

# MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD



P210/1

## HISTORY PAPER 1

### MARKING GUIDE 2023

#### PAPER 1

Qn	Answer
1	<p><b>How did WWII influence the rise of African Nationalism?</b></p> <p>Preamble</p> <p>A viable definition of Nationalism</p> <p>A candidate is expected to give a simple background of the world war</p> <p>Conclusion is a must</p> <p>Points to consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Created political awareness among Africans</li><li>• African acquired military skill and tactics especially African who were recruited in WWII</li><li>• The defect of Britain &amp; France by ceremony was a lesson to the African fighters that colonial masters can be defeated</li><li>• Led to economic prosperity in Africa</li><li>• Exposed Arab-African to democratic Ideas</li><li>• Led to the formation of United Nations organization in 1945</li><li>• Led to the rise of USA &amp;USSR to the rise of super power 1945</li><li>• Led to urbanization</li><li>• Influenced the Manchester conference of 1941</li><li>• Led to the Liberation of Ethiopia in1941</li><li>• Exposed Africans to the weakness of a white man</li><li>• Increased European exploitation of resource in their colonies</li></ul>

- Led to formation of UNO in 1945

### 25 Marks

2

#### **How successful was Emperor Haile Selassie in the modernization of Ethiopia between 1930 & 1947**

Relevant introduction

Brief background of Emperor Haile Selassie

A candidate should explain social, economic, political, achievements

social, economic and political failure

Haile Selassie ruled under a monarch between 1930 & 1974 success toward modernization

#### **POLITICAL**

- Constitutional reform with a two chamber parliament revised in 1955
- Introduced military Training, many military academics were introduced & other were sent aboard for training -> He established nation unity
- He professionalized the army & police & equipped them with modern weapons
- Addis Ababa became headquarter of OAU

#### **SOCIAL**

- Abolished Feudalism
- Modernized education i.e. primary, secondary & technical institution
- Gave out scholarships to study aboard
- Encouraged research into local herbs
- Promoted Games & sport in Ethiopia
- Religious tolerance through Christianity was a state religion
- He modernized the health sector
- Initiated a five year development plan
- Introduced reforms in civil services
- He supported the opening up of the Red Cross in Ethiopia
- His popularity led to one of the founder member of UNO
- He promoted PAM

**FAILURES**

- The 1955 revised constitution gave him absolute power i.e. become a dictator
  - Tribalism was experienced since he forced European masses to speak Amharic language i.e. made it international
  - Made orthodox Christianity a state religion which annoyed Muslim
  - Economic backwardness was witnessed e.g. unemployment low levels of industrialization
  - He promoted neo-colonialism
  - There was violation of human rights
  - Failed to reform the land tenure system
  - He was reluctant to improve entire condition of the army
- etc

**25 marks****3****Account for the delayed independence of Algeria**

A viable introduction

Brief background of the war of independence

Give factors that delay Algeria's independence

A conclusion is a must

Algeria war of independence was one of the blood in colonial Africa

Factors that blood / delayed independence

- The French policy of divide & rule
- FLN and its leadership had a weak foundation
- The French used repressive measure to calm down nationalists
- The creation of concentration camps hindered the success of the war of Independence
- Lack of financial assistance by the nationalists
- Lack of support from neighboring countries
- Lack of a strong force, army especially in the initial stages in 1950
- Lack of co-operation with in the masses/ nationalist i.e. which war tactic to be used
- Lack of enough fighting weapon & other provisions

4	<p><b>To what extent has common market for eastern &amp; southern Africa (COMESA) fulfilled the objectives of its founders.</b></p> <p>A viable introduction</p> <p>A candidate is expected to have clear stand point</p> <p>A viable definition of COMESA</p> <p><u>Points to consider</u></p> <p>COMESA was formed on 5<sup>th</sup> /Nov/1993 it has a membership of 19 countries</p> <p><b>Achievement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has introduced COMESA dollar</li> <li>• Has established COMESA fund to establish infrastructure</li> <li>• Has promoted international relation of European commission</li> <li>• Has eased movement of goods</li> <li>• Has established a court of justice</li> <li>• Has increased membership to 20</li> <li>• Contributed to the development of Telecommunication network</li> <li>• Promoted infrastructural development</li> <li>• Last for long from 1993-to date</li> </ul> <p><b>Weakness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failed to ensure total peace&amp; stability</li> <li>• Failed to control neo-colonialism</li> <li>• Failed to control corruption</li> <li>• Failed to ensure balanced development</li> <li>• Failed eliminate poverty among member states</li> <li>• Failed to lift trade non-tariff barrier among member states</li> </ul>
	<b>25 Marks</b>

## 5 Discuss the cause & Effects of the 1966 military coup in Nigeria

### Preamble

A candidate is expected to give a viable definition of the 1966 coup in Nigeria in January & July

A candidate should explain the social, economic, political cause of the coup

A good essay should have a stand point on effects i.e. Negative & positive

Points to consider

- Definition of the 1966 coup in Nigeria cause -> Dictatorship of the federal government
- Colonial legacy -> Discovery of oil
- Weakness of independence i.e. constitution
- Religious differences i.e. between Christians & and Muslim
- Rigging of election in 1964
- Population census scandal 1963/1964
- Ethnic rivalry/tribalism
- Corruption within the federal government
- Discontents in the army
- Poor working conditions of civil servants
- Regional economic imbalances
- Greedy for power
- Influence of other coup in Africa
- Irons decree of 33 banning political parties

### Effects (Negative)

- Led to killing of chief Akintola (politician)
- Destruction of property
- Paved a way for the Biafran secession
- Led to exiling of some politician
- Militarized Nigeria policy
- Increased tribal tension between the easterners & northerners
- Led to deliberate genocide against the Igbo
- Inspired other coup in Africa e.g. 1969 Ubyan

	<b>Positive Effects</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led to arrest &amp; imprisonment of coup plotters</li> <li>• Led to over throw of dictatorial federal government</li> <li>etc</li> </ul>
	<b>25 Marks</b>
<b>6</b>	<p><b>Describe the social &amp; economic development in any of the independence.</b></p> <p>East African country</p> <p>Preamble</p> <p>A candidate should explain the social &amp; economic development</p> <p>A viable definition is development</p> <p>A conclusion is almost</p> <p><b>Points to consider</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define development &amp; identify one country in east Africa</li> </ul> <p><b>Social development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health services</li> <li>• Promoted education i.e. secondary, primary</li> <li>• Provided water supply in rural areas</li> <li>• Free land to poor Africans</li> <li>• Provided government loans to eradicate poverty (Emyaga in Uganda)</li> <li>• Population control through family planning methods</li> <li>• Promoted games &amp; sports</li> <li>• Religious tolerance</li> <li>• Women emancipation</li> <li>• Preached the concept of unity</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redistribution of land</li> <li>• Improvement in the infrastructures</li> <li>• Promotion of tourism</li> <li>• Agriculture has been improved</li> <li>• Industrialization</li> <li>• Promotion of foreign &amp; domestic investment</li> </ul>

- Economic liberalization
- Promotion to natural trade through regional integration
- Communication development

**25 Marks**

**7**

**Explain the Steve Bantu Biko in the collapse of the apartheid policy in South Africa**

Preamble

A candidate must show awareness of Biko & also identify & explain the role of Biko in the collapse of the apartheid policy

Points to consider

- Steve Biko born in 1946 in King Williams town in the Eastern Cape
- He was Xhosa by tribe & graduate in medicine
- Apartheid was a racial policy of discriminating non whites in South Africa
- Roles of Steve Biko
- He sacrificed medical profession for the sake of fighting against apartheid
- Biko's Ideas had a role to play in Soweto uprising
- He founded the South Africa student organization (SASO) for black university student which undermined the policy
- He headed welfare group like the Zimele trust fund which helped in the struggle with apartheid
- He participated in the struggle anti-apartheid demonstrator like Soweto uprising
- He influenced the activities of the workers against unfair labour policies
- His torture & brutal interrogation were a symbol of gross human right violation committed on anti-apartheid activities
- He was instrumental in the formation of South Africa student's movement (SASM)
- He inspired the formation of the Black people's convention (PC)
- He participated in the black community programme which exploited African
- He accepted to be arrested & tortured for the sake of African right
- He united other anti-apartheid activities like Barney Pitsoana & involved them into more resistance with apartheid
- Like recruiting African colored & the Asians

- He sensitized public about the evil of the apartheid policy
- He won the international community's recognition as a true freedom fighter
- On several occasions Biko was expelled from sub due to his being critical of the system which inspired the agreements to support the cause
- His activities laid a foundation for sanction on the racist regime
- His unfortunate death in cry out to end apartheid

**8 Discuss the factor for the rise of military regime of 1985 in Uganda**

Preamble

A viable introduction

Give & explain the causes of the 1985 military coup in Uganda

A viable conclusion

Points of consider

- It was a military government in Uganda that came following a coup against obote government led by rebel soldiers led by the okellos i.e. Basiro Olalla Okello & Tito Okello Lutwa
- The coup was announced by Major Eric Odwar on radio Uganda on July 1985 on behalf of the "patriotic soldiers"
- Causes and factor for the rise
- In discriminatiative & arbitrary arrest of Innocent Williams by obote government
- The legacy of Obote Buganda conflict e.g. impact of the lubiri invasion of 1966
- Rigging of elections by Obote in 1980
- Oboto's failure to control the army
- Increasing levels of poverty rates & low market for
- The farmers produce
- Discontent of their servants due to delayed payment of their salary increments
- Divisions within Obote's cabinet i.e. peter Otal Rwakasis & kirunda conflict with other group of prime minister Otema, pavio muwanya
- Tito Okello
- Appointment of smith upon Aeak to replace the decreased oyite ojok annoyed senior amry officer like the Okellos



- Frequent death especially in the luweero triangle
- High corruption in the government & civil servant
- Obote's intervention in the the army & police
- Tribalism practiced by obote's government
- Suppression of media & press freedom
- Increasing insecurity in the country e.g. cattle rustling in karamonja
- Obote was accused of rejecting peace talks with opposition group e.g. with the NRA
- Ambition for power by the okello's
- Influence of other coups e.g. the 1980 coup in Liberia

**25 Marks**

**9**

**Analyze the manifestations of neo- colonialism in any one independent West Africa country**

Preamble

A candidate should choose one country in West Africa & show how neo-colonialism manifests its self

Points to consider

- Refusal of donors to give aid to some countries
- Presence of multi-nationals
- Control of commodity prices in world marked by MDCS
- Presence of spy networks e.g. CIA, FBI
- Signing of trade agreement & concessions e.g. AGOA
- Continuation of colonial economic policies of relying on agriculture
- Lack of industrialization in Africa
- Collapse of economic integration due to sabotage
- Imposition of constitution by former colonial masters
- Presence of expatriates
- Presence of foreign military bases e.g. in the India ocean In Kenya
- Sponsoring military coup in Africa

- Education system based on colonial syllabus
- Direct involvement in the internal affairs of African states
- Political pluralism
- Use of foreign languages
- Sponsoring the opposition politician /rebels brain drain
- Foreign cultural practice e.g. Gayism

10

**Examine the factor that contributed to the collapse of the central African federation CAF 1963**

Preamble

A candidate is required to define CAF

Identify & explain reason for its collapse

Points of consideration

- CAF was a union of the British central Africa territories of southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) & Nyasaland Malawi as per the 1950 London conference chaired by Andrew Cohen
- Reason for its collapse
- The failure to the colonialists to involve Africans in its introduction
- Pressure from UN
- Africans were unfairly represented onto legco
- The impact of Pan African movement activities
- The growing force of African nationalism elsewhere in Africa
- The role & influence of liberal politicians in the British parliament
- Uniform distribution of benefits among the members
- Impact of pressure from the commonwealth nation
- The independence of Nyasaland & northern Rhodesia
- Racial tendencies of the leadership of the federation
- Role of radical & elites e.g. Kenneth D. Kaunda
- Impact of 1960 Macmillan's wind of change speech
- Dictatorship of federal government
- The impact of the recommendation of the Monckton commission

