

- Parchments
- Stone tablets

7. *Give two energy sources during the industrial revolution* **2mks**

- Coal
- Oil
- Steam
- Electricity

8. *Give the main factor that led to the decline of meroe* **1mk**

- Decline in forest that could be used to smelt iron
-

9. *Outline two ways in which the acquisition of fire arms enabled the kingdom of Buganda to expand during the pre-colonial period* **2mks**

- They were used to conquer neighboring communities
- They were used to defend the kingdom

10. *State one way through which the Europeans maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa* **1mk**

- Signing treaties
- Organized Berlin conference

11. *Identify two benefits enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in Senegal* **2mks**

- They were allowed to vote
- They were allowed to vie for a post in French parliament
- They were excepted from forced labour
- They were allowed to become French citizens
- They were allowed to move freely in French empire
- They were employed in the French civil service /enjoyed the services of French judiciary system.

12. *Give one political reform introduced by Fredrick De Klerk that led to majority rule in south Africa* **1mk**

- He released all political prisoners

- He repealed a partheid laws
- He allowed Africans to join political parties

13. Highlight one way in which economic rivalries between Europeans powers contributed to the outbreak of the first world war **1mk**

- Competition for overseas market caused tension
- Competition for sources of raw materials fueled tension
- Tarrifs woes amongst themselves caused tension
- Competition for areas to invest surplus capital led to tension

14. Name two founder members of Non-Aligned movement **2mks**

- Marshall tito of Yugostajia
- Gamel Aboel Nasser of Egypt
- Jawaharlal Nehra of India
- Dr. Ahmed surkanao of Indonesia
- Choe En-Lai of China

15. Give one financial institution established by the African union **1mk**

- African monetary fund
- African central bank
- African investment bank

16. Identify one principle of Arusha declaration of 1967 **1mk**

- Self reliance
- Socialism
- Equality
- Nationalization

17. Name one house of parliament in India **1mk**

- Lok Sabha (House of the people)
- Raja Sabha (council of state)

Section B 45 marks

18. a. State five ways in which the discovery of fire by early man improved his way of living
5mks

- It provided light at night
- It enabled man to cook/roast food
- It was used for hunting and gathering as bush fires pushed animals to confined areas
- It was used to harden the tips of tools
- It was used as means of communications
- It was used to clear bushes to facilitate settlement
- It was used to scare away wild animals/protection
- It was used to extract poison from plants
- Fire enabled man to harden pottery which was used for storage, cooking or trade
- Early man preserved food by drying it over the fire.

b. Explain five challenges faced by early humans in hunting and gathering activities 10mks

- Attacks /injuries by wild animals discouraged them as it post threats to their lives
- Scarcity of animals fruits in some cases denied them vegal or supply of food
- Unfavourable weather conditions made it difficult to carry out their activities
- Locating animals /fruits was difficult as it involves covering a wider areas
- It was time consuming since it involves chasing of animals
- Many people were required for the success of the activities
- It was tedious as wild animals ran faster than human beings
- Poisonous fruits roots could be gathered leading to lose of life
- Stiff competition with wild animals / human beings for food.

19. a. Identify five traditional forms of communication

5mks

- drum beating
- horn blowing
- fire and smoke signals
- use of messengers
- use of gestures
- use of whistlers

- use of screams and cries
- use of flags
-

b. Explain five positive effects of telecommunication

10mks

- Enables storage of information for future use
- Generates revenue to the government for other development
- Creates employment opportunities enabling people to improve their living standards
- Promotes education through radio, television and internet
- Enhances security as crime could be easily detected using various telecommunication service
- Promotes the spread of ideas by use of radio, television and internet
- Has promoted space exploration through use of satellites
- Promotes entertainment to the people
- Promotes trade through e-commerce
- Enhanced weather forecasting through use of satellites
- Enhance reality as live pictures are transmitted to the viewers
- Promotes accessibility to remote areas the use of cell phones
- Enhances faster transmission of information hence save time
- Promotes cultural exchange hence enhancing understanding between nations
- Promotes water/air transport through the use of telecommunication from devices that

20. a. State five methods which were used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa 5mks

- Military conquest/ use of force
- Living Africans with Europeans goods
- Use of chartered companies
- Signing of treaties/collaboration diplomacy
- Divide and rule

b. Explain five consequences of the Lewanika collaboration with the British

10mks

- They lost their independence to the British
- Lewanika powers were reduced
- Led to introduction of western education in Barotshaland and chief
- They got protection against her enemies
- Lozi people were forced to provide labour on the settler farms
- Their land was inherited
- Lewanika received payment of \$2000 yearly
- The lozi people forced to pay taxes to the civil service

- The British company took over the control of Barotsheland

21. a. Give five ways used by nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence **5mks**

- They formed political parties
- They used boycotts demonstration/strikes /go-slows
- They used international forum
- They used newspapers to articulate their grievances
- They composed songs/poems to attack colonialists
- They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support

b. Explain five differences between the use of British indirect rule and French assimilation policy **10mks**

- The British used traditional rulers as chiefs while the French appointed assimilated Africans to become chiefs
- Africans traditional rulers under British rule retained most of their powers whereas chiefs under French rule has limited powers
- Assimilated Africans in French colonies became full French citizens while in the British colonies educated Africans remained colonial subjects
- British colonies were administered as separate territories while French colonies were administered as province of France
- British indirect rule preserved African cultures while assimilated undermined African cultures
- Laws used to govern French colonies were made in the chamber of deputies in France while laws governing the British colonies were made in the legislative council
- Most French administration were represented in the French chambers of deputies while in British colonies laws were made by the colonial legislative assemblies
- Africans in French colonies were military officers while the British administrators were both professionals and non-professionals

Section C 30 marks

22. a. State three factors that led to the growth of Asante kingdom **3mks**

- Peace and unity brought by the golden stool and the odwiva festival
- Several cities/small states that developed around Kumasi that supported each other
- The empire had a strong agricultural vase that provided enough food
- A large and efficient army equipped with modern weapons acquired through trade with Europeans
- A lot of wealth derived from the trans-atlantic trade
- Centralized political systems under asante

- The empire had able rulers such as Oser Tutu, Opuku Ware
- Disintegration of the Denkyira Kingdom enabled the Asante to assert their independence
- The kingdom was centrally geographical well placed /situated.

b. Describe three social organization of the Shona

12mks

- The Shona was organized into clans
- They believed in a supreme creator Mwari, but also worshipped many gods
- There were family clan and ancestral spirit
- The emperor was considered seme-divine
- They practiced polygamy
- They had medicine men who treated the sick (Nganga)
- They had a tattoo marks and elaborated hairstyles

23. a. State three ways through which united nations promotes good governance 3mks

- By sending observers to monitor elections
- Provides financial and logistical assistance to countries during national elections
- Helped countries to attain independence and establish democratic government
- Send peace keeping forces to war form countries
- Ensures representation of members in the general assembly
- Arbitrates disputes between countries and other warring groups
- Monitors and condemns violation of human rights

b. Explain six challenges facing the Common Market for East Africa (COMESA) 12mks

- Divided interests among the members states
- Personality differenced among leaders
- Boundary conflicts undermined their activities
- Political instability among the member states /civil wars
- Poor transport and communication network
- Withdrawal of member states
- Nationalism among the member states
- Failure of some member states to harmonize tarrifs has undermined free flow of goods thus limiting the market
- Internal calamities such as floods, drought leading to massive food shortage
- Quarrels over trading rights among member such as Egypt and Kenya

24. a. State three functions of the house of Lords in Britain

3mks

- Sitting as a court of appeal for criminal cases
- Questioning ministers about activities of the government and staging debates on general issues
- Facilitating the lower house (House of commons) in the process of law making or legislation
- Holding bills from lower house long enough to seek public appeal that the lower house has no time address

b. Explain six powers of the president in India

12mks

- Powers to dissolve parliament
- Powers to assent or vote a bill
- Powers to declare state of emergency
- He/she is the major symbol of unity
- Powers to appoint state governors and supreme court judges
- Powers to appoint prime minister on the advice of the parliament
- Powers to be the commissioner –in-chief of the armed forces