**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.