**MARKING GUIDE OF HISTORY SENIOR ONE, PAPER 2**

**1.Oral sources**

 **Written sources**

 **Electronic sources** (Audio-visual sources

 **Archeological sources**.

 **Linguistic sources**.

 **Anthropology sources**

 **Genetics sources**

2. **Collecting historical information follows this process:**

**-Questionnaires - Tape -recording**

**-Interviews - Filming**

**-Focus groups - Photographing**

**-Surveys - Observation**

3. **Factors for the downfall of Rwandan kingdom**

* **The coming of Europeans and colonization of Rwanda**
* **Reforms done by Belgian colonialists**
* **Succession disputes (Rucuncu coup d’Etat**
* **Revolts and rejection of Musinga as king**
* **Death of able leaders**.
* **The death of king Kigeli IV Rwabugiri in 1895**
* **The large size of Rwandan kingdom**
* **Many wars against neighbors especially under king Kigeli IV Rwabugiri’s rule**
* **Decline of economic activities**

**4.Economic activities:**

 **Agriculture:** thisrefers to growing of crops and rearing animals

 **Animal keeping: Rwandans** kept cattle, goats, sheep, hens and bees (for honey

 **Trade: Traditional** Rwandan trade was a **barter system**

 **Art and craft**

 **Iron working**

 **pottery**

 **Basketry**

**5**. **The features of genocide**

 . Intention of destroying or completely wiping out the targeted group

 . Selection of the group to kill

 . Innocent people are killed because they belong to the targeted group

. Large-scale killing of the targeted group

. Attacks and killing are intentional not accidental

. Raping girls and women

 . Abduction and torture of innocent people before killing them

 . Throwing babies to walls

 . Pounding babies in mortars

 . Confining (detaining) and starving victims to death

 . Burying victims alive

 . Wounding (maiming) and shooting them to death

6.**characteristic**s:

* Man started constructing small huts using grass, trees and skins
* Man settled in permanent place and stopped wandering
* They started living in villages and forming communities
* They made rules and regulations to have law and order in their societies
* Increased domestication of several domestic animals like horses, cows, sheep and pigs
* Man began faming in order to produce his own food (became food producer)
* The softened animal’s skins were also used for clothing, leather thongs, gathering bags or sling for carrying babies;
* They began to bury the dead in graves instead of leaving them to rot on the graund
* Towards the end of this period, they started iron working and began using iron tools like machetes, hoes and knives
* They started using better tools for hunting such as spears, arrows and bows
* They started exchanging items with other communities (trade)

7.

 . Right to education

 . Right to good health

 . Right of protection against any kind of harm

 . Right to name

 . Right to family

**8. Ways of preventing human right violation**

1. **Sensitizing people about human rights**
2. **Avoid corruption**
3. **Insist on your rights**
4. **Educate the violator**.
5. **Never let go when violated**
6. **Never violate others**
7. **Follow up till the end**
8. **Role of media**
9. **Inform relevant authorities violation cases**, Inform the public
10. **Role of National police**: police plays a big role in preventing human rights violation,

9. **Components of civilization**

1. **Religion**
2. **Art and Architecture**
3. **Economy**
4. **Trade and TransportationTechnology**
5. **Cultural**
6. **Language and writing**.
7. **Politics**.

10. **During the pre-colonial period**

* Macumu famine (1690)
* Rukungugu famine (1797)
* Muhtigicumuro (1890)
* Ijugunya famine (1895)
* Gashogoro (1904)
* Kiramwaramwara (1910)
* Rumanura (1917-1918)
* Gakwege (1924-1925);
* Rwakayihura (1928-1929);
* Ruzagayura (1940-1945)

11. **Contributions of Egyptian civilization to the modern world**

* **Hieroglyphics**
* **Mummification**
* **Medicine**
* **Paper making**
* **Calendar**
* calendar
* **Irrigation**.
* **Mathematics**
* **Architecture**
* **In field of technology**
* **Art**

12. **Effects of Trans – Saharan Trade (TST)**

* It led to exploitation of African resources i.e. minerals, ivory and agricultural products. That led to their exhaustion.
* Led to new commodities in west Africa like beads, guns, clothes …
* Development of new towns and trading centres
* Providing employment (job
* It improved their standard of living .
* Suffering for slaves Depopulation in many areas due to slavery
* Introduction of Islam in west Africa
* It created insecurity due to availability of guns
* Introduction of Arabic culture like language, dressing and cooking were copied by Africans from Arabs.

**13. The King**

-The King was sole proprietor of everything

 -had right to life and death over his subjects

-The king could appoint and dismiss leaders

- he had power to wage war and conquest.

-He was in charge of the armies

- was law maker and supreme judge.

**The Queen mother**

* She was the first advisor of the king
* She could orient the action of the king
* She could act as regent in case the king came to throne when he was still young

**The** **custodians of the esoteric code (Abiru**

* They were guardians of tradition and royal secrets
* There were second advisors of the king after the queen mother
* The king confided Abiru the name of his successor and the king passed recommendations to his successor through them