MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SCHOOLYEAR:2020/2021

SOUTHERN PROVINCE TERM:III

RUHANGO DISTRICT DATE:…./…./2021

PROMOTION: S6 DURATION: 3HOURS

HISTORY EXAMINATION FOR HEG, HEL, HGL,

INSTRUCTIONS

* This paper is composed of ten questions
* Attempt any four questions on your choice (TWO IN SECTION A AND TWO IN SECTION B)
* Each question carries 25 marks
* Answer in essay form

SECTION A: HISTORY OF AFRICA. (ATTEMPT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS)

1. Briefly describe the factors which led to the abolition of slave trade.

2. Briefly describe the Manifestations of neo-colonialism in Africa

3. Discuss why most rebellions against colonial always ended in failure.

4. What measures have been put place by the government of Rwanda to fight genocide ideology?

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS

5. Assess the impacts of 1856 PARIS PEACE TREATY on Europe.

6. Discuss the causes and the effects of the Greek war of independence

7. To what extent was the 1878 Berlin congress a landmark in history of Europe.

8. Examine the causes and effects of the world economic crisis (depression) of 1929-1935.

9. Discuss the effects of the interdependence on the family and community.

10. Describe the nature and characteristics of the Age of Enlightenment.

GOOD LUCK!!

**HISTORY EXAMINATION MARKING GUIDE**

1. **Briefly describe the factors which led to the abolition of slave trade**

***Factors of abolition***

According to historians, the relatively rapid abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade is explained by ideological, religious, and economic change in Europe and the Americas.

**** [***Enlightenment:***](http://www.history.com/topics/enlightenment)this influential 18th century intellectual movement suggested that all men

and women had certain rights. Among these rights was liberty, which the slave trade clearly violated. The French philosophers preached the gospel of liberty, freedom and fraternity and they realised that although man is born free, he is always in chains. But these orders to break these chains, all men were meant to be seen as equals;

 ***Role of some religious groups***, such as the [**Quakers**, who](http://www.history.com/topics/quakers) by the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw abolitionism as an expression of Christian love for their fellow man. Pope Benedict XIV, in 18th century also protested against slave trade and slavery and appealed to Catholic countries to denounce it;

** *Humanitarianism and philanthropists***: by the end of the 19th century, some people realised

that slavery and slave trade were illegal both before God and before the law. In 1767 they formed Anti-Slavery campaigns headed by Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce, Adam Smith and Granville who struggle to campaign against slave trade in the British Parliament; The British Evangelist led by John Wisely campaigned for the liberty of man and they decided to defend the innocent slaves as they brought light to their government, which abolished slave trade;

 ***Economic motive****s*: One early theory was that Britain abolished its slave trade because British

Caribbean plantations were becoming less profitable and needed fewer new slaves.

 ***Industrial Revolution* in Europe from** 1750 to 1850 led to abolition of Slave Trade because many machines were invented and could do much of the work quickly, easily and effectively. So, many countries stopped importing slaves;

 ***American war of independence***: With the defeat of British, American war contributed to the abolition of slave trade because the British had no longer any interest to recruit most African slaves to America. But British planned their liberation and thereafter, the new American leaders supported their repatriation of the freed slaves to West Africa

1. **Explain the factors which led to the resistance of some African society.**

**Causes of African resistance**

* + **Need to preserve African independence**: resistors had nationalistic spirit and patriotic feeling for their kingdoms, they saw resistance as a means of keeping away foreign intruders and maintaining the independence of their kingdoms
  + **Influence of African traditional religion**: Some resisted because they were inspired and encouraged by African traditional region which made many people to resist, for example prophecy of KinjikitireGwale forced many people in Tanganyika to join MajiMaji rebellion which was against the Germany bad administration.
  + **Some societies regarded themselves military strong (Military strength)**: some Africans and chiefs resisted because they trusted their military strength and hoped to defeat Europeans as they did for their neighbors

**Example**: Kabalega with his Abarusura army, SamoriToure

* + **Collaboration of their enemies**: Some Africans resisted because their enemies had collaborated, for Example, Kabalega of Bunyoro resisted because Kabaka had collaborated; SamoriiToure collaborated because Sikaso had collaborated with French
  + **Pressure of Islam**: Islam was a traditional enemy of Christianity which forced some African Muslim societies to resist against European Christianity.

For exampleSamoriToure of Mandinka Empire used Islamic region to unite his people, the Mandist revolt in Sudan, The Urabist rebellion in Egypt.

* + **Ignorance of Europeans‟ military strength**: Some societies resisted because they underestimated the strength of European army and ignorantly hoped for victory against the whites;
  + **Economic policies of colonialists**: Some Africans resisted because of the effects of the economic policies used by the colonialists; these policies were so oppressive and exploitative.

For example, forced labor, land alienation, over taxation, forced cash crop growing etc…

* + **Mistreatment of earlier collaboration**: earlier collaborator had been mistreated, undermined and politically subjected; some chiefs who collaborated were later overthrown and replaced by others. Thus chiefs who knew this resisted
  + **Need to safeguard their trade monopolies**: Some Africans resisted because they knew that the coming of whites would force them out of trade which they had benefited from; For instance long distance trade where slaves were commodities while colonialists wanted to abolish slave trade
  + **Long standing enmity with Europeans**: Some African chiefs resisted because they had a long standing enmity with whites which developed by the visits made by explorers, missionaries and traders.

For example, Kabalega of Bunyoro quarreled with Sir Samuel Baker, and when colonialists came to Africa, chiefs had to resists them because they considered colonialists to be as bad as the earlier white visitors;

* + Some societies resisted colonial rule because they understood the interests of colonialists, that is exploitation of African resources;
  + Some Africans resisted because they were economically strong, and they knew that they would manage to sponsor a prolonged struggle against th

1. **Discuss why most rebellions against colonial always ended in failure.**

**Introduction. 3marks**

-Define rebellion

-show the different forms of African resistances e.g Primary and secondary

**Body**

* Poor military organisation of Africans
* Disunity among Africans
* Effects of natural calamities
* Role of religion ( missionary teachings and preaching) **10x2**
* Effects of slave Trade
* Lack of strong leadership
* Influence of African collaborators
* Failure of African traditional religion
* Weakness of African economies
* Dictatorship of African Leaders
* European determination
* Poor mobilisation and luck of support since most rebellions occurred at the same time.

**Conclusion**: **2marks.**

1. **What measures have been put place by the government of Rwanda to fight genocide ideology.**

**Genocide ideology?**

I**ntroduction**: Define Genocide Ideology  **3marks**

: Genocide denial

**Body. 6points x2 marks**

* Laws punishing genocide ideology have been enacted by the government
* Use of mass media to sensitize people against genocide ideology
* Using publications e.g. newspapers, Magazines, journals etc.
* Conservation of existent memorial sites of Genocide against the Tutsi and build others
* Creation of commissions against genocide e.g. CNLG
* Annual commemoration against genocide.
* Ndi umunyarwanda programme
* Educational reforms (CBC)
* Good governance
* Resettling refugees
* Gacaca courts
* Removal of ethnicity from identity cards.

1. Assess the impacts of 1856 PARIS PEACE TREATY in Europe

Introduction (what, when, where, why, who)

Body: - Paris peace treaty insured the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire and

admitted turkey to the concert of Europe.

* This treaty forced the sultan of turkey to grant fair treatment to orthodox Christian.
* This treaty also revised the straits convention of 1841 declaring the black sea neutral.
* The treaty internationalized the navigation of Danube river.
* The treaty recognized Italy and got support for her unification.
* The treaty increased the Napoleon III’s prestige and popularity in both France and Europe.
* The treaty humiliated Russia following her territorial losses.
* The treaty also worsened the relationship between Russia and European powers.

Conclusion: ( 3 elements , point of view)

1. **Discuss the causes and the effects of the Greek war of independence**

**CAUSES OF GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE**

* **The Turkish dominance over political and administrative affairs led the Greek war.** After the conquest of the Greeks, they were dominated and were not given any political position. This annoyed the Greeks and forced them to start the war of independence.
* **The oppressive/dictatorial Turkish administration also led to the Greek war of independence.** The Turkish administrators were very harsh (severe), brutal, arrogant and discriminative towards the Greeks. That forced the Greeks to start the war of independence.
* **The growth of nationalism in Turkey partly led to the Greek war of independence.** Nationalism was the demand for independence among small states that were under the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, there was the growth of Greek nationalism and then the Greeks started this war so as to regain their lost independence.
* **Heavy taxation also caused the Greek war of independence.** The Greeks were forced to pay many forms of taxes like land tax, taxes on trade and capitation tax, which was paid for living in Ottoman Empire. In addition, they used brutality in collecting taxes and the revenue from these taxes was misused/mismanaged. This annoyed the Greeks and forced them to start this war.
* **The influence of the 1789 French Revolution partly led to the outbreak of the Greek war of independence.** That revolution brought the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. These principles encouraged the Greeks to fight for their independence.
* **The support given to the Greeks by other powers was yet another factor of this war.** Russia, Britain and France supported Greek war of independence. This was due to different interests that they had in Turkey. For example, Britain wanted to monopolize commerce in Black Sea.
* **Long term encouragement that the Greeks got from Russia.** Since 1792, Russian leaders especially empress Catherine of Russia tried to encourage the Greeks to break away from Turkey. This was so because the Greeks and Russians shared the same religion and race i.e. Orthodox Christianity and slave race.
* **The weakness of Turkey encouraged the Greeks to rebel.** Turkey’s political and military power became weak by 19th century due to inefficiency of her rulers and increasing demand of independence from the vassal states. Thus, the Greeks saw this as an advantage to rebel.
* **Religious differences between the Greeks and the Turks led to the outbreak of Greek war of independence.** The Greeks were Orthodox Christians while the Turks were Muslims. However, the Muslims discriminated and persecuted the Greek. Muslims also organized Jihads in order to convert Greeks Christians into Islam. This forced the Greeks to start the war of independence.
* **The desire to revive the ancient Greek glory and culture also led to the Greek war of independence.** In the past, the Greeks were proud of their civilization in philosophy, sports (Olympic Games), arithmetic, literature and education. This rich past history and glory made Greece known as a centre for world civilization. Therefore, the Greeks wanted to revive their past glory which had been undermined/weakened by Ottoman Empire.
* **The high level of literacy and the role of Greek intellectuals**. Many Greeks were literate and intellectuals. This meant that many Greeks were informed and therefore, wanted independence and democracy. It is also these intellectuals who spread the ideas of independence.
* **Availability of good leaders also led to this war.** These included mainly Alexander Hypsilanti and Capodistrias who mobilized many Greeks to rise against the Turkish rulers.
* **The influence of American war of independence under George Washington contributed to the outbreak of Greek war of independence.** The Greek historians were so much inspired by the Americans who fought and defeated the British colonialists. This inspired the Greeks and thus revolt in 1821.
* **Corruption and embezzlement of Public Funds by the Ottoman administrators also forced the Greeks to revolt.** The Greeks paid a lot of tax but the revenues from these taxes were mismanaged and embezzled by the Turkish officials. This annoyed the Greeks and forced them to revolt in 1821.
* **The success of Mehemet Ali of Egypt over Ottoman Empire also inspired the Greeks to revolt in 1821.** The Greeks under Mehemet Ali challenged Ottoman Empire and this inspired the Greeks to rebel in 1821.

1. **THE EFFECTS OF THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE**

The Greek war of independence registered a number of effects in political, social and economic aspects as discussed below:

* **The Greek war of independence led to massive loss of human lives.** Both civilians and combatants were killed in the course of the war.
* **The Greek war of independence led to heavy destruction of properties and other important infrastructures.** These includeadministrative centers; telegraph lines, roads etc. were destroyed as a result of this war.
* **Greece regained her independence in 1832.** After many years under Ottoman Empire, the Greeks, assisted by Britain and France, exerted a lot of pressure on the sultan of Ottoman Empire to grant independence to the Greeks. In 1832, Greece was granted independence.
* **The Greek war of independence contributed to the increasing rise of nationalism in Turkey.** The success of the Greeks forced other small states in Ottoman Empire to demand for independence.
* **The Greek war of independence increased the persecution and discrimination of the Christians in the Ottoman Empire.** During and after the war, many Christians in the empire were slaughtered/murdered and hanged.
* **The Greek war of independence exposed the interests of European powers in the Ottoman Empire.** It showed the Austrian interests in the Balkans and river Danube for trade. It also exposed the Bristish commercial and naval interests in the big seas as well as the French religious and economic interests in the holy places in Palestine.
* **The Greek war of independence led to the collapse of the Congress System.** Because of that war, powers became divided. E.g. Russia, France and Britain supported the Greeks while Austria and Prussia supported Turkey. This led to the collapse of the Congress System
* **The Greek war of independence speeded up the collapse of Ottoman Empire.** It led to the death of Turkish soldiers and also encouraged other small states to rise up against the sultan of Turkey. Therefore, it speeded up the collapse of Ottoman Empire.
* **The Greek war of independence led to the outbreak of the 1830 liberal and nationalistic revolts in Europe.** The revolutions that started in 1830 in different states of Europe such as France, Belgium, Poland and Italy were partly inspired by the Greek war of independence.

**Lastly, the Greek war of independence led to Syrian question of 1831-1841.** During the Greek war of independence, Mehemet Ali of Egypt assisted the sultan of Turkey who at the end failed to reward him as agreed before. Therefore, Mehemet Ali decided to occupy Syria by force and this climaxed into a serious war with Turkey. The Syrian question was ended in 1841

7. . To what extent was the 1878 Berlin congress, a landmark in history of Europe.

Introduction (what, when, where, why, who)

BODY:

- Berlin congress destroyed the SAN STEFANO Treaty in Russia had gained Bessarabia and in

Which big Bulgaria was created.

- Britain and Austria got new territories (island of Cyprus while Austria got Bosnia and Herzegovina

- the congress checked Russian imperialism in turkey.

- The Turkish states were given independence (Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro).

- The congress-maintained peace in Europe for about 30 years, till 1914 there was no any territorial

Confrontation



-Bosnia and HERZEGOVINA were put under Austrian control.

- the congress made Bismarck famous and respected as peacemaker of Europe as solved territorial disputes.

- the increase of nationalism

- Italy was neglected as she gained nothing from the congress.

- The congress suppressed the Balkan nationalism in Bosnia and Herzegovina by putting these two states

under Austrian rule

-the congress encouraged the disintegration of ottoman empire.

- France isolation was also ended when Franco Russian alliance was formed.

8. **Examine the causes and effects of the world economic crisis (depression) of 1929-1935.**

**The world economic crisis(depression) of 1929 - 1935**

This was a general economic decline in economic activities after World War I, characterized by low production, unemployment, low aggregate demand, low income, low prices, low investment and low economic activities in general.

**1. Causes of the economic crisis of 1929 – 1935**

* **The impact of World War** I ; Destruction of industries, communication lines, airport and death of labours, leading to the decline of production and economic crisis.
* **Overproduction mainly in the agriculture sector:** In USA, Canada and Britain there experienced high production and lacked of market, this caused economic crisis.
* **payment of the war indemnity by Germany**; Germany imposed to pay 6.6 pounds by victorious power after first world war, Germany many notes leading to inflation, this resulted economic depression
* **System of high taxation in order to escape from “after war situation**; This heavy taxation was adopted by many countries and it was too harsh to investment which also led to increase of unemployment, low circulation of money and inflation, leading to economic crisis
* **Poor distribution in income**: This existed especially in USA where between 1923 and 1926 big companies were owned by a few capitalists. They provided employment to the few people who also earned low salary. which contributed to the world economic depression.
* **The crash of the world stock exchange in USA**, **October 24,1929**, This led to the closure of 4,200 banks and people who had kept their money in these banks suffered great losses. This led to huge unemployment, surplus products, low purchasing power and consequently to the world economic depression.
* **The rise of economic nationalism and isolation/protectionism Policy led by USA**; This policy was used by USA to protect infant industries at home and it was adopted by other countries mainly in Europe. This eventually worsened the international trade situation, leading to the economic depression.
* **.General reduction in level of international trade during and after word war**; The world trade remained low because notion was unable to import in large quantities. this was due to low level of consumption and that was why the depression started in America whose manufactured goods could not be brought.
* . **Poor trading policy adopted after the First World war**: the defeated powers were not allow to export to victorious powers and worse still, the victorious powers started selective trade as punishment to defeated ones which led to the world economic.

**EFFECS OF ECONOMIC CRISIS**

* **Trade protectionism (Economic nationalism):** Economic protectionism is the economic policy of restraining trade between states (countries) through methods such as tariffs on imported goods, restrictive quotas, and a variety of other government regulations

* **The stock market wall crash sunk millions of dollars:** This belonged to investors who had paid high prices for their shares anticipating higher profits. Some of these shares had been bought on credit. These investors registered terrible losses during the Wall Street crash.
* **Gold standards were neglected:** The economic depression made countries of Europe and U.S.A to abandon the gold standards of backing up their currencies.
* **Closure of industries:** The economic depression led to collapse of industries which affected many sectors of the economy. Due to low purchasing power by many people in Europe, some factories had to be closed.
* **The fall in prices affected the production process:** Stores were full of surplus goods. Manufacturers stopped the production process. As a result, salaries could not be raised, workers were laid off and purchasing power lowered, contributing greatly to the economic depression.
* **The 1933 Economic Recovery Acts were instituted:** Under the scheme of Farmers Relief Acts, farmers were compensated with higher prices, especially those who had produced less output.
* **It led to closure of banking institutions**: The news about the Wall Street Crash made many customers withdraw their savings from the Bank. This forced banks to close down as they could no longer continue bank operations without capital.
* **It led to collapse of capital markets**: The economic depression led to collapse of industries and other capital markets. This was because industries were operating at a loss.
* velt used this economic crisis to convince the masses to win the next elections.
* **Hoovers’ Regime in USA became unpopular:** The US president Herbert Hoover, a Democrat, was widely blamed for all this economic suffering. Homeless Canadians who had failed to pay their house rents were accommodated in reserve camps called “Hoovervilles”. Franklin Roose
* **It made the League of Nations unpopular:** The League of Nations failed to provide immediate practical solutions to this deepening crisis. This made it unpopular among the people.

* **New economic block were formed :**These were to overcome economic deepening trend in U.S.A and European states. These include SIETCO, EEC and later E.U. In 1933, The Scandinavian Countries formed OSLO block while Americans developed a regional integration between North and South America to combat the economic depressions.
* **It led widespread unemployment:** This left about 14 million people unemployed. There was a decline in the living standards of people both in America and Europe.
* **World aggression increased**: An example is Japan which invaded China in 1931; Germany invaded Rhineland in 1934 while Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935. The aim was to open new markets outside their home countries and offset economic depression.
* **It aided the expansion of socialism in Germany**: The economic crisis had been blamed on policies and ideologies of capitalism. The agitators for socialism used this opportunity to spread their ideas widely in Europe in countries like Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Germany and Russia.

1. **Discuss the effects of the interdependence on the family and community.**

**the effects of interdependence on the family and community.**

Introduction: Define interdependence. **2marks**

**Body: 7points x3**

**-** It facilitates sharing of knowledge and skills

**-** It boasts infrastructure development

**-** Improves ICT among nations/ science and technology

**-** It promotes security and peace among nations

**-** It Promotes industrialisation

**-** It results into Economic advancement

**-** It creates friendship among families

**-** It increases foreign investments

**-** It promotes trade through elimination of trade barriers.

**Negative effects**

**-**Easy spread of diseases e.g. Ebora

**-** Moral decay

**-** Economic crisis during conflicts among nations

**-** Easy spread of Terrorism

**-** Decline of infant industries

**-** It leads to brain drainage

**-** It promotes Laziness among families and states

**-** It leads to dumping

**Conclusion:** **2marks**

1. THE nature and characteristics of enlightment era.

The Enlightenment or The Age of Reason was marked by the glorification of man’s ability

to reason.

 Science and development served as the backbone for the popularity of law and reason.

 Stability and peace were regarded as the hallmarks of this period.

 This period was called *The Augustan Age* named after the Roman emperor Augustus who stabilized and expanded the Roman Empire.

 Greater cultural development took place but with the social desire of everyone remaining within the hierarchical order for stability to be established.

 At the same time, it is to be borne in mind that due to the agrarian society evolving into an

industrial economy, there was a great flux in the value system and the cultural background of England.

 Its participants thought they were illuminating human intellect and culture after the ‘dark’

Middle Ages.

 Characteristics of the Enlightenment include the rise of concepts such as reason, liberty and the scientific method. Enlightenment philosophy was sceptical of religion, especially the powerful Catholic Church.

 Independent thought was embraced, scepticism ran freely through work, and new values, including an emphasis on science, became quite common among the educated classes. Not surprisingly, this Enlightenment found its way to the literary world as well.

 This era was dominated by the Declaration of Independence and by thoughts of thinkers such as Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, who laid the founding stones

of the modern free world that we enjoy today.