

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MUHANGA DISTRICT

SUBJECT: HISToRY

MARKING GUIDE

CLASS: S4 LANGUAGES

DURATION: 3HOURS

MARKS:/100MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS: This paper consists of two sections **A** and **B**.

SECTION A: This section is compulsory (**60marks**)

SECTION B: Attempt two questions(**40marks**)

SECTION A

MARKING GUIDE

1.i) Which of these is an example of an oral source? (2marks)

A. A recorded interview with a war veteran

B. A stone inscription

C. A newspaper article

D. A map

ii) A letter written by a soldier during World War I is considered:(2marks)

A. Secondary source

B. Tertiary source

C. Primary source

D. Fiction

iii) Which source would be most useful for studying ancient Egypt?(2marks)

A. **A pyramid**

B. A modern novel

C. A science fiction movie

D. A travel blog

iv) What is the main difference between primary and secondary sources? (2marks)

A. Primary sources are always true

B. Secondary sources are written first

C. Primary sources are created during the time studied

D. Secondary sources are older

v) The oldest source of history is. (2marks)

- A. Onomastic
- B. Oral tradition**
- C. Archeology
- D. None of the above

2. Answer by **true** or **false** (5marks)

i) **FALSE**

ii) **TRUE**

iii) **FALSE**

iv) **FALSE**

v) **TRUE**

3. i) One major role of missionaries in the colonisation of Africa was to:(2marks)

A. They softened the hearts of Africans.

- B. collaborate with Muslims in Africa.
- C. Lead African resistance movements
- D. Promote traditional religions

ii) Explorers such as David Livingstone contributed to colonisation by:(2marks)

A. Fighting colonial governments

B. Discovering and mapping African interior regions

- C. Establishing African industries
- D. Ending the slave trade immediately

iii) Chartered companies like the British South Africa Company played which role in Africa?(2marks)

- A. Promoted African independence
- B. Taught only traditional education
- C. Exploitation of African resources**
- D. Prevented European settlement

iv) colonial administrators were mainly responsible for:(2marks)

- A. Organizing African resistance
- B. Governing colonies on behalf of European powers**
- C. Spreading Islam in Africa
- D. Building African kingdoms

v) Traders supported colonization by:(2marks)

A. Encouraging African self-rule

B. Creating economic interests for European powers

C. Refusing to cooperate with European governments

D. Ending all forms of exploitation

4 i) The Maji Maji Rebellion (1905–1907) took place in which present-day country?
(2marks)

A. Kenya

B. Ghana

C. Nigeria

D. Tanzania

ii) Which of the following was a common reason some African leaders collaborated with European colonial powers? (2marks)

A. To gain access to modern weapons and trade advantages

B. To immediately gain independence

C. To end all traditional leadership systems

D. Promoting European settlement

iii) Which of the following was a major reason why many African resistance movements against colonial rule failed? (2marks)

A. Africans lacked knowledge of their own geography

B. European powers had superior weapons and military technology

C. All African societies refused to unite against Europeans

D. Colonial rule was widely welcomed everywhere in Africa

iv) Ubugabaga in pre-colonial Rwanda was a system mainly based on (2marks)

A. Land ownership agreements between clans

B. Military conscription of young men

C. Cattle clientship between a patron and a client

D. Tax collection by chiefs

v) In ancient Rwanda, what was the main duty of the custodian of the esoteric code? (2marks)

A. To collect taxes from peasants

B. To lead military expeditions

C. To preserve and interpret royal rituals and sacred secrets of the kingdom

D. To distribute land among clans

5. Chartered companies.

BSAC: British South African Company in South Africa.

GEAC: GermanyEast African Company founded by Carl Peters.

IBEAC: Imperial British East African Company founded by William Mackinnon.

RNC:Royal Niger Company in West Africa.

AIC: Association Internationale du Congo founded by king Leopold II of Belgium

FTHL: French Trading House of Legis that was an important French company operating in French West Africa.

6. The role played by missionaries in the colonization of Africa.

-They exaggerated the wealth of Africa

-They played a key role in treaty signing

-They condemned the African culture and customs -Spread Christianity

-Introduced Western Education -Promoted European Culture

-Prepared Africans for colonial rule -Supported colonial administration

7. Odette is a student in s4 Languages, for her studying history is wasting time, what advice can be addressed to Odette.

The advice that can be addressed to Miss Odette is to tell her the importance of learning history.

-History prepares us for the future, after we have known the present and past.

-It inspires us and instills in us a patriotic and Nationalistic spirit.

-History is a career subject. Through it we can become teachers, lawyers, politician etc...

-It sharpens our critical sense as it widens our knowledge

- It promotes moral principles through the study of personalities with high moral standards.

- It helps to promote international understanding among Nations and people

- It helps us to be tolerant

- History makes the student understand the evolution of the society.

- History instill in students the culture of solidarity

- History teaches us reconciliation.

8. The events that marked the end of the reign of Kigeli iv Rwabugiri.

- The coming to the throne of Rutarindwa as co-regnant of Rwabugiri on December 22, 1889 with Kanjogera as his adoptive Queen-mother, because his mother had died.
- The introduction of manufactured goods from Europe and Asia in big quantities
- The foundation of the army with firearms
- The coming of the Europeans as Doctor Oscar Bauman in 1892 and comte von Goetzen in 1894
- The stabilization of the frontiers of Rwanda
- The failure to defeat Bunyabungo and Burundi
- The introduction of the new food crops to develop the agriculture

9.f Africans collaborated with Europeans in these ways:

- By signing treaties
- Provision of labor
- Provision of accommodation
- Spread of Christianity
- Helping in interpretation
- Provision of food

SECTION B :Attempt two questions (40marks)

10. Ways used by Africans during the uprisings against European colonialists are :

- Use of armed resistance
- Strikes - Boycotts
- Formation of political parties - Use of diplomacy
- Formation African Independent churches
- Formation of trade unions
- Formation of Pan-Africanism - Liberation wars

Introduction :2marks

Any 8points well explained times two: 16marks

Conclusion :2marks

11. The factors that led to territorial expansion of Rwanda kingdom:

- Small size
- Well organized and equipped army
- Weak neighboring kingdoms
- Well-structured political organization
- Cultural unity
- Able leaders
- Good geographical location
- Fertile soil
- Trade with other kingdoms
- Motivation and rewards to fighters in kingdom of Rwanda

Introduction: 2marks

Body: 8points×2

Conclusion: 2marks

13. The contribution of chartered companies in the colonization of Africa:

- Treaty signing
- Exaggeration of mineral wealth of Africa
- Establishing trading posts and military stations
- Raising private armies to enforce control
- Helped European powers expand quickly
- Exploited African resources
- Contributed to political domination
- Established early systems of colonial administration

Introduction: 2marks

Body any 8point×2

Conclusion: 2marks

END

