**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)