**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 hene.
* 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 Ndebelle 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 Neo-lithic 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 were 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 Europeans 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 inform 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=12mrks)***

**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.**

**(12mks)**

* 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 Maii 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-ordained 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