**MANGU HIGH SCHOOL TRIAL 2 MOCK 2021**

***MARKING SCHEME***

1. ***- Creation theory***

***(1 x 1 =1mk)***

1. ***- Austrolopithecus, Homo habilis***

***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

1. ***- Mesopotamia – Hieroglyphics, Egypt – Cuneiform***

***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

1. ***- Gold, clothes , cowries shells , iron , copper***

***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

1. ***- Rafts, canoes, Dhows, Oar boats***

***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

1. ***- To announce take over of a new ruler***

***- Summarizing people to important meetings***

***- Calling warriors to war***

***- Announcing commencement of various ceremonies***

***(Any two 2 x1 = 2mks)***

1. ***- Were taught to be resistant to many diseases***

***- Were readily available in large numbers***

***- Were cheaper to use than Europeans or red Indians***

***- Were taught to be adaptable to hot and humid tropical climate***

***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

1. ***- Imperial British East Africa Company***

***- German East Africa Company***

***(1 x1 = 1mk)***

1. ***- Renaissance time made people develop interest in research/ learning***

***- Governments and individual financed scientific research***

***- Need to solve problems like food shortages, diseases***

***- Religion failed to answer all questions***

***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

1. ***- Collected taxes***

***- Planned wars***

***- Informed Kabaka about war***

***- Planned public works***

***- Protected Kabaka***

***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

1. ***- Sign of unity (unifying factor)***

***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

1. ***- Signing treaties among themselves***

***- Organizing the Berlin conference to lay down guiding principles***

 ***of partition (2 x 1 = 2mks)***

1. ***- Angola***

***- Mozambique***

***- Portuguese Guinea***

***(2 x 1 =2mks)***

1. ***- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development***

***(IBRD) or World Bank***

 ***- The International Monetary Fund(IMF)***

***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

1. ***- The bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic bomb by the USA***

***(1 x1 = 1mk)***

1. ***- Co-ordinates activities of liberation movements against colonization***

***In Africa***

***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

1. ***- War saw pact.***

***- North Atlantic treaty organization (NATO)***

***(1 x 1= 1mk)***

***SECTION B***

1. ***a)- Homo – Erectus***

***- Homo – Sapiens***

***- Homo Sapiens sapiens***

***(3 x 1 = 3mks)***

 ***b) - Made tools and weapons (Acheullian tools)***

 ***- Lived in caves and tree –tops***

 ***- Hairy body kept them warm***

 ***- Ate raw meat, fruits, vegetables, insects and roots***

 ***- Lived in small groups***

 ***- Used gestures***

 ***- Division of labour***

 ***- Hunted animals***

***(6 x 2 = 12mks)***

1. ***a)- High number of accidents on roads leads to lose of life***

***- Pollution caused by exhaust fumer***

***- The use of roads is limited to specific areas i.e cannot go beyond land.***

***- Construction of all weather roads is expensive***

***- Due to increased number of vehicles on roads traffic congestion is a***

***major concern in most cities and towns***

 ***- When roads become impassable especially those that are not all weather roads***

 ***- The quantity of goods carried is limited as roads cannot carry bulky goods compared***

 ***to the railway***

 ***(3 x 1 = 3mks)***

***b) - Improved communication***

 ***- Mass entertainment***

 ***- Education of the public through media***

 ***- In the transport of ship at sea and Aeroplane in the air co-ordinates***

***through telecommunication.***

 ***- Exploration of outer space – satellites sent to space send information***

 ***- Cultural imperialism***

 ***- Promotes national unity***

 ***- Provides employment***

***(6 x 2 = 12mks)***

1. ***a) - Direct rule***

 ***- Assimilation***

***- Indirect rule***

***- Association***

***(Any 3 x1 = 3mks)***

 ***b) - Bulozi lost their independence to the British***

 ***- The Lozi aristocracy was broken and the royal class was reduced***

***only to the position of tax collectors on behalf of BSAC***

 ***- Barotseland was incorporated into Northern Rhodesia***

 ***- Bulozi got the British protection against their enemies Ndebele***

 ***- Though with less power, Lewanika was made a paramount chief***

 ***- Led to introduction of western education and development of***

***infrastructure in Barotseland (6 x2 = 12mks)***

1. ***a) - Guerrilla warfare***

***- Through press which articulated African grievances***

***- Formation of associations***

***- Strikes against forced labour and poor working conditions in 1947 and 1956***

***- Formation of political parties like FRELIMO, UDENAMO,UNAM and MANU***

***- Civil education from FRELIMO***

***b) - Internal division due to ideological differences and selfish ambitions***

 ***- Apartheid regime in South Africa and unilateral Declaration of independence in***

 ***S. Rhodesia joined forces with Portuguese against FRELIMO.***

 ***- Competition from rural guerilla movements such as Revolutionary Committee of***

 ***Mozambique.***

***- Attack of FRELIMO from the church claiming that it was a terrorist organization, thus many church followers were reluctant to join.***

***- Asassination of Eduardo Mondlane in Dar-es salam in February 3rd 1969 demotivated the Africans from active nationalist struggle.***

***- Shortage of basic needs among the Africans in the initial stages of the war.***

***- Portuguese used ruthless and cruel methods in suppressing the FRELIMO supporters such as massacre of 400 civilians at Wiriyamu in December 1972.***

***(6 x 2 = 12mks)***

***SECTION C***

1. ***a) - They desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe***

***- Local political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during the British occupation of Zimbabwe.***

***- To ensure complete control of African to end African resistance***

***- Company officials in the area were familiar with the area and British system of administration.***

***- Adequate finance for administration from the colony.***

***- Adequate personnel from the white settlers***

***(3 x1 = 3mks)***

***b) - School system did not do much to indoctrinate the Africans sufficiently of values***

***of the policy.***

 ***- It was an expensive policy to implement and maintain.***

 ***- The policy was only confined in the four communes while the rest was left untouched.***

 ***- The system faced opposition from the Muslim.***

 ***- Cultural disparity that existed between African and the French***

 ***e.g Africans were polyganists.***

 ***- Racial discrimination the French resented the idea of equally with***

***Africans in parliament.***

 ***- The African chief were hostile to the policy because it reduced their power***

***and authority were undermined.***

 ***- Increased desertification from African elites who were elected to the***

***French parliament.***

 ***- Differences between French legal system and African customs.***

 ***- It was unworkable due to high standards and difficult conditions expected for***

***one to be assimilated.***

 ***- Rise of Nationalism which undermined the policy.***

***( 6 x 2 = 12mks)***

1. ***a) - USA***

***- France***

***- Russia***

***- China***

***(3 x 1 = 3mks)***

 ***b) - Ideological difference between capitalist USA and the communist USSR***

 ***- Arms race and failure of the two powers to agree on arm reduction plan.***

 ***- Economic rivalry and formation of marshal plan by USA and COMECON by USSR***

 ***- Formation of military alliances and military support to opponents enemies.***

 ***- Use of Russian veto powers in the UN to defeat UN proposal.***

 ***- Differences over Germany as UN Allies wanted a strong Germany to assist in***

 ***Economic prosperity in other UN European nations while the soviet union wanted a***

 ***Politically weak Germany***

***(6 x 2 = 12mks)***

1. ***a) - The summit of Heads of States***

***- The council of ministers***

***- Co-ordinating committee***

***- Sectoral committee***

***- East Africa court of justice***

***- East Africa legislative Assembly***

***- The secretariat***

***(3 x 1 = 3mks)***

***b) - The civil society is cooperating with a view of enhancing its role in different fields.***

 ***- Improved diplomatic relations***

 ***- EAC promotes trade***

 ***- Professionals are able to interact more easily***

 ***- Tariffs for industrial goods have been reduced while investment procedures eased***

 ***- Introduction of the EA passports and opening of the borders has made it easy for***

 ***Citizens to move across the border***

 ***- Improvement and expansion of transport and communication networks***