HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

1. Two methods used by elders to pass information to young generation on History and Government in traditional African communities.
* Through proverbs
* Through legends
* Through stories
* Through poems
* Through myths
* Through folk tales

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. One way in which early man benefited by becoming bi-pedal
* Could see oncoming danger
* Could spot animal for food
* Could carry food and young one easily
* Could make tools easily

1 x 1 = 1mk

1. The main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.

-Availability of water from river Nile

1x 1 =1mk

1. Two negative effects of land enclosure system in Britain during 18th century
* Led to landlessness among the poor
* Poor people migrated to urban centres
* Increased poverty in Europe among the peasants
* Peasants migrated to other parts of the world

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. The main item of trade from Africa during the trans-atlantic trade

Slaves 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. One space craft that was used in space exploration

– rocket

-shuttle

- satellite

 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Two materials used in the recording of messages before the invention of papers
* Parchments/skins
* papyrus reeds
* stone/clay tablets

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. Two early metals used in Africa
* Gold
* Copper
* Tin
* Bronze
* Iron

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. The main source of energy during industrial revolution in Europe

Coal 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. The main factor that led to growth of Meroe town
* Existence of Iron ore

1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Two symbols of unity in the Shona kingdom during pre-colonial period (2mks)
* Royal fire
* Emperor/king/Mwene mutapa
1. x 1 = 2mks
2. Two methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa
* Military conquest (main)
* Diplomacy
* Signing of treaties
* Use of chartered companies
* Collaboration
* Luring chiefs
* Divide and rule

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. Two treaties signed by Lewanika with the British
* Coryndon treaty
* Honcher treaty

2 x 1 =2 mks

1. Two similar methods used to recruit African labour in the British and French colonies in Africa.
* Through forced labour
* Used chiefs to recruit labourers
* Imposition of high taxes on Africans

2 x 1 = 2mks

15.Name the country that was blamed for outbreak of the first world war.

Germany

1. x 1 = 1mk

16.Two military alliances formed after the second world war two

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Warsaw pact

 2 x 1 = 2mks

SECTION B 45 MARKS

17 a) Three characteristics of microlithic tools used during the late stone age period

* small in size
* They were sharp
* They were crafted/fitted with handles
* They were more efficient
* They were used to perform multiple tasks

3x 1 = 3mks

b) Describe the way of life of early man during the middle stone age period

- He cooked his food

- He started wearing animal skin waist belts and painted the body with red ochre

- Lived in caves and rock shelters

- Lived in groups of about 50 people

- He invented fire

- He hunted large animals like hippotamous and elephants

- He communicated using click and grunts

He painted the caves where he lives

 6x2 = 12mks

18. a) State five roles of Tuaregs during the trans-saharan trade (5mks)

- Guided the caravan

- Guarded the caravan

- Protected the oasis in the desert

- Acted as interpretators

- Acted as middle man

- Arranged for food and factor for bodies

b) Explain five factors that contributed to the decline of transaharan trade (10mks)

- Exhausition of trade goods eg salt

- Tuerags changes their roles and become robbers

- Morocan invasion of the western Sudan undermined trading activities

- Invasion of North Africa by the Turks crored insecurity along the caravan factors

- Growth of Trans – Atlantic trade

-The anti-slave trade pressure from the British and abolition of slave trade led to decline of the Trans-Saharan trade.

Colonization of West and North Africa by the Europeans which undermined Africa trading activities.

 5 x 2 = 10mks

19 a) Three characteristics of macadam roads (3mks)

* They are all weather roads
* They are durable
* Water drained easily
* provide good motoring surface
* They are wide and straight roads.

3x 1 = 3mks

b) Six benefits of railway transport in Europe during the 19th century (12mks)

- was a source of government revenue

-It eased movement of people

- It led to exploitation of natural resources eg mining

- It created job opportunities

- It promoted industrialization

- It led to urbanization

- It led to expansion in trade

- Goods could be transported with ease

 6 x 2 = 2mks

20. a) Three communes in Senegai where French applied the assimilation policy

- Dakar ii) Goree iii) St Loudis iv) Rufisque

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Six effects of the British direct rule in Zimbabwe

- Land alienation took place making Africans to lose land

- Introduction of forced labour for white settler requires cheap labour in their farms

- Formation of African nationalist movement

- Some traditional rulers last power to British appointees.

-Imposition of taxes to African in order for them to provide labour.

-Africans were confined into reserves creating room for European settlement

-Exploitation of mineral sources/agricultural resources for the benefit of colonial government

- Africans cultures were undermined

-Africans were subjected to racial segregation

- Transport and communication network developed

-Development of industrialization

- Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering

- Led to spread of Christianity

 6x2 = 2mks

21. a) State five challenges faced by African nationalist in South Africa (5mks)

- Many were killed by the ministry government t

- They were harassed

- Arrested and detained

- Their political parties were banned

- Introduction of pass laws to restrict African movement

- Many fled to other countries for exile

- Trade unionist lack intimidated by security agents

 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five factors that enabled FRELIMO to win urboration war in Mozambique

- The terrain of the land was ideal for querilla warfare

- The locals gave moral support to the fighters

- The community countries provided support to the movement

- FRELIMO collaborated with other uboration movement eg in South Africa

-1974 coup in Portugal weakened Portugal

- FRELIMO fighters were friendly to the local people

- The availability of charismatic leaders

- There was unity within the movement

22 a) Five main organs of the united Nation

* The secretariat
* The General Assembly
* Security council
* International court of Justice
* Economic and social council
* Trusteeship council

5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Five benefits of commonwealth Organization to member states

- Developing member states receive financial and technical assistance

- They have enjoyed understanding and cooperation

-Boosted trade among member states.

- Peace –keeping missions

- Cultural interaction through sports among members

-Democracy and goods governance through parliamentary meetings

-Provide a forum to share views

- Development of legal programmes

- Scholarship to boost education in member states

- Assist projects and activities initiated by or for youth in member countries

 5 x 2 = 10mks

23. a) Identify three independent institutions in COMESA (3mks)

- The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank)

- The PTA Reinsurance Company – Nairobi

- COMESA clearing House in Harare – Zimbabwe

- COMESA Association of commercial Banks Harare

-COMESA leather institute – Ethiopia

 3 X 1 = 3mks

b) Explain six challenges facing COMESA (12mks)

- Lack of adequate funds

- poor infrastructure

- Political instabilities eg DRC, Sudan

- Personality conflicts

- Members belong to other organizations leading to divided loyalty

- Members follow their National interests at the expense of the interests of the organization

- Lack of commitment to COMESA treaty

- Unfair world prices for farm produce and raw materials from COMESA region

 6 x 2 = 12 mks