

BUGANDA EXAMINATION COUNCIL 2018

HISTORY PAPER 1

AFRICAN NATIONALISM

UACE

MARKING GUIDE

1. Examine the impact of the 1944 Brazzaville conference to the growth of pan Africanism.

- Preamble
- Explain the impact of Brazzaville conference
- Other factors for the growth of pan Africanism
- A stand point.

Points to consider:

- A viable definition.
- Abolished forced labour
- Enfranchised Africans in the territories
- Elevated the status of Africans in the French African territories.
- Led a way for the formation of political parties.
- Creation of territory assemblies.
- Increased African representatives in Africa.
- Abolished terms like the unions, overseas territories and replaced them colonies or empires.
- Abolished arrests and imprisonment without trial.
- Laid a foundation for the 1958 referendum hence other colonial masters to start reforms.
- Voiced the need for new policies for the African rights and dignity

- ***Other factors for the growth of pan Africanism***
 - European exploitative and oppressive policies
 - Racism in Africa especially south Africa, Europe and Latin America.
 - The role played by the blacks in the diaspora.
 - The Italo-Ethiopia crisis in 1935-1941
 - The role of black student movements e.g WASU.
 - The Manchester conference of 1945.
 - The enactment of the 1948 Apartheid policies in south Africa.
 - The role of the press and mass media e.g the west African pilot, Accra evening news, radio Cairo, and radio Accra.
 - The formation of political parties eg UGCC, CPP, TANU, FLN, ANC, etc.

- The role of 1952 Egyptian revolution
- The role African elites eg Lumumba, Jomo Kenyatta, Nelson Mandela etc.
- Ghana's independence in 1957.
- The role of non Alignment movement 1961
- Formation of OAU 1963.
- Role

2.) " The 1975 military coup in Nigeria was inevitable: Discuss.

- Preamble

- Causes of the 1975 coup in Nigeria

Points to consider

- The coup was masterminded by Brigadier Mohammed Murtala against Yakub Gowon in a bloodless coup of 29th 7 1975
- Rampant corruption and inefficiency of civil servants and military officers.
- Failure to return to civilian rule.
- Abrupt end public discussion to propose a constitution.
- High rate of inflation.
- Increased armed robbery and violence in cities of piracy on seas.
- Gowon's isolation from his military colleagues
- Increased industrial strikes.
- Frustration induced by bureaucracy
- 1975 cement crisis
- Income inequality / poverty
- Unemployment
- Failure to fulfil Gowon's promises.
- The 1973 population census saga.
- Wastage of public funds on unnecessary ventures.
- Break down of utilities.
- Decline in agriculture despite the oil boom.
- Gowon's public executions.
- Introduction of the army in politics of Nigeria.

3) Assess the role played by the Wal-Wal incident of 1934 in the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopia crisis.

Approach

- Introduce the Italo-Ethiopian crisis
- Give a stand point for Wal-Wal
- Show the contribution of Wal-Wal.
- However show the other causes
- Conclusion

Points to consider

- It led to the need to revenge for the loss of Italian soldiers.
- It made Mussolini to demand for a war indemnity for the emperor
- It made Mussolini to demand for a written apology from the emperor.
- It provided an excuse for Mussolini to attack Ethiopia.
- It showed hatred that the Ethiopians had for the Italians.
- It exposed the emperor's lack of respect for Mussolini

Other factors (causes)

- The need to resist Italian civilization
- The desire to exploit Ethiopia's economic potentials.
- Desire to control fort Massawa.
- The desire to protect Ethiopia's independence.
- The desire to create a united east African Italian empire
- The desire to revive Italian military strength
- The Versailles peace settlement
- Italy's late coming in the colonial drama.
- Weakness of the league of Nations
- Disunity in Ethiopia
- Support from Italian masses.

4.) Account for the success of the Eritrea war of succession.

- Preamble

- Factors for the success of the Eritrean war on 28th -05- 1993

Points to consider

- Formation of liberation movements e.g. ELF, EPLF.
- Election of an African as UNO general secretary ie Boutos boutos Ghali
- The 1972-74 famine, Ethiopia was fighting two battles.
- Support from foreign powers (cold war politics)
- Enjoyed home support ie about 3 million Eritreans were behind the struggle.
- Economic strength of Eritrea ie ports Assab and massawa.
- Good colonial developments such as roads, railways
- The strategic location of Eritrea near the sea.
- Dynamic and competent leadership of isig s
- The fall of Mariam Mengishu 1991 and the rise Melesizenari.
- ELF military strategy and reforms in liberated areas.
- Ethiopia had multiple enemies e.g North Eritrea, North west oroma and Galla and war with Somalia
- Support of OAU and UNO.
- Support Eritrea got from Arab states like Iraq, Libya etc
- Conclusion.

5.) Discuss the achievements of the Harambe philosophy in Kenya up to 1975.

- Preamble
- Achievements of Harambe up to 1975
- A stand point

Points to consider

- Harambe means pulling together in the same direction (1965)
- Kenyatta summarized the problems of Kenya as being poverty, ignorance and diseases.
- Kenyatta died in 1978, moi came up with Nyaoism.
- Unity of Kenya was achieved through KANU.
- It attracted international support eg in ungalima guja
- Emphasis on cash crops growing hence reducing BOP problems.
- Led to infrastructural development e.g. roads.
- Small scale industries and factories were put in villages hence reducing rural urban migration.
- Led to africanisation of Kenya in trade agriculture through cooperative movements.
- Encouraged free investments by 1974 the economy grew at the rate of 5.1%
- Improved education eg by 1974 primary education was fine.
- In the field of health about 250 health centres were put in place
- It attracted regional co-operation and unity hence formation of EAC 1967
- Swahili developed as a national language

Weaknesses

- The philosophy put emphasis on agriculture which depends on natural factors.
- Led to income inequalities and regional feelings due to imbalances in natural resource endowments.
- Illiteracy rates remained high which limited cooperation.
- Failed to kill tribal tendencies Kenyans still refer to themselves as "Akamba or masai"
- The gap between the rich and poor remained hence could not pull together.
- Failed to maintain the infrastructures like roads and health centers.
- The philosophy remained elitists
- Failed to form one acceptable political party, other parties came up like KPU 1966 hence opposition to government programmes.

6).asses the role of Nelson Mandela in the liberation struggle of South Africa by 1994.

- Preamble
- Role of Nelson Mandela
- Other factors
- A stand point

Points to consider

- Mandela was born in 1918 at Umtata in Transkei. In 1930 he replaced his father as a chief of the Thembu.
- Joined ANC and vowed to liberate his people from apartheid.
- Started mass liberation of South Africa as a young wing of ANC.
- In 1952 led a defiance campaign against pass laws and apartheid laws.
- Greatly contributed to the Freedom Charter
- He was arrested and re-arrested, charged with treason but continued to incite defiance from prison.
- Took over ANC leadership from Luthuli in 1962 and brought life to the party.
- In 1961 together with Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo formed Umkhonto we Sizwe as a military wing of ANC
- He believed in peaceful means of resistance like strikes, boycotts, demonstrations but later turned violent.
- Recruited people from all walks of life into ANC.
- In 1962, Mandela secretly attended a Pan African Congress in Ethiopia and requested for help.
- Mobilized masses i.e. formed the Youth League as one of the wings of ANC
- Secretly went to Algeria for military training in 1962.
- Led ANC to victory in 1994 and became the 1st black president of South Africa.

Other factors

- Role of frontline states e.g. Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Uganda etc.
- Role UNO
- Role of OAU
- Sanctions of World Olympic Committee
- Expulsion from the Commonwealth Organization
- The collapse of the triumvirate government
- The rise of De Clerck to power.

7) Account for the adoption of a one party in Tanzania after independence.

- Preamble

- Reasons for one party system

Points to consider

- A single party system is where one party is in existence in government by law.
- TANU's popularity on independence i.e. won 70 seats versus 1 of UTP
- Multi party was seen as wasteful.
- Desire to promote unity
- Influence of socialism
- Influence of Nyerere
- Need to promote political stability
- Need for long term planning without interference

- Fear of the opposition
- Single party system was in line with the traditional culture
- Smooth transfer of leadership (power transition)
- Quick decision making
- Need to ensure a balanced regional development.
- Need to have an egalitarian (same income status)
- Inspiration from other single party states eg Zambia, Ghana, Cuba, China,
- The need to promote the well-being of the people.
- The need to minimize religious conflicts in Tanzania
- Conclusion.

8.) Examine the causes and consequences of 1976 war of liberation in Western Sahara.

- Preamble

- causes

- Effects

- Conclusion.

Points to consider

- This war was staged for the liberation of Western Sahara against the new colonial master ie morocco and Mauritania. This was after the declaration of an independent state of Sahara –Arab democratic republic in 1976.
- Desire for independence
- Forceful partition of Western Sahara between morocco and Mauritania.
- The war was against morocco’s interests in controlling the rich phosphate mineral deposits in the region.
- Spanish refusal to recognize polisanio and its demands
- The war was against exploitation of the masses in Western Sahara.
- Formation of polisarario
- Grievances over high taxation
- Land grabbing in western Sahara
- Forced labour
- The refusal of morocco and Mauritania to withdraw their forces from Western Sahara.
- The desire by the nationalists to engage in the economic activities of their country.
- The influence of cold war politics
- Weakness of UNO
- Influence from external countries.

However the effects include.

- The war claimed people’s lives
- The war affected heavily economic progress of the country.
- Destruction of infrastructure

- The war exposed the weakness of OAU
- The war left Arab league divided
- It destroyed the relationship between morocco and Mauritania
- It created refugee problems in the region.
- It intensified cold war politics
- It attracted the attention of UNO
- It promoted the coup in Mauritania in 1978
- Conclusion.

9) Examine the cause and effects of 1963-1974 liberation war in Guinea Bissau.

- Approach –brief background about the war
- Give the causes and then effects
- Conclusion

Points to consider

- The war of liberation in guinea Bissau was led by PAIGC under the leadership of Amilicah Cabral against the Portuguese rule.
- Absolute poverty
- Massive exploitation by the Portuguese
- Corruption by Portuguese officers
- Unfair taxation system
- Racism practiced by the Portuguese
- Formation of PAIGC IN 1954
- Influence of Amilicah Cabral
- The increased number of Portuguese troops
- Creation of social classes in Guinea Bissau
- Lack of constitutional reforms
- Influence of communism.
- The French guinea independence
- Desire for self-rule
- Poor education system.

However effects included

- Suffering of the people during the war
- Led to destruction of property
- The colonial dictatorship ended.
- Class divisions ended.
- Democratic rule was introduced in Guinea Bissau
- Led to refugee problem
- Colonial exploitation came to an end
- It led to the formation of CONCP alliance
- The government improved health condition of its people

- Agricultural reforms were carried out
- Conclusion is needed.

10) Examine the causes and consequences of Sudan civil war between 1953-2011

- Approach
- A brief introduction about the civil war
- Give the causes
- Then the effects both positive and negative
- Conclusion

Points to consider

- Racial differences
- Colonial legacy e.g. the British
- Historical slave trade factor
- Arab domination of the south
- Religious differences
- Unbalanced development
- Unfair handover power by the colonial master
- The failure of the British to grant a secession of southern Sudan
- Forced arabnisation policies.
- Cultural arrogance
- External influence
- Poor administration
- Greed for power
- Introduction of Arabic as a state language
- Un fair pre-independence arrangement
- The bias in recruitment of the civil servants.

However the effects include:

- Led to loss of lives
- Destruction of property
- Misery and suffering of the people
- It resulted into famine
- Decline in medical facilities
- It led to closing of some schools
- Led to refugee problems in the neighboring countries eg. Uganda, Tanzania etc
- The war destroyed relationships between Sudan and her neighbours
- It showed the weakness of UNO.
- It also showed the weakness of OAU
- Make a conclusion.