racial discrimination

Political reasons:
- Subordination of power: the sepoy rebellion
- Loss of mercantilism and development of free trade
- European political control and economic supremacy over Indian rule

The European Control leading to Africa and the landing of the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885, which politically 2011 Samuel Bown proposed procedures.
for official partition of Africa.
- Role of explorers
- Role of African expansionist chiefs
- The nature of the European Constitution
- The impact of the American war of independence
- Need to strengthen their army
- General liberation of Africans
- Strategic reasons
- The influence of Suez Canal
- Settlement areas
- Murder of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo (Kinshasa)

Introduction 2 marks
Any 7 points 3 marks each. Marks with explanation 5 point.
Any marks without explanation 4 points.
Conclusion 2 marks.

(6) Explain with examples how the Heigam regime of Bengezeki forced the 1980 liberation war in Bengezeki.

Introduction.

It denied the 1983 refugees the right to return
- in their home country
- There was complete absence of democracy
- It was characterized by the fear rule
- It was autocratic
- Interrogation of opposition parties and politicians
- It oppressed innocent peasants/civilian
- It was characterized by impunity
- Disappearance of presumed opponents
- There was rampant abuse of human rights
- Long imprisonment without trial
- There was mass sectarianism at all levels
- Consolidation of group divisions
- Pseudo-faisto dictatorship
- Favours offered to certain members
- It was characterized by politicians with lust for power
- Discrimination in enjoying the national cake
- It lacked vision for 2014 the future of the nation
There was regional and ethnic bias

- Inappropriately confiscating human resources
- Racial suspicion and arrogance

It practiced the principle of separate development.