**HISTORY PAPER 2**

**JULY/AUGUST**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1. Two examples of electronic source of information in History and Government. (2mrks)**

 - Films

 - Micro films

 - Audio visual /TV /Videos

 - Data bank/Data bases /Computer

 - Radio

**2. Two uses of fire by early man. (2mrks)**

 - Cooking

 - Communication

 -Warmth

 - Hardening tools

 -Light

 - Security

 - Bush clearance

 -Hunting

**3. Two effects of food shortage in Africa. (2mrks)**

 - Death

 - Malnutrition /diseases outbreak.

 - Increased refugee problems.

 - Food import / food Aid

 - High prices of food.

 - Political unrest /food nuts

 - Low rate of economic development collapse of Agro based industries .

 - School drop –out

 - Decrease in population.

 - Increase in poverty levels.

**4. Main form of transport that was used in Trans Atlantic trade. (1mrk)**

 - Water Transport/ sailing ship.

**5. Contribution of Gottlieb Daimler in the held of transport. (1mrk)**

 - Developed first motorized cycle/ bicycle.

**6. Two sections that facilitated scientific revolution from the 14th century (2mrks)**

 **-** Government and individuals financed scientific research.

 - Need to solve /six common problems e.g. food shortage, disease.

 -Rennaiscence period marked by increased interest in research leaving.

 - Religion failed to answer all questions

**7. Two problems facing modern urban centers in Africa (2mrks)**

 - Unemployment

 - High crime rate.

 - HIV/Aids infection

 -Moral decay

 - Congestion reducing to inadequate housing /slum

 - Traffic jam

 - Inadequate social services like health, education, water.

 - Environmental pollution due to wastes.

**8. One former Portuguese colony in central Africa. (1mrk)**

 **-**Angola

 - Mozambique

**9. Two military factors employed by Samori Toure against the French (1mrk)**

 - Scorched Earth policy

 - Guerilla welfare

**10. Two results of the treaties signed between Lewanika and the British. (2mrks)**

- Colonization of the Lozi.

 -Lewanika’s position reduced to an chief.

 - Land alienation

 - Exploitation of Lozi resources by the British i.e. mining.

 - Lewanika received payments.

11. Two common characteristics of colonial Administration in Africa . (2mrks)

 -Africans were oppresed by their rulers

 -Europeans occupied superior positions over Africans in Administration.

 - A lot of racial discrimination.

 -Europeans considered themselves superior.

 - Europeans were harsh and brutal

 - Interfered with African traditional life style /Disrupted African life style.

**12. One mandated territory in Africa. (1mrk)**

 - Cameroon

 - Togo

 - Tanganyika

 - Rwanda

 - Burundi

**13. Main reason why united states of Africa got involved in the first world war. (1mrk)**

 - Germany sent African passenger ship /unrestricted sub marine warfare.

**14. One feature that has enabled Tanzania to maintain natural unity since inadequate. (1mrk)**

 - Use of Kiswahili language

 - Ujamaa policy.

 - Application of the constitution.

 -Leadership that was willing to embrace changes which benefit all citizens.

**15. Two types of electrons held for the House of commons in Britain. (1mrk)**

 - Leeward electrons

 - By-electron

**16. One economic effect of Direct rule in Zimbabwe. (1mrk)**

- Alienation of African land &leading to displacement of Africans.

 - Africans were subjected to heavy taxation and forced labour.

 - Development of Transport network which boosted agriculture and economy.

 - Establishment of white settlement schemes subjected Africans to poverty.

 - Confinement of Africans to resources increased poverty.

**SECTION B 45MARKS.**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS.**

**17. (a) Three reasons why African is considered cradle of mankind. (3mrks)**

- African rivers and lakes.

- The warm Savanna climate.

- The many Archaeological sites found in Africa.

- Many animals to hunt and fruits to gather

- The fossils discovered.

**(b) Six ways development of upright posture by man improved his way of life. (12mrks)**

 - He was able to defend himself effectively.

 -Ability to see danger from far.

 - Ability to handle tools and weapons properly.

 - Ability to hunt animal and gather fruits more effectively.

 - He was able to expose lesser surface area of his body to the scorching sun.

 - He could compete for food with other predators.

 -He could move much faster for various activities.

**18. (a) Five causes of the Shona –Ndebele war of 1896 – 1897. (5mrks)**

 - Loss of independence to the British .

 - Loss of land.

 - Interference with Shona trading rights.

 - Forced labour in European Farms and mines.

 -Taxation

 - Restructional of Ndebele regimental system.

 -Disrespect for African culture.

 - Loss of cattle to the British.

 - Inspiration by religious leaders.

 - \* of company officials.

**(b) Role played by religious in maji-maji uprising of 1905-1907 (10mrks)**

 - Religious leaders spear headed /led/organized the uprising i.e. Kinjikitile Ngwale.

 -Religion united and brought several communities together to fight the Germans

 - Religion helped in the spread of the rebellion and recruitment of soldiers.

 - It provided propaganda /ideology which guided the fight.

 - It threatened and worried those who were supportive to the Germans.

 -It provided African fighters with courage and determination to face the mighty German/morale.

 - Gave hope to the fighters that those who died joined the Ancestors.

**19. (a) Five features which undermined Trans Saharan trade. 5mrks**

 - Lack of common language.

 - Long and tiresome Joinery.

 - Lack of mastery of the Trade routes.

 - Slow and tideous joinery.

 - Attack by wild animals.

 -Development of Trans Atlantic trade which divided traders attention.

 -Attacks by desert robbers.

 -Sand storm.

 -Extreme weather conditions i.e for hot and too cold.

 - Instability in W. African

(b) **Five ways Trans Saharan trade benefitted communities in west Africa. (10mrks)**

- Acquired essential commodities from the trade ie cloth, glassware, salt firearms.

 - Development of commercial centers in West Africa.

 -Promoted Kingship has through intermarriages.

 -Traders acquired wealth to improve on their status.

 -Establishment of strong armies using firearms /revenue from the trade/expansion of Kingdoms.

 - Adaption of new religion like Islam.

 -Establishment of Islamic Education in W.Africa spread of Islamic culture.

 -Adaption of Islamic sheria in administration by rulers.

 -Opened up west Africa to the outside wind.

**20. (a) Three disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals in communication. (3mrks)**

 - Held to start during rainy season .

 - Could only give one meaning.

 -Could not give a private information.

 -Could only cover short distance.

 - Could become useless of no one was on the look out.

 -Could not be visible in cloudy or misty weather.

**(b) Six positive roles plated by Telecommunication in the world today. (12mrks)**

 -Has improved communication.

 -Has provided mass entertainment through radio,T.V.

 -Promoted education.

 -Has improved air and water transport.

 -Has provided employment opportunities.

 -Provided revenue to the Government.

 - Promoted weather forecasting.

 - Has improved Trade

 - Enhanced cultural exchange and understanding.

 - Improved security system.

 -Has improved exploration of space.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

**21 (a) Three economic activities of the Baganda during the pre-colonial period.**  **(3mrks)**

- Grew crops like Bananas.

 - Kept large livestock.

 - Practised hunting and gathering

 - Participated in Trade

 - Fished in lake Victoria /Boat making

 -Practised Basket/pottery/cloth making

 -Made iron implements.

**(b) Political organization of the Ashante during the pre-colonial period. 12mrks**

 **-**Practised centralized political organization.

 -The Empire comprised of three parts normally Kumasi /metropolitan Asante, Amato and provincial

 States.

 - The head of empire was called Asentehene

 -The office of the Asentehene was hereditary.

 - Kumasi was directly ruled by Asantehene

-The golden stool provided solid base for unity.

- Government of the metropolitan Asante consisted of the confederacy council made up of Kings (Omenhence) from various states.

- Each omenhence had black stool which symbolizes power over the state.

- The Kingdom had a standing army divided into various wings.

-Odwira festivals existed and was used in honouring the dead, solving disputes.

-Civil servants appointed by Asantehene existed and helped in administration.

**22. Three agencies of the united Nations organization which are concerned with world economic development (3mrks**

 - International monetary fund.

 - World bank

 -Food and Agricultural organization

 -United Nations conference on Trade and development.

 -United Nations Industrial Development organization.

 -International development Association

**(b) Six political results of the second world war. (12mrks)**

 - Rise to power of U.S.A and USSR.

 -Spread of communism to cover Eastern Europe and hence during Europe into two.

 - Increased intervention of USA in European affairs through the marshal plan

 - Formation of UNO to promote world peace and security.

 - Germany was divided into two countries namely West and East Germany.

 -Encouraged decolonization in the world.

 - Creation of the state of Israel

 -Spread of cold war in Europe.

 -It stimulated military technology ie manufacture of nuclear weapons.

 - Destroyed European superiority myth.

**23. (a) Three reasons for the formation of the Economic community of west African States. (3mrks)**

- Economic cooperation among member states

- To develop the economy and its sectors like agriculture,commerce,Industry

- To promote trade between members states by removing trade barriers.

-To promote relations between member states

-To improve living standards of the people from the member stated.

-To promote cooperation in communication & culture.

**(b) Six challenges facing Economic community of west Africa states (12mrks)**

- Loyalty to others regional organizations by member states ie. Francophone commonwealth.

- Ideological differences

-Personality differences

-Inadequate funds

-Poor Transport and communication network.

-Production of similar goods

-War in various member states.

-Need to promote individual interest of the expense of crop interest.

-Border disputes between members ie Nigeria and Cameroon.