



# MARKING GUIDE

## HISTORY

### P210/1

00	-	05	Almost irrelevant : in not understood at all.
06	-	09	Just to the point; Scanty information with points mentioned by accident no example, no stand point etc.
10	-	12	'O' level generalized; Outlined points with no explanation, no examples; no chronology, factual, errors, repetitions; misplaced points etc
13	-	15	Fairly good essay; About a half points; some explanations, few examples, stand point given, repetitions etc

1. To what extent did World War II contribute to the growth of African Nationalism?  
(25 marks)

#### ***Preamble***

- *A candidate is expected to define World War II and African nationalism.*
- *A clear stand point is needed*
- *The role of world war II is needed*
- *Other factors are required*
- *A valid conclusion*

#### ***Note***

*Chronology is needed on the other factors to have an excellent essay.*

#### ***Points to consider.***

- World war II began in 1939 and ended in 1945 fought between the allied powers and the axis powers and Africans took part in the war to help their colonial masters.*
- Contribution of World War II*
  - The war led to the emergency of ex – service men who militarized African struggles*

- ii) *Led to the signing of the 1941 Atlantic charter which legitimized African self - rule / autonomy*
- iii) *Made Ethiopia to be liberated from Italian imperialism in 1941*
- iv) *Led to economic prosperity / boom in Africa.*
- v) *Influenced the convening of the 11944 Bazzaville conference*
- vi) *Compelled the American president Frankline Roosevelt to visit Morroco (1943) to influence political reforms*
- vii) *The war made the European economies especially France and Britain to be destroyed / shattered.*
- viii) *Led to the formation of Trade Unions e.g. T.A.A in Tanganyika*
- ix) *Led to the defeat of Britain and France in Europe by Germany and in Asia by Japan*
- x) *Paved way for the independence of India in 1947.*
- xi) *Increased urbanization in Africa which promoted ideological and democratic exposure*
- xii) *Influenced the formation of the UNO in 1945*
- xiii) *Facilitated the victory of the labour party in 1945*
- xiv) *Led to the calling of the 1945 Manchester Conference.*
- xv) *Influenced the emergence of the new super powers in 1946 / cold war politics*
- xvi) *Re – awakened the activities of W.A.S.U since 1945*
- xvii) *Led to increased influx of white settlers in Africa*
- xviii) *Constitutional and political reforms.*

### ***Other factors***

- i) *Colonialism and its manifestations in Africa*
- ii) *Existence of independent African states*
- iii) *Independent church movements*
- iv) *Impact of Christian missionaries*
- v) *Economic prosperity of Japan since 1860.*
- vi) *Formation of Pan African Movement / London Conference in 1900*

- vii) *Impact of World War I in 1914*
- viii) *Russian Revolution War I in 1917*
- ix) *Impact of Italo – Ethiopian Crisis in 1935*
- x) *Impact of Apartheid in 1948 in South Africa.*
- xi) *Victory of the communist party in China in 1949*
- xii) *Independence of Indonesia in 1950 / 1951*
- xiii) *Egyptian revolution in 1952*
- xiv) *Mau Mau rebellion in 1952 – 55*
- xv) *Algerian war of independence in 1954 – 1962*
- xvi) *Victory of the Vietnamese in 1954*
- xvii) *Bandung Conference in 1955*
- xviii) *Ghana's independence in 1957*
- xix) *Independence of Guinea Conakry in 1958*
- xx) *Influence common wealth of nations since 1959*
- xxi) *Macmillan speech in 1960*
- xxii) *Formation of O.A.U in 1963*
- xxiii) *The Lisbon Coup of 1974*
- xxiv) *Mass political parties*
- xxv) *Role of elites*
- xxvi) *Role of MDD / Artistes*
- xxvii) *Contribution of the mass media / press. Etc*

**Note :**

*The stem must be exhausted by atleast 8 ideas to be good.*

- *Repetition of ideas should be avoided*
- *Attempt on chronology is a must* (25 marks)

2. “The land question made the 1952 – 55 Mau Mau rebellion inevitable” Discuss.

(25 marks)

**Preamble**

- *A viable introduction*

- *A candidate is expected to give and explain the contribution of the land question to the outbreak of the Mau – Mau rebellion*
- *Other factors are required*
- *A clear stand point is needed*
- *A valid conclusion*

***Points to consider***

- a) *The Mau – Mau rebellion was organized by the Kenyan nationalists against the British colonial masters, leaders included Jomo Kenyatta, Fred Kubai, Dedani Kimathi among others.*
- b) *The land question made the Mau – Mau rebellion in the following ways:*
  - i) *Led to the establishment of the Kipande system*
  - ii) *Laid a foundation to creation of reserves*
  - iii) *Led to forced labour on the plantations established by the British*
  - iv) *Led to increased poverty as land was a source of livelihood*
  - v) *Compelled Kenyans not to grow cash crops i.e. it was a preserve of whites*
  - vi) *Influenced rural – urban migrations in search for jobs*
  - vii) *Forced Kenyans to destock the farms due to lack of animal land*
  - viii) *Increased crime rates in Kenya as the majority Africans lacked land.*
  - ix) *Made Kenyans especially the Kikuyu to come up with songs to advocate for their land*
  - x) *The British carried out unpleasant soil conservation measures*
  - xi) *Made Kenyan women to practice prostitution in urban centres due to hard life conditions.*
  - xii) *Squatter system*
  - xiii) *Unemployment*

***Other factors included:***

- i) *Desire for Kenya's independence*

- ii) *Influence of World War II / role of ex – service men e.g. Fred Kubai, Dedan Kimathi etc.*
- iii) *Discrimination of Kenyans in the politics and economic sector.*
- iv) *Arrogance of the British as they regarded Kenyans as inferiors*
- v) *Over taxation*
- vi) *Rise of Kenyan elites e.g. Jomo Kenyatta*
- vii) *role of Kenya African Union (KAU)*
- viii) *influence of the West African nationalism especially God Coast (Ghana)*
- ix) *influence of the 1952 Egyptian revolution*
- x) *failure to use peaceful means to attain independence by the Kenyans*
- xi) *disrespect of African traditional leaders by the British Colonial masters*
- xii) *under representation of the Kenyan nationalists in the legislative council (LEGCO)*
- xiii) *influence of India under Jawaharlal Nehru.*
- xiv) *The nature of the vegetation and land scape of Kenya etc*
- xv) *Promoted religious tolerance by granting freedom of worship especially to the Eritreans*
- xvi) *Extended the relief assistance to the vulnerable i.e. the poverty stricken nationals*
- xvii) *Promoted literacy by expanding the education sector i.e. primary, secondary, university and adult education*

### ***Economic successes***

- xviii) *Boosted the agricultural sector by increasing the growing of Arabica coffee*
- xix) *Nationalized the economy there by creating jobs to the Ethiopians*
- xx) *Introduced taxation reforms i.e. progressive taxes, abolished poll taxes etc*
- xxi) *Promoted industrial development in Ethiopia which created employment opportunities*
- xxii) *Set up workers committee there by recognizing trade unions.*

### ***Political successes***

- i) *Modernized the Ethiopian army through salary enhancements and improved accommodation*
- ii) *Recognized the rights of the Eritreans and they were given semi autonomous powers.*

3. How successful was the military government in Ethiopia between 1974 and 1991?  
(25 marks)

***Preamble***

- i) A viable introduction*
- ii) A candidate is required to give and explain the successes and weaknesses of the military government in Ethiopia between 1974 and 1991.*
- iii) A clear stand point is needed*
- iv) Logical conclusion*

***Points to consider.***

- a) Undertook land reforms in Ethiopia under the 1975 decrees.*
- b) Promoted national unity by brining the tribes together i.e. Amhara, Galla, Wello etc*
- c) Promoted the health sector through the setting up of hospitals, clinics, dispensaries etc*
- d) Strengthened the housing policy i.e. nationalized houses in Addis – Ababa in 1975.*

***Weaknesses of the military government;***

- i) Failed to control inflation*
- ii) Failed to return Ethiopia to a civilian rule i.e. dictator and no elections from 1974 to 1991*
- iii) Undermined the property rights of the people through the improper nationalization policy*
- iv) Failed to avert the famine crisis as emphasis was put on coffee growing*
- v) Heavy military expenditure hence compromising other sectors.*
- vi) Carried out the red terror accompanied by massive killings.*
- vii) Promoted neo – colonialism i.e. the soviet Union dominated Ethiopian affairs*
- viii) Failed to completed solve the Eritrean question i.e. only given temporary autonomy.*

(25 marks)

4. Account for the collapse of the White Minority Regime in South Africa in 1994.

**PREAMBLE**

- *A viable introduction (white minority regime)*
- *A candidate is expected to give and explain the factors for the collapse of the White minority regime in South Africa in 1994.*
- *A logical conclusion*

**Points to consider**

- a) *The collapse of cold war politics by 1990 i.e. the racist regime could not get support from the capitalists as before.*
- b) *Impact of the Soweto uprising in 1976 attracted international support and condemnation*
- c) *Influence of the press and mass media i.e. the writers articles weakened the white regime.*
- d) *Role of O.A.U*
- e) *Role of Nelson Mandela*
- f) *Contribution of Steve Biko*
- g) *Role of the nationalists e.g. Albert Luthuli, Christtans etc*
- h) *Contribution of the common wealth of nations*
- i) *Role of the non – aligned movement*
- j) *Contribution of the Frontline states*
- k) *Role of the United Nations Organisations (UNO)*
- l) *Contribution of the political parties i.e. ANC and PAC and their military wings.*
- m) *Contribution of Anglican Church under the leadership of Desmond Tutu*
- n) *Impact of the Macmillan speech of 1960*
- o) *Independence of the neighbouring countries e.g Namibia, Portuguese colonies.*
- p) *The liberal policies of Fredrick Deklerk*
- q) *Collapse of thumvirate alliance*
- r) *Role played by women like Winnie Mandela, Albertine Sisulu etc*
- s) *Contribution of World council of churches*
- t) *Role of artistes and M.D.D i.e. Miriam Makeba, Chaka Chaka, Lucky Dube etc*

- u) *Contribution of the communist states e.g. China, Cuba, Czechlovakia etc*
- v) *Change in government in Britania from Margret Thatcher to John major*
- w) *Impact of the Sharpeville demonstration of 1960*
- x) *Contribution of the trade unions .e.g COSATU that advocated for improved welfare of black workers*
- y) *Role of SADCC from 1979*
- z) *The increased atrocities of the white regime etc*

*(25 marks)*

5. Explain the causes and consequences of the 1965 Chad Civil War. (25 marks)

***Preamble***

- *A viable introduction of Chad civil war*
  - *A candidate should give and explain the causes and consequences of the civil war.*
  - *The consequences should be separated into positive and negative, a stand point be attached on the consequences.*
  - *Logical conclusion.*
- a) *The Chad civil War broke out on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1965 against the government of President Francious Tombalbaye.*
- It was started by the northerners dominated by the Toubou Muslims against the southern Saras who were Christians*
- b) *Causes of the 1965 Chad Civil War.*
- i) *Dictatorial policies of Francois tombalbaye i.e. banned political parties and only left PPT*
  - ii) *Corrupt tendencies of Francios and his government*
  - iii) *Abuse of fundamental human right by the government i.e. no freedom of speech, association etc*
  - iv) *Religious intolerance where the northern toubou were denied Islamic practices*



- v) *Tribalism practiced in Chad i.e. Francois favoured the Christian Saras against the Toubous of the north.*
  - vi) *Imposition of heavy taxes on the nationals leading to protests in Botha and N'djamena*
  - vii) *Abuse of traditional / cultural norms i.e. restricted the toubous to carry knives, wearing turbans etc*
  - viii) *Rigging of elections i.e. 1963 by Francois making the opposition led by Hissene Habre, Abatcha etc*
  - ix) *Arrest of the Toubou traditional leader by Francois i.e. Sultan Quedeï kadefemi*
  - x) *Arms proliferation in Chad i.e. open desert border*
  - xi) *Social inequalities in Chad that made the southerners to be favoured in the government of Francois*
  - xii) *Influence of Libya under Muammar Gadafi – he was interested in the mineral containing areas.*
  - xiii) *Exclusion of Goukouni in the government of Chad i.e. only Hissene Habre was considered as prime minister*
  - xiv) *Failure of the Ceasefire agreement of 1977 i.e. Felix Malloum Failed to reconcile with opposition*
  - xv) *Francois policy of Chaditude / cultural revolution that involved changing names e.g. Ngarta, N'djamena*
  - xvi) *The formation of FROLINAT in 1966*
  - xvii) *Influence of France in the affairs of Chad i.e. gave logistical support to president Francois*
  - xviii) *Weaknesses of the organization of African Unity (OAU) i.e. member states did take sides*
  - xix) *War – like nature of the Toubou tribe made the war inevitable*
- c) *The consequences of the war*
- Negative**
- i) *The war increased cold war politician Chad i.e USA and France supported Francois*
  - ii) *Led to loss of lives i.e. about 500 people died in the riot.*

- iii) *Destruction of property in the fighting areas*
- iv) *Increased inter – state conflict i.e. Chad and Libya*
- v) *Contributed to refugee crisis as many people left Chad*
- vi) *Exposed the double standards of OAU and the UNO as member countries showed interest in the war*
- vii) *Militarization of Chad politics up to 2002.*
- viii) *Retarded the economic progress of Chad i.e. industries, agriculture dwindled*
- ix) *Increased internal divisions in Chad due to the fightings.*

### ***Positive***

- i) *The war made the OAU to intervene to end the civil war up to 1982.*
  - ii) *Attempts to reconcile the warring tribes was made i.e. Hissene became Prime ministers.*
- (25 marks)*

6. Describe the measures which were taken by Tanzania to promote self-reliance after Independence. *(25 marks)*

### ***Preamble***

- *A viable introduction i.e. definition of self-reliance*
- *A candidate is expected to give and explain the measures taken to promote self-reliance in Tanzania*
- *A logical conclusion*

### ***Points to consider***

#### ***Measures taken to promote self-reliance***

- i) *Creation of Ujamaa villages from 1967 led to national development*
- ii) *Adoption of Kiswahili as a national language used in schools and communication purposes*
- iii) *Training of local labour through skilling*
- iv) *Encouraged regional cooperation i.e. member of E.A.C and S.A.D.C*
- v) *Redesigned the education system to suit the local problems*

- vi) *Provision of loans to farmers to increase agricultural productivity and mitigate famine*
- vii) *Attracted foreign investors as partners in development*
- viii) *Emphasized technological development to be in line with modern strategies*
- ix) *Attempted to operate a mixed economy i.e. private and government led.*
- x) *Received foreign aid from I.M.F and world bank.*
- xi) *Encouraged local craftsmanship*
- xii) *Liberalized the trade sector*
- xiii) *Modernized the agricultural sector*
- xiv) *Widened the tax base*
- xv) *Promoted hard work among the nationals to contribute to the national development*
- xvi) *Nationalized the foreign and private companies after independence, land reforms etc .*
- xvii) *Diversified the exports e.g. maize*
- xviii) *Adopted import substitution strategy to save the limited foreign exchange*
- xix) *Attempted to control the trade mal – practices to avert tax evasion*
- xx) *Boosted the tourism sector i.e. hotels, historical sites etc*
- xxi) *Ensured and promoted infrastructural developments e.g. Tanzam railway, Dar – es – salaam harbor etc*
- xxii) *Strengthened the national army (TPDF) to guarantee security*
- xxiii) *Harnessed the natural resources e.g. Diamond at Mwadui etc*

*(25 marks)*

7. Assess the contribution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the growth of Pan African Movement (PAM). (25 marks)

***Preamble***

- *A viable introduction*
- *A candidate is expected to give and explain the contribution of OAU to the development of PAM*
- *Other factors are required*
- *A clear stand point is a must.*
- *Logical conclusion*

**Points to consider**

- a) *Pan African movement was an intellectual movement formed in diaspora to unite the blacks all over the world. The founders included W.E.B Dubois, Williams Sylevester, Marcus Garvey, George Padmore among others.*
- The organization of African Unity was a continental body founded on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1963 by 32 independent African states in Addis Ababa – Ethiopia*

b) *Contribution of OAU*

- i) *Settled interstate conflicts*
- ii) *Led to the independence of African states using its liberation committee*
- iii) *Promoted unity and solidarity among Africans*
- iv) *Preserved African culture by organizing festivities*
- v) *Promoted scientific research and technological innovational through AMREF*
- vi) *Promoted international relations*
- vii) *Defended human rights in Africa*
- viii) *Promoted democracy in Africa by castigating dictatorial regimes*
- ix) *Fought against neo – colonialism*
- x) *Encouraged the formation of regional economic integrations e.g. ECOWAS, EAC, COMESA, SADC, etc*
- xi) *Expanded the membership from 32 to over 55 countries in Africa.*
- xii) *Opposed secessions and balkanization in Africa i.e. Katanga, Biafra etc*

**Other factors**

- i) *European colonialism and the exploitative policies*
- ii) *Influence of the blacks in the diaspora*
- iii) *Slave trade and slavery or racism*
- iv) *The London conference of 1900*
- v) *Impact of the Italo – Ethiopian Crisis 1935*
- vi) *Influence of the Manchester Conference 1945*
- vii) *Contribution of WASU since 1945*

- viii) *Apartheid in South Africa – 1948*
- ix) *Influence of the 1952 Egyptian revolution*
- x) *Bandung Conference 1955*
- xi) *Ghana's independence 1957 / role of Nkrumah*
- xii) *Accra conference 1958*
- xiii) *Independence of Guinea Conakry / role of Sekou Toure in 1958*
- xiv) *Contribution of the Elite / western education*
- xv) *Role of the press and mass media*
- xvi) *Artistes / M.D.D*
- xvii) *Formation and contribution of political parties*

*Note: this question requires chronology (25 marks)*

8. Analyze the manifestations of Neo – colonialism in any **one** New State in Africa.  
(25 marks)

***Preamble***

- *A viable introduction*
- *A candidate is expected to give and explain the political, economic and social manifestations / features of neo - colonialism in any **one** new state in Africa.*
- *A country must be identified and local examples be given.*

*Note: New states are any independence state or post independent state.*

***Points to consider.***

- a) *Neo – colonialism is the highest form / stage of imperialism or a situation where there is dominance of former colonial masters or the development and highly industrialised world economies or countries.*
- b) *Manifestations of neo – colonialism*
  - i) *Giviiing of economic aid to African states with conditions attached e.g. from I.M.F, W.B etc*
  - ii) *Existence of multi – national companies in African States (M.N.Cs) e.g. MTN, Airtel, Coca cola, Pepsi, Shell, Total etc*

- iii) *Refusal of donor countries to give aid for industrial development in Africa i.e. funds are meant for social infrastructure like education, health etc*
- iv) *Presence of numerous espionage (SPU network e.g. central investigation agency (C.I.A), Federal Bureau of investigation (F.B.I), Scotland yard, KGB for Russia, MISSAD etc*
- v) *Control of commodity prices in the world by the rich countries in this makes Africa price takers.*
- vi) *Signing of trade agreements and concessions.*
- vii) *The continuation of colonial economies or economic policies e.g. relying on traditional agriculture, importing more from the developed nations.*
- viii) *Lack of industrialization by the new states hence being kept in traditional production stage.*
- ix) *Collapse and weakening of economic integrations is attributed to neo – colonialism*
- x) *Imposition of colonial constitutions in African countries i.e. the British, French, Dutch, left articles in African constitutions*
- xi) *Presence of White settlers after independence in African states.*
- xii) *Relying on the advice of expatriates that suffocates African creativity*
- xiii) *Existence of military bases in African states (satelites)*
- xiv) *Sponsoring the military coups and civil wars in African states*
- xv) *The oretical education based on colonial syllabus*
- xvi) *Direct involvement of development nations in Africa.*
- xvii) *Association of independent African states with former colonial masters e.g. common wealth of nations, Francophone, Lusophone etc*
- xviii) *Use of evangelism – religious manifested in the many churches supported by the western world*
- xix) *Western type o democracy i.e. multi party democracy as even a condition for attainment of aid.*
- xx) *Use of foreign languages of English, Latin, French, Chinese etc*
- xxi) *Use of print and electronic media like magazines, films, skype, twitter etc*
- xxii) *Sponsoring of opposition in leders, rebel groups in African states*
- xxiii) *Technological transfer / use of foreign technologies against the local craftsmanship*

- xxiv) *Existence of foreign ideologies e.g. capitalism and communism in Africa*
- xxv) *Dominance of the non-government organizations (NGOs) like USAID, BRAC, DANIDA, UKAID etc*
- xxvi) *Western cultural imperialism reflected in dress code (damaged jeans)*
- xxvii) *Increased foreign leisure activities i.e. sports betting, premier league etc*
- xxviii) *Brain drain which is prevalent in Africa to middle East and other parts of the world*
- xxix) *Foreign music, sex styles etc*

(25 marks)

*Note: The presentation must be tied to the country chosen*

*Guard against general presentation*

9. Discuss the achievements of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana between 1957 and 1966. (25 marks)

***Preamble***

- *A viable introduction*
- *A candidate is required to given and explain the achievements and failures of Kwame Nkrumah between 1957 and 1966*
- *A good essay should have a clear stand point*
- *A logical conclusion*

***Points to consider***

- a) *A viable introduction*
- b) *Achievement of Nkrumah*
- i) *Construction and development of infrastructure e.g. roads in Accra, Kumasi, railway and airways.*
- ii) *Promoted agricultural development i.e. crop diversification like maize, sugarcane etc*
- iii) *Promoted education i.e. universal primary education, secondary and tertiary*
- iv) *Improved the health sector i.e. regional hospitals, nursing schools etc*
- v) *Improved the communication sector i.e. radios, TV services that created awareness of government programmes.*
- vi) *Africanised the civil service making the people of Ghana take over after departure of the British*

- vii) *Promoted the welfare of the Ghananians by constructing low cost houses, mortgage scheme put in place.*
- viii) *Constructed the volta dam project that increased electricity for domestic and industrial use*
- ix) *Nationalized the major means of production hence creating jobs for the naitonals*
- x) *Promoted industrial development in the areas of Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi, export promotion industries etc*
- xi) *Defeated regionalism through national unity and regionally balanced projects*
- xii) *Increased exploitation of minerals i.e. gold, aluminium etc*
- xiii) *Gave Ghana a new constitution in 1960 hence promoting democracy*
- xiv) *Promoted the Ghanaian culture i.e. MDD, games and sports e.g. boxing at common wealth , AFCON etc*
- xv) *Promoted afforestation programs to increase rainfall and mitigate aridity*
- xvi) *Nkrumah came up with the 5 – year p development plan, trained man power etc*
- xvii) *Fought the Cocoa swollen shoot disease which motivated farmers, fertilizers given etc*
- xviii) *Reformed the local government system i.e. district and urban councils etc*
- xix) *Condemned neo – colonialism by refereeing to it as secondary imperialism, condemned balkanization etc*
- xx) *Promoted the spirit of pan Africanism in Ghana i.e. hosted the AAPC in 1958, made Accra a pan African city etc*

**c) *Failures***

- i) *Dictatorship of Nkrumah i.e. arrested opposition leaders, preventive detentions etc*
- ii) *Economic mismanagement acute shortage of essential commodities, foreign debts etc*
- iii) *Adopted Laissez - faire policy in Ghana*
- iv) *Plunged Ghana into corruption, too much extravagancy, lavish life style etc*
- v) *Unemployment in the country*
- vi) *Nepotism and tribalism practiced by krumah*
- vii) *Neglected the army and the police i.e. terminated the contracts of security officials*
- viii) *Rigged elections in 1964*
- ix) *Poverty in the rural areas of Ghana persisted*



- x) *Interfered in the judiciary i.e. arrested judges, over turned court decision etc*
- xi) *Promoted neo – colonialism at a later stage hence under – mining Ghana’s independence (socialist inclinations)* (25 marks)

10. “The downfall of President William Tolbert of Liberia in 1980 was inevitable”.  
Discuss. (25 marks)

***Preamble***

- *A viable introduction*
- *A candidate is expected to give and explain the reasons / factors which made president Tolbert lose power in 1980 i.e. political, social and economic*
- *A logical conclusion*

***Points to consider***

- a) *The downfall of President William Tolbert came on the 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1980 through a coup led by a 28 year old master sergeant Samuel Kenyan Doe.*
- b) *The reasons for the downfall of Tolbert included the following:-*

***Political causes***

- i) *Liberalization of Liberian politics i.e. allowing the formation of political parties, regulating freedoms etc*
- ii) *The increased activities of peoples progressive party (PPP) that got involved in 1979 riots.*
- iii) *Declaration of a single party rule by Tolbert*
- iv) *Greed for power by Samuel Doe and other opposition leaders e.g. Mathews of PAL, Dr, Togba of MOJA etc*
- v) *Disenfranchisement of the natives / tribes*
- vi) *Brutal suppression of the peaceful demonstration by tolbert’s government i.e. 1979 that left over 70 people killed, arrest of PAL leaders etc*
- vii) *Gross violation of human rights by tolbert’s government*
- viii) *Tolbert’s dialogue with the South Africa’s racist regime (Apartheid)*
- ix) *Over stay in power by the true whig party and no elections organized i.e. T.W.P had ruled for over 100 years*

- x) *Influence of the educated liberals from abroad of Liberian origin, these attacked Tolbert's government of being indifferent of national sufferings.*
- xi) *Influence of political parties e.g. PPPP (former (PAL) movement for justice in Africa (MOJA) by Dr. Togba Natipoteh*
- xii) *Influence of cold war politics at the time especially USA*
- xiii) *Inspiration from other successful coups on the continent e.g. 1975 in Nigeria, 1978 and 1979 in Ghana etc*

### ***Economic causes***

- i) *Failure to check financial corruption by Tolbert - and the poor living conditions of the masses*
- ii) *General increase in the prices of essential items especially rice (staple food)*
- iii) *General poverty of the masses which mostly affected the ordinary Citizens*
- iv) *Unemployment in the country as most firms were controlled by foreigners*
- v) *Fall in the prices of iron ore on the world market / lack of diversification*
- vi) *Extravagancy of Tolbert i.e. spent millions to construct the conference to host O.A.U summit in 1979*
- vii) *Continued depletion of Liberia's resources like timber by the Americans without conservation measures*
- viii) *Tolbert's unpopular taxation system i.e. hut tax on the rural communities*
- ix) *World recession attributed to oil crisis of 1973 – 74 hit the economy and it grew at 1% from 1976.*
- x) *Tolbert promoted neo – colonialism i.e. allowed the firestone and Malaysian corporation to control rubber prices.*

### ***Social causes***

- i) *Neglect of the health sector, no hospitals, clinics, leading to increased disease and deaths*
- ii) *High levels of illiteracy that hit 80% in Liberia*
- iii) *Regional disparities in Liberia i.e. poorly developed infrastructure*
- iv) *Nepotism and tribalism practiced by president Tolbert i.e. the predatory elites. Etc*

*(25 marks)*

**END**