**MARKING SCHEMES: HISTORY PAPER 2**

SECTION A [25 MKS]

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

1. Identify **two** sources Historians use to write the History of Africa. [2mks]

(i) Archaeology

(ii) Oral traditions

(iii) Anthropology

(iv) Genetics

(iv) Written records

(vi) Geology (2 x1 = 2mks]

2. State **two** disadvantages of using caves as shelters by the early Human beings during Stone Age Periods.

(i) They were dark

(ii) It was cold

(iii) Invaded by wild animals like snakes

3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crop when early agriculture began. [1mk]

Broadcasting / scattering. [1 x 1 =1mk]

4. Identify the **main** source of industrial energy from the mid 20th century. [1mk]

(i) Petroleum / oil [1 x 1 = 1mk]

5. State **two** characteristics of macadamised roads. [2mks]

(i) They were all weather roads

(ii) Durable

(iii) Good drainage

(iv) Smooth

(v) Cheaper and quick to build

(vi) Wide and straight [2 x 1 = 2mks]

6. State **two** results of the construction of the Suez Canal. [2mks]

(i) It provided link between Europe and Asia /Africa/shorten distance

(ii) Promoted international trade

(iii) encouraged scramble and colonization of Africa / Egypt.

( 2 x1 = 2mks]

7. Identify **two** modern means of print media. [2mks]

(i) Newspaper

(ii) Journals

(iii) Periodicals [2 x1 = 2mks]

8. Identify the chartered company used by Britain to administer her possession in West Africa. [1mk]

Royal Niger Company [1 x 1 =1mk]

9. Name one African country that was not colonized by European powers. [1mk]

(i) Ethiopia

(ii) Liberia [1 x 1 = 1mk]

10. Identify **two** European activities in Africa during the 19th century. [2mks]

(i) Trade

(ii) Exploration

(iii) Colonization

(iv) Missionary work [2 x 1 = 2mks]

11. Identify **one** way in which African reacted to European colonization.

(i) Resistance

(ii) Collaboration [1 x 1 = 1mk]

12. Name **one** British colonial agent who was associated with indirect rule in Africa. [1mk]

Captain Fredrick Lugard

13. Give **two** economic reasons for the growth of African nationalism in Ghana. [2mks]

(i) The order by the colonial government that African uproot cocoa trees affected by diseases.

(iii) High unemployment for the Africans

(iv) Sharp increase in prices of goods

(v)Africans earned low income from the sale of cocoa.

[ 2 x 1 = 2mks]

14. Give the **main** reason for the failure of the League of Nations. [1mk]

The weakness of Versailles Treaty / Re-armament of Germany.

15. What was the immediate cause of the World War One? [1mk]

Assassination of Franz Ferdinard and his wife / Sarajevo Assassination.

[ 1 x 1 = 1mk]

16. Name one Pan – Africanist from Africa. [1mk]

(i) J.E.K Aggrey (Ghana)

(ii) Wilmot Blyden (Liberia)

(iii) Kwameh Nkurumah (Ghana)

(iv) Leopold Sengor (Senegal]

(v) Peter Abrahams (South Africa) [1 x 1 =1mk]

17. Identify one parliamentary duty of the Monarch in British. [1mk]

(i) Assents to bills

(ii) Dissolves parliament

(iii) Prologues parliament

(iv) Summons parliament after a general elections. [1 x 1 = 1mk]

**SECTION B [45MKS]**

Answer any **three** questions from this section.

(18(a) What were the physical changes which occurred in early human beings as they evolved from ape-like creatures to modern people. [5mks]

(i) The skull was enlarged

(ii) He became upright / bipedal

(iii) He developed a thumb to grasp objects.

(iv) Developed short feet /arms /hands.

(v) His teeth and jaws became smaller/small canine

(vi) He became taller and slander

(vi) Had less hair [1 x 5 =5mk]

(b) Explain **five** cultural practices of Homo sapiens during the New Stone Age period. [10mks]

(i) Made microlithic tools which were more efficient.

(ii) Lived in rock shelters /caves/huts

(iii) Decorated shelters with animal painting

(iv) Began domestication of plants and animals

(v) Developed speech which made communication easier.

(vi) Developed government by setting up law

(vii) Developed religion as evidence by the practice of burying the dead.

(viii) They started a settled way of life where they established villages.

(ix) Decorated their bodies with ornaments/red ochre

(x) They wore variety of garments. [5 x 2 = 10mks]

19(a) Identify **five** ports on the West African Coast that developed during the Trans-Atlantic trade. [5mks]

(i)Whydah

(ii) Accra

(iii) Elmina

(iv) Badagri

(v) Sekondi

(vi) Winneba

(vii) Goree

(viii) Dakar

(b) Explain **five** economic effects of the Trans-Atlantic trade on African communities. [10mks]

(i) Introduction of manufactured goods undermined many indigenous industries.

(ii) It led to depletion of African labour force needed for agriculture and defending the community.

(iii) Led to decline of Trans-Saharan trade.

(iv) Led to destruction of African property-farms, homes.

(v) It led to the development –of some ports and cities in West Africa coast – Lagos, port Norvo, Elmina Goree and Dakar.

(vi) Some African leaders accumulated wealth from the trade. [2 x5 = 10mks]

20(a) Give **five** reforms that were introduced by the Germans administration after the Maji Maji uprising. [5mks]

(i) Communal cotton growing was stopped and Africans were encouraged to plant their own cotton.

(ii) Forced labour was abolished.

(iii) Corporal punishment was forbidden and those settlers who mistreated their workers were punished.

(iv) Better education and medical services for Africans were introduced.

(v) Africans were involved in administration of the region as Akidas and Jumbes.

(vi) Newspaper that supported settlers against Africans were censured.

(vii) Extra taxation of African was rejected.

(viii) Kiswahili was accepted as an official language.

(ix) Colonial administration in Tanganyika was tailored to suit the Africans.

(1 x 5 = 5mks]

(b) Discuss **five** immediate results of the partition of Africa by Europeans. [10mks]

(i) The European gained fame, prestige and recognition by having colonial possessions.

(ii) The partition speeded up the economic growth of European counties – raw materials, markets etc.

(iii) It led to the drawing of present day boundaries in Africa.

(iv) It led to introduction of European administrative system in Africa.

(v) European nations introduced their culture in Africa.

(vi) Led to splitting of some communities.

(vii) Led to fall off of some African kingdoms e.g. Asante Ndebele.

(viii) The European introduced economic exploitative measure like land alienation, forced labour and taxation. [5 x 2 = 10mks]

21(a) Identify **five** organs of common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) [5mks]

(i) The authority of heads of states and government.

(ii) The council of ministers

(iii) The court of justice

(iv) Committee of governors of central banks

(v) Inter-governmental committee

(vi) The secretariat

(vii) The technical committees

(viii) The consultative committees

(xi) Specialized independent institutions. [5 x 1 = 5mks]

(b) Discuss the achievement of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (10mks)

(i) The defence Act adopted by ECOWAS in 1981 provided military support to members attacked by outsiders.

(ii) Member states have benefitted economically e.g. through reduced oil prices.

(iii) The community has enabled regular meeting of Head of states to tackle problems facing the region.

(iv) Socio- cultural exchanges within the West African regions have promoted good relations among the people.

(v) Improvement has been realized in transport, trade, agriculture and communication.

(vi) Resolution of political problems facing member states.

(vii) ECOWAS has enabled citizens of member states to move freely from one country to another through waiver of Visa requirement.

(viii) There has been progress in education through the establishment of a joint examination syllabus for West Africa. [5 x 2 = 10mks]

**SECTION C [30MKS**]

Answer any **two** questions.

22(a) Give **three** reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British. [3mks]

(i)Protect his kingdom against the German and Portuguese.

(ii) desired western education /civilization.

(iii) Protection from internal enemies /safeguard his position.

(iv) Encouraged by chief Khama of Ngwato

(v) He saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain.

(vi) Influenced by missionaries

 (vii) Need to preserve the economic structure of his people/promote trade.

[3 x 1 = 3mks]

(b) Explain the significance of the Buganda agreement of 1900. [12mks]

(i) Gave legitimacy to the British claim over Buganda.

(ii) Chiefs and ministers acquired new powers and influence.

(iii) Powers of Kabaka and the clan heads was reduced.

(iv) The Lukiko was empowered to make laws for Buganda and it remained the highest court of appeal.

(v) Annexation of neighbouring countries caused hostility.

(vi) Land settlement created bitterness

(vii) Buganda helped to extend British rule to the rest of Uganda conquer other territories.

(viii) Apollo Kagwa Katikiro became a powerful personality.

(ix) Encouraged Baganda to accept western education.

(6 x 2 = 12mks]

23(a) State **three** reforms introduced in Congo by Mobutu when he became the president. [3mks]

(i) He centralized power by abolishing federal system and local assemblies

(ii) Banned all political parties and converted Congo to a one party state

(iii) Reformed the constitution and stripped parliament of its power

(iv) Reduced the number of administrative regions to eight.

(v) He declared himself a life president

(vi) He renamed Congo to Zaire and other major towns. [3x 1 = 3mks]

(b) Explain **six** economic challenges faced by Tanzania since independence. [12mks]

(i) In the early of independence, the proliferation of African enterprises led to the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor.

(ii) Under the Ujamaa policy, the forced villagization programme did not satisfy communities in areas with favourable climate.

(iii) Rampant rural –urban migration affecting mainly able-bodied men.

(iv) The abolition of co-operatives was met with stiff resistance with many farmers cutting down their production /black market.

(v) Tanzanian shilling became unstable due to price fluctuations of some commodities.

(vi) There was shortage of donor funds caused by the nationalization programme.

(vii) Collapse of East African community in 1977 denied Tanzania a large common market for the goods. [ 6 x 2 = 12mks]

24(a) State **three** ways in which one can become a Member of Parliament in Britain. [3mks]

(i) Elections

(ii) Nominations

(iii) Inheritance

(iv) By virtue [3 x 1 = 3mks]

(b) Explain **six** functions of the Indian Prime Minister. [12mks]

(i) He is the head of the federal government.

(ii) He is the leader of the house to which he belongs to i.e. either lower house or upper house.

(iii) As head of the council of ministers, the Prime Minister oversees the work of all the ministers.

(iv) Chair cabinet meetings, which are normally held in the cabinet room of the Prime Ministers’ office.

(v) Guides the president on appointment to the cabinet.

(vi) Participates in the Law-making process as a member of the Lok Sabha.

(6 x 2 = 12mks]