**MOMALICHE MARKING SCHEME**

**PAPER 2 JUNE 2022**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A (25 MARKS)**

1. ***Advantages of the upright posture to the early man.***
   * + - Could see coming danger and prepare for defenses.
       - Could easily sport animals for food.
       - Could easily carry food and young ones.

* Was easy for him to make tools. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***Tools used by early man in the second phase of the Old Stone Age period.***

* Acheulian. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. ***Disadvantages of silent barter trade***
   * + - Transaction took long and wasted time.

* It was difficult to establish actual value of goods.
* Sometimes traders lacked double coincidence of wants. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***Form of writing that developed in Egypt as a result of early agriculture.***

* Hieroglyphics. (1 x 1 = 1mks)

1. ***Negative consequence of iron working in Africa.***
   * + - Led to warfare.

* Desertification. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. ***Two demerits of smoke signals used in traditional communication.***

* Was affected by adverse weather e.g. strong winds, fog,
* Could only reach those on the lookout.
* No confidentiality. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***Advantages of space exploration***
   * + - Enhanced weather forecasting.
       - Expanded mans knowledge of the universe.

* Advanced air defense systems for spying. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***Who invented the printing press?***

Johannes Gutenberg. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. ***Characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe.***
   * + - Use of machines to replace human labour.

* Invention of new methods of mass production.
* Rise of factory system to replace cottage industries.
  + - * Production of high quality products.
      * Organizing workers into shifts.
* Use of new sources of energy e.g oil, steam, coal. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***How did the Shona refer to their God***

Mwari (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. ***Sources of British law***
   * + - Acts of parliament e.g Magna carta
       - Legal publications by reputable authorities.

* The Hansard i.e. official verbatim report of parliament.
* Case laws i.e. decisions made by British law courts.
  + - * Royal prerogatives.
* Conventions and practices. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***Types of monarchial governments***
   * + - Absolute

* Constitutional (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***Peaceful methods used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.***
   * + - Diplomacy
       - Signing of treaties

* Luring of leaders (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. ***French method of administration that replaced the assimilation policy***

* Association (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. ***Cause of the Second World War***

* German invasion of Poland (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. ***Give the UN agency tasked with promoting workers welfare***

International Labour Organization. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. ***Official head of the common wealth organization***

The British Monarch. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**Section B**

1. (a) ***Three hunting methods used by early man***

* Chasing animals towards muddy and steep areas.
  + - * Digging pits and covering them with leaves.
      * Waiting for animals near watering points.
* Setting bushes ablaze and waiting for animals to come out.
  + - * Throwing stones at animals. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) ***Culture of early man during the middle Stone Age period***

* Man made sangoan/levallois tools.
* Had learnt to wear animal skins.
* Decorated his body with red ochre and wore beads.
* Lived in rock shelters and caves.
* Got food by hunting and gathering.
* Cooked his food because he had invented fire.
* Man did rock art.
* Communicated using clicks and grunts.
* Lived in small groups for security reasons. (6 x 2 = 12mks)

(a) ***Economic activities carried out in Buganda kingdom in the 19th century.***

* + - * Crop farming e.g bananas
      * Livestock keeping.
      * Fishing.
      * Canoe building.
      * Cloth making using barks of trees.
      * Salt mining.
      * Iron working.
      * Pottery.
      * Basketry.
      * Trading. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) ***Factors for the growth of Shona kingdom***

* + - * Farming which supported the population and strengthened the economy.
      * Trade which brought a lot of wealth.
      * Able leadership with powerful kings e.g Chikura and Nyatsimba Mutota.
      * Strong army that guarded and expanded the empire.
      * Availability of mineral resources such as gold and copper that were traded in.
      * Had a strong religion i.e. Mwari/ Mlimo cult that emphasized unity.
* Availability of strong weapons acquired through trade for defense. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

(a) ***Chattered companies that were used to administer European possessions in Africa.***

* + - * Imperial British East African Company
      * Royal Niger Company
      * British South African Company
      * British East African Company
* German East African Company (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) ***Positive effects of European colonization of Africa.***

* Protection of the missionaries helped them to carry out the task of evangelizing Africans.
* The Berlin principle of effective occupation led to infrastructure development of the colonies.
  + - * Helped in abolishing some evils in Africa such as witch craft and slavery.
* Led to the abolition of slave trade and the establishment of legitimate trade.
  + - * Introduced Africa to a long lasting international trade.
      * Led to the establishment of formal education in Africa.
      * Urbanization as colonial administrative posts and forts grew into big towns.
* Oppressive racial rules created awareness among Africans and this led to the foundation of the Pan Africanist Movement. (6 x 2 = 12mks)

(a)  ***Reasons for the failure of the Maji Maji uprising***

* Germans had strong weapons like guns while the Africans were unarmed (inferior weapons).
  + - * Disunity among Africans some communities supported Germans against fellow Africans.
* The capturing of African leaders demoralized the fighters.
* Failure of the traditional religion to protect them against the bullets.
  + - * Germans use of scorched earth policy starved the Africans.
* Africans were disorganized. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) ***Disadvantages of Samori Toures second empire at Dabakala***

* Samori Toure was cut off from Bure and Wagara gold mines that were the main source of wealth.
  + - * He was cut from free town where he obtained arms.
* Southern boundary was open to attack by the French in Ivory Coast.
* The British occupation of Asante hindered his Eastward migration.
* He was besieged/surrounded by the French as they occupied all territories neighbouring Dabakala.

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

**Section C**

(a) ***Aims of the League of Nations***

* Maintain world peace and avert any future wars.
  + - * Settle international disputes peacefully.
      * Supervise mandated territories.
      * Nurture international cooperation.
      * Promote respect of the sovereignty of member states.
* Gradually work towards disarmament. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b)  ***Challenges faced by UNO***

* + - * Ideological differences among UNO leaders and member countries.
      * Countries tend to put their national interests first at the expense of UNO interests.
* Insufficient funds to support its programmes.
  + - * UNO lacks machinery to enforce its decisions as it does not have its own standing army.
      * The veto power held by the five permanent members is used as a weapon of influence.
      * Deep rooted regional conflicts between some member countries e.g. Gulf crisis
* Divided loyalty as members of UNO belong to other organizations. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

(a) ***Causes of the First World War***

* + - * Imperialism
      * Arms race
      * First and second Moroccan crisis
* Desire of France to revenge over Franco Prussian war
  + - * Nationalism in the Balkans.
      * System of Alliance.
      * Hitler’s ambitions.
      * Sarajevo’s assassination. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b)  ***Effects of cold war***

* + - * Led to space race.
      * Caused insecurity in the world as each power tried to spread its ideology.
      * In some countries it broke into real war e.g. Korea and Vietnam.
      * Led to serious crisis e.g. Hungarian revolution.
      * Led to the splitting of some countries e.g Korea and Vietnam.
      * Led to coups and counter coups in African states leading to the rise of dictators.
* The iron curtain policy led to restriction of movement in some states e.g Germany.
* Led to arms races. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

(a) ***Why the Manchester Pan-African congress of 1945 was unique.***

* + - * It was dominated by Africans.
      * Was more radical in its demands.
      * It narrowed itself to Africans problems e.g. colonization.
* It was attended by Trade Union representative. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) ***Reasons why Pan-African movement was not properly established in Africa by 1945***

* Africans were disunited by the colonialist use of divide and rule policy.
* Africans had other pressing grievances such as taxation, land alienation and forced labour other than African Unity and identity.
* The Independent African countries e.g Ethiopia and Liberia did nothing to unify Africans.
* There were very few African Elites to spearhead the movement.
* There were no appropriate venues to hold meetings because many countries were under colonial restrictions.
* Some policies e.g The French Assimilation hindered African unity by demeaning the Africans and their culture.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)