



MARKING GUIDE P210/1 HISTORY

MARKS RANGES

00 - 05: Almost irrelevant; very poor, hopeless. Poor interpretation. Communication is basic.

06 - 09: **Just to the point**; Scanty, a few points, communication and argument basic

10 - 12: Generalised 'O' level type of essay.

- No stand point where it is required
- Does not reflect the right time frame, wrong tense used e.t.c
- The essay is narrative
- The essay has mixed points for example positive and negative; political, social and economic factors;
- Where the students give minimal attention i.e one point on the point in question or the main theme/point.
- Mixed up points; i.e the points on the point in question and other factors.
- Lack of transitional paragraph.

13 - 15: Fairly Good essay.

- There is correct interpretation of the question.
- No logical sequence in presentation of points.
- Clear stand point where required, but can also accommodate those who have a contradictor stand point.
- At least half of the expected facts/responses.

16 - 18: Good essay

- Correct interpretation of the question
- Wide and developed arguments with supportive and relevant examples.
- Good coverage of the expected responses or facts. At least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the expected.
- The essay should reflect a current time frame and clear stand point where required.

19 - 21: Very Good Essay

- Correct interpretation of the question.
- There is good analysis, quality reasoning with clear choice of words and flow of ideas.
- Adequate and specific examples given.
- Correct and specific time frame reflected.
- A wide range of expected facts. At least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the expected facts.
- A clear stand point where required.

22 - 25: Excellent Essay.

- Correct interpretation of the question reflected.
- Work well analysed in a systematic way and has a chronological flow of facts.
- Wide coverage of the expected facts i.e. Where all points/facts and beyond are covered.
- High level of originality, creativity and consistence.
- Clear stand point where it is required.
- Time frame respected.
- High level of communication.

1. To what extent did the attainment of independence in India 1947 contribute to the decolonization process in Africa?

PREAMBLE

- A candidate is expected to show the degree to which the independence of India in 1947 contribute to the decolonization process in Africa.
- Other factors are required.
- A good essay should have a stand point.

Points to consider.

- a) India attained her independence from British in 1947.
Because India like most parts of Africa formed part of the British Empire, Indians impact on the decolonization process was greater than other Asian country.
- b) To a greater extent India's independence influenced the decolonization process was in Africa thus.
- (i) It inspired Africans to demand for independence
 - (ii) The method of non-violence and non-cooperation used by Indians i.e philosophy of Gandhism was adopted by African nationalists.
 - (iii) The formation of political parties by nationalists was an idea adopted from India.
 - (iv) The literature written by Indian Nationalists against foreign oppression awakened Africans.
 - (v) The violent means used to send away the Portuguese at Gao inspired Africans to use force in their struggle.
 - (vi) The calling of Bandung conference of 1955 was masterminded by Nehru of India in collaboration with Surkano of Indonesia.
 - (vii) India after independence gave financial and technical assistance to Liberation Movements in Africa
 - (viii) Independent India scholarships to the African students to study in India's institutions of higher learning and universities
 - (ix) African nationalists were invited to go to India for political advise against the colonialists e.g. Obote of Uganda
 - (x) The character of Gandhi
 - (xi) The independence of India meant the collapse of the British Empire i.e. independence of African countries.
 - (xii)
 - (xiii)
 - (xiv)
 - (xv)
 - (xvi)
 - (xvii)
- c) **Other factors.**
- i) colonial policies.
 - ii) the independent church movements.
 - iii) the economic prosperity and military victories of Japan after 1860.
 - iv) the impact of World War 1 on African nationalism.
 - v) the impact of the Kalo- Ethiopian Crisis 1935-45
 - vi) the Brazzaville conference 1944

- vii) the rise of the new super powers USA and USSR.
- viii) the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO)
- ix) the victory of the labour party in the British election 1945.
- x) the calling of the Manchester conference 1941.
- xi) the signing and issuing of the Atlantic charter 1941.
- xii) the rise of Africa nationalism/Apartheid in South Africa
- xiii) the victory of the communist party in China 1949.
- xiv) the 1945-54 Vietnamese War of independence.
- xv) the Egyptian revolution 1952
- xvi) the Mau Mau uprising 1952-56
- xvii) the 1954-62 Algerian War of independence
- xviii) Ghana's independence 1957
- xix) the 1960 Macmillian ward of change speech.
- xx) the role of the common wealth.
- xxi) the formation and activities of OAU.
- xxii) the Lisbon coup 1974.
- xxiii) the mass media.
- xxiv) world War II extended service men.
- xxv) urbanization and its impact on decolonization.
- xxvi) formation of political parties.
- xxvii) the role of the elites.
- xxviii)
- xxix)
- xxx)
- xxxi)
- xxxii)
- xxxiii)
- xxxiv)
- xxxv)

(25marks)

2. How did King Farouq lead to the collapse of Egyptian Monarchy?

- Viable introduction.
- Role of King Farouq.
- Conclusion.
- King Farouk promoted nepotism.
- He failed to fairly distribute land.
- Extravagance of king Farouq.
- Maintained corruption in his government
- Become a terrible dictator, ruled by martial law.
- Neglected social infrastructures e.g. schools.
- Water supply and roads.
- Farouq's ruthlessness in suppressing the January 1952 riots.
- Miss handed the 1949 Palastinean war against the infant states of Israel.
- Failed to drive the British and French from the Suez Canal zone.
- Failed to industrialize the country.
- Farouq pursued unfair taxation system which system which oppressed the poor.
- He neglected gender balance, favored the men and oppressed the women.
- Neglected the healthy sector and Egypt become the most diseased country.
- Farouq failed to promote Egyptian culture and civilization.
- Farouq neglected education, illiteracy was very high

- Neglected the army, it lacked the required logistic.
- Promoted social classes.
- Foreign domination of economy i.e. the British and the French owned more than 15000 firms.
- Failed to make Egypt the center of Afro- Arab affairs/unity.
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(25marks)

3. Account for the delayed independence in Portuguese colonies in Africa.

PREAMBLE

The candidate is expected to give the factors that delayed the attainment of independence in Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Points to consider.

- a) Portuguese colonies in Africa included Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Sartome and principle.
- b) The Portuguese were the earliest colonial masters in Africa but they were the last to leave. Reasons for the delayed independence of Portuguese African colonies included.
 - i) Portugal treated their colonies as overseas territories as smuggled into the Portuguese constitution by Don- Salanar.
 - ii) the presence of a strong spy network in Portuguese colonies.
 - iii) the military superiority of the Portuguese.
 - iv) Portugal possession of a few colonies in Africa.
 - v) support got by Portugal from NATO.
 - vi) lack of constitutional awareness through which Africans could attain independence.
 - vii) the ruthless policies of Portuguese administrators.
 - viii) increased deployment of Portuguese troops.
 - ix) assassination of nationalists e.g. Eduardo Mondlane – Mozambique, Cabral- Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde e.t.c
 - x) the economic resources in Portuguese colonies in Africa for example the discovery of oil deposits in Kabinda – Angola in 1966.
 - xi) the formation of the Triumvirate Alliance of Portugal, Zimbabwe and South Africa.
 - xii) colonial reforms introduced by the Portuguese
 - xiii) the presence of a large African illiterate population.
 - xiv) formation of Alliance by the Portuguese and Africans i.e. Division/ disunity among Africans.
 - xv) ethnic nationalism i.e. tribal conflicts for the FulaVsBalante in Guinea Bissau; the MakuwaVs the Makonde in Mozambique and the BakongoVs the Oviimbundu in Angola.

- xvi) lack of effective internal bases i.e liberation movement to operate mainly in Baile for e.g. MPLA in Congo Zaire and Congo Brazzaville PAIGC- French Guinea while FRELIMO in Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania.
- xvii) the weakness of the organization of African Unity (OAU)
- xviii) the double standards of the United Nations Organization (UNO)
- xix) the Portuguese colonial policy of divide and rule.
- xx) the conservative nature of Don Salazar.
- xxi) the role of the Catholic Church being anti-nationalistic tendencies and regarded liberation movement as terrorists groups.
- xxii)
- xxiii)
- xxiv)
- xxv)
- xxvi)
- xxvii)
- xxviii)

(25marks)

4. Examine the contribution of De Clerk to the collapse of Apartheid in South Africa.

- Viable background.
- Role of FW De Clerk.
- Other factors responsible to collapse of Apartheid.

Conclusion.

- In August 1989, Botha resigned and FW De Clerk was sworn in acting president.
- De Clerk released most of Rivonia Trial prisoners e.g. Sisulu in 1989.
- Dismantled the apartheid structure.
- Abandoned the long term master plan of segregating blacks into separate home lands.
- He accepted the principle of power sharing with the non whites.
- He recognized that apartheid was not working e.g. although several arrests were made for violation pass laws, blacks continued to migrate into banned areas.
- He held dialogue with Africans e.g. on 13/12/1989
- Lifted a ban on political parties e.g. ANC.
- Set free Nelson Mandela on 11/02/1990 and allowed him to migrate to visit friends.
- Granted Namibia Independence in 1990 which increased anti apartheid activities.
- Ushered in negotiation between the ANC and National party as a step towards multi racial democracy.
- He made a constitution for the country to enhance multiracial policies in 1992.
- He held an all race vote in democratic elections and ANC of Nelson Mandela won 252 of the 400 seats in the National Assembly.
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Other factors.

- Role of UNO.
- Role of OAU.
- Role of Common Wealth
- Role of NAM.
- Independence of neighbouring states.
- The role of nationalists
- The role of Olympic committee.
- The role of front line state.
- Contribution of political parties.
- Role of the press.
- Role of trade unions.
- Rise to power of liberal George Bush in U.S.A
- Collapse of government of Margret Thatcher in Britain cold war 1990.
- End of cold war 1990.
- Collapse of the gang of the 3 (triumucent).
- Role played by Black conscious movement.
- Role of artists.
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5. Discuss the contribution of national philosophies to the social, economic and political development of Kenya.**Preamble**

- The candidate is expected to show awareness of the national philosophies i.e. African socialism, Harambee and Nyayoism.
- He/She is expected to show the contribution of the national philosophies to the national development of Kenya- socially, economically and politically.

Points to consider

- a) National philosophies refer to a set of or system of ideological beliefs and it is widely accepted with in a particular country's political and geographical boundaries.
- b) The contribution of the three philosophies i.e. Harambee, African socialism and Nyayoism include;

Socially

- i) promotion of education where more polytechnics, schools, colleges and universities have been built i.e. improved levels of literacy and man power.
- ii) improvement in medical service deliveries i.e. through fundraisings, hospitals have been built.
- iii) the spiritual well being of Kenyans has been promoted i.e. Mosques, Churches and religious facilities have been built.
- iv) social welfare has been enhanced through Harambee spirit .
- v) the welfare of people with disabilities has been promoted.

Economically

- i) Self-reliance has been promoted.
- ii) Setting up of cooperative societies was enhanced through Africanisation and Kenyanisation of commerce and industries.
- iii) Agricultural production has been promoted.
- iv) Transport and communication sector stimulated.
- v) Tourism and the tourist industry has been promoted.
- vi)
- vii)
- viii)
- ix)
- x)

Politically

- i) Nationalism and patriotism has been promoted.
- ii) Democratization process has been promoted and developed.
- iii) International cooperation and relations has been promoted.
- iv)
- v)
- vi)
- vii)
- viii)
- ix)

(25marks)

6. Assess the role of POLISARIO in Western Sahara.

- Viable preamble.
- Stand point.
- Role of POLISARIO

Other factors.

- POLISARIO was born in 1973 by Lual Mustate Sayed, Hammat Rabborn, Muhammed Abdul Aziz e.t.c to fight against the influence of Morocco and Mauritania.
- Demanded for the independence of Western Sahara.
- Opposed the division of Western Sahara for Morocco and Mauritania.
- Hated the division of Western Sahara for Morocco and Mauritania.
- Wanted to regain perfect control of Sahara fishing water.
- Sought for better education of the Saharan people.
- Wanted Morocco respect of the 1975 verdict of the recognition of the Sahara.
- POLISARIO wanted Morocco observance of the 1980 UN appeal to end occupation of western Sahara and negotiate directly with POLISARIO
- It was improvement of several nationalists.
- POLISARIO wanted to regain ports of manila and center.
- Hated the declaration of Western Sahara as a province –Southern province.
- POLISARIO hated the presence of Moroccan settlers in Western Sahara / Green match.
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Other factors.

- Role played by Sahara nationalists e.g. Mustafa Rabbani.
- Spain failure to grant independence to Western Sahara in 1973.
- Break down of negotiations since Spanish departure.
- Determination of Moroccan Sultan Muhammed Said Hassān v to hold onto Western Sahara.
- Delayed referendum to determine the fate of Western Sahara.
- O.A.U weakness.
- UN double standards.
- Madrid accord which led to the split of Western Sahara into two parts.

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7. “The 1971 coup in Uganda was primarily responsible for the collapse of East African Community in 1977”. Discuss.

- A viable introduction of E.A.C and rise of Amin.
- Show the degree to which Amini was responsible for the collapse of EAC.
- Give other factors.
- Avoid conclusion.
- It strained relations between Uganda and Tanzania which prevented Nyerere from attending the 1975 summit.
- It led to the economic war of 1972.
- Amin dismissed Idi Simba the East African official from Tanzania.
- Amin got involved in political bickering with Nyerere.
- Amin’s dictatorship/ martial administration affected the operation of EAC.
- Amin’s rise sabotaged communication which hindered the seating of EAC.
- It perpetuated neo-colonialism in East Africa which contributed to the collapse of EAC.
- Amin over threw Obote a founder member of E.A.C and a close friend to Nyerere.
- Led to the decline of Uganda economy.
- Led to corruption which affected EAC.
- Led to fraud malpractice like smuggling.
- His expansionistic policy led to blood conflicts with Kenya and Tanzania.

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Other factors.

- Personalization of community decision i.e. by individual leaders.
- Ideological differences among member states i.e. Kenya (Capitalists)

- Collapse of the common services.
- The founder father lacked prior experience on how to run economic integration.
- Failure to involve masses of the respective member states.
- Limited membership/ narrow market.
- Weaknesses of O.A.U failed to stop interstate conflicts.
- The closure of borders among states e.g. between Tanzania and Kenya.
- Unbalanced distribution of services and benefits among member partner states.
- The completion of Tanzara railway line a project between Tanzania and Zambia.
- Trade diversion affected the EAC.
- Financial hardships of member states / lack of capital or funds.
- Duplication of industries by member states i.e. Uganda and Tanzania.
- Trade protection / economic nationalism of member states.
- Failure to involve masses.
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(25marks)

8. Explain the challenges facing Non aligned Movement since 1961.

Preamble

The candidate is expected to give and explain the challenges / problems affecting the operation of Non Aligned Movement since 1961.

Points to consider.

- a) Non- aligned Movement (NAM) was formerly constituted at Bandung in Indonesia in 1955. It was a result of cold war, anti colonialism and communism.
It was formerly started operating in 1961.
- b) Challenges NAM is facing since 1961 include:
 - i) Civil wars and military coups have been common in some member states.
 - ii) NAM member states have been unable to develop independent policies due to continued ties with former colonial masters.
 - iii) Interstate boarder conflicts have been experienced between NAM member states e.g. Ethiopia and Somalia.
 - iv) There is conflict of interest as some member states are members of the organizations such as common wealth.
 - v) Poverty experienced in some member states undermined the revenue base of NAM.
 - vi) Lack of secretariat which makes coordination difficult.
 - vii) Personal differences between some leaders.
 - viii) The end of cold war and the collapse of USSR distablised the movement.
 - ix) Failure of national interests to agree with the objectives of NAM in some member states.
 - x) Ideological differences by members states.
 - xi) Political instability in some member states e.g. Angola, Mozambique, the horn of Africa- Ethiopia Somalia.

10. Explain the role of the army in the politics of post independent African states.

Preamble

The candidate is expected to give and explain with examples the role of the army in the politics of post independent African states.

Points to consider.

- a) The army has played a significant role in the politics of post independent African states e.g. in Ghana, Nigeria, Libya, Mali, Dahorny, Uganda e.t.c.
- b) The role played by the army.
 - i) It has promoted partial unity.
 - ii) It has assisted in removing repressive and un democratic governments / civilian dictatorship.
 - iii) It checks in efficient and corrupt civilian government.
 - iv) It promotes reconciliation among the people.
 - v) The army helps in the restoration of discipline in the public.
 - vi) It helps in the restoration of civilian rule.
 - vii) It checks on the economic crisis for example by controlling inflation.
 - viii) It helps in checking or fighting against Neo colonialism or foreign dependence.
 - ix) The army helps in restoring moral authority of government.
 - x) It helps in promoting relative peace and stability.
 - xi) Promotion and maintenance of African cultural values.
 - xii) It helps in promoting and maintenance of the rule of law and order.
 - xiii) Distribution of political powers between the civilian and military personnel.
 - xiv) There is instant implementation of government policies.
 - xv) It helps in settling foreign debts and mobilization of aid for development.
 - xvi) Improvement on the working conditions is enhanced by the army.
 - xvii) Nationalization of the major mean of production is encouraged.
 - xviii)
 - xix)
 - xx)
 - xxi)
 - xxii)
 - xxiii)
 - xxiv)
 - xxv)
 - xxvi)
 - xxvii)
 - xxviii)
 - xxix)
 - xxx)
 - xxx)

END

