**MARKING GUIDE FOR UACE MOCKS HISTORY P210/1 2019**

**NUMBER ONE**

**Examine the contribution of mass political parties in the decolonisation process of Africa.**

**Preamble.**

* Role of political parties.
* Other factors.
* A clear stand point.

**Points to consider.**

* Sensitised the masses about their rights.
* Acted as the voice for the voiceless.
* Opened condemned colonial exploitation.
* United the African masses to fight for a common cause.
* Adopted constitutional means in the demand for independence.
* Founded News papers e.g. Accra Evening News that criticised the European exploitation.
* Pressurised colonial masters to release political prisoners such as Nkrumah, Mandela etc.
* Provided leadership in the struggle for independence.
* Participated in pre-independence elections.
* Used violence when peaceful means failed to yield results.
* Participated in drafting pre-independence constitutions such as KANU.
* Called for UNO support towards the liberation struggle.
* Appealed to the church to support anti-colonial struggle.
* Introduced grass root democracy.

**Other factors**

* Colonial policies.
* Independent African states.
* Independent African churches.
* 1900 PAM
* 1914-1918 world war I
* 1917 Russian revolution.
* 1935 Italo- Ethiopian crisis.
* 1939 world war II
* 1941 Atlantic charter.
* 1941 Liberation of Ethiopia.
* 1944 Brazzaville conference.
* 1945 Formation of UNO
* 1945 victory of the labour party.
* 1945 Manchester conference.
* 1946 Rise of super powers.
* 1947 India’s independence.
* 1948 Apartheid policy in South Africa.
* 1949 Victory of the communist party in china.
* 1952 Mau Mau rebellion.
* 1952 Egyptian revolution.
* 1955 Banbury conference.
* 1954-1962 Algerian war of independence.
* 1957 Ghana’s independence.
* 1958 Independence of French Guinea.
* 1959 Formation of common wealth organisation.
* 1960 Harold Mac Malian’s speech.
* 1961 Formation of NAM.
* 1963 Formation of OAU.
* 1974 Lisbon coup.
* Role of the press and mass media.
* Role of Artistes.
* Role of mass liberation movements.
* Missionary activities.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER TWO**

**Account for the survival of the NRM government since 1986.**

**Preamble.**

* One sided question.
* Reasons for the survival of NRM / Achievements.

**Points to consider.**

* NRM came to power in 1986 and has carried out political, socio-economic transformation which has justified its survival to date.
* Ensured security of person and property.
* Has established a strong and well disciplined army.
* Hs provided amnesty to rebels.
* Has called on political exiles to return home.
* Has organised elections 1996, 2001, 2006 etc.
* Freedom of the press.
* Has provided a constitution with the views of the people.
* Emancipated women, the disabled, and the youth.
* Improved education from primary to university.
* Established health services closer to the people.
* Infrastructure development such as roads, railways.
* Liberalised import and export trade.
* Has improved diplomatic relations with western countries.
* Sought for developmental Aid from china, USA.
* Participates in EAC with benefits.
* AN active member of AU.
* Encourages privatisation in wasteful enterprises.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER THREE**

**What steps have been taken to preserve African culture by any one central African country.**

**Preamble.**

* Steps taken to preserve African culture.
* A candidate should identify a country.

**Points to consider.**

* Culture refers to the established way of life of a given society/tribe. (Rwanda, Burundi, Congo).
* Promotion of indigenous languages.
* Transformation of education to suit African environment.
* Supporting local artistes/artists.
* Africanisation of civil service.
* Supporting local artistes/artists.
* Africanisation of civil service.
* Research in African past/culture.
* Encouragement of African Art.
* Africanisation of the church.
* Encouragement of African dressing.
* Promotion of cultural festival e.g. in schools.
* Promotion of African writers.
* Empowerment of cultural leaders.
* Creation of ministry of culture.
* Participation and promotion of games and sports.
* Promoting African medicine.
* Cultural seminars and radio programmes.
* Encouragement of cultural association.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER FOUR**

**Asses the role played by frontline states in the liberation of South Africa.**

**Preamble.**

* Role of frontline states.
* Other factors.
* A clear stand point.

**Points to consider.**

* Frontline states were those countries that neighboured South Africa and supported anti-apartheid groups but later became all anti-apartheid African states such as Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania etc.
* The provided Asylum to South African fighters.
* Allowed South Africa to set up external military bases.
* Provided training to ANC and PAC guerrillas.
* Provided education to South Africans.
* Imposed economic sanctions on apartheid regime.
* Allowed the use of their mass media to decampaign apartheid.
* Provided a lesson of dealing with oppressors e.g. Mozambique fought the Portuguese till 1975.
* Appealed to the UNO to fight apartheid.
* Sought assistance from communist countries.
* Called on OAU to challenge apartheid.
* Pressurised the common wealth to dismember apartheid South Africa.
* Welcomed the reform proposals suggested by FW De Clarke.
* Called on the international human rights and world religious leaders to condemn apartheid.

**Other factors.**

* Formation of political parties e.g. ANC and PAC.
* Use of critical writings e.g. ‘Cry the beloved country’ by Allan Patton.
* Pressure from trade unions e.g. COSATU
* Adoption of guerrilla tactics e.g. Umkhonto we sizwe, Pogo.
* Adoption of demonstrations and riots leading to Sharpsville and Soweto massacres.
* Formation of SADCC.
* Isolation from the Olympics.
* Pressure from investors.
* Change of attitude by the USA government e.g. Jimmy Carter 1977-1980 and placed sanctions.
* Alliance between whites and non-whites hence issues the freedom charter.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER FIVE**

**Discuss the cause and effects of the Sudan civil war between 1955 and 2005.**

**Preamble.**

* Causes of the war.
* Negative effects and positive effects.
* A clear stand point in the effects.

**Points to consider.**

* Racial differences.
* British divide and rule policy.
* Slave trade horrors of the northerners towards the southerners remained fresh.
* Religious differences.
* Unbalanced development.
* Pre-mature granting of independence 1956.
* Desire for Southern secession.
* Forced Arabisation policy.
* Cultural arrogance of the northerners.
* Introduction of Arabic as official language.
* Mal-administration of the northerners.
* Biased recruitment into the army and police.
* Uncomprising attitude of the Anyanya rebels.
* Foreign intrigue.
* Natural calamities in the south e.g. Famine.
* Ambitions of southern leaders like Joseph Lagn and John Garang.

**Negative effects.**

* Loss of lives.
* Destruction of property such as schools, roads.
* Economic decay.
* Famine due to less time for agriculture especially in the south.
* Increased refugee crisis to Kenya, Uganda etc.
* Strained relations between Sudan and the neighbours.
* Exposed the weakness of OAU and UNO.
* Increased hostility between the North and South.
* Sudan became a home of terrorists.
* Led to coups and counter coups 1958, 1968 etc.

**Positive effects.**

* Led to South Sudan independence.
* Brought to lime light Salvar Kiir.
* Attracted humanitarians to rebuild South Sudan.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER SIX**

**Account for the collapse of the unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) in Southern Rhodesia by 1980.**

 **Preamble.**

Explain the reasons for the collapse of UDI by 1980.

**Points to consider.**

* UDI came into effect in 1965 when Ian Smith declared white minority rule in southern Rhodesia.
* Opposition from the British government.
* UNO placed trade embargos on Southern Rhodesia.
* OAU condemned the UDI government.
* The independence of neighbouring states e.g. Angola and Mozambique 1975.
* Adoption of militarism leading to a liberation war.
* Determination of African nationalists.
* Oppressive polices made UDI unpopular.
* External support from socialist countries.
* The collapse of the Triumvirate 1974.
* Internal divisions with in UDI government.
* The rise of Margaret Thatcher as a British prime minister.
* Change of policy where South Africa stopped supporting UDI regime.
* Role played by African traditional religion.
* Economic decline in Southern Rhodesia.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER SEVEN**

**Examine the role of the army in nation building in Ghana between 1972 and 1978.**

**Preamble.**

* Role of the army in nation building.
* Other factors.
* A clear stand point.

**Points to consider.**

* In 1972 Ignatius Kutu A cheampong led a military comp against the civilian government of Kofi Busia which brought the army to power.
* Fought corruption.
* Led to evaluation of the Cedi which reduced the cost of imports.
* Repaid foreign debts and reduced external borrowing.
* Subsidised food prices through operation ‘feed you’re self’.
* Fought tribalism.
* Fought regionalism.
* Made economic reforms to solve evils like smuggling, inflation.
* Lifted a ban on trade unions.
* Nationalised the economy.
* Reformed the civil service.
* Promoted Agriculture.
* Initiated poverty alleviation program.

**Other factors.**

* Early independence of Ghana 1957.
* Existence of minerals like Gold.
* Colonial developments such as roads.
* Role and contribution of Kwame Nkrumah.
* Contribution of NLC 1966-1969.
* Unity of Ghanaians.
* Location of Ghana on the Atlantic coast with sea ports.
* Membership to ECOWAS.
* Impact of foreign investments.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER EIGHT**

**To what extent were economic factors responsible for Katanga’s attempt to secede from Congo 1960-1964?**

**Preamble.**

* Role of economic factors.
* Other factors.
* A clear stand point.

**Points to consider.**

* Presence of minerals in Katanga.
* Presence of fertile soils.
* Large number of elites.
* Over dependence on katangas’economy.
* Infrastructure development in Katanga.
* Booming trade in Katanga.
* Heavy industrialisation in Katanga.
* Presence of foreign investments.
* Urbanisation.
* Lumumba’s Socialist program (nationalisation).

**Other factors.**

* Abrupt independence of Congo 1960.
* Weakness of independence constitution.
* Failure of the Belgians to unite Congo.
* The rumour that Kasai, Kivu and Balaba had broken away.
* Power ambitions of Tshombe.
* Unfair representation of Katanga in the national assembly.
* Weakness of the central government.
* 1960 army muting.
* Weakness of UNO.
* Cold war politics.
* Vastness of Congo.
* Lumumba’s policy of paternalism.
* Bombing of port matadi.
* Pakistan secession 1947.

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER NINE**

**Describe the steps taken by Tanzania to achieve self reliance between 1961 and 1980.**

**Preamble.**

Give and explain steps taken by Tanzania.

**Points to consider.**

* Provision of loan to farmers.
* Attraction of foreign investors.
* Emphasis on technological advancement.
* Improvement of Agriculture through research.
* Liberation of trade.
* Widening of the tax base.
* Diversification of exports to include non-traditional exports.
* Rehabilitation of dilapidated industries.
* Attempted to operate a mixed economy.
* Adoption of import substitution strategy.
* Control of trade mal-practices like smuggling.
* Receiving foreign Aid from international institutions.
* Formation of co-operatives.
* Promotion of hard work.
* Attempt to nationalise foreign and private companies.
* Utilisation of local labour.
* Regional co-operation.
* Redesigned the education system.
* Adopted Kiswahili as a national language.
* Creation of Ujaama villages.
* Infrastructural development.
* Strengthening TPDF (National army).

**20 marks.**

**NUMBER TEN**

**‘The 1969 coup in Libya was inevitable’ Discuss.**

**Preamble.**

Causes of the 1969 coup in Libya.

**Points to consider.**

* Need for total independence.
* Influence of Nasser.
* Dictatorship of Idris.
* Corruption.
* Foreign exploitation of Libyan resources.
* Discontent of the army.
* Backwardness of Libya.
* Tribalism.
* Nepotism.
* Influence of Marxist ideology.
* Need to end regionalism.
* Need to purify Islam.
* Need to participate in Arab politics.
* Gadhafi’s ambitions.
* Need to end Libya’s over dependence on the western world.
* Absence of the king from the country.

**20 marks.**

**END**