

# History I

## 012

02/11/2012 8.30am - 11.30 am

RWANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL



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### ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2010

**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 ONLY FOUR QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the different ways in which historical information is collected? **(25 marks)**
2. How did the activities of Christian Missionaries lead to the colonization of Africa? **(25 marks)**
3. The two (2) commonly used methods of administration in Africa during the colonial period were indirect rule and Assimilation. Describe the advantages of each giving relevant examples. **(25 marks)**
4. Describe the factors that made Kongo one of the most powerful kingdoms in central Africa. **(25 marks)**
5. Why was indirect rule used by the British to colonize Africa? **(25 marks)**
6. Explain how the movement of the Ngoni affected the people of central, East and Southern Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. **(25 marks)**
7. Using examples to support your arguments, show how the Trans-Saharan trade was organized? **(25 marks)**
8. Why did the African resistance against colonial rule fail by 1914? **(25 marks)**
9. Explain the reasons for the coming of the Portuguese on the coast of East Africa. **(25 marks)**
10. Discuss the factors for the rise and development of the Long distance trade by 1800. **(25 marks)**

**END**

## **MARKING GUIDE FOR AFRICAN HISTORY 2010**

### **Answer to question 1**

*Introduction:* Define the term history

- Archeological sources: it involves the digging of underground to discover the fossils which are taken to the laboratory and dated using carbon.
- Linguistic source: this involves the study of different languages.
- Anthropology: this is the study of existing societies especially those that have not changed much.
- Oral source: this is information handed down through the use of mouth from the old generation groups of people.
- Artistic source: this is the study of extracted art and craftwork found in museums.
- Musicology: this is the study of musical instruments.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 2**

*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 but 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 3

#### *Introduction:*

Advantages of assimilation include:

*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.

**Indirect rule** was a colonial administrative system used by the British using African natives to administer their own affairs. E.g Capt Fredrick Lugard used this system in northern Nigeria in Hausa land

Advantages of indirect rule include:

- The British lacked enough personnel to carry out colonial duties. E.g. in May 1900, the British approved 42 officials for the whole of West Africa.
- Indirect rule was found to be cheap and economically viable. Africans were paid meager salaries while others received no payment at all.

- Whites feared to come to Africa which they had named the "white man's grave." They feared tropical diseases like malaria, jiggers and dysentery. Their only choice was to use local chiefs who would be supervised by the few British officials.
- The British had a language problem and coupled with the divergent languages of Africans, their only solution was to local chiefs to communicate to their subjects.
- Africans were used as shock absorbers in this policy. The British were avoiding open and direct hostilities with the local communities. Chiefs were blamed by the local communities while the whites looked as though they were innocent.
- The existence of organized African political systems that were hard to dismantle also made the British to indirect rule. E.g. Buganda, Ankole, Toro, Sokoto, Asante etc. Any attempt to depose their kings could cause trouble.
- After the British had defeated rebellious kings e.g. Mwanga of Buganda, Kabalega of Bunyoro, Prempeh I of Asante and Bai Bureh of Temne, they found no fear in using local people who lacked a nationalistic vision as chiefs. They were used as puppets. E.g. Daudi Chwa of Buganda, Kasagama of Toro and Yosia Kitahimbwa the son of Kabalega of Bunyoro.

*Conclusion:*

#### **Answer to question 4**

*Introduction:* The Kongo Kingdom (1400 – 1914) was an African kingdom located in west central Africa in what is now northern Angola, Cabinda, Republic of Congo and the western portion of the DR Congo. Factors that made the Kingdom one of the most powerful in central Africa include:

- The centralization of power by the Mani Kongo coupled with the absence of succession wars and a strong army all made the kingdom strong.
- The good diplomacy with Portugal cemented the good relationship between Portugal and Kongo Kingdom.
- The kingdom had able leaders like Nimi Alukeni, Nzinga Nkuvu and Afonso who expanded the Kingdom by conquest as far as Malebo pool.
- The prosperity of agriculture on the margins of the forest and savannah woodlands with fertile soils and plenty of rainfall ensured a steady supply of food to the kingdom.
- Economic activities like fishing on Kongo river and island of Kongo also generated revenue to the kingdom.
- Taxes and tributes paid by the vassal states conquered by Kongo Kingdom such as Loango, Kasanje, Ndongo etc. made the kingdom strong and rich.
- The participation of the kingdom in the Long distance trade was a source of copper, iron and salt within easy trading distance. The Kingdom also had a local market where local produce was exchanged.

*Conclusion:*

## **Answer to question 5**

### *Introduction:*

*Why indirect rule was used by the British.*

- Limited manpower.
- The need to limit funds in administration. i.e. it was cheap
- To avoid rebellion from Africans.
- Language barrier.
- Fear of diseases
- To train Africans in the field of administration
- To maintain African chiefs and institutions.
- Poor transport networks
- Illiteracy of Africans.
- The existence of centralized institutions like the sokoto caliphate.
- The British believed that colonies were separate entities that were supposed to have their administration.
- They thought that African societies were static and their political institutions fixed.
- It had been used elsewhere in the world like in Asia and it had succeeded.

### *Conclusion:*

## **Answer to question 6**

### *Introduction:*

- Their migration created a period of wars in areas that were previously peaceful e.g. the Fipa communities.
- It led to massive loss of lives and depopulation in southern Tanganyika
- There was destruction of property, burning of villages and general break down of society.
- Destruction of crops and stagnation of agriculture which resulted into severe famine.
- Many people were left homeless as a result while others became orphans leading to loss of culture and customs.
- The invasion disrupted the Caravan trade along the central route between Tabora and Ujiji.
- There was immense poverty because most economic activities like trade and agriculture came to a standstill leading to famine.
- East Africans lost their cattle due to the looting and plundering of the Ngoni.

- The Ngoni contributed to population increase
- The Ngoni invasion led to the rise of outstanding leaders to prominence like Mirambo, Mkwawa etc.
- There was formation of new societies like the Mbunga
- There was spread of Ngoni culture and customs e.g. initiation ceremonies, where girls were taught sex education.
- It led to introduction of new weapons e.g. assegai, cowhides etc.
- There were intermarriages between the Ngoni and Nyamwezi which led to improved relation between the invaders and the indigenous people.
- Their invasion led to formation of refugees that lived by plundering and killing. i.e. the mariti and rugaruga.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 7**

*Introduction:*

- It was carried out between people from North Africa and those in West Africa. The most ones were the Berbers from North Africa who controlled the trade and provided capital, they also organized caravans across the desert.
- The Touaregs provided water and food to the caravans, they also acted as guides to the caravans across the desert. They also worked in salt mines.
- The Negroes in West Africa owned gold mines, provided agricultural products, worked as slave raiders, provided security to the traders and acted as market for European products.
- Europeans and Arabs brought goods from Europe and Asia to North Africa and would exchange them with West African products.
- Major products that were traded included weapons like knives, swords and later guns, clothes especially Islamic religious veils, beads and other ornaments like bangles, medicine/drugs and mirrors all from North Africa to West Africa.
- From West Africa to North Africa, goods included gold, salt. Ivory, silver, skins and hides, kola nuts and food stuffs.
- The medium of exchange was first by barter system but later there was introduction of cowry shells as barter system proved to be inconvenient in addition to cheating.
- At the beginning, trade was by foot and by the 4<sup>th</sup> century, camels were introduced. This greatly increased the volume of trade because camels were suitable for desert conditions in addition to carrying heavy loads compared to people.
- The means of communication in the beginning was sign language but later Arabs introduced Swahili language which was widely used.
- There were three trade routes. i.e. the Western route from Morocco to Timbuktu, the

central route from the town of Ghandanese to Kano in the South and the Eastern route from Tripoli to Bilma up to Lake Chad in the South.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 8**

*Introduction:* Resisters were local people who fought the colonialists in Africa to safeguard their independence e.g. Kabalega of Bunyoro and Samore Toure of Mandinka empire. African resistance against colonial rule failed by 1914 because:

- Lack of modern weapons or arms. Most Africans were armed with old fashioned guns and others with spears, arrows and bows.
- Disunity among most African societies weakened them. E.g. Local rivalries and differences tore Biganda and Bunyoro apart.
- Lack of professional fighting skills among most African societies because some were not experienced.
- The divide and rule policy used by the Europeans especially the British exploited the local rivalries that existed among societies and weakened them more.
- The arrest and killing of most ring leaders e.g. Chief Mkwawa of hehe who was beheaded demoralized most Africans.
- The false traditional beliefs i.e. faith but not action method of fighting led to the defeat of Tanganyikans by the Germans because they believed in magic water which did not work.
- Natural calamities like famine, drought and epidemic diseases worked against most African resistances.
- It was the age of the scramble and partition of Africa and this increased European determination to take control of parts of Africa.
- The impact of slave trade especially on southern communities of Tanganyika disorganized and weakened Africans leading to their failure in an attempt to resist colonialism.
- The economic base of the resisting people was weak e.g. the Nama and Herero thrived mostly on pastoralism yet sustaining a war required massive resources.
- Influence of collaborators who betrayed their fellow Africans due to selfish reasons led to easy defeat.
- Some Africans who had converted to Christianity saw resisting the white man as a sin. They regarded them as brothers and sisters in Christ.

*Conclusion:*

## **Answer to question 9**

*Introduction:* The Portuguese came to the coast of East Africa from Portugal, a small country in Europe and became the first Europeans to come to the coast. Some of them included Prince Henry the navigator, Vasco da Gama, Pedro Alvares and Laurenceo Ravasco etc. They came to the coast of East Africa because of the following reasons:

- Being Christians, the Portuguese wanted to spread Christianity along the East African coast especially after stopping the spread of Islam.
- They occupied the coast of East Africa to act as a base for Portuguese ships and troops in their fight against Muslims.
- The presence of highly demanded goods like gold, ivory, spices and slaves which then were under control of the Arabs. The Portuguese wanted to control such profitable trade.
- They came because they were looking for a direct route to India which was rich in a variety of goods. The coast was half way the journey.
- Many European countries had grown rich and developed a desire for luxurious goods e.g silk, gold and spices. Those with access to the Mediterranean Sea were getting these goods cheaply but Portugal had no access to the sea.
- Exploration was another reason why they came at the coast. Prince Henry the Navigator had set up a navigation school which sent out ships to explore unmapped lands.
- The Portuguese wanted to prevent their European rivals from controlling the Indian Ocean trade. So they were unwilling to share the wealth of the coastal settlements with other Europeans.
- The coast had very good natural harbours which would act as bases for resting, repairing their ships and getting water and food before continuing with their journey to the Far East.
- They also wanted to use the coast to grow food crops to provide a constant supply of food to the Portuguese sailors to and from the East.
- The hospitality of the coastal people and towns like Malindi towards foreigners encouraged many visitors like the Portuguese to come to the coast.
- They wanted to revenge on Arabs who were at the coast. Muslim Arabs had conquered the Iberian Peninsula in 711 AD (the homeland of Portugal and Spain). They had ruled it for over 800 yrs.

*Conclusion:*

## Answer to question 10

### *Introduction:*

- There was high demand for foreign goods like guns, beads and cloths) by African societies. Therefore, people had to walk long distances to the coast to get these goods.
- The opening of trade routes in the interior enabled the traders to reach all corners of the East African interior for the collection and transportation of goods.
- Some societies like the Akamba, Yao and Nyamwezi produced goods that were highly demanded in Asia and Europe like ivory.
- The double coincidence of wants whereby people easily found those who needed what they had and had what they needed made the trade develop due to market available.
- Sayyid Said's settlement in Zanzibar increased the demand for slaves. He needed them to work on his clove farms.
- The improved security along trade routes by use of guns increased slave raids in the interior. Slaves were needed to transport goods to the coast for there was no other developed means of transport.
- Leaders like Tippu Tip, Mirambo, Muteesa I and Sayyid, Said traded with the coastal people and encouraged their subjects to do so. They also provided security incoming traders.
- The evolution of Swahili as a business language made it easier for people to negotiate deals since many could speak it
- The development of transport from foot to use of donkeys. This speeded up the movement of trade goods to and from the interior.
- The nature of the land also facilitated the development of the trade. The Nyamwezi land for example is flat. This enabled traders to easily move to look for trade items.
- There was specialization and division of labour among some African societies. E.g after clearing the garden, men devoted most of their time to trade and left the rest of the work to women.

### *Conclusion:*

**END**