**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***