

MWALIMU EXAMINATIONS BUREAU

UACE RESOURCE MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2018

S.6 HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING GUIDE

GUIDING REMARKS

- Note that UACE History is marked by impression that takes into account question interpretation, level of communication, specific examples, clear stand point where needed, and logical arguments among others.
- Make comments on individual answers as may be appropriate, e.g., regarding cause for high or low marks.
- Avoid outright penalty to low quality work. Make it a point to mark through the entire script.

Qn. 1. Examine the role of the Atlantic charter of 1941 in the growth of African Nationalism?

Preamble: Candidates are expected to identify and explain the contribution of the 1941 Atlantic charter in the development of African nationalism

Background: The Atlantic Charter was a pivotal policy statement issued on 14 August 1941, that, early in World War II, defined the Allied goals for the post-war world. The leaders of the United Kingdom and the United States drafted the work and all the Allies of World War II later confirmed it. The Charter stated the ideal goals of the war: no territorial aggrandizement; no territorial changes made against the wishes of the people; self-determination; restoration of self-government to those deprived of it; reduction of trade restrictions; global cooperation to secure better economic and social conditions for all; freedom from fear and want; freedom of the seas; and abandonment of the use of force, as well as disarmament of aggressor nations.

The Role of the Charter to African Nationalism.

- It urged colonial masters to give independence to their colonies in Africa.
- African nationalists later used the charter to claim for their independence.
- Through the charter, the super powers gave assistance to the African countries to their struggle for independence.
- It addressed the Italo- Ethiopian crisis of 1935-1941.
- It strengthened the formation of UNO.
- It provided strategies for independence of African countries.
- It promoted Missionary activities and hence justice for Africans.
- It improved colonial administrative policies towards recognition of African rights.

- It broke down the communist revolution.
- The role of the press.
- It created influence from Non Aligned Movement.
- The rise and the victory of the labour party in Britain formation of farmers association.
- Promoted the rise of independent churches.
- Fueled the 1952 Egyptian revolution.
- The rise of Charles De-Gaulle in France.
- The pan African congress of 1958 in Accra.
- The 1952-1956 Mau-Mau rebellion.
- The existence of independent African states.
- The formation of political parties.
- Apartheid policy.
- The formation of the O.A.U.
- The fifth Pan- African movement in Manchester.
- The formation of the common wealth.
- The Brazzaville conference of 1944.
- The rise of African musicians.

(Mark as whole 25 marks)

Qn. 2. How far was Haille Mengistu Marriam responsible for the coup in Ethiopia in 1991?

Preamble: Candidates are expected to show the extent to which the Haille Mengistu Marriam was responsible for the 1991 coup in Ethiopia. The role of other factors should also be clearly identified and explained.

Background: Mengistu Haile Mariam, a former Lieutenant Colonel in the Ethiopian Army, led a coup which ousted Emperor Haile Selassie from power in 1974. Mengistu took control of the government and served as its Communist head of state in Ethiopia from 1977 to 1991. He formally assumed power as chair of the Worker's Party, head of state and Derg (military junta) chairman in 1977. Mengistu was dictatorial creating a rebellion against the new government between 1977 and 1978. The government suppressed the rebellion and in the process generated thousands of casualties, estimated at 100,000 killed or disappeared. In response the anti-Mengistu Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) launched a guerilla struggle that would last until the overthrow of Mengistu's regime in 1991.

Causes of Haille Mengistu Marriam's fall

- He banned political parties in Ethiopia.

- He was a dictator who killed members of Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP).
- Miss management of the economy.
- He involved the government in wars with Eritrea and Somalia.
- Haile Mengistu 's government become brutal and unpopular.
- Unfair and arbitrary imprisonment.
- Inspirational factors.
- Outbreak of famine.
- Needs to settle the question of Ogaden.
- Thirst for power among young army officers.
- The influence of Eritrea war of secession.
- The influence of the educated people.
- Unfair taxation.
- Influence of the church.
- The unfairness of the constitution.
- The administrative nature of the government.
- Activities of the trade union.
- No improvement in workers condition.

(Mark as whole 25 marks)

Qn. 3. Accounts for delayed independence in Western Sahara (Spanish Sahara).

Preamble: candidates are expected to Identify and clearly explain the factors that delayed independence in Western Sahara.

Core: Spell out the countries in Western Sahara.

Causes of delayed independence

- Weakness of the political parties.
- Conflicts among the political parties.
- The problems of regionalism.
- Internal disunity within the parties
- Ideological differences.
- Religious differences.
- Tribalistic tendency of nationalism.
- Lack of support from other African countries.
- High level of illiteracy.
- Economic backwardness.
- Poor mass mobilization.

- Lack of military skill.
- Leadership problems.
- Collaboration by other Africans.

Qn. 4. “The all African people’s conference in Accra in 1958 was responsible for the development of pan Africanism” Discuss.

Preamble: Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explain the contribution of the conference in the development of Pan Africanism. Show the role of their factors as well.

Background: The All-African Peoples' Conference (AAPC) was a conference of political parties and other groups in the late 1950s and early 1960s in Africa. It was attended by delegates from independence movements in areas still under European colonial rule, as well as by delegates from the independent African countries, including representatives of the governing parties of some of those countries. The first Conference was held in December 1958. It had a permanent secretariat with headquarters in Accra. Its primary objectives were independence for the colonies; and strengthening of the independent states and resistance to neocolonialism. It tended to be more outspoken in its denunciations of colonialism. It called for the establishment of Africa-wide organisations, including trade unions youth groups, and a Bureau of Liberatory Movements.

Effects of Accra conference

- Promotion of practicality of Pan Africanism.
- Promotion of sharing among Africans.
- African leaders were able to meet each other.
- It promoted unity among Africans.
- It transformed Pan Africanism for Africa in African continent.
- Condemnation of racism in Africa.
- It also condemned divisionism in Africa.
- Formation of organizations like OAU.
- Use of collective approach.
- Use of militarism.
- Alliance with anti-colonialism.
- Restoration of African culture.
- Holding conferences.
- Formation of political parties
- Use of mass mobilization

(mark as a whole 25 marks).

Qn.5. Examine the reactions of Blacks to the introduction of Apartheid policy in 1948 in South Africa?

Preamble: candidates should be in position to clearly identify and explain African response to the introduction of apartheid policy.

Background: With the enactment of apartheid laws in 1948, racial discrimination was institutionalized. Race laws touched every aspect of social life, including a prohibition of marriage between non-whites and whites, and the sanctioning of “white-only” jobs. In 1950, the Population Registration Act required that all South Africans be racially classified into one of three categories: white, black (African), or colored (of mixed descent). The coloured category included major subgroups of Indians and Asians. Classification into these categories was based on appearance, social acceptance, and descent.

Reactions to Apartheid policy

- Formation of mass political parties.
- Industrial action.
- Massive demonstrators
- Use of the press
- Recruitment of Africans
- Mobilization of the masses
- Use of terrorism
- Civil disobedience
- Collaboration with communists
- Trade boycotts
- Use of diplomacy
- Boycott against bus fare
- The Sharpeville demonstration and violent massacres
- Formation “umkoto we sizwe”
- The growth of black consciousness and nationalism.
- The formation of front line states.
- The formation of South African development of coordination council (SADCC).
- Pressure from the churches

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

Qn.6. To what extent was the Arab government responsible for the outbreak of the Zanzibar revolution of 1964?

Preamble: Candidates are expected to clearly show the extent to which the Arab government led to the outbreak of the Zanzibar revolution and show the role of other factors

Core: Give a brief background of the 1964 Zanzibar revolution.

Influence of Arab government

- The despotic role of the Arab
- Rigging of the elections
- Needs to transform Zanzibar into a colonial missionaries
- The land question
- Racial segregation
- Weakness and inefficiency of the government
- The grinding poverty among Africans
- Discrimination of African in education
- Dismissal of African police

Other factors

- Desire for independence
- British failure to unite Africans and Arabs
- Arabs plans leaked to the Africans
- Influences of John Okello
- Economics crisis
- Desire to win racial segregation
- Inspirational factors
- Influences of the African's states
- Forceful recruitment of the Africans into ZNP
- Influences of socialist ideas

Qn.7. Examine the impact of the African independence party for Guinea Bissau and cape Verde (PAIGC) in the attainment of independence of Guinea Bissau in 1974.

Pre-amble: Candidates are expected to clearly explain the role of PAIGC in the independence struggle for Guinea Bissau. Show the role of other factors

Core: Give a brief introduction of PAIGC.

- It decampaigned Portuguese exploitation oppression and discrimination
- It solicited for military and financial assistance from Marxist countries
- It was a max political movement which attracted every one
- The party established reforms in liberated zones especially in education, democracy, and economy
- It also established training bases in the neighboring countries

Other factors

- Good leadership of Amilcar Cabral
- The conscripted Africans soldiers were not willing to fight
- The geographical nature of Guinea Bissau
- Ethnic unity forged by the nationalists
- The harsh policy and brutal reactions to demonstrations by the Portuguese
- Support from socialist countries e.g. China
- The Portuguese were faced with many wars of liberation
- Establishment of liberated zones
- The role of women
- Independence of French Guinea
- Portuguese exploitation of wealth
- Poverty of the Portuguese
- The Lisbon coup of 1974
- The role of the UNO
- The role of the OAU
- The role of the writers

(mark as whole 25 marks)

Qn.9. Accounts for the adoption of Non Alignment by independent African states?

Preamble: Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explained the reasons for the adoption of Non Alignment by independent African states.

Core: Give a brief background of Non Alignment.

Reasons for adoption

- The need to get rid of colonial hegemony such as neo-colonialism
- The desire to safe guard member states from the umbilical cords of the West and East bloc's conflicts
- They wanted to fight the evils of racism and colonialism
- They aimed at cementing solidarity among member states
- They wanted to promote peace by preventing the world from being divided into two camps due to cold war politics
- They wanted to cooperate so as to improve on the economic status of poor member states
- They further wanted to promote the sovereignty and independence of member states

- There was the need to revive and promote African culture which was threatened by western values
- They wanted to rid themselves of dependence on former colonial masters and promote self-reliance

(mark as whole 25 marks)

Qn 10. Discuss the factors that limited the success of the Arusha declaration of 1967

Preamble: Candidates are expected to identify and clearly explained the factors that led to the failure of the Arusha declaration

Core: Give a brief introduction of the Arusha declaration

Constraints to Arusha Declaration

- The existence of Neo-colonialism
- Widespread poverty
- Income inequalities
- Widespread economic hardships
- Failure to set up socialist institutions
- Many turned to capitalism
- The existence of dictatorship
- Failure to set up mass political parties
- Widespread corruption
- Stagnant production
- Low standard of living
- Violation of human rights
- Lack of neutrality

(Mark as whole 25 marks)