ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2013

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 FOUR QUESTIONS (100 marks)

1. Why did the ancient Trans-Saharan trade collapse towards the end of the 19th Century? (25 marks)

2. Describe the effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast. (25 marks)

3. Explain the factors that led to the rise and collapse of the ancient Ghana Empire. (25 marks)

4. Explain the causes of the Ngoni migration from their homeland to East and Central Africa in the 19th Century. (25 marks)

5. Explain the impact of the Long Distance trade on the people of East and Central Africa during the pre-colonial period. (25 marks)

6. Describe the role played by the Missionaries in the colonization of Africa. (25 marks)

7. Explain the factors that made some Africans to resist the European colonialists in the 19th Century. (25 marks)

8. Why did the French use the policy of Assimilation in administering her colonies of West Africa? (25 marks)

9. Describe the effects of the 19th Century Jihad wars in West Africa. (25 marks)

10. Explain the effects of the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda. (25 marks)

END
Answer to question 1

Introduction:

- 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:

Answer to question 2

Introduction: These were the first Europeans to settle permanently at the coast of East Africa i.e. from 1500 – 1700 AD.

- They led to colonization of Africa since they led to an increased number of Europeans.
- Opened trade relations between Portugal and East Africa.
- Led to introduction of new crops at the coast of East Africa e.g. cassava, paw paws, maize, oranges.
- They constructed Fort Jesus in 1592 that has remained as a tourist attraction to East Africa.
- They brought new developments in the agricultural sector i.e. use of cow dung as fertilizers.
- There resulted into loss of lives due to rampant revolts at the coast.
- Decline of some coastal towns due to the scorched earth policy by the Portuguese like Kilwa, Sofala etc.
- Decline of Islam at the coast of East Africa thus breaking the Muslim Arab monopoly of Indian Ocean trade.
- Over exploitation of African resources.
- They made an improvement in ship building as many architects came in from India and Europe.
- They enriched the Swahili language with an addition of 60 words e.g. meza meaning table, pessa meaning money and so many others.
- Trade declined due to constant wars and rebellions.
- There was heavy destruction of property like buildings and crops which led to famine.
- The coastal peoples suffered oppression and brutality under the Portuguese harsh rule.
- There was depopulation due to the many wars in the areas near the coast.

Conclusion:

**Answer to question 3**

Introduction:

Factors for the rise of Ghana Empire include:
- Her participation in the trans-Saharan trade
- Able leadership
- Unity among the Soninke people of Ghana
- Availability of trade goods like gold and other natural resources.
- Presence of a strong army
- Knowledge of iron working
- Efficient system of administration which was highly centralized.
- Availability of fertile soils for agriculture
- Presence of weak neighbors
- The good strategic location
- The small size of the Empire.
- The taxes and tributes from the vassal states and traders during the Trans-Saharan trade.
Factors for the collapse of Ghana Empire include:
- The rise of Mali empire
- External attacks from her neighbors
- The big size of the empire
- Death of able leaders like Tinkamanen
- The succession disputes
- Decline in strength of her army
- The decline of the Trans-Saharan trade
- Neglect of agriculture
- The weak successors
- Growth of nationalism of other states.
- Religious conflicts between Muslims and pagans

Conclusion:

Answer to question 4

Introduction: The Ngoni were part of the Nguni speaking people belonging to the wide group of Bantu in South Africa. They were the last group to settle in East Africa in the 19th Century. They came from Natal province because of the following reasons:

- Shaka’s aggressive and expansionist policy to enlarge his empire at the expense of his neighbors.
- The Mfecane created by Shaka forced many people including the Ngoni to migrate and find new areas for settlement which were peaceful.
- There was an increase in population hence great demand for areas of settlement in central and East Africa.
- Internal conflicts among the clan leaders may have forced ambitious leaders like Zwangendaba, Maputo and others to migrate to other areas e.g. East Africa.
- Outbreak of economic diseases among the youth might have forced the Ngoni into foreign lands like East Africa.
- Since they were farmers, they could have been looking for more fertile lands for agriculture. This possibly explains why they settled in the Ufipa fertile plateau.
- The Boer invasion of South Africa from the Cape displaced many people forcing them to move northwards to East Africa.
- Ngoni were naturally hostile and raiders so moving to raid were part and parcel of their life.
- Famine might have also hit their area forcing them to look for areas where they could get food.
- The hostile climate of South Africa also forced the Ngoni to move northwards.
- Search for pasture and water since the Ngoni were pastoralists might have also forced them to come to East Africa.

Conclusion:
Answer to question 5

Introduction:

- Led to the rise of powerful statesmen like Mirambo.
- Decline of weak statesmen like the Cewa in central Africa.
- Africa was opened to the outside world i.e. Europe and Asia.
- Led to famine outbreak due to constant wars leading to instabilities.
- New crops were introduces.
- Discouraged traditional trade due to increased importation of European cheap goods.
- Improved standard of living.
- Depletion of African resources.
- Depopulation in some areas of Africa.
- Islam was wide spread in Africa.
- Development of Swahili language.
- Development of trading centers like Ujiji, Tabora, Zanzibar etc.
- Development of Empires like the Nyamwezi, Buganda Kingdom etc.
- Displacement of people due to slave raids.
- Over exploitation of African resources like minerals, elephants etc.
- Insecurity due to importation of guns.
- Introduction of cowry shells as a currency i.e. monetary economy.

Answer to question 6

Introduction: Define the term missionaries and give some examples of groups of missionaries who came to Africa and where they operated.

- At first they worked as religious groups nut later became vehicles of imperialism
- They softened many hearts of Africans through their preaching.
- They created a collaborative group of Africans who assisted in the colonization of Africa e.g. Semei Kakungulu.
- They divided Africans along religious lines and this weakened them towards resisting.
- They caused religious wars like in Buganda and later invited the British government for protection.
- Their teachings undermined African traditional authority hence leading to colonization of their areas.
- They were involved in treaty signing as interpreters e.g. the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- They affected the policy of effective occupation as laid down in the 1884 Berlin conference.
- They cooperated with other colonial companies like the chartered companies which were also aiming at curving out colonies for their governments.
- They provided education to Africans.
- They introduced legitimate trade.

Conclusion:
Answer to question 7

Introduction:
- Desire to protect their political independence.
- Directions taken by European colonialists annoyed some Africans thus resistance.
- The band wagon effect.
- Their neighbors had collaborated e.g Bunyoro against Buganda.
- Christianity was against African traditional practices i.e. inspiration from African religious leaders like Kingitile Ngware.
- Belief in their military might of their armies e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro, Menelik of Ethiopia.
- Forced labour, heavy taxation, land alienation (poor economic European policies e.g. in southern Tanganyika which caused the Maji-maji rebellion.
- Negative effects of slave trade.
- Natural calamities like diseases.
- The imposition of colonial rule had interrupted with territorial expansion of some African societies like Bunyoro.
- The need to protect African culture among the Africans.
- Muslims at the coast led by Bwana Heri and Abushiri resisted because they wanted to defend Islamic faith against Christianity.
- The coastal Arabs resisted because Christians interfered with their profitable slave trade.
- Some resisted because of the method used by the colonialists e.g. bunyoro resisted the British used force from the start.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 8

Introduction: Assimilation was the policy used by the French in their colonies in which Africans were to be changed in the exact image of the Frenchmen. i.e. by language, culture, education and religion except skin color. The French used the policy because of the following reasons:
- The French regarded colonies in Africa as a mere extension of the French boundaries and therefore people in the new French boundaries had to be assimilated.
- The French used assimilation because it was considered to be cheap, where the Africans who could complete the assimilation process would be employed as administrators.
- The French policy was used as a way of looking for allies from Africa ever since the
humiliation of the Franco – Prussian war.
- They used the policy because it could facilitate exploitation of Africa, when Africans would know the French language,
- After the French revolution of 1789, the idea of equality was adopted and the French hoped to be equal with Africans through assimilation.
- The French thought that their civilization was the best in the world and therefore would be adopted through assimilation policy.
- The French used assimilation as a way of creating market for their goods, where assimilated Africans would produce raw materials required by the French and even produce market for the French goods.
- The French humanitarians supported assimilation because it was a way how Africans would be saved from oppression of the French since Africans would be the same as the French.
- Assimilation was applied as a means of creating allies in Africa. The French believed that if Africans were given liberty like that enjoyed by the French, they would give support to the French in all aspects.

Conclusion:

Answer to question 9

Introduction:
- Led to loss of lives
- Led to destruction of property
- Creation of Islamic states in West Africa
- Led to establishment of Islamic code of law in West Africa.
- Peace was created in the region in the long run
- Collapse of the Hausa states
- They brought economic justice i.e. taxation system in the region
- Created disunity and enmity among people
- Led to the spread of Islam in West Africa.
- Inspired other jihads in other parts of Africa
- Led to purification of the Islamic religion
- Arabic language gained prominence
- Led to the emergence of some strong people
- Famine due to the decline in agriculture
- Destruction of trade and commerce.
**Answer to question 10**

*Introduction:* **Genocide** can be defined as the massive killing of innocent people because of their tribe, nationality or religion. The effects of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi include:

- It sparked off revenge for all those who had lost their relatives against the killers.
- Those who had participated in the genocide escaped to different countries of the world as refugees.
- During the genocide, so much property like roads, houses, schools, hospitals, vehicles and commercial buildings etc were destroyed by the interahamwe militias.
- There was massive loss of lives. It’s estimated that a million innocent Tutsis and moderate Hutus died in just 100 days.
- There was insecurity in the country side as the interahamwe militias still wondered in the country side killing the survivors of the 1994 genocide.
- The genocide brought shame to Rwandans as a whole. Its image was greatly damaged both at home and worldwide.
- The country’s economy weakened because there were no economic activities that were carried out yet industries had been destroyed.
- The country after the genocide had a large number of widows and orphans because so many of the men were killed in the 1994 genocide.
- Many people became traumatized because of what they went through, saw and witnessed during that time.
- There was a problem of many disabled people because during the genocide, some victims were amputated by the genociders.
- Street children locally known as mayibobo became a menace. This problem has persisted up to today.
- There was wide spread poverty in the country as people lacked jobs because many economic sectors were destroyed.
- There was brain drain and loss of skilled man power from the country. These people moved to work in other countries.
- Hunger and famine were a common occurrence as people had abandoned their gardens in fear for their lives.
- Disease like HIV/AIDS became rampant and wide spread. This was because the interahamwe militias raped many women and girls during the genocide.

*In conclusion,* after the death of President Habyarimana in a plane crash, a self proclaimed interim Government led by Dr. Sindikubwabo Theodore was formed. RPF continued the war campaign until July 4th, 1994 when Kigali was captured.