**Section A: History of Africa**

1) 1) How is the 1994 Genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda similar to other genocides that occurred in 20th century? **(20marks)**

**Similarities:**

* Exclusion and discrimination is a common practice to all genocides.
* De-humanization was another common characteristic to all genocides in which one group denies the humanity of the other group.
* Radicalization by propaganda in which the hate was broadcast through the media in order to inform the people about the threat presented by the group identified as the enemy.
* Preparation: victims are identified and separated lists of potential victims are prepared.
* Execution: members of the identified group are systematically killed.
* Denial: during and after every genocide, the perpetrators deny that they committed the crime.

2 Discuss factors that led to the failure of African resistance against colonial rule? **(20 marks)**

-Introduction

Colonial rule in Africa was resisted like Maji Maji in Tanzania, Temme Mende in Sierra Leon, Chimulenga and Shona Ndebele in Zimbabwe. But it was meaningless because at the end they were defeated. Reasons for the defeat of the above rebellion (resistances) include the following:

-Military weakness of the Africans;

-Disunity among resistors themselves;

-Disunity among Africans;

-The missionaries played a role;

-The effects of slave trade;

-The role of African traditional religion;

-The role of collaborators;

-The weak economic base of African societies;

-Natural calamities like jiggers;

-Geographical factors;

-Cruelty of African leaders who had resisted at first;

-Conclusion

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

3) Examine the contribution of the Roman civilization to modern society. . Discuss the contribution of Romans towards modern civilization (25 marks)

* Introduction
* Romans started urban planning
* Romans are known for construction
* They introduced recreation
* They introduced the calendar (BC and AD)
* They started the use of Roman numerals
* They started the postal system
* They introduced Roman literature like poems and story writing
* Roman architecture
* Military organization
* They started construction of storied houses
* Introduction of Christianity
* They started use of glass windows
* They started the use of piped water from villages to towns
* Conclusion

**-Introduction 1 mark**

**- Any 9 @ 2 marks (with a good explanation)**

**- Conclusion 1mark**

4) The coachman of European affairs”. Is this a fair assessment of Metternich between 1815-1848? **(20marks)**

The coachman of European affairs”. Is this a fair assessment of Metternich between 1815-1848? **(20 Marks)**

-Introduction

-Defeat of Napoleon

-Reconciliation with France

-Congress system

-Peace

-Preservation of Heterogeneous Austrian Empire from disintegration

-Restoration and protection of legitimate rulers

-Spread of Revolutions and Revolutionary ideas

-French Aggression

-Unification of Germany and Italy

Weaknesses:

-Metternich failed to restore all legitimate rulers who were overthrown;

-Metternich ranks high as one of the worst dictators that Europe has ever had;

-Historians have blamed Metternich for blocking the unification

‘s of Italy of Germany during his reign;

-Within Austria itself, strict censorship of the press was not strict in the stricted sense;

-Metternich made a fruitless attempt to prevent the spread of revolutions and revolutionary ideas in Europe;

-Metternich’s Education system was an insult to people’s intelligence and made him very unpopular amongst intellectuals;

-Inspite of the cry for religious freedom, Metternich re-imposed religious intolerance in the fashion of the ancient regime;

- Metternich failed to influence emperor Francis 1 to execute administrative reforms;

-Although Metternich is credited as the father of the congress system, he is blamed for killing his own child;

-Similarly, Metternich’s idea of putting Europe into the same thinking cup was a failure from 1820’s.

-Lastly, Metternich’s attempt in maintaining the balance of power in favor of Austria and making Vienna the nucleus (center) of European diplomacy was a failure in the long run;

-Conclusion

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

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

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**

5) Examine the problems faced during the operations of Gacaca Courts. **(20 Marks)**

-Introduction

-Persistence of the genocide ideology;

-Killing and intimidation of survivors of genocide, witnesses and Inyangamugayo judges;

-Destruction of equipment used in data collection (filing cabinets, books, forms);

-Inyangamugayo judges accused of participation in the crime of genocide (1,226 individuals identified);

-Leaders accused of genocide crimes;

-Refusal to testify;

-People moved to provinces where they were unknown;

-Refugees who fled Gacaca Courts;

-Partial confession of crimes causing re-categorisation or maximum penalties;

-Serious trauma cases (193 cases).

-Conclusion **Introduction 2 Marks**

**-Any 8 @ 2 Marks**

**-Conclusion 2 Marks**