*311/2 HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME*

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (25 MARKS)**

**1. Give two examples of Audio Visual sources of information in History and Government.**

* Films
* Videos
* Television

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**2. State two characteristics of Homo erectus.**

* Had upright posture
* Had protruding jaws
* Was about 5 feet tall
* Had sloping forehead
* Had deep set eyes
* Had hairy body

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**3. Give one main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.**

* Availability of water from River Nile

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**4. Why was silent trade practiced by Trans-Saharan traders?**

* Due to lack of a common language

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**5. State two ways in which poor transport system have contributed to food shortages in Africa.**

* Poor transport has led to high transport costs leading to high prices of food
* Poor transport leads to delay in transportation of food causing wastage and losses
* It discourages farmers to produce more
* It undermines effectiveness of agricultural extension officers

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**6. What are the contributions of Galileo Gaalilei in the area of science.**

* He invented the telescope

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**7. Give two ways in which the industrial revolution contributed to European expansion to Africa**

* Europeans needed sources of raw materials in Africa
* European needed to look for market to sell their manufactured goods in Africa
* Capital generated from industries needed to be invested in Africa
* Good transport means like railways and motor vehicles enabled the Europeans to travel and exploit Africans

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**8. Identify the main factor that led to the growth of the ancient town of Meroe. (1 mark)**

* Existence of iron ore

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**9. Name two officials who assisted the ruler of the Shona to administer the Kingdom.**

* The chief baker
* The queen mother
* The queen sister
* The king nine principal wives
* The chief justice
* The military commander

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**10. What is the difference between the scramble and partition of Africa in the 19th century?**

* Scramble was the sudden rush of European powers for colonies in Africa while partition was the sharing of regions of Africa in an orderly manner among various European powers

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**11. Name the chartered company that administered Zimbabwe during the process of colonization. (1 mark)**

* British South African Company

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**12. State two ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany.**

* Germany lost all her colonial possessions
* Germany was forced to pay war reparations
* Germany was disarmed and only allowed to retain a force of 100,000 men
* Poland received a third of its territory from Germany
* Germany lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to France
* Germany troops were not to be allowed in the Rhineland

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**13. Name the organ of the United Nations that promote justice in the world.**

* The International Court of Justice

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**14. Name one English speaking member country of Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS).**

* Ghana
* Nigeria
* Gambia
* Liberia
* Sierra Leone

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**15. Give the main political challenge that the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced since independence. (1 mark)**

* Political instability

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**16. State the main reason why the African movement was formed at the beginning of the 20th century.**

* It aimed at uniting Africans all over the world

 **(1x1=1 mark)**

**17. Give two duties of the United Nations Secretariat. (2 marks)**

* To register treaties
* To implement policies
* To publish reports
* To administer peace keeping operations and mediate international disputes
* To bring to the attention of the security council any problem that threatens international peace

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (45 MARKS)**

**18. a. State three factors that facilitated the development of agriculture in United States of America before 1800 AD.**

* European immigration into the region
* Presence of indigenous crops
* Fertile soils suitable for different types of crops
* Suitable climate that favored different crops
* Availability of slave labor

**(3x1=3 marks)**

 **b. Explain six effects of the Agrarian Revolution in the United States of America.**

* Increase in population due to availability of food
* Enhancement of research and scientific inventions mainly in the field of agriculture
* Expansion of agricultural related industries eg cotton
* Increase in food production due to use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds
* More land was brought under cultivation through the use of steel plough
* Diversification of agriculture through the introduction of new farm animals and crops
* Led to an increase in trade between USA and Western Europe
* Improvement in transport system eg roads, railways eased transportation of farm inputs to the farms

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**19. a. Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18th Century.**

* To turn waterwheels
* To cool the machines
* To wash/clean the machines/maintain cleanliness
* To turn spinning machines in textile industries
* To produce steam power to drive machine

**(3x1=3 marks)**

 **b. Explain six social effects of the industrial revolution in Europe during the 18th century.**

* Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs leading to overcrowding
* Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses thereby resulting in mushrooming of slums
* There was poor sanitation which made many people to suffer from various diseases
* The factories emitted pollutants into air, water and land thus affecting people’s health
* Led to social stratification where the poor were discriminated by the rich
* Trade unions developed in order to fight for the rights of industrial workers
* Women and children were exploited because they worked for long hours for little pay
* Those people who did not secure employment in the industrial town engaged in crime and other social evils

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**20. a. Give three reasons why Lobengula was defeated by the British in 1893. (3 marks)**

* The British had superior weapons
* The British army was better organized than the Ndebele
* Lobengula and his soldiers were weakened by small pox
* The British had better trained army

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Explain six results of the British-Ndebele war of 1893.**

* The Ndebele lost their independence
* There was massive loss of life
* The Ndebele lost property through destruction
* The Ndebele were pushed off Gwani and Shangani reserves
* The economic activities of the Ndebele were disrupted eg trade
* The Shona were made policemen over the Ndebele
* The Ndebele were subjected to forced labor
* The Ndebele cattle were confiscated
* The Ndebele were subjected to taxation

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**21. a. State three reasons why the United States of America was reluctant to join the First World War.**

* Monroe doctrine of 1823 which forbade her from interfering with European affairs
* Fear of revolt by her citizens of German origin
* Fear of an outbreak of civil war between Americans of German descent and those of other European nationalities
* The war had not interfered with the USA interest until 1916

**(3x1=3 marks)**

 **b. Explain six political effects the Second World War.**

* Germany was divided into capitalist West Germany and communist East Germany
* Led to the formation of the United Nations Organization
* The division of Europe into two blocs led to the cold war
* Participation of Africans in the war strengthened African nationalism
* Emergence of USA and USSR as superpowers
* It led to political changes in Europe eg fall of dictators in Germany and Italy
* Establishment of communist government by Russia in many parts of Eastern Europe
* Growth of military technology among European nations eg jet aircrafts, atomic bombs, were developed

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)**

**22. a.Give three reasons why British used direct rule in Zimbabwe.**

* The British South African Company had enough finance to pay administrative officers
* The company personnel were familiar with the area
* To ensure complete control of the Africans
* The indigenous political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during the British conquest of the area
* Erosion of European confidence in traditional African leadership during Chimurenga war
* They wanted to acquire full control of the economy

**(3x1=3 marks)**

 **b. Explain six effects of the British rule in Zimbabwe**

* Africans were subjected to heavy taxation
* It led to the introduction of new crops in the region
* It led to the development of transport network
* Africans were subjected to forced labor
* African culture was undermined eg separation of families
* The African traditional rulers lost their political power
* Land alienation by white settlers resulting to displacement of Africans
* Africans were confined in reserves where their movement was restricted
* Led to the rise of African nationalism

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**23. a. State three aims of the Organization of African Unity.**

* To promote unity among Africans
* To end all forms of colonization in Africa
* To recognize sovereignty of member states
* To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states
* To uphold the policy of non-alignment in international affairs
* To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations charter

**(3x1=3 marks)**

 **b. Explain six differences between the Organization of African Unity and African Union.**

* The structure of OAU is less elaborate(few organs) where that of African Union is more elaborate(more organs)
* Organization of African Unity was viewed as an organization of African Executives whereas African Union was viewed as an organization of African people
* Organization of African Unity had no accountable mechanism whereas African Union had an accountable mechanism ie African peer review mechanism
* Organization of African Unity was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism whereas African Unity focuses on the challenges facing African countries today
* Organization of African Unity has adopted the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states whereas African Unity has adopted the policy of interference in the internal affairs of member states
* Organization of African Unity had not established such an agency whereas African Unity had established the court of Justices to handle human rights cases
* Organization of African Unity is mainly concerned with political issues of the continent whereas African Unity had an ambitious economic development agenda for Africa
* Organization of African Unity did not think of having a standing army whereas African Unity proposed creation of African standing army

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**24. a. State five aims of Non-Aligned Movement.**

* To safeguard the sovereignty of member states
* To fight for decolonization of the third world countries
* To work for the disarmament of the super powers
* To fight racism in the world
* To promote neutrality among member states
* To establish a new economic world order
* To discourage military alliance advocated by super powers

**(5x1=5 marks)**

 **b. Explain five achievements of the non-aligned movement (NAM) since its formation.**

* Enabled the member countries to exert their voting power/influence in world affairs
* It has provided an international forum where members voices could be heard
* It has worked towards the creation of the new international economic order
* It has helped in international crisis management
* It has played a key role in disarmament by condemning arm race
* It contributed to the relaxation of international tension by keeping off the super powers
* Has helped speed up the attainment of freedom in countries that were still under colonial bondage
* It has given members freedom to put their national interests before those of superpowers

**(5x2=10 marks)**