

**HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP**

**SENIOR ONE END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 2021**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your names and class on the answer booklet
2. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
3. Attempt all questions in this paper**.**
4. Each question carries **20 marks**
5. All history questions should be answered in an essay form, including good introduction and conclusion. listing points will lead a candidate not to get full mark(s). 6)Use a **blue** or **black** pen

**Attempt all questions (100marks)**

1. Describe the major methods of collecting historical information used in ancient and present day Rwanda. **(20marks)**
2. Describe the factors that led to the growth and expansion of the Rwandan kingdom. **(20marks)**
3. Explain the differences between genocide and war crimes. **(20marks)**
4. a) What are the different categories of human rights? **(10marks)**

 b) Explain the different ways of preventing human rights violation. **(10marks)**

 *5)*Discuss the principles of democracy. **(20marks)**

 History Senior one Mark scheme 2021

1. Describe the major methods of collecting historical information used in ancient and present day Rwanda. **(20marks**

 Introduction

 Methods:

* Written sources(records)
* Oral Sources

 poems

proverbs

historical stories

genealogies

songs

esoteric code

ceremonies

* Archeological sources
* Linguistic
* Anthropological
* Audio-visual (electronic sources)
* Genetics
* Artistic sources

 Conclusion.

2.Describe the factors that led to the growth and expansion of the Rwandan kingdom. **(20marks)**

 Introduction

Factors:

* Kingdom of Rwanda had the kings who were ambitious and able to expand their kingdom;
* Kingdom of Rwanda was surrounded by the weak neighbors and was able to attack and to defeat them during the conquests;
* Rwandan kingdom had a standing army ready to engage in warfare at short notice;
* The centralized system of government with king at the center of everything which facilitated the accomplishment of the expansion of Rwanda;
* Disunity among the neighboring states that led to easy conquest hence expansion of Rwandan kingdom;
* Rwandan leaders normally killed the conquered territories’ leaders, replacing them with their former enemies or foreigners who were loyal to the king of Rwanda;
* Patriotism and nationalism of Rwanda leaders and Rwandese in general who regarded expansion as a national glory and prestige;
* Conclus
* Motivation and rewards to the fighters like Umudende, Impotore and Gucana uruti which encouraged the warriors to participate in expansion conquest;
* Small size and good geographical local of Rwanda which facilitated a good organization and Rwandan kingdom managed to attack its neighbors;
* Good succession system which enabled the Rwanda kingdom to be stable politically and encouraged the King to expand his kingdom.

 Conclusion.

1. Explain the differences between genocide and war crimes **(20marks)**

Introduction

Genocide is defined as:

* Killing members of the group
* Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group
* Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part
* Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group
* Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

War crimes include:

* Initiating a war of aggression.
* Murdering, mistreating or deporting civilian residents of an occupied territory to slave labour camps.
* Murdering or mistreating prisoners of the war or civilian internees.
* Forcing protected persons to serve in the forces of the hostile power.
* Killing hostages.
* Killing or punishing spies or other persons convicted of war crimes without a fair trial.
* Willfully destroying cities, towns, villages or other objects not warranted by military necessity.

 Conclusion.

 4) a) What are the different categories of human rights? **(10marks)**

 b) Explain the different ways of preventing human rights violation. **(10marks)**

 Introduction

 a)

* Civic and political right
* Individual freedom and safety
* The right to privacy
* The right to marriage and family
* The right to nationality
* The right to ownership
* The right to be recognized by the law
* Freedom of meeting and association.
* The freedom of movement.
* The right to participate in public affairs.

b)

 Measures in preventing human rights violation.

* Enacting laws to protect or prevent human rights violation.
* Imposing stiff penalties on violation of human rights
* Supporting media as advocacy against violations by ensuring a free reporting of cases of violation and acting on the same case if reported.
* Educating the public in school through mass media and other programs including supporting NGOs’ acting against violation.
* Creating centers for recovery of victims of human rights violation such as gender violence recovery centers in medical institutions.

Conclusion.

 *5)*Discuss the principles of democracy. **(20marks)**

 Introduction **1mark**

* Citizen participation
* Equality
* Political tolerance
* Accountability;
* Transparency.
* Regular free and fair elections; any **9 points** 1mark@ =9marks
* Economic freedom;
* Control of the abuse of power;
* Bill of rights;
* Accepting the results of elections;
* Human rights;
* Multiparty party system;

Conclusion. **1mark**