

HISTORY PP2 MS

Marking Scheme.

SECTION A: 25 Marks

1. Two electronic sources of information on History and Government.

- Microfilms.
- Films.
- Videos.
- Radio.
- Television.
- Computerized databases.

2x1=2 marks

2. Two economic activities of the early human beings in the New Stone Age.

- He made tools and weapon.
- He domesticated crops and animals.
- He hunted.
- He gathered.
- He fished.

2x1=2 marks.

3. One disadvantage of the land enclosure system in Britain.

- Poor peasant farmers lost their land.
- It created rural-urban migration.
- Poor farmers were exploited, as they had to sell their labour to the rich farmers.
- It led to migration to the USA, Canada etc.

2x1=2 marks

4. One advantage of currency method of trade.

- Its used where there is no currency.
- One is able to get what he/she wants.

1x1=1 mark

5. Main advantage of air transport.

- Its the fastest.

1x1=1 mark

6. Two traditional forms of communication during the pre-colonial period.

- Fire and smoke signals.
- Drum beats.
- Messengers.
- Horn blowing.
- Screams and cries.

2x1=2 marks

7. Two uses of electricity during the industrial revolution in Europe.

- It was used to power machines.
- It was used to produce steel and iron.
- It was used by trains to transport bulky goods.
- It was used in communication as electric signals were used.
- It was used for lighting industries at night.

2x1=2 marks

8. Two reasons why early urban towns in Egypt grew along Nile Valley.

- Water from the Nile was used for transportation.
- Water from the river was used for domestic/industrial use.
- Nile valley contained fertile soil for farming/availability of food.
- Nile valley had cool temperatures, which encouraged settlement.
- Vegetation along the river provided building materials.

2x1=2 marks

9. Give the main aim of the Berlin Conference 1884-1885.

- To divide up Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner.

1x1=1 mark

10. State two reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe.

- To directly control the mineral wealth in order to maximize, profit.
- Britain had adequate personnel.
- Zimbabwe lacked well established traditional systems of government.
- The British lost trust in the leadership of Africans due to past resistance.
- Had adequate finances.

2x1=2 marks

11. Main factor for nationalism in Ghana.

- Loss of Independence.

12. Main reason for the formation of the League of Nations.

- To promote International peace and security/prevent outbreak of another World War.

1x1=1 mark

13. Two members of the UN Security Council with veto power.

- United States of America.
- Britain/United Kingdom.
- France.
- Russia.
- China.

2x1=2 marks

14. To African participants who attended the Fifth Pan-African Congress, Manchester 1945.

- Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya)
- Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)
- Peter Abrahams (South Africa)
- Obafemi Awolowo (Nigeria)
- Hastings Kamuzu Banda (Malawi)

2x1=2 marks

15. One financial institution of the African Union. (AU)

- The African Central Bank.
- The African Monetary Fund.
- The African Investments Bank.

1x1=1 mark

16. One East African Country that is not a member of the COMESA.

- Tanzania.

1x1=1 mark

17. Main political challenge the DRC has faced since independence.

- Political instability/civil wars.

1x1=1 mark

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

1. State five factors that led to the development of agriculture in Mesopotamia.

- Availability of water from rivers Tigris and Euphrates.
- Existence of fertile soils.
- Availability of indigenous crops and animals.
- Availability of labour both human and animal.
- There were farm tools e.g. sickles, sticks.
- Increase in population led to demand for food.
- Invention of the wheel for transport.
- Political stability.

5x1=5 marks

(b) Explain five results of agrarian revolution in the USA.

- It led to increased food production due to inventions of machines and better farming methods.
- Population increased due to increased food production.
- Production of surplus food led to increased trade.
- Industries expanded due to agricultural raw materials.

- Transport and communication developed to transport agricultural inputs and farm produce e.g. railways.
- Mechanization rendered human labour useless.
- Urban towns developed where agricultural activities took place.
- Agriculture diversified through the introduction of new farm animals and crops.
- New inventions on farm machinery e.g. steel plough, which enabled many American farms to bring more land under cultivation.
- It led to enhancement of research and scientific invention, which resulted in improved crop varieties and animal breeds.
- It led to urbanization as towns grew where agriculture took place.

5x2=10 marks

19 (a) State five factors for the development of the Trans-Saharan trade.

- Availability of trade items e.g. gold, salt etc.
- Demand for trade goods/availability of market.
- Existence of local trade, which provide the base.
- Existence of a strong economy based on agriculture.
- Existence of rich merchants/who provided capital.
- Strong and able leaders from West Africa.
- The Tuaregs who provided both direction and security.
- Existence of wells/oasis.
- Existence of pack animals eg Camels Canada.

5x1=5 marks

(b) Explain five factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade.

- Industrial revolution that was characterized with invention of machines rendered slave labour unnecessary.
- Leading English economists eg. Adam Smith argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour.
- British philanthropists and Christian missionaries waged a strong war against slave trade.
- The defeat of the British government during the America war of independence in 1776 persuaded Britain to seek for raw materials elsewhere particularly Africa.

- The Christian revival movement of the 19th century perceived slavery and slave trade as the height of evil in the society.
- The attachment of independence of America in 1776 left Britain in dilemma since she had no colonies where she could take to slaves to work.
- The French revolution of 1789 spread ideas on brotherhood, equality and as a result, many began to question slavery and slave trade.
- The closure of the American slave trade left the slave dealers with no markets for slaves.
- Britain abolished slave trade and other Europeans followed her.
- Development of legitimate trade, which eventually replaced slave trade.

5x2=10 marks

20(a) State three reasons why early urban towns in Africa declined.

- Exhaustion of minerals.
- Decline of trading activities.
- Wars of conquests.
- Decline of empires.
- Water shortages.

3x1=3 marks

(b) Explain six problems facing Nairobi city.

- Unemployment leading to high crime rates.
- Poor housing leading to development of slums.
- Inadequate social services e.g. inadequate schools, hospital/due to increase in population.
- Congestion of roads due to increase in number of vehicles.
- Poor town planning has led to poor drainage especially during heavy rains.
- Environmental pollution from industries and air.
- High rate of HIV/AIDS infection.
- Water shortage due to high expansion in the town.
- High number of street children/families increasing crime rates.
- Inadequate waste disposal due to high population.

6x2=12 marks

21(a) State three reasons why King Lewanika collaborated with the British in the 19th Century.

- He wanted to be protected from external enemies eg. The Germans, Portuguese and Boers.
- He desired Western education and civilization for his people.
- He wanted the British to protect him from internal rebellion.
- He wanted protection from his neighbours the Ndebele and the Shona.
- He was encouraged by his friend Khama of Gwato.
- He was influenced by European missionaries.
- He wanted to preserve the economic structure of his people.
- He wanted to maintain the independence of his kingdom.
- He desired to promote trade in his kingdom.

3x1=3 marks

(b) Explain six factors that undermined the application of the French policy of assimilation in West Africa.

- Opposition by local people who did not want the French to interfere with their culture.
- The traditional rulers opposed the policy, as they did not want to lose their authority and influence over their people.
- The muslims did not want to be converted to Christianity.
- The missionary school system undermined the system as it only concentrated on spreading Christianity.
- Nationalism caught up with the policy of assimilation.
- It was expensive to implement it as a lot of money was required to construct schools, employ teachers etc.
- The policy threatened their status quo.
- There was inadequate personnel to supervise the huge area.
- The French feared loss of labour on their farms.
- The French politicians feared the Africans elected might out number them in the French Parliament.

6x2=12 marks

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

22(a) State three economic activities of the Shona in the 19th century.

- They were blacksmiths/iron smelters.
- They grew crops.
- They kept livestock.
- They traded.
- They hunted and gathered.
- They fished.
- They carved ivory and made soap stones.

3x1=3 marks

(b) Describe the Political Organization of the Buganda Kingdom in the 19th century.

- Buganda had a centralized system of government under the Kabaka.
- Kabaka's position was hereditary.
- Kabaka was the head of government and state.
- Kabaka was assisted by the Katikiro (Prime minister).
- There was a council of ministers which constituted of the Katikiro (Prime minister) the Omuwanika (treasurer) and Omulamuzi (Chief Justice). The council advised the Kabaka.
- The Lukiko was an assembly that made laws of the Kingdom.
- The Bataka comprised of minor chiefs who were guardians of clan land.
- To ensure loyalty, Kabaka married a wife from main clans.
- For effective administration, the kingdom was divided into counties (Saza) led by Saza chiefs.
- The counties were further sub divided into sub-counties the Gombolola under the Gombolola chiefs.
- The Gombolola were divided into smaller units called Miluka under the Miluka chiefs.
- The Kingdom had a strong and standing army for security.

5x2=10 marks

23 (a) Name three European Countries that made up the Tripple Alliance during the First World War.

- Germany.
- Austria- Hungary.
- Italy.

(b) Explain six results of the Second World War (1939-1945).

- Many lives were lost.
- Properties were destroyed by bombs and fires.
- Economies of Europe were destroyed due to destruction of infrastructure, industries.
- It led to disruption of both internal and external trade.
- It led to developments of engineering.
- Many people were rendered homeless as homes were destroyed.
- A lot of money was used during war slowing down economic development led to huge debts
- The war created unemployment.
- It led to partition of Germany into East and West Germany.
- It led to emergence of the USA and USSR as superpowers.
- There were political changes in Europe eg. In Britain, the Conservative party lost to the Labour Party.
- Many people were displaced as they moved to look for safer places eg. The Jews had to be resettled/creation of the State of Israel.
- It led to rise of nationalism in Asia and Africa.
- It led to European economic cooperation which resulted to the European Economic community in 1957 and later changed to European Union.
- It led to production of nuclear weapons which were used on Heroshimo and Nagasaki.
- With introduction of the Marshal plan, USA.
- It led to formation of the United Nations to replace the League of Nations.
- It led to Cold War an ideological and economic struggle between the opposing blocs.
- It led to bitter feelings and mistrust.
- It led to increased dependency on colonies

6x2=12 marks

24(a) State five characteristics of the Commonwealth of Nations.

- They use English as official language.
- They recognize the British Monarch as the head.
- They co-operate in games/sports/Common Wealth games
- They have economic ties/trade.
- They share similar structure/administrative system/Parliamentary system/independent Judiciary.
- They have common military traditions.
- They co-operate in the field of education through exchange programs.
- They enjoy universal adult suffrage.
- Members hold regular conferences of heads of States.
- They maintain cultural ties.

5x1=5

marks

(b) Explain five challenges facing the Non Aligned Movement.

- Political instability experienced by member States has undermined their contribution to the movement eg. Civil wars.
- Ties between the Third World countries and their colonial masters has made it difficult for the members to pursue independent policy.
- Border disputes between neighbouring members. Countries has weakened their cooperation.
- Member States follow different ideological differences.
- Poverty/financial backwardness of some member States.
- Personality differences between leaders has undermined the Organization.
- Nationalism/individual national interests have conflicted with the objectives of the movement.
- The Non-aligned members belong to other regional and international organizations/divided loyalty.
- The movement was destabilized by the breakup of WSR.
- NAM lacks permanent institutional framework eg. Has no secretariat/has no army of its own.

6x2=12

marks