**S5 History CA mark scheme**

**Section A: History of Africa**

1) Examine the causes of Jihads in West Africa. **(20marks)**

-To stop unfair judgements in courts of law

-To purify Islam

-Local political competition

-Widespread belief in Mahdi (saviour)

-To overthrow pagan governments

-To spread Islam

-Desire to spread Islamic education

-Methods used to collect taxes

-Over taxation

-Defense of African independence

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

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

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**

2) Analyze the negative effects of colonization on African societies. **(20marks)**

-Loss of African independence

-Exploitation of African resources

-Killing and inhuman treatment

-Division of African tribes

- Introduction of taxes and forced labour

-Loss of political power

-Change of African lifestyle

-Distortion of the African economy

-Retarding of development

**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) Discuss the consequences of the Crimean War of 1854-1856. **(20marks)**

-Introduction

-The war resulted into massive loss of lives and destruction of property that ranked highest in the history of Europe from 1816-1914.

-The Crimean war laid foundation for Nursing and International Red cross society.

-The war forced Tsar Alexander II to embark on reforms.

-The Crimean war contributed to the unification of Italy and Germany.

-The war increased the prestige and popularity of Napoleon III in France and Europe.

-As already noted the Crimean war was crowned up at the Paris peace treaty of 1856.

-There were some territorial re-adjustments as a result of the Crimean war.

-The Crimean war temporarily halted Russian imperialism in the Balkans and made Europe safer from her aggression for some time.

-The Paris treaty revived the 1841 straits convention and the Black sea was once again declared neutral.

-The unfortunate death of non-war combatants and destruction of neutral vessels made the Paris peacemakers to come up with the maritime law.

-The Crimean war was the first war in which telegraph and steam warships were used as a way of bringing the war to a speedy end.

-Lastly, the sultan of Turkey was forced to promise fair treatment of Christians on equal status with Moslems within his empire.

-Conclusion.

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

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

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**

4) Assess the specific objectives of Itorero ry’Igihugu. **(20marks)**

-Educate Rwandans in building and promoting the culture of peace based on mutual trust, respect, humility, respect of human rights and protection against discrimination and genocide ideology.

-Educate Rwandans to be efficient in service delivery, courageous, and deliver good and efficient services

-Mentor Rwandans to understand and participate in the implementation of national programs

-Mentor Rwandans in collective action, team spirit and promotion of innovation and performance contracts.

-Equip Rwandans with the capacity to analyze their problems in order to find solutions.

-Promote the Kinyarwanda language

-Educate Rwandans to be physically fit, clean in their homes, protect the environment, strengthen democracy,

-Educate Rwandans to engage in constructive debates, enforce the law and fight corruption and violence.

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

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

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**

5) **To what extent did the search for raw materials lead to the scramble and partition of Africa among European Powers by 19th Century?**

Introduction

Search for raw materialss:

* The European powers, after the coming of the industrial revolution badly wanted raw materials for their industries, most of these such as minerals and tropical agricultural products could be obtained from Africa according to stories from explores and traders.

However, there were other motives:

* Humanitarian motives of fighting against tropical diseases, civilizing Africans and ending tribal wars
* Market for the manufactured goods by European industries
* Need for areas where to invest their surplus capital
* Need to control economically strategic areas to improve trade.
* Discovery of minerals in most parts of Africa which encouraged the Europeans to come
* To give protection to European traders and trading companies
* To resettle high population from Europe and provide them with jobs
* British occupation of Egypt in 1882 when they got interest in controlling Suez Canal
* French occupation of Tunisia and Morocco due to their proximity to Europe
* Colonization was a sign of prestige and glory for the Europeans
* Compensation for major losses: Britain had lost America, France lost Alsace and Lorraine to Germany in 1871
* Activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo
* The activities of Pierre Savrogna de Brazza, a French explorer
* The influence of the 1884-85 Berlin conference

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

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

**Good conclusion: 2 Marks**