**311/2**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Disadvantages of using electronic sources of information in history and government.**
	* Expensive to buy
	* Requires electricity which is not available in all areas.
	* Not realistic - Exaggerations
	* Limited to the literate class ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
2. **Why the Homo habilis was is referred to as “Able man”?**
	* This man was able to grasp objects
	* Was able to make tools ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***
3. **State too early agricultural practice used in Britain before 1850**.
	* Farmers used simple tools to cultivate
	* Use of broadcasting method
	* Farmers grew two or more crops on the same land
	* The farmers practiced mixed farming on communal land
4. **African country that thwarted European invasion and occupation in the 19th century**

- Ethiopia ***1 x 1 = mark***

1. **Causesof the Chimurega war.**
	* Ndebele and Shona were against loss of their independence.
	* They were against loss of their land
	* They were against heavy taxation
	* The Ndebele were against loss of their cattle ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
2. **Disadvantage of electricity as a source of energy**
	* Electricity is dangerous if not property installed
	* Electricity generation and distribution is very expensive
	* Electricity generation relies on weather condition and therefore unreliable source of energy. ***2 x 1 = 2 marks***
3. **Negative effects of urbanization in Cairo**
	* Rural – urban migration
	* Emergence of immoral values
	* Over crowding
	* Unemployment
	* Emergence of poor houses/slums ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
4. **Main reason for the use of direct rule in Zimbabwe**

- There was availability of enough manpower ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***

1. **Ways in which the steam engine contributed to industrial revolution in Britain.**
	* It facilitated faster transportation of raw materials and finished goods
	* It was used to pump water out of coal mines to facilitate mining
	* It provided a source of energy in the factories
	* It facilitated transportation of industrial workers ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
2. **Economic factors for the growth of the MweneMutapa kingdom.**
	* Farming activities encouraged adequate food supply hence resources were directed in growing the kingdom
	* Trading:The Shona were long distance traders
	* Craft industries. The Shona made iron tools, that were used conquest ***2 x 1 = 2Marks***
3. **Main challenge facing industrialization in third world countries**
	* Lack of political good will ***1 x 1 = 1 marks***
4. **Methods used by the international community to hasten majority rule in South Africa.**
	* Economic sanctions - Refuse to trade with S/Africa
	* Military sanctions - Refuse to sell arms to South Africa
	* Diplomatic relationships - refuse to trade with south Africa ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
5. **Why in the camel isrefered as the ship of the desert.**
	* Can move long distance without food and water. ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***
6. **What was the role of the Tuareqs during the Trans-Saharan trade**
	* Provided food and accommodation
	* Acted as interpreters
	* Acted as guides
	* Acted as guards / security

 Protected the Oasis ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***

1. **Results of the Berlin conference of Nov 1884 to Feb 1885.**
	* Defined three rivers for free navigation
	* CongoFree State was recognized as property of Belgium/king Leopold (II) Belgium
	* Europeans to declare their sphere of influence
	* Effective occupation ***2 x 1 = 1 Marks***
2. **Contribution of Andreas Vesalius in the field of medicine**

- Anatomy:- dissection and examination of human corpses. ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. a. **Types of trade**.
	* Local trade
	* Regional trade
	* International trade ***3 x 1 = 3 Marks***

b. **The organization of the Trans Sahara trade**

* + The trade involved the Arabs trades from North Africa, desert tribes such as the Berbers and Tuareqs and people of West Africa
	+ Trades organized large caravans consisting of camels and traders
	+ The desert tribes assisted the traders with water, security and acted as interpreters
	+ Goods were organized in advance. Agents sold goods on behalf of the traders
	+ The caravans left North Africa after the rainy season
	+ Traders gave gifts to the leaders of communities along trade routes
	+ Trade organized as barter trade ***12 x 1 = 12 Marks***
1. a. **Ways though which trade contributed to the rise of the Asante kingdom in the 18th century**
	* Trade enabled the kingdom to acquire revenue
	* Trade enabled them to acquire weapons which were used to expand kingdom
	* Wealth from trade boosted the kings prestige
	* Need for items encouraged kings to acquire more territories
	* Wealth was used to reward loyal provincial rules ***3 x 1= 3 Marks***

b. **Describe the social organization of the Asante**

* + The kingdom was composed of many communities who spoke the Akan \Twi language
	+ Asante were organized in clans
	+ Marriage between members of same clan was prohibited / exogamy
	+ Inheritance of property was matrilineal
	+ Community was bound together by the golden stool
	+ Odwira annual cultural festival was held at Kumasi to honour the ancestors
	+ Society was divided into social classes
	+ Asante were polytheists / worshipped many gods and goddesses
	+ Kings were regarded as semi-divine and were religious leaders ***12 x 1 = 12 Marks***
1. a. **Causes of food shortage in third word countries**.
	* High population
	* Political instability
	* Poor storage facilities
	* Emphasis on growth of cash crops
	* Soil erosion / infertile soils
	* Overstocking
	* Poor economies
	* lack of capital
	* Lack of good food policy ***5 x 1 = 5 Marks***

b. **Factors that led to Agrarian revolution in the USA.**

* + Environment. -Division into different agricultural zones
	+ Cheap slave labour
	+ Mechanization in the north
	+ Government policy / support
	+ Good transport network
	+ Adequate capital
	+ Technology - canning and refrigeration
	+ Research stations
	+ Immigrants with knowledge of agriculture
	+ Availability of land ***2 x 5 = 3 marks***
1. a. **Characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe.**
	* Use of steam power as source of energy
	* Rise of modern capitalism
	* Goods were produced on large scale due to introduction of machines
	* Rise of the factory system in towns instead of cottage industries
	* Use of machines to replace human and animals labour
	* Development of trade – union movement
	* Improved living standards ***3 x 1 = 3 Marks***

b. **Factors hindering industrialization in third world countries**.

* + Inadequate funds
	+ Poor means of transport and communication net works that hinder easy delivery of goods to markets
	+ European colonization exploited African resources and human resources hence did not want to develop these
	+ Inadequate skilled manpower due to low literacy levels
	+ Inadequate technology to manufacture quality goods and to exploit the natural resources.
	+ Protectionist policies by developing countries discourage private enterprises and foreign investments
	+ Inadequate sources of energy
	+ Shift competition from the developed countries
	+ Political instability ***2 x 6 = 12 Marks***

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a. **Terms of the lochner - Lewanika treaty of 1890**
	* BSAC would have exclusive mining rights in Bulozi
	* Lewanika would be paid 200 pounds a year and royalties of 4% of all mineral in the area
	* BSAC would build schools and promote trade
	* Bulozi would be protected from external attacks
	* Lewanika would be a constitutional king
	* A British resident would be posted to the area to monitor BSAC activities advice Lewanika

 ***Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks***

b. **Results of Lewanika’s collaboration with the British.**

* + The Lozi people lost their independence
	+ Lewanika was made a paramount chief
	+ Lewanika was protected from his enemies such as the Germans, Boers, Ndebele and the Portuguese
	+ The Lozi got were given western education and western medicine
	+ The Lozi got imported goods from the British such as clothes, guns etc
	+ The Lozi were subjected to economic exploitation such as forced labour and taxation

 ***Any six 6 x 2 = 12 Marks***

1. a. **Characteristics of indirect rule**
	* African chiefs and headmen were appointed to rule the Africans
	* Colonies were divided into provinces, districts and divisions and villages.
	* The senior position in administration were occupied by the Europeans
	* European policies were implemented by the Africans ***3 x 1 = 3 Marks***

b. **Six reasons why indirectrule failed in SouthernNigeria**

* + There was lack of unity in the South due to many ethnic groups with diverse cultures, religion and languages
	+ The Yoruba were given excessive powers and this caused resentment and discontent among the people
	+ The warrant chiefs were unpopular because they had no traditional claim to office and were imposed on the people by the British
	+ The educated elite were ignored by the government and relegated and relegated to minor positions. This provoked resentment among the people.
	+ The people were opposed to direct taxation, forced labour and this had in 1918 culminated in the Igbo riots
	+ Southern Nigeria did not have a centralized governments suitable for indirect rule.
	+ Southern Nigeria lacked linguistic unity, making it difficult to administer ***6 x 2 = 12 Marks***
1. a. **Factors for the growth of nationalism in Ghana.**
	* Young Western educated people. These had elementary education but could not secure jobs.
	* Smaller group of Africans with higher education who could articulate the grievances of their people.
	* Farmers were upset by the meagreprofits they received from the sale of cocoa to European firms
	* Ordering of Africans to cut down their cocoa tree after an outbreak of the “Swollen shoot” disease
	* Ex-servicemen had gained exposure and confidence to deal with the Europeans
	* The government granted trading licenses selectively to European traders denying Africans.

 ***Any 5 = 5 x 1 = 5 Marks***

b. **The role of Kwame Nkrumah in the struggle of Ghana’s independence in 1957.**

* + His role in Pan – Africansim congress made him the best choice among elites to carry on party affairs
	+ His arrest and subsequent deportation to the North of Ghana popularized him among the Ghanaians.
	+ He founded the Conventional Peoples Party which advocated for radicalism in agitating for independence.
	+ CPP protested colonialism and the authority wielded by the Ashanti chiefdoms whose royal families wielded immense power
	+ He was innovative in politics (had Red, white and green flag for his party, party slogans and songs) which made the party vibrant among the youth.
	+ His eloquence in speech making against colonialism.
	+ He started the newspaper. “Accra evening news” to advance the cause for the people of Gold coast.

 ***Any 5 x 2 = 10 Marks***