

HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP

Date: 18th June 2024

Period: 14:00 -17:00



**END OF TERM III EXAMINATION
QUESTION PAPER**

GRADE: SENIOR TWO (S2)

LEVEL: O'L

OPTION: O'LEVEL

DURATION: 3HOURS

MARKS:

...../100

CAMIS:

...../20

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 2) This paper consists of **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**

SECTION A: Attempt **all** questions. **(55 marks)**

This section is made up of short answer questions.

SECTION B: Attempt any **THREE** questions. **(45 marks)**

This section is made up of essay type questions and should be answered in essay form

- 3) Avoid any rubbing
- 4) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen

SECTION A: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS. (55 marks)

1) a) The following explorers visited Rwanda in 19th century EXCEPT:

(2 marks)

- i) Sir Henry Morton Stanley
- ii) Dr Oscar Bauman
- iii) Otto Von Bismarck
- iv) Comte Gustav Adolf Von Gotzen

b) The Roman catholic churches built in Rwanda during German colonization were:

(2 marks)

- i) Save, Rwaza and Mibilizi
- ii) Nyundo, Zaza and Rwaza
- iii) Save, Zaza, Kabgayi
- iv) All above answers are correct

c) Who was the king on the throne in Rwanda during the coming of Europeans?

(2 marks)

- i) Kigeli IV Ndahindurwa
- ii) Ruganzu II Ndori
- iii) Mutara II Rwogera
- iv) Kigeli IV Rwabugili

2) Answer by **TRUE (T)** for the right statement or **FALSE (F)** for wrong statement:

(5 marks)

- a) The Anglo-French war of 1756-1763 was a war by which France was fighting with German over profitable colony of Brazil
- b) Los Angeles is among the first 13 colonies of United states of America...
- c) FRANKLIN Roosevelt is the first president of united states of America...
- d) Boston massacre is one among the reasons why Americans fought.....
- e) Independence became one of the benefits Americans got after the war.

3) Relate each of the following terms/concepts (**Right, Obligation, Duty, Nation, State**) to its explanation among the below listed statements.

(5 marks)

- i) An independent geographical territory with population governed by established laws:

- ii) A course of actions that a person is bound to take:
- iii) The big community of people who have a common conscious of sharing similar historical, cultural and religious beliefs as well as linguistic identity and backgrounds:
- iv) An obligation to do or not do something for the sake (for benefit) of others: ...
- v)..... is what a person should not be prevented from by the society or community because he or she deserves it.

4) Match the concepts in column **A** with their explanation in Column **B**.

(5 marks)

Column A	Column B
a) Heterogeneous states	i) States that are often ruled by one person or small group of people, they do not have complicated system of operations, always working with the initial, unaltered ways of administration. ii) States that participate in federal union, in that way they transfer a portion of their sovereignty to a federal government iii) States in which powers have been redistributed to different people. iv) States in which all powers of the government emanate from one location, it has central authority. v) States which are made up of many states that are interrelated, interacting and interdependent.
b) Decentralized states	
c) Dictatorship	
d) Federated states,	
e) Centralized states.	

5) List any 5 causes of conflicts between parents and children.

(5 marks)

6) Outline any FIVE (5) roles of MEDIA in preparation of 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

(5 marks)

7) Identify any four (4) factors for the rise of Kongo kingdom.

(4 marks)

8) Outline any four (4) challenges to social cohesion.

(4 marks)

9) Among the following statements, choose three that explain how long-distance trade influenced the development in Africa in different

aspects. **(6 marks)**

- a) Inaccessibility to new products
- b) Economic growth
- c) Cultural exchange
- d) Decline in technological advancement
- e) Diplomacy and insecurity
- f) Introduction of different crops

10) Identify any four **(4)** strategies that should have been applied by Africans to make resistance successful.

(4 marks) 11) In what ways (any three ways) do economic inequalities hinder individual's ability to maintain dignity and self-reliance? **(6 marks)**

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS (45 marks)

12) Examine the impacts of both German and Belgian colonization in Rwanda. **(15 marks)**

13) Analyze the reasons behind the use of Assimilation policy in the French colonies.

(15 marks) 14) Industrial revolution has led to urbanization and other positive and negative

effects in the World. Apart from urbanization, assess other effects of industrial revolution.

(15 marks)

15) Elaborate the results that were originated from the exploration of Africa.

(15 marks)

-END-

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MARKING GUIDE

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- 3) Avoid any rubbing
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SECTION A: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS. (55 marks)

1) a) The following explorers visited Rwanda in 19th century EXCEPT:

(2 marks)

- i) Sir Henry Morton Stanley
- ii) Dr Oscar Bauman
- iii) Otto Von Bismarck
- iv) Comte Gustav Adolf von Gotzen

Answer: iii

b) The Roman catholic churches built in Rwanda during German colonization were:

(2 marks)

- i) Save, Rwaza and Mibilizi
- ii) Nyundo, Zaza and Rwaza
- iii) Save, Zaza, Kabgayi
- iv) **All above answers are correct**

answer: iv

c) Who was the king on the throne in Rwanda during the coming of Europeans. (2 marks)

- i) Kigeli IV Ndahindurwa
- ii) Ruganzu II Ndori
- iii) Mutara II Rwogera
- iv) **Kigeli IV Rwabugili**

Answer: iv

2) Answer by **TRUE (T)** for the right statement or **FALSE (F)** for the false statement: (5 marks)

- a) The Anglo-French war of 1756-1763 was a war by which France was fighting with German over profitable colony of Brazil
- b) Los Angeles is among the first 13 colonies of United states of America.....
- c) FRANKLIN Roosevelt is the first president of united states of America.....
- d) Boston massacre is one among the reasons why Americans fought.....
- e) Independence became one of the benefits Americans got after the war.

ANSWER:

- i) The Anglo-French war of 1756-63 was a war by which France was fighting with German over profitable colony of Brazil: **FALSE**
- ii) Los Angeles is among the first 13 colonies of United states of America: **FALSE**
- iii) FRANKLIN Roosevelt is the first president of united states of America: **FALSE**
- iv) Boston massacre is one among the reasons why Americans fought: **TRUE**
- v) Independence became one of the benefits Americans got after the war: **TRUE**

3) Relate each of the following terms/concepts (Right, Obligation, Duty, Nation, State**) to its explanation among the below listed statements. (5 marks)**

- i) An independent geographical territory with population governed by established laws:
- ii) A course of actions that a person is bound to take:
- iii) The big community of people who have a common conscious of sharing similar historical, cultural and religious beliefs as well as linguistic identity and backgrounds:
- iv) An obligation to do or not do something for the sake (for benefit) of others:
- v)..... is what a person should not be prevented from by the society or community because he or she deserves it.

ANSWERS

- i) An independent geographical territory with population governed by established laws: **State**
- ii) A course of actions that a person is bound to take: **Obligation**
- iii) The big community of people who have a common conscious of sharing similar historical, cultural and religious beliefs as well as linguistic identity and backgrounds: **Nation**
- iv) An obligation to do or not do something for the sake (for benefit) of others: **Duty**

v) **Right** is what a person should not be prevented from by the society or community because he or she deserves it.

4) Match the concepts in column A with their explanation in Column B. (5 marks)

Column A	Column B
a) Heterogeneous states	i) States that are often ruled by one person or small group of people, they do not have complicated system of operations, always working with the initial, unaltered ways of administration.
b) Decentralized states	ii) States that participate in federal union, in that way they transfer a portion of their sovereignty to a federal government
c) Dictatorship	iii) States in which powers have been redistributed to different people.
d) Federated states,	iv) States in which all powers of the government emanate from one location, it has central authority.
e) Centralized states.	v) States which are made up of many states that are interrelated, interacting and interdependent.

Answer:

- a) Decentralized: iii) States in which powers have been redistributed to different people.
- b) Dictatorship: i) States that are often ruled by one person or small group of people, they do not have complicated system of operations, always working with the initial, unaltered ways of administration.
- c) Centralized states: iv) States in which all powers of the government emanate from one location, it has central authority
- d) Heterogeneous states: v) States which are made up of many states that are interrelated, interacting and interdependent.
- e) Federated states: ii) States that participate in federal union, in that way they transfer a portion of their sovereignty to a federal government.

5) List any 5 causes of conflicts between parents and children. (5 marks)

Answer: 1 mark for each

Causes of conflicts between parents and children are:

- ✓ Income level of parents
 - ✓ Some parents do not allow their children to participate in sporting activities
 - ✓ Some parents lack ways of motivating their children
 - ✓ Some Rwandan parents are authoritarian while others are permissive
 - ✓ stop their children from having relationship with their peers of opposite sex
 - ✓ Divorce and separation
 - ✓ Parents tend to choose friends for their children
 - ✓ Parents do not like clothes young people want to wear
 - ✓ Some parents like to choose schools, options and institutions for their children
 - ✓ Parents do not like bad habits of teenagers like smoking, drinking alcohol
 - ✓ There are conflicts about housework and home duties.
- 6) Outline any FIVE (5) roles of MEDIA in preparation of 1994 Genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda. (5 marks)**

Answer: 1 mark for each

The roles of MEDIA in Genocide preparation

- ✓ It spread hatred propaganda among people
 - ✓ It broadcasted ethnic speeches
 - ✓ It had sensitized the Genocide preparation
 - ✓ It had spread songs that were increasing hatred
 - ✓ It had clarified the targeted people during Genocide
 - ✓ It had taught people the characteristics of every ethnic group
 - ✓ Facilitating the coordination of attacks against the Tutsi
 - ✓ They portrayed the Tutsi as the enemies of the state
 - ✓ Dehumanized Tutsi people
- 7) Identify any four (4) factors for the rise of Kongo kingdom. (4 marks)**

ANSWER: 1 mark for each

Factors for the rise of Kongo kingdom:

- ✓ Strong and able leaders: Kongo had strong and brave leaders like Afonso I and king Alvaro.
- ✓ Strong army: Kongo kingdom had an army equipped with iron weapons such as arrows, bows and spears.
- ✓ Trade: Bakongo traded among them and neighboring states

- ✓ Contribution from vassal states: vassal states paid tributes in form of fish, ivory, minerals and meat, this favoured the kingdom to grow and expand.
- ✓ Agriculture: Kongo had fertile soil and favourable climate; they cultivated cassava, maize, beans, yams and sweet potatoes.
- ✓ Agriculture: Kongo had fertile soil and favourable climate; they cultivated cassava, maize, beans, yams and sweet potatoes.
- ✓ Availability of minerals: Kongo kingdom was rich in minerals like iron and copper
- ✓ Good geographical location: Kongo had Congo river which was the fishing ground,
- ✓ Art and crafts: many of Bakongo had skills in pottery and weaving
- ✓ Foreign relation: Kongo kingdom had good relations with foreigners especially Portugal

8) Outline any four (4) challenges to social cohesion. (4 marks)

ANSWER: 1 mark for each

Challenges to social cohesion:

- ✓ Inequality
- ✓ Ethnic and cultural diversity
- ✓ Political polarization
- ✓ Social exclusion
- ✓ Technological disruption
- ✓ Globalisation
- ✓ Environmental challenge
- ✓ Discrimination
- ✓ Stigma
- ✓ Prejudice
- ✓ Income levels

9) Among the following statements, choose three that explain how long-distance trade influenced the development in Africa in different aspects. (6 marks)

- a) Inaccessibility to new products
- b) Economic growth
- c) Cultural exchange
- d) Decline in technological advancement
- e) Diplomacy and insecurity
- f) Introduction of different crops

ANSWER:

a) Inaccessibility to new products

b) Economic growth

c) Cultural exchange

d) Decline in technological advancement

e) Diplomacy and insecurity

f) Introduction of different crops

10) Identify any four (4) strategies that should have been applied by Africans to make resistance successful. **(4 marks)**

ANSWER: 1 mark for each strategy

Africans should have considered the following strategies to succeed the resistance:

- ✓ Strategic alliances
- ✓ Military strategies
- ✓ Diplomatic negotiations
- ✓ Cultural preservation
- ✓ Economic independence
- ✓ Education and awareness
- ✓ Nonviolent resistance
- ✓ Unity and collaboration

11) In what ways (any three ways) do economic inequalities hinder individual's ability to maintain their dignity and self-reliance? **(6 marks)**

ANSWER:

Economic inequalities hinder individual's ability to maintain their dignity and self-reliance in the following ways: **(3 ways are needed, 2 marks for each)**

- ✓ Limited access to resources
- ✓ Unequal opportunities
- ✓ Dependence on others
- ✓ Limited mobility
- ✓ Psychological impacts

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS (45 marks)

12) Examine the impacts of both German and Belgian colonization in Rwanda. **(15 marks)**

Answer:

Introduction: (2 marks)

The impacts of German and Belgian colonization in Rwanda are:

(only 6 are needed, 2 marks for each)

- ✓ Opening of the country to outside world: the country became known
- ✓ Rwanda had lost her sovereignty: Rwanda lost her political independence for the profit of German
- ✓ Support to King Musinga: Germans fought rebellions and defended his rule
- ✓ Forced cash crops growing: The Rwandans were forced to grow cash crops
- ✓ Demarcation of Rwandan border/Reduction of the size of Rwanda: Rwanda lost a big part of its area. Forced labour: Rwandans were forced to provide free labor for roads construction and coffee plantation
- ✓ Decline of Rwandan traditional school (Itorero)
- ✓ Introduction of western education: Germans and Belgians came in Rwanda in to teach them how to read and write
- ✓ Introduction of new farming methods
- ✓ Construction of infrastructures: like roads, hospitals etc
- ✓ Introduction of monetary system: replacing barter trade (rupee and heller)
- ✓ Introduction of taxation systems: like head tax and hut tax.
- ✓ Improvement of medical services: giving medicine and vaccine
- ✓ Change of administrative systems: removing monarchy replacing it with government.
- ✓ Introduction of Christianity: Germans and Belgians were Christians (catholic church)

Conclusion: 1 mark

13) Analyze the reasons behind the use of Assimilation policy in the French colonies. **(15 marks)**

Answer:

Introduction: 2 marks

Any 6 reasons are needed, 2 marks for each

The reasons behind the use of Assimilation policy in the French revolution ideas (principles):

- ✓ The law passed by the French parliament in 1883: this granted all those who were born free in French colonies full rights of French citizenship.
- ✓ The French needed assimilation policy due to the ideas of French revolution, i.e. equality, liberty and fraternity.

- ✓ Long period of contact: The French used assimilation policy in Senegal because they had settled in 4 communes of Senegal for so long.
- ✓ Superior race: The French had the belief that their civilization was the best in the world.
- ✓ Prestigious reasons; Direct rule / assimilation policy was used for prestigious reasons they wanted to gain respect among the European countries.
- ✓ They wanted adequate staff whether black or white: they adopted assimilation policy so as to have enough staffs or labours.
- ✓ Easy administration: It was also believed that the assimilated people would be easy to govern.
- ✓ Need to exploit African resources: it was used because the French wanted to take resources from African states for their own benefits.
- ✓ Extension of France: The French regarded their colonies not only as areas for imperial exploitation but overseas provinces.
- ✓ They wanted a uniform administration policy of France and its colonies (people had equal rights i.e. French people and assimilated people).

Conclusion: 1 mark

- 14)** Industrial revolution has led to urbanization and other positive and negative effects in the World. Apart from urbanization, assess other effects of industrial revolution. **(15 marks)**

Answer:

Introduction: (2 marks)

Any 6 effects needed, 2 marks for each

The following are the effects of industrial Revolution:

- ✓ Unemployment: New machines were used in farming, textile and manufacturing, those machines replaced human labor.
- ✓ The expansion of international trade: this was because countries produced different goods.
- ✓ Industrialization led to the need of raw materials and market. This led to colonization of Africa, America and Asia for cheap raw materials and bigger markets.
- ✓ Infrastructure development: It led to the development of transport and communication systems.

- ✓ Overexploitation of natural resources: Industrial revolution led to increased utilization of natural resource.
- ✓ Industrial revolution led to urbanization (Urban centres developed due to industrial activities.
- ✓ Industrial led to rural-urban migration, leading to overcrowding in cities and towns.
- ✓ Pollution by industrial activities: smokes from factories darkened the sky.
- ✓ Many people were killed or injured by unsafe machines.
- ✓ It increased child labor in mines and mills in England. Child labor was the cheapest labor of all.
- ✓ Rapid increase of population due to increased agricultural production.

Conclusion: 1 mark

15) Elaborate the results that were originated from the exploration of Africa.

(15 marks)

ANSWER:

Introduction: (2 marks)

Answer: Results originated from the Exploration of Africa are the following:

Any six (6) results, 2 marks

- ✓ Drawing of the map of Africa: Explorers drew more accurate maps of Africa on paper which eased the coming of many more Europeans in Africa
- ✓ Exploration of Africa resulted in the introduction of new products: such as gold and silver
- ✓ It led to the discovery of the sea route to India: For instance, by Vasco da Gama discovered the route to India.
- ✓ It contributed to the stopping of slave trade: The explorers reported evils of slave trade in Europe and campaigned against this unhuman trade
- ✓ Exploration opened the interior of Africa to the Europeans: Many feared to come due to the belief in the Dark Continent theory.

- ✓ Africans adopted a new culture: Aspects of this culture included language, dressing, feeding and religion.
- ✓ It led to the colonization of Africa: this was through a number of activities such as signing misleading treaties with local African chiefs.
- ✓ It made Europeans to increase their political to create colonial empires for prestige: For example, Britain was able to expand her wealth and power.
- ✓ Africa become market of European finished goods: Exploration turned Africa to be a source of raw materials and market for European manufactured goods.
- ✓ It led to the production of a new race: As a result of intermarriages between Africans and European explorers.
- ✓ Introduction of plantation agriculture and rearing of exotic breeds of livestock: The Portuguese introduced maize.
- ✓ Knowledge about the earth increased: This made a significant impact on geography.

Conclusion: 1 mark

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