*311/2 HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME*

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

**1**. State one characteristic of Homo erectus.

* Had an upright posture
* Had the ability to grasp objects
* Had deep eye sockets .
* Had hairy body.
* Had sloping forehead.

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**2.** State two ways in which early man used stone tools during the Old Stone Age period.

* For hunting and gathering
* For digging up roots
* Skinning animal
* For scrapping animal skin

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**3.** Identify the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.

* Presence of River Nile which brought rich fertile soil and water for irrigation

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**4.** State two limitations of using animal transport.

* Animal transport is slow hence time consuming
* Animal transport has limited carrying capacity
* Animals can be attacked by wild animals
* Animal transport is limited to daytime

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**5.** Give two reasons why space exploration is important.

* It has facilitated scientific and technological development through new equipment
* It has promoted scientific research
* It has enhanced new discoveries that have increased our understanding of the universe
* Ld to the production of advanced air force weapons system

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**6.** Identify the main achievement of Michael Farady during the scientific revolution.

* Invention of electricity

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**7.** State two factors that led to the growth of the city of Athens in Greece.

* It was a commercial/trading centre
* It was a religious centre
* It was an educational centre
* It was a transport centre
* It was a sport centre

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**8.** Give two ways in which railway transport contributed to Agrarian Revolution in Western Europe.

* Railway provided reliable transport for agricultural products
* Provided efficient transport for farm machinery and farm implements
* Provided transport for labour

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**9.** Name the main factor that unified the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period.

* Golden stool

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**10.** Give two economic reasons which made European powers to scramble for colonies in Africa.)

* Search for market for their manufacturing goods
* Search for sources of raw materials for their industries
* Desire to invest their surplus capital
* Need to protect European traders

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**11.** State the main contribution of religion in the Maji Maji uprising against Germans in Southern Tanganyika.

* A religious leader Kinjekitile Ngwale used magic water which claimed to have magic powers to make them immune to German weapons

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**12.** Identify the main aim of the Berlin Conference between 1884 and 1885.

* To divide up Africa among European Nations in a peaceful manner

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**13.** Name one treaty that was signed by Lobengula and British during the process of colonization of Africa during the 19th Century.

* The Moffat treaty
* Rudd Concession **(1x1=1 mark)**

**14.** Give two results of the French assimilation policy in Senegal.

* Undermined African culture
* The authority of the African traditional leaders was eroded
* The colony was incorporated into the French republic
* Undermined the spread of Islam since most people had been converted to Christianity
* Senegalese were allowed to participate in political matters of France

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**15.** State two factors that led to the growth and development of cairo .

* It started near river nile which provided fresh water
* It was at the caravan route across Palestine and Asia
* The opening Aswan high dam
* Development 0f various industries
* Construction of suez canal. **(2x1=2 marks)**

**16.** Give two ways in which President Nyerere of Tanzania assisted the Liberation Movement in Mozambique.

* He provided training ground for guerilla movement
* Nyerere supplied fighters with firearms
* He gave them political recognition and support
* Helped in uniting various factions in Mozambique leading to formation of FRELIMO

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**17**. Name one political party that fought for independence in Ghana.

* The United Gold Coast Convection
* The Convection Peoples Party

**(1x1=1 mark)**

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

**18a**. State three factors that show that Africa is the cradle of mankind.

* There are numerous archaeological sites were fossils were found
* Tropical climate was suitable for early man
* The savanna grassland which provided space for early man to effectively hunt and gather
* The many all season rivers present in Africa that provided water for man
* Africa was at the centre of Pangea

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b**. Explain six cultural practices of early man during the new Stone Age period.

* Early man made stone tools known as microliths e.g. arrowheads, harpoons, knives and daggers
* He made shelters using tree branches and grass and the walls and roofs of the huts were decorated with animal paintings
* He began the domestication of plants and animals
* He practiced art and craft e.g. pottery and basketry
* He engaged in hunting, fishing and gathering
* With settled life religious beliefs developed e.g. life after death
* Developed speech which made communication easier
* Developed government by setting up laws
* They decorated their bodies with red ochre

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**19a.** State three effects of using electricity in industries in Europe during the 19th Century.)

* It lowered the cost of production since it was a cheaper source of energy
* Work was carried out for long hours
* It enabled goods to be produced quickly and in large quantities
* Transport was made easy and faster
* Work became lighter as machines operated efficiently
* It led to the location of industries away from sources of energy

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b**. Explain six effects of scientific inventions on agricultural development in Europe in the 19th Century.

* Food production has been increased due to use of farm machinery, fertilizers, pest and disease control etc
* Preservation of food through canning and refrigeration
* Population has increased due to increased food production
* Diversification of agriculture due to use of new scientific methods in farms
* Use of machines e.g. tractors has promoted large scale farming
* Scientific research has been promoted through establishment of research institutions
* Consistent use of fertilizers has resulted in soil infertility
* Biotechnology is threatening traditional crops since people prefer hybrids
* Consumption of chemically treated and stored food has raised fears of food retreated diseases e.g. cancer

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**20a.** Give three uses of bronze in Benin Kingdom. (3 marks)

* Making weapons e.g. spears, arrowheads and swords
* Making sculptures and decorations
* Making containers, knives, pans and vases
* Measure of wealth
* It was used as an item of trade **(3x1=3 marks)**

**b**. Explain six ways in which discovery of iron in Africa affected communities.

* It led to increased food production and this ensured food security
* Iron working led to specialization e.g. craft
* It led to population increase due to increase in food
* Production of iron weapons led to increased warfare between communities
* Iron weapons enabled people to migrate since they were armed and could protect themselves against their enemies
* Trade between communities as demand for iron ore and tools rose
* It led to the rise of urban areas e.g. Meroe, Cairo, Tunis and Axum
* It led to the decline of the use of other metals e.g. copper and bronze

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**21a**. State three causes of the Franco-Mandinka war of 1891-1898.

* Samori Toure wanted to safeguard the independence of his empire
* Samori Toure was not ready to lose the rich Bure mines
* Samori Toure did not fear an encounter with the French
* The empire was enjoying military supremacy and economic prosperity hence did not want to be interfered with
* Samori Toure was annoyed by the French activities of selling arms to his enemies

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b.** Explain six reasons why Samori Toure was able to resist French for a long period of time.

* He had a large army that was well trained, disciplined and equipped with modern weapons
* Samori’s soldiers knew the French tactics since many had defected from the French army
* Samori’s army knew the terrain well hence was able to use guerilla tactics
* There was unity within the army and civilians
* Samori was a soldier hence knew how to organize the army and people
* The retreat to the East and scorched earth policy delayed the French troops and weakened them due to lack of food
* Samori had military worships that supplied him with weapons and repaired defective ammunition
* The soldiers fought with determination since they believed they were fighting a jihad

**(6x2=12 marks)**

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

**22a.** State five political factors which led to the growth and expansion of the Buganda Kingdom.

* Kabaka had a strong army which was loyal to the king
* Decline of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom created a power vacuum and as a result Buganda emerged to take up this vacuum
* The kingdom had good, strong and able rulers who were able to unite people
* The kingdom was small and compact hence was able to hold together
* The Baganda made their own weapons which they used to expand
* The centralized government enhanced growth
* The kingdom enjoyed a long period of political stability

**(5x1=5 marks)**

**b.** Describe the social organization of the Shona during the 19th Century. (10 marks)

* The Shona believed in one all powerful God called Mwari
* The Shona communicated with the spirits through mediums
* The priests presided over religious functions e.g. offering sacrifices to God
* They had sacred places for worship
* They were organized into clans
* They lived in circular stone houses
* The Shona were polygamous in order to have source of labour
* Marriage between related clans was not allowed

**(5x2=10 marks)**

**23a**. State three features of direct rule in Zimbabwe.

* There was a high population of white settlers in Zimbabwe
* The white settlers perceived the territory as a white man’s territory
* The Europeans appans
* Appointed the Africans they wanted as chiefs and dethroned existing chiefs
* The Zimbabwe’s best land was acquired by the white settlers
* For a long period the colony was administered by British South Africa Company
* The legislative council was mainly dominated by settlers and company nominees

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b.** Explain six impacts of land apportionment act on Africans in Zimbabwe.

* It led to land alienation especially the fertile lands were taken by white settlers
* The Africans were settled in reserves where the land was unproductive
* Many Africans became migrant labourers. They moved to mines, towns and European farms
* Social roles were disrupted in the reserves as men moved to urban centres
* There was widespread poverty among the Africans
* There was racial segregation in urban centres in the provision of services
* Many Africans were imposed among Africans
* Many Africans were forced to work in the European farms so as to be able to pay taxes

**(6x2=12 marks**

**24a**. Give five factors that favoured the nationalists in Mozambique in the armed struggle for independence.

* Many Africans volunteered to fight against Portugal because it refused to listen to its grievances while FRELIMO was friendly to the people
* The heavy forested regions favoured the use of guerilla warfare
* Communist countries e.g. China gave the nationalist financial support
* FRELIMO forces were fighting on their own terrain
* African women who were recognized in the war mobilized fellow Africans to fight the Portuguese
* Use of Portuguese language by the nationalist enhanced coordination and communication among them
* FRELIMO were trained and equipped with military
* The United Nations Organization was anti-colonialism thus encouraged nationalists to liberate themselves

**(5x1=5 marks)**

**b.** Explain five challenges encountered by the nationalists in Mozambique in their struggle for independence.

* Ideological differences led to division among nationalist
* The nationalists lacked basic needs e.g. food, clothes and medicine
* Personal ambition for power among the nationalist caused disunity
* The nationalist were demoralized following the assassination of their leader Eduardo Mondlane
* The Christian church in Mozambique supported the Portuguese
* The ruthless suppression of the nationalist movement by the Portuguese and outlawing of the movement

**(5x2=10 marks)**