

**MARKING GUIDE OF OL HISTORY OF AFRICA NATIONAL EXAM  
2021-2022**

**Section A: Attempt all Questions /50 marks**

**1. List any five disadvantages of anthropological sources of History /5**

- It is time consuming as it takes long time staying with people in order to understand their culture
- It is difficult to understand how and why people think the way they do
- It is difficult to know all the information because it involves moving from one place to another.
- Anthropological hypothesis may be taken as historical truth which may have negative consequences (Hamite and Bantu migration)
- It may have racial and cultural differences hence fail to understand other societies
- The source may not be accessible to all
- They require experts or specialists
- They may be affected by language barrier as they require people from different linguistic backgrounds
- The interpretation of facts may be biased. You can deceive yourself or be unable to interpret. Information may not be distorted depending on individuals 'characters involved in research
- It is expensive since it requires money to conduct comparative study of some events.

**2. Reasons why German colonization was not resisted in Rwanda /5 marks**

- The influence of missionaries
- The natural calamities. E.g. Drought, famine.
- The disunity of the Rwandese/ effects of Rucunshu coup d'etat/ the King was busy fighting internal opposition and could not at the same fight the Germans
- Desire to get profit or riches from the whites
- Need to get military support against enemies
- Economic weakness of Rwanda
- The culture of welcoming/Hospitality of Rwandans
- The advice from king Rumanyika of Karagwe to Kigeli not to resist the Germans.
- The weak army, poor military organization of Rwanda made them incapable of resisting.
- Fear of loss of political position in case of failure of resistance.
- Need to preserve the national independence
- Maintain the traditional leaders in place with a centralised administration

- The determination of the whites who were ready to take the colony at any cost.
- They thought that by not resisting the Europeans it would reduce the rate of exploitation.
- Fear of punishment that had been given to earlier resistors.
- Military superiority of the Europeans: modern weapon;
- The material corruption: gifts given to the Rwandan chiefs;
- The Rwandan collaborators: interpreters, auxiliary;
- Belief to the intellectual superiority of the colonialist/complex of inferiority of the Rwandans
- The belief to the fetishes: the Rwandans reacted favorably to the prediction of a lot of soothsayers that the countries are invaded from the East.

### **3. The roles of king during pre-colonial Rwanda were as follow: /5 marks**

- He had the title of “Umwami”
- He was the Supreme chief of the country
- His powers were unlimited
- He was considered as a God/ Nyagasani
- He was supposed to have magic powers
- He could decide about life or death for everybody
- He was the owner of all the people and all the possessions
- He was the supreme judge or final judge
- He was the commander in chief of the army
- He was responsible for emblem of the power and the dynasty (Kalinga)

### **4. The causes of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi /5 marks**

- Ethnic ideology which characterized Rwandans from Belgian colonial rule
- Poor leadership which increased hatred instead of developing unity among Rwandans
- Dehumanization, by this Tutsi people were called snakes
- The culture of impunity in Rwanda before Tutsi genocide
- Desire of wealth by poor Hutu peasants who wished to get wealth of Tutsi people
- Training of militias (interahamwe and impuzamugambi)
- Long term hatred of the Tutsi by the Hutu
- The role of genocidaires who imagined, planned and executed genocide, they also incited the population (Hutu) to involve its self in killings.
- Role played by French government which helped the government of second republic to train militias, it didn't inform other countries what was happening in Rwanda while it knew that exactly, French soldiers facilitated

the exodus of genocidaires under the cover of Operation Turquoise, among others

- Role played by local media/hatred media which incited the killing of Tutsi through their notorious publications and broadcasts
- Role of international media which denied informing internationally what was happening in Rwanda. This caused little public pressure in the west for government to intervene
- The role of United Nations security council which failed to intervene successfully

### **5. Challenges in rebuilding Rwanda after genocide /5 marks**

- **Poverty and bankruptcy** - The government had a very big challenge of the extreme poverty after the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. This was serious to the extent that even social and economic institutions were broken and therefore had to be re-established.
- **The bad image** - After the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda lost its fame and dignity (which are important aspects in growth) because it had been broken into pieces. The government of national unity had a challenge of creating a dignified state out of nothing.
- **Refugee crisis**—Prior to the coming of the government of national unity, many Rwandans were roaming around in the neighbouring countries as refugees. It was therefore a very big challenge to have millions of them return to their motherland and resettled.
- **Insecurity** - There was insecurity, hostility and cross border raids in the country even after the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. The Interahamwe militias kept on killing, raping and looting in the countryside. This also contributed to low investment.
- **A traumatised population** - There is no doubt that even after the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, majority of the population was traumatised because of what they had undergone. Massive killings, a divided society, injustice and segregation are what defined Rwanda. This was a very hard situation to deal with because a lot was needed to restore hope.
- **Armed Interahamwe and ex-FAR** - The perpetrators of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi were defeated. They relocated to the neighbouring countries, especially the Democratic Republic of Congo. It was therefore difficult to deal with them when they were not in the country.

- **Weak administrative structure** - The administrative structure in Rwanda before the government of national unity was very weak. People lost trust in their leaders. It was therefore hard to establish new and trusted leadership.
- **Huge foreign debt** - The Government of National Unity found a torn country that had accumulated a huge foreign debt. There were no sources to pay the debt, yet a lot of money was needed to re-build the country.
- **Disability of many people** - There were very many disabled people, especially the victims of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. This therefore called for financial support from the government which had nothing left.
- **Inflation** - There was inflation because of low foreign currency in the country and local government revenue especially from taxes.
- **Famine** - There was serious famine that resulted from the burning of many farmlands during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. The youth did not carry out farming because they had to train and prepare for the genocide.
- **Outbreak of diseases** - The Rwandans suffered from diseases related to malnutrition and poor hygiene. It was very hard to treat these people because most health institutions had either been destroyed or collapsed.
- **Shortage of labour** - In the process of rebuilding the Rwandan society, labour force was also a challenge. Many people had been killed while others fled as refugees. Rwanda therefore had no skilled and semi-skilled personnel to work towards the rebuilding of the society.

## **6. Why Kingdom of Buganda declined /5 marks**

- **The coming of Europeans:** colonialists stopped slave trade that Baganda traders benefited from, the abolished traditional religion which united the people, the also reduced the power of Kabaka. All those led to the decline of the kingdom
- **Big size of Buganda kingdom:** the kingdom was grown big which made it difficult to control; due to this distant territories broke away leading to the decline of the kingdom
- **Death of strong leaders:** Buganda lost capable, brave and strong leaders like Kabaka Mutesa and Kabaka Mwanga leading to its decline.
- **Disunity:** due to religious differences and divisions, Baganda people started hating and fighting themselves leading to its decline
- **Weak army:** due to many expansion wars the army was too weak to defend the kingdom, it had no standing army to defend the kingdom leading to its decline
- **Religious conflicts:** there were religious among Catholics, protestants and Muslims, those conflicts caused disunity leading to the decline of the kingdom

- **Decline of trade:** colonialists stopped long distance trade with its main item, slaves, this reduced kingdom's revenue leading to its downfall
- **Succession disputes:** there were disputes between brothers who wanted to become Kabaka these were Mutebi and Kamanya, this ended when Kamanya killed his brother.
- **External attacks:** Buganda declined due to external attacks from neighboring kingdoms like Bunyoro, those attacks caused damages and losses leading to the decline of the kingdom

## **7. Characteristics of Middle stone age /5 marks**

- There was improved method of making shaped flakes from bigger stones. The flakes became tools for cutting meat, scraping skins and sharpening of weapons.
- Man learnt to bind together stones into wooden handles which was called hafting. They were able to make improved tools such as ropes and poisoned arrows for hunting.
- Man invented fire and used it for roasting meat, warming him-self and scaring away wild animals.
- Man continued with food gathering, that is, collecting fruits, leaves, stems and roots.
- Man started keeping domestic animals such as dogs, cats and goats.
- Man started living in caves and forming small families.
- Man invented fishhooks and canoes.

## **8. Explain the reasons why Egypt is regarded as the cradle of civilization in Africa /5 marks**

- They used earliest irrigation (the shadoofs)
- The invention of the calendar
- The invention of paper using papyrus
- Introduced architecture demonstrated by pyramids.
- Had archaeological evidences show that fossils from Egypt are the oldest.
- Developed earliest medicine
- The Egyptians were among the first peoples to preserve bodies.(Mummification)
- The invention of a writing system in Africa.

- Invented level ganged used in building
- Invented mathematics and geometry
- The development of science and education
- The belief in life after death.
- All civilization have been influenced by the Egyptian civilization

### 9. Some African societies resisted European colonialists /5 marks

- **Need to preserve African independence:** resistors had nationalistic spirit and patriotic feeling for their kingdoms, they saw resistance as a means of keeping away foreign intruders and maintaining the independence of their kingdoms
- **Influence of African traditional religion:** Some resisted because they were inspired and encouraged by African traditional religion which made many people to resist, for example prophecy of Kinjikitire Gwale forced many people in Tanganyika to join Maji Maji rebellion which was against the Germany bad administration.
- **Some societies regarded themselves military strong (Military strength):** some Africans and chiefs resisted because they trusted their military strength and hoped to defeat Europeans as they did for their neighbors
- **Collaboration of their enemies:** Some Africans resisted because their enemies had collaborated, for Example, Kabalega of Bunyoro resisted because Kabaka had collaborated; Samorii Toure collaborated because Sikaso had collaborated with French
- **Pressure of Islam:** Islam was a traditional enemy of Christianity which forced some African Muslim societies to resist against European Christianity.
- **Ignorance of Europeans' military strength:** Some societies resisted because they under-estimated the strength of European army and ignorantly hoped for victory against the whites;
- **Economic policies of colonialists:** Some Africans resisted because of the effects of the economic policies used by the colonialists; these policies were so oppressive and exploitative.
- **Mistreatment of earlier collaboration:** earlier collaborator had been mistreated, undermined and politically subjected; some chiefs who collaborated were later overthrown and replaced by others. Thus chiefs who knew this resisted
- **Need to safeguard their trade monopolies:** Some Africans resisted because they knew that the coming of whites would force them out of trade which they had benefited from;
- For instance long distance trade where slaves were commodities while colonialists wanted to abolish slave trade

- **Long standing enmity with Europeans:** Some African chiefs resisted because they had a long standing enmity with whites which developed by the visits made by explorers, missionaries and traders.
- Some Africans resisted because they were economically strong, and they knew that they would manage to sponsor a prolonged struggle against the whites

#### **10. Reasons why the Germans applied Direct rule in Africa /5 marks**

- Germans wanted to ensure that the Africans grow enough cash crops to feed their home populations.
- Following her successful unification, Germany as a new state wanted to prove the maturity of her nationhood by using a different method of administration from that used by its rivals, the British.
- The Germans wanted to promote their superior culture over Africans. This would involve imposing their culture on them.
- They opted for this system because they had enough manpower to supervise all departments. With this in mind, they saw no need to recruit or use Africans.
- They feared the expense of training Africans before they could take over administration as this could have also strained their budget.
- They also believed that the system would enable them to exploit and benefit from African resources; for example, raise enough revenue through taxation.
- Because of early resistance they faced, Germans saw it better to exclude Africans from their administration by using direct rule. In so doing, Germans had to bring in harsh leaders and use soldiers as a way of avoiding more riots.
- Economic strength of Germans
- German experienced a high increase of population, they needed land to settle and govern local people on that land.
- Need to make difference with other colonial masters eg; British

#### **Section B: Attempt any two Questions /50 marks**

#### **11. Describe the causes of the 1990-1994 Rwandan Liberation war (25 marks)**

- Refusal of return of refugees
- Increased patriotism
- Mismanagement of government resources
- Increased pressure for democratization
- Long exile
- The desire to end dictatorship

- Desire to end assassinations
- Ethnic and regional discrimination
- Participation of Rwandans in other movements of national liberation
- The influence of super powers
- The need to stop the Genocide against Tutsi
- The desire to end corruption
- Need to establish fairness in security forces
- Need for unity
- Military option/ option Z.
- The rise of charismatic leaders
- The social economic hardships faced by refugees in exile
- Harassment by host countries: With time, the governments of East Africa developed negative attitudes towards the refugees.
- The influence of the NRM in Uganda
- The support to RPA by some countries

## **12. Problems faced by Trans-Saharan traders (25 marks)**

- The water was very scarce in the desert because the only source, the oasis, often dried up.
- They suffered from the hot and cold desert climate, which made their lives uncomfortable.
- There was lack of accommodation, and poor accommodation in the desert since the traders often slept outside in the cold.
- Some commodities were very scarce, eg gold, salt, and ivory were found only in particular areas and this reduced the volume of the trade sometimes.
- The journey made from West Africa to North Africa was very long and slow.
- Sometimes sandstorms blocked the trade routes making movement tiresome which delayed trade.
- Wild animals from the Equatorial forests such as reptiles often attacked and killed traders.
- Sometimes high way robbers for example, the Tuaregs attacked and took away the traders goods.
- The traders often got lost because they lacked the compass to guide them.
- Often the traders lacked pastures for their camels, which sometimes reduced the volume of goods transported across the Sahara desert.
- The Berbers who controlled the trade met very high expenses for example of hiring the guards, agents and guides.
- The system of barter was unfair, for example, the volume of gold was not really the same as that of Kola nuts or salt.
- There was the problem of language barrier between the various partners.
- At first, it was called silent trade.

- Slow means of transport like camels and human portage delayed the delivery of the goods.
- Many diseases and medicine was scarce at the time.
- There was limited food supply as agriculture in the desert was very limited.
- Insecurity due to wars eg. Jihads, civil wars, Moroccan invasion, etc disrupted the trade.
- The trade was characterized by primitive means of mining gold and salt which were human wearing out.
- The accidents
- The hostility of the some tribes to the traders.
- The dishonesty of some trans Saharans traders
- The competition of their trading.

**13. Positive effects of Ngoni migration in East and Central Africa (25 marks)**

- Ngoni movement led to the rise of ambitious men like Mirambo and Nyungu ya Mawe who copied their tactics and created strong empires.
- The spread of Ngoni customs and culture in East African society
- There were intermarriages between the Ngoni and the Nyamwezi which led to the improved relationship between Ngoni and the local people
- Ngoni migration led to the introduction of new weapons in East Africa
- During their migration, Ngoni people lost their superiority because many people copied their military organization and tactics
- Ngoni migration increased slave trade in East Africa, this was because they displaced people from their homes making easy for slave raiders to get them and sell them.
- Formation of bigger political units
- Spread of Ngoni language
- Emergence of new strong States
- There was the intermarriages between Ngoni and Nyamwezi
- Stopped slave trade in some parts of East and Central Africa

**14. Role played by European explorers in the colonization of Africa (25 marks)**

- They discovered navigable rivers that eased the colonization process and transporting of raw materials.
- They discovered minerals that attracted more colonialists;
- They exposed economic potentials of Africa.
- They called their home government for protection, which led to colonization.
- They strongly encouraged missionaries to come.
- They encouraged treaty signing that led to colonization
- They exposed the hostile tribes to their home countries:
- They exposed African tribes that were so welcoming

- They drew the map of Africa which later guided the colonialists.
- They opened up the way for European traders and Missionaries.

15. **Discuss the factors that led to the decolonization of Kenya since 1945 (25 marks)**

- Colonial exploitative policies
- Desire for political independence
- The influx of white settlers in Kenya
- The formation of political parties
- The role played by 1945 Lancaster Conference
- The role of the media
- Role of western education
- The role of Mau-Mau rebellion in 1952
- The formation of UNO
- The independence of India 1947
- The influence of 2<sup>nd</sup> World War
- The role of Swahili language
- Unfair political representations
- The independence enjoyed by other African countries eg: The independence enjoyed by Ethiopia and Liberia
- Role played by trade unions

**Other factors**

- The rise of independent Churches in Africa
- The October 1935 invasion of Ethiopia by Italy
- The independence enjoyed by Ethiopia and Liberia
- Missionary activities in Africa
- The independence of Ghana in 1957
- The independence of Guinea in 1958 with Sekou Toure.
- The formation of the OAU
- The apartheid in South Africa also led to nationalistic feelings.
- The Pan African Movement
- The rise of U.S.A and USSR as superpowers
- The Afro-Asian solidarity: which led the formation of the Non-aligned movement at Bandung in 1955

