**HISTORY PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A 25MKS**

1. Limitations of oral traditions. (2mks)

* Time consuming
* Prone to exaggeration
* Don’t give dates

1. Benefits of fire (2mks)

* Warm himself.
* Provided light at night.
* Provided protection.
* Softened food/cooking.

1. Ways in which agriculture spread

* Through migration.
* Through trade.
* Through intermarriage.

1. Main trade commodity from Africa during trans Atlantic trade (1mks)

* Slaves

1. Demerits of drum beat as a form of communication (2mks)

* Distance for communication was limited.
* Range of messages to be communication was limited

1. Negative impacts of scientific resolution on agriculture , (2mks)

* Consumption of chemically treated and stored food.
* Pesticides and fertilizers are expensive.
* Biotechnology is threatening traditional crops.

1. Main function of council of elders among African societies in the 19th century. (1mk)

* Mediated/settled disputes/made peace in the community.

1. Two African countries that were not colonized (2mks)

* Ethiopia
* Liberia

1. Company that administered British possessions in West Africa (1mk)

* Royal Niger company

1. Two economic factors for growth of nationalism in Ghana (2mks)

* Colonial government order to uproot cocoa affected by diseases
* Denial of trading licenses to Africans.
* Low income from sale of cocoa to European trader.

1. Factors that have enabled Tanzania maintain National Unity (2mks)

* Policy of African socialism influence.
* Application of constitution.
* Use of Kiswahili as national language.

1. Factors in Europe responsible for outbreak of second world war. (2mks)

* Adolf Hitler – Germany
* Benito Mussolins – Italy
* Josef Stalin – Russia
* Francisco Franco - Spain

1. Name one common feature among members of the common health

* Accept the wealth as head of common wealth.
* Similar education system
* Use English as official languages.
* Have similar military tradition similar to Britain.

1. Main political party in U.S.A (1mk)

* Republican.
* Democratic.

1. Main reason why pan – Africanism was formed (1mk)

* Fight to restoration of the dignity of the block person.

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

1. Causes of food shortage in Africa.
2. Causes

* Poor land use and agricultural practices.
* Controlled market prices.
* Poor or inadequate storage facilitates.
* HIV/AIDs pandemic.
* Desertification and soil infertility
* Foreign debt systems.
* Rural – urban migration especially by the young able bodied.
* Crop diseases.
* Poor economic planning.
* Types of crops group not drought resistance.
* Political instability.
* Concentration on cash crops than subsistence farming.
* Land tenure system.
* Adverse weather conditions
* Inadequate capital.
* Dependence on foreign Aid.

1. Remedies to food shortage problems

* Extensive agricultural research.
* Establishment of agricultural training institutes.
* Reduction of taxes in farm inputs.
* Land reclamation i.e. irrigation.
* Building of better storage facilities resoles.
* Advocating for drought resistant crops.
* Improvement of infrastructure.
* Advocating for family planning
* (Any 2 x 5 = 10mks)

1. Advantages of currency trade

* It is convenient as it is not bulky.
* Can be divided/divisible.
* Has no risk of perishability.
* Measure of wealth
* Any 1 x3 = 3mks

1. Six factors that has facilitated the trans- Sahara trade.

* Availability of capital provided by the North African traders.
* Existence of local trade.
* Availability of different types of commodities from both regions.
* Demand for commodities.
* Cooperation between the berber merchants and tuaregs who guided the caravan traders.
* Existence of pack animals e.g. camels which easened transportation of goods.
* Emergence of strong kings e.g. mansa mali who provided security.
* Existence of well established trade routes.
* Any 2 x 6 = 12mks.

2. Five methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.

* Signing treaties
* Military conquest
* A blend of diplomacy and force.
* Treachery/divide and rule tactics.
* Gifts and presents/ enticing.
* Company rule.
* Any 1 x 5 = 5mks

1. Five reasons why the maji maji rebellion failed

* lack of proper organization
* Failure of magic water.
* Superior German weapons.
* Lack of reinforcement unlike the Europeans.
* Lack of military unity – each tribe had its leader.
* Some Africans supported the Europeans e.g. Hehe
* Use of Earth – scorched policy made the rebellion unpopular.
* Germany had a well trained army.
* Any 2 x 5 = 10mks

1. Three reasons why some early urban centres like kilwa declined

* Exhaustion of mineral deposits.
* Decline of trading activities.
* Conquest war exterminated many towns e.g. Gedi
* Changes of trade routes.
* Those that served as administrative centres declined when power of those empires diminished.
* Lack of water
* Any 1 x 3= 3mks

1. Six problems facing modern urban centres in Africa.

* High population/congestion.
* Food shortage due to high population.
* Pollution from industries, vehicles exhausts e.t.c
* Increase in crime level.
* Inadequate social services e.g. schools.
* Traffic snarl on roads/jam.
* Unemployment crisis due to rural-urban migration.
* Housing problems due to high population.
* Increased the rate of HIV/AIDs infections
* Any 2 x 6 = 12mks.

**SECTION C 30MKS**

1. Five causes of the first world war.

* Economic rivalries.
* Colonial rivalry/ imperialism.
* The first and second morocoan crisis.
* The Balkan wars
* The serajevo assassination.
* Any 1 x 5 = 5ks

1. Results of the first world war

* Millions of people were killed.
* Many soldiers and civilians were physically disabled/injured.
* Mass starvation.
* Destruction of property
* High economic cost/ The war was expensive.
* Economic depression.
* Birth of league of nations.
* Emergence of U.S.A sa world power.
* Formation of new nations e.g. poled
* Any 2 x 5 = 10mks

1. Objectives of the economic community of west Africa states (E. COWAS) (3MKS)

* Liberalize trade between members states.
* Foster cooperation in specialized fields e.g education..
* Create customers union in the region.
* Improve relations between member states.
* Improve living standard of people in member states.
* Promote cultural interaction among members states.
* Promote cultural interaction among member states.
* Promote industrial development in a region.
* Any 1 x 3 = 3mks

1. Challenges that ECOWAS face (12mks)

* Poor transport and communication network.
* Political instability
* Foreign interference.
* Violation of regulations by members state.
* Suspicion abounds among member states.
* Border conflicts among member states e.g Cameroon and Nigeria.
* Ideological differences creating tension between some members.
* Members participating in other organizations hence divided loyalty and commitment.
* Any 2x 6 = 12mks.

1. Three arms of government in Britain.

* Legislature
* Executive
* Judiciary
* 1 x 3 = 3mks

1. Role of the monarchy in Britain

* Assenting of laws.
* Appointment and removal of government officers.
* Manage foreign policy and enact treaties.
* Appointment of judges
* Pardoning people accused of various offences
* Appoints bishops and archbishops to the Anglican church.
* Invites leader of majority in parliament to form the government (house of commons).
* Any 2 x 6 = 12mks.