

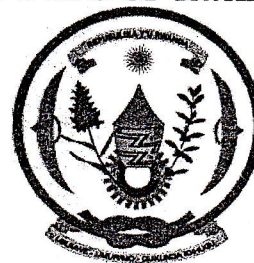
# History I

## 006

14/11/2012

8.30am – 11.30am

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA EDUCATION BOARD (REB)

### ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2012

**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. The Paleolithic and the Neolithic Periods are two major prehistoric periods, each different from the other in various ways. Discuss the great changes that marked the Neolithic period? **(25 marks)**
2. Identify and explain in detail the factors responsible for the expansion of the Rwandan kingdom. **(25 marks)**
3. Explain why all the first world's civilization developed along river valleys. **(25 marks)**
4. Identify and describe factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Saharan trade. **(25 marks)**
5. Describe the factors that led to the downfall of Ghana Empire. **(25 marks)**
6. Why were Arabs successful in expanding Islam in West Africa? **(25 marks)**
7. Why did the Portuguese rule on the East African coast decline? **(25 marks)**
8. Explain the achievements of Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro kingdom. **(25 marks)**
9. Discuss the causes of the scramble for and partition of Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. **(25 marks)**
10. Explain with examples how the Habyarimana Regime provoked the 1990 liberation war in Rwanda. **(25 marks)**

**END**

## **2012 PAPER 1 MARKING GUIDE**

### **Answer to question 1**

Introduction:

- The period marked the dramatic transition in the ways humans lived.
- They used stone tools like their earlier ancestors but these tools tended to be more complex and fine.
- It was a period marked by the transition from hunting and gathering culture to settled farming.
- People created permanent towns and villages.
- During the Neolithic period, people began making crafts like pottery, weaving and other forms of artistic expression.
- They continued with the domestication of animals to work for them and serve as sowers of food.
- The idea of private ownership of property began to be wide spread during the Neolithic period.
- The concept of money started thus the development of trade.
- The practice of religion and politics started during the Neolithic period as rules and regulations to have law and order in the society.
- Respect and burial of the dead started instead of leaving them to rot on the ground.
- Construction of modern infrastructure started due to a settled life.
- Education i.e. reading and writing started thus the development of science and technology.
- Man started iron working and began using iron tools like pangas, hoes, knives and less stone tools.

### **Answer to question 2**

Introduction:

- It had kings that were ambitious like Kigeli I Mukobanya (1378 – 1411) who carried out numerous conquests to the west of river Nyabarongo, Ruganzu II Ndori who annexed the island of Idjwi and Bunyabungo in revenge for his father Ndahiro Cyaatare, he conquered Bugoyi, Byahi, Bytishya north Kivu Bugara Etc.
- Weak and disunited neighbours like Bufumbira, Burwi (Butare) etc which led to easy conquest.
- It had a standing army ready to engage in war at short notice
- It had a centralized system of government with the king at the centre of everything
- There was control over trade that enabled the kingdom to get weapons and manufactured goods thus making the kingdom wealthy.
- The small size of the kingdom favoured its expansion as it led to easy administration.
- The kingdom had fertile soils that supported agricultural production.
- The well stated succession system i.e. hereditary policy avoided the would be succession disputes thus peace.

- The geographical location of the kingdom (mountainous) favoured its expansion as it protected her from enemies.
- The unity the Banyarwanda advocated for by their leaders contributed to its rise.
- Taxes and tributes collected from both local and conquered people favoured much the treasury thus leading to smooth running of daily activities.

*In conclusion* therefore, one can assert that the able leadership of the Banyarwanda greatly contributed to the rise and growth of the Rwanda Kingdom as they organized a strong army, trade etc.

### **Answer to question 3**

Introduction: define the term civilization with clear examples and types of civilizations.

- Presence of fertile soils in river valleys for agriculture
- The availability of water for their animals.
- The good climate along river valleys that favoured settlement.
- The attractive scenery also attracted man to admire the river valleys.
- The rivers provided good communication and transport via water bodies.
- Presence of resources like clay for pottery along river valleys.
- Security since valleys were barriers
- Good pasture along the river valleys.
- The water bodies acted as fishing grounds.

Conclusion:

### **Answer to question 4**

*Introduction:* define the term Trans-Saharan trade and when it started. i.e. This was a trade between the North African (Moslem Berbers) and west African Sudanese across the Sahara desert. Factors for the decline of the Trans-Saharan trade included the following:

- The Moroccan invasion of Songhai in the 1590s
- The fall of powerful empires like Ghana, Mali etc.
- The discovery of other sources of minerals like gold in South Africa.
- Tropical diseases like malaria, sleeping sickness etc.
- Exhaustion of minerals like gold, salt
- High taxes imposed on the traders by West African chiefs.
- The abolition of slave trade in West Africa
- The interstate wars with in the trading areas.
- The poor desert conditions as well as the drying oases.
- The long distances covered by the caravans
- Language barrier

- The introduction of Trans- Atlantic slave trade.
- Poor transport across the Sahara desert to North Africa.
- Wild animals which made the trade difficult.
- Competition between European products and local African products.
- Hostile tribes' activities like the Tuaregs.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 5**

*Introduction:*

- 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 6**

*Introduction:* The spread of Islam in West Africa began with the Arab conquest and occupation of the whole of North Africa from Egypt to Morocco between 639 and 708 A.D. Arabs were successful in expanding Islam in West Africa because:

- Jihads (Holy wars) fought between Muslims and non Muslims (infidels)
- Trans-Saharan trade and commerce
- Education. (Arab scholars)
- Islamic practices like polygamy and equal treatment of all believers attracted many Africans.
- Availability of transport like Horses, camels and donkeys that eased movement of Muslim preachers.
- Strong Islamic leaders and rulers in West Africa like Uthman Dan Fodio, Mansa Musa, Askia Muhammad the Great, Mai Idris Aloma etc.
- Some people joined Islam in order to avoid payment of taxes because non-Muslims were the ones who paid taxes.

- Military weakness of some states made them to be easily captured by Muslims, hence adopting the Islamic religion.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 7**

*Introduction:*

- They failed to establish any lasting position of strength except at Mombasa.
- They were too weak to defend themselves against their new rivals.
- Portugal was too small a country to supply enough men and soldiers to administer her overseas possessions adequately.
- Their rule was characterized by scandals and corruption
- The Portuguese were cruel, harsh and brutal i.e. they always punished coastal people.
- They also used divide and rule policy e.g. they allied with Malindi against Mombasa.
- The east African coast was too big and long for them to effectively control.
- Portugal had been forced into a union with Spain between 1580 – 1640 which weakened her control of the trade.
- Portugal was challenged by other European countries, which began competing with the Portuguese e.g. The British and the Dutch.
- They were forced with constant rebellions along the coast.
- Tropical diseases which claimed their life like small pox and malaria.
- The Portuguese were greatly weakened by a group of cannibals i.e. the Zimba who attacked them.
- The distance between Portugal and east Africa also hindered their work at the coast.

### **Answer to question 8**

*Introduction:* Omukama Kabalega was the first African nationalist in East Africa who took a negative reaction to colonial rule. His achievements for Bunyoro Kingdom include:

- He centralized power in the Kingdom. He divided it into a number of chiefdoms and appointed his own chiefs to govern them. This helped in crushing internal rebellions.
- He embarked on military reforms to strengthen his administrative reforms. He had inherited a state without a standing army which encouraged internal rebellions. E.g. he created a strong army called Abarusura and divided it into battalions of 2000 men.
- He encouraged and promoted unity within the Kingdom through polygamy and intermarriages. i.e. he himself married a commoner so as to give an example.
- There was promotion on merit in Bunyoro Kingdom. Individuals from any class would rise to any position. This forged national unity especially against British imperialism.

- He encouraged agriculture through the production of millet to fight famine. Underground granaries were also built to store food for future use.
- Kabalega promoted trade with Bunyoro's neighbors and long distance traders. Trading in salt was the monopoly of the state and it became the main source of revenue for the Kingdom.
- He also expanded Bunyoro using his army to revive its former glory. i.e. in 1876, he invaded Toro Kingdom and brought it under his control.
- He struggled to defend the independence of Bunyoro Kingdom using his army.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 9**

*Introduction:*

- **Need for raw materials:** since Africa was highly gifted with raw materials like cotton, coffee, timber, tea, sisal, copper etc, Europeans wanted to get these materials to use in their industries.
- **The desire to get market for their finished goods.** There was mass production in Europe and yet Europeans could not provide enough mkt for all the manufactured goods.
- **Need to invest surplus capital;** this was because some European countries had accumulated a lot of wealth and so they looked else where to invest their surplus capital.
- **Pressure for protection** from hostile tribes and chiefs by European traders in Africa especially in areas where they operated. They felt insecure.
- **The British occupation of Egypt (River Nile valley)** forced other European countries to come and also share part of the great river Nile.
- **The capture of Alsace and Loraine** after the Franco-Prussian war by Germany forced France to look else where for compensation by rushing to Africa.
- Struggle for supremacy after the Italian and German unification forced Italy and German to join the race for the scramble and partition of Africa to prove their nationhood maturity.
- The desire to stop slave trade which had taken root in the TAST and the TST. This was by the missionaries who came to preach against slave trade but ended up supporting colonization.
- The need to civilize Africans. This was based on Charles Darwin's theory in which he argued that Europeans were a superior race whose responsibility was to teach civilization to Africans.
- Some Africans who resisted European rule forced Europeans to use force and military confrontation to colonize Africans in which they succeeded.
- The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo attracted other European countries to do the same in Africa.

- The Berlin conference of 1884-85 chaired by Bismarck. Its aim was to try and solve the conflicts amongst European countries' interests in Africa e.g. the Congo which was claimed by most European countries.

*Conclusion:*

### **Answer to question 10**

*Introduction:* The 1990 liberation war was a war undertaken by the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) founded outside Rwanda in 1979. It was a war carried out by the refugees who had been denied chance to come back to Rwanda, their home land. It began on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1990. To "**liberate**" means to set free.

- Habyarimana's regime had ignored the wishes of the Rwandese refugees who wanted to return home. His reaction was that it could lead to over population and lack of resources.
- There were serious integration problems in countries of asylum like in Uganda during the Obote II regime where Rwandese were persecuted and killed.
- The political system in Rwanda was based on dictatorship of the Habyarimana regime; no elections were carried out in the country which had to stop.
- Habyarimana's government ruled the country based on tribal divisions and favoritism between the Hutu and the Tutsi which had to stop.
- The system was set up by harsh oppression from security organs which had turned Rwanda into a terrible police state. This was unacceptable.
- There was no economic development in Rwanda. This had caused general poverty in the country which had to stop.
- The evils of corruption and embezzlement of funds were present in Rwanda. Employment was also based on favors in the private sector and family businesses.
- The education system was badly affected. There was no central marking body for secondary school finalists. Each school marked its own candidates.
- The issue of demographic growth (movement of people from the country) was given little attention. This forced some Rwandese to wage war against the regime.
- During the 1981-1990 period, Habyarimana's regime murdered many people in cold blood under excuses like collaborating with the enemy.
- The government owned media houses like news papers, radios and televisions preached and mobilized citizens for hatred and not for unity.
- Only some parts of the country were developed. This led to an imbalance in provision of social and economic service which had to stop.

***In conclusion,*** after it was understood that Rwandans had been reduced to silence with no internal democratic process, on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1990, a sizeable group of men and women led by the late Major General Fred Gisa Rwigema attacked Kagitumba border post. The liberation war had started.