

**HISTORY MARKING SCHEME  
FORM TWO  
TERM 3 2025  
OPENER EXAMINATION  
MARKING SCHEME**

1 Define the following terms

- a) Industry - refers to the manufacturer of goods from raw materials
- b) Industrial revolution. - refers to the rapid change in the field of industry (2mks)

2. Outline the three earliest sources of energy. (3mks)

Wood

Water

Wind

3. State two characteristics of currency (2mks)

Money can be divided into smaller unit

Money is a store of wealth even for many years

Money is lighter hence can be carried from one place to another

Money is a measure of value hence helps in determining the exact worth of goods and services

Money is durable hence can be stored for a long period of time

Money can be converted into different forms such as electronic devices like visa card

4. Who invented electricity (1mk)

Michael Faraday

5. Identify two methods of trade (2mks)

Currency trade

Barter trade

6. Name two audio visual sources of communication (2mks)

Television

Films

7. Outline three ways in which iron technology affected African communities. (3mks)

- a) It promoted empire building. Many kingdoms and empires relied on strong iron,

- weapons to fight expansionist wars e.g. Egypt, Benin and Mwene Mutapa empires.
- b) It led to migrations especially of the Bantus who were able to protect themselves during the journeys using iron weapons
  - c) It promoted agriculture since large tracts of land could now be used to produce more food using stronger tools.
  - d) Adequate food resulted in population increase and later migration to areas with sparse population.
  - e) It resulted in specialization and division of labour as some people became iron smelters while others engaged in other activities like trade.
  - f) It stimulated construction and building works using stronger metals like iron. Better houses, temples and bridges were built.
  - g) Metal technology also had an impact on religion in that metals began to be used when performing religious rites and in royal palaces e.g. the golden stool among the Asante.
  - h) Trading and industrial towns developed within and around the major mining centres like Meroe, Axum, in Ghana, in Zimbabwe and in Benin.
  - i) Trade was promoted in that sometimes iron was used as currency and others became important items of long distance and regional trade.

8. Identify two theories explaining the origin of iron. (2mks)

Diffusion theory

Independent theory

9. Identify two traditional forms of transport (2mks)

Land transport

Water transport

10. Identify one factor undermining scientific revolution in third world countries. (1mk)

- a) lack of funds for scientific research
- b) High level of ignorance and illiteracy.
- c) The educational systems do not allow for development of inquisitive mind and

development of interest in science. The system is not science oriented.

- d) The brain –drain; the few specialized scientists have migrated to areas with greener pastures like Europe and America.
- e) There is too much dependence on developed countries for nearly everything manufactured or scientifically produced.
- f) Lack of adequate support from the government. This is clear in the type of budgetary allocations to scientific research

### **SECTION B (30 mks)**

11a) .Identify three countries who are amongst the most industrialized world powers. (3mks)

Japan

Germany

United States of America

b) State and explain six factors that led to industrial revolution in japan(12mks)

1. She had enterprising citizens who were hard working and determined. They are always ready to undertake risks in business. The national motto ‘just in time’ confirms their efficiency.
2. The Long period of political stability especially after World War II has promoted industrialization.
3. The role played by America in financing the industrialization process in Japan as a means of preventing her from falling under the influence of communists after world war II. This enabled Japan to build many industries in the post war period.
4. Japan is a country whose industrial growth has never been slowed down by industrial disputes. The Japanese work for life. When one is employed in Japan, they put the interest of the employer first. This therefore reduces industrial disputes.

5. The Japanese goods are always of high quality and affordable. For example the vehicles, thus ensuring a steady market both local and international.
6. The Japanese education system is technically oriented ensuring production of skilled. Unskilled manpower has been made availability thanks to the abolition of the policy of feudalism that enabled labourers to move from the farms to the industries.
7. Japan has a well developed transport and communication network of railway, roads, water transport, large airports and electric trains. This has enabled improved transportation of raw materials to factories and manufactured goods to markets
8. Existence of an industrial base. Before World War II, Japan had already attained a certain level of industrial development. Many industries were not completely destroyed during the war period. The industries were repaired after the war.
9. Japan has a highly developed renewable hydro-electric power given the existence of large and fast flowing rivers.
10. The government invited expatriates and deployed them to local industries. In 1870, a group of 100 Japanese were sent out to western European factories to learn.
11. Geographical factors. The country's terrain did not favour agriculture thus making industrialization the best option to improve her economy.
12. The open investment policy encouraged the west to invest in her industrialization. The government encouraged foreign industrialists to plough back their capital and resources into the Japanese economy

12a)state three characteristics of macadam roads (3mks)

They are all weather roads

They are durable

They are straight

They are smooth

They are wide

They are well drained

b) State and explain the negative impact of modern means of transport (12mks)

It has promoted international crimes such as drug trafficking, terrorism, fraud and money laundering

It has led to erosion of moral values through the dissemination of pornographic materials It has contributed to noise pollution especially through high and loud volume by radio

and TV

They have promoted addictive tendencies as users spend long hours to watch TV and play computer games

Exposure to radioactive rays through mobile phones, computers and other telecommunication devices may be harmful to people's health. They have revolutionized warfare thereby making wars more destructive

