

KAMSSA 2022 HISTORY PAPER 1

1. How far did the 1941 Atlantic Charter contribute to the rise and growth of modern African Nationalism (25 marks)

PREAMBLE

This question is two sided and requires a candidate to;

- ❖ Clearly come up with an introduction of the question by defining African Nationalism
- ❖ Come with a clear standing point
- ❖ Clearly give and explain how the Atlantic Charter of 1941 led to the rise and growth of African Nationalism.
- ❖ Clearly give and explain the contributions of other factors in the rise and growth of African Nationalism.
- ❖ A clear standing point is a must.

EXPECTED POINTS.

- African Nationalism is a strong desire by the Africans to end all forms of colonialism.
- It is a strong feeling by the Africans to have control over their political, social and economic affairs of their respective states.
- It is also referred to African desire for Nationhood and emergence of new states in Africa towards political and economic emancipation.

ROLE OF ATLANTIC CHARTER 1941.

- It increased African political awareness. Africans under colonialism came to realise that independence was a right but not a favour.
- It confirmed the restoration of sovereign rights and self government of states.
- It confirmed the legitimacy of African aspiration for independence.
- It demanded for the respect of the right of all the peoples of the world to choose a form of government they wanted to live under.
- It made Britain to declare her commitment to respect democracy and the rights of the colonial people to self government.
- It influenced American commitment to support the decolonisation process in Africa.
- It exposed the Whiteman's conspiracy.
- The main resolutions of the Charter were adopted by UNO.
- It influenced the declaration and adoption of Universal Human rights in 1948.
- It increased militarism due to the failure by the colonial masters to respect the resolutions of the Charter

ANOTHER FACTOR.

- The European oppressive colonial policies.
- The missionary activities in Africa
- The rise of independent churches
- The existence of independent African states i.e. Liberia and Ethiopia.
- The Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.
- The impact of World War II 1939-1945
- The impact of the Atlantic Charter 1941.
- The contribution of the Brazzaville conference 1944
- The rise of Labour Party to power in Britain in 1945.
- The formation and role of UNO in 1945.
- The impacts of the Manchester conference of 1945.
- The emergence of new super powers in 1945.
- The role of Africa Elites.

- The Formation of Political parties.
- The role/influence of the mass media.
- The impacts Egyptian revolution of 1952.
- The effects of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya 1952-1955.
- The impacts of the independence of Ghana of 1957.
- The formation of OAU in 1963.
- The Lisbon coup of 1974.

2. Account for the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935(25 marks)

PREAMBLE

This question is one sided and requires a candidate to

- ❖ Give a brief background of the event.
- ❖ Give and explain why Italy invaded Ethiopia.
- ❖ A conclusion is a must.

EXPECTED POINTS.

- ❖ Italy under Benito Mussolini attacked Ethiopia under Haile Selassie in 1935 and this resulted to the conflict between the two countries from 1935-1941 to what is referred to as the Italia- Ethiopian crisis.

CAUSES.

- Mussolini's desire to revive the Italian imperialism.
- The need by Italy to revenge on their humiliating defeat by Ethiopia in the battle of Adowa 1896.
- The need by Italy to form the United Italian East African Empire.
- Mussolini's desire to disgrace Ethiopia and end her pride.
- The rise of fascist Mussolini to power in Italy.
- Mussolini's desire to have full control of Port Massawa and Assab.
- The need by Italy to civilize Ethiopia.
- The unfairness of the Versailles treaty 1919.
- The need by Italy to demonstrate her military mighty.
- Mussolini's allegation of Ethiopia planning to attack Eritrea and Somaliland.
- The impacts of the economic crisis in Italy.
- The weakness of the League of Nations.
- The weakness of the Ethiopian Army.
- The need by Mussolini to resettle desperate Italian population.
- The desire to exploit Ethiopia.
- The support Italy got from Germany.
- The impacts of Hoare-Laval Pact.
- The Japanese occupation of Manchuria.
- The impact of 1934 Stresa Front/ Anglo-French conspiracy.
- The role of the Walwal incident 1934.

3. Examine the causes and effects of the Tripartite Aggression in Egypt in) 1956(25 marks)

PREAMBLE

This question requires a candidate to;

- ❖ a Give a brief background of the event
- ❖ Give and explain the causes of the event
- ❖ Give and explain the effects of the event.

- ❖ A clear conclusion is must.

EXPECTED POINT

- ❖ This was the war between Israel and her allies like France and Britain against Egypt.
- ❖ It was an aggressive war on the side of Israel, France and Britain but a war of liberation on Egypt.

CAUSES.

- The nationalisation of the Suez Canal.
- The anti-British feelings in Egypt.
- The desire by Nasser to spread his pan Arabist policy.
- The Egyptian support to the terrorist activities on Israel/Ferry den Commandos comprising Palestinian refugees in Gaza.
- Imperialistic interests of Israel in the canal zone and the Middle East.
- The Egyptian leaning towards the Eastern bloc.
- The recognition of the communist governance of Peking by Nasser as the official government of China against the preferred Taiwan government recognised by the Capitalist World.
- The abrogation of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.
- The anti-imperialist policy of Nasser.
- The withdrawal of the 66 million pounds that had been promised to Nasser by Britain and the US government.
- The closure of Gulf of Aqaba by Nasser.
- The violation of the Anglo-French ultimatum.
- The strategic Location of the Suez Canal
- The threat on the British interests in the Middle East.
- The formation of the free user Association on the Suez Canal.
- The Israel attacking the Egyptian territories in Gaza a Sinai.

EXPECTED EFFECTS

Positives

- It established Nasser as one of the pragmatic leaders of NAM
- The victory of Nasser boosted his personality.
- It led to the Nationalisation of all the remaining Enterprises belonging to France and Britain.
- It confirmed the victory of Nasser at home politically and diplomatically.
- Egypt gained full control of the Suez Canal.
- Nasser embarked on the construction of the Aswan high dam project.
- It led to the creation of a union between Egypt and Syria (United Arab Republic).
- It consolidated a communist alliance between Egypt and the communist world.
- It made Cairo a meeting place for the African Nationalists.
- It intensified the Egyptian support for the liberation movements in Africa against colonialism.

Negative effects

- It led to massive loss of lives and destruction of property especially on the side of Egypt.
- The great city of Egypt was seriously demolished.
- Egypt was forced to withdraw from the rest of Sinai and Gaza region by the United Nations Security Council.
- Egypt also lost territories to Israel e.g. Share Shaik in Southern Sinai.

- It led to the financial constraints on both sides
- It damages the prestige and influence of Britain and France in the Middle East.

4. How successful has been Non-Alignment Movement since its inception in 1955(25 marks)

PREAMBLE

A candidate is required to;

- ❖ give a brief background of NAM as an introduction and highlight some of the aims and objectives of the organisation.
- ❖ He/she is required to come up with a clear standing point
- ❖ A candidate is expected to come up with the positive contributions of NAM to show the level of success
- ❖ A candidate is also expected to come with the short comings of NAM.
- ❖ A clear conclusion is a must.

EXPECTED POINTS

- ❖ NAM is an idea referring to positive neutrality among the member states towards the super powers
- ❖ It was initiated by Jawahari Nehru the Indian Prime Minister.
- ❖ The principle of NAM means that its members reserved a right and freedom to decide to support or not to support any country on any matter of concern.
- ❖ The major aims and objectives of NAM included; To promote world peace by promoting non-violence means, to support self-determination and national independence in third world states, to safeguard the sovereignty of member States among others.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- It's long existence since 1961.
- The increase in membership.
- It led to the collapse of Cold War politics.
- It has continuously agitated for the respect of human rights
- It has enhanced unity and cooperation among member states
- It has been instrumental in the consolidation and promotion of Afro-Asian solidarity.
- It has extended financial and technical assistance to member states.
- It has promoted cooperation among member states.
- It has condemned imperialistic attacks, acts of Aggression by bigger powers
- It has boosted the spirit of African Nationalism
- It has continuously emphasised democracy and establishment of people's government.
- Some member states have managed to exercise freedom of action while dealing with great powers.

SHORT COMINGS

- Some member states have signed bilateral military agreements with bigger powers which is against the principle of NAM.
- Has failed to solve inter state conflicts among member states. Eg Pakistan and India.
- Has failed to maintain political stability and security of member states as many countries have experienced civil wars.
- Has failed to end ideological differences among member states.
- Has failed to promote economic development of member states.
- Has failed to improve on the living conditions of the people of its member states.

- Economic cooperation among member states has not been completely achieved.
- It has failed to check on the personal conflicts of heads of NAM states.

5. Discuss the steps taken by African governments to preserve African culture (25mark)

PREAMBLE.

A candidate is required to;

- ❖ Give an introduction of culture
- ❖ Give and explain the steps taken to preserve African culture
- ❖ A conclusion is a must.

EXPECTED POINT

- ❖ Culture refers to an established way of life of a given society or tribe. Before colonial era Africans developed a very strong culture, though there existed different tribes, they all had relatively similar aspects of culture.

STEPS.

- Promotion of indigenous languages
- Transformation of the education curriculum
- Supporting local Artists
- Africanisation of the Civil service.
- Promotion of research into African culture.
- Africanisation of the churches
- Encouragement of African dress code.
- Dropping of foreign names by prominent African leaders.
- Promotion of African cultural festivals
- Sponsoring of National MDD groups to participate in all African cultural festivals
- Promotion of local writers, Novelists, play writers.
- Empowerment of cultural leaders.
- Creation of ministries of culture.
- Participation in all African games and sports activities especially CAF.
- Promotion of traditional medicines
- Promotion of cultural seminars and radio programmes.
- Encouragement of cultural associations.

6. "The occurrence of Katanga secession in 1963 was inevitable "Discuss (25 marks).

PREAMBLE.

A candidate is expected to;

- ❖ Give a brief background of Katanga secession
- ❖ Give and explain the reasons for the occurrence of Katanga secession
- ❖ A conclusion is a must.

EXPECTED POINTS

- ❖ This was an attempt by the people of Katanga under the leadership of Moise Tshombe to break a way from the central government of Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba.

CAUSES

- Colonial legacy created disunity
- The pre-mature independence of Congo
- Katanga's economic strengths
- Absence of Pan Africanism
- The mutiny of Force Republic.
- The weakness of the central government.

- The unfair representation in Parliament
- The influence of the white settlers
- Tshombe's greed for power.
- The rumour of secession in Kasai and Kivu provinces
- Belgian military support
- The influence of secession in Asia
- The Belgian shelling of Port Matadi in 1960.
- The double standards of UNO
- The double standards of African states.
- The demobilisation of Belgian soldiers.
- The weakness of the 1960 Brussels constitution.

7. Assess the achievements of Ujaama policy in Tanzania between 1967-1985 (25 marks).

PREAMBLE

A Candidate is expected to;

- ❖ Give a brief background of Ujaama policy
- ❖ Highlight some aims and objective of Ujaama policy
- ❖ Give a valid standing point
- ❖ Give and explain the achievements of the policy
- ❖ Give and explain the failures of the policy
- ❖ A valid conclusion is a must.

EXPECTED POINTS

- ❖ This policy was initiated after the Arusha declaration of 1967.
- ❖ It was a form of Africa socialism that emphasised family hood and brother hood.
- ❖ Among the aims and objectives of Ujaama policy included; To promote self-reliance, to promote the independence of Tanzania, to create classless society etc.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

- It promoted land redistribution
- It increased food production
- It led to the growth of small-scale industries.
- It improved on the national defence and security
- It checked on Neo colonialism
- It led to the development of social services
- It promoted national unity
- It created employment opportunities to Tanzanians
- It led to proper resource utilisation
- It improved on the farming skills and technics
- It led to the growth of urban centres.

SHORT COMINGS

- It led to increased famine in Tanzania
- led to wide spread poverty
- It led to limited labour productivity
- It led to decline in social services
- It led to wide spread corruption.
- It led to loss of land
- It led to environmental degradation.
- It paved way for neo colonialism
- It led to the economic depression in Tanzania between 1973-74.

8. To what extent has Neo colonialism led to the under development of any one East African state (25 marks)

PREAMBLE

A Candidate is expected to;

- ❖ Define Neo colonialism as an introduction and identify any one country in East Africa as a basis of discussion
- ❖ Come up with a clear standing point
- ❖ Give and explain how Neo colonialism has led to the under development of the selected country.
- ❖ Give and explain the contributions of other factors in the under development of the selected country
- ❖ A valid standing point is a must.

EXPECTED POINTS

- ❖ Neo colonialism refers to an indirect control over African countries/ states by outside countries/developed states or former colonial masters.
- ❖ In practice, the social, political, economic and cultural affairs are being controlled by foreign Western countries.

EXTENT OF NEO COLONIALISM.

- It has encouraged social conflicts among the African communities due to divide and rule.
- It has set traps which make African states dependent on foreign Western economies e.g. giving Aid with high interest rates.
- It led to the fragmentation of Africa's small-scale industries.
- It has made African states have unequal share in the world market.
- It has led to limited resources inflow due to over exploitation from foreign countries leading to poverty.
- It has contributed to the exploitation of African resources by foreign firms through profit repatriation.
- It has humped African technological advancement through dumping.
- Foreign countries have intervened in African politics leading to numerous military coups.
- Privatisation with all negative effects It a result of Neo colonialism.

OTHER FACTORS.

- Constant insecurity/political instability
- Unfavourable government policies.
- Low levels of technology
- Rampant unemployment
- Wide spread corruption
- The theoretical nature of the education system
- Low levels of education among the Africans
- Limited skilled man power in different sectors
- Discrimination in labour market.
- Low levels of investment
- Wide spread poverty
- Tribalism and Nepotism
- Poor land tenure system.

9. Examine the achievements of ECOWAS in West Africa (25 marks)

PREAMBLE

A candidate is expected to

- ❖ Give a brief background of ECOWAS
- ❖ Highlight the aims and objectives of ECOWAS.
- ❖ Explain the achievements of ECOWAS
- ❖ Explain the failures of ECOWAS
- ❖ A valid standing point is a must.

EXPECTED POINTS

- ECOWAS is a form of economic integration of West African states that was established by a treaty signed in November 1976 at Lomé in Togo by the 15 West African Heads of State.
- The major aims and objectives of ECOWAS include; To enhance import duties among member states, to coordinate industrial development, to harmonise agricultural policies in the sub region.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- It's long existence since 1976.
- Has promoted the free movement of people within the community.
- It has promoted Pan Africanism in West Africa
- It has promoted the development of infrastructure
- It has registered a substantial level of self-reliance.
- It has promoted trade among member states.
- It has promoted the exploitation of mineral wealth of member states.
- It has successfully managed to prevent and settle conflicts in West Africa
- In 1982, it began a student exchange programme.
- It has provided defence and protection to member states from Aggression.
- It has undertaken afforestation project for the Sahel.
- It has served external markets for products from member states.
- It has boosted agriculture production for domestic and exportation

FAILURES

- It has failed to solve differences in the level of development among member states.
- It has failed to end political instability
- The member states have also conflicted among themselves.
- It has failed to end production of similar goods
- Unequal benefits from the activities of the community
- It has failed to end political and cultural division.
- It has failed to secure a common currency.
- The member states have a big external debt.
- There is absence of good governance
- E.T.C

10. Examine the causes and effects of the refugee crisis in the great lake's region (25 marks)

PREAMBLE

A candidate is expected to;

- i) Define refugees as an introduction and identify the countries that fall under the Great Lakes such as Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda etc.

ii) Give and explain the causes and effects of refugee crisis

iii) A conclusion is a must

EXPECTED POINTS

- Refugees are persons who live outside their mother countries and do not wish to return for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion etc.

CAUSES

- Colonialism
- The wars of liberation
- Military coups e.g. 1971 in Uganda
- Dictatorial rule in Africa
- Ethnic violence e.g. in Rwanda
- Civil wars
- Border conflicts e.g. Uganda and Kenya over MI jingo islands
- Election violence e.g. in Kenya in 2007
- Unpopular political programmes
- Natural hazards
- Religious persecution
- Unpopular social practices like circumcision
- Economic considerations.

EFFECTS

- Creation of refugee camps.
- Displacement of people and separation of families.
- Sexual assault
- Poverty
- Refugees suffer from social discrimination in areas of asylum
- Rampant deaths
- Formation of NGOs
- Encouraged social research
- IT has created land pressure
- It has led to environmental degradation
- It has resulted into interstate conflicts it has created dependency problem.
- Creation of employment.

END