

Define glossology as used in Linguistics.

(1mk)

This is a subdivision of lexicostatistics that attempts to establish that languages are historically related.

2. What term is given to the ancient organic remains?

(1mk)

* Fossils

3. Give two main characteristics of the proconsul.

(2mks)

* Had long teeth.

* Had quadrupedal movement.

* Small in size.

* Had a smooth forehead.

4. Why is Africa referred to as the cradle of mankind?

(2mks)

* Africa was geographically strategic in the panga during the continental drift.

* Africa had a warm tropical climate that was suitable for early man's existence.

5. Outline the contribution of Louis Pasteur in the development of agriculture.

(1mk)

* Pasteur discovered the process of pasteurization of liquid foods such as milk in 1870.

6. Give two types of regional trade in Africa.

(2mks)

(i) Trans-Saharan Trade.

(ii) The long distance trade between the East African Coast and the Interior of Africa.

7. Identify two traditional forms of transport.

(2mks)

* Human Portage

* Use of pack and draught animals.

* Use of wheeled carts * Use of un-wheeled carriages
e.g. sedan chair

8. Name the scientist who invented aeroplane

(1mk)

(i) Orville Wright

N/B Must be specific NOT

(ii) Wilbur Wright

WRIGHT BROTHERS

9. Define telecommunication

(1mk)

* Telecommunication is the sending and receiving
of messages by using electronic devices

10. Identify four features of Cell phones.

(2mks)

(i) Making and receiving calls.

(ii) A personal phone book.

(iii) Ability to send and receive short messages.

(iv) Ability to display and record the telephone number of
a caller.

11. Give one advantage of using radio to communicate.

(1mk)

* It is cheap to buy.

* It is a quick means for spreading information.

* Information can be accessed even by the illiterate people.

* Educational programmes can be broadcasted.

12. Highlight uses of copper in Africa.

(2mks)

* Used to make ornaments.

* Copper Coins acted as
a sign of wealth.

* Used to make utensils.

* Used to make weapons.

* Used to make tools like chivels and axes.

* Used as a trade commodity.

* Used to make the Kings Plaques.

13. Outline one reason of Johannesburg as a modern urban centre. (1mk)

- * A transport and communication hub
- * An industrial centre
- * An education centre
- * A commercial centre
- * A tourist destination

14. State two factors that led to the decline of Meroe (2mks)

- * Exhaustion of iron ore deposits
- * The rise of Axum Kingdom in modern Ethiopia.
- * Increasing desertification of the region due to rapid deforestation.

15. Name two symbols of royal authority kept in the Kabaka's court in Buganda kingdom.

(2mks)

- * The throne (Namulondo)
- * Royal drums
- * Spears (royal)
- * Royal stools

16. State one of Rudd concession (1mk)

- * It granted British South Africa Company of Cecil Rhodes a mining monopoly over Matabeleland.

17. Name the colonial agent who chartered the indirect rule in Africa. (1mk)

- * Sir Frederick Lugard

19. (a) Give three disadvantages of barter trade.

(3mks)

- * The method was tiresome because all those who exchanged goods had to carry those goods to the market for long distances.
- * It became difficult to determine and specify the value of exchange.
- * It was difficult to transport bulky goods to the market.
- * There was lack of double coincidence.

(b) Name six factors that led to the decline of the Trans - Atlantic trade. (12mks)

- * The rise of humanitarian groups and individuals in Britain that viewed slave trade as unjust and inhumane.
- * Leading British economists such as Adam Smith argued that free people were more productive than slave labour.
- * The result of the American Civil War of 1865 that led to the closure of slave markets in the United States.
- * The coming of the Christian missionaries who condemned the trade as unchristian.
- * The American Independence of 1776 left Britain without colonies or slave markets in the USA.
- * Development of legitimate trade which was more profitable and less costly replaced slave trade.
- * Britain influenced other European countries to stop the slave trade by signing anti-slave trade treaties.
- * Effects of the French Revolution of 1789 spread the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity among all which discouraged slave trade.

20. (a) Identify three social factors that influenced the European invasion of Africa. (3mks)

- * Surplus population in Europe.
- * Missionaries appealed for help from home.
- * Role of humanitarians in Europe encouraged acquisition of colonies in Africa to stop slave trade.
- * Europe explorers encouraged their countries to acquire colonies.
- * Rise of racism as the Europeans believed they were a superior race to Africans.

(b) Explain why Samori Toure's war of resistance to the French protracted. (12mks)

(12mks)

- * Samori was a devout Muslim ruler who was determined to remain independent.
- * His soldiers knew the French tactics well as some of them had served there before.
- * His army knew their terrain well, this enabled them to employ guerrilla warfare.
- * He had a large well trained and equipped army of about 35,000 men.
- * Since he was a professional soldier, he knew how to organize his army well.
- * Many of his soldiers believed they were fighting a holy war (JIHAD) and therefore fought with determination.
- * He had military workshops where arms were manufactured.
- * Use of the guerrilla warfare and scorched earth policy delayed the French.
- * There existed unity between soldiers and civilians.

SECTION C (WORKS)

21. (a) Give three major sources of information on History and Government. (3mks)

* Unwritten Sources

* Written Sources

* Electronic Sources

(b) Explain five ways in which archaeologists discovered historical sites. (12mks)

* Look for areas experiencing erosion and faulting.

* A situation where they may find on the surface a small part of early settlement such as few stones in a regular manner.

* Historical research is useful in identifying a site i.e a place may be mentioned in a historical document.

* Archaeologist may use his long experience and skills to identify a potential site for excavation.

* During cultivation and construction of buildings, people may accidentally expose ancient objects.

* Study places in areas with unique historical evidence.

22. (a) Give reasons why the British preferred to use British South Africa Company.

(BSAC) minister Zimbabwe.

(5mks)

- * The Europeans wanted to fully control the Africans since the system heavily borrowed from the Apartheid system.
- * The Europeans wanted to fully control the economy in order to exploit the mineral resources adequately to avoid losses.
- * The number of European settlers was large enough to manage.
- * The British did not have any confidence in the Africans.
- * The traditional African system of Administration not established.

(b) Explain five effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe.

(10mks)

- * Racial segregation towards the Africans was legalized by law.
- * Africans' freedom of movement was curtailed by being confined in reserves.
- * The African culture was undermined by the introduction of Christianity and Western Education.
- * Africans were displaced from their ancestral lands to alienation schemes where numbers increased.
- * Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering.
- * Africans were subjected to heavy taxation. Its mode of collection resulted into a lot of suffering and loss of property by the Africans.
- * African traditional chiefs lost their positions of power and authority as the British were appointing the chiefs.
- * The administration of the colony.
- * The administration of the colony was in the hands of the British who never referred to Africans even where Africans interest were concerned.