*311/2 HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME*

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

**1. Give one reason why Homo habilis was referred to as man with ability.**

* He had the ability to grasp objects and make stone tools **(1x1=1 mark)**

**2. State two physical characteristics of Dryopithecus Africanus.**

* Had long teeth
* Walked on four limbs
* Had a smooth forehead **(2x1=2 marks)**

**3. Name one urban centre that developed due to agriculture in Mesopotamia.**

* Ur
* Nippur
* Kish
* Babylon
* Uruk
* Erudi **(1x1=1 mark)**

**4. State two roles played by wealthy merchants of North Africa in the Trans-Saharan Trade.**

* They provided trade goods
* They organized caravans from North Africa
* They provided loans to traders **(2x1=2 marks)**

**5. Give one major challenge facing space exploration.**

* Deadly hazards like solar radiation are dangerous to space craft
* Hostile natural environment which is unsuitable for human life **(1x1=1 mark)**

**6. State two functions of Lukiiko among the Baganda in the pre-colonial period.**

* Presented the people’s concerns to the Kabaka
* They advised the Kabaka
* They were the final court of appeal
* Directed the collection of taxes **(2x1=2 marks)**

**7. State the main contribution of religion in the Majimaji uprising.**

* United the people of Southern Tanzania to rise against colonial rule **(1x1=1 mark)**

**8. Name the chartered company that administered Zimbabwe during colonial period.**

* British South African Company **(1x1=1 mark)**

**9. State two roles of the Convention’s People Party in Ghana during Ghana’s struggle for independence.**

* The party united the Africans in the struggle for independence
* It used non-violent strikes and political meetings to demand for independence **(2x1=2 marks)**

**10. State two roles played by African chiefs in the British colonial administration in Nigeria.**

* They recruited labour for public works
* They collected taxes for the colonial government
* They heard cases in the local court
* They communicated colonial government policies to the people **(2x1=2 marks)**

**11. Give two peaceful methods used by nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for independence.**

* Forming political parties
* Peaceful demonstrations
* Boycotts and strikes by trade unions
* Use of diplomacy by petitioning the Organization of African Union **(2x1=2 marks)**

**12. State two reasons why Lewanika of Bulozi kingdom collaborated with British. (2x1=2 marks)**

* To get protection against his internal and external enemies
* Influenced by Chief Khama of Ngwato
* He wanted to promote trade between his people and British
* He wanted to secure his position as king of the Lozi and safeguard the independence of the Lozi

**13. Identify the European power that took over the administration of Tanganyika after the First World War.**

* Europe **(1x1=1 mark)**

**14. Identify the immediate cause of the First World War. (1x1=1 mark)**

* Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo

**15. State two characteristics of the Commonwealth of Nations.**

* Recognizes the Queen of English as the head of the organization
* English is used as a common language
* Members maintain cultural ties
* Members have a common military tradition based on the British military system
* Members share common democratic institutions e.g. parliament **(2x1=2 marks)**

**16. Give the main reason that led to the formation of the Non Aligned Movement.**

* To enable members to adopt an independent policy approach that would allow them not to join the power bloc rivalry between USA and USSR **(1x1=1 mark)**

**17. State one way through which the United Nations has promoted peace and security in the world.**

* United Nations peace keeping intervene in conflicting areas
* United Nations sanctions are imposed against states that defy its resolutions
* The International Court of Justice has settled disputes among states
* The United Nations has encouraged reduction of arms **(1x1=1 mark)**

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

**18a. State three factors which promoted plantation agriculture in Europe during the Agrarian Revolution.**

* The invention of machine for extensive farming
* High demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials
* Increase in population hence increase in food demand
* Land enclosure created more room for farming
* Improvement in transport and communication facilitated faster transport of commodities
* Discovery of fertilizer which led to high yields
* Developments of new breeds of crops as a result of research **(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Explain six impacts of early agriculture on the people of Mesopotamia.**

* Invention of the wheel
* Good storage facilities were built
* Writing developed as farmers had to keep records of their produce i.e. cuneiform
* Religion development among the people of Mesopotamia
* Systems of government developed
* There was an increase in food production
* An increase in population because of enough food
* Development of trade due to surplus
* Many towns developed due to trade e.g. Ur, Uruk, Kish **(6x2=12 marks)**

**19a. Give five characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe.**

* The use of machines to replace human and animal labour
* The use of steam power as a new source of energy
* The rise of the factory system in towns
* Development of better forms of transport e.g. railways, roads and water
* The production of goods on a large scale
* Development of science and the application of scientific knowledge in production
* The development of trade improved living standards **(5x1=5 marks)**

**b. Explain five factors that have undermined scientific revolution in developing countries. (10 marks)**

* Lack of enough funds to invest in scientific revolution
* Overdependence on developed nations
* Inadequate support from the government
* High level of illiteracy among the people
* Lack of trained personnel since most of the professionals migrate to the developed countries

**20a. State five reasons that led to the Chimurenga war of 1896-1897. (5 marks)**

* Ndebele resented the recruitment of the Shona in the Native Police force in Ndebele area
* Natural calamities e.g. drought, famine and diseases were attributed to the presence of the white
* The Ndebele resisted loss of independence
* The Ndebele traditional authority was destroyed during the Ndebele war
* The company confiscated the Ndebele cattle
* Introduction of hut tax which was collected with a lot of brutally
* The British company disregarded Ndebele customs especially the class system
* The company interfered with Shona trading activities
* The company alienated Ndebele land **(5x1=5 marks)**

**b. Explain five reasons that enabled the British to defeat the Africans during the Chimurenga war.**

**(10x1=10 marks)**

* There was disunity among the Africans
* The British used superior weapons e.g. bullets
* The British army was made up of well –trained and more organized soldiers
* The British got reinforcements from Botswana and South Africa
* The Ndebele social classes did not have unity of purpose
* The communities were already weakened by drought, famine and diseases
* The arrest and execution of the leaders demoralized the African fighters
* The belief in the traditional religion(Mwari Cult) did not protect the Africans against the British soldiers

**21a. State five factors that enabled the Allied power to defeat the Axis power during the Second World War.**

* Germany’s inability to effectively control her expansive territories
* The Allies had superior weapons e.g. atomic bomb
* The Axis experienced shortage of raw materials e.g. rubber, cotton
* The Allies had many supporters therefore a large army that outnumbered Axis power
* USSR recovered from her losses, rearmed herself and attacked German
* The German forces were overstretched by fighting war on many fronts
* The USA entry into the war on the side of the Allies boosted the Allies with military power
* Germany’s inability to effectively control the expansive territories **(5x1=5 marks)**

**b. Explain five political effects of the Second World War. (5x2=10 marks)**

* It led to the outbreak of cold war
* Rise of nationalism in Asia and Africa due to war experiences
* It led to the growth of military technology as nations prepared for war
* It led to the formation of the United Nations Organization
* Establishment of communist governments in many parts of Eastern Europe e.g. Poland
* Political changes occurred in Europe e.g. Britain and France lost their colonies, fall of dictators e.t.c.
* Emergence of USA and USSR as superpowers
* Germany was partitioned into East and West

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

**22a. State two qualifications one had to meet in Senegal to become a French citizen.**

* Read and write French
* Be a Christian
* Be monogamous
* Shows total loyalty to the French government
* Had worked for a number of years in the civil service **(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Explain six reasons that led to the failure of assimilation in French West Africa. (6x2=12 marks)**

* It was difficult for Africans to abandon their culture to the French culture
* Muslim resisted attempts to convert them to Christianity
* Racial discrimination against the indigenous people
* The traditional African rulers did not want to lose their authority
* The French citizens in France opposed the policy for fear of being outnumbered in the chamber of deputies
* Assimilation was too expensive to sustain
* There was fear among European Frenchmen that the assimilated Africans would compete with in trade

**23a. Give three weapons used during the cold war.**

* Propaganda
* Economic sanctions
* Financial aid
* Military support to the opponents of the enemy **(5x1=5 marks)**

**b. Explain six factors that led to the easing of the cold war.**

* After the death of Stalin the two superpowers (USA and USSR) signed confidence-building agreements
* A series of negotiations were held between the USA and USSR resulting in summit meetings and the signing of strategic arm limitation agreement
* USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev adopted liberal policies which led to more cooperation
* The collapse of communist rule in Eastern Europe weakened Russia’s position and eased cold war tension
* Ronald Regan of the USA adopted a policy to ease the tension by talking with Russian leaders
* Russia’s support for the Gulf war was a sign that Soviet Union was willing to cooperate with Western Europe
* Unification of Germany after communist rule in Eastern Europe collapsed
* Dissolution of the warsaw pact
* Arms reduction **(6x2=12 marks)**

**24a. State three objectives for the formation of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).**

* To cooperate in creating a conducive environment for foreign investment
* To cooperate in the promotion of peace/security/stability among member states
* To promote joint development in all fields of economic activity
* To cooperate in strengthening the relations between the common market and the rest of the world
* To cooperate in realizing the objectives of the African economic community **(3x1=3 marks)**

**b) Explain six challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.**

* Poor transport network has hampered movement of goods/services between member states
* Personality differences between leaders
* The member states produce similar goods thus limited market
* Member states pursue their national interest thereby working against the objectives of COMESA
* Failure of some member states to harmonize tariffs has undermined fee flow of goods
* Withdrawal of some member states has undermined the planning of COMESA operations
* Border disputes among some members states makes it difficult for them to cooperate
* Civil wars in some member states hamper smooth flow of goods due to insecurity hence lowering the volume of trade
* Some member states belong to other regional economic blocks hence are not fully committed to COMESA **(6x2=12 marks)**