**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

**RUHANGO DISTRICT**

**EXAM OF THE THIRD TERM 2021 FOR SENIOR THREE.**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP**

**PAPER ONE: HISTORY OF AFRICA**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

***There are ten (10) questions in this paper, attempt any four (4) questions of your choice.***

 ***- All History questions should be answered in an Essay Form.***

 ***- Each question values 25 marks.***

1. Describe the contributions of Ancient Egyptian Civilization to the modern worlds. ***25marks.***
2. Why European big powers colonized African countries? ***25marks***
3. Explain the reasons why Kabalega resisted British colonization. ***25marks***
4. Explain the problems that Rwanda faced after her independence in 1962. ***25marks***
5. Explain the causes of Mfecane. **25 *marks***
6. Explain the causes of Germany and Belgian colonization of Rwanda. ***25marks***
7. Examine the socio-economic organization of Kongo kingdom.***25marks***
8. Identify the stages through which Genocide is planned and expressed. ***25marks***

9. Examine the causes of the decolonization in Africa.***25marks***

10.Discuss the reasons for the resistance of the NAMA and HERERO.***25marks***

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

RUHANGO DISTRICT

TERM: III

CLASS: **SENIOR THREE**

SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP

**PAPER ONE: HISTORY OF AFRICA**

**MARKING GUIDE OF HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP FOR THIRD TERM 2020-2021**

**1.Describe the contributions of Ancient Egyptian Civilisation to the mordern worlds.**

 .Hieroglyphics

 .Mummification

 .Medecine

 .Paper making

 .Calendar

 .Irrigation

 .Mathematics

 .Architecture

 .Use of some technologies

 .Arts

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 10 points* x 2=20 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 3 marks***

1. **Why European big powers colonised African countries? *25marks***
2. The need for raw materials
3. The desires for new markets
4. The growing demand of tea, coffee, sugar and cocoa
5. The need of stopping slave trade in Africa
6. The need to invest the surplus capital
7. The need to civilize uncivilized Africans
8. The need for more land to settle their growing population
9. Nationalism (pride in one’s country
10. The need to spread Christianity
11. Capture of Alsace and Lorraine
12. The Berlin conference of 1884-1885
13. Cheap and free labor
14. Industrial revolutions removed to barriers
15. The desire to stop slave trade.

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 10 points* x 2=20 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 3 marks***

1. **Explain the reasons why Kabalega resisted British colonization. *25marks***
2. His strong army called Abarusura
3. Collaboration of Buganda to the British colonial rule
4. Kabalega’s early war victories over his neighbors
5. Selfish economic interest
6. Forced growing of cash crops
7. Mistreatment of earlier collaborators

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 4 points* x 5=20 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 3 marks***

1. **Explain the problems that Rwanda faced after her independence in 1962. *25marks***
2. Lack of transport and communication
3. Lack of qualified workers in Rwanda,
4. The problem of discriminatory ideology
5. Lack of higher learning institutions in Rwanda.
6. Lack of financial institutions
7. The problem of refugees
8. Weak agricultural and mineral production
9. The problem of currency devaluation

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8points* x 2.5=20 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 3 marks***

**5. Explain the causes of Mfecane.**

* War initiatives,ambitions and conquest spirit of chiefs
* .Military innovations and tactics in south Africa
* Regiment military system
* The willingnesss of Shaka Zulu and Ndingizwayo to control the trade in the Delega Bay
* The Zulu warrior tradition of washing their arrows in enemy’s blood
* The existence of powerful communities
* The demographic explosion and the increase in herds
* Emergence of some calamities like Madlatule famine

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2.5=20 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 3 marks***

1. **Explain the causes of Germany and Belgian colonization of Rwanda. *25marks***
2. Industrial revolution of 1775 in Europe led to the colonization of Rwanda
3. The rivalry amongst Europeans led to the colonization of Rwanda
4. The investment of surplus capital led to the colonization of Rwanda
5. The need of cheap labors in Europe led to the colonization of Rwanda
6. The need to spread Christianity in Rwanda led to the colonization of Rwanda
7. The need of stopping the slave trade led to the colonization of Rwanda
8. The need for more land to settle led to the colonization of Rwanda:
9. Introduction of western civilization in Rwanda led to the colonization of Rwanda:
10. The need for raw materials led to the colonization of Rwanda:
11. The high demand of tea, coffee, sugar and cocoa led to the colonization of Rwanda
12. The desires for new markets led to the colonization of Rwanda:
13. The Berlin conference of 1884-1885

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 10 points* x 2=20 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 3 marks***

7. **Examine the socio-economic organization of Kongo kingdom**

Econonic organisation

* Agriculture and livestock
* Mining
* Trade
* Iron working
* Fishing activity
* Art and craft
* Hunting and gathering

**3. Social organization**

* The society of kongo was based on clans, everyone was supposed to belong to a particular clan
* The penetration of the interior by the Boers
* Each clan was headed by clan head who settled disputed on behalf of the king
* The society of Kongo kingdom was divided into three classes
- The Bakongo: the descendants of Ntinu Mene and the Mishikongo

-The People: this was the population conquered during the conquests done by Ntinu Mene. There were Ovimbundu, Ambwela and the Batwa

- The slaves: these were the war captives or prisoners of the war

* Religion: the people of Kongo worshiped the spirits of their ancestors, religious cult were under leadership of regional religious leaders

Christianity reached Kongo under the reign of **Nzinga Ankuru** who became Christian in 1491and took the name of Joao I.

* Language: Kongo people spoke the Kikongo language
* People respected their culture and it was a source of pride

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2.5=20 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 3 marks***

* **8.: Identify the stages through which Genocide is planned and expressed**
* .Classification
* .Symbolization
* .Disrimination
* .Dehumanisation
* .Organisation
* .Polarisation
* .Preparation
* .Persecution
* .Extermination
* .Denial

**Introduction =2marks**

**10 reasons well explained =20 marks**

**Conclusion=3 marks**

9. **Examine the causes of the decolonisation in Africa**

 .Continuous opposition to the colonial system and exploitation

 .Rise and growth of African nationalism

 .Effects of the Second World War

 .The 1941 Atlantic Charter

 .Effects of the creation of UNO in 1945

 .The anti- colonial attitude of the super powers

 .The 1935 invasion of Ethiopia by Italy

 .The Pan- Africanism Movement

 .The formation of OAU in 1963

 .Early independence of some African and Asian countries

 .Liberation movements and political parties in Africa

* Introduction =2marks
* 10 reasons well explained =20 marks
* Conclusion=3 marks
1. **The reasons for the resistance of the NAMA and HERERO**

**- German harsh rule: the Germans in Namibia were very brutal and oppressive as they were
mistreating the local Namibians. This harsh rule angered the Namibians and joined rebellion.
- The role of traditional religion: by the prophecy of prophet Sturman the Namibians were
promised to win the Germans and joined rebellion with victorious slogan.**

**- Forced labour: the Nama and Herero were subjected to forced labour by the Germans in
plantations, copper mines and railway construction. Pastoral communities which were not used to such conditions had no alternative but to resist.
- Land alienation: by the arrival of Germans in Namibia they took fertile and rich soils for their
plantation of cash crops and left poor, infertile and sometimes desert soil for the Namibians. This
act angered the Namibians and joined rebellion.
- Cattle confiscation: this was an act by which the German soldiers took the cattle of local
Namibians and this annoyed the Namibians which led them to join rebellion because it was an
addition to the loose of their cows after being attacked by rinderpest.
- Desire for independence: the Nama and Herero wanted to regain their independence that they
lost to German colonial masters in Namibia. This also provoked them to stage an armed struggle
against Germans to demand for self rule**

**- Outbreak of natural calamities in 1897: in Namibia there was a kind of pest especially
rinderpest which attacked their cattle and killed about 80% of their herds. And these were blamed to the Germans to be behind the origin. This forced the Namibians to rebel against Germans.
- Unfair taxation system: the Germans imposed a number of taxes such as land tax and hut tax on Herero. Methods of collection were unfair and tax avoiders were either imprisoned or their
property was confiscated. These angered the two tribes and joined rebellion.
- Strong leadership of Samuel Maherero and HendrickWitbooi: as in other places the
community or society is successful when it is governed well. The presence of these committed
and revolutionary leaders in Namibia was motive for the local people to join the rebellion.
- The 1903 credit ordinance: the German traders had given goods on credit to Namibians and
demanded payment within one year and yet it was not the agreement done before. This was
followed by with harassment off Africans who teamed up for the rebellion against German
invaders.
- Disarmament of Nama: after the Herero uprising, the Germans decided to disarm the Nama in
order to avoid future challenges. This was opposed by Africans who later formed a joint rebellion against Germans.
- The military confidence: all Nama and Herero joined this rebellion because they were confident
they would win the Germans without considering how strong the Germans were**

* **Introduction =2marks**
* **10 reasons well explained =20 marks**
* **Conclusion=3 marks**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

**RUHANGO DISTRICT**

**EXAM OF THE THIRD TERM 2021 FOR SENIOR THREE.**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP**

**PAPER II: HISTORY OF EUROPE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD**

***INSTRUCTIONS:***

**-** This paper is composed of ten (10) questions grouped in two (2) sections A and B.

 -Attempt only FIVE (5) questions by choosing any THREE (3) questions in section A and two (2) in Section B

 -Each question values 20 marks.

 -Respond in Essay Form**.**

**SECTION A: *attempt any three***

1. Examine the factors that led to the spread of industrial revolution in Britain.

(**20 marks)**

1. Account for the weakness of directory government in France during French revolution.**20 marks**
2. The league of Nations failed to fulfil its objectives. Explain.**20marks**
3. Describe the outcomes of the first world war of 1914-1918. (20marks)
4. Analyze the causes of the Great World Economic Depression of 1929-1933**. (20marks)**
5. Identify the reason why Axis Powers were defeated in the Second World War of 1939-1945. (**20 marks**)

**SECTION B: Attempt *any two questions***

7. Describe the challenges that hinder the social cohesion within the society. (**20 marks**)

8.What can be the importance of dignity and self-reliance in Rwandan society? (**20 marks)**

9.Discuss the causes of disabilities in our society (**20marks)**

10.Explain the conflict management strategies that we can use in conflict transformation(**20marks)**

**SOUTHERN PROVINCE**

**RUHANGO DISTRICT**

**TERM: III**

**CLASS: SENIOR THREE**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP**

**PAPER II: HISTORY OF EUROPE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD**

**MARKING GUIDE OF HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP FOR THIRD TERM 2020-2021**

**SECTION A Attempt any three(3)questions**

1. **Examine the factors that led to the spread of industrial revolution in Britain**

1. Ready markets for finished goods

1. Presence of raw material which were cheap
2. Presence of natural resources
3. A large and qualified labor force
4. Britain had a lot of wealth from trade
5. A well-developed Banking and Insurance system
6. Lack of internal customs barriers
7. Improved transport system
8. Presence of peace and stability
9. Good geographical location
10. Existence of natural harbors
11. Presence of strong Naval Force
12. Renaissance
13. Favorable government policies (Lowered taxes
14. Impact of French revolution and napoleon wars

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2 marks***

1. **count for the weakness of directory government in France during French revolution**
2. Lack of confidence in self-rule:
3. Directory government marked by strong corruption:
4. Directory government failed to reconcile the State and Catholic Church:
5. it failed to cater *(provide)* for democratic rights for all Frenches:
6. The poor economy of France during directory government:
7. The poor co-ordination between directors and two legislative chambers:
8. The return of emigres from exile and release of political prisoners:
9. Directory government failed Egyptian campaign of 1798-1799

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2 marks***

1. **The league of Nations failed to fulfil its objectives. Explain.**
2. The League of Nations failed to disarm victorious powers like Britain, France and Russia which forced Hitler to revive Germany’s militarism, thus leading to World War II;
3. The league of nations failed to form a joint international army that would have been used in checking the activities of dictators;
4. The league of nations failed to check and control the activities of dictators like Adolph Hitler of Germany and Benito Mussolini of Italy which led to World War II;
5. The league of nations failed to handle conflicts that involved strong powers, for example, it failed to control the conflicts between Japan and China, conflicts between Italy and Ethiopia;
6. The league of nations failed to win the membership of USA, whose military and economic strength would have helped the league in controlling the dictators;
7. The League of Nations failed to put in place precautions against membership and withdrawal of nations, where countries were free to enter and withdraw without any penalty and in 1935, many countries had withdrawn, which made the league very weak.
8. It failed to prevent the economic depression of 1929-1935 which had many negative effects like inflation, unemployment, famine, etc in many countries;
9. It failed to follow up the payment of the war indemnity imposed on Germany which Hitler stopped paying immediately after rising to power in 1933;
10. It failed to establish financial sources of its own and depended on handouts from its member states which sometimes delayed consequently delaying its activities and interventions.

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2 marks***

1. **Describe the outcomes of the first world war of 1914-1918**
2. The first world war led to the massive loss of lives.
3. The first world war led to destruction of properties:
4. it led to women emancipation in Europe and finally worldwide.
5. The first world war led to change of governments in Europe.
6. The first world war resulted into signing of various treaties:
7. The first world war left European economies in shambles (*disasters*).
8. The first world war led to improvement in education.
9. The WW I led to massive displacement of people in continental Europe.
10. The first world war left a number of people as prisoners of war.

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2 marks***

**5. Analyse the causes of the Great World Economic Depression of 1929-1933**

 .Consequences of the WWI

 .The rise of economic nationalism and protectionist policy of USA

 .General reduction in the level of international trade during and after WW I

 .Payment of the war indemnity by Germany

 .Overproduction mainly in the agricultural sector

 .System of high taxation in order to escape from ‘’ after war situation’’

 .Poor trading policy adopted after the WW I

 .Unfair income distribution

 .Gold standard system operating in world economies by 1929

 .The crash of the world stock exchange in USA,October 24,1929

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2 marks***

***6.*Identify the reason why Axis Powers were defeated in the Second World War of 1939-1945**

.Numerical advantage because the Axis Powers were few in number compared to the Allies .Internal weakness for Germany

 .Lack of support for Germany from the countries she had occupied

 .The dropping of the Atomic bombson Hiroshima and Nagasaki by Americans

 .The economies of the Axis Powers were weak compared to those of the Allied Powers

 .The Allied Powers were much more experienced in fighting on sea than the Axis Power

 .Hitler failed to realise the danger of winter and refused to withdraw his troopsfrom Russian territory

 .The Axis Powers underestimated the military capacity of the Allied Powers

.There was a lack of the foresight because the leaders of the Axis Powers ignored the importance of fighting plans

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2marks***

**SECTION B Attempt any two(2)questions**

7**.** **Describe the challenges that hinder the social cohesion within the society**

 .Discrimination

 .Individualization

 .Social injustice

 .Mistrust

 .Stigma

 .Prejudice

 .Intolerance

 .Exclusion

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2marks***

**8**.**What can be the importance of dignity and self-reliance in Rwandan society?**

 .It increases national identity and unity

 .Dignity and self - reliance have helped in addressing coexistence issues and peace building

 .They helped in addressing human development and self-esteem among Rwandans

 .They helped to ensure food security and tackled the poverty problem

 .Through ‘’Agaciro Development Fund’’,the Government became able to finance more than 66% of its budget

 .The vulnerable Rwandans have been given priority in terms of education through such services as Ubudehe

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 4points* x 4=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2marks***

***9.*Discuss the causes of disabilities in our society**

 **- Accidents:** many people become disabled as result of road, fire, work and nuclear related accidents.

* **War:** In wars, more civilians than soldiers are killed or disabled. Explosions cause people to become deaf, blind, and lose their parts of body, as well as causing other injuries.
* **Injections and medicines:** Unclean injections are causes of infection that can lead to paralysis or spinal cord injury or death.

Also, some injected medicines can cause dangerous allergic reactions, poisoning, deafness and blindness to a baby in the mother's womb.

* **Birth related:** some disabilities are results of problems experienced by the mother during delivery
* **Inherited disabilities:** Some disabilities are known to be inherited, such as spinal muscular atrophy and muscular dystrophy (diseases of the muscle and of the nerve cells that carry signals from the brain to the muscle, making the muscles of the body get weaker and weaker and slowly stop working).
* **disasters:** natural disasters like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, foods, landslides among others can also cause disability
* **Poisons:** they can cause conditions like paralysis and blindness
* **Poverty and malnutrition:** If a baby or young child does not get enough good food to eat, she or he may become blind or have trouble learning or understanding.

Malnutrition of a pregnant woman leads to her to give birth a child with disabilities

Poor people are most vulnerable to disability because they are forced to live and work in unsafe environments with poor sanitation, with little access to education, clean water, or enough good food which may cause disability

* **Failure to immunize and vaccinate children** may cause children to suffer diseases like polio consequently they will be disabled

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2marks***

**10 Explain the conflict management strategies that we can use in conflict transformation**

1. **Negotiation**: this is a bargain or discussion between conflicting parties in order to come up with a solution or agreement.
2. **Accommodation;** The accommodating strategy essentially entails giving the opposing side what it wants. The use of accommodation often occurs when one of the parties wishes to keep the peace or perceives the issue as minor.
3. **Avoiding:** The avoidance strategy seeks to put off conflict indefinitely. By delaying or ignoring the conflict, the avoider hopes the problem resolves itself without confrontation.
4. **Conciliation (or Compromising) :**By compromising or conciliation strategy, the conciliator calls for both sides of a conflict to give up elements of their position in order to establish an acceptable, if not agreeable, solution. This strategy prevails most often in conflicts where the parties hold approximately equivalent power.
5. **Mediation :**Mediation is the process in which the third party intervenes in conflict, with consent of conflicting parties to facilitate mutual acceptable solution which require the agreement of participants for implementation
6. **Arbitration :**Arbitration is the process by which the parties to a dispute present arguments and evidences to a neutral third party (arbitrator), who makes decision regarding the conflict
7. **Reconciliation :**Reconciliation is the process which attempts not only to give solutions to conflicts but also to modify those conflicts into good relations, friendship and cooperative relations.
8. **Courts**: this is used when peaceful resolution strategies fail, this is the final solution to conflicts. Parties involved in disputes move to court and present their disputes to judges who after listening to both sides carefully, make a fair judgment.

**Good introduction: 2*marks***

***Body: any 8 points* x 2=16 *marks for a good and convincing explanation***

***Good conclusion: 2 marks***