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 FORM 4 ENTRANCE EXAMS 2023

**HISTORY PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

***1. Identify two chemical methods of dating fossils (2mks)***

 - Radio-carbon dating

 - Potassium-argon dating

***2. State two features of a government. (2mks)***

 - Has rules

 - Legitimacy from the subjects

 - Has sovereignty

 - Has jurisdiction

 - Law enforcement

***3. Name one source of information on the creation theory. (1mk)***

 - The Bible

 - The Koran

***4. Give two symbols of authority in pre-colonial Buganda Kingdom. (2mks)***

 -Royal drum

 - Royal spears

***5. Name two participants of the trans-saharan trade apart from the Tuaregs. (2mks)***

 - Berbers

 - Western Sudan rulers

 - Western Sudan people

 - Arabs from the North

***6. Apart from scrolls, give one other material on which messages were written in ancient times.***

 ***(1mk)***

 - Parchment

 - Stone tablets

***7. Give two political effects of the Industrial Revolution in Europe. (2mks)***

 - Led to rise of Marxist political ideology

 - Resulted to colonization of Africa by European powers

 - Led to establishment of trade union movement.

 - Resulted in rise of the middle class who became vocal in demanding political reforms.

 - Increased numbers of unemployed masses who provided a fertile ground for the violent revolutions that took place in Europe in the 19th Century were easily recruited by organizations opposed to the state.

***8. Give one importance of the Odwira Festival in the ancient Kingdom of Asante. (1mk)***

 - To pay allegiance to the king

 - A time to honour the dead

 - To entertain people

 - A time to settle disputes among themselves

 - Unifying the people

***9. Give two factors that determine the form of a constitution. (2mks)***

 - Historic background

 - Religious beliefs of a people

 - Racial composition

 - Geographical factors

***10. Mention one social factor that led to the African resistance during the colonial period. (1mk***)

 - Cultural interference by the Europeans

 - Inspiration by their religious leaders.

 - Muslims were opposed to Christianity

***11. State one undiplomatic method used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa (1mk)***

 - Military conquest

 - Divide and rule

***12. Name the underground movement established by African National Congress to fight against apartheid system in South Africa. (1mk)***

 - Umkhonto We Sizwe/Spear of the Nation

***13. State two functions of emirs in Northern Nigeria. (2mks)***

1. Collected taxes
2. Tried cases/settled disputes
3. Maintained law and order
4. Recruited labour for public works
5. Eliminated practices which were not acceptable to the British

***14. State the main reason why U.S.A. took a neutral stand at first during the First World War (1mk)***

 - To safe-guard her economic interests

***15. State the immediate incident that sparked off the Second World War (1mk)***

 - Germany’s/Hitler’s attack on Poland

***16. What is Veto power as adopted by United Nations Security Council? (1mk)***

 - A decision cannot be adopted if any of the permanent member of the Security Council votes against it.

**17. Name one two political party that fought for independence in Ghana**

1. United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)
2. Convention people’s party (CPP)
3. National league of the Gold Coast

**SECTION B – 45 MARKS**

1. **a) Five factors that facilitated early Agriculture in Mesopotamia**

( 5mks)

1. Development of transport system e.g wheel carts
2. Political stability
3. Availability of cheap labour
4. Availability of indigenous crops and animals
5. Construction of canals / bucket irrigation /dykes
6. Fertile soil/ silt
7. Water for irrigation from Tigris and Euphrates
8. Settlement in Summeria by people with knowledge about Agriculture.
9. **Five causes of food shortage in Africa today (10 mks)**
10. Many parts of Africa have little or no rain over several years
11. The rapid population growth rate have overtaken food production
12. Inadequate good storage facilities cause food wastages.
13. Poor state of roads in many African countries hinders transportation of food.
14. Low prices of food stuff have discouraged farmers.
15. Due to crop diseases and pests which destroys food crops
16. Emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops
17. Environmental degradation through deforestation / overgrazing
18. civil wars in many parts have displaced people from farms
19. Poor food policies have discouraged farmers due to lack of incentives.

**19. a) Disadvantages of using coal ( 3 mks)**

1. Polluted the environment
2. It is bulky and difficult to transport
3. Expensive to mine and transport
4. Coal mining is risky / can cause accidents
5. It is non- renewable.
6. **Six effects of scientific invention on industry**  (12mks)
7. Led to production of goods
8. Led to adequate supply of goods / met demands
9. Invention of printing press has led to mass production of newspapers , books ,periodicals & magazines
10. It has revolutionized transport sector eg railway
11. New sources of energy led to building of new iron and steel industries.
12. Has created employment opportunities in industries
13. Production of large quantities has opened up trade due to industrial manufacture of military hardware.
14. Led to pollution of environment.
15. Automation of industries has led to loss of jobs.

**20.a) State three factors that enabled Europeans to colonize Africa**

 **in the 19th Century . (3mks)**

1. Disunity among Africans, some collaborated with Europeans
2. Use of the divide and rule where they played one community against another.
3. They used tricks / lured African chiefs with gifts
4. They used companies to acquire territories in Africa
5. Superior weapons used by European armies
6. African communities had been weakened by wars and natural calamities.

 **b) Explain six political effects of the partition of Africa. (12mks)**

* + 1. Africans lost their independence as the Europeans established colonies
		2. African system of governments was replaced by European systems.
		3. Modern African states were created by the boundaries drawn during partition.
		4. African communities found themselves splits into different neighboring states without consultation.
		5. Local rulers lost their authority to European colonial administrators
		6. Intensification of tribal/ethnic difference eg Rwanda & Burudi.
		7. Administrative post / forts / bases were established across the continent of Africa.
		8. Closer ties were forged between Africans and Europeans which created over dependency.
		9. Intensification of warfare among African communities due to the divide and rule strategy.

 21**. a) Five conditions that one had to fulfill in order to be fully assimilated in Senegal. (5mks)**

1. Ability to speak French
2. Literacy in French
3. Service in the French Government /Army
4. Had to be monogamous
5. Accepting Christianity

 **b) The effects of British direct rule in Zimbabwe (10 mks)**

1. Led to massive land alienation by white settlers
2. It oppressed and suppressed the Africans- by white administrators
3. Reduced crop production due to overcrowding in reserves
4. Led to loss of authority and power by traditional chiefs to colonial administrators.
5. Eroded African culture and practices
6. Africans were denied their right of voting and electing representatives.
7. Subjected Africans to heavy taxation
8. Subjected Africans to forced labor, poverty, suffering and hunger.

**SECTION C**

22. **(a)** **Give three parts into which the Asante kingdom was divided into**

1. Kumasi(the metropolitan Asante)
2. Amatoo states
3. Provincial Asante.

 **(b)Explain six aspects of political organization of the Shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period (12 marks**)

* 1. They were ruled by a King (Mwene Mutapa) who had absolute authority over the subjects.
	2. The King’s position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes.
	3. The King was assisted by several people eg the court steward.
	4. There was an advisory council whose work was to advise the king.
	5. The Kingdom was divided into provinces under provincial / lesser chiefs who were directly answerable to the king.
	6. The provinces were divided in to chiefdoms ruled by chiefs.
	7. Under the chiefs there were head men who were in charge of the villages.
	8. They had a standing army whose main duty was to defend / expand the empire.
	9. The king was a symbol of unity as he was semi-divine.
	10. There existed priests who acted as spies for the king.

***FIRST 6 x 2 = 12 mrks***

**23.a) Three treaties that formed the Treaty of Versailles ( 3mks)**

* The treaty of Versailles with Germany
* The treaty of St Germain with Austria
* The treaty of Neully with Bulgaria
* The treaty of Trianon with Hungary
* The Treaty of serves with Turkey
1. **Six reasons why the league of Nations failed to preserve world peace and security .**  ( 12 mks)
* Weakness of the covenant in making unanimous decisions against aggressors
* Lack of military force or wing to implement its decisions
* Failure of USA to ratify the leagues charter and rejection of the Versailles Treaty by the USA senate.
* Lack of sufficient funds to efficiently carry out its programmes.
* Nationalism made the state to follow their own interests rather than global interests.
* The league lacked adequate support since most members were guided by self-interests.
* Several major powers remained outside the league e.g USA, Germany, USSR.
* Member’s states were timid & employed the policy of appeasement towards dictators.
* The league was perceived by the world powers as working to benefit allied members who were dominant.
* Its operations were hampered by the Great depression of 1929 which ravaged world economies.
* Failure of Disarmament conference in which Germany demanded equal armament with France.

**24. a) Three Pan- Africanist from Africa ( 3 mks)**

1. Jomo Kenyatta – Kenya
2. Kwame Nkrumah – Ghana
3. Peter Abraham – S.A frica
4. Nnamdi Azikiwe – Nigeria
5. Kamuzu Banda – Malawi
6. Gamal abdel Nasser – Egypt
7. J.K Aggrey –Ghana
8. Haile Sellasie – Ethiopia

 **b) Achievements of Pan- Africa ( 12 mks)**

1. Enlightened black people about their shared origin hence created sense of unity.
2. Laid foundation for research of African culture , history , Music , religion , art etc
3. Nurtured nationalism in African continent and demanded for independence.
4. Encouraged black people to take pride of their culture.
5. Provided a forum where Africans discussed their problems.
6. Encourage the spirit of solidarity and made leaders more committed to issues.
7. Paved way for formation of OAU –(Organization of African Unity).
8. Italy’s Mussolini attempt to colonize Ethiopia in 1935 was condemned in major towns e.g. New York , London , Brussels etc by the movement.