**HISTORY MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2,TERM 1 2019**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Pebble / oldowan tools

* Acheulian tools
* Microliths
* Sangoan tools 2x1 = 2marks

*2.* **One** reason why Homo Habilis was referred to as ‘Able man’. (2 marks)

* Had ability to grasp objects.
* Made tools.

**3. Identify two use of bronze in the ancient kingdom of Egyptian (2mks)**

(i) To make statue to the Pharaohs

(ii) To make special tools for cutting and shaping huge stones for making pyramids

(iii) Make tools such as hoes, blade, chisel etc

(iv) Making weapons eg swords, daggers, axes and spears.

(v) Make items for decoration ***Any 2 x 1 = 2mks***

**4. Give one social consequences of Early Agriculture in Egypt (1mks)**

i) Led to population increase

ii) Led to settled life/permanent settlement

iii) Led to development of urban centres

iv) Social classes emerged/specialization

v) Development of writing Any 2x1=2mks

5. Identify **one** invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th century. (1mark)

- Canning process.

- Pasteurization process.

- Refrigeration process. 1 x 1 = 1mark

6. **Two** contributions of William Harvey to the scientific revolution.

* Discovery of blood circulation with the heat as the pump.
* Causes of blood poisoning. 2 x 1 = 2 marks

**7. State two uses of wind as a source of energy (2mks)**

Use to winnow and dry grain

Used for turning wind mills to grind grains

Used to propel sailing boats and ships.

Are used to pump water

***Any 2 x 1= 2mks***

**8. Give one source of labour force in industries in Europe in the latic (1mk)**

i) Landless peasants

ii) Immigrants from other countries

9. Name the African countries that were not colonized. (2marks)

- Liberia.

- Ethiopia. 2 x 1 = 2marks

10. **One** political effect of the development of iron technology in Africa.

* Growth and expansion of empire. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

**11. Identify two factors that undermined the effectiveness of the league of nations (2mks)**

(i) Countries refused to take disputes to international court of justice

(ii) Germany aggression/ Germany’s determination to strengthen its armed forces

(iii) Harsh conditions against German after the defeat/treaty.

(iv) National interests that pre-occupied individual nations

(v) It lacked executive power and authority to implement its resolutions

(vi) Refusal by USA to join it denied the organizational economic growth

(vii) Some members left the league eg Brazil, Japan, etc

(viii) shortage of funds to implement its policies

(ix) The appeasement policy of Britain and France

(x) The covenant of league did not forbid it

1. The league was dominated by the victors of 1st world war hence its partiality.

***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

12.Identify two military tactics employed by Samouri Toure against the French(2marks)

i) Guerilla ii) Scorched earth policy

13. What is the main duty of the United nations General Assembly? (1mark)

- Coordinate the activities of the other organs of the United Nations. 1 x 1 = 1mark

14. **One** place in Africa where the cold war was witnessed.

* DRC, (Democratic Republic of Congo)
* Ethiopia.
* Angola. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

**15. Give one aim of the United Nations conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**

(i) To assist marketing of primary products as well as manufactured goods from member states to promote trade between developing and developed countries.

(ii) To stabilize commodity prices

1. To assist in the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries.

***(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**16. Name the headquarters of the international court of justice as an organ of the united Nationsorganization** (1mark)

i) Hague in Netherlander

**17. Give one military organization formed by power blocks during the cold war period** (1mark)

i) War saw Pact ii) North Atlantic treaty Organization (NATO)

**SECTIONB(45marks)**

18. (a) State **three** ways in which the development of agriculture contributed to the establishment

of government. (3mks)

- Agriculture led to increase in population and this necessitated need for law and order.

- From agriculture wealth increased and there was need for government to protect the

wealth.

- With agriculture, a class of wealthy people emerged who provided leadership in the society.

- Agriculture led to man settling down and living a sedentary life. This call for law and order.

3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Explain **six** effects of the Agrarian revolution in Britain. (12mks)

- Increased food production – there was regular food supply and security as a result of the

improved methods of farming.

* Increase in population – this was due to increased food production, low mortality rate

and increased life expectancy.

* Diversification of agriculture – a variety of crops was grown, dairy animals and sheep breeds were developed.
* Emergence of landless peasants – as a result of the land enclosure system.
* Development of industries – the revolution provided the required raw materials to the industry.
* Development of large scale farming.
* Expansion of both local and international trade.
* Improvement of the transport system e.g. roads and railways in order to ease the transportation of agricultural products to the market and raw materials to the industries.
* It enhanced research and scientific innovations e.g. on better methods of farming.
* Migration of British nationals to other parts of the world e.g. U.S.A Canada, South

Africa and New Zealand.

* Emergence of a class of wealthy land owners.
* Development of wage or hired labour. 6 x 2 = 12mks

19. (a) Factors which favoured the beginning of agriculture during the new Stone Age period.

* Invention of tools which made digging possible.
* Permanent settlement enabled man to practice farming.
* Increase in population leading to high demand for food.
* Climatic changes leading to scarcity of wild food.
* Hunting and gathering was a tendious exercise.
* Availability of a variety of indigenous seeds e.g. wheat and barley.
* Discovery of plants which would regrow when vegetation burnt.
* Competition for wild food between people and animals. 5 x 1 = 5 marks

1. Effects of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.
   * Increased food production.
   * Establishment of permanent settlement.
   * Surplus food production.
   * It allowed people more time to engage in other activities e.g. basketry hence leading

to specialization.

* + Settled life led to development of centralized system of government.
  + The need to keep records of agricultural activities led to the development of writing.
  + It led to development of belief in supernatural being/religion.
  + Places where people met to developed into urban duties.
  + Surplus of agricultural products led to the development of trade among communities.
  + Need to transport agricultural products to the markets and stores led to the invention

of the wheel. 5 x 2 = 10 marks

**20. (a) Give three social reasons that led to the scramble and the partition of Africa in the 19th C by European powers**

Powers

1. The Christian missionaries wanted to spread Christianity.
2. The humanitarians wanted step slave trade.
3. Due to population explosion in Europe, they wanted a place to settle their surplus population.
4. The Europeans claimed that their culture was superior hence the need to civilize Africans
5. Exploration and adventure of new lands.

***(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks) max***

**(b) Explain the six impacts of European partition of Africa**

(i) Boundaries were drawn without considering peoples wishes

(ii) Division of committee like Somalia in Kenya and Somalia, of somali or maasai in Kenya and

of Tanzania.

1. Collapsed of some African Kingdoms.
2. Africa as a continent was linked to the larger world.
3. Boundary disputes led to conflicts between states.
4. It led to culture erosion of Africa practices to adoption of European cultures.
5. Loss of many lives during military expeditions - (resistance)
6. Destruction of properties, homes and farmlands.
7. Abolition of slave trade and introduction of legitimate trade.***(Any 6 x 2 =12 mk) max***

**21. a)Give three reasons why Lobengula was defeated by the British in 1893 (3marks)**

i) Lack of modern weapons

ii) Lack of Unity

iii) The British had superior weapons

**b) What were the results of the British Ndebele war in 1893 (12mks)**

i) The Ndebele were defeated by the British which signaled the beginning of European settlement and control in Matabele land hence the Ndebele lost independence

ii) The British South African company imposed heavy tax empowered by the Ndebele order council of 1894

iii) Introduction of pass laws to prevent movement

iv) Land alienation

v) Creation of reserves to create room for European settlement

vi) Ndebele lost a lot of wealth since their cattle which were economically viable were confiscated

vii) The Ndebele were reduced to slaves and squarters in their own country Any 6x2=12mks

**SECTIONC(30MARKS)**

22. a) **State 5 objectives of the Economic organization of West Africa States (5mks)**

* To improve relations between the member states
* To liberalize trade between member states
* To improve the lining standards of people in the member states
* To create a customs union in the region
* To promote industrial development among member states
* To promote cultural interaction among member state
* To foster cooperation

(b) **Explain 5 achievements of the league of Nations (10 mks)**

- Was able to preserve world peace through setling their problems in the

International court of justice impartially

- It established the international health organizations which helped to combat

epidemics.

* It set up international labour organization which improved the welfare of workers greatly.
* The league provided relief for famine struck areas.
* It helped in reduction of trade in dangerous drunks.
* Succeeded in bringing to an end the war between Greece and Bulgararia
* The league successfully supervised the mandated territories.
* It held a number of disarmament conferences and managed to regulate private manufacturing of arms.

23. (a) State **five** aims of Pan-Africanism. (5mks)

- Uniting people of African descent.

- Restore the dignity of the black people.

- Improve the conditions of Africans in the Diaspora and in African continent.

- Eradicate neo-colonialism in Africa.

- Challenge the ideology of European supremacy on which European colonization

was based.

- Create a forum through which protests against European colonization and racial

discrimination could be channeled. 5 x 1 = 5mks

1. Explain **five** reasons why Pan-African Movement had not established itself on the

African continent before 1945. (10mks)

* There were very few African representatives and the few who existed were either

students abroad or in exile.

* The colonial authorities did not allow Africans to organize merchants that were

opposed to colonial rule.

* The European powers used the policy of divide and rule which hindered the unity

of Africans.

* Lack of contact and communication between Africans in different colonies.

The Africans in each colony were concerned with issues that were of particular

interest to them.

* Little attention was given to the movement by Ethiopia and Liberia which were independent African countries.
* The French policy of assimilation gave Africans political rights, therefore Africans

made effort to acquire French citizenship, adopt their culture and remain closely

related to France.

* In the African continent, there were pressing problems such as land alienation.
* Lack of suitable venues to hold conferences in Africa. This was because African

countries were under colonization. 5 x 2 = 10mks

**24. (a) List 3 official language used in UNO**

(i) English

(ii) Chinese

1. French
2. Russia
3. Spanish/Arabia (***Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

**(b) Explain six challenges facing UNO today**

(i) In adequate funding and commitment

(ii) Lack of permanent Army to implement policies of (UNO)

1. Political instability among National Boarder /Regional disputes
2. Reliance and interference from colonial masters
3. The complained that the Big Five with veto powers are dominating – need for expansion.
4. Arm race/terrorism attach
5. Afro- Asia –Latin American blocs resist the Big 5 with veto powers.
6. National Disasters/global warnings.
7. Poverty and levels of Development ‘independency’ ***(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)***