

HISTORY GENERAL PAPER 2

Marking guide paper 2

SECTION ONE :20 marks

Choose only two questions from this section

History of South Sudan

Q.1.(a)Major ten language groups of South Sudan.(10marks).

South Sudan is one of the most ethnically and cultural diversified countries on the African continent .

The indigenous people of South Sudan can be broadly categorized into Nilotic ,Nilo-Hamite and South Western Sudanic groups.

- Nilotic group:
 - Comprise of
 - Dinka
 - Nuer
 - Shilluk
 - Murle
 - Anywak
 - Maban.
 - Acholi.
 - Jie;
 - Luo,etc

- Nilo hamates
 - Include
 - The Bari.
 - Nyangwara.
 - Pojulu.
 - Mundari.
 - Taposá,
 - Latuko;
 - Lokoya.

- Didinga.etc.
- Western Sudanic
 - The bantu
 - Zande.
 - Ma'di.Bon.
 - Kresh.
 - Banda.
 - Muru.
 - Baka.
 - Abukaya.
 - Mundu.
 - Ndogo.

Q.2 Factors that contributed to the decline of the Meroe Kingdom.(10 marks).

- The Meroe Kingdom declined by CE 300 and the city itself was abandoned.
- Over exploitation of the environment ,the land became agriculturally untenable.
- Iron smelting had consumed most of the forests for charcoal,wide spread erosion ensued,
- Decline of Roman empire in Egypt affected Meroe as well ;demand for luxury goods fuel.
- New power of axum took control of the Red sea trade,even invaded the region of Meroe CE 350

Q.3 State and briefly explain the factors for the success of the Mahdist Revolution 1881-1885.(10 marks)

- Deterioration of the of the ruling system of the Tukro Egyptian regime.
- Weakness of the army garrisons.
- Inadequate training of the army.
- Lack of communication and supplies.
- The outbreak of Urabi revolt in Egypt.
- Abduction of the Khedive Ismail and his replacement by his son Tawfiq.
- The replacement of Gordon by Rowf in Sudan.
- British misunderstanding of Mahdist Revolution.
- British engagement in the war of Afganistan.

Q.4.The objectives of the Juba Conference held in 1947

- All the Southern members apart from one or two Equatorian chiefs ,admitted the need for political unity between the north and the south.
- All agreed that the South could not stand alone and did not want to be united with Uganda.
- The Southerners emphasized their backwardness again and again.
- Unification of educational system between the south and the north.

SECTION TWO(20 marks)

History of Africa

Q.1.Explain the most important causes for the outbreak of the Maji Maji Rebellion 1905-1907(10 marks)

- Colonialism.
- Heavy taxation policy of government.
- Forced labour.
- Use of foreigners in the rule.
- The need to maintain the traditional customs.
- Africans were forced to grow cotton.
- Heavy and corporal punishment.
- The cotton in 1905 registered poor harvest and people were not paid for the labour.
- Africans hated Christianity.
- The effective leadership and organization abilities of prophet Kinji Kitele.

Q.2.Reasons as to why Kabaka Kabalega resisted the British in 1891 (10 marks)

- He couldn't tolerate seeing British take over the territory he had fought hard to create in 1870.
- He wanted to preserve the glories of the Bunyoro empire.
- He believed that he alone had the right to rule over the territory other than foreigners;for he was the legitimate ruler of Bunyoro.
- He wanted to maintain the integrity and independence of the kingdom.
- He never wanted friendly relations with the British who were Buganda;s friends and traditional enemy of Bunyoro.
- He acquired firearms which he hoped to use against the imperialists.
- He had a standing army (the Abarsula) which he had used to strengthen Bunyoro.

Q.3.What were the causes of the Great Trek? (10 marks).

- The activities of Boers towards land.
- The emancipation of the slaves and the way it was carried out.
- The availability of large tracks of land in the interior led to further expansion of the Boers.
- The pastoralists Boers wanted to open up the natural green pastures in the interior.
- The spirit of adventure affected many Boers in the beautiful land of the interior.
- Land shortage.
- The British system of land tenure irritated the Boers who now moved north.

Q.4.What were the effects of the Great Trek(10 marks)

- The Trek opened the interior of Africa to European expansion.
- Almost all African tribes were defended by the battle hardened Boers.
- Boers with mistreatment of the Africans on their farms brought the Dutch into conflict with the British.
- It led into the introduction of large scale agriculture and pastoralism by Boers.
- It led to the discovery of minerals in the interior ,which brought prosperity in South Africa.
- The Africans became landless.
- Both Boers and Africans lost their lives during the Trek.

SECTION THREE (20 marks)

History of Europe

Choose only two questions from this section

Q.1 Factors that contributed to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to power.(10 marks)

- The revolution abolished the discriminative social class and offered equality of opportunities for talented men like Napoleon.
- The revolution led to the exile and death of senior army officers and politicians especially during the reign of terror.
- It was the French revolution that gave Napoleon the chance to display and advertise his abilities.
- The need to export the French Revolution generated foreign wars which gave Napoleon more opportunities to exploit his abilities.
- Napoleon used revolutionary ideas within and outside France which helped him to build his popularity as a liberator.
- Napoleons marriage to Josephine also contributed to his rise to power.
- Napoleon’s rise to power was also due to his closer personal relationship with leaders of the French Revolution.

Q.2.The impacts that French Revolution had on Europe and the world (10 marks)

- It helped to emancipate the Jews of Western Europe.
- It led to emergency of forces of nationalism in the world.
- It threatened other European governments.
- It led to outbreak of other revolutions in Europe ,e.g.1830 and 1848
- It led to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- It led to the declaration of the rights of man and citizens.
- It made the peasants to acquire land from the church.
- It led to the destruction of the ancient regimes.

- It led into the educational improvements.
- It led into internationalization , i.e.the creation of the League of Nations.

Q.3.Examine the factors that helped in the unification of Italy 1848-1870. (10 marks)

- The collapse of the Congress system by 1830.
- The failure of the 1848 revolution.
- The role played by secret societies e.g.Carbonari Movement and the Young Italian movement.
- The downfall of Metternich by 1830.
- The reforms established in Italy by Napoleon.
- The rise of the Pope Pius IV ,who was the liberal minded in 1846,contributed to thye unification of Italy.
- The strengthening of military sector played a role in the unification of Italy.
- The influence of Italian lecturers, writers and philosophers.
- The role played by the foreign powers.
- The growth of the nationalism in Europe helped in the unification.

Q.4.Mention briefly any five causes that led to the outbreak of the world war II. (10 marks)

- The Versailles peace treaty of 1919 caused the 2nd.World War.
- The arms race was the factor that caused the second world war.
- The effects of 1929-1935,economic depression caused WW II
- The rise of Adolf Hitler mthe World aggressor caused WW II
- The rise of the allied dictators in Germany ,Italy and Japan in the East against Western Democrats caused the second world war.
- The German's occupation of Poland in 1st.September 1939 caused the war.
- The Anglo French appeasement policy caused the war.

SECTION FOUR (40 marks)

General knowledge

Part (A) Compulsory

Q.1.Discuss the main achievements and challenges of the first Regional Government of the Southern Sudan. (15 marks)

Achievement

- The repatriation ,resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees/returnees and the internal displaced people.It had set up the regional system of government .Manpower had to be recruited and trained .Departmental structures were established ,offices and accommodation places were provided as well as basic budget for ministries and departments was provided.

- Development of education from primary to secondary schools.
- It has provided the security.
- It has carried out the developmental projects ,such as agriculture,building of government offices ,schools,health centres,etc.
- It succeeded to observe in (the army).
- It had prepared a way for the first general election in November,1973.
- It also succeeded in building confidence amongst the vdifferent groups of citizens in the region /northerners and southerners,returnees,I.D.Ps and different ethnic groups to form new relationships based on equality of citizenship and mutual respect.

Challenges

- There was major rift and political rivalry among the southern Sudan leaders like (Clement Mboro,Joseph Oduho and Benjamin Bol,who were dissatisfied with the Abel Alier government.
- Many Southerners were also dissatisfied withy the failing of the central government to fulfil their economic obligation.
- The disappointment of southerners towards president Nimeri when he changed his policies and attitudes to the South after the Addis Ababa Agreement.
- The opposition against Abel Alier from his former opponent ,Joseph Lagu.

Q.2.State and explain the factors that contributed to the success of the Germany unification in 1870 (15 marks)

- The military reforms made Prussian Army led to the unification of Germany.
- The eventual downfall of the congress system by 1830 favoured the unification of Germany.
- The downfall of Metternich system contributed to the unification of German states.
- The role played by Prince Otto Von Bismark contributed to the unification of Germany.
- The role of foreign states aided to the unification of Germany.
- The 1948 revolution in Europe contributed to the unification of Germany.
- The rise to power of William I in Prussia led to to the unification of Germany.
- The role played by German writers /scholars contributed to the unification of Germany.

Part (B) Optional

Choose only two questions from the three

Q.1.The political, social and economic organization of the Azande kingdom.(10 marks)

- The Azande socio –political system is an intricate admixture of feudalism ,traditional ,political and administrative authority and witchcraft,charms,etc.
- Chiefs,mostly derived from the royal clan who combine judicial and spiritual powers.
- The chief invokes witchcraft and oracles for which the Zande are reknowned.
- Economically,the Azande are mainly farmers who grow various crops and fruits and others rear domestic animals such as goats and chicken.
- Cultivation remain largely as women domain.
- Men build and maintain homesteads,hunt and perform other various tasks and crafts.
- The Azande make excellent baskets,woven and variety of wooden crafts ,tables and chairs,bows and arrows,knives,etc.

Q.2.Explain the terms and provisions of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. (10 marks)

- The war guilt clause entirely blamed Germany for the outbreak of the WW I
- The reparatriation clause subjected Germany to the to the heaviest enderanity in the history of the world.
- The disarmament clause reduced the German army to 100,000 men and the navy to 15,000men.
- The Rhineland was demilitarized.
- The territorial clause made a lot of adjustments on the territorial boundaries of Europe in favour of other powers against Germany.
- The decolonization clause depossessed Germany of all her overseas colonies.
- Germans ordered to return the flags,work of arts and trophies that were looted from France in Franco /Prussian war of 1870/1879.
- International waters such as the Elba ,Danube,River Nieman ,Baltic sea ,Mediterranean sea etc. were declared neutral and free to all ships of all nations.
- Kaiser William,the German emperor was to be tried by a tribunal and to be punished accordingly which most likely was to be the death sentence.
- To ensure that the above clause were implemented ,the German territory west of the Rhine river ,together with the bridge heads were to be occupied by the allied troops for a period of 15 years.

Q.3.Failures of the League of Nations by 1939 (10 marks)

- Conflict between Poland and Lithuania.
- It failed to settle the conflict Bolivia and Paraguay.
- It failed to nrestrain Japanese aggression on China and her eventual occupation of Manchuria.
- It failed to stop the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.
- Lack of a joint standing army.
- It failed to mobilize the collective security .
- The League of Nations was loosely organized with unclear and unstable membership.
- It failed to involve the United States of America ,Germany and Russia from Siari.

- It failed to promote economic cooperation in Europe which contributed to the outbreak of economic depression.
- The League of Nations failed to control rearmament in the interwar period.