

HISTORY GENERAL PAPER 3

Marking guide paper 3

SECTION ONE :20 marks

History of South Sudan

Q.1. Write a brief note about the Fashoda Incident of 1898.

- The Fashoda incident was the climax of imperial territorial disputes between Great Britain and France in Eastern Africa on 12th. July, 1898, the French major Jean Baptiste Marchand, who had reached Upper Nile, raised the French flag and declared it French Territory. Three weeks later Lord William Kitchener, the conqueror of the Mahdists to the verge of war, but it ended in diplomatic victory in Britain. Arrived to lay claims to the same territory. The Fashoda incident brought Britain and France

Q.2. The economic and social activities of any three ethnic groups of South Sudan.

- Economically, like the Dinka, the Nuer culture is organized around cattle, the cattle are not primarily kept for food but the Nuer drink milk.
- Fish is the substantial economy of both Dinka and the Nuer.
- Vegetables and millet are also important ingredients of their diet.
- The Zande are always gatherers and agriculturalists focusing on subsistence production.
- They cultivate maize, rice, peanuts, simsim, sweet potatoes and cassava.
- They are not cattle people mainly due to the existence of insects which cause sleeping sickness in the country.
- Socially, the Dinka likewise the Nuer, their social organization is based on shifting alliance based on Kingship.
- Their marriage ritual is mainly determined by cattle as dowry.
- The Azande were divided into different kingdoms that were similarly organized but had different military and political strategies.
- Polygamy is exercised among the Azande.

Q.3. What were the consequences of the "Closed Districts Ordinance" imposed by the British Administration in 1922.

- The directors of the three southern provinces were not allowed to make contact with the Sudanese directors in the north, instead they were to make contact with Uganda and Kenya.
- Removal of northerners and Egyptians from the south and to be replaced by Syrians and Greeks.
- Arabic language was prohibited and English language was made an alternative.
- Q.4. Discuss the terms of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972 on the peace process in Sudan.
- Removal of northern officials and their replacement by southerners.

- Abolition of Arab names ,clothes and Islamic identity.

Q.4.The terms of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972 on the peace process in Sudan.

- The provinces of Bahr el Ghazaal ,Equatoria and Upper Nile ,based on the boundaries as they stood on 1st.January,1956.
- The Southern Regions had its own legislative and executive organs.
- Southerners elected the members of People’s Regional Assembly.
- A high executive Council (H.E.C.) headed by a president appointed by the president of Sudan on the recommendations of the people of regional assembly.
- The president of Sudan appointed the relieved members of the (HEC) on the reccomdatons of its president.

SECTION TWO(20 marks)

History of Africa

Choose only two questions from this section

Q.1.The most important reasons for the coming of the Christian missionaries into East Africa.

- Their primary aim was to spread Christianity.
- They hoped to encounter the rapid spread of Islam in Africa.
- To introduce Western Civilisation (culture).
- They wanted to suppress the slave trade through the spread of Christianity.
- To promote legitimate trade by by creating the good atmosphere for it through their preaching.
- They were motivated by the death of Dr.David Livingstone.

Q.2.Identify the impacts or results of the East African Trade on the people of Eastern Africa.

- It developed a unique civilization.
- Arab traders eventually settled on the coast.
- Arab btraders built mosques ,houses in Arabian and Persial styles.
- Muslim traders converted many Africans into Islam.
- Swahili language was formed.
- New system of exchange of currency developed.
- It created conflict (rivalry) between the coastal towns.

Q.3.What are the causes for the outbreak of Nandi resistance.

- Superiority: The Nandi believed they were superior to all other communities and when the British came, they viewed this as a threat to their dominance.
- The Nandi wanted to preserve their political independence.
- The Nandi thought the British had come to take away, all their fertile land which was their only source of food.
- Superstitious i.e. the Nandi regarded the Europeans as devils because of their clothes, appearance and the loud noise of their guns.
- When the Nandi Orkoiyot Arap Samoei was killed in deceit by the British, the Nandi wanted to seek revenge and therefore resisted the British.

Q.4. What are the political, social and economic organization of the Buganda Kingdom.

Political

- The kabaka (king) was the political leader a highly centralized administration.
- His powers were hereditary and absolute i.e. had control over life and death of his subjects.
- He could appoint, promote, demote and dismiss any of his chiefs without consulting anybody.
- Next to him in command was the Katikiro (chief minister).
- Other prominent chiefs were Ormulami (chief justice) and Omuwanika (finance minister).

Social

- Society was divided into classes.
- The king belongs to mother's clan.
- Religiously the Kabaka was the spiritual leader of the Buganda.
- The Buganda believed in small gods (Balubaale) e.g. Musoke for rain.
- They also believed in witchcraft.

Economic

- Agriculture was the backbone of Buganda economy, they grew food crops like yams, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava among others.
- There was division of labour e.g. men clear gardens, engage in trade and fishing - women planted and harvested.
- They also domesticated animals like cattle, sheep and pigs.
- They carry out fishing and hunting.
- They practice industrial works e.g. cloth making.

Q.5. How the discovery of minerals changed the economy of South Africa.

- The sale of diamonds increased the value of exports.
- The economy also relied on agriculture for both money and substance.

- Agriculture prices increased especially the fresh products.
- Cash crops farming developed in the country sides around the mines.
- The country changed from to industrial agricultural economy.
- The ox-wagons that had carried the Voor Trekkers to Orange and Vaal rivers would not match the heavy machinery required in mines ;this led to railway development.
- The country prospered from diamond ,gold ,agriculture and custom duties.
- Land in the mining areas became higher in prices.

SECTION THREE (20 marks)

History of Europe

Choose only two questions from this section

Q.1.Causes for the outbreak of the Austrian Revolution in 1848.

- The social ,economic breakdown.
- They need to oust inefficient and corrupt nature of government.
- Success of revolution in other parts of Europe.
- The growth liberalism,equality ,fraternity and nationalism among the Austrians.
- The downfall of Prince Von Metternich.
- The industrial revolution in Europe.

Q.2.Major obstacles that delayed the unification of Germany in 1871.

- The absence of a strong and patriotic army.
- The Vienna settlement.
- Economic hardships among the German States.
- Absence of strong and able leaders.
- The existence of ideological and religious differences.
- The influence of foreign powers.
- The presence of sharp differences between the wealthy class and the poor working class.
- The presence of Metternich and its system.
- The influence of the conservative Prussians Junkers-in Frankfurt parliament.
- Poor mobilization of masses.
- The role played by the catholic church.

Q.3.Achievements of the United Nations Organisation founded in 1945.

- It relatively reduced the production of weapons of mass destruction.
- It promoted economic cooperation among member states.
- It promoted the right of children through UNICEF.

- It improved health conditions of people.
- It maintained Global Peace ,security and stability.
- It improved labour /worker's condition .
- It protected human rights globally.

Q.4.The roles played by the philosophers (Great thinkers) in the French Revolution of 1798.

- They condemned the social,political and economic situation sin France and created more awareness of the problem of France e.g.Francis Markarvet –Voltaire,attack and exposed the traditions,beliefs and abuses of ancient regime.
- Montesouer in his book the“ spirit of the laws” criticized the divine rights of the kings and compared dispositism to cutting down atree in order to get its fruits.He praised the British political system.
- Of equality as the best for France.

SECTION FOUR (40 marks)

General knowledge

Q.1.Outline and explain the causes that led to the outbreak of the second Sudanese civil war of 1`983-2005

- The rise of the SPLM was a transition and a continuation of the long standing political discontent into an armed conflict.
- A struggle against repression.
- Resistance against oppression and marginalization of the Sudanese citizens.
- The discovery of Sudan's oil.
- The segregation and discrimination of the Sudanese citizens.
- The imposition of the Islamic laws by the central government.
- Reaction against Nimeiri attempt bto unilaterally dismantle the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement.

Q.2.State any five reasons for the failure of the League of Nations by 1939.

- The league of nations never involved all powers e.g.USA.
- The withdrawal of the membership e.g.Japan-Italy-russia.
- It had no widespread support.
- Much associated with the Versailles Peace Treaty.
- It had no force of its own to discipline aggressors.
- It encouraged hostility from Italy,Germany and Japan.
- It could not prevent Italy invasion of Ethiopia.

- It failed to control Hitler's annexation of Austria-1936-upto 1938-Albania 1939-Poland 1939.
- It failed to stop arms race.
- It failed to prevent war between Turkey and Greek 1821

Part (B) Optional

Q.1.Describe the role played by Sir Apollo Kagwa during the colonial administration of Buganda.

- He was the leading figure in the semi autonomous government of Ganda people under the British authority.
- Was a leader of the protestian faction in the civil wars of the Ganda people 1888-92.
- Became Katikiro when king Muwanga returned to thye throne in 1890 and he grew increasingly powerful during the remainder of his reign.
- He ruled the kingdom with competency,loyalty but without submuisson to the bRitish.

Q.2.Outline the reasons for the conquest of the Sudan by Muhammed Ali in 1821.

Q.3.Domestic policy of Otto Von Bismark in Germany in 1870.

- He advised King William I of Prussia not to reign his throne following the constitution crisis.
- He suppressed the Prussian liberals from Frankfurt parliament.
- He carried out fundamental economic reforms in Prussian economy.
- He improved the military capacity of the Prussians.
- He signed a diplomatic treaty with the British Prime Minister ,BenjaminDisrealig in 1861.
- Improved Prussian education secur.
- Defeated completely the unification of Northern Germany – in 1869.
- Participated in the Franco-Prussian war between 1870 -1871 which finally concluded the unification of Germany.