**MARKING SCHEMES**

**HISTORY PAPER 2 (marking scheme)**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. **Name two hominids that made the Oldowan tools during the stone age period. (2 mks)**
* Australopithecus
* homohabilis
1. **State two methods used by the Sumerians to increase food production. (2 mks)**
* Use of canal irrigation
* Invention of farming tools e.g. ox-drawn plough, seed drill
* Making clay pots and baskets for storage
* Use of slave labour
1. **Give one advantage of barter trade. (1 mk)**
* Facilitated trade between communities.
* Enable people to acquire needed commodities.
* Enable some people to determine the value of some commodities
1. **Identify two additional improvements that have been made to the modern roads from macadamized roads. (2 mks)**
* They are wider
* Are dual carriage ways
* Have fly overs
* Have underground tunnels
* Have been straightened
* Have motor ways
* Have modern traffic control lights and road signs
1. **Give the main advantage of the mobile phone. (1 mk)**
* It is portable .
1. **Identify the main source of energy in industries today. (1 mk)**
* Electricity
1. **Identify one role of the Bataka chiefs among the Buganda. (1 mk)**
* Guardians of the clan’s land
* Collected tributes
* Maintained law and order
1. **Give two strategic factors that led to European invasion of Africa . (2 mks)**
* Egyptian question
* French activities in Congo and West Africa
* Activities of King Leopold of Belgium
1. **Give two considerations which the colonialists took to account in determining colonial administration. (2 mks)**
* Personnel on ground
* Finance
* Attitude of the colonized
* Existing systems on the ground
1. **State two contributions of Dr. Julius Nyerere to nationalism in Mozambique. (2 mks)**
* He allowed Mozambican nationalists to set up their political and military headquarters in Tanzania
* Provided financial and material support to liberation movements
* He articulated the grievances of Mozambique in international fora
* He encouraged the various liberation groups to merge and they FRELIMO.
1. **Identify one factor that caused military stalemate between the central powers and the allies on the western front during the first world war. (1 mk)**
* Trench warfare
* Equal military strength on both sides, the allies and central power.
* American neutrality helped to maintain balance of power.
* Both the allies and central powers used modern weapons.
1. **Give one characteristics of cold war. (1 mk)**
* Propaganda
* Economic sanctions
* Arms race
* Military and financial aid to enemies of the opposing sides.
1. **State the main aim of the pan Africa movement. (1 mk)**
* Unity of all peoples of African descent all over the world
1. **Give one cause of the army mutiny in DRC in 1960. (1 mk)**
* An end to the domination of the army and the government by Belgians
* Replacement of Belgian officers with Congolese
* An end to discrimination in job allocation and grading , especially in the army.
1. **Identify the main body that monitors human rights. (1 mk)**
* General Assembly – Commission on Human Rights
1. **Give two organs of the New East African community 2001. (2 mks)**
* Summit of heads of state
* Council of ministers
* Coordinating committee
* Sectoral committees
* East African Court of Justice
* East African Legislative assembly
* The Secretariat
1. **State two requirements for a presidential candidate in the USA. (2 mks)**
* One must be an American citizen by birth
* One must be 35 years and above
* One must have lived in the USA for at least 14 years.

Answer any three questions from this section.

**SECTION B. (45 marks)**

18. Give five reasons why it is important to study history.

i) To know the origin of man, his development and progress.

ii) Appreciate the achievements and learn from man’s failures.

iii) Understand man’s interdependence.

iv) Understand our culture and other people’s culture.

v) It inspires patriotism and nationalism.

vi) Become more knowledgeable.

vii) To enable us give time and space to past events.

viii) To develop a critical mind.

ix) Provides intellectual fulfillment to the learner.

x) Influence career choices.

 (1x5 = 5 marks)

b. **Explain five advantages of using linguistics as a source of information on History and government.**

i) Provides information concerning people’s movement and relationships/grouping people according to language families.

ii) Helps to establish theories of origin, migration and settlement.

iii) Supports oral traditions and other sources.

iv) Helps to establish historical links between different communities.

v) Helps historians to date migration of people, by comparing derived language from parent language.

 (2x5 = 10 marks)

**19.a) Identify three challenges of air transport.**

i) Accidents are fatal.

ii) Environmental pollution.

iii) Has intensified warfare.

iv) Widespread international terrorism.

 (1x3 = 3 marks)

**b. Explain six positive effects of telecommunication today.**

i) Promoted fast transmission of information.

ii) Has enhanced information management.

iii) Promoted entertainment.

iv) Enhanced cultural exchange.

v) Enabled long distance communication/global village scenario.

vi) Enhanced sea and air transport.

vii) Enhanced security management.

viii) Facilitated security management.

xi) Enabled organizations, and individuals to access government information/e-government.

xii) Enhanced world trade and business/e-commerce.

xiii) Enabled space exploration through satellite communication.

xiv) Telecommunication has created a sense of individual control and freedom.

 (2x6) = 12 marks)

**20.a) State five factors that led to the growth of Johannesburg. (5 marks)**

i) Availability of water provided by Vaal River.

ii) It is situated on a veld/plane hence easier construction of buildings.

iii) Existence of various minerals in the area.

iv) Availability of energy sources.

v) The area around the city is fertile hence agriculturally productive.

 (1x5 = 5 marks)

**b. Explain five ways in which the Industrial and Agrarian Revolution influenced urbanization in Europe in the 19th century.**

i) Development of settled life influenced growth of towns which grew into big cities.

ii) Agrarian Revolution led to landless amongst the poor in Britain who were forced to migrate into towns.

iii) Settlements developed near the mines which grew to major urban centres.

iv) Agrarian Revolution provided adequate food to the growing urban population.

v) Surplus production of food led to trade and emergence of trading centres.

vi) Financial institutions developed due to Agrarian and Industrial expansion.

vii) Human labour replaced by mechanization of agriculture and migrated to towns increasing urban population.

 (2x5 = 10 marks)

**21.a) Identify three chartered companies which were used by European powers to acquire colonies in Africa.**

i) Imperial British East African Company (I.B.E.A.Co)

ii) British South African Company (B.S.A.C).

iii) German East African Company (G.E.A.Co)

iv) The Royal Niger Company.

 (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

**b) Discuss six political impacts of Partition of Africa by European Powers.**

i) Influenced state formation in Africa due to the drawing of partition boundaries.

ii) Led to loss of independence for Africans.

iii) African traditional leaders lost their powers and influence over their people.

iv) African traditional systems of administration were destroyed.

v) Led to introduction of foreign systems of administration such as direct rule.

vi) Africans were subjected to harsh colonial policies and laws such as pass laws.

vii) Use of divide and rule tactics intensified tribal animosity and hatred.

viii) Establishment of administrative forts enhanced law and order.

ix) Africa was introduced to world politics through participation in world wars.

x) Partition boundaries split communities of Africa placing them in different states.

 (1x6 = 6 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**22. a) Give three reasons why the British preferred to use the British South African Company (BSAC) to administer Zimbabwe. (3 mks)**

* They wanted to acquire full control of the economy for exploitation
* Traditional system of administration and the indigenous political institutions e.g. the indunas
* BSACO officials were stationed all over the colony
* The Chumurenga upspring eroded the European – confidence in traditional African leadership (3 x 1)

 **b) Discuss six negative effects of direct rule on Africans in Zimbabwe. (12 mks)**

 **-** Large tracts of land were taken away from Africans

- African indigenous rulers lost political power

- Africans were subjected to intense economic exploitation e.g. taxes

- Economic exploitation forced Africans to forced labour due to displacement.

- African culture were greatly undermined (6 x 2)

**23. a) State three efforts made by united Nation organization (UNO) which are aimed at controlling the production of ammunition among countries. (3 mks)**

**-** Antarctic treaty of 1959 which provided for demilitarization of Antarctica.

- Treaty of Tlatelolco – Treaty for prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin America and Caribbean

- South pacific nuclear zone treaty – 1985 – which forbade testing and dumping of nuclear weapons

- UN treaties and principles on space law – based on an understanding that arms race in outer space should be prevented. (3 x 1)

**b) Explain six challenges the United Nation organization (UNO) has faced in trying to**

 **achieve world peace. (12 mks)**

- Ideological disputes – due to the different forms of governments and ideologies.

 - Inadequate funds;

- Lack of an effective machinery or arm

- The veto power of the big five

 - The persistent border / regional conflicts

 - Loyalty to other international organization.

 - Nationalist – they pledge allegiance to themselves before recognizing

 - International bodies

 - Natural disasters

 - Terrorism

 - Different levels of development – some countries are too poor while others are

very rich

 - Arms race – issue of rearmament brought about suspicious among members.

 (6 x 2)

**24. a) State the composition of the Executive arm of government in Britain. (3 mks)**

 **-** The monarch

- The prime minister

- The cabinet

- The civil service

**b) Explain six functions of the prime minister in Britain. (12 mks)**

1. Appointing and dismissing ministers but with the consent of the monarchy
2. Recommending to the monarchy the names of candidates for appointment of senior judicial officers. E.g. Lords, chief Justice various royal commissions
3. Presiding over the meetings o f the cabinet.
4. Setting disputes between various departments.
5. Controlling the cabinet secretariat and overseeing the executive of cabinet decision by various departments.
6. Being the leader of the House of Commons.
7. Being the leader of the party that nominates him / her
8. Changing laws since he / she has the backing of the majority in parliament.