

S6 HISTORY DISTRICT EXAM TERM II 2025-2026

ADVANCED LEVEL HISTORY EXAM ,Marking Guide 2025/2026

COMBINATIONS: HGL, HLP

Instructions:

Duration: 3hours

1. This test has 20 questions and a total of 100 marks.
2. Attempt all questions in section A and Four questions in section B and Two questions in section C
3. Section C should be answered in essay form.
4. Use a blue or black pen only.

1.i) Before her independence, Burundi was colonized by: / **1mark**

- A) France
- B) Germany and Belgium**
- C) Germany and Spain
- D) England

ii) What was the primary reason for the Belgian introduction of identity cards in Rwanda? / **2marks**

- A) To facilitate taxation.
- B) To control the movement of people.
- C) To formalize ethnic classifications and reinforce social divisions.**
- D) To promote national unity.

iii. Which of the following was a direct impact of colonial rule on African societies? / **1mark**

- A) Promotion of traditional cultural practices
- B) Strengthening indigenous governance systems
- C) Creation of artificial borders that grouped together diverse ethnic groups**
- D) Elimination of racial segregation

2. i. What was the impact of the First World War on Rwanda? / **1 mark**

- A) Rwanda gained independence from Germany.
- B) Rwanda was placed under Belgian control after the defeat of Germany.**
- C) Rwanda experienced a decrease in European influence.
- D) Rwanda became a French colony.

ii. Which of the following is an essential component of primary genocide prevention? / **1mark**

- A) International trials for perpetrators after genocide occurs
- B) Promoting human rights education and addressing hate speech**
- C) Military intervention during the onset of genocide
- D) Establishing tribunals and courts to hold perpetrators accountable

iii. Which of the following was a major effect of European colonization on African societies? **(2marks)**

- A) Strengthened indigenous political structures
- B) Promotion of African unity and cooperation
- C) Introduction of European legal systems and political structures**
- D) Complete eradication of local culture

3) i. The best definition of Genocide is: **(2marks)**

- A) Massive killing of civilians during an armed conflict.
- B) Economic sanctions imposed on a country by the international community.
- C) The mass extermination of a specific ethnic, racial, religious, or national group.**
- D) Political conflict between two opposing groups within a nation.

ii) Among the following factors, show a factor which can lead to Genocide: **(2marks)**

- A) Ethnic, religious or racial tensions**
- B) Social cohesion and identity.
- C) Inclusive education.
- D) Gender equity and gender equality.

iii) Among the following definitions, which one defines the term “**Neocolonialism**”? **(2 marks)**

- A) The process of decolonizing territories formerly ruled by European powers.
- B) The continuation of colonial economic, political, and cultural domination by former colonial powers.**
- C) The promotion of democratic principles and human rights in former colonies.
- D) The establishment of new colonies by former colonial powers.

iv. Which of the following is a consequence of neocolonialism on African politics? **(2marks)**

- A) Strengthening of democratic institutions and processes.
- B) Eradication of corruption and nepotism in government.
- C) Empowerment of indigenous leadership and governance structures.
- D) Continued interference by former colonial powers and their influence on African politics**

5. i. Among the following options, which factors led to the Liberation war in Rwanda? **(2 marks)**

- A) Denying Rwandan refugees to return home.
- B) Desire to end dictatorship in Rwanda.
- C) The rise of able leaders such as Fred Gisa RWIGEMA and H.E Paul KAGAME.
- D) All the above are correct.**

.ii) Which one of the following was a major cause for the growth of the Trans-Saharan trade? **(2marks)**

- A) The abolition of slave trade
- B) Demand for the luxury goods in Africa
- C) Fall of powerful West African Empires
- D) Introduction of camels to North Africa**

iii. The following are the types of colonialism **except: (2marks)**

- A) Settler colonialism
- B) Exploitation colonialism
- C) Plantation colonies
- D) Foreign colonialism**

6 i. Which one of the following is a factor that led to the rise of Napoleon (I) Bonaparte. **(2marks)**

- A .He was a military genius
- B. Weaknesses of the directory
- C. Napoleon's personality
- D .All of the above

ii) The following are the forms of the congress systems **Except: (2marks)**

- A. The congress of vienna 1814-15
- B. The congress of aix-la-chapelle 1818
- C. The congress of Versailles of 1919**
- D. The congress of verona 1822

iii) Which one of the following is a factor that promotes national cohesion and identity: **(1mark)**

- A .Peace
- B .Justice
- C .Good governance

D. Equality and fairness

E .All of the above

iV) The main objective of Itorero ry'igihugu. (2marks)

A)Equip Rwandans cultural values

B) Promote the English language.

C) Promote patriotism and national unity

D) A and B

V) Which one of the following is **NOT a challenge of Imihigo performance contracts. (1mark)**

A.Problems of measurements

B.Budget versus needs

C.Competing agendas

D.High ownership of Imihigo

7. Match the following events with their respective years/5

Events	Respective years
1.Ghana's independence	a.1957
2. Algerian independence	b. 1841
3. Berlin congress	c. 1962
4.Straits convention	d.1878
5. End of Apartheid in South Africa	e. 1994

1=a

4=b

2=c

5=e

3=d

8. Match the following colonial agents with their roles in the colonization of Africa/5

Colonial agents	Role in the colonization of Africa
1. David Livingstone	a. Spread Christianity and European culture
2. Missionaries	b. Explored central Africa and was found by Stanley
3. Military officers	c. Used military force to conquer and suppress resistance
4. Henry Morton Stanley	d. Mapped the Congo basin and helped king Leopold II
5. Cecil Rhodes	e. Established the British South Africa Company to expand British influence

1=b

3=c

5=e

2=a

4=d

. Answer the following questions by TRUE/FALSE

9.i. the French revolution of 1789 had both peaceful and violent trends. **TRUE/1mark**

ii. Both unification of Italy and Germany were achieved through force and violence **TRUE/1mark**

10. i. National service in Rwanda is mandatory and military **FALSE./1mark**

ii. The 1848 revolutions in Europe were the result of unfair terms of 1815 Vienna settlement **TRUE /1mrk**

Fill in the blanks with the correct term from the list below/6marks

Catholic church,1916, divide and rule, cash crops, one -party system, rule of law

11.i.The **Catholic church** played a significant role in spreading Christianity and Western education.

ii.The Belgium took control of Rwanda in1916..... after defeating Germany forces.

iii.The colonial policy of **divide and rule** created conflicts between African communities

12.i.Colonizers forced Africans to grow **cash crops** instead of food crops

ii.Habyarimana established a **one -party system** regime under the MRND party

iii. **Rule of law**is one of principle of democratic governance

SECTION B : Attempt only four questions / 20marks

13. what were the factors that led to the formation of United Nations Organization ?

-TO keep world peace

TO Check on the world aggressive leaders

To promote health

To stop drug trafficking

To stop armsrace

To promote economic cooperation among states

To look after refugees in the world

To promote human rights

To protect the rights of women and children

To grant independence to smaller states

To promote education in the world

14. state any five Significances of the Berlin conference of 1884-1885./ **5 marks**

- ❖ It legitimised European colonisation of Africa by establishing boundaries and cooperation between European powers
- ❖ It allowed for European nations to take whatever parts of Africa.
- ❖ It reduced conflicts between European nations which would be a handicap to colonial process.
- ❖ It decided the principle of effective occupation.
- ❖ It decided free trade in Niger and Congo bassins
- ❖ It decided freedom of navigation on Congo, Niger, Nil and Orange rivers.
- ❖ It recognised king Leopold II's Congo claim

15. Identify at least any five characteristics of the colonial economic policies in Africa/ **5marks**

- ❖ **Land alienation**
- ❖ **Cash crop growing**
- ❖ **Forced labour**
- ❖ **Introduction of legitimate trade**
- ❖ **Taxation system**
- ❖ **Development of transport and communication infrastructures**
- ❖ **Discouraged industrialization**
- ❖ **Formal education system**
- ❖ **Exploitation of natural resources**

16.Explain any five reasons why the 1848 revolutions in Europe ended in failure.
/5marks

Lack of support from peasant class, were led by educated class

They were urban based, thus had little support from countryside

Lack of foreign assistance

Internal divisions among revolutionaries

Economic hardships or poverty of revolutionaries

Military weakness of revolutionaries

Lack of support of national armies

Lack of able leadership

Foreign interference

Military strength of Austria,

17.Explain any five problems that were encountered by Italian nationalists in the process of unification. / 5marks

- poverty of Italians

Military weakness of Italians

Military strength of Austria

Lack of foreign assistance

Opposition from the pope

Ideological differences

Religious differences

Opposition from conservative

Poor mass mobilization

Lack of able leadership

Influence of Metternich and his system

Congress system

Section C: In essay form attempt any two questions among others: 30 marks

18. Assess the results of enlightenment thought on the Europe and worldwide
./ **15marks**

Loss of lives

Fall of some regimes in Europe/political instability in Europe

Split of the catholic church/ disrespect of the catholic church

Led to the establishment of democratic governments

Drawing up constitutions

Persecution/ harassment of philosophers

Religious tolerance

Abolition of slave trade and slavery

Abolition of social classes and privileges

Education for all

Outbreak of revolutions

Freedom of speech

The rise of independent states

Spread of natural rights

Economic liberalism

End of feudalism

End of unfair taxation system

Introduction : 2marks

Body: any 6 well explained*2=12marks

Conclusion= 1mark

19. Compare and contrast the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi and other genocides in the World ./15marks

Introduction: Define genocide and give examples of Genocides:**2marks**

Body:-Similarities of genocides:4pointsX1.5=6marks

- Exclusion and discrimination are 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.

Differences or particularities:4pointsX1.5=6marks

- The Genocide against the Tutsi had popular participation compared to other genocides: the masses actively participated in killing.
- Rapidity: the genocide against the Tutsi was committed with high speed where more than 1 million of people were killed in 100 days.
- Extreme form of violence: unlike other genocides, the genocide against the Tutsi was characterized by extreme forms of violence like burning people alive, sexual torture, etc.
- The failure of the international community to intervene: UN and other powers all were informed on the preparation of the killings but failed to stop the genocide.

Conclusion: on both sides:1mark

20.How did the Trans-Saharan trade affects the lives of West African people.*/ **15marks**

Introduction:Define trans saharan trade:2marks

Body:Talk about social impacts of trans saharan trade and other impacts**6pointsX2=12marks**

- 1) The Trans-Saharan Trade **opened up links between North Africa and West Africa** as well as the rest of the World where their goods reached.
- 2) The trade led to **urbanization** mainly in areas with gold and salt deposits such as **Walata, Timbuktu** and **Taghaza** where the population increased leading to the development of other services in those areas.
- 3) The trade **increased the spread of Islam** because; the coming of Muslim traders meant an increase in the spread of Islam.
- 4) There was **emergence of strong empires** such as Ghana, Mali and Songhai which depended on goods from the trade.
- 5) The Trans-Saharan Trade led to the **introduction of new culture** like the Islamic language, Islamic way of worship, Islamic way of dressing and way of eating.
- 6) The trade provided **employment to the people** who were involved like the **Touaregs** who acted as guides and even worked in salt mining.

- 7) Trade in slaves led to an **increase in suffering, misery and depopulation** as many people lost their lives during slave raids, that's slave capturing.
- 8) Some of the rulers who participated in Trans-Saharan trade like **MANSA Musa** and **ASKIA Mohammed** become **very rich** because of the profits that they got from the trade.
- 9) It led to the **exhaustion of resources** like ivory, minerals and agricultural products due to over exploitation.

Conclusion: 1 mark

END

