**3KNT FRATERNITY EXAMINATIONS**

**311/2**

**HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. - Historical linguistic is the study of language as it changes in the course of time. (1 x1mk)

2. - For security

- To look for more food. (2 x 1mk)

3. - Fertile soils

- Water for irrigation

- High population along river valleys

- Existence of indigenous crops. (2 x 1mk)

4. - Britain (1 x 1mk)

5. - Local trade

- Regional trade

- International trade (2 x 1mk)

6. - For fishing

- Transporting of goods/people

- Sports/Leisure (2 x 1mk)

7. - It was cheap

- It was reading available

- It was a renewable source. (2 x 1mk)

8. - Iron working/presence of Iron. (1 x 1mk)

9. - Made laws

- Advised Kabaka

- Acted as final court of appeal

- Directed collection of taxes

- Represented peoples’ needs to Kabaka

- Helped in general administration (2 x 1mk)

10. - Treaty signing

- Use of force

- Divide and rule

- Luring of chiefs

- Use of diplomacy. (2 x 1mk)

11. - The imperial British East Africa Company.

- German East Africa Company.

- The British South Africa Company

- The Royal Niger Company. (2 x 1mk)

12. - Ability to speak French

- Ability to read and write French

- Were to be natives of the four communes.

- One was to be a Christian

- One had to be monogamous (2 x 1mk)

13. - Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the nation) (1 x 1mk)

14. - Britain

- France

- Russia (2 x 1mk)

15. - Eric Drummond (1 x 1mk)

16. - Adolf Hitler – Germany

- Mussouns – Italy

- Dr. Antonio Salezar – Portugal

- Josef Stalin – Russia

- General Franco – Spain

- King Zogn I – Albania

- Dr. Dollfus – Austria (1 x 1mk)

**SECTION B**

17.a) - They had slender body

- The brain become bigger

- The skull was enlarged

- Jaws and teeth became smaller.

- The arms became shorter.

- The creature had less hair on the body. (3 x 1mk)

b) - Made stone tools which he used to hunt with.

- Practiced fishing using bone weapons.

- Ate cooked food.

- Established religion and government.

- Became sedentary/permanently settled

- Did hunting and gathering.

- Constructed shelters where he lived.

- Practiced pottery. (6 x 2mks)

18.a) - Land belonged to the king who gave to noble man.

- Land was rented to peasant who paid rent through labour.

- There was practice of open field system.

- Subsistence farming was done.

- Broadcasting method was used.

- Land was not fenced.

- Each potion of land was divided into strips.

- There were paths and cart tracks in the farms. (5 x 1mk)

b) - Increased food production

- Increase in population.

- Introduction of large scale farming

- Led to diversification of Agriculture

- Peasants became landless

- Led to rural-urban migration.

- Trade grew.

- Agro-based industries developed

- There was development of transport and communication networks.

- Promoted research and scientific discoveries.

- Led to migration of people to other parts of the world. (5 x 2mks)

19.a) - Has a personal phone book

- Receives and makes calls.

- Has ability to send and receive sms.

- Ability to store messages.

- Has a digital camera

- Access to the internet

- Has variety of ringtones or vibrate call mode. (3 x 1mk)

b) - Noise pollution e.g. loud music.

- Some are addictive e.g. TV and people neglect other duties.

- Encourage violence

- Some cause diseases e.g. cancer due to radio activity.

- Encourage national terrorism.

- Some people get confidential information from the internet (Cyber Crime)

- Encourage pornography – blue movies. (6 x 2mks)

20.a) - Many were killed by the minority government.

- They were arrested and detained.

- Their political parties were banned.

- Introduction of pass – laws to restrict African movement.

- Trade unions were intimidated by security agents.

- Many African nationalists fled to other countries. (3 x 1mk)

b) - The spread of Christianity in South Africa which encouraged Africans to fight for equality.

- Land alienation among Africans by Africaner government.

- Pan-Africanist influence e.g. Rev. John Dube who got educated in USA.

- Development of large urban centres which enabled many ethnic communities to come together

and share common problems they faced.

- Availability of ex-service man who had participated in WW II e.g. Nelson Mandera.

- Availability of African elites e.g. Nelson Mandera who pioneered formation of political parties

in South Africa.

**SECTION C**

21.a) - Fertile soils

- Able leaders

- Centralised system of government.

- Availability of standing army

- Unity brought by golden stool and national festival

- Determination of Asante people to rule over other related clans.

- Emergence of city states near Kumasi who shared common culture and customs. (5 x 1mk)

b) - Centralize system of government headed by asante

- Empire was divided in three nucleus Kumas, Amatoo and Conquered states.

- They were two levels of government metropolitan asante and provincial asante.

- Conquered states were ruled by their kings but treated as provinces of asante.

- The golden stool acted as a symbol of unity.

- Asantehene was assisted to rule by confideracy councils made up of kings from different states.

- Each state had a black stool which symbolized authority and power.

- The kingdom had a standing army which protected the kingdom.

- Odwira festival was attended by all and helped to promote unity. (5 x 2mks)

- They had a judicial headed by asantehene while omanhene settled minor cases in their provinces.

22.a) - The fear for revolt by the citizens of German origin in USA.

- USA had trade relations with both alliances.

- USA did not want to involve herself in the affairs of European powers as per her policy known

as Monroe doctrine.

- The war had not interfered directly with USA interest upto 1916. (3 x 1mk)

b) - The weakness of the league of nation that failed to prevent re-armament of Germany, Italy and

Japan.

- The rise of dictators who re-armed their nations.

- The arms race where countries competed in arms making and air craft.

- The appeasement policy adopted by France and Britain.

- The growth of nationalism which made each country to have desire to dominate and seek

security.

- The violation of the Versailles treaty e.g. Germany re-armed herself.

- The great depression where allied powers were blamed for controlling world wealth.

- The formation of alliances e.g. Berlin – Rome – Tokyo agreement which made countries to fill

secure making them to be aggressive.

- The Territorial violations – Italy invaded Ethiopia, Germany invaded Neutral Belgium making

Britain and France to declare war on German.

- The rise of Adolf Hitler and his ambition where he re-armed Germany in order to revive

Germany lost glory. (6 x2mks)

23.a) - Promotes world understanding through cultural exchange.

- Promotion of peace and security through peaceful settlement of disputes.

- Nations can solve issues of global concern e.g. desertification.

- Enables exchange of skills, knowledge and technology necessary for industrial growth.

- Financial assistance is granted to developing countries.

- Expansion of international trade and commerce.

- Lead to economic growth due to cordial relations between nations. (3 x 1mk)

b) - Register treaties

- Draws agenda of UNO meetings.

- Prepare minutes

- Translation of the conferences preceedings

- Publishing reports

- Undertaking research

- Day to day administration

- Deals with correspondence/mail (6 x 2mks)