

HISTORY PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

1. **One** limitation of relying on oral traditions as a source of History. (1 marks)
 - Information may be exaggerated.
 - Information may be omitted.
 - Difficult to give correct dates.
 - Is expensive.
 - It is time consuming
 - Biases may be experienced

2. **Two examples of Oldwan tools.**
 - Cleaver, hand axe, spear head. (2mks)

3. **Two advantages of the land enclosure system in Britain during the Agrarian revolution.**
 - It was easy to control animal diseases.
 - It was possible to practice large scale farming
 - Led to high production i.e crops and dairy products. (2mks)

4. **One result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia.**
 - Improved agriculture because it was used in shadoof irrigation.
 - Used to make good pots.
 - They improved transport i.e. used in making chariots. (1mk)

5. **Two disadvantages of animal transport**
 - It is slow and tedious
 - Pack animals may be attacked by wild animals and disease causing insects such as tse tse flies.
 - Their movement is limited to day only and cannot travel at night.
 - They can only carry small loads.
 - Some pack animals e.g. donkeys are stubborn when tired and heavily loaded.
 - Pack animals use is limited to short distances. (2mks)

6. **Two trade goods that originated from Western Sudan during the Trans-Saharan trade.**
 - Gold, slaves, kolanuts, feathers, hides and skins, ivory, gum, dyed cloth and pepper. (2mks)

7. **Two scientific inventions which contributed to food preservation in the 18th century.**
 - Canning.
 - Refrigeration.
 - Pasteurization. (2mks)

8. **Two factors that led to the expansion of Mwene Mutapa kingdom.**
 - Availability of minerals.
 - Fertile soil that supported agricultural production.
 - Stable military.
 - Involvement in the long distance trade
 - Good leadership. (2mks)

9. **Give the importance of the golden stool in the Asante empire**
 - It was a symbol of unity among the people.
 - It validated the office of Asante here.
 - It was regarded as sacred. (1mk)

10. One leader that led the Maji Maji rebellion against the Germans.

- Kinjeketile Ngwale.
- Abdalla Mpanda.
- Ngamea.

(1mk)

11. Name one treaty that was signed between the Ndebele and Europeans

- Moffat treaty
- Rudd concession

(1mk)

12. Two functions of Emirs in Northern Nigeria during the colonial administration.

- Maintaining law and order.
- Appointing local chiefs.
- Helped in collection of taxes.
- Administration of justice.
- Headed local government units.
- Recruited labour.

(2mks)

13. Identify two uses of copper in Africa during the 19th century. (2mks)

- Decoration
- Making utensils
- Medium of exchange
- Storing of wealth
- Item of trade

14. Give one negative impact of internet today. (1mks)

- Addiction
- Cyber-crime
- Moral erosion e.g. pornography.

15. Name the leader of the British South African Company (BSACO.) in the 19th century. (1mk)

- Cecil Rhodes

16. Identify one method of colonial administration used by the French in Africa (1mks)

- Assimilation
- Association

17. State two reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period. (2mks)

Due to increased human population more food was required.

- There was competition for food between human beings and animals.
- Over hunting depleted stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.
- Hunting and gathering was tedious.
- Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation/drove away animals.
- Some crops and animals had economic value.
- Animals were domesticated to provide security.

There was a change in climate which caused aridity/weather sometimes hindered gathering and hunting.

SECTION B Answer three questions in this section.(45 marks)

18(a) Give five changes marking the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (5marks)

- Use of machines
- Use of fertilizers
- Breeding of modern livestock
- Abolition of fallows

- Crop rotation
- Fencing and hedging
- Scientific methods of food preservation

(b) **Explain the effects of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (10marks)**

- Increased food production leading to population increase
- Expansion of Agro-based industries in Britain increased trade
- Need for labour caused slave trade in Africa
- Development of infrastructure e.g. roads and railways
- Many inventions to boost farming e.g. mechanical reaper by Cyrus Mac Cornic
- Migration of British people to over sea countries e.g. America
- Led to rural-urban migration

19.(a) Give three factors that led to development of urban centres in Africa during the pre-colonial period. (3marks)

- Existence of trade routes which linked various places lead to the development of towns and major cross roads
- Administration/royal centres later developed into towns
- Development of centres of learning later became urban centres
- Development in agriculture led to availability of food which in turn encouraged people to establish permanent settlements
- Religious centres developed into towns e.g. Kumasi
- Places that were secure attracted population and later developed into towns
- Ports and harbours which were used as calling stations for replenishment developed to urban centres
- Place where water was available developed with urban centre
- Trading activities led to the rise of convergent centres which later developed into towns

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b) **Explain six consequences of urbanization in Europe during the 19th century (12mks)**

- Expansion of trade
- Promoted social interaction among European nations.
- Poor health resulting from poor working conditions and inadequate health facilities.
- Landless peasants migrated to urban centres in search of employment
- Pollution of environment by untreated industrial waste.
- Outbreak of epidemics such as cholera and typhoid due to poor sanitation.
- Increased immorality in form of alcoholism, prostitution and crime.
- Led to improvement of transport and communication.
- Starvation resulting from inadequate food supply to the large urban population.
- Strained social facilities/recreational facilities. *(6x2=12mks)*

20a). Give three reasons why the Ndebele were defeated by the British in 1893 – 1894 (3mks)

- The British army was well equipped with horses and modern weapons like Machine guns
- The Ndebele used inferior weapons
- Ndebele warriors had been weakened by small pox
- The company forces were well trained and well led. Dr. Lieder Star Jameson was a tough and ruthless commander
- The British were supported by the Mashona

The death of Lobengula greatly demoralized the Ndebele warriors who surrendered.

(b). Briefly describe the results of the Anglo-Ndebele war (Chimurenga) in 1893-1894.

- The Ndebele lost their independence to the British
- The British took away Ndebele cattle as a war fine
- The British government recognized company rule in Matabeleland
- The defeat of the Ndebele opened the way for massive land alienation
- The Ndebele were pushed to the dry and unproductive Gwaai and Shangani reserves
- The Ndebele were subjected to forced labour and taxation

The Ndebele system of government was dismantled and the age-set organization broken. Many Indians were killed and those who remained were not recognized (12mks)

21a) Give three communities that were involved in the Maji Maji Rebellion. (3 marks)

- ❖ Zaramo,
- ❖ Ngindo
- ❖ Bunga,
- ❖ Ngoni.
- ❖ Bena,
- ❖ Luguru
- ❖ Matumbi,

- ❖ Pogoro
- ❖ Wamwera,
- ❖ Ndendeule.

(3 marks)

b) What reasons led to the failure of the Maji Maji Rebellion in 1907 (12 marks)

- Lack of proper co-ordination - Africans was not well-organized in their resistance. Each community fought on its own.
- The magic water failed to protect Africans from the German bullets leading to the death of African soldiers in the battle.
- The Africans did not unite to face a common enemy. For example the Hehe, and the Nyamwezi did not join the revolt / lack of unity among the Africans.
- The Germans had superior weapons (guns) while the Africans had spears and arrows /inadequate weapons.
- The Germans received reinforcements from Germany and their colonies. Their number overwhelmed the African soldiers.
- Africans did not have a well co-ordinated military strategy. They used Guerrilla tactics which were no match to the Germans / Africans did not have a well-trained army / lack of military skills.
- Ruthlessness of the German soldiers in crushing the rebellion in use of the Scotched Earth policy.

Capture the execution of the leaders demoralised the warriors. 6 x 2 = 12 marks

SECTION: C Answer three questions in this section.(30 marks)

22.a) State three economic effects of the partition of Africa.

- African colonies provided industrial raw materials and markets for European industries
- African labour was exploited for European economic gains
- Infrastructure was developed to link major mining and agricultural areas
- European invaders alienated African lands and Africans were pushed to reserves
- African economic activities were disrupted especially nomadic pastoralism
- Africans were introduced to international commerce through trade, financial institutions and the use of currency
- vii) Wage labour as introduced in Africa

3mks

b) Explain six causes of Lewanika's collaboration with the British in the 19th century.

- He wanted British protection to secure his position in Barotseland
- He was influenced by a French missionary Francois Coillard who was friendly to the British
- He wanted British support against powers such as Germans, Portuguese and Boers who were a threat to his empire
- He wanted to get firearms and other gifts from the British
- Lewanika recognised the British military superiority while his people were weak
- He wanted to safeguard the independence of the Lozi by being friendly to the British
- He was urged by chief Khama of Ngwato in 1885 who had collaborated with the British
- Lewanika wanted to trade with the British where the Lozi would benefit by acquiring European goods
- Lewanika wanted his sons to receive Western education and the Lozi to benefit from christian faith, western education and western medicine
- Lewanika wanted British protection against the Ndebele who were expanding at a fast rate because of being in possession of firearms

12mks

23.a) State five economic activities of the Shona in the 19th century.

- **They practised iron smelting**
- They practised hunting and gathering
- Grew crops and kept livestock
- Practised fishing
- Mined gold
- Practised trade
- Craftmanship e.g. made cloth and carvings

5mks

b) Describe the political organisation of the Buganda kingdom in the pre-colonial period.

- The kingdom was highly centralised and headed by the King / Kabaka
- The Kabaka was assisted in administration by the Katikiro (prime minister), Omwanika (treasurer) and Omulamuzi (chief justice)
- The Kabaka strengthened his political position by marrying from every clan in the kingdom
- The kingdom was divided into counties (sazas) led by the saza chiefs
- The counties were further sub-divided into sub-counties called Gombolola headed by Gombolola chiefs
- The Gombololas were further divided into smaller divisions called Miluka led by Miluka chief
- The Kabaka also appointed some leaders to govern the vassal states. These governors were known as the Abatangole
- The kingdom had a legislative council called 'the Lukiiko' made up of clan heads and other officials
- The Kabaka was the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- the Bataka were minor chiefs incharge of clans. They were answerable to the Mugema (the senior chief)
- The Bataka were the guardians of their clan's lands
- the sons of the chiefs and other nobles called bagalagala were recruited to serve the Kabaka.

10mks

24a) Give five reasons why the British used Direct Rule in Zimbabwe. (5mks)

- The indigenous/local political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during British occupation of Zimbabwe.
- They desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profit.
- To ensure complete control of the Africa/to end African resistance.
- The existence of British South Africa company personnel on the spot which were familiar with the areas.
- The British South Africa company had enough finance to pay administrative officers.
- The British had enough personnel to take up all important positions.
- The Chimurenga appraising 1896-1897 had eroded European confidence in traditional African leadership in the colony. (5mks)

(b) Explain five reasons why Samori Toure resisted the French for so long.(10 mks)

- He wanted to maintain his independence from the French interference.
- He wanted to protect his gold fields especially the Bure mines from French exploitation.
- He wanted to retain his authority as a leader i.e. as Al- Imam, a title he adopted in 1874.
- He wanted to protect his trade which earned him revenue to purchase arms and ammunitions.
- He wanted to safeguard Islam form Christian influence/ He was fighting a holy war (Jihad).
- He had a strong army and weapons thus had confidence in his army.
- He wanted to preserve Mandinka culture.
- He was unhappy with French's activities of selling arms to his enemies like Tiebba of
 - Sikasso.
- He wanted to protect the Mandinka land from European occupation. (10 marks)