

FORM 3 PAPER2

TIME 2HRS 30MIN

SECTION A (25MKS)

Answer all questions in this section

1. Name the main source of African history. (1mk)
Oral traditions.
2. Name two chemical methods of dating fossils. (2mks)
Radio carbon dating
Potassium argon dating.
3. Give the main significance of Fayum depression to the history of man (1mk)
Is where the remains of egyptopithecus were found
4. Give the first stage of evolution according to Charles Darwin. (1mk)
Mutation.
5. State two natural factors for the success of early Egyptian agriculture (2mks)
Availability of fertile silt soils.
Availability of water for irrigation existence of naturally growing indigenous crops.
6. State two limitations of open field system of farming as practiced in Europe.(2mks)
Wasted arable land
Led wastage of labour and time
Discouraged mechanization.
Discouraged selective breeding
Encouraged spread of diseases and parasites.
7. Name two areas in Africa where slaves were obtained from during the trans-atlantic trade.(2mks)
Benin
Nigeria
Congo
Angola
Gambia.
8. Name one port which developed in west Africa as a result of trans- atlantic slave trade. (1mk)
Lagos.
Whydah.
Dakar.
Elmina
Goree.
Sekondi.
9. Give two limitations of using rafts as a means of transport. (2mks)
Carried limited loads
Not safe/ could sink easily.
Required intensive labour to move upstream
10. Give the main factor for the growth and development of joharnsberg as a modern urban centre
Discovery of gold.
11. Identify two reasons why the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 was convened (2mks)
For smooth /peaceful partition of Africa.

To find out European opinion on abolition of slave trade.

12. Give one reason why African communities were against the use of akidas and jumbes in Tanganyika by the German administration. (1mk)

They were cruel and brutal

They looked down upon Africans since they were educated.

They collected the taxes harshly.

13. Name two French colonies in north Africa (2mks)

Algeria

Tunisia

Morocco.

14. Give one way in which the rise of nationalism undermined the policy of assimilation in French west Africa. (1mk)

Nationalists created awareness on the value and conservation of African culture

Nationalists stressed on the need of unity in the decolonization process

15. Give the main difference between assimilation and association policies of administration as used by the French. (1mk)

Assimilation policy undermined African cultures while association policy preserved them

16. Name the treaty signed between Samoriture and the French in 1886 (1mk)

Bisandugu treaty

17. Name the chartered company used by the British to administer the west African colonies (1mk)

The Royal Niger Company

SECTION B (45MKS)

Answer any three questions in this section.

18. a). Give five reasons why Africa is considered as the cradle of man (5mks)

Existence of many archeological sites in Africa

The warm African climate was ideal for primates

The African savannas provided food for man

The several permanent rivers supplied water in all seasons

Africa was centrally positioned before the continental drift

- b). Explain five importance of rock art to early human beings. (10mks)

Demonstrated that man was developing belief in magic

Some were done for ritualistic purpose

Some were done for esthetic value / for decoration and beauty

Helped man in preservation of his cultural heritage

Some were done for leisure

They showed symbolic representation of human relationships

19. a). State three results of the construction of the Suez Canal (3mks)

Shortened trade routes between Europe and far East

Boosted industrial development in Egypt

Led to colonization of Egypt by British

Promoted international trade between Africa and Europe and Asia

- b). Explain six ways through which modern society has benefited from the development in transport. (12mks)

Development of urban centres along transport lines

Has led to expansion of trade

Enhanced industrial development through transportation of raw materials and finished products

Has created employment opportunities to many people

Has enhanced security of some countries

Has boosted the tourism sector by facilitating accessibility to tourist sites

Has facilitated provision of emergency societies to rescue flood and accident victims
Act as a source of revenue for government through sale of licenses

20. a). State five problems faced by trader in Trans-Saharan trade. (5mks)

Long tiresome journeys
Attack from the hostile desert community
Attack from dangerous desert/wild animals
Extreme desert temperature
Lose of direction in the desert
Scarcity of food and water
Some were buried alive by sand storms
Caused barrier due to lack of a common language

b). Explain five positive impact of Trans –Saharan trade on the people of West Africa.

Led to Urbanization e.g Gao, Taghaza , Timbuktu
Led to growth of strong kingdom /empires e.g Mali, Ghana
Emergence of a class of wealth merchants
Stimulated the growth of smelting technology and industry
Led to introduction of houses which improved security and transport
It boosted Agriculture introduction of tools
Introduction of Islamic culture e.g education, architecture

21. a). State three uses of atomic energy today (3mks)

Making atomic weapons
Generation of electricity
Production of radio-active elements for medical uses
Driving atomic powered locomotives

b). Explain six factors which delayed industrialization among European nations before 1850 (12mks)

Long periods of political instability
Poor transport and communication system
Lack of enterprising class of people and scientists
Inadequate fund/capital for industrial investment
Inadequate raw materials for industrialization
Lack of market due to poverty among the people
Inadequate labor supply
Inadequate resources e.g coal

SECTION C. (30MKS)

Answer any two questions in this sections

22. a). State three limitations of Samouri Toure's second capital during his resistance (3mks)

It cut off Samori from pure gold mines
It cut off Samori from freedom from where he was acquiring weapons
It was at the centre of Samori's enemies
It was open to attack especially from the south

b). Explain six reasons why Samori's resistance was protracted (12mks)

His long military experience enabled him organize the army well
Had large discipline and well equipped army which fought with determination
His soldiers had defected from French army hence new French military tactics
His soldiers were familiar with the terrain/topography of the area
He used guerilla war tactics which delayed conquest
He had military workshops which manifested new weapons and repaired defective ones
He had established trade links/network through which he acquired firearms

Soldiers treated fighting as Jihads hence fought with determination

23. a). State five economic reasons which facilitated European colonization of Africa (5mks)

Need to sustain raw materials for the industrialization

Need to acquire markets for the industrial goods

To invest their surplus capital

To get cheap labour in the production of raw materials

Engage in profitable trade after abolishing slave trade

b). Explain five results of the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 (10mks)

Led to drawing up of the boundaries of spheres of influence

Led to effective partition and colonization of Africa

Led to abolition of slavery and slave trade in Africa

Led to increased rivalry among the European nation during the scramble process

River Congo and Niger were left open for navigation by all European nations

King Leopold II was recognized as the legal ruler of Congo free state

24. a). State three duties of Emirs in British Nigeria

Only handed in a quarter of the taxes collected

Maintained law and order

Created prisons for convicted people

Elimination of practices not good to the British

Tried cases in muslim court

b). Explain six reasons indirect rule failed in Southern Nigeria.

Lack of common language of communication

Existence of political and religious systems

Lugard appointed illiterate traditional leaders who were respected by mission educated elites

Lugard appointed young educated men as chiefs who were rejected by the elders

The communities in the south rejected the excess powers given to the chiefs

The british applied some system of collecting taxes used in the North making the Egba community to resist paying taxes.

1.