**End of Third Term Comprehensive Assessment**

**Class: Senior Five**

**Paper iii & iv: History of Africa, World and Citizenship**

**Subject: History and Citizenship**

**Marking guide**

**Section A: History of Africa**

1.(a) Define genocide ideology and explain ways used to deny the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi **(12 Marks)**

Genocide ideology is a collection of thoughts characterized by conduct, speeches, documents and other acts aiming at exterminating or inciting others to exterminate people basing on ethnic group, origin, nationality, region, colour, physical appearance, sex, language, religion or political opinion, committed in normal periods or during war.

-Asserting that there were two genocides in Rwanda; one committed against the Tutsi and the other against Hutu or saying there had been acts of mutual killing.

-Minimizing how the genocide was committed

-Altering the truth about the genocide against the Tutsi in order to hide the truth from the people.

-The minimization of genocide in any behavior exhibited publicly and internationally in order to reduce the weight or consequences of the genocide against Tutsi.

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 5 points x 2 =10 Marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

(b). Analyze forms of genocide denial and its manifestation in Rwandan society and abroad. **(8 Marks)**

-Literal genocide denial this involves negating the facts of genocide, silencing talk of genocidal plans and killings.

-Banal denial, this is manifested through the films in which French soldiers seen rescuing, Belgian of French missionaries refuse to do so towards the thousands of Tutsi that were being killed.

-Interpretative denial, this involves re-categorizing evidence that is established and goes beyond negating, ignoring or silencing talk of genocide.

-Implicatory denial, this form of genocide denial consists of retaliatory counter-accusations and explicit justification for one’s position

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 3 points x 2 = 6 Marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

2. Discuss the consequences of European domination and exploitation of African countries. **(20 Marks)**

-Migration, due to forced labor some African prefer to migrate to the neighboring countries

-Resettlement of Africans

-Exploitation of Africans

-Dependence of African economy on Europeans

-Development of infrastructure

-Disruption of traditional African cultures and introduction of Christianity

-Creation of new political administration entities

-Introduction of authoritarian rule

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

**Body: any 8 points x 2 =16 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**

**Section B: History of the World and Citizenship**

3. Compare and contrast the unification of Italy and Germany. **(20 Marks)**

Similarities

-The greatest obstacle to the two unifications by 1848 was Austria and Prince Metternich. He used a combination of diplomacy and forces to block all attempts to unify Italian and German states up to 1848.

-Foreign assistance was another key element in both unifications. The unifications of both states were hindered by lack of foreign assistance before 1848 and were favored by the role it after 1850.

-The unifications of both states were championed by the most dominant states.

-In both unifications, force and violence were used. The Italians used force against Austria in 1859 in the liberation of Lombardy and 1860 in the liberation of Sicily and Naples.

-To another extent, diplomacy was employed in the Italians as well as German unification.

-The foundation of the two unifications were laid by the French revolutionary ideas and Napoleon’s conquest and re-organization of the Italian and German states.

-The unification of both Italy and Germany were largely brought about by the roles of the chief Ministers of the dominant states.

-The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 was the final event that completed the unifications of both Italy and Germany.

-Although the unifications of both nations were completed in 1870-1871, many Italians and Germans were left outside the orbit of a united Italy and Germany.

-In both cases, the earlier struggles were frustrated by negative attitudes and roles of Kings in the leading states and were favored when there were changes.

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

**Body: any 8 points x 2 =16 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**

4. Examine the reasons for convening the Berlin Congress of 1878. **(20 Marks)**

-The failure of the Paris Peace Treaty of 1856 to settle revolts within the Balkans

-Sultan Abd al-Madjid of Turkey failed to treat Christians fairly as promised during the Paris Peace Treaty of 1856

-Russian interests in Ottoman Empire and the signing of the treaty of San Stefano in 1878 contributed to the calling of the congress

-There was need to settle territorial disputes among the European powers; for example, those between Russia, Turkey and Austria in the Balkans

-The congress was aimed at saving the Ottoman Empire from disintegrating as a result of Russia’s imperialism

-Rebellions like in Bosnia and Herzegovina which were crashed with extreme brutality attracted the attention of the great powers

-The congress was also called to address the commercial rivalry between Russia, Britain and Russian imperialism which threaten Britain’s trade

-Bismarck wanted to maintain good relation with Austria-Hungary and Russia so as to maintain the balance of power in Europe

-There was need to address the complaints of different states which were struggling for independence.

-Bismarck’s desire to promote German supremacy and glory after unification in Europe also contributed to the calling of berlin Congress in 1878.

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

**Body: any 8 points x 2 =16 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**

5. (a) Discuss the issues encountered while implementing imihigo **(14 Marks)**

-Some targets are included in Imihigo without adequate control of the sources of funds for implementation

-The lag between the passing of the budget and the Imihigo translates to a loss of the first quarter in implementation

-Shifting priorities take away resources (time, finances) from implementing Imihigo

-Most Imihigo are implemented in the last quarter due to delays in either the transfer of financial resources to the districts

-In some situations, Imihigo without proper local contextualization are difficult to implement.

-There are challenges in establishing measurement standards from one district to another.

-Some targets were not achieved due to a third party such as in charge of water, electricity and road construction

-Some achievements were inflated

-There are challenges in common planning for district transboundary items such as feeder road construction

-Understaffing and high turnover at the local administration level calls for improved capacity building and need to improve the environment for service delivery.

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 6 points x 2 =12 Marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

(b)Examine the factors for the success of self-reliance policies of some African leaders **(6 Marks)**

-Favourable population mindset

-Negative effects of colonialism

-Economic crisis after the independence

-Recovery of African identity

-Sign of obedience to their own leaders

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 2 points x 2 = 4 Marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**