

HISTORY GENERAL PAPER

Marking guide paper 1

SECTION ONE :20 marks

Choose only two questions from this section

History of South Sudan

Q.1.(a)Sources of History.(5 marks).

Written sources e.g.books,letters,newspapers and official documents and school reports,birth certificates,land documents.

These sources tell us about the past .

- Primary and secondary sources .
- Oral sources e.g.interviews,stories,songs and myths.
- Visual sources e.g.houses,pots,toms,weapons.

(b)Importance of studying History in secondary schools.(5 marks).

- The knowledge of historical facts helped to distinguish the educated from uneducated person.
- It has been used as a screening device in many societies,from China to the United States.
- History should be studied because it is essential to individuals and to society and because it harbours beauty.
- History helps us to understand people and society.It helps us to understand the change and how the society we live in came out.
- History is useful in the world of work .i.e. it helps create good business people –professionals and political leaders.

Q.2.(a)Motives behind the Anglo –Egyptian invasion of the Sudan in 1898.(5 marks).

- Ans:The ambitions of the European colonization and competition over the African continent – specially between Britain and France.

- The British desire to exercise full control over the Nile from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean sea.
- The British desire to retaliate for the killing of Gordon in Khartoum.
- Britain hated the Islamic regime of Mahdi in Sudan.
- The improvement of the Egyptian economy enabled Egypt to sponsor the expedition.

(b) Terms of the condominium agreement signed in Jan-1899 (5 marks)

- The word Sudan in the agreement means all the territories South of the 22^o parallel latitude.
- British Egyptian flags shall be used together ,both land and water ,through out the Sudan,except in the town of Suakin.
- The supreme military and civil command in the Sudan shall be vested in one officer term Governor General of the Sudan.
- No special privileges shall be accorded to the subjects of any foreign countries in Sudan.
- No duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt.

Q .3(a) Political, social and economic organization of the Shilluk kingdom.(5 marks)

Ans:

- Politically, the Chollo kingdom is made up of two principle divisions .The North (Gar) and the South (Lwak).
- It is divided into fifteen provinces each under the administration of a paramount chief directly responsible to the Reth, believed to be the divine king who combines political ,administrative ,judicial and spiritual power.
- Socially, the Reth carries out the sacrifices to the Nyakang and who sees the Shrines of Nyakana are cared for. He had the power to keep the fighting among the Shilluks under control.
- Economically, the Shilluks keep a few cattle, goats and sheep and engaged in subsistence agriculture. The main crops are sorghum, maize, simsim and beans.
- The Shilluks are fishermen and exploit with ease the fish resources of the Nile and its numerous tributaries and distributaries.

(b) Factors behind the decline of the Shilluk kingdom in the 19th.century.(5 marks)

- Its location on the Nile expose the Shilluk to every danger.
- European and Arabs incursion and aggressions down the Nile.
- Slavery and slave trade and so called modernity (Christianity and Islamization).
- Displacement of many Shilluk to Northern Sudan caused serious threat to Shilluk traditions.
- Decades of wars with Sennar, Darfur and Dinka led to the decline.

SECTION TWO(20 marks)

History of Africa

Choose only two questions from this section

Q.1.(a)Origin and organization of the East African Coastal Trade(10 marks)

Ans:

- The trade began with small trading settlement in 1800 A.D. and extended in 1500 A.D.when Portugal invaded and controlled it.
- Trade intensified between Africa and Asia ,resulted into emergence of powerful city states along the East Coast of Africa.These include Kilwa,Sofala,Mombasa,malindi,Mogadishu and others.
- The city states traded with island kingdom like Great Zimbabwe to obtain gold ,ivory and iron.These materials were then sold to places like India,South East Asia and China.At the same time,the East African States were buying items from Asia such as cotton,silk and porcelain objects.
- Many of the merchants from Arabian peninsula ,India and South Asia stayed in East Africa where they intermarriage, and this has created a distinct ethnic group known as Shwahili.
- Organisation-The East African Trade is known by various names (Trade on the East coast of Africa or Indian Ocean trade, or trade between Azania and Asia.

(b)The impact of the trade on the people (5marks)

- The East Africa coast developed a unique civilization that was a mixture of African Arabian and Persians and Islamic influence or cultures.
- Arab traders eventually settled on the coast and Arab settlements and Centres increased.
- Arab traders became very rich.
- New goods were introduced such as beakers,glass bowls,weapons,rugs,beadsmclothes,spices,etc.
- Muslim traders converted many people to Islam.

Q.2.(a) The importance of Mohammed Bello in the Fulani Jihad (5marks)

Ans:

- He developed a new capital at Sokoto turning into a major centre.
- Military powers increased.
- Was known for being a scholar.
- The empire continue to be an economic success.
- Improved the administration.
- The empire witnessed economic prosperity in his time.

(b)The effects of the great Trek opened the interior of South Africa to European expansion.

- The Africans and Boers got closer in contact ,almost all African tribes were defeated.
- Boer mistreatment of the Africans on their farms brought the Dutch into conflict with the British.
- It led to the introduction of large scale and pastoralism by Boers.
- It led to the discovery of the minerals in the interior which led to prosperity in South Africa.

Q.3.(a)Portuguese administration in Angola (5 marks).

Ans:

- Portugal regained full control of the territory of Angola and almost all Mozambique.
- Integration of assimilation of African population.
- Division of African population into “civilized” or assimilated ‘assimilado”, and non-civilized non assimilated (nao-assimilado) to facilitate recruiting and designate who were collaborators.
- Education and religion were integral parts in the process.
- Motivation for assimilation.

(b)How the Portuguese Rule affect the Angolans by 1914. (5 marks).

- Many black people were delocated from their homes from the country side and had to perform compulsory almost always unskilled hard work.
- It caused most economic conditions to the natives of Angola.
- The Portuguese government abolished the number of basic legal provisions which discriminated the black people.
- At least one thousand white and unknown numbers of natives were killed in the rebellion launched by Roberto.

Q.4.Explain the reasons for king Leopold II to expand his colonial activities to Congo in 1860-1846. (10 marks)

Q.5.Mention the factors that led to the decline of the Trans –Saharan Trade activities in 1471-1505 (10 marks)

Q.6.What were the effects of the British rule and French assimilation policies over the people of West Africa? (10 marks)

SECTION THREE (20 marks)

History of Europe

Q.1.(a) Domestic achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte as the first consul and Empire of France. (5 marks)

Ans:

- Napoleon established a centralized system of administration in France in 1800.
- Napoleon established the French legal system.
- He improved education system in France.
- He established career open to talent and individual merit.
- He improved agriculture and developed the French Industrial sector.
- He built a strong army –and established a central bank of France.

(b) Account any five failures of Napoleon Bonaparte. (5 marks)

- The overwhelming ambition of Napoleon led to his down fall.
- The Moscow campaign contributed to his downfall.
- The imprisonment of Pope Pius VI led to his downfall.
- The rise and the growth of the spirit of nationalism in European States led to the downfall of Napoleon.

Q.2.(a) State five objectives of the Vienna Congress in 1815. (5 marks)

Ans:

- The need to restore peace greatly led to the signing of the Vienna settlement.
- Restoration of legitimate rulers of Europe who had been overthrown by the French revolution of 1789.
- To re-draw the map of Europe.
- To form an effective permanent alliance of great European powers.

(b) State the reasons for the failure of the Vienna congress. (5 marks)

Ans:

- The Vienna Congress made a big blunder (mistake) of neglecting the principles the principles of nationalism and liberalism.
- The balance of power was only achieved among the four big states.
- The Vienna Congress restored the legitimate rulers of Europe.
- The Vienna Congress was unrealistic in the method of preventing the further future French aggressions.

- The congress is blamed for having delayed the unification of Italian and German States.

Q.3.(a) State briefly five causes of the Crimean War between 1854-1856 . (5 marks)

Ans:

- The Russian expansionist policy towards Turkey paused the war because Turkey was hindrance to her Mediterranean commercial interests.
- The right to protect the Holy palace of Bethlehem and Jerusalem in Palestine.
- The political conflict between Napoleon III and Tsar Nicolas of Russia.
- The occupation of Moldavia and Walachia in July 1853 by Russia.
- Russian sinking of the Turkish fleet (squadron) at Sinope in the Black Sea November 1853.
- Russia's claim to protect all the Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire, because they were being persecuted by the Sultan of Turkey.
- Russia's false confidence of victory in any war and the characters of Tsar Nicolas.
- Napoleon II 's desire to revenge against Russia for the defeat of his uncle Napoleon I during 1812.

(b) Mention any five factors that led to the decline of the Ottoman State. (5 marks)

- The loss of military strength greatly contributed to the decline of the empire.
- Malignant corruption and embezzlement of the public funds.
- The size of the Ottoman empire.
- The religious conflicts between the Balkan Christians and the Muslims Ottoman Turks.
- The weakness and incompetence of the Sultans.
- The rise of the strong nationalism among their subjects.

SECTION FOUR (40 marks)

General knowledge

Part (A) Compulsory

Q.1.State and explain the reason that led to the outbreak of Anyanya I rebellion in the Sudan. (15 marks).

Ans:

On 18th.August 1955, members of the British administered Sudan Defence forces. Equatorial Corps mutinied in Torit and in the following days in Juba, Yei and Maridi.

The immediate causes of the mutiny were:

- A trial of the southern member of the national assembly.
- And an allegedly false telegram urging northern administration in the south to oppress Southerners.

- The Arab –led Khartoum government failure to create a federal system as promised at the independence.
- The mutinies were suppressed, though survivors fled the towns and began an uncoordinated insurgences in rural areas, poorly arrived and ill-organized ,there were little threat to the outgoing colonial powers or newly formed Sudanese government.

Q.2.The main causes for the outbreak of the Belgian Revolution in 1830 (15 marks)

- The rise of the nationalistic feeling among the Belgians.
- The strict censorship of the press.
- The downfall of the Congress system.
- The unfair parliamentary representation.
- The support of the French men and the revolutionary idea.
- The success of the 1830 French revolution.
- The free trade policy initiated by the Dutch.
- The religious differences between the Dutch and the Belgians.
- The unfair taxation system over the Belgians .
- The control of education system by the Dutch.
- Language differences.

Part (B) Optional

Choose only two questions from the three

Q.1.Account for the factors that contributed to the decline of the Zulu Kingdom in South Africa.

(10 marks)

- Shakas harsh one-man rule based on continual conquest and capture of cattle and the killing of those who disagreed with him.
- The death of Shaka –the state was created around his personality and strong military leadership.
- His successors lacked his ability as a strong military leader.
- Internal civil wars due to succession disputes led to the collapse of the states.
- The ones conquered Nassal States broke away from Zulu State.
- Natural calamities also contributed.
- The period of the Mfecane had depopulated many parts of the Zulu state.
- The Zulu State was militarily weak in the 2nd.half of the 19th.century.
- The disciplines of the army had deteriorated the fighting tactics had been copied by the neighbours and couldn.t match the maxim guns of the Europeans.

- Q.2, Outline the problems faced by the Christian missionaries in Africa in 19th. Century. (10 marks)

Q.2. Problems faced by Christian Missionaries in East Africa

- Language barrier.
- Influence of Islam.
- Existence of tropical diseases.
- Geographical barriers.
- Divisions and quarrels between various missionary groups.
- Presence of hostile tribes like the Nandi and Maasai.
- The presence of wild animals.
- Problems of supplies.
- Involvement in politics and judicial systems were beyond spiritual jurisdiction.

Q.3. The objectives of the United Nations Organization which was founded in 1945. (10 marks)

(10 marks)

- To maintain world Peace and Security.
- To protect the right of the of the people.
- To promote friendly relations among the member states.
- To achieve international cooperation in solving various issues.
- To encourage economic, social, education and cultural progress.
- To settle world disputes through negotiation or arbitrations.
- To improve worker's conditions.
- To create a sense of equality between men and women.
- To stop drug trafficking and consumption of harmful drugs.
- To promote health conditions etc.