

**History**

**Date: 22 / 06 /2022**

**Period: 8H30 – 11H30**



**END OF TERM III EXAMINATIONS**

**GRADE / LEVEL: Lower Level**  
**COMBINATIONS : S4 HEG, HEL**

**DURATION: 3HOURS**

**MARKS:** ..... /100

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**There are 15 questions in this paper**  
**This paper has two sections A and B.**  
**SECTION A: This section is compulsory. (50marks)**  
**SECTION B: Attept any two questions. (50marks)**  
**SECTION B should be answered in an essay form.**

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

**(50MARKS)**

1. Give any five reasons for the failure of the Second Republic of Rwanda. **(5marks)**
2. Name any 2 countries among European colonial masters of Africa. **(2marks)**  
(b) List the major articles the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 was supposed to follow. **(3marks)**
3. Give five reasons why Britain escaped the 1848 revolutions. **(5marks)**
4. Show five ways justice has been denied and delayed in Rwanda. **(5marks)**
5. Outline the ways used to deny the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. **(5marks)**
6. Outline five ways colonialism had negatively affected African societies. **(5marks)**
7. Explain the Specific objectives of Itorero ry'Igihugu. **(5marks)**
8. Identify different methods used in the spread Islam in West Africa. **(5marks)**
9. (a) Name any three African Leaders whose Self-Reliance Policies succeeded. **(2marks)**  
(b) Identify factors for the success of self-reliance policies of some African leaders. **(3marks)**
10. Explain any five the factors for the success of the 1848 Revolution in France. **(5marks)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE:  
(50MARKS)**

11. Identify the significance of the Crimean war in history of Europe. **(25marks)**
12. Compare and contrast the Italian unification with German unification. **(25marks)**
13. Discover different measures used by the Government of Unity to achieve self-reliance in Rwanda. **(25marks)**
14. Discuss the causes for the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions. **(25marks)**
15. Evaluate the achievements of Umuganda programme. **(25marks)**

**END**

## END OF TERM III EXAMINATIONS

### MARKING SCHEME, HISTORY S4

MARKS:...../100

#### SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

(50MARKS)

1. Give any five reasons for the failure of the Second Republic of Rwanda. **(5marks)**
  - The imprisonment and killing of the politicians of the First republic and opposition. **/1mark**
  - Lack of freedom of speech and press. **/1mark**
  - The refusal of the return for Rwandan refugees. **/1mark**
  - The regionalism and ethnic based divisionism. **/1mark**
  - Centralisation of power in the hands of a small group of people (Akazu). **/1mark**
  - Exaggerated glorification of Habyarimana/ Cult of personality. **/1mark**
  - Economic crisis. **/1mark**
  - Defeat of the Second republic in the Liberation war. **/1mark**
  
2. Name any 2 countries among European colonial masters of Africa. **(2marks)**

France **/2marks/One mark each.**  
Germany  
Italy  
Belgium  
Portugal  
Spain

(b) List the major articles the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 was supposed to follow.

**(3marks)**

Some of the major articles were as follows: **/1marks each point**

- Notifying other powers of a territorial annexation.
- Effective occupation.
- Freedom of trade in the Congo basin.
- Freedom of navigation on the Niger and Congo Rivers.
- Freedom of trade to all Nations.
- Suppression of slave trade by land and sea.

3. Give five reasons why Britain escaped the 1848 revolutions. **(5marks)**

Reasons why Britain escaped revolutions: / **1marks each point**

- Britain had already established the parliamentary system.
- In Britain, the parliamentary system had focused on improving working conditions.
- In 1834, the British parliament passed a law to improve the living conditions of the poor.
- The epidemic diseases that contributed to the outbreak of the revolutions of 1848, were not experienced in Britain.
- Britain had clear-headed and foresighted leaders who among others included Palmerstone.
- The oppressive Metternich system which partly conditioned outbreak of the revolutions in various countries did not have any influence in Britain.
- Britain was a more advanced industrialized society. It was able to meet the needs of the growing population, especially employment.
- By 1846, Britain had a law to improve the living conditions in slums. Improvements in sanitation, drainage, street lighting and medical services, among others.
- Britain was also never affected by the Vienna settlement, which created a lot of political dissatisfaction in Europe.

4. Show five ways justice has been denied and delayed in Rwanda.

**(5marks)**

How justice had been denied and delayed: / **1marks each point**

- During the First and the Second Republics, the culture of impunity was prevailing in Rwanda. The Tutsi were targeted and killed and the perpetrators of these crimes were not punished.
- Absence of laws punishing the crime of genocide.
- There was lack of competent judiciary tribunals and judges because many of them had either been killed during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi or had fled the country.
- In addition, the few judges who remained were not skilled enough.
- The situation was complicated by the big number of genocide prisoners.
- It was difficult to judge all the criminals in a short time.
- Many countries which host the genocide criminals refuse to judge them or to send them to Rwanda; for example, France.

5. Outline the ways used to deny the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi.

**(5marks)**

Ways used to deny the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi; / **1marks each point.**

- Minimizing how the genocide was committed.
  - Altering the truth about the genocide against the Tutsi in order to hide the truth from the people.
  - Asserting that there were two genocides in Rwanda.
  - Questioning and minimizing the statistics.
  - Attacking the motivations of the truth-tellers.
  - Rationalizing the deaths as the result of tribal conflict.
  - Claim that the deaths were inadvertent/involuntary.
  - Blame the victims.
6. Outline five ways colonialism had negatively affected African societies.

**(5marks)**

Negative impact: / **2marks each point**

- Loss of African independence
- Division of African tribes
- Loss of political power
- Killing and unhuman treatment
- Change of African lifestyle
- Exploitation of African resources
- Introduction of taxes and forced labor
- Distortion of the African economy
- Retarding of development

7. Explain the Specific objectives of Itorero ry'Igihugu.

**(5marks)**

Specific objectives: **1marks each point**

- Equip Rwandans with the capacity to analyze their problems in order to find solutions.
- Promote the Kinyarwanda language.
- Mentor Rwandans in collective action, team spirit and promotion of innovation and performance contracts.
- Mentor Rwandans to understand and participate in the implementation of national programs.
- To inform Rwandans about the country's most significant policies and programmes.
- Educate Rwandans to be physically fit, clean in their homes, protect the environment, strengthen democracy, engage in constructive debate, enforce the law, and fight corruption and violence.
- 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 to deliver good and efficient service.

8. Identify different methods used in the spread Islam in West Africa.

**(5marks)**

Islam spread to West Africa through the following ways: / **1marks each point**

- Commercial activities: Trough Trade Trans Saharan Trade.
- Migration. Communities from north Africa and the Sahara region migrated and settled in western Sudan and the forest region of West Africa.
- Muslim missionaries: Muslim fanatics came to West Africa to convert people to Islam through preaching and building mosques.
- Education: Muslim schools were built in West Africa and many Arab scholars arrived to teach Islamic principles to the children of West Africa.
- Conversion of local leaders: Some African kings and chiefs who joined Islam encouraged their subjects to convert.
- Jihads: Muslim fanatics declared a holy war in order to reform Islam which was declining in the region.
- Prestige: Those who made pilgrimages to Mecca came back with wealth, and new ideas. They were considered heroes in their communities. This inspired other to convert in order to enjoy such status.
- Muslim solidarity: Islam was based on the simple theology of brotherhood which won the admiration of other non-Muslims who joined in order to be integrated into the society by sharing the brotherhood in problems and happiness.
- Similarity with African culture: Islam tolerated similar African practices like polygamy.
- Oppression from African leaders: People from the Hausa states faced a lot of oppression and brutality from their leaders. They joined Islam to escape from that oppressive rule.

9. (a) Name any three African Leaders whose Self-Reliance Policies succeeded. **(2marks)**

Jomo Kenyatta. / **1mark**

Julius Nyerere. / **1mark**

Kenneth Kaunda. / **1mark**

Mandela. / **1mark**

Nkrumah. / **1mark**

**(b)** Identify factors for the success of self-reliance policies of some African leaders. **(3marks)**

Factors for success: / **1marks each point**

- Favorable population mindset
- Negative effects of colonialism
- Economic crisis after the independence
- Recovery of African identity
- Sign of obedience to their own leaders
- Etc.

10. Explain any five the factors for the success of the 1848 Revolution in France. **(5marks)**

Factors for the success: / **1marks each point**

- Good leadership: Louis Blanc and Alphonse Marie Lamartine were good leaders who mobilized the masses.
- Support from the army: the revolutionaries in France were supported by the army.
- War experience: Most of the revolutionaries who fought in the February revolution in France had also participated in the 1789 revolution.
- Support from the masses: Due to the poor social conditions and outbreak of epidemic diseases, the masses supported the revolutionaries.
- Nationalism and unity: Like in 1789, the people were strongly united.
- Financial support from the middle class: Due to the economic problems France was facing, the middle class preferred to support the revolutionaries who promised better conditions.
- Lack of external interference: Because the revolutions broke out at the same time in many European countries and due to the collapse of the congress system, there was no external interference in France.

**SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE:  
(50MARKS)**

11. Identify the significance of the Crimean war in history of Europe. **(25marks)**

**Introduction (3marks)**

The war had significance on Europe: / **2marks each point**

- The war marked the highest loss of lives and massive destruction of property in the history of Europe.
- It marked the foundation of the nursing profession by English nurse, Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole, and the establishment of the Red Cross Society 1864.
- The Russian revolution of 1917 broke out because the Tsar's regime became unpopular due to the defeat.
- The war led Alexander II the successor of Nicholas I to start new reforms to overcome Russia's backwardness so as to achieve high levels of development like other European powers, especially in agriculture and industry.
- The Italian unification efforts were boosted because Cavour was able to get assistance from France that helped in the liberation of Lombardy.
- Napoleon III's prestige and popularity increased in France because of victory over Russia, the traditional enemy of France.
- The Orthodox Christians in the Balkans were exposed to harsh treatment under Turkish rule.
- The war marked the final collapse of the Congress System since the powers in

- the alliance fought against each other.
- Free navigation on big waters like Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Danube River was guaranteed as a result of this war.
  - The independence of Turkey was guaranteed and was temporarily saved from Russian imperialism.
  - The war led to the manufacture and use of more sophisticated weapons that were to be used during the world wars.
  - Because of siding with Russia, Austria lost the support of France and Britain and this paved the way for the unification of Germany and Italy.
  - The war attracted visitors from different parts of Europe. This changed the outlook towards political and social life in Turkey.
  - The Russians and Europeans came to realize that, in politics there is no permanent friend, or no permanent enemy.
  - It led to the Treaty of Paris, which concluded that no warships of any Nation were allowed to be maintained in the Black sea.
  - The Sultan also accepted to treat equally different nationalities within the empire and equal right to orthodox Christians and Muslims

#### Conclusion 2marks

12. Compare and contrast the Italian unification with German unification.

**(25marks)**

#### Introduction. /3marks

#### Similarities; /2marks each point

- Both unifications had Austria as a common obstacle in their unification struggle.
- Both unifications had the Franco-Prussian war as the final event after which they concluded the unification.
- Both unification struggles were an attempt to overthrow the arrangement of the 1815 Vienna Settlement.
- Both unifications used force and violence to accomplish the goal.
- Both unifications were held and delayed by the Metternich system.
- In both unifications, there was one state that led the struggle. That was Piedmont in Italy and Prussia in Germany.
- In both unifications there was one outstanding leader who played a big role, Cavour in Italy and Bismarck in Germany.
- Both unifications were frustrated by their kings, Charles Albert of Piedmont and Frederick William I of Prussia.
- To some extent, both the unifications benefited from the diplomacy of their leaders i.e Bismarck and Cavour.
- Both unifications were achieved in the same year; in 1871.



### Differences; /2marks each point

- While the unification of Italy was achieved mainly through foreign assistance, that of Germany was achieved by the military strength of the Prussian army.
- The unification of Germany was supported by the economic unity of the German states (Zollverein). This was not the case in Italy.
- The sensitivity of the pope's position, which was an obstacle in the Italian unification was absent in the German unification.
- The Italian unification struggle took a long time (1859 – 1871) while the German unification struggle took a shorter time (1864– 1871).
- The Italian unification was achieved at the expense of some Italian states like Nice which was given to France while no German state was lost during unification efforts.
- In the German unification, the capital of Prussia, Berlin, remained the capital of the united Germany while the capital of Piedmont Turino was changed and Rome became the capital of united Italy.

### Conclusion. /2marks

13. Discover different measures used by the Government of Unity to achieve self-reliance in Rwanda.

**(25marks)**

### Introduction /3marks

### Measures: /2marks each point

- Government of National Unity had introduced Political program to fill the power vacuum left by the defeated Interim Government.
- Safeguarding national security.
- Politico-administrative reforms and fight against injustice.
- Promotion of unity and reconciliation
- Establishment of Ingando or solidarity camps
- Imihigo or performance contracts
- Democratization process
- Establishing core institutions like RGB, RRA, Office of Ombudsman, among others.
- Remaking justice for all.
- Assistance to the most vulnerable people
- Health promotion
- Promoting education for all
- Modernization of Agriculture and industry
- Modernization of transport and communication
- Improvement in animal husbandry
- Environmental protection with institution like REMA in charge of environmental issues.
- Improving water and sanitation services
- Implementing ICT used in agriculture, business, health, governance, education and other areas

- Promotion of gender equality
- International relations and cooperation was achieved: Example in Commonwealth, UN, EAC, etc.
- Fighting and preventing genocide ideology
- Poverty reduction initiatives (VUP, Ubudehe, etc)
- Volunteering
- Establishment of Agaciro development fund
- Formation of cooperative societies
- Promotion of private sector in business (Made in Rwanda)
- Etc,

Conclusion. /**2marks**

14. Discuss the causes for the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions.  
(**25marks**)

Introduction. /**3marks**

Causes of the 1848 Revolutions: /**2marks each point**

- The unfair arrangements of the Vienna Settlement of 1814-15.
- Influence of Metternich and the repressive Metternich System.
- The collapse of the Congress System.
- The growth of nationalism among the German and Italian states.
- The rise of new personalities in European politics including Mazzini and Garibaldi, Louis Kossuth, Von Bismarck among others.
- The effects of epidemic diseases such as influenza, typhoid and cholera.
- The negative effects of the rapid population growth in eastern and central Europe.
- The corruption and inefficiency of the rulers in many states of eastern and central Europe.
- The influence of socialist ideas: Karl Marx initiated socialist ideas arguing that capitalism was responsible for unemployment, inflation exploitation of the employees.
- The success of the previous revolutions like the 1830 Belgian revolution, Greek war of independence, encouraged the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions.
- The negative impact of industrialization: The spread of industrialization created many economic and social problems like unemployment, low wages, and long hours of work, among others.
- The long-term effects of the 1789 French revolution: The French revolution had left behind strong ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Conclusion. /**2marks**

15. Evaluate the achievements of Umuganda programme.  
(**25marks**)

**Introduction. /3marks**

**Achievements: /2marks each point**

- Umuganda contributes to environment protection through erosion control, tree planting, and cleanings.
- Umuganda is also a crucial tool for infrastructure development: roads and bridges built are facilitating the transport of goods and people
- Doing Umuganda strengthens cohesion between persons of different backgrounds.
- Umuganda contributes to unity and reconciliation through conflict arbitration between community members.
- Umuganda also enables to spread the good image of the country.
- Among activities carried out during Umuganda include the construction of houses for the needy, schools, health facilities and preparation of sites for settlement.
- Umuganda promotes dialogue between national leaders and the population.
- Umuganda enhances ownership of the development planning, (after carrying out manual activities, people get time to evaluate themselves on achievements, plan future actions)
- Umuganda is certainly a crucial tool of community mobilisation and sensitization.
- Umuganda is also a forum where citizens are given a voice in decision-making; enhancing their commitment and participation.
- The value of Umuganda to the country's development since 2007 has been estimated at many millions of Rwandan francs.
- Professionals in the public and private sectors also contribute to umuganda. They include engineers, medics, IT specialists, and statisticians, among others.
- The military personnel also participate in social activities like the building of schools and hospitals. This inspires the population to be very active as well.
- With the increase in monetary activities, Umuganda has seen Rwandans build over 400 offices of micro finance known as Umurenge Sacco, and many classrooms for the country's 'twelve-year basic education.

**Conclusion. /2marks**

END