

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 19th 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">- Internal conflicts in Songhai- Weak leadership- Growth of nationalism among captured states- Decline of strength of the army- Decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade- Succession disputes- Religious division of the empire- Neglect of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Disunity- The extensive nature of Songhai- The attack of Tuaregs- The Moroccan invasion of 1590- The rise of neighboring states like Kanem-Bornu- Natural calamities- Death of able leaders
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3. Factors for the rise of Portuguese rule along the East African coast

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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