

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

9697 HISTORY

9697/42

Paper 4, maximum raw mark 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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GENERIC MARK BANDS FOR ESSAY QUESTIONS

Examiners should note the mark bands below and assess which Level of Response best reflects the quality of the answer. An answer will not be required to demonstrate all of the descriptors in a particular level to qualify for a Mark Band.

Band	Marks	Levels of Response
1	21–25	The approach will be consistently analytic or explanatory rather than descriptive or narrative. Essays will be fully relevant. The argument will be structured coherently and supported by very appropriate factual material and ideas. The writing will be accurate. At the lower end of the band, there may be some weaker sections but the overall quality will show that the candidate is in control of the argument. The best answers must be awarded 25 marks.
2	18–20	Essays will be focused clearly on the demands of the question but there will be some unevenness. The approach will be mostly analytical or explanatory rather than descriptive or narrative. The answer will be mostly relevant. Most of the argument will be structured coherently and supported by largely accurate factual material. The impression will be that a good solid answer has been provided.
3	16–17	Essays will reflect a clear understanding of the question and a fair attempt to provide an argument and factual knowledge to answer it. The approach will contain analysis or explanation but there will be some heavily descriptive or narrative passages. The answer will be largely relevant. Essays will achieve a genuine argument but may lack balance and depth in factual knowledge. Most of the answer will be structured satisfactorily but some parts may lack full coherence.
4	14–15	Essays will indicate attempts to argue relevantly although often implicitly. The approach will depend more on some heavily descriptive or narrative passages than on analysis or explanation, which may be limited to introductions and conclusion. Factual material, sometimes very full, will be used to impart information or describe events rather than to address directly the requirements of the question. The structure of the argument could be organised more effectively.
5	11–13	Essays will offer some appropriate elements but there will be little attempt generally to link factual material to the question. The approach will lack analysis and the quality of the description or narrative, although sufficiently accurate and relevant to the topic if not the particular question, will not be linked effectively to the argument. The structure will show weaknesses and the treatment of topics within the answer will be unbalanced.
6	8–10	Essays will not be properly focused on the requirements of the question. There may be many unsupported assertions and commentaries that lack sufficient factual support. The argument may be of limited relevance to the topic and there may be confusion about the implications of the question.
7	0–7	Essays will be characterised by significant irrelevance or arguments which do not begin to make significant points. The answers may be largely fragmentary and incoherent.

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1 Evaluate the contribution of the Creoles to the development of West African societies in the second half of the 19th Century.

Focus: Candidates will be familiar with the positive contribution of the Creoles but they should also know something of the revisionist approach – that the Creoles, in becoming ‘black Englishmen’, adopting European ways of life and Christian values, held back the development of African culture.

Positive contribution of Creoles: they were freed slaves, known as ‘recaptives’ who were settled in Sierra Leone and spread their influence to the West African coastal regions; achievements mainly in education, church and missionary activity, administration, trade, literature, the press, medicine and law. Specific examples should be given of Creoles working in these fields: John Thorpe – the first black lawyer; William Davies and Africanus Horton – the first black doctors of western medicine; Samuel Ajayi Crowther – the first black Protestant bishop; Samuel Lewis the first newspaper editor, first mayor of Freetown, first African Oxbridge graduate and the first black knight. Also candidates could mention A.B.C. Sibthorpe, Samuel Johnson and Richard Blaize.

Revisionist approach: Ayandele refers to the Creoles as ‘deluded hybrids’, scorned by Nigerians for their slave origins, and in Sierra Leone, because they created a little island of prosperity for themselves without any real concern for the condition of the Mende and Temne tribes in the rural areas, this being one of the long-term reasons for their revolt against Governor Cardew’s rule in 1898.

NB. Candidates might focus on the impact of Social Darwinism from about 1875 onwards. Social-Darwinism curtailed the achievements of Creoles and sowed early seeds of nationalism, but is not a critique of their achievements. It shows only how British attitudes towards Africans changed.

2 Compare and contrast the effects of the Ngoni invasions and the Swahili Arabs on the peoples of the interior of East and Central Africa.

Focus: This question requires an analysis of the impact of both the Ngoni and the Swahili Arabs on East Africa and should adopt a comparative approach which may be achieved throughout the essay or in a final section. Candidates could well conclude that no clear cut answer is possible as the Ngoni and Swahili-Arabs were so inter-connected.

Ngoni invasions: brought the full impact of Shaka’s military revolution from Zululand into the lands immediately north and north-west. Gradually the effects of the mfecane spread: a change of military techniques, the growth of larger states, an increase in strong centralised government, the rise of some military dictators and changed social groupings. Candidates could give detail of this impact, e.g. Mzilikazi and the Ndebele, the Shona as they resisted the Ndebele, Ngoni invasions of Hehe territory and raids on the Nyamwezi, Kololo/Lozi rivalry. Such examples could then be used to discuss the effects of Ngoni rule:

- disaster – e.g. Rozwi empire destroyed, invaders loved war and despised settled cultivation, conquered tribes taken as wives/soldiers/slaves
- disruption of trade patterns – invaders began to sell slaves as well as ivory for Swahili cloth
- assimilation of many peoples – development of common identity, e.g. Chewa kingdom in Central Malawi, Holoholo and Hehe also created new kingdoms; Mirambo of the Urambo created a new state using Ngoni methods of war and mercenaries; some Swahili traders were forced into state-building e.g. Jumbe Kisutu on western shores of Lake Malawi.

Candidates could analyse such effects as positive (state-building) or negative (collapse of agriculture).

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Impact of the Swahili Arabs: their main impact was upon trade. Zanzibar became a clove-growing centre, but also long-distance trade flourished. The direction of trade was focused on the coastal centres. Ivory and slaves (to work in the clove plantations) were the commodities. Firearms proliferated, wars were common. The Swahili Arabs brought great organisation and financial stability to the trade; this encouraged the development of African trading empires e.g. Mirambo and Tippu Tip. Again, these effects could be analysed as positive (wealth from trade, clove-growing, organisation, opening up of the interior, money-economy) and negative (war and bloodshed, slave trade, ivory trade).

A comparison could include the following points:

Similarities – both Ngoni and Swahili-Arabs disrupted agricultural patterns in the interior; they both brought an excess of war and violence; they encouraged slavery, but also facilitated the building of strong empires in the interior.

Differences – the Ngoni brought new techniques of warfare and built up empires based on fear and conquest with trade an incidental development; the Swahili-Arabs were primarily traders and their rationale for building empires was to facilitate trade.

3 Which ruler do you consider to have been the more successful – Tewodros II or Yohannis IV?

Focus: A comparison of achievements is needed, rather than a list of what each ruler did. One approach could be to measure the success of each ruler against his aims. In this case, aims would be relevant to the answer. Another possibility would be to evaluate success by contribution of each to the development of Ethiopia by laying foundations for future success. In this case, links with Menelik's achievements could be relevant but the question is not on Menelik and the best responses will be aware of this.

Aims: Both rulers wanted to revive and consolidate the powers of the emperor and unite the country under his own control. They each aimed to create and maintain a large well-trained and well-equipped standing army to protect the country against foreign and domestic enemies.

Successes: Yohannis was much more successful than Tewodros in achieving these basic aims. Yohannis learnt from the mistakes of Tewodros. He favoured a federal system of government, used diplomacy and marriage alliances rather than force to win support in the provinces. He avoided confrontations with the church and clergy and tried to repair damage done by Tewodros in his attempts at church reform. Yohannis also used his army more effectively against the Egyptians, the Italians and the Mahdists. Yohannis was also able to control Menelik and in this was more successful. The legacy he handed on to Menelik was more stable than the one Tewodros left him which was characterised by chaos and insecurity.

For a balanced judgement some attention should be paid to the early successes of Tewodros. He rescued Ethiopia from the chaos of the 'Era of Princes'; he created a standing army, well-trained and equipped with modern weapons; he attempted, with some success, to reform the legal system, the church, taxation and the ownership of land. He also attempted to curtail the power of the Ras and Islam. Although he was over-ambitious, he established the vision of a strong, powerful and united Ethiopia, on which later rulers were able to build. Perhaps evaluation of Tewodros is coloured too much by the problems in the last years of his reign – widespread internal opposition and a British military invasion.

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- 4 Analyse the differing reactions of rulers, elites and people in Buganda to the arrival and work of Christian missionaries in the later nineteenth century.

Focus: Candidates are expected to examine the attitudes of the Kabakas Mutesa and Mwanga, the Katikiro Apolo Kagwa, the court pages and the Baganda towards Protestant and Catholic missionaries and explain how and why Christianity spread so significantly.

Mutesa was at first pro-Islam, but readily turned to Christian missions when advantageous. Motives also included the power struggle with the priests of the Lubaale cult, but may also have had an genuine intellectual interest in Christianity. The Court followed Muslim practices but was influenced by Mutesa's whims. He may have become attracted to the idea of eternal life and the forgiveness of sins. In 1877-8 Protestant and Catholic missionaries arrived but the rivalry between them was confusing. When Mutesa was about to become a Christian, his katikiro advised him to stay independent of all the 3 religions. He therefore avoided the issue of renouncing polygamy. In 1881, when the threat from Egypt receded, Mutesa did not need protection as much, so returned to Ganda gods. When the White Fathers withdrew in 1882, conversions among the people increased as there was no need to convert the Kabaka first.

Mwanga succeeded to the kabakaship in 1884. His volatile personality was easily influenced by those who feared European influence. Persecution of missionaries began in 1885-6, fuelled by political rivalries. In the 1889-90 civil war, Mwanga allied with Christians against Muslims (again for political convenience) but when the war was over Muslims were persecuted. Katikiro Apolo Kagwa ensured the establishment of a Christian presence in the government of Buganda.

The court pages were attracted by Christian teachings of equality and the dignity of man, the idea of a personal Saviour and the person of Christ, all of which offered them hope of status. They liked the medium of the printed word and also the medical skills of the missionaries. Many people flocked to Mutesa's court as royal appointments depended more on his favour than on heredity and family. Mwanga burned to death 30 Christian pages who refused to renounce their faith and welcome his advances.

The people of Buganda were attracted to Christianity for various reasons – to follow the Kabaka, to gain his favour and also status. There were also genuine conversions through the establishment of 'reading houses' (the idea of George Pilkington of the CMS) which reached people in the countryside and resulted in a surge in Christianity 1893-4. Also, after the British arrival, the Land Settlement Act of 1892 broke up old communities and allowed new ideas to take root – Christianity gave an anchor in troubled times. Christian Baganda chiefs were used by the British, especially in spreading the faith to the Ankole. European dress was adopted. Luganda was both the language of administration and of the Bible translations. However, although there were many converts there were few priests, showing that the people were not accepted as equals by the missionaries.

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5 How far did the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884 change the role of Europeans in Africa?

Focus: Candidates should address the change from informal to formal empire after 1884 and how this affected the role of Europeans in Africa.

Background to the Berlin West Africa Conference: Leopold II's activities in the Congo after 1876 threatened to disrupt the balance of power both in Africa and in Europe, prompting Bismarck to seize the initiative, hoping thereby to check Leopold, to avoid European war and to ensure that acquisition of territory in Africa should be formal and controlled.

Effects on role of Europeans in Africa: before 1876 Europeans had been interested in Africa for trade. They wanted 'profit without responsibility'. Leopold's activities in the Congo basin challenged them to claim their own spheres of interest or lose their trade. De Brazza's treaty with Makoko was ratified by France in 1882 in angry response to the British occupation of Egypt. Bismarck annexed four areas of Africa for Germany (SW Africa, Togo, Cameroon and German E Africa). Thus the big land grab began and was complete by 1900. Europeans were no longer informal traders but colonisers, administrators, missionaries and philanthropists, recognising that empire meant status, wealth and power, as well as responsibility.

Candidates could approach this question in different ways: the decisions of the conference could be used to structure an answer, showing how competition among European Powers for influence along the Congo and the Niger was affected; candidates could also show how formal acquisition of territory in Africa developed after 1884 and list colonies, but development and explanation of rival claims would be necessary for the highest marks. Candidates could also define the 'spheres of interest' of the European powers after 1884; they could explain how European powers, or individuals, went about establishing 'effective occupation'; they could mention the commitment to abolish slavery; they could focus on rivalries between the British and French, or wars of conquest to suppress African peoples. Examples should be developed in some detail.

6 How far was railway building the key to economic growth in either East or Central Africa before 1914?

Focus: Candidates must choose East **or** Central Africa. A knowledge of the extent of the railway lines in the chosen area is required, and an analysis of its impact upon economic growth.

East Africa: 2 main railway lines before 1914 – Uganda Railway, from the coast to the interior of British East Africa, and Central Line in German East Africa. These mainly followed well-used routes and were for trade. There was no strong settler presence in East Africa before 1914, so analysis should focus on economic changes brought about by the building of the railway: disruption of African subsistence farming, introduction of new cash crops such as cotton and bringing of Indians into the region as labourers, retailers and financiers. The boom in African farming allowed the Uganda Railway to pay its way before 1914. New commodities were introduced – cloth, soap, iron and tobacco. The Indian rupee was introduced as currency. However, once African systems of subsistence agriculture had been broken, there were food shortages and social upheaval. The way was opened for intensive European settlement in the more fertile areas and growth of large towns such as Nairobi. In German East Africa more settlers came before 1914 and plantations of sisal, rubber, coffee and cotton were developed, using the railway from Tanga to Moshi and Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma. However railways were built with forced labour. African farming increased, but the main benefit was for German import/export firms.

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Central Africa: Railway building was limited to the main line to South Africa and to the link to Beira and to the coast of Mozambique. In the Belgian Congo short sections of railway between Stanleyville and Albertville on Lake Tanganyika were built by concessionary companies. Agriculture developed using railways for export and new commodities were imported. Areas not linked by railways developed economically. In Central Africa there was also the development of mineral wealth; railway links between Rhodesia and South Africa brought exploitation of African workers but great wealth for European investors. In Malawi, the Blantyre-Nsanje Railway brought development of coffee plantations, but the system of portage, payment in calico, migrant labour to the Rand, and abuses in the tax system meant that Africans did not benefit from economic development and turned to rebellion. In the Congo, concessionary companies built railways, but they brought little benefit to Africans who were forced to labour on them or on the rubber plantations.

In the best responses candidates may be able to evaluate the importance of railways against other factors in economic development such as chartered companies and scientific crop production, the success of cotton production in Uganda, gold and coal mining in Southern Rhodesia, although detail on these other factors is not essential.

7 Analyse the reasons why Dahomey may be considered to have been an efficient state in the pre-colonial period.

Focus: Candidates are not expected to argue about whether or not Dahomey was the most efficient state, but to analyse why this claim to efficiency could be made. The time focus must be the pre-colonial period (up to 1893) and should concentrate on the reign of King Glele (1859-89), using the reign of King Gezo (1818-58) for background information only.

These points could be developed to form the basis of a strong answer:

- **Well-organised and centralised system of government:** The King was at its head though he was not an arbitrary despot. A group of officials and ministers, each in charge of a particular department, formed a cabinet or council which advised the King. Most important ministers were the Meu (head of financial system and taxation), the Mingi (chief magistrate and head of police), the Tokpe (minister of agriculture), the Yevogan (foreign and trade minister). The Naye (King's wives) were also very important. A Naye was attached to each minister and was responsible for overseeing and checking the efficient conduct of the work of his department. An official was in charge of every province. Officials and ministers were all chosen on merit. The strongest and most efficient element of the whole system was the planned economy under the direction of the Tokpe. Production of each crop and numbers of all livestock were carefully monitored. Dahomeans were proud of their well-run state and a strong national feeling developed.
- **Economic stability:** The background to the development of Dahomey as an efficient state is its independence from the weakening Oyo empire early in Gezo's reign and his decision to develop legitimate trade in palm oil to replace the slave trade. By 1870 Dahomey was earning three times as much from palm oil as it had done from the export of slaves in 1840. The country used slaves as labourers in the palm oil plantations – these were acquired from weaker neighbours using her standing army.
- **Recognition of limitations:** Dahomey recognised that the Yoruba states such as Abeokuta and Egba were too powerful to be defeated and so concentrated on defeating weaker neighbours such as Ketu. Glele also recognised the need to unite the two factions of Elephant and Fly parties, to allow Europeans to trade but not introduce their culture or Christianity, and to support the army from central funds rather than expecting it to live off the land.

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8 Assess the importance of religion in African opposition to European rule.

Focus: Candidates could show awareness of opposition to European rule either through traditional religions, Islam or Christianity and also need to show an awareness of other factors in the highest bands.

Traditional religions were a stimulus to and a unifying factor in early resistance movements – e.g. Ndebele-Shona rising and the Maji-Maji rebellion. The defeat of these risings did, however, discredit traditional religions and their leaders.

Islam – embracing Islam was an expression of anti-colonialism. Colonial powers were careful not to antagonise Muslims in their territories for fear of arousing serious opposition. This was true of the British in the Sokoto Caliphate in Northern Nigeria and of the French in parts of Senegal. Islam played a small part in persuading the Ngindo to participate in the Maji-Maji rebellion, and it also convinced the Yao to convert because they believed it would help them resist the colonial threat.

Christianity was the rationale for rebellion in the Independent African Church movement. African leaders did not make progress quickly enough in the mission churches, so formed their own. Examples such as Agbebi of the African Baptist Church in Nigeria and William Wade Harris in the Ivory Coast could be developed. In Malawi the Watch Tower movement under Kamwana and the Independent Baptist Mission under John Chilembwe were obvious examples. Early Christians from independent and mission-controlled churches protested against many aspects of colonial rule and were prominent in anti-colonial activities.

Other Factors: Different types of reaction to European rule could form a basis for evaluation. Armed resistance, for example Samori and the Mandinka in West Africa, the Nandi in Kenya, the Ndebele-Shona or the Maji-Maji rebellions could be used, arguing that while religion played some part, these rebellions were primarily political resistance. Passive resistance or diplomacy could often be seen where Africans recognised the military might of the invaders, or chose alliance with the Europeans as preferable to being conquered by local rivals. For example, the Fante preferred co-operation with the British to rule by the Asante; Semboja of the Shambaa co-operated with the Germans in East Africa which delayed European rule for a short time because his tribe was in decline and he preferred a quiet life.

Candidates may choose from a wide variety of examples to illustrate their evaluation. The better responses could identify how many rebellions combined religious, political and local factors. Adopting Christianity was frequently a means of coming to terms with European power and pursuing advancement under colonial rule. Colonial policy regarding Islam moved between toleration and active encouragement and as with Christianity, Islam could be both a vehicle for resistance and also co-operation.

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9 Analyse the part played by trading companies in the establishment of colonial empires in Africa.

Focus: Candidates should show they know what concessionary and chartered trading companies were and use examples to demonstrate their role in the establishment of colonies. The analysis could be an evaluation of what the companies did, or a comparison with other factors, for example political or strategic considerations, in building colonial empires.

The Congo: the role of Companies is accepted as disgraceful. In the Congo Free State the initial grant was to the Compagnie du Congo pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (CCCI) in 1886. A railway was built around the Congo rapids from Matadi to Leopoldville in return for over 3000 square miles of land. Two other companies were contracted to build railways to Lake Tanganyika and to Katanga and many others exploited the land outwards from the river bank. Leopold made enormous profits and Africans were treated cruelly – forced labour, rubber taken in tax, flogging and torture as punishment for failing to reach 'quota'. Africans had no time to cultivate their own lands and death from starvation was widespread. When these conditions were exposed the Belgian government took over the Congo in 1908.

French Equatorial Africa: between 1882 and 1898 de Brazza resisted attempts to use the methods of the Congo, but afterwards businessmen and politicians took over and replicated the brutality of Leopold's Congo. Company agents took over because the French government found the area too expensive and difficult to administer.

British Companies: trade of a more general nature was the basis for expansion and the government only intervened reluctantly. The Royal Niger Company had made a series of local treaties in Northern Nigeria to prepare the ground for military conquest but these were calculated to secure the area for Britain against the French to the west and the Germans to the east. The British South African Company began by gaining concessions from Lobengula; Rhodes went on to secure a charter from the British government in 1889 which was granted for 25 years and included the rights to make treaties, pass laws and have a police force. Thus Britain, in trying to administer potentially valuable lands cheaply, became inextricably involved in the politics of south-central Africa.

Some candidates might choose to focus on **German East Africa** where the Company remained short of capital and had little success.

Balanced assessment: Mostly these trading companies failed. Those which concentrated on making a profit used cruel methods such as forced labour; humanitarian pressure forced governments to take over. Those companies too closely involved in gaining territory found the task of combining political or strategic factors with making a profit impossible to achieve.

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10 Explain the emergence, and assess the achievements, of nationalist movements in Africa before 1914.

Focus: This is a cause and effect question, and both sides should be addressed for the higher bands.

British West Africa: Nationalist movements emerged in West Africa from about 1890 onwards because the educated elite felt excluded from government. Previously they had reached important positions in administration, the judiciary, the church, commerce, medicine and journalism and looked forward to self-government. Once this hope was denied, they turned to trying to reform the administration and/or protect the rights of Africans. In 1897 the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society was founded in the Gold Coast to fight against the Crown Lands Bill which would take African land for Europeans. A Fante delegation to London was successful, and the ARPS continued to fight unjust colonial land appropriation schemes. The 1912 Forest Bill was delayed until 1927. In Nigeria, in 1908, Herbert Macaulay founded the Lagos People's Union to fight against land alienation and the imposition of a water rate in Lagos solely for European benefit. A form of cultural nationalism flourished in British territories, triggered by the land issues above. Casely Hayford, Attah Ahuma and N. A. Adaye were writers who stressed African identity, cultural heritage and rights. The press gave their views wide coverage.

French West Africa: Early nationalist activities were less evident because there was more of a role for the educated elite in the French policy of association; educated Africans were used to replace traditional chiefs. This was different from British indirect rule, where traditional chiefs remained. Assimilated French Africans found a role - Blaise Diagne was elected in 1914 as representative for Senegal in the French National Assembly in Paris, winning the seat against 6 European opponents promoting interests of French traders. This helped the Senegalese to resist land alienation in Dakar and Rufisque and at first they fought for equality between blacks and whites. Ideological protest against assimilation was seen in the concept of 'negritude'.